to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 54, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4094. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 54, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4095. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 54, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4096. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 54, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4097. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 54, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4098. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 54, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4099. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 54, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4061. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 54, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4062. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 54, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4063. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 54, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4064. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 54, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4065. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 54, to direct the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities in the Republic of Yemen that have not been authorized by Congress; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 4077. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 54, to direct the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities in the Republic of Yemen that have not been authorized by Congress; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SA 4078. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 54, to direct the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities in the Republic of Yemen that have not been authorized by Congress; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 2. REPORT ON RISKS POSED BY CEASING SAUDI ARABIA SUPPORT OPERATIONS.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this joint resolution, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report assessing the risks posed to United States citizens and the civilian population of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the risk of regional and international instability if the United States were to cease support operations with respect to the conflict between the Saudi-led coalition and the Houthi in Yemen.

SA 4079. Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Mr. INHOFE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 54, to direct the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities in the Republic of Yemen that have not been authorized by Congress; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 2. REPORT ON INCREASED RISK OF TERRORIST ATTACKS TO UNITED STATES FORCES ABROAD, ALLIES, AND THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES IF SAUDI ARABIA CEASES INTELLIGENCE SHARING OPERATIONS.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this joint resolution, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report assessing the increased risk of terrorist attacks on United States Armed Forces abroad, allies, and to the continental United States if the Government of Saudi Arabia were to cease intelligence sharing operations with the United States and regional partners.
signed an agreement, known as the “Arrangement,” on the return of displaced persons from Rakhine State, which is modeled after the 1992 repatriation agreement between Bangladesh and the Rohingya.

(9) The Arrangement includes references to restoring normalcy and human rights in Rakhine State, for refugee returns to comply with the principles of safety, dignity, and voluntariness, and to commence a process to address root causes in line with the Rakhine Advisory Commission recommendations.

(10) Approximately 236,000 Rohingya refugees returned to Burma under the terms of the 1992 Agreement and continue to be denied citizenship, face prejudice, violence, and persecution, and in many instances be forced to live in internally displaced persons (IDP) camps with their freedom of movement restricted.

(11) Burma’s 1982 citizenship law stripped Rohingya of their Burmese citizenship, rending them stateless.

(12) The Government of Burma continues to systematically discriminate against the Rohingya people, including by continuing to restrict their movement, deny them citizenship, force relocation, and to deny them freedom of movement, access to healthcare, land, education, marriage, voting rights, and political participation.

(13) The Rohingya of Burma have repeatedly been subjected to land use laws that unjustly seize land from Rohingya refugees.

(14) UNHCR is working closely with the Government of Bangladesh and partners to provide protection and assistance to the Rohingya refugees and to support the host populations affected by the influx.

(15) The Government of Burma has not reached an agreement with UNHCR on its role in the safe, dignified, and voluntary return of Rohingya refugees.

(16) Myamar Minister of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement Dr. Win Myat Aye, on December 28, 2017, announced that the repatriation process will begin on January 22, 2018, but this process has not yet begun.

(17) There is concern that up to 100,000 Rohingya could be at risk of forced return into two “model villages” or into 1,200 tents provided by the Government of Burma, without guarantees of their safety or details regarding long-term solutions to address root causes of persecution in Burma.

(18) “Model villages” and similar tactics in Burma dating back to colonial rule have been used to strategically shift population groups and deepen religious and cultural divisions.

(19) On December 12, 2017, Wa Lone and Kyaw Soe Oo, two journalists reporting and documenting atrocities against the Rohingya, were arrested and on January 10, 2018, formally prosecuted with violating the “Official Secrets Act,” further risking Burma’s democratic transition.

(20) UNHCR, as of December 17, 2017, reports that conditions in Burma’s Rakhine State continue to be conducive to enabling and sustainable return, as refugees continue to flee Rakhine State into neighboring Bangladesh.

(21) UNHCR reports that those who have arrived have suffered immense violence and trauma in Burma, with some having witnessed the deaths of family members and friends and most having little to nothing to return to, with their homes and villages destroyed.

(22) There is concern that deep divisions between communities remain unaddressed and human rights access is inadequate.

(b) IN GENERAL—Congress—

(1) condemns the violence and displacement inflicted on Burma’s Rohingya and other ethnic groups;

(2) calls for an immediate halt to all hostilities by Burmese authorities;

(3) condemns the attacks by the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army militant group;

(4) calls on the Government of Burma to allow full access to Rakhine State and ensure the participation of UNHCR in the internationally endorsed organization tasked with ensuring that refugee returns are voluntary, safe, dignified, and respected, and that the voices of refugees are represented in order to ensure the sustainability of such returns and to prevent further waves of displacement;

(5) calls on the Government of Burma to allow the United Nations-backed Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar immediate and unfettered access to Burma, including northern Rakhine State, to establish the facts and circumstances of the alleged recent human rights violations by Burmese military and security forces against the Rohingyas and other ethnic minorities;

(6) commends the positive role of the Government of Bangladesh in receiving Rohingya refugees and urges the Government of Bangladesh to continue allowing the full participation of UNHCR and human rights organizations in accessing refugee camps;

(7) calls on UNHCR and international non-governmental organizations to play a role in monitoring repatriation efforts by the Governments of Bangladesh and Burma to ensure a process that meets international norms for voluntary, safe, and dignified repatriation;

(8) agrees that any return of Rohingyas should include guarantees that any returns of refugees will be voluntary and dignified, that there will be no threats to protection or security upon return, that refugees will be able to return to their places of origin or other areas of safety and able to enjoy equal rights with others in Burma, including the restoration or granting of full citizenship, freedom of movement, and access to basic services;

(9) recognizes that any forced relocation of Rohingyas into temporary settlements, IDP camps, “model villages,” or other areas not of refugees’ choosing is unacceptable;

(10) calls on the Government of Burma to allow for a flexible and practical approach to granting of full citizenship for the Rohingyas, recognizing that the Rohingyas in Bangladesh possess a wide range of documentation, refugees have no documentation and have no documents and will need to establish their residence by other means;

(11) calls on the Government of Burma to address root causes consistent with the Rakhine Advisory Commission recommendations and fully implement all of the recommendations and fully implement all of the recommendations of the Commission, including acknowledgment of human rights violations, granting of full citizenship for the Rohingya population;

(12) calls on the Government of Burma to acknowledge and end the statelessness for the Rohingyas, the deprivation of rights, and institutionalized and pervasive discrimination of the Rohingya population in order to bring about any sustainable solutions;

(13) commends the Government and the people of Bangladesh for their extraordinary generosity and efforts to provide shelter and relief for nearly 1,000,000 Rohingya refugees forced to flee their homes in Burma;

(14) calls on the Government of Bangladesh to ensure all refugees have freedom of movement and under no circumstances are subject to unsafe, involuntary, precipitous, or uninform returns to Burma; and

(15) calls on the Government of Burma to immediately release journalists Wa Lone and Kyaw Soe Oo.
SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) It is appropriate for Congress to assert its power under Article I of the Constitution of the United States to declare war, raise and support armies, and maintain an army.

