

(1) in subsection (b)(1)(A), by inserting “advances in automation technology,” before “plant closures.”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to any funds reserved under section 132(a)(2)(A) to carry out this section, there are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$40,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2018 through 2020.”.

By Mr. HATCH (for himself and Mr. SCHUMER):

S. 3793. A bill to acknowledge the rights of States with respect to sports wagering and to maintain a distinct Federal interest in the integrity and character of professional and amateur sporting contests, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, on May 14, 2018, the Supreme Court in *Murphy v. NCAA*, 138 S. Ct. 1461, 2018, struck down the Federal prohibition of State-authorized sports wagering schemes. I was one of four original authors of that prohibition, the Professional and Amateur Sports Protection Act of 1992, Public Law 102-559; 106 Stat. 4227, which found that “sports gambling conducted pursuant to State law threatens the integrity and character of, and public confidence in, professional and amateur sports, instills inappropriate values in the Nation’s youth, misappropriates the goodwill and popularity of professional and amateur sports organizations, and dilutes and tarnishes the service marks of such organizations.”

Today, I joined with Senator CHUCK SCHUMER to introduce the Sports Wagering Market Integrity Act of 2018, a comprehensive legislative response to the *Murphy* decision. This legislation is the product of nearly one year of discussions with stakeholders on all sides of the issue, the gaming industry, professional and amateur sports leagues, consumer advocates, data providers, law enforcement, and many others.

I would urge my soon-to-be former colleagues and other Members of Congress, should they choose to take up this issue, to use the bill I have introduced today as a starting point for their work, but recognize that there is much work to be done, and I would anticipate that any final legislation might look very different from the bill that was introduced today. For example, the degree to which the Department of Justice or other Federal agencies need to be involved in overseeing state sports wagering regimes, the appropriate level of control that sports organizations should have over sports wagering, and the basis for requiring the use of so-called official league data continue to be open questions in my mind. I do not necessarily believe that those and other provisions introduced in the bill today reflect a final decision regarding the appropriate policy. But these provisions do flag many of the difficult issues to be considered as part of the sports wagering discussion. I would urge my colleagues not to be dis-

couraged by the challenges and competing interests, and I look forward to being supportive of future congressional efforts to engage on this issue.

#### SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 733—CALLING ON THE GOVERNMENT OF CAMEROON, ARMED SEPARATIST GROUPS, AND ALL CITIZENS TO RESPECT HUMAN RIGHTS AND ADOPT NONVIOLENT APPROACHES TO CONFLICT RESOLUTION

Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. COONS, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BOOKER, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 733

Whereas the Government of Cameroon has repeatedly restricted freedoms of expression nationwide by shutting down the internet, harassing and detaining journalists, refusing licenses to independent media, and intensifying political attacks against the independent press;

Whereas, following Cameroon’s October 7, 2018, elections, the African Union Election Observation Mission stated that “the current framework needs to be strengthened in order to safeguard the democratic principles of separation of powers, fairness, and independence and impartiality,” which the Department of State echoed, emphasizing the need to “respect the rule of law, resolve peacefully any disputes through established legal channels, and avoid hate speech”.

Whereas Anglophone Cameroonians have long felt marginalized by official actions and policies of the Government of Cameroon;

Whereas, beginning in late 2016, protests organized by lawyers, teachers, and students were violently repressed by the Government of Cameroon, leading to numerous deaths and imprisonments, including journalists and lawyers;

Whereas, in January 2017, the Government of Cameroon ordered the suspension of Internet services in the Northwest and Southwest regions of Cameroon, the suspension lasting for 93 days and having a major, debilitating effect on the economy, educational institutions, freedom of expression, and social communication of the region’s residents;

Whereas the conflict escalated in late September and early October 2017, when Cameroonian security forces brutally cracked down on unarmed civilians peacefully demonstrating, resulting in at least 20 people dying and leaving over 100 injured;

Whereas, in 2017, armed separatist groups launched a campaign to pressure school officials in the Anglophone region to go on strike as part of a boycott against the Government of Cameroon, and began burning school buildings and threatening education officials with violence if they did not comply with a boycott of schools in the Anglophone regions;

Whereas human rights monitors have documented armed groups killing traditional leaders and targeting civilians who are perceived to be supporting or working with the Government of Cameroon, and reports indicate that armed militants have killed Cameroonian security force personnel;

Whereas numerous credible reports from human rights monitors, including the United Nations High Commissioner for Human

Rights, have documented the excessive use of force by Government of Cameroon security forces against Cameroonians living in the Anglophone regions, including the burning of villages, the use of live ammunition against protestors, arbitrary arrest and detention, torture, and sexual abuse;

Whereas the Department of State has expressed serious concern over the Government of Cameroon’s use of force to restrict free expression, and the use of violence against individuals protesting the Government’s policies in the Anglophone regions;

