

military's operations indicate that they were well-planned and coordinated";

Whereas, on November 29, 2018, the Public International Law and Policy Group, which was contracted by the Department of State to collect evidence for the Department's report, issued its own report that concluded "there is a reasonable basis to conclude that war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide were committed against the Rohingya population";

Whereas the United Nations Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, signed at Paris December 9, 1948, declares that genocide "means any of the following acts committed with the intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such: (a) Killing members of the group; (b) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group; (c) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part; (d) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group; (e) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group" and that "[t]he following acts shall be punishable: (a) Genocide; (b) Conspiracy to commit genocide; (c) Direct and public incitement to commit genocide; (d) Attempt to commit genocide; (e) Complicity in genocide"; and

Whereas the United States Holocaust Memorial announced on December 3, 2018, that "there is compelling evidence that Burmese authorities have intentionally sought to destroy the Rohingya people because of their ethnic and religious identity," and concluded there was compelling evidence genocide was committed: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns the atrocities and displacement inflicted on Burma's Rohingya population by the Burmese military and security forces since August 2017;

(2) calls on the Secretary of State, based on credible evidence, to make a formal determination on whether the crimes committed since August 2017, amount to genocide;

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

(4) calls upon Facebook and other social media platforms to take the appropriate steps to guard against the dissemination of hate speech exploiting ethnic divisions in Burma;

(5) calls on the Government of Burma to immediately release Reuters journalists Wa Lone and Kyaw Soe Oo;

(6) urges the President to impose additional sanctions on senior members of Burma's military and security forces, including Burmese military owned companies and entities, who are responsible for genocide and human rights abuses against the Rohingya; and

(7) calls upon the President to maintain the status of the United States as a top international donor to the humanitarian response in Burma and Bangladesh and to submit a budget request for fiscal year 2020 that reflects that longstanding United States commitment.

SENATE RESOLUTION 736—URGING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CYBER LEAGUE OF INDO-PACIFIC STATES TO ADDRESS CYBER THREATS

Mr. GARDNER (for himself and Mr. COONS) submitted the following resolu-

tion; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.:

S. RES. 736

Whereas the world has benefitted greatly from technological innovations under the leadership of the United States in the post-World War era, including the creation of the World Wide Web which has provided an entirely new platform for wealth creation and human flourishing through cyber-commerce and connectivity;

Whereas cybercrime affects companies large and small, as well as infrastructure that is vital to the economy as a whole;

Whereas a 2018 study from the Center for Strategic and International Studies, in partnership with McAfee, estimates that the global economic losses from cybercrime are approximately \$600,000,000,000 annually and rising;

Whereas, according to the Pew Charitable Trust, 64 percent of people in the United States had fallen victim to cybercriminals as of 2017;

Whereas, on July 9, 2012, General Keith Alexander, then-Director of the National Security Agency, termed theft of United States intellectual property "the greatest transfer of wealth in history";

Whereas, on September 25, 2015, the United States and the People's Republic of China announced a commitment that "neither country's government will conduct or knowingly support cyber-enabled theft of intellectual property, including trade secrets or other confidential business information, with the intent of providing competitive advantages to companies or commercial sectors";

Whereas the People's Republic of China nonetheless continues to contribute to the rise of cybercrime, exploiting weaknesses in the international system to undermine fair competition in technology and cyberspace, including through theft of intellectual property and state-sponsored malicious actions to undermine and weaken competition;

Whereas, according to the 2018 Worldwide Threat Assessment by the Director of the National Intelligence: "China will continue to use cyber espionage and bolster cyber attack capabilities to support national security priorities. . . . China since 2015 has been advancing its cyber attack capabilities by integrating its military cyber attack and espionage resources in the Strategic Support Force, which it established in 2015";

Whereas, from 2011 to 2018, more than 90 percent of cases handled by the Department of Justice alleging economic espionage by or to benefit a foreign country involved the People's Republic of China;

Whereas more than 3/5 of the cases handled by the Department of Justice involving theft of trade secrets have a nexus to the People's Republic of China;

Whereas experts have asserted that the Made in China 2025 strategy of the Government of the People's Republic of China will incentivize Chinese entities to engage in unfair competitive behavior, including additional theft of technologies and intellectual property;

Whereas the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has also contributed to the rise of cybercrime and according to the 2018 Worldwide Threat Assessment by the Director of the National Intelligence: "We expect the heavily sanctioned North Korea to use cyber operations to raise funds and to gather intelligence or launch attacks on South Korea and the United States. . . . North Korean actors developed and launched the WannaCry ransomware in May 2017, judging from technical links to previously identified North Korean cyber tools, tradecraft, and operational infrastructure. We also assess that these ac-

tors conducted the cyber theft of \$81 million from the Bank of Bangladesh in 2016";