(2) Nothing in this joint resolution supersedes any requirement of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1541 et seq.).

(b) CONSTRUCTION.—The Constitution, as outlined in Federalist No. 69, explained the difference between the authorities of the President under the Constitution as Command in Chief and the power of Congress under the Constitution to declare war.

(c) AUTHORIZATION.—The President is authorized to use all necessary and appropriate force in Iraq and Afghanistan against the Taliban, al Qaeda, and the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) in order to protect the Nation and its compelling interests (as defined in section 11) from attack by the Taliban, al Qaeda, and the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant.

SEC. 3. LIMITATIONS.

(a) STATE ACTORS.—This joint resolution does not authorize use of force against any foreign state (as defined in section 11).

(b) NONAPPLICABILITY TO UNSPECIFIED ENTITIES.—The provision authorized by section 2 extends only to the entities specified in that section, and does not extend to organization or use of ground forces in a combat role in a new country, and each use of ground forces against which the United States is using force pursuant to this joint resolution during the six-month period ending on the date of submission of the report required by this section shall not be eligible for expedited consideration.

(c) REPORT REQUIREMENTS.—Nothing in this joint resolution supersedes any requirement of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1541 et seq.).

SEC. 4. NEW GROUPS AND USE OF GROUND FORCES IN A COMBAT ROLE.

(a) USE OF FORCE AGAINST OTHER NON-NATION STATES TO THE CONFLICT.

(1) EXPEDITED CONSIDERATION OF JOINT RESOLUTION TO AUTHORIZE.—Any joint resolution to authorize use of force against any organization or force not specified in section 2 (in this joint resolution referred to as a new group) shall be eligible for expedited consideration in accordance with the procedures in section 8 (in this section referred to as expedited consideration).

(2) LIMITATION.—A joint resolution under this subsection is not eligible for expedited consideration unless the new group covered by the joint resolution—

(A) is not a foreign state;

(B) is an organization or group that has engaged, and continues to be engaged, in active hostilities against the United States as a party to an ongoing armed conflict involving the groups specified in section 2; and

(C) demonstrates a credible ability to conduct a substantial attack against compelling United States interests.

(b) USE OF FORCE IN ADDITIONAL COUNTRIES.

(1) EXPEDITED CONSIDERATION OF JOINT RESOLUTION TO AUTHORIZE.—Any joint resolution to authorize use of force against the groups specified in section 2, or any new group covered by a joint resolution enacted pursuant to subsection (a), in a country other than those specified in the joint resolution authorizing such use of force (in this section referred to as a new country) shall be eligible for expedited consideration.

(2) LIMITATION.—A joint resolution described by paragraph (1) that also authorizes use of ground forces in a combat role shall not be eligible for expedited consideration.

(c) EXPEDITED CONSIDERATION OF JOINT RESOLUTION TO AUTHORIZE USE OF GROUND FORCES IN COMBAT ROLE IN ADDITIONAL COUNTRIES.—A joint resolution to authorize use of ground forces in a combat role in a new country for which authorization of use force was provided under subsection (a) shall be eligible for expedited consideration.

(d) GROUND FORCES IN A COMBAT ROLE.—For purposes of this section, ground forces in a combat role do not include the following:

(1) Small detachments of special operations forces.

(2) Any other forces deployed under any authority other than the authority in this joint resolution.

(e) PRESIDENTIAL REQUEST.—To be eligible for expedited consideration, a joint resolution described in subsection (a), (b), or (c) must be requested in writing by the President to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership, and be accompanied by a written justification of the manner in which such joint resolution meets the applicable criteria in such subsection.

(f) SEPARATE JOINT RESOLUTION REQUIRED FOR EACH AUTHORIZATION.—To be eligible for expedited consideration, a separate joint resolution must be submitted to each new country, and each use of ground forces in a combat role in a new country.

SEC. 5. SUNSET ON CESSION OF THREAT.

(a) REPORTS ON CONTINUING THREATS.—Not later than six months after the date of the enactment of this joint resolution, and every six months thereafter, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State and the Director of National Intelligence, submit to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership a report certifying whether or not each group specified in section 2, and each new group against which use of force is currently authorized by this joint resolution, pursuant to section 4(a), continues to meet the criteria set forth in section 4(a)(2).

(b) SUNSET.—If the President does not certify under subsection (a) that a group described in that subsection continues to meet the criteria set forth in section 4(a)(2), the authorization in this joint resolution to use force against such group shall cease, effective as of the date that is 60 days after the date the certification is due.

(c) CONSTRUCTION.—The cessation of authority to use force against a group under subsection (b) shall not be construed as the cessation of authority to use force pursuant to this joint resolution against any other group specified in this joint resolution, and shall not be construed as the cessation of authority to use force pursuant to any other joint resolution, whether with or without modification, of this joint resolution.

(d) PROCEDURES FOR ENACTMENT.—Any joint resolution to extend this joint resolution, whether with or without modification, shall be eligible for expedited consideration in accordance with the procedures in section 8.

SEC. 7. REPORTING AND PUBLIC NOTICE REQUIREMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than six months after the date of the enactment of this joint resolution, and every six months thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership, and shall publish in the Federal Register a report setting forth with the following:

(1) A list of the groups, organizations, and forces against which the United States is using force pursuant to this joint resolution as of the date of submittal and publication.

(2) For each group, organization, and force listed under paragraph (1)—

(A) The extent to which such group, organization, or force continues to pose a threat to any compelling United States interest as of the date of submittal and publication;

(B) The extent to which such group, organization, or force continues to pose a threat to any compelling United States interest as of the date of submittal and publication; and

(C) A list of the countries in which the United States used force pursuant to this joint resolution during the reporting period, whether by this joint resolution or by any other joint resolution.

(3) A list of the countries in which the United States used force during the reporting period, whether by this joint resolution or by any other joint resolution.
(5) The number of civilian casualties in connection with the use of force pursuant to this joint resolution during the reporting period, as determined by the following:

(A) the United States Government.

(B) Credible and reliable nongovernmental entities.