Whereas both the Government of Cameroon security forces and armed groups have been documented targeting and brutally killing civilians in the Anglophone regions, including women and children;

Whereas United States citizen Charles Wesco was senselessly killed near the town of Bamenda, Cameroon on October 30, 2018, after being caught in what the Department of State has characterized as “cross fire”;

Whereas the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs stated in November 2018 that at least 437,000 people were internally displaced in areas affected by the Anglophone conflict;

Whereas the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees reported that it had registered more than 29,000 Cameroonian refugees from the Anglophone regions in Nigeria as of late October 2018;

Whereas 47 Anglophone activists were forcibly returned from Nigerian custody to Cameroonian authorities, despite many having reportedly submitted asylum claims in Nigeria; and

Whereas 10 of the 47 individuals forcibly returned from Nigeria now face charges punishable by the death penalty, while the other 37 reportedly remain in detention without charge: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) urges all parties to the conflict in Cameroon, including political opposition groups, to—

(A) agree to an immediate ceasefire;

(B) allow for unfettered humanitarian assistance;

(C) exercise restraint and ensure that protests remain peaceful; and

(D) engage in inclusive dialogue with civil society to get to a political solution that respects the rights and freedoms of the people of Cameroon;

(2) strongly condemns the abuses committed by the Government of Cameroon, security forces, and armed separatist groups in the Anglophone regions, including extrajudicial killings and detentions, the use of force against nonviolent civilians and protestors, and violations of the freedoms of press, expression, and assembly;

(3) affirms that the United States Government continues to hold the Government of Cameroon responsible for upholding the rights of all citizens, regardless of political views or beliefs or the regions in which they reside;

(4) urges the Government of Cameroon to—

(A) initiate a credible, inclusive, good, and full faith effort to work with religious and community leaders in the Anglophone region to engage in meaningful dialogue and address grievances and seek nonviolent solutions to resolve the conflict, including possibly involving an independent mediator in such negotiations;

(B) respect the fundamental rights of all Cameroonian citizens, including political activists and journalists;

(C) ensure that any security operations are conducted in accordance with international human rights standards, including efforts to ensure security forces only use force under appropriate circumstances;

(D) investigate all allegations of human rights violations committed in the Anglophone regions and take the necessary measures to prevent arbitrary detention, torture, enforced disappearances, deaths in custody, and inhumane prison conditions;

(E) to promote the rule of law through more transparent accountability mechanisms;

(F) promptly charge or release all those detained in the context of the Anglophone crisis, including all Anglophone activists arrested in Nigeria, and ensure that any future detainees are treated with due process, in accordance with Cameroon's penal code and international human rights norms;

(G) ensure that detainees are treated fairly and humanely, with proper judicial proceedings, including a registry of those detained by the Cameroonian security forces, and with full access to legal resources;

(H) release human rights defenders, civil society activists, political prisoners, journalists, trade unionists, teachers, and any other citizens who have been arbitrarily arrested and detained without trial or charge; and

(I) work with United States law enforcement to thoroughly investigate and prosecute Charles Wesco's murder; and

(5) urges the separatist groups in Anglophone areas to—

(A) engage with government officials to peacefully express grievances and credibly engage in nonviolent efforts to resolve the conflict;

(B) immediately stop committing human rights abuses, including killings of civilians, torture, kidnapping, and extortion;

(C) end the school boycott and immediately cease attacks on schools, teachers, and education officials, and allow for the safe return of all students to class; and

(D) immediately release all civilians illegally detained or kidnapped.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 734—AUTHORIZING THE SENATE LEGAL COUNSEL TO REPRESENT THE SENATE IN TEXAS V. UNITED STATES, NO. 4:18-CV-00167-O (N.D. TEX.)**

Mr. MANCHIN (for himself, Mr. SCHUMER, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. JONES, Mr. CARPER, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. KAINE, Mr. UDALL, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. REED, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. BENNET, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. SMITH, Mr. TESTER, Mrs. MCCASKILL, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. WARREN, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. CASEY, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. KING, Mr. LEAHY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. PETERS, and Mr. MERKLEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 734

Whereas Texas, Wisconsin, Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Paul LePage (Governor of Maine), Mississippi (by and through Governor Phil Bryant), Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, and West Virginia have filed suit in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas, arguing that the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111-148; 124 Stat. 119), is unconstitutional and should be

enjoined, by asserting that the Act's requirement to maintain minimum essential coverage (commonly known as the "individual responsibility provision") in section 5000A(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, is unconstitutional following the amendment of that provision by the Act to provide for reconciliation pursuant to titles II and V of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2018 (Public Law 115-97) (commonly known as the "Tax Cuts and Jobs Act");

Whereas these State and individual plaintiffs also seek to strike down the entire Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act as not severable from the individual responsibility provision;

