

(Mrs. GILLIBRAND), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 3759 proposed to H.R. 6157, a bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes.

## AMENDMENT NO. 3795

At the request of Mr. MURPHY, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3795 intended to be proposed to H.R. 6157, a bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes.

## AMENDMENT NO. 3797

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3797 intended to be proposed to H.R. 6157, a bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes.

## AMENDMENT NO. 3839

At the request of Ms. WARREN, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3839 intended to be proposed to H.R. 6157, a bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes.

## AMENDMENT NO. 3865

At the request of Mr. MANCHIN, the names of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) and the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 3865 intended to be proposed to H.R. 6157, a bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes.

## AMENDMENT NO. 3885

At the request of Mr. ROUNDS, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3885 intended to be proposed to H.R. 6157, a bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes.

## AMENDMENT NO. 3907

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3907 intended to be proposed to H.R. 6157, a bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes.

## AMENDMENT NO. 3910

At the request of Mr. MURPHY, his name and the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 3910 proposed to H.R. 6157, a bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes.

## AMENDMENT NO. 3928

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the names of the Senator from Maine (Ms.

COLLINS) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 3928 intended to be proposed to H.R. 6157, a bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes.

## AMENDMENT NO. 3958

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3958 intended to be proposed to H.R. 6157, a bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes.

## AMENDMENT NO. 3964

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3964 proposed to H.R. 6157, a bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes.

## AMENDMENT NO. 3965

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the name of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3965 intended to be proposed to H.R. 6157, a bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes.

## AMENDMENT NO. 3967

At the request of Mr. PAUL, the names of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) and the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. SASSE) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 3967 proposed to H.R. 6157, a bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes.

## SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

## SENATE RESOLUTION 616—URGING THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA TO RESPECT HUMAN RIGHTS, PROTECT DEMOCRATIC SPACE FOR CIVIL SOCIETY, AND PROMOTE TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE

Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. COONS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

## S. RES. 616

Whereas the United States has a serious interest in the democratic trajectory of Kenya, as the United States and Kenya are partners with longstanding mutual interests in East Africa and cooperate on a wide range of economic and security issues;

Whereas unrest related to governance and ethnic tensions has periodically threatened the standing of Kenya as a stable partner in the region;

Whereas the Department of State has identified abuses by security forces, including “unlawful killings, forced disappearances, and impunity”, as among the most serious human rights problems in Kenya;

Whereas the 2017 Country Report on Human Rights Practices of the Department of State for Kenya noted that, according to some human rights groups, the number of extrajudicial killings by security forces was “significantly underestimated” due to underreporting in poor areas, and the report describes impunity as a major problem with respect to both violent abuses and police corruption;

Whereas the tumultuous elections held in August and October 2017 were marred by serious human rights violations perpetrated by security forces, who used excessive force to break up protests and carry out house-to-house operations in opposition strongholds;

Whereas Human Rights Watch reports that at least 67 people were shot or beaten to death by police after the August 2017 elections;

Whereas the continued pattern of widespread sexual violence against women and girls at the time of elections and the absence of appropriate post-violence care demonstrate a failure by the authorities of Kenya to prevent, investigate, and hold perpetrators accountable for election-related gender-based violence;

Whereas, although the September 1, 2017, decision of the Supreme Court of Kenya to nullify the results of the August 2017 election demonstrated the independence of the judiciary, a result of reforms under the new Constitution of Kenya, subsequent threats and attacks against judges, disregard by government officials for court orders, and a more recent effort by the Government of Kenya to cut the budget of the judiciary raise concerns about respect for the separation of powers in Kenya;

Whereas, following the electoral victory of President Uhuru Kenyatta in October 2017, the Government of Kenya has targeted the media and access to information, despite numerous public promises to safeguard press freedom;

Whereas, more recently, journalists and civil society activists have raised concerns that a new cybercrime law that criminalizes the publication of “fake news” may be used to stifle press freedom;

Whereas reports of anti-riot police physically attacking journalists, senior government officials threatening journalists, and arbitrary arrests and kidnappings of journalists suggest a pattern of abuse and a closing of civic space;

Whereas an independent, impartial media is crucial to ensure access to information for the people of Kenya as afforded by the Constitution of Kenya;