(6) An explanation for the differences, if any, between the number of civilian casualties reported pursuant to paragraph (5)(A) during the reporting period and the number of civilian casualties reported pursuant to paragraph (5)(B) during the reporting period.

(7) A description of the mechanisms used to prevent and limit civilian casualties in connection with the use of force pursuant to this joint resolution during the reporting period.

(8) A current description of the process by which the United States investigates allegations of civilian casualties resulting from United States military operations.

(9) A description of the current national security, diplomatic, development, and humanitarian goals of the United States for each country listed under paragraph (3) in order to create the conditions for the end of use of United States military force in such country, as well as strategic and expected timeline to execute such goals.

(10) An assessment, as of the date of submission and publication, of the bilateral and multilateral impact of United States use of force pursuant to this joint resolution, both for the reporting period and in aggregate, on international and regional security, as well as the extent and degree of support from countries with United States use of force in such country.

(11) A comprehensive and current description, both for the reporting period and in aggregate, of the date of submission and publication, of the amounts expended by the United States for and in support of military operations and activities in connection with use of force pursuant to this joint resolution.

(b) FORM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each report under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form.

(2) CLASSIFIED FORM.—Except as provided in paragraph (3), portion of a report under subsection (a) may be submitted in classified form if strictly required to protect the national security interests of the United States.

(c) CERTAIN INFORMATION ONLY IN UNCLASSIFIED FORM.—The information required by subsection (a)(1), and the countries listed pursuant to subsection (a)(3), shall be submitted in unclassified form.

(d) BRIEFINGS.—The Department of Defense shall provide a briefing to any appropriate congressional committee or leadership upon request of such committee or leadership not less often than every six months on activities undertaken pursuant to this joint resolution.

SEC. 8. EXPEDITED PROCEDURES FOR CONSIDERATION OF JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—A resolution specified in subsection (b) eligible for consideration using expedited procedures specified in this section.

(b) RESOLUTIONS.—A resolution specified in this subsection is any joint resolution as follows:

(1) A joint resolution covered by section 4.

(2) A joint resolution to extend, whether with or without modifications, this joint resolution, as provided for in section 6.

(c) REFERERAL.—A resolution described in subsection (b) introduced in the Senate shall be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate. A resolution described in subsection (b) that is introduced in the House of Representatives shall be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(d) DISCHARGE.—If the committee to which a resolution described in subsection (b) is referred has not reported such resolution (or an identical resolution) by the end of the 20th day preceding the date of introduction of such resolution, such committee shall be, at the end of such period, discharged from further consideration of such resolution, and such resolution shall be discharged from such committee and considered at the appropriate calendar of the House involved.

(e) DISCUSSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—On or after the third day following the date on which the committee to which such a resolution is referred has reported, or has been discharged (under subsection (d)) from further consideration of such a resolution (even though a previous motion to the same effect has been disagreed to) for any Member of the respective House to move to proceed to the consideration of the resolution. A Member may make the motion only on the day after the calendar day on which the Member announces to the House concerned the Member's intention to make the motion, except that, in the case of the House of Representatives, the motion may be made without such prior announcement if the motion is made by a unanimous consent agreement. If the resolution was referred. All points of order against the resolution (and against consideration of the resolution) are waived. The motion may be made by any Representative in the House of Representatives and is privileged in the Senate and is not debatable. The motion is not subject to amendment, or to a motion to postpone, or to a motion to proceed to the consideration of other business. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to or disagreed to shall not be in order unless the motion to reconsider the consideration of the resolution is agreed to, the respective House shall immediately proceed to consideration of the joint resolution without written notice, order, or other business, and the resolution shall remain the unfinished business of the respective House until disposed of.

(2) DEBATE.—Debate on the resolution, and on all debatable motions and appeals in connection therewith, shall be limited to not more than 30 hours, which shall be divided equally between those opposing the resolution. An amendment to the resolution is not in order. A motion further to limit debate is in order and not debatable. A motion to make a further motion to proceed to the consideration of other business, or a motion to recommit the resolution is not in order. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution is agreed to or disagreed to is not in order.

(f) VOTE ON FINAL PASSAGE.—Immediately following the conclusion of the debate on the resolution and a single quorum call at the conclusion of the debate if requested in accordance with the rules of the appropriate House, the vote on final passage of the resolution shall occur.

(g) APPEALS.—Appeals from decisions of chair. The United States Armed Forces.

(h) CONSIDERATION BY OTHER HOUSE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Before the passage by one House of a resolution of that House described in subsection (b), that House receives from the other House a resolution described in subsection (b) without the following procedures shall apply:

(A) The resolution of the other House shall not be referred to a committee and may not be considered unless the resolution is except in the case of final passage as provided in subparagraph (B)(ii).

(B) With respect to a resolution described in subsection (b) of the House receiving the resolution:

(i) the procedure in that House shall be the same as in the House of origin if it had been received from the other House; and

(ii) the vote on final passage shall be on the resolution of the other House.

(2) Without disposition of the resolution received from the other House, it shall no longer be in order to consider the resolution that originated in the receiving House.

SEC. 9. RULES OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—This section is enacted by Congress—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, and as such it is deemed a part of the rules of each House, respectively, but applicable only with respect to the procedure to be followed in that House in the case of a resolution described in subsection (b), and it supersedes other rules only to the extent that it is inconsistent with such rules; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change the rules of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, and as such it is deemed a part of the rules of each House, respectively, but applicable only with respect to the procedure to be followed in that House in the case of a resolution described in subsection (b), and it supersedes other rules only to the extent that it is inconsistent with such rules; and

SEC. 10. REPEAL OF AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF MILITARY FORCE.

The Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution of 2002 (Public Law 107–243; 116 Stat. 1498; 50 U.S.C. 1541 note) is hereby repealed, effective six months after the date of the enactment of this joint resolution.

SEC. 11. DEFINITIONS.

In this joint resolution:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES AND LEADERSHIP.—The term “appropriate congressional committees and leadership” means—

(A) the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate;

(C) the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Majority Leader of the House of Representatives;

and

(D) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

(2) INTERNATIONAL RIGHT OF DIVISION OF A FOREIGN STATE.—The term “international right of division of a foreign state” means—

(A) United States territory;

(B) The United States Armed Forces;

(C) United States citizens;

(3) FOREIGN STATE.—The term “foreign state” has the meaning given that term in section 1603(a) of title 22, United States Code, as defined in section 1603(b) of such title.

