

(3) Since March 2015, members of the United States Armed Forces have been introduced into hostilities between the Saudi-led coalition and the Houthis, including providing to the Saudi-led coalition aerial targeting assistance, intelligence sharing, and mid-flight aerial refueling.

(4) The United States has established a Joint Combined Planning Cell with Saudi Arabia, in which members of the United States Armed Forces assist in aerial targeting and help to coordinate military and intelligence activities.

(5) In December 2017, Secretary of Defense James N. Mattis stated, "We have gone in to be very—to be helpful where we can in identifying how you do target analysis and how you make certain you hit the right thing."

(6) The conflict between the Saudi-led coalition and the Houthis constitutes, within the meaning of section 4(a) of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1543(a)), either hostilities or a situation where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances into which United States Armed Forces have been introduced.

(7) Section 5(c) of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1544(c)) states that "at any time that United States Armed Forces are engaged in hostilities outside the territory of the United States, its possessions and territories without a declaration of war or specific statutory authorization, such forces shall be removed by the President if the Congress so directs".

(8) Section 8(c) of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1547(c)) defines the introduction of United States Armed Forces to include "the assignment of members of such armed forces to command, coordinate, participate in the movement of, or accompany the regular or irregular military forces of any foreign country or government when such military forces are engaged, or there exists an imminent threat that such forces will become engaged, in hostilities," and activities that the United States is conducting in support of the Saudi-led coalition, including aerial refueling and targeting assistance, fall within this definition.

(9) Section 1013 of the Department of State Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1984 and 1985 (50 U.S.C. 1546a) provides that any joint resolution or bill to require the removal of United States Armed Forces engaged in hostilities without a declaration of war or specific statutory authorization shall be considered in accordance with the expedited procedures of section 601(b) of the International Security and Arms Export Control Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-329; 90 Stat. 765).

(10) No specific statutory authorization for the use of United States Armed Forces with respect to the conflict between the Saudi-led coalition and the Houthis in Yemen has been enacted, and no provision of law explicitly authorizes the provision of targeting assistance or of midair refueling services to warplanes of Saudi Arabia or the United Arab Emirates that are engaged in such conflict.

SEC. 2. REMOVAL OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES FROM HOSTILITIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF YEMEN THAT HAVE NOT BEEN AUTHORIZED BY CONGRESS.

Pursuant to section 1013 of the Department of State Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1984 and 1985 (50 U.S.C. 1546a) and in accordance with the provisions of section 601(b) of the International Security Assistance and Arms Export Control Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-329; 90 Stat. 765), Congress hereby directs the President to remove United States Armed Forces from hostilities in or affecting the Republic of Yemen, except United States Armed Forces engaged in operations directed at al Qaeda or associated forces, by not later than the date that is 30 days after the date

of the enactment of this joint resolution (unless the President requests and Congress authorizes a later date), and unless and until a declaration of war or specific authorization for such use of United States Armed Forces has been enacted. For purposes of this resolution, in this section, the term "hostilities" includes in-flight refueling of non-United States aircraft conducting missions as part of the ongoing civil war in Yemen.

SEC. 3. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION REGARDING CONTINUED MILITARY OPERATIONS AND COOPERATION WITH ISRAEL.

Nothing in this joint resolution shall be construed to influence or disrupt any military operations and cooperation with Israel.

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.

SEC. 5. REPORT ON RISKS POSED BY CEASING SAUDI ARABIA SUPPORT OPERATIONS.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this joint resolution, the President shall submit to Congress a report assessing the risks posed to United States citizens and the civilian population of Saudi Arabia and the risk of regional humanitarian crises if the United States were to cease support operations with respect to the conflict between the Saudi-led coalition and the Houthis in Yemen.

SEC. 6. REPORT ON INCREASED RISK OF TERRORIST ATTACKS TO UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES ABROAD, ALLIES, AND THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES IF SAUDI ARABIA CEASES YEMEN-RELATED INTELLIGENCE SHARING WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this joint resolution, the President shall submit to Congress a report assessing the increased risk of terrorist attacks on United States Armed Forces abroad, allies, and to the continental United States if the Government of Saudi Arabia were to cease Yemen-related intelligence sharing with the United States.

SEC. 7. 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.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MOBILE MAMMA

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, on behalf of my constituent, Christy Teslow, I ask unanimous consent to

have printed in the RECORD information about a program she founded to help educate children of all ages about the importance of being a good digital citizen.

