

Secretary, which shall include the Department of Commerce, and publish in the Federal Register, a report that contains the following:

(1) The percentages of each of the following categories of military vehicles owned or scheduled to be owned by the Department of Defense that utilize foreign-sourced carbon fiber or domestic-sourced carbon fiber with foreign-sourced polyacrylonitrile:

(A) Next-generation aircraft and systems for such aircraft.

(B) Hypersonic aircraft and vehicles.

(C) Unmanned air vehicles.

(2) A list of foreign countries from which the Department of Defense imports carbon fiber or polyacrylonitrile, including the amount imported from each country.

(3) An assessment of the current state of production in the United States of carbon fiber and polyacrylonitrile.

SA 6012. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5499 submitted by Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. INHOFE) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 7900, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1262. REPORT ON ALLIED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE COMMON DEFENSE.

(a) **FINDING.**—Congress finds that section 1003 of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1985 (Public Law 98-525; 63 Stat. 2241)—

(1) expresses the sense of Congress that, due to threats that are ever-changing, Congress must be informed with respect to allied contributions to the common defense to properly assess the readiness of the United States and the countries described in subsection (c)(2) for threats; and

(2) requires the Secretary to submit to Congress an annual report on the contributions of allies to the common defense.

(b) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the threats facing the United States—

(A) extend beyond the global war on terror; and

(B) include near-peer threats; and

(2) the President should seek from each country described in subsection (c)(2) acceptance of international security responsibilities and agreements to make contributions to the common defense in accordance with the collective defense agreements or treaties to which such country is a party.

(c) **REPORTS ON ALLIED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE COMMON DEFENSE.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than March 1 each year, the Secretary, in coordination with the heads of other Federal agencies, as the Secretary determines to be necessary, shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report containing a description of—

(A) the annual defense spending by each country described in paragraph (2), including available data on nominal budget figures and defense spending as a percentage of the gross domestic products of each such country for the fiscal year immediately preceding the fiscal year in which the report is submitted;

(B) the activities of each such country to contribute to military or stability operations in which the Armed Forces of the

United States are a participant or may be called upon in accordance with a cooperative defense agreement to which the United States is a party;

(C) any limitations placed by any such country on the use of such contributions; and

(D) any actions undertaken by the United States or by other countries to minimize such limitations.

(2) **COUNTRIES DESCRIBED.**—The countries described in this paragraph are the following:

(A) Each member state of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

(B) Each member state of the Gulf Cooperation Council.

(C) Each country party to the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (Rio Treaty), done at Rio de Janeiro September 2, 1947, and entered into force December 3, 1948 (TIAS 1838).

(D) Australia.

(E) Japan.

(F) New Zealand.

(G) The Philippines.

(H) South Korea.

(I) Thailand.

(3) **FORM.**—Each report under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

(4) **AVAILABILITY.**—A report submitted under paragraph (1) shall be made available on request to any Member of Congress.

(d) **APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.**—In this section, the term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

SA 6013. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5499 submitted by Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. INHOFE) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 7900, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title X, add the following:

Subtitle H—Congressional Approval of National Emergency Declarations

SEC. 1081. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “Assuring that Robust, Thorough, and Informed Congressional Leadership is Exercised Over National Emergencies Act” or the “ARTICLE ONE Act”.

SEC. 1082. CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW OF NATIONAL EMERGENCIES.

Title II of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1621 et seq.) is amended by striking sections 201 and 202 and inserting the following:

“SEC. 201. DECLARATIONS OF NATIONAL EMERGENCIES.

“(a) **AUTHORITY TO DECLARE NATIONAL EMERGENCIES.**—With respect to Acts of Congress authorizing the exercise, during the period of a national emergency, of any special or extraordinary power, the President is authorized to declare such a national emergency by proclamation. Such proclamation shall immediately be transmitted to Congress and published in the Federal Register.

“(b) **SPECIFICATION OF PROVISIONS OF LAW TO BE EXERCISED.**—No powers or authorities made available by statute for use during the period of a national emergency shall be exercised unless and until the President specifies the provisions of law under which the President proposes that the President or other officers will act in—

“(1) a proclamation declaring a national emergency under subsection (a); or

“(2) one or more Executive orders relating to the emergency published in the Federal Register and transmitted to Congress.