SA 4084. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be preserved by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 54, to direct the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities in the Republic of Yemen that have not been
authorized by Congress; which was or- dered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON UNITED STATES-SAUDI ARABIA CIVILIAN NUCLEAR COOPERATION.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the follow- ing findings:

(1) On May 21, 2009, the United States and the United Arab Emirates signed a bilateral agreement pursuant to section 123 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2153), establishing cooperation on civilian nuclear programs.

(2) The civil nuclear cooperation agree- ment between the United States and the United Arab Emirates further obligates the United Arab Emirates to refrain from the enrichment or reprocessing of material, or for the alternation in form or content (except by irradiation or further irradiation or, if agreed by the Parties, post-irradiation examination) of pluto- nium, uranium 233, high enriched uranium, or irradiated source or special fissionable material.

(3) This agreement became known as the first “gold standard” civilian nuclear agree- ment and was lauded as a step toward establishing a precedent for strengthening nonprolifera- tion standards on the Arabian Peninsula.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that any United States-Saudi Ara- bia civilian nuclear cooperation agreement or sense of Congress and is verifiable and consistent with the se- curity objectives of the United States and its allies; and

(C) providing voluntary contributions to the IAEA to promote peaceful nuclear activi- ties exclusively for peaceful purposes; and

(2) any United States negotiated agree- ment (BCC) is the appropriate forum for the Parties to engage constructively on any New START Treaty implementation issues that arise.

(17) Within a difficult environment, pre- served full compliance with agreements that may continue to contribute to the national security of the United States and to our collective security; heightened geopolitical tensions in recent years have made coopera- tion with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) more important than ever.

SA 4085. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 54, to divide by more than 85 percent from its Cold War levels, and is verifiable and consistent with the se- curity objectives of the United States and its allies and partners.

(3) The United States should maintain support for the IAEA through its assessed and voluntary contributions and promote the universal adoption of the IAEA Additional Protocol.

(5) The United States should—

(A) consider whether to extend the New START Treaty, within the context of mean- ningful arms control that decreases the chances of misperception and miscalculation, avoids destabilizing arms competition, and is verifiable and consistent with the se- curity objectives of the United States and its allies.

(6) The NPT has grown to include 191 States Party to the Treaty, making an irre- placeable contribution to international secu- rity by helping to prevent the spread of nu- clear weapons.

(7) Article III of the NPT obligates all non- nuclear weapon States Party to the NPT to conclude a Safeguards Agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to verify treaty compliance, 174 of which are Comprehensive Safeguards Agreements crafted to detect the diversion of nuclear materials from peaceful to non-peaceful uses.

(8) Nuclear weapon States Party to the NPT have also concluded voluntary offer declarations shot from drone submarines that may include cruise missiles, nuclear-powered ballistic missiles, and a multi-megaton nuclear tor- pedoes.

(13) The actions undertaken by the Russian Federation in violation of the INF Treaty, including the flight-test, production, and possession of prohibited systems diminishes the credibility of the commitments that the treaty has made to security on the European continent.

(14) Russian President Vladimir Putin, in a March 2018 speech, unveiled details of new forms of strategic nuclear weapon de- velopment, including hypersonic nuclear cruise missiles, nuclear-powered ballistic missiles, and a multi-megaton nuclear tor- pedoes shot from drone submarines that may be accountable under the Treaty between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Measures for the Reduc- tion and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, signed April 8, 2010, and entered into force February 5, 2011 (commonly known as the “New START Treaty”).

(15) The Russian Federation erroneously claimed that the United States may have not reached New START Treaty Central Limits on February 5, 2018, as is mandated by the Treaty.

(16) The Bilateral Consultative Com- mission (BCC) is the appropriate forum for the Parties to engage constructively on any New START Treaty implementation issues that arise.

(10) The success of the NPT has and will continue to depend upon the full implementa- tion by all States Party to the Treaty of the NPT’s obligations and responsibilities, which are derived from three mutually rein- forcing pillars: non-proliferation, access to peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and disarmament.

(11) The Russian Federation erroneously claimed that the United States has not reached New START Treaty Central Limits on February 5, 2018, as is mandated by the Treaty.

(9) The 2018 Department of Defense Nuclear Posture Review affirms, “The Nuclear Non- Proliferation Treaty (NPT) is a cornerstone of the nuclear nonproliferation regime. It plays a positive role in building consensus for non-proliferation and enhances international efforts to impose costs on those that would pursue nuclear weapons outside the Treaty.”

(12) The United States should—

(5) the United States should—
nuclear weapons stockpiles of the Russian Federation and of the United States and to secure and reduce non-strategic nuclear weapons in a verifiable manner; and

(e) Implementation process to discuss whether to extend the New START Treaty and the possibility of further engagement with the Russian Federation on strategic stability and arms control and non-proliferation issues; and

(f) Consider the consequences of the New START Treaty’s expiration in 2021 also in relation to the insights the Treaty provides into the location, movement, and disposition of current and future Russian strategic systems.

(6) The United States strongly condemns the Russian Federation’s violations of the INF Treaty and its non-compliance with its other arms control commitments and treaty obligations, and urges Russia to come back into full compliance;

(7) The executive branch of the United States Government should consult with the Senate, and in particular with the Committee on Foreign Relations, prior to any decision to withdraw from an arms control treaty ratified by the Senate, particularly any treaty affecting collective defense arrangements the United States has entered into with other countries; and

(8) The United States Government should continue to provide opportunities for cooperation with other states possessing nuclear arms to reduce the salience, number, and role of nuclear weapons in their national military strategies.

SA 4086. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 54, to direct the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities in the Republic of Yemen that have not been authorized by Congress; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows: At the end, add the following:

SEC. 2. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO OFFICIALS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SAUDI ARABIA RESPONSIBLE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES.

(a) List Required.

(1) In General. — Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a list of all senior officials of the Government of Saudi Arabia, including senior officials of the military and security forces of Saudi Arabia, that the President determines have played a direct and substantial role in the commission of human rights abuses, including torture or political prisoners.

(2) Dates. — Not less frequently than every 180 days, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an updated version of the list required by paragraph (1).

(b) Imposition of Sanctions. — The President shall impose the following sanctions with respect to each individual on the list required by subsection (a):

(1) Asset Blocking. — The exercise of all powers granted to the President by the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) to the extent necessary to block and prohibit all transactions in all property and interests in property of the individual if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(2) Prohibition from the United States and Revocation of Visa or Other Documentation. — Denial of a visa to, and exclusion from the United States of, the individual, and revocation in accordance with section 221(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1211(i)), of any visa or other documentation of the individual.

(c) Exceptions.

(1) Exception relating to Importation of Goods. — The requirement to block and prohibit all transactions in all property and interests in property under subsection (b)(1) shall not include the authority to impose sanctions on the importation of goods.

