age of 13, or a legal guardian of an individual over the age of 13 acting with the knowledge and consent of the individual, can request that the operator delete all personal information in the possession of the operator that was collected from or about the individual when the individual was a child notwithstanding any parental consent that may have been provided when the individual was a child;

''(B) to promptly delete all personal information in the possession of the operator that was collected from or about an individual when the individual was a child when such deletion is requested by an individual over the age of 13 or by the legal guardian of such individual acting with the knowledge and consent of the individual, notwithstanding any parental consent that may have been provided when the individual was a child;

''(C) to provide written confirmation of deletion, after the deletion has occurred, to an individual or legal guardian of such individual who has requested such deletion pursuant to this subsection; and

''(D) to except from deletion personal information collected from or about a child—

''(i) only to the extent that the personal information is necessary—

''(I) to respond to judicial process; or

''(II) to the extent permitted under any other provision of law, to provide information to law enforcement agencies or for an investigation on a matter related to public safety; and

''(ii) if the operator retain such excepted personal information for only as long as reasonably necessary to fulfill the purpose for which the information has been excepted and that the excepted information not be used, disseminated or maintained in a form retrievable to anyone except for the purposes specified in this subparagraph.''.

(c) SAFE HARBORS.—Section 1304 of the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act of 1998 (15 U.S.C. 6503) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''section 1303(b)'' and inserting ''subsections (b) and (e) of section 1303''; and

(2) in subsection (b)(1), by striking ''subsection (b)'' and inserting ''subsections (b) and (e)''.

(d) ACTIONS BY STATES.—Section 1305(a)(1) of the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act of 1998 (15 U.S.C. 6504(a)(1)) is amended by striking ''1303(b)'' and inserting ''subsection (b) or (e) of section 1303''.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. TESTER, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. PETERS, Mr. JONES, Mr. BROWN, Ms. STABENOW, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. UDALL, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 791. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for clarification regarding the children to whom entitlement to educational assistance may be transferred under the Post-9/11 Educational Assistance Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 791

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''GI Education Benefits Fairness Act of 2019''.

SEC. 2. CLARIFICATION REGARDING THE CHILDREN TO WHOM ENTITLEMENT TO EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE MAY BE TRANSFERRED UNDER THE POST 9/11 EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3319(c) of title 38, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(c) ELIGIBLE DEPENDENTS.—

''(1) TRANSFER.—An individual approved to transfer an entitlement to educational assistance under this section may transfer the individual's entitlement as follows:

''(A) To the individual's spouse.

''(B) To one or more of the individual's children.

''(C) To a combination of the individuals referred to in subparagraphs (A) and (B).

''(2) DEFINITION OF CHILDREN.—For purposes of this subsection, the term 'children' includes dependents described in section 1072(2)(I) of title 10.''.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to educational assistance payable under chapter 33 of such title before, on, or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 108—HONORING THE LIFE, ACCOMPLISHMENTS, AND LEGACY OF REPRESENTATIVE WALTER BEAMON JONES, JR

Mr. BURR (for himself, Mr. TILLIS, and Mr. PAUL) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 108

Whereas the passing of Walter Beamon Jones, Jr. (in this preamble referred to as ''Walter B. Jones''), on February 10, 2019, was a monumental loss to his wife, JoeAnne, and their daughter, Ashley, as well as a deep loss for the Third Congressional District of North Carolina and the entire Congress;

Whereas Walter B. Jones was born on February 10, 1943, in Farmville, North Carolina, to Walter B. Jones, Sr., and Doris Long;

Whereas Walter B. Jones attended Hargrave Military Academy in Chatham, Virginia, and went on to Atlantic Christian College, where he received his degree in history in 1966;

Whereas, also in 1966, Walter B. Jones married his wife of more than 50 years, JoeAnne Whitehurst, and they later welcomed their only child, Ashley Elizabeth;

Whereas Walter B. Jones went on to serve for 4 years in the North Carolina National Guard, beginning his long career of serving the people of North Carolina;

Whereas, in 1982, following in his father's footsteps, Walter B. Jones was elected to serve the Ninth District in the House of Representatives of North Carolina, ultimately serving 5 consecutive terms;

Whereas, in 1994, Walter B. Jones was elected to represent the Third Congressional District of North Carolina in the House of Representatives of the United States, where he served for 12 full terms;

Whereas, although Walter B. Jones began his political career as a Democrat and later switched to the Republican Party, he always voted with his constituents of Eastern North Carolina in mind, regardless of party position;