“(c) PROHIBITION ON SUBSEQUENT ACTIONS IF EMERGENCIES NOT APPROVED.—

“(1) **SUBSEQUENT DECLARATIONS.**—If a joint resolution of approval is not enacted under section 203 with respect to a national emergency before the expiration of the 30-day period described in section 202(a), or with respect to a national emergency proposed to be renewed under section 202(b), the President may not, during the remainder of the term of office of that President, declare a subsequent national emergency under subsection (a) with respect to the same circumstances.

“(2) **EXERCISE OF AUTHORITIES.**—If a joint resolution of approval is not enacted under section 203 with respect to a power or authority specified by the President in a proclamation under subsection (a) or an Executive order under subsection (b)(2) with respect to a national emergency, the President may not, during the remainder of the term of office of that President, exercise that power or authority with respect to that emergency.

“(d) **EFFECT OF FUTURE LAWS.**—No law enacted after the date of the enactment of this Act shall supersede this title unless it does so in specific terms, referring to this title, and declaring that the new law supersedes the provisions of this title.

“SEC. 202. EFFECTIVE PERIODS OF NATIONAL EMERGENCIES.

“(a) **TEMPORARY EFFECTIVE PERIODS.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—A declaration of a national emergency shall remain in effect for 30 days from the issuance of the proclamation under section 201(a) (not counting the day on which the proclamation was issued) and shall terminate when that 30-day period expires unless there is enacted into law a joint resolution of approval under section 203 with respect to the proclamation.

“(2) **EXERCISE OF POWERS AND AUTHORITIES.**—Any emergency power or authority made available under a provision of law specified pursuant to section 201(b) may be exercised pursuant to a declaration of a national emergency for 30 days from the issuance of the proclamation or Executive order (not counting the day on which such proclamation or Executive order was issued). That power or authority may not be exercised after that 30-day period expires unless there is enacted into law a joint resolution of approval under section 203 approving—

“(A) the proclamation of the national emergency or the Executive order; and

“(B) the exercise of the power or authority specified by the President in such proclamation or Executive order.

“(3) **EXCEPTION IF CONGRESS IS UNABLE TO CONVENE.**—If Congress is physically unable to convene as a result of an armed attack upon the United States or another national emergency, the 30-day periods described in paragraphs (1) and (2) shall begin on the first day Congress convenes for the first time after the attack or other emergency.

“(b) **RENEWAL OF NATIONAL EMERGENCIES.**—A national emergency declared by the President under section 201(a) or previously renewed under this subsection, and not already terminated pursuant to subsection (a) or (c), shall terminate on the date that is one year after the President transmitted to Congress the proclamation declaring the emergency or

Congress approved a previous renewal pursuant to this subsection, unless—

“(1) the President publishes in the Federal Register and transmits to Congress an Executive order renewing the emergency; and

“(2) there is enacted into law a joint resolution of approval renewing the emergency pursuant to section 203 before the termination of the emergency or previous renewal of the emergency.

“(c) TERMINATION OF NATIONAL EMERGENCIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Any national emergency declared by the President under section 201(a) shall terminate on the earliest of—

“(A) the date provided for in subsection (a);

“(B) the date provided for in subsection (b);

“(C) the date specified in an Act of Congress terminating the emergency; or

“(D) the date specified in a proclamation of the President terminating the emergency.

“(2) EFFECT OF TERMINATION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Effective on the date of the termination of a national emergency under paragraph (1)—

“(i) except as provided by subparagraph (B), any powers or authorities exercised by reason of the emergency shall cease to be exercised;

“(ii) any amounts reprogrammed or transferred under any provision of law with respect to the emergency that remain unobligated on that date shall be returned and made available for the purpose for which such amounts were appropriated; and

“(iii) any contracts entered into under any provision of law relating to the emergency shall be terminated.