(2) Exception under United Nations Headquarters Agreement. — Sanctions under subsection (b)(2) shall not apply to an alien if admitting the alien into the United States is necessary to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States, or other applicable international obligations.

(d) National Security Waiver. — The President may waive the imposition of sanctions under subsection (b) if the President determines that the waiver is in the national security interests of the United States.

(e) Implementation; Penalties.

(1) Implementation. — The President may exercise all authorities provided to the President under sections 203 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to carry out subsection (b)(1).

(2) Penalties. — A person who violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of subsection (b)(1) or any regulation, license, or order issued to carry out that subsection shall be subject to the penalties and criminal sanctions on the violators under section 10 of the Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) to the same extent as a person that commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a) of that section.

(f) Definitions.

(1) Appropriate Congressional Committees. — The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Financial Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(2) United States Person. — The term “United States person” means—

(A) a United States citizen or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States; or

(B) an entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States, including a foreign branch of such an entity.

SA 4087. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 54, to direct the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities in the Republic of Yemen that have not been authorized by Congress; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows: At the end, add the following:

SEC. 2. REPORT ON DETENTION OF WOMEN BASED ON PEACEFUL ADVOCACY TO HUMAN RIGHTS IN SAUDI ARABIA.

(a) Sense of Congress. — It is the sense of Congress that the Government of Saudi Arabia should provide access to all women who have been detained in that country, without being charged of any crime or on politically motivated charges, based on their peaceful advocacy for human rights in Saudi Arabia.

(b) Report. — Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this joint resolution, the Secretary of State shall submit to Congress a report assessing the status of all women who have been detained in Saudi Arabia, without being charged of any crime or on politically motivated charges, based on their peaceful advocacy for human rights in that country.

SA 4088. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 54, to direct the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities in the Republic of Yemen that have not been authorized by Congress; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows: At the end, add the following:

SEC. 2. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA.

It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the United States and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia have maintained a close and productive relationship for most of the years since establishing relations in 1935;

(2) the United States seeks to continue a constructive and strategic relationship with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, based on both our mutual interests as well as a growing commitment on the values of human rights, democracy, and the rule of law, which are the cornerstone of any strong and lasting relationship with the United States; and

(3) there have been numerous Saudi actions since January 2015 that have threatened the comity between our two nations, including—

(A) the continued jailing of prisoner of conscience Raif Badawi in Saudi Arabia, who received 50 lashes in 2015 that nearly killed him;

(B) the imprisonment of women’s rights activists in May by the Saudi government authorities, and, according to media reports, their torture while in custody, including of Raif Badawi’s sister, Samar; and

(C) the promulgation of a conservative interpretation of Islamic law by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia that forbids women drivers in the Kingdom; and

(D) the Government of Saudi Arabia’s disastrous war in Yemen, which, while trying to rid Yemen of Iranian influence, has created a humanitarian nightmare that has killed tens of thousands, displaced hundreds of thousands, impoverished millions, and pushed the country to the brink of massive famine; and

(E) a reckless diplomatic and economic confrontation with the State of Qatar, a Gulf Cooperation Council Member and regional partner of the United States on counter-terrorism and security.
SA 4090. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 54, to direct the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities in the Republic of Yemen that have not been authorized by Congress; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 2. REPORT ON RISKS POSED BY CEASING SAUDI ARABIA SUPPORT OPERATIONS.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this joint resolution, the President shall submit to Congress a report assessing the increased risk of terrorist attacks on United States Armed Forces abroad, allies, and to the continental United States if the Government of Saudi Arabia were to cease related intelligence sharing operations with the United States.

SA 4091. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 54, to direct the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities in the Republic of Yemen that have not been authorized by Congress; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON TRANSITION OF OPERATIONS IN AFGHANISTAN.

(A) assessing progress made on the battle against the Taliban and the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), and
(B) including a plan for the complete transition of Afghan security forces to Afghan authorities; and

(C) including a plan for the complete transition of military and security operations in Afghanistan to the Government of Afghanistan.

SA 4092. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 54, to direct the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities in the Republic of Yemen that have not been authorized by Congress; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON TRANSITION OF MILITARY AND SECURITY OPERATIONS IN AFGHANISTAN.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) After al Qaeda attacked the United States on September 11, 2001, the United States Government rightly sought to bring the perpetrators to justice and to eliminate al Qaeda’s safe havens and training camps in Afghanistan.

(2) Members of the Armed Forces, intelligence personnel, and diplomatic corps have skillfully achieved these objectives, culminating in the death of Osama bin Laden.

(3) Operation Enduring Freedom is now the largest military operation in United States history, and United States involvement in Afghanistan has exceeded $1,000,000,000,000 in costs to the United States taxpayer and continues to cost taxpayers over $5,000,000,000 a year.

(4) Members of the United States Armed Forces have served in Afghanistan valiantly and honorably, and many have sacrificed their lives and health in service to their country;

(b) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Congress that

(1) the President should complete the transition of the responsibility for military and security operations in Afghanistan to the Government of Afghanistan by September 16, 2021, the 20th anniversary of the enactment of Public Law 107–40, the Authorization for Use of Military Force against those responsible for the attacks on September 11, 2001, in conjunction with efforts by Special Representative for Afghanistan Reconciliation Zalmay Khalilzad to foster a durable peace between the Government of Afghanistan and the Taliban;

(2) reflecting press reports that the President seeks to end the United States military engagement in Afghanistan by 2020, the President should advise a plan based on inputs from Special Representative Khalilzad, military commanders, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) member countries, and other allies in Afghanistan, and appropriate members of the Cabinet, along with the consultation of Congress, for completing the drawdown of United States combat troops in Afghanistan and accelerating the transfer of security authority to Afghan authorities; and

(3) Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President should submit to Congress a report—

(A) assessing progress made on the battlefield in Afghanistan since the announcement of the President’s new South Asia strategy and the increase in United States troops;

(B) assessing efforts by Special Representative Khalilzad to foster a durable peace agreement between the Government of Afghanistan and the Taliban; and

(C) including a plan for the complete transition of all military and security operations in Afghanistan to the Government of Afghanistan.

SA 4093. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 54, to direct the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities in the Republic of Yemen that have not been authorized by Congress; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 4, line 13, insert “,” which includes blocking any arms sales to Saudi Arabia for any item designated as a Category III, IV, VII or VIII item on the United States Munitions List (USML), and amending section 38(a)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778(a)(1)).”
SA 4094. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 90, to survey the gradient boundary along the Red River in the States of Oklahoma and Texas, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE. This Act may be cited as the "Red River Gradient Boundary Survey Act".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS. In this Act:

(1) AFFECTED AREA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term "affected area" means land along the approximately 116-mile stretch of the Red River, from its confluence with the Red River in North Dakota on the West to the 98th meridian on the east.