Whereas the lack of accountability for the police of Kenya and actions to limit democratic space for civil society threaten to undermine the Constitution of Kenya and the rule of law;

Whereas the religious, ethnic, and geographic diversity of the people of Kenya is a source of strength and economic vitality for the country;

Whereas the courts of Kenya have made some progress in providing access to justice, as demonstrated when the High Court agreed to hear a case, brought by 3 rights groups representing the lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender community (in this preamble referred to as the “LGBT community”), to challenge parts of the penal code seen as targeting the LGBT community; and

Whereas the Government of Kenya must continue to work towards protecting the human rights of the LGBT community in Kenya because many members of the community continue to face harassment, threats, and violence: Now, therefore, be it Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) calls upon the Government of Kenya and President Kenyatta—

(A) to enforce the rule of law by—

(i) publicly condemning all extrajudicial killings and other violations perpetrated by the security forces of Kenya;

(ii) ensuring that extrajudicial killings and other violations are investigated and prosecuted by an independent judicial inquiry, such as the Independent Policing Oversight Authority;

(iii) investigating the excessive use of force by the security forces; and

(iv) committing to provide reparations, including adequate compensation, for victims and their families;

(B) to secure human rights for all citizens of Kenya, including members of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender community;

(C) to safeguard press freedom, according full respect to international law, by allowing open reporting and commentary on any issues of pressing public interest and by permitting journalists to exercise the freedom of expression as provided for in the Constitution of Kenya;

(D) to open up civic space by allowing individuals to assemble peacefully, express their views freely, and hold opinions without interference;

(E) to reform electoral processes and institutions, including by providing support for accountability, as part of a broader effort to address the history of election-related violence in Kenya and prevent future bloodshed;

(F) to provide access to independent courts for citizens of Kenya who have suffered from intimidation, corruption, and violence by the security forces of Kenya and armed gangs; and

(G) to demonstrate greater respect for the independence of the judiciary by complying with court orders and ceasing actions or statements that may be seen as seeking to intimidate judges;

(2) urges the security forces of Kenya—

(A) to show restraint and refrain from any unnecessary or excessive use of force, including intimidation, kidnapping, extrajudicial raids, confiscation, and killings;

(B) to carry out arrests and prosecutions in full accordance with the rule of law and demonstrate transparent due process; and

(C) to publicly acknowledge violations, conduct speedy, impartial, thorough, and transparent investigations, and hold those responsible to account as a key step toward achieving justice for victims;

(3) calls upon the leaders and citizens of Kenya to begin a national conversation to build cohesion and address longstanding issues; and

(4) calls upon the President, the Secretary of State, and other senior officials of the United States, as well as international partners—

(A) to raise the issues described in this resolution with President Kenyatta and the Government of Kenya;

(B) to continue to support civil society and the development of democratic institutions in Kenya; and

(C) to identify opportunities in which resources or diplomatic engagement could contribute to moving democracy forward in Kenya.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 617—RECOGNIZING THE AMERICAN LEGION FOR 100 YEARS OF SERVICE TO VETERANS AND MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES IN THE UNITED STATES AND THEIR FAMILIES

Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Ms. SMITH) submitted the following resolution;

tion; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 617

Whereas The American Legion was chartered and incorporated by Congress in 1919;

Whereas The American Legion is the largest wartime veterans service organization in the United States;

Whereas The American Legion has advocated for legislation on behalf of veterans throughout its history;

Whereas the members of The American Legion were crucial in passing the Act of August 9, 1921 (42 Stat. 147, chapter 57) (commonly known as the “Sweet Bill”), which combined the responsibilities for veterans’ affairs under a single agency, the Veterans’ Bureau;

Whereas the legislative achievements of The American Legion are important to veterans and include the Servicemen’s Readjustment Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 284, chapter 268) (commonly known as the “G.I. Bill”), which provided benefits to veterans of World War II, including funds for higher education, low-cost mortgages, low-interest loans for businesses, and unemployment compensation;

Whereas The American Legion has advocated for veterans who were exposed to hazardous materials during their service in the Armed Forces, such as Agent Orange and toxins from burn pits;

Whereas The American Legion continues to provide valuable services to veterans, including advocacy for high-quality health care, vocational training, and employment programs;

Whereas The American Legion provides scholarships for post-secondary education and grants for nursing training programs;