“(B) SAVINGS PROVISION.—The termination of a national emergency shall not affect—

“(i) any legal action taken or pending legal proceeding not finally concluded or determined on the date of the termination under paragraph (1);

“(ii) any legal action or legal proceeding based on any act committed prior to that date; or

“(iii) any rights or duties that matured or penalties that were incurred prior to that date.

“SEC. 203. REVIEW BY CONGRESS OF NATIONAL EMERGENCIES.

“(a) JOINT RESOLUTION OF APPROVAL DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘joint resolution of approval’ means a joint resolution that contains only the following provisions after its resolving clause:

“(1) A provision approving—

“(A) a proclamation of a national emergency made under section 201(a);

“(B) an Executive order issued under section 201(b)(2); or

“(C) an Executive order issued under section 202(b).

“(2) A provision approving a list of all or a portion of the provisions of law specified by the President under section 201(b) in the proclamation or Executive order that is the subject of the joint resolution.

“(b) PROCEDURES FOR CONSIDERATION OF JOINT RESOLUTIONS OF APPROVAL.—

“(1) INTRODUCTION.—After the President transmits to Congress a proclamation declaring a national emergency under section 201(a), or an Executive order specifying emergency powers or authorities under section 201(b)(2) or renewing a national emergency under section 202(b), a joint resolution of approval may be introduced in either House of Congress by any member of that House.

“(2) REQUESTS TO CONVENE CONGRESS DURING RECESSES.—If, when the President transmits to Congress a proclamation declaring a national emergency under section 201(a), or an Executive order specifying emergency powers or authorities under section 201(b)(2)

or renewing a national emergency under section 202(b), Congress has adjourned sine die or has adjourned for any period in excess of 3 calendar days, the majority leader of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, or their respective designees, acting jointly after consultation with and with the concurrence of the minority leader of the Senate and the minority leader of the House, shall notify the Members of the Senate and House, respectively, to reassemble at such place and time as they may designate if, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

“(3) COMMITTEE REFERRAL.—A joint resolution of approval shall be referred in each House of Congress to the committee or committees having jurisdiction over the emergency authorities invoked by the proclamation or Executive order that is the subject of the joint resolution.

“(4) CONSIDERATION IN SENATE.—In the Senate, the following shall apply:

“(A) REPORTING AND DISCHARGE.—If the committee to which a joint resolution of approval has been referred has not reported it at the end of 10 calendar days after its introduction, that committee shall be automatically discharged from further consideration of the resolution and it shall be placed on the calendar.

“(B) PROCEEDING TO CONSIDERATION.—Notwithstanding Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, when the committee to which a joint resolution of approval is referred has reported the resolution, or when that committee is discharged under subparagraph (A) from further consideration of the resolution, it is at any time thereafter in order (even though a previous motion to the same effect has been disagreed to) for a motion to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution, and all points of order against the joint resolution (and against consideration of the joint resolution) are waived. The motion to proceed is subject to 4 hours of debate divided equally between those favoring and those opposing the joint resolution of approval. 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.

“(C) FLOOR CONSIDERATION.—A joint resolution of approval shall be subject to 10 hours of consideration, to be divided evenly between the proponents and opponents of the resolution.

“(D) AMENDMENTS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), no amendments shall be in order with respect to a joint resolution of approval.

“(ii) AMENDMENTS TO STRIKE OR ADD SPECIFIED PROVISIONS OF LAW.—Clause (i) shall not apply with respect to any amendment—

“(I) to strike a provision or provisions of law from the list required by subsection (a)(2); or

“(II) to add to that list a provision or provisions of law specified by the President under section 201(b) in the proclamation or Executive order that is the subject of the joint resolution of approval.

“(E) MOTION TO RECONSIDER FINAL VOTE.—A motion to reconsider a vote on passage of a joint resolution of approval shall not be in order.

“(F) APPEALS.—Points of order, including questions of relevancy, and appeals from the decision of the Presiding Officer, shall be decided without debate.

“(5) CONSIDERATION IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—In the House of Representatives, the following shall apply:

“(A) REPORTING AND DISCHARGE.—If any committee to which a joint resolution of approval has been referred has not reported it to the House within 10 calendar days after

the date of referral, such committee shall be discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution.