(B) EXCLUSIONS.—The term "affected area" does not include the portion of the Red River within the boundary depicted on the survey prepared by the Bureau of Land Management entitled "Township 5 South, Range 14 West, prepared by the Bureau of Land Management does not include the portion of the Red River stretch of the Red River, from its confluence with the Red River in North Dakota on the West to the 98th meridian on the east.

(C) SUBJECT TO TREATY.—The term "affected area" does not include any land in the affected area that is subject to treaty or treaty use.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The survey shall—

(A) SURVEY REQUIRED.—

(i) the Texas General Land Office;

(ii) the Oklahoma Commissioners of the Land Office, in consultation with the attorney general of the State of Oklahoma; and

(iii) each affected federally recognized Indian Tribe; and

(B) subject to the availability of appropriations, be completed not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(C) APPROVAL OF THE BOUNDARY SURVEY.—

(i) not later than 60 days after the date on which the survey or a portion of the survey under subsection (a)(1) is completed, the Secretary shall submit the survey for approval to—

(A) the Texas General Land Office;

(B) the Oklahoma Commissioners of the Land Office, in consultation with the attorney general of the State of Oklahoma; and

(C) each affected federally recognized Indian Tribe.

(ii) TIMING OF APPROVAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which each of the Texas General Land Office, the Oklahoma Commissioners of the Land Office, in consultation with the attorney general of the State of Oklahoma, and each affected federally recognized Indian Tribe, the Secretary shall determine whether to approve the survey or portion of the survey, subject to paragraph (4).

(iii) WRITTEN APPROVAL.—The Secretary shall only approve the survey, or a portion of the survey, that has the written approval of each of—

(A) the Texas General Land Office;

(B) the Oklahoma Commissioners of the Land Office, in consultation with the attorney general of the State of Oklahoma; and

(C) each affected federally recognized Indian Tribe.

(D) AS PART OF THE SURVEY.—The Secretary shall submit with the survey the written approval of each of—

(A) the Texas General Land Office;

(B) the Oklahoma Commissioners of the Land Office, in consultation with the attorney general of the State of Oklahoma; and

(C) each affected federally recognized Indian Tribe.

(3) LANDOWNER.—The term "landowner" means any individual, group, association, corporation, federally recognized Indian tribe or member of such an Indian tribe, or other governmental legal entity that owns an interest in land in the affected area.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

(5) SOUTH BANK.—The term "South Bank" means the water-washed and relatively permanent elevation or acclivity (commonly known as a "cut bank") along the southerly or right side of the Red River that—

(A) is adjacent to that part of the Red River from the adjacent upland, whether valley or hill; and

(B) usually serves, as specified in the fifth paragraph of Oklahoma v. Texas, 261 U.S. 340 (1923), to preserve the course of the river.

(6) SOUTH BANK BOUNDARY LINE.—The term "South Bank boundary line" means the boundary, with respect to title and ownership, between the States of Oklahoma and Texas identified through the gradient boundary survey method that does not impact or alter the permanent political boundary line between the States along the Red River, as outlined under article II, section B of the Red River Boundary Compact enacted by the States and consented to by Congress pursuant to Public Law 106-298 (114 Stat. 919).

SEC. 3. SURVEY OF SOUTH BANK BOUNDARY LINE.

(1) SURVEY REQUIRED.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall commission a survey to identify the South Bank boundary line in the affected area.

(B) REQUIREMENTS.—The survey shall—

(i) measure to the gradient boundary survey method;

(ii) span the length of the affected area;

(iii) be conducted by 1 or more independent third-party surveyors that are—

(A) licensed and qualified to conduct official gradient boundary surveys; and

(ii) selected by the Secretary, in consultation with—

(A) the Texas General Land Office;

(B) the Oklahoma Commissioners of the Land Office, with the attorney general of the State of Oklahoma; and

(C) each affected federally recognized Indian Tribe; and

(iii) subject to the availability of appropriations, be completed not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) APPROVAL OF THE BOUNDARY SURVEY.—

(A) not later than 60 days after the date on which each of the Texas General Land Office, the Oklahoma Commissioners of the Land Office, in consultation with the attorney general of the State of Oklahoma, and each affected federally recognized Indian Tribe, the Secretary shall determine whether to approve the survey or portion of the survey, subject to paragraph (4).

(B) TIMING OF APPROVAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which each of the Texas General Land Office, the Oklahoma Commissioners of the Land Office, in consultation with the attorney general of the State of Oklahoma, and each affected federally recognized Indian Tribe, the Secretary shall determine whether to approve the survey or portion of the survey, subject to paragraph (4).

(C) WRITTEN APPROVAL.—The Secretary shall only approve the survey, or a portion of the survey, that has the written approval of each of—

(A) the Texas General Land Office;

(B) the Oklahoma Commissioners of the Land Office, in consultation with the attorney general of the State of Oklahoma; and

(C) each affected federally recognized Indian Tribe.

(3) SURVEY OF INDIVIDUAL PARCELS.

Surveys of individual parcels in the affected area shall be conducted in accordance with the boundary survey approved under section 3(b).

(4) NOTICE AND AVAILABILITY OF SURVEY.

Not later than 60 days after the date on which the boundary survey is approved under section 3(b), the Secretary shall—

(A) publish notice of the approval of the survey in—

(i) the Federal Register; and

(ii) 1 or more local newspapers; and

(B) on request, furnish to any landowner a copy of—

(A) the survey; and

(B) any field notes relating to—

(i) the individual parcel of the landowner; or

(ii) any individual parcel adjacent to the individual parcel of the landowner.

SEC. 4. EFFECTS ON TREATY RIGHTS.

Nothing in this Act—

(1) modifies any interest of the State of Oklahoma or Texas, or the sovereignty, property, or trust rights of any federally recognized Indian Tribe, relating to land located north of the South Bank boundary line, as established by the survey;

(2) modified by the Act of December 22, 1922 (45 Stat. 1069, chapter 47; 43 U.S.C. 1068) (commonly known as the "Color of Title Act"), before the date of enactment of this Act;

(3) modifies or supersedes the Red River Boundary Compact enacted by the States of Oklahoma and Texas and consented to by Congress pursuant to Public Law 106-298 (114 Stat. 919);

(4) creates or reinstates any Indian reservation or any portion of such a reservation;

(5) modifies any interest or any property or trust rights of any individual Indian allottee or

(6) alters any valid right of the State of Oklahoma or the Kiowa, Comanche, or Apache Indian tribes to the mineral interest trust fund established under the Act of June 12, 1926 (44 Stat. 740, chapter 572).