Whereas Walter B. Jones worked tirelessly on the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives to advocate for members of the Armed Forces and their families;

Whereas Walter B. Jones was a staunch advocate for peace and began a letter-writing campaign to the loved ones of the fallen soldiers in Iraq and Afghanistan, personally sending more than 11,200 letters;

Whereas Walter B. Jones worked for 14 years to finally restore honor to and clear the names of 2 deceased Marine pilots who had been wrongly blamed for a military accident that took the lives of 17 other Marines;

Whereas the heritage of Eastern North Carolina held an important place in the heart of Walter B. Jones, moving him to protect the Shackleford Banks Wild Horses and to work to extend protections to the Corolla Wild Horses that have freely roamed the beaches of North Carolina for centuries;

Whereas Walter B. Jones worked closely with Government agencies in his district, particularly the National Park Service, to ensure his constituents and guests in the district were able to enjoy the natural beauty of the coastline of North Carolina;

Whereas Walter B. Jones had an outstanding working relationship with the fishermen and beach communities in the Third Congressional District of North Carolina, always advocating on behalf of the marine industry and maintaining continuous engagement on coastal issues;

Whereas, in 2004, Walter B. Jones was voted by congressional staffers as the nicest Member of Congress, a testament to his ever-gracious and humble demeanor;

Whereas Walter B. Jones, always a man of the people, built an outstanding record in constituent services, ensuring every person in his district would have access to him and his office; and

Whereas Walter B. Jones is survived by his wife of 53 years, JoeAnne, and daughter, Ashley Elizabeth: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors the life, accomplishments, and legacy of Congressman Walter B. Jones, Jr.; and

(2) extends its warmest sympathies to the family, friends, and loved ones of Congressman Walter B. Jones, Jr.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 193. Mr. LEE (for Mr. PAUL) proposed an amendment to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 7, to direct the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities in the Republic of Yemen that have not been authorized by Congress.

SA 194. Mr. LEE (for Mr. INHOFE (for himself and Mr. CORNYN)) proposed an amendment to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 7, supra.

SA 195. Mr. LEE (for Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. CORNYN)) proposed an amendment to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 7, supra.

SA 196. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 7, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 197. Mr. VAN HOLLEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 7, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 198. Mr. VAN HOLLEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 7, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 199. Mr. VAN HOLLEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 7, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 193. Mr. LEE (for Mr. PAUL) proposed an amendment to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 7, to direct the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities in the Republic of Yemen that have not been authorized by Congress; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 6. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION REGARDING NO AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF MILITARY FORCE.

Consistent with section 8(a)(1) of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1547(a)(1)), nothing in this joint resolution may be construed as authorizing the use of military force.

SA 194. Mr. LEE (for Mr. INHOFE (for himself and Mr. CORNYN)) proposed an amendment to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 7, to direct the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities in the Republic of Yemen that have not been authorized by Congress; as follows:

On page 5, line 7, insert after ''associated forces'' the following: ''or operations to support efforts to defend against ballistic missile, cruise missile, and unmanned aerial vehicle threats to civilian population centers in coalition countries, including locations where citizens and nationals of the United States reside''.

SA 195. Mr. LEE (for Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. CORNYN)) proposed an amendment to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 7, to direct the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities in the Republic of Yemen that have not been authorized by Congress; as follows:

Insert after section 3 the following new section:

SEC. 4. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION REGARDING INTELLIGENCE SHARING.

Nothing in this joint resolution may be construed to influence or disrupt any intelligence, counterintelligence, or investigative activities relating to threats in or emanating from Yemen conducted by, or in conjunction with, the United States Government involving—

(1) the collection of intelligence;

(2) the analysis of intelligence; or

(3) the sharing of intelligence between the United States and any coalition partner if the President determines such sharing is appropriate and in the national security interests of the United States.

SA 196. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 7, 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 5, line 5, insert after ''Yemen'' the following: '', including by 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) pursuant to section 38(a)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778(a)(1)) as long as Saudi Arabia continues to use such weapons in the civil war in the Republic of Yemen''.

SA 197. Mr. VAN HOLLEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 7, 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. 6. REQUIREMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL AS CONDITION OF ENTERING INTO CIVILIAN NUCLEAR COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH THE UNITED STATES PURSUANT TO SECTION 123 OF THE ATOMIC ENERGY ACT OF 1954.