“(B) PROCEEDING TO CONSIDERATION.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the third legislative day after each committee to which a joint resolution of approval has been referred reports it to the House or has been discharged from further consideration, and except as provided in clause (ii), it shall be in order to move to proceed to consider the joint resolution in the House. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the motion to its adoption without intervening motion. The motion shall not be debatable. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is disposed of shall not be in order.

“(ii) SUBSEQUENT MOTIONS TO PROCEED TO JOINT RESOLUTION OF APPROVAL.—A motion to proceed to consider a joint resolution of approval shall not be in order after the House has disposed of another motion to proceed on that resolution.

“(C) FLOOR CONSIDERATION.—Upon adoption of the motion to proceed in accordance with subparagraph (B)(i), the joint resolution of approval shall be considered as read. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution to final passage without intervening motion except two hours of debate, which shall include debate on any amendments, equally divided and controlled by the sponsor of the joint resolution (or a designee) and an opponent. A motion to reconsider the vote on passage of the joint resolution shall not be in order.

“(D) AMENDMENTS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), no amendments shall be in order with respect to a joint resolution of approval.

“(ii) AMENDMENTS TO STRIKE OR ADD SPECIFIED PROVISIONS OF LAW.—Clause (i) shall not apply with respect to any amendment—

“(I) to strike a provision or provisions of law from the list required by subsection (a)(2); or

“(II) to add to that list a provision or provisions of law specified by the President under section 201(b) in the proclamation or Executive order that is the subject of the joint resolution.

“(6) RECEIPT OF RESOLUTION FROM OTHER HOUSE.—If, before passing a joint resolution of approval, one House receives from the other a joint resolution of approval from the other House, then—

“(A) the joint resolution of the other House shall not be referred to a committee and shall be deemed to have been discharged from committee on the day it is received; and

“(B) the procedures set forth in paragraphs (3), (4), and (5), as applicable, shall apply in the receiving House to the joint resolution received from the other House to the same extent as such procedures apply to a joint resolution of the receiving House.

“(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—The enactment of a joint resolution of approval under this section shall not be interpreted to serve as a grant or modification by Congress of statutory authority for the emergency powers of the President.

“(d) RULES OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE.—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 is deemed a part of the rules of each House, respectively, but applicable only with respect to the procedure to be followed in the House in the case of joint resolutions described in this section, and supersedes other rules only to the extent that it is inconsistent with such other rules; and

“(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change the rules (so far as relating to the procedure of that House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of that House.

“SEC. 204. EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN NATIONAL EMERGENCIES INVOKING INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY ECONOMIC POWERS ACT.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a national emergency described in subsection (b), the provisions of this Act, as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of the Assuring that Robust, Thorough, and Informed Congressional Leadership is Exercised Over National Emergencies Act, shall continue to apply on and after such date of enactment.

“(b) NATIONAL EMERGENCY DESCRIBED.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—A national emergency described in this subsection is a national emergency pursuant to which the President proposes to exercise emergency powers or authorities made available under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), supplemented as necessary by a provision of law specified in paragraph (2).

“(2) PROVISIONS OF LAW SPECIFIED.—The provisions of law specified in this paragraph are—

“(A) the United Nations Participation Act of 1945 (22 U.S.C. 287 et seq.);

“(B) section 212(f) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(f)); or

“(C) any provision of law that authorizes the implementation, imposition, or enforcement of economic sanctions with respect to a foreign country.

“(c) EFFECT OF ADDITIONAL POWERS AND AUTHORITIES.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to a national emergency or the exercise of emergency powers and authorities pursuant to the national emergency if, in addition to the exercise of emergency powers and authorities described in subsection (b), the President proposes to exercise, pursuant to the national emergency, any emergency powers and authorities under any other provision of law.”.

SEC. 1083. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

Section 401 of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1641) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(d) REPORT ON EMERGENCIES.—The President shall transmit to Congress, with any proclamation declaring a national emergency under section 201(a) or any Executive order specifying emergency powers or authorities under section 201(b)(2) or renewing a national emergency under section 202(b), a report, in writing, that includes the following:

“(1) A description of the circumstances necessitating the declaration of a national emergency, the renewal of such an emergency, or the use of a new emergency authority specified in the Executive order, as the case may be.