SEC. 7. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this Act $1,000,000.

SA 4095. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 54, to direct the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities in the Republic of Yemen that have not been authorized by Congress; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SEC. 2. REPORT ON INCREASED RISK OF TERRORIST ATTACKS TO UNITED STATES FORCES ABROAD, ALLIES, AND THE UNITED STATES IF SAUDI ARABIA CEASES YEMEN-RELATED INTELLIGENCE SHARING WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this joint resolution, the President shall submit to Congress a report assessing the increased risk of terrorist attacks on United States Armed Forces abroad, allies, and to the continental United States if the Government of Saudi Arabia were to cease Yemen-related intelligence sharing with the United States.

SA 4096. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 54, to direct the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities in the Republic of Yemen that have not been authorized by Congress; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 2. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION REGARDING CONTINUED MILITARY OPERATIONS AND COOPERATION WITH ISRAEL AND REGIONAL ALLIES.

Nothing in the joint resolution shall be construed to influence or disrupt any military operations and cooperation with Israel and regional allies.

SA 4097. Mr. COTTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 54, to direct the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities in the Republic of Yemen that have not been authorized by Congress; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 4, line 16, insert after "associated forces" the following: "or involved in the provision of materials and advice intended to reduce civilian casualties or further enable adherence to the Law of Armed Conflict".

SA 4098. Mr. COTTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 54, to direct the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities in the Republic of Yemen that have not been authorized by Congress; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 4, line 16, insert after "associated forces" the following: "or to support efforts
to disrupt Houthi attacks against locations outside of Yemen, such as ballistic missile attacks, unmanned aerial vehicle attacks, maritime attacks against United States or international vessels, or terrorist attacks against civilian targets.

SA 4099. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 54, to direct the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities in the Republic of Yemen that have not been authorized by Congress; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end add the following:

SEC. 2. REQUIREMENTS FOR CIVIL NUCLEAR CO-OPERATION AGREEMENTS WITH THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA.

Any United States-Saudi Arabia civilian nuclear cooperation agreement under section 121 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2153) concluded after the date of the enactment of this joint resolution shall—

(1) require the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to forgo enrichment of uranium or separation of plutonium from its natural uranium or plutonium; and

(2) require the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to bring into force the Additional Protocol with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

SA 4101. Mr. VAN HOLLEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 54, to direct the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities in the Republic of Yemen that have not been authorized by Congress; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end add the following:

SEC. 2. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR KILLING OF JAMAL KHASHOGGI.

(a) In General.—And after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall impose the sanctions described in subsection (b) with respect to any foreign person the Secretary of the Central Intelligence Agency assesses, with high confidence, before, on, or after such date of enactment, is responsible for, or complicit in, directing, orotherwise assisting, the extrajudicial killing of Jamal Khashoggi.

(b) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The sanctions to be imposed under subsection (a) with respect to a foreign person are the following:

(1) BLOCKING OF PROPERTY.—

(A) In General.—The blocking, in accordance with the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) of all transactions in all property and interests in property of the foreign person if such property and interests in property are in the United States or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(B) INAPPLICABILITY OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY REQUIREMENT.—The requirements of section 202 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701) shall not apply to transactions of this subsection.

(2) INADMISSIBILITY TO UNITED STATES.—In the case of a foreign person who is an individual—

(A) ineligibility to receive a visa to enter the United States or to be admitted to the United States; or

(B) if the individual has been issued a visa or other documentation, revocation, in accordance with section 221(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1201(i)), of the visa or other documentation.

(c) EXCEPTIONS.—

(1) IMPORTATION OF GOODS.—The requirement to impose sanctions under subsection (b)(1) shall not include the authority to impose sanctions with respect to the importation of goods.

(2) COMPLIANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS.—Subsection (b)(2) shall not apply with respect to the admission of an alien to the United States if such admission is necessary to comply with United States obligations under the Agreement between the United States and the States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, under section 101 of the United Nations Organizations Act, done at Vienna April 24, 1963, and entered into force March 19, 1967, or under other international agreements.

(d) IMPLEMENTATION; PENALTIES.—

(1) IMPLEMENTATION.—The President may exercise all authorities provided under sections 203 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to carry out this section.

(2) PENALTIES.—A person who violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of subsection (b)(1) or any regulation, license, or order issued to carry out that subsection shall be subject to the penalties set forth in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) to the same extent as a person that commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a) of that section.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ADMITTED; ALIEN.—The terms "admitted" and "alien" have the meanings given those terms in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101).

(2) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term "foreign person" means a person that is not a United States person.

(3) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term "United States person" means—

(A) a United States citizen or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States; or

(B) an entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States, including a foreign branch of such an entity.

SA 4102. Mr. GARDNER (for Mr. CARDIN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1158, to prevent help acts of genocide and other atrocity crimes, which threaten national and international security, by enhancing United States Government efforts to prevent, mitigate, and respond to such crimes; as follows:

At the end of the enacting clause, and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Elie Wiesel Genocide and Atrocities Prevention Act of 2018".

SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that the United States Government's efforts at atrocity prevention and response through interagency coordination, such as the Atrocities Prevention Board (referred to in this Act as the "Board") or successor entity are critically important, and that appropriate officials of the United States Government should—

(1) meet regularly to monitor developments throughout the world that heighten the risk of atrocities; and

(2) identify any gaps in United States foreign policy concerning regions or particular countries related to atrocity prevention and response;

(3) facilitate the development and implementation of policies to enhance the capacity of the United States to prevent and respond to atrocities; and

(4) provide the President and Congress with recommendations to improve policies, programs, resources, and tools related to atrocity prevention and response;

(5) conduct outreach, including consultations, not less frequently than biannually, with representatives of nongovernmental organizations and civil society dedicated to atrocity prevention and response; and

(6) operate with regular consultation and participation of designated interagency representatives of relevant Federal agencies, executive departments, or offices; and

(7) ensure resources are made available for the policies, programs, and tools related to atrocity prevention and response.

SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It shall be the policy of the United States to—

(1) regard the prevention of atrocities as in its national interest;

(2) work with partners and allies, including to build their capacity and enhance the capacity of the United States, to identify, prevent, and respond to the causes of atrocities, including insecurity, mass displacement, violent conflict, and other conditions that may lead to such atrocities; and

(3) pursue a United States Government-wide strategy to identify, prevent, and respond to the risk of atrocities by—

(A) strengthening the diplomatic, risk analysis and monitoring, strategic planning, early warning, and response capacities of the Government;

(B) improving the use of foreign assistance to respond early, effectively, and urgently in order to address the causes of atrocities; and

(C) employing a variety of unilateral, bilateral, and multilateral means to prevent and respond to atrocities by—

(1) placing a high priority on timely, preventive diplomatic efforts; and

(2) exercising leadership in promoting international efforts to prevent atrocities.

SEC. 4. TRAINING AND SERVICE OFFICERS IN CONFLICT AND ATROCITIES PREVENTION.

Section 708 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 402(b)) is amended in subsection (a)(1)—

(1) in subparagraph (B), by striking "and" at the end; and

(2) in subparagraph (C), by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and"; and

(3) by striking paragraph (5) and inserting the following:

(5) in subparagraph (D), by striking the semicolon at the end and inserting the following:

"(iii) conducting programs and activities with local governments, international and nongovernmental organizations, and other entities to prevent and respond to atrocities."
resulted for preparation of such report. 

(3) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph: 

"(D) for Foreign Service Officers who will be assigned to a country experiencing or at risk of conflict or repression, as determined by the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence and relevant civil society organizations, instruction on recognizing patterns of escalation and early warning signs of potential atrocities, and methods of preventing and responding to atrocities, including conflict assessment methodologies, mediation for prevention, early action and response, and appropriate transitional justice measures to address atrocities."

SEC. 6. DEFINITIONS. 

In this Act—

(1) the term “genocide” means an offense under section 1091 of title 18, United States Code;

(2) the term “atrocities” means war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide;

(3) the term “transitional justice” means the methods, processes, formal, retributive, and restorative measures employed by countries transitioning out of armed conflict or repressive regimes to reestablish legal order, and to promote long-term, sustainable peace; and

(4) the term “war crime” has the meaning given the term in section 2441(c) of title 18, United States Code.

SEC. 7. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION. 

Nothing in this Act shall be construed as authorizing the use of military force.

SA 4103. Mr. Gardner (for Mr. Durbin (for himself and Mr. Young)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1222, to amend the Public Health Service Act to coordinate Federal congenital heart disease efforts, to enhance and expand research and data collection, surveillance, and awareness. 

Section 399V–2 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 280g–13) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 399V–2. NATIONAL CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE RESEARCH, SURVEILLANCE, AND AWARENESS. 

Section 399V–2 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 280g–13) is amended to read as follows:

Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of the Congenital Heart Futures Reauthorization Act of 2017:

(1) enhance and expand research and data collection on congenital heart disease, including to study and track the epidemiology of congenital heart disease to understand health outcomes for individuals with congenital heart disease across all ages;

(2) conduct activities to improve public awareness of, and education related to, congenital heart disease, including care of individuals with such disease; and

(a) in General.—The Secretary shall, as appropriate—

"(i) collect data on the health outcomes, including health disparities among individuals with congenital heart disease, which may include in- formation for patients, family members, and health care providers, on topics such as the prevalence of such disease, the effect of such disease on individuals of all ages, and the importance of long-term, specialized care for individuals with such disease.

(2) submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require.

(g) Authorization of Appropriations.—To carry out this section, there are authorized to be appropriated $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024.

SEC. 3. REPORT. 

Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of the Congenital Heart Futures Reauthorization Act of 2017, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall submit to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report summarizing any activities carried out pursuant to section 399V–2 of the Public Health Service Act (as amended by section 2), including planned activities, and a summary of any research findings and ongoing research efforts, gaps, and areas of greatest need within the Department of Health and Human Services relating to congenital heart disease in patients of all ages.

SA 4104. Mr. Gardner (for Ms. Collins) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2076, to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize the expansion of activities related to Alzheimer’s disease, cognitive decline, and brain health under the Alzheimer’s Disease and Related Disorders Act of 2005, for other purposes; as follows:

Beginning on page 29, line 23, strike “year for—” and all that follows through line 9 on page 29, and insert the following:

"(1) improve awareness about and understanding of Alzheimer’s disease, cognitive decline, and brain health, including risk factors and prevention, and awareness and education related to Alzheimer’s disease, cognitive decline, and brain health, and for the purpose of providing for the provision of public health services and education, and for other purposes; as follows:

(E) evidence-based practices related to care and treatment for individuals with congenital heart disease.

(2) PERMISSIBLE CONSIDERATIONS.—In carrying out the activities described in this section, the Secretary may, as appropriate—

(3) the implementation status of the recommendations contained in the previous review required by this section; and

(4) identification of the Federal agencies and councils that are involved in, and non-governmental organizations and institutions suggested for preparation of such report.

(b) CONSIDERATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include a consideration of analysis, reporting, and policy recommendations to prevent and respond to atrocities produced by civil society, academic, and other nongovernmental organizations and institutions.

(c) AVAILABILITY OF REPORT.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be made available to all members of Congress.

SEC. 6. DEFINITIONS. 

In this Act—

(1) the term “genocide” means an offense under section 1091 of title 18, United States Code;

(2) the term “atrocities” means war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide;

(3) the term “transitional justice” means the methods, processes, formal, retributive, and restorative measures employed by countries transitioning out of armed conflict or repressive regimes to reestablish legal order, and to promote long-term, sustainable peace; and

(4) the term “war crime” has the meaning given the term in section 2441(c) of title 18, United States Code.

SEC. 7. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION. 

Nothing in this Act shall be construed as authorizing the use of military force.
SA 4105. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 54, to direct the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities in the Republic of Yemen that have not been authorized by Congress; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 2. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.
Nothing in this joint resolution may be construed as authorizing the use of military force against Iran.

NOTICE OF INTENT TO OBJECT TO PROCEEDING
I, Senator RON WYDEN, intend to object to proceeding to S. 2374, The Stopping Improper Payments to Deceased People Act, dated December 12, 2018.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET
Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I have 8 requests for committees to meet during today’s session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today’s session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS
The Committee on Indian Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, December 12, 2018, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing entitled “Missing and Murdered: Confronting the Silent Crisis in Indian Country.”

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, December 12, 2018, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing entitled “China’s Non-Traditional Espionage Against the United States.”

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, December 12, 2018, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing entitled “Oversight of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.”

The Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, December 12, 2018, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a closed roundtable.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EMERGING THREATS AND CAPABILITIES
Mr. GARDNER. I now ask for a second reading, and in order to place the bill on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I object to my own request.