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

Mobile Mamma is a non-profit organization which was founded in 2017 in Cresco, Iowa. We are 6 moms who are working professionals that use a common-sense approach to educate about the impact of technology. We personally have children ranging in age from kindergarten to college and wanted to be better educated about using devices of daily use, with the common goal to keep our children safe and secure while being online. From our own research, we felt compelled to design a curriculum to share with students and adults of all ages.

Statement of the Problem. Children today are so self-reliant on their mobile devices which in turn has caused a social disconnect with society. Children are more concerned with their "e-reputation" and not as much of what their real-life reputation is. Parents have an ethical and moral role to provide children with online safety. The problem is, children are not safe online and parents are unaware of the detrimental dangers, harms, and effects of social media.

Conceptual Framework. Clear and concise communication about parents' expectations are especially important. Research has demonstrated that teens, whose parents use effective monitoring practices, are less likely to make poor decisions such as having sex at a young age, smoking, using illegal drugs, drinking alcohol, being physically aggressive, or skipping school (Center for Disease Control and Prevention, 2012). Teens who believe their parents disapprove of risky behaviors are less likely to participate in these behaviors. Teens rely on their parents and other adults in their daily lives for information about online safety. In 2013, a study by the Center for Disease Control and Prevention titled "Adolescents, Technology, and Reducing Risk for HIV, STDs, and Pregnancy", a participant stated "I multitask every second I am online. At this very moment, I am watching TV, checking my email every two minutes, reading a newsgroup about who shot JFK, burning some music to a CD, and writing this message" (a 17-year-old male). According to Farrukh, Sadwick, and Villaseñor (2014), parents seek information on how to best protect children online through various channels. Parents utilize general news media 38% of the time, other parents 37%, and school teachers 29%.

Statement of the Purpose. The purpose of the Be a B.E.A.R. program is to educate children of all ages about the importance of being a good digital citizen. The Be a B.E.A.R. curriculum is designed to teach children from kindergarten through high school about what is acceptable to portray on social media and what is not acceptable. The intention of the Be a B.E.A.R. program is not only designed for children but can be applied to adults as well. The purpose of the program is to gain a positive structured approach to handling online situations.

Significance of the Program. There is an ethical and moral responsibility of schools and adults that give these devices to children, to properly educate themselves and their children. With the rising mental health crisis, not only in Iowa but across the Nation, the devices of daily living (also known as Smartphones, tablets, etc) are causing these issues. Some of these issues include: low self-esteem, anxiety, depression, sadness, sleeplessness, and paranoia. Due to the mental health concerns, if we can get this program in schools it will help give a positive

use to technology by determining what a good digital footprint and digital citizen are. This program continues to educate both parents and children about cybersecurity/safety, the potential harms and dangers associated with the evolving virtual environment, and discusses in detail about the responsibility needed by all ages when it comes to the constant influx of technology in our children's lives. With the increasing suicide rates, there is a direct correlation between human trafficking, cyberbullying, and sexting that are negatively impacting society.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Good digital citizen: While online portraying yourself as a positive person and using appropriate etiquette

Good digital footprint: Leaving positive markers when using the internet and social media sites

B.E.A.R.:

B = breathe, stop and take a breath before reacting to a situation that may cause you negative feelings

E = explain to the other person or parties how the negative behaviors that are being portrayed are impacting you personally

A = affirm actions, your choice is to walk away, block the other party on social media, and ignore

R = report the unwanted behavior to a trusted adult such as parents, teachers, or counselors.

Timeline. Currently, we are involved with two Northeast Iowa School Districts. We are using a 7-week program to educate the students in the following grades kindergarten, third, sixth, eighth, and eleventh about the Be a B.E.A.R. program. Each student has completed a pre-test about the different objectives that are covered in the core curriculum. After completion of the program there will be a post-test administered to determine the learning curve of the students.

Currently, we do not have substantial results because of the initiation phase we are in. After the completion of our 7-week program we will have results to support our statement of intent.

Conclusion. By implementing these steps of the Be a B.E.A.R. program with children and adults, we can bring positivity and education while being safe online.

GUATEMALA

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, for the past dozen years, the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala, with financial support from the United States and other countries, has worked in collaboration with Guatemala's Public Ministry. That partnership has enabled courageous Guatemalan prosecutors to investigate and bring to trial cases they never could have pursued without the international "shield" and assistance provided by CICIG. It has also enabled courageous constitutional court magistrates to defend Guatemala's weak judicial institutions. In a country where throughout its history high-ranking public officials, including senior military officers, and corporate elites have enjoyed near total impunity for corrupt acts and violent crimes, the Guatemalan people finally saw that justice is possible.

