

(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