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

(1) In 1971, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) established the Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement (CSA), which non-nuclear weapons states party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, signed at Washington July 1, 1968 (commonly known as the ''NPT''), are obligated to bring into force to verify compliance with their nonproliferation obligations under the treaty.

(2) In 1997, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) established the model Additional Protocol to CSAs, which grants the IAEA expanded rights of access to information and sites related to a state's peaceful nuclear program.

(3) The IAEA and international nonproliferation community established the Additional Protocol as a response to major shocks to the nonproliferation regime, most notably revelations that the IAEA's existing safeguards system had failed to detect the Government of Iraq's covert, undeclared nuclear program for non-peaceful purposes prior to the 1991 Persian Gulf War.

(4) The Additional Protocol strengthens the IAEA's ability not only to verify the non-diversion of declared nuclear material but also to provide assurances as to the absence of undeclared nuclear material activities in a state by—

(A) applying IAEA safeguards to a state's entire nuclear program, including uranium mining and milling sites, fuel fabrication, enrichment, and nuclear waste sites, as well as to any other location where nuclear is or may be present;

(B) expanding the amount and type of information a state is obligated to report to the IAEA regarding its nuclear program and related activities;

(C) expanding the IAEA's inspection access at declared—and undeclared—locations to verify the absence of undeclared material or to resolve questions or inconsistencies in the information a state has provided about its nuclear activities; and

(D) specifying the IAEA's right to use additional safeguards methods and equipment, including environmental sampling at both declared and undeclared sites.

(5) Universalizing the Additional Protocol and establishing it as the international standard for IAEA safeguards has been a bipartisan objective of United States nonproliferation policy since the Additional Protocol's adoption.

(6) During the 2000 NPT Review Conference at the United Nations, Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright endorsed the ''IAEA's new strengthened safeguards to deter and detect cheating'' and urged ''all states to adopt them''.

(7) During the 2005 NPT Review Conference at the United Nations, Assistant Secretary of State for Arms Control Stephen G. Rademaker stated that President George W. Bush's nonproliferation policy included ''universalizing adherence to the Additional Protocol and making it a condition of nuclear supply''.

(8) During the 2015 NPT Review Conference, Secretary of State John Kerry emphasized that the ''United States is working to bring the Additional Protocol into force globally and to make it the global standard for safeguards compliance''.

(9) During the 2018 IAEA General Conference, Secretary of Energy Rick Perry delivered a letter on behalf of President Donald J. Trump, announcing that the United States ''will continue promoting high standards of safety, security, safeguards, and nonproliferation, including an Additional Protocol as the international standard, and call on other nations to do the same''.

(10) At the same conference, Assistant Secretary of State for International Security and Nonproliferation Christopher Ashley Ford stressed that the Additional Protocol ''should be universalized, and all supplier states should make adherence to the AP by recipient states a condition for nuclear supply''.

(11) As of December 2018, 134 states have brought in force the Additional Protocol with the IAEA while another 16 states have signed the Additional Protocol but have yet to bring it into force.

(12) The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has not brought into force an Additional Protocol. It currently has a Small Quantities Protocol (SQP) with the IAEA, a safeguards agreement that suspends the application of many provisions of a CSA for countries with minimal nuclear material and activities on its territory or under its jurisdiction.

(13) The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has expressed its intent to build an extensive civilian nuclear program, including two large-scale nuclear power reactors and multiple small modular reactors.

(14) The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will no longer be eligible for a SQP and will be obligated to implement a CSA with the IAEA without exemptions if it either has nuclear material in quantities exceeding minimal limits or constructs nuclear facilities on its territory or under its jurisdiction, including a nuclear reactor.

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

(1) the Additional Protocol represents the international safeguards standard;

(2) Saudi Arabia should, at a minimum, bring into force an Additional Protocol with the IAEA as a requirement under any nuclear cooperation agreement with the United States made pursuant to section 123 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2153); and

(3) any future civilian nuclear cooperation agreement with other nations pursuant to section 123 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2153) should require that the proposed recipient has in force an Additional Protocol to its safeguards agreement with the IAEA.

(c) REQUIREMENTS FOR CIVIL NUCLEAR COOPERATION AGREEMENTS WITH OTHER NATIONS.—Section 123a. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2153(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (8), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (9), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (9) the following new paragraph:

''(10) the cooperating party has in force an Additional Protocol to its safeguards agreement with the IAEA.''.

SA 198. Mr. VAN HOLLEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 7, to direct the removal of United