Whereas section 2(a)(8) of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9201(a)(8)) states, "The Government of North Korea has provided technical support and conducted destructive and coercive cyberattacks, including against Sony Pictures Entertainment and other United States persons.";

Whereas the United States has taken action on its own against international cybercrime, including through—

(1) the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-122), which imposed mandatory sanctions against persons engaging in significant activities undermining cybersecurity on behalf of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; and

(2) criminal charges filed by the Department of Justice on October 25, 2018, in which the Department alleged that the Chinese intelligence services conducted cyber intrusions against at least a dozen companies in order to obtain information on a commercial jet engine;

Whereas the March 2016 Department of State International Cyberspace Policy Strategy noted that "the Department of State anticipates a continued increase and expansion of our cyber-focused diplomatic efforts for the foreseeable future"; and

Whereas concerted action by countries that share concerns about state-sponsored cyber theft is necessary to prevent the growth of cybercrime and other destabilizing national security and economic outcomes: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) urges the President to propose and champion the negotiation of a treaty with like-minded partners in the Indo-Pacific to ensure a free and open Internet free from economically crippling cyberattacks;

(2) calls for the treaty, which can be referred to as the Cyber League of Indo-Pacific States (in this resolution referred to as "CLIPS"), to include the creation of an Information Sharing Analysis Center to provide around-the-clock cyber threat monitoring and mitigation for governments that are parties to the treaty; and

(3) calls for members of CLIPS—

(A) to consult on emerging cyber threats;

(B) to pledge not to engage in cyber theft;

(C) to introduce and enforce minimum criminal punishment for cyber theft;

(D) to extradite alleged cyber thieves;

(E) to enforce laws protecting software license holders;

(F) to ensure that government agencies use licensed software;

(G) to minimize data localization requirements (consistent with the Agreement between the United States of America, the United Mexican States, and Canada, signed at Buenos Aires November 30, 2018 (commonly known as the "United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement"));

(H) to accept international certifications as the basis for commercial information and communications technology reviews;

(I) to provide for public input when devising legislation on cybersecurity; and

(J) to cooperate on the attribution of cyberattacks and retribution to deter future attacks.

SENATE RESOLUTION 737—RECOGNIZING THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNITED STATES CADET NURSE CORPS AND EXPRESSING THE APPRECIATION OF THE SENATE FOR THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES CADET NURSE CORPS DURING WORLD WAR II

Mr. KING (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, and Ms. WARREN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 737

Whereas the personnel requirements of World War II created a shortage of nurses and, by 1942, it was evident that the pace of training for new nurses could not keep up with the demands of the military and civilian populations of the United States;

Whereas, as nurses vacated positions in hospitals, schools, and welfare agencies to meet the needs of the Armed Forces, an influx of millions of new workers to industrial areas created unprecedented public health challenges, and such challenges were exacerbated by a nursing capacity that was not sufficient to meet the demands of both the Armed Forces and essential civilian services;

Whereas the Act of June 15, 1943 (57 Stat. 153, chapter 126; commonly known as the "Bolton Act"), unanimously passed both houses of Congress;

Whereas the Bolton Act resulted in the establishment of the United States Cadet Nurse Corps, which was a uniformed service under the direction of the United States Public Health Service and operated from 1943 to 1948;

Whereas the United States Cadet Nurse Corps was open to minorities, including African Americans and Native Americans, because the Bolton Act included a provision restricting discrimination in the administration of the Act on account of race, creed, or color;

Whereas enrollment in the United States Cadet Nurse Corps required a commitment to serve for the duration of World War II, with each cadet taking the following pledge: "I will dedicate myself now and forever to the triumph of life over death; As a Cadet nurse, I pledge to my country my service in essential nursing for the duration of the war.";

Whereas an April 1944 memorandum from the Federal Security Agency identified "national recognition for rendering a vital war service" as a privilege of service in the United States Cadet Nurse Corps;

Whereas with more than 120,000 women enrolled in the United States Cadet Nurse Corps by the termination of the program, the United States Cadet Nurse Corps played an important role in overcoming the nursing shortage at military, Federal, and non-Federal hospitals across the United States; and

Whereas Surgeon General Thomas Parran, appearing before the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives in January 1945, highlighted the positive contribution of the United States Cadet Nurse Corps to the war effort by stating, "We cannot measure what the loss to the country would have been if [the] civilian nursing service had collapsed, any more than we could measure the cost of failure on the Normandy beachheads."; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the 75th anniversary of the formation of the United States Cadet Nurse Corps; and

(2) expresses appreciation for the vital contribution that the members of the United States Cadet Nurse Corps made to the war

effort by filling critical military and essential civilian nursing positions during the nursing shortage caused by World War II.