Whereas, on June 7, 2018, the Department of Justice refused to defend the constitutionality of the amended individual responsibility provision, despite the well-established duty of the Department to defend Federal statutes where reasonable arguments can be made in their defense;

Whereas the Department of Justice not only refused to defend the amended individual responsibility provision, but it affirmatively argued that this provision is unconstitutional and that the provisions of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act guaranteeing issuance of insurance coverage regardless of health status or pre-existing conditions (commonly known as the "guaranteed issue provision"), sections 2702, 2704, and 2705(a) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300gg-1, 300gg-3, 300gg-4(a)), and prohibiting discriminatory premium rates (commonly known as the "community rating provision"), sections 2701 and 2705(b) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300gg(a)(1), 300gg-4(b)) must now be struck down as not severable from the individual responsibility provision; and

Whereas the district court in *Texas v. United States*, No. 4:18-cv-00167-O (N.D. Tex.) issued an order on December 14, 2018 declaring that the individual responsibility provision in section 5000A(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is unconstitutional and that all the provisions of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act are not severable and therefore are invalid: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate Legal Counsel is authorized to represent the Senate in *Texas v. United States*, No. 4:18-cv-00167-O (N.D. Tex.), including seeking to—

(1) intervene as a party in the matter and related proceedings; and

(2) defend all provisions of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, the amendments made by that Act to other provisions of law, and any amendments to such provisions, including the provisions ensuring affordable health coverage for those with pre-existing conditions.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 735—CONDEMNING THE MASS ATROCITIES COMMITTED AGAINST THE ROHINGYA IN BURMA AND URGING ACCOUNTABILITY FOR THE BURMESE MILITARY**

Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. MERKLEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 735

Whereas, in recent decades, the Rohingya people have lost, through systematic discrimination by Burmese national, state, and local authorities, a range of civil and political rights, including citizenship, and face barriers today such that they have been rendered stateless;

Whereas, beginning on August 25, 2017, the Government of Burma military and security forces, as well as civilian mobs, carried out widespread attacks, rapes, killings, and the burning of villages throughout Rakhine State, resulting in approximately 730,000 Rohingya fleeing to Bangladesh and bringing the total Rohingya refugee population in Cox's Bazar to over 900,000;

Whereas international observers widely agree that Burma has not made progress on the "more crucial" of the 88 recommendations of the Rakhine Advisory Commission that addresses the root causes of conflict and ensures the rights and dignity of the Rohingya: freedom of movement, civil documentation, and a transparent pathway to citizenship;

Whereas, since the beginning of the violence in August 2017, humanitarian and media access to Rakhine State has been extremely limited;

Whereas Reuters journalists Wa Lone and Kyaw Soe Oo were arrested on December 12, 2017, for their work to report on the Burmese military's violent campaign against the Rohingya;

Whereas, on November 14, 2018, Vice President Mike Pence said, "This is a tragedy that has touched the hearts of millions of Americans. The violence and persecution by military and vigilantes that resulted in driving 700,000 Rohingya to Bangladesh is without excuse.";

Whereas, to date, though the refugee crisis is not of their making, the Government of Bangladesh has accommodated the rapid and massive influx of Rohingya refugees into Cox's Bazar;

Whereas Burma's civilian government, led by State Counsellor Aung San Suu Kyi and President Win Myint, has yet to take the necessary steps to address the violence directed against the Rohingya, has failed to create the necessary conditions for returns (including by actively impeding access to northern Rakhine by UNHCR, UNDP, humanitarian organizations, and journalists), and has failed to fully implement recommendations from the Rakhine Advisory Commission that address the root causes of conflict in Rakhine;

Whereas, on August 27, 2018, the United Nations International Fact Finding Mission on Myanmar released a report stating that, "The Mission concluded . . . that there is sufficient information to warrant the investigation and prosecution of senior officials in the Tatmadaw chain of command, so that a competent court can determine their liability for genocide in relation to the situation in Rakhine State.";

Whereas, on August 25, 2018, Secretary of State Mike Pompeo stated that "[a] year ago, following deadly militant attacks, security forces responded by launching abhorrent ethnic cleansing of ethnic Rohingya in Burma," and continued, "The U.S. will continue to hold those responsible accountable. The military must respect human rights for Burma's democracy to succeed.";

Whereas, on August 17, 2018, the Department of the Treasury announced sanctions on five Tatmadaw officers and two Tatmadaw units for human rights abuses in Rakhine, Kachin, and Shan states;

Whereas, on September 24, 2018, the Department of State released a report entitled "Documentation of Atrocities in Northern Rakhine State" that stated the military "targeted civilians indiscriminately and often with extreme brutality" and that the violence in northern Rakhine State was "extreme, large-scale, widespread and seemingly geared toward both terrorizing the population and driving out the Rohingya residents" and that the "scope and scale of the