Whereas American Legion Baseball is a very successful amateur athletic league that values sportsmanship, citizenship, and fitness;

Whereas the inaugural convention of The American Legion was held in 1919 in Minnesota; and

Whereas the 100th National Convention of The American Legion will be held August 24 through August 30, 2018, in Minnesota: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes and commends The American Legion for a century of service to veterans and members of the Armed Forces in the United States and their families; and

(2) designates the week of August 24 through August 30, 2018, as “American Legion Week”.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 618—COMMEMORATING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE COMMISSIONING OF THE USS “JOHN F. KENNEDY”

Mr. NELSON (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. KAINE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 618

Whereas the USS John F. Kennedy (CV-67) was named in honor of the 35th president of the United States;

Whereas, on May 27, 1967, President John F. Kennedy’s 9-year-old daughter, Caroline Kennedy, christened the USS John F. Kennedy at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company in Newport News, Virginia;

Whereas, on September 7, 1968, during the height of the Cold War, the USS John F. Kennedy entered service at its home port of Naval Station Norfolk in Norfolk, Virginia,

as the only ship of her class and the last conventionally powered carrier built for the United States Navy;

Whereas the USS John F. Kennedy was a stalwart for the Atlantic Fleet of the United States Navy, sailing to Europe, Africa, and the Middle East, and across the Arctic and Pacific Oceans;

Whereas, on March 28, 1977, the USS John F. Kennedy became the first United States aircraft carrier to make a port call at Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia;

Whereas, on December 4, 1983, the USS John F. Kennedy launched 10 sorties to bomb Syrian anti-aircraft and artillery positions near Hammama, Lebanon, in response to attacks against aircraft of the United States Armed Forces;

Whereas, on July 3 and 4, 1986, the USS John F. Kennedy hosted more than 8,000 people during the International Naval Review honoring the 100th anniversary of the Statue of Liberty and hosted President Ronald Reagan on Independence Day;

Whereas, on January 4, 1989, the USS John F. Kennedy launched two F-14 aircraft from Fighter Squadron 32 to intercept and destroy 2 hostile MiG-23s from the Libyan Air Force;

Whereas, on December 29, 1990, the USS John F. Kennedy entered port in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, as the first United States aircraft carrier to visit Saudi Arabia;

Whereas, on January 17, 1991, the USS John F. Kennedy launched its first strikes in Operation Desert Storm as part of a multi-country coalition to drive the military of Iraq out of neighboring Kuwait;

Whereas, from the beginning of hostilities on January 16, 1991, to their cessation on February 28, 1991, the USS John F. Kennedy launched 2,895 aircraft sorties, executed 114 strikes, and flew 11,263 combat hours;

Whereas, on September 22, 1995, the USS John F. Kennedy was transferred to Naval Station Mayport in Jacksonville, Florida, as the new home port of the vessel;

Whereas, on November 1, 1999, the USS John F. Kennedy became the first United States aircraft carrier to make a port call in Al Aqabah, Jordan, and hosted the King of Jordan;

Whereas, on September 11, 2001, the USS John F. Kennedy was called upon to secure the mid-Atlantic seaboard to “help calm a fearful and shocked nation”;

Whereas, from March 11 to July 17, 2002, the USS John F. Kennedy deployed and launched strikes in support of Operation Enduring Freedom, and those strikes dropped 64,000 pounds of ordnance on Taliban and Al Qaeda targets;

Whereas, from July 10 to November 20, 2004, the USS John F. Kennedy deployed in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom and launched 8,296 aircraft sorties, which dropped 54,000 pounds of ordnance;

Whereas, on December 13, 2004, the USS John F. Kennedy returned from its final deployment;

Whereas the USS John F. Kennedy was decommissioned at her final homeport of Naval Station Mayport in Jacksonville, Florida, on March 23, 2007, stricken from the Naval Vessel Register on October 16, 2009, and lays in wait at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, pending final disposition or the call to serve again in the United States Navy; and

Whereas, from August 23 to 26, 2018, the former crews and supporters of the USS John F. Kennedy will meet in Norfolk, Virginia, to honor the 50th anniversary of the commissioning of the vessel: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the 50th anniversary of the commissioning of the USS John F. Kennedy (CV-67); and

(2) honors the USS John F. Kennedy, its crew, and all of the courageous sailors and