SENATE RESOLUTION 738—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE UNITED STATES SHOULD CONTINUE ITS LIMITED MILITARY ACTIVITIES WITHIN SYRIA AND THAT ENDING SUCH ACTIVITIES AT THIS TIME WOULD EMBOLDEN ISIS, BASHAR AL-ASSAD, IRAN, AND RUSSIA AND PUT OUR KURDISH ALLIES IN GREAT JEOPARDY

Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. COTTON, Mrs. ERNST, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. KING, Mr. CORKER, and Mr. REED) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 738

Whereas ISIS has been dealt a serious blow in Iraq and Syria and is substantially damaged but not yet defeated;

Whereas the United States has a limited military presence in Syria with approximately 2,000 troops who serve as an insurance policy against future threats;

Whereas a precipitous withdrawal of United States Armed Forces from Syria will embolden radical jihadist groups in Syria and in the region;

Whereas it is in the vital national interest of the United States to continue to support partners, such as the Kurds, in Syria and other locations in the Global War on Terror;

Whereas a United States withdrawal will embolden the brutal dictatorship of Bashar al-Assad and bring more suffering to the people of Syria and the region;

Whereas a precipitous withdrawal of United States Armed Forces from Syria could lead to the release of hundreds of foreign terrorists currently detained by the Syrian Democratic Forces; and

Whereas it is in the national security interest of the United States to counter Iran's and Russia's influence in Syria and throughout the region: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) calls on the President to reconsider his decision to withdraw United States Armed Forces from Syria at this time; and

(2) urges any future decision to withdraw United States Armed Forces from Syria to be the result of a robust interagency process and to be conditions-based.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 4163. Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 695, of 1993 to establish a voluntary national criminal history background check system and criminal history review program for certain individuals who, related to their employment, have access to children, the elderly, or individuals with disabilities, and for other purposes.

SA 4164. Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to amendment SA 4163 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL to the bill H.R. 695, supra.

SA 4165. Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 695, supra.

SA 4166. Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to amendment SA 4165 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL to the bill H.R. 695, supra.

SA 4167. Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to amendment SA 4166 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL to the amendment SA 4165 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL to the bill H.R. 695, supra.

SA 4168. Ms. HARRIS (for Mr. BOOKER) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 3178, to amend title 18, United States Code, to specify lynching as a deprivation of civil rights, and for other purposes.

SA 4169. Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. KAINE, Mr. BROWN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WARNER, Mr. UDALL, Mr. COONS, and Ms. COLLINS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4163 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL to the bill H.R. 695, of 1993 to establish a voluntary national criminal history background check system and criminal history review program for certain individuals who, related to their employment, have access to children, the elderly, or individuals with disabilities, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4170. Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. BROWN, Mr. KAINE, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. WARNER, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Ms. WARREN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4163 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL to the bill H.R. 695, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4171. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. JOHNSON (for himself and Mrs. MURRAY)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 4174, to amend titles 5 and 44, United States Code, to require Federal evaluation activities, improve Federal data management, and for other purposes.

SA 4172. Mr. BOOZMAN (for Mr. THUNE) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 5509, to direct the National Science Foundation to provide grants for research about STEM education approaches and the STEM-related workforce, and for other purposes.

SA 4173. Mr. BOOZMAN (for Mr. ALEXANDER) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 767, to establish the Stop, Observe, Ask, and Respond to Health and Wellness Training pilot program to address human trafficking in the health care system.

SA 4174. Mr. BOOZMAN (for Mr. PORTMAN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1023, to reauthorize the Tropical Forest Conservation Act of 1998 through fiscal year 2021, and for other purposes.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 4163. Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 695 of 1993 to establish a voluntary national criminal history background check system and criminal history review program for certain individuals who, related to their employment, have access to children, the elderly, or individuals with disabilities, and for other purposes; as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted:

DIVISION A—FURTHER ADDITIONAL CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2019

SEC. 101. The Continuing Appropriations Act, 2019 (division C of Public Law 115-245) is further amended—

(1) by striking the date specified in section 105(3) and inserting "February 8, 2019"; and

(2) by adding after section 136 the following:

"SEC. 137. Notwithstanding section 251(a)(1) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 and the timetable in section 254(a) of such Act, the final sequestration report for fiscal year 2019 pursuant to section 254(f)(1) of such Act and any order for fiscal year 2019 pursuant to section 254(f)(5) of such Act shall be issued, for the Congressional Budget Office, 10 days after the date