Not surprisingly, that collaboration encountered fierce opposition from its inception. The same high-ranking officials and elites who feared becoming

the targets of corruption investigations sought to curtail CICIG's role. Last year, that opposition culminated in President Morales expelling the CICIG commissioner and subsequently announcing that the agreement establishing CICIG would be terminated, effective immediately. That announcement was made, without warning, after months of negotiations between Guatemala, UN, and U.S. officials on reforms requested by the Morales government, which would have established the position of Deputy Commissioner as well as certain reporting and oversight requirements.

In response to that announcement, as well as other worrisome trends in Guatemala, last week Senator CARDIN and I, along with Representatives TORRES and MCGOVERN, introduced legislation in the Senate and House entitled the "Guatemala Rule of Law Accountability Act." Its purpose is to respond to the flagrant actions by the Morales government to subvert the rule of law, including its campaign against CICIG.

In fact, the Morales government lacks authority to unilaterally curtail an agreement with the United Nations, a point that was made clear by the UN Secretary General. CICIG's mandate continues in effect until September 2019, at which point it may or may not be renewed. However, I am concerned that there are some, including at the UN, who believe CICIG should significantly reduce its activities and, for all intents and purposes, fade into the sunset. This would mean that, for the remaining 6 months of its current mandate, CICIG personnel would no longer attend trials or engage in further investigations. Essentially, CICIG would discontinue its public activities and its personnel would be limited to preparing for the shutdown that would presumably occur in September.

This is extremely worrisome for several reasons. First, donors would be paying to simply keep the lights on. Second, CICIG would cease to function half a year before the end of its mandate. This would be an enormous waste of time and resources that could be used to continue pursuing important cases and to ensure their proper hand-off to the public ministry. Third, it would send a terrible message to the Guatemalan people, especially to the families of the victims.

CICIG's work under Commissioner Ivan Velazquez has been important not only for Guatemala, but for all of Central America. There are still many cases under investigation. Abandoning these cases would be a grave mistake. It would signal that the Morales government's tactics of intimidation and obstruction of justice paid off. It would undermine future anticorruption efforts in Guatemala, as well as send a terrible message to anticorruption efforts in Honduras and fledgling efforts in El Salvador. The United Nations and the international community have a responsibility to do everything possible to prevent this result.

On a related topic, the Guatemalan Congress is about to debate, for the third and final time, legislation to grant amnesty to former military personnel who are charged with or convicted of war crimes and crimes against humanity. If the amnesty legislation is approved, those serving prison sentences will reportedly be released within 24 hours. The Guatemalan Congress has long had a reputation for being corrupt, and absolving military officers who engaged in heinous crimes is clearly a payoff to obstruct justice and undermine the rule of law.

We remember that Guatemala was ravaged by three decades of an internal armed conflict that included crimes of genocide. An estimated 200,000 people, mostly rural Mayan villagers, were killed, and, according to the United Nations, more than 90 percent of those killings were committed by the army. The peace accords that ended that disaster were never implemented, and for decades, the victims of those crimes were denied justice. Now the Guatemalan Congress, with the support of President Morales, is on the verge of adding insult to injury by freeing the few army officers who were sent to prison. If that happens, the Guatemalan Government will join other pariah governments that fail to uphold their most sacred obligation to provide security and justice for their citizens.

SAUDI ARABIA

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, it has been more than 5 months since journalist and American resident Jamal Khashoggi was tortured and murdered inside the Saudi consulate in Istanbul. More than 5 months since the Saudi Government initially denied it had anything to do with Mr. Khashoggi's disappearance and told the world, in a calculated and quickly disproven lie, that he left the consulate unharmed.

As the Saudi Government's complicity became clear, its explanations became even more convoluted. We were told to accept that the operation that resulted in Mr. Khashoggi's death was an interrogation gone wrong, carried out by rogue agents who somehow flew to Istanbul, executed Mr. Khashoggi, and worked with a local collaborator to cover up the crime, all, despite their ties to the highest levels of government, without the knowledge of the Crown Prince. Although Senators—Republicans and Democrats—who have been briefed on the matter found that possibility preposterous, President Trump and Secretary Pompeo seemed ready to accept the Saudi Government's lies.

The truth is that, while there is a mountain of information circulating in the press that suggests the Crown Prince was involved in the planning and approval of the assassination of Mr. Khashoggi, there are still many unanswered questions.