“(2) The estimated duration of the national emergency, or a statement that the duration of the national emergency cannot reasonably be estimated at the time of transmission of the report.

“(3) A summary of the actions the President or other officers intend to take, including any reprogramming or transfer of funds, and the statutory authorities the President and such officers expect to rely on in addressing the national emergency.

“(4) In the case of a renewal of a national emergency, a summary of the actions the President or other officers have taken in the preceding one-year period, including any reprogramming or transfer of funds, to address the emergency.

“(e) PROVISION OF INFORMATION TO CONGRESS.—The President shall provide to Con-

gress such other information as Congress may request in connection with any national emergency in effect under title II.

“(f) PERIODIC REPORTS ON STATUS OF EMERGENCIES.—If the President declares a national emergency under section 201(a), the President shall, not less frequently than every 6 months for the duration of the emergency, report to Congress on the status of the emergency and the actions the President or other officers have taken and authorities the President and such officers have relied on in addressing the emergency.”.

SEC. 1084. EXCLUSION OF IMPOSITION OF DUTIES AND IMPORT QUOTAS FROM PRESIDENTIAL AUTHORITIES UNDER INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY ECONOMIC POWERS ACT.

Section 203 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (d); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (b) the following:

“(c)(1) The authority granted to the President by this section does not include the authority to impose duties or tariff-rate quotas or (subject to paragraph (2)) other quotas on articles entering the United States.

“(2) The limitation under paragraph (1) does not prohibit the President from excluding all articles imported from a country from entering the United States.”.

SEC. 1085. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(a) NATIONAL EMERGENCIES ACT.—Title III of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1631) is repealed.

(b) INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY ECONOMIC POWERS ACT.—Section 207 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1706) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by striking “concurrent resolution” and inserting “joint resolution”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(e) In this section, the term ‘National Emergencies Act’ means the National Emergencies Act, as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of the Assuring that Robust, Thorough, and Informed Congressional Leadership is Exercised Over National Emergencies Act.”.

SEC. 1086. EFFECTIVE DATE; APPLICABILITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—This subtitle and the amendments made by this subtitle shall—

(1) take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(2) except as provided in subsection (b), apply with respect to national emergencies declared under section 201 of the National Emergencies Act on or after that date.

(b) APPLICABILITY TO RENEWALS OF EXISTING EMERGENCIES.—When a national emergency declared under section 201 of the National Emergencies Act before the date of the enactment of this Act would expire or be renewed under section 202(d) of that Act (as in effect on the day before such date of enactment), that national emergency shall be subject to the requirements for renewal under section 202(b) of that Act, as amended by section 1082.

SA 6014. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5499 submitted by Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. INHOFE) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 7900, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for

other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title VI, add the following:

SEC. 624. CERTAIN ABSENCES WITHOUT LEAVE THAT RESULT FROM CONVICTIONS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO BE CONSIDERED UNAVOIDABLE FOR PURPOSES OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

Section 503 of title 37, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(c) CERTAIN ABSENCES RESULTING FROM CONVICTIONS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—For purposes of subsection (a), the absence without leave or over leave of a member of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Space Force, Coast Guard, or National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration shall be excused as unavoidable if—

“(1) the member is absent without leave or over leave because the member is in confinement by civil authorities, or by military authorities for civil authorities, in a foreign country and is tried and convicted in that country; and

“(2) the Secretary concerned determines that extraordinary circumstances justify the excusal of the absence as unavoidable.”.

SA 6015. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5499 submitted by Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. INHOFE) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 7900, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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“(1) the member is absent without leave or over leave because the member is in confinement by civil authorities, or by military authorities for civil authorities, in a foreign country and is tried and convicted in that country; and

“(2) the Secretary concerned determines that the United States has a strong interest in ameliorating the negative effect of that conviction on the spouse or children of the member.”.

SA 6016. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5499 submitted by Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. INHOFE) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 7900, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel