

section 5581 of the Revised Statutes (20 U.S.C. 43), the vacancy on the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, in the class other than Members of Congress, occurring by reason of the expiration of the term of John Fahey of Massachusetts on February 20, 2020, is filled by the reappointment of the incumbent. The reappointment is for a term of six years, beginning on the later of February 20, 2020, or the date of the enactment of this joint resolution.

By Mr. BOOZMAN (for himself, Mr. PERDUE, and Mr. LEAHY):

S.J. Res. 66. A joint resolution providing for the appointment of Denise O'Leary as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; considered and passed.

S.J. RES. 66

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in accordance with section 5581 of the Revised Statutes (20 U.S.C. 43), the vacancy on the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, in the class other than Members of Congress, occurring by reason of the resignation of Barbara M. Barrett of Arizona on October 17, 2019, is filled by the appointment of Denise O'Leary of Colorado. The appointment is for a term of six years, beginning on the date of the enactment of this joint resolution

By Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. PERDUE (for himself, Mr. BOOZMAN, and Mr. LEAHY)):

S.J. Res. 67. A joint resolution providing for the reappointment of Risa Lavizzo-Mourey as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; considered and passed.

S.J. RES. 67

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in accordance with section 5581 of the Revised Statutes (20 U.S.C. 43), the vacancy on the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, in the class other than Members of Congress, occurring by reason of the expiration of the term of Risa Lavizzo-Mourey of Pennsylvania on February 21, 2020, is filled by the reappointment of the incumbent. The reappointment is for a term of six years, beginning on the later of February 21, 2020, or the date of enactment of this joint resolution.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 466—HONORING THE MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY OF THE UNITED STATES WHO CARRIED OUT THE MISSION THAT KILLED QASEM SOLEIMANI, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Mr. COTTON, Ms. MCSALLY, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. CORNYN, Mrs. HYDESMITH, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. WICKER, Ms. ERNST, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. TILLIS, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. DAINES, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mrs. LOEFFLER, Mr. PERDUE, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. SASSE, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mrs. FISCHER,

Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. ENZI, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. GARDNER, and Mr. MCCONNELL) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 466

Whereas, on January 2, 2020, United States personnel killed terrorist leader Qasem Soleimani during the course of a targeted strike against terrorists engaged in planning imminent attacks against United States persons and personnel;

Whereas Qasem Soleimani was the leader of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps-Quds Force (IRGC-QF) terrorist organization, a global terrorism threat to the United States and the international community;

Whereas Qasem Soleimani was the architect of terrorist attacks in Iraq, Afghanistan, and elsewhere that killed hundreds of United States personnel, including with weapons and improvised explosives provided directly by the IRGC-QF;

Whereas Qasem Soleimani planned or supported numerous other deadly terrorist attacks against the United States and its allies, including the 2011 plot to assassinate the Saudi Arabian Ambassador to the United States Adel al-Jubeir while he was in the United States and the December 31, 2019, attack on the United States Embassy in Baghdad, Iraq, as well as planned attacks in Germany, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Kenya, Bahrain, Turkey, and elsewhere;

Whereas, under Presidents George W. Bush and Barack Obama, the Department of the Treasury designated Qasem Soleimani for the imposition of sanctions under Executive Order 13224 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to blocking property and prohibiting transactions with persons who commit, threaten to commit, or support terrorism) for plotting to assassinate the Saudi Arabian Ambassador to the United States, under Executive Order 13382 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to blocking property of weapons of mass destruction proliferators and their supporters) based on Qasem Soleimani's relationship to the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps, and under Executive Order 13572 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to blocking property of certain persons with respect to human rights abuses in Syria);

Whereas the valiant members of the United States Armed Forces have courageously and vigorously pursued the IRGC-QF and its affiliates in Iraq, Afghanistan, and around the world;

Whereas the anonymous, unsung heroes of the intelligence community of the United States have pursued the IRGC-QF and its affiliates in Iraq, Afghanistan, and around the world with tremendous dedication, sacrifice, and professionalism;

Whereas, although the death of Qasem Soleimani represents a significant blow to the IRGC-QF and its affiliates and to terrorist organizations around the world, terrorism remains a critical threat to the national security of the United States;

Whereas Qasem Soleimani and the IRGC-QF have provided critical support to the regime of Bashar al-Assad in Syria and pursued the targeted killing and ethnic cleansing of hundreds of thousands of Sunni Muslims across the Middle East; and

Whereas the IRGC-QF supports terrorist groups around the world, including Kata'ib Hezbollah, the Taliban, Lebanese Hezbollah, Hamas, Palestinian Islamic Jihad, and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, and under Presi-

dents George W. Bush and Donald J. Trump, the Department of the Treasury designated the IRGC-QF for the imposition of sanctions under Executive Order 13224 for providing material support to terrorist organizations and as a foreign terrorist organization: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) declares that the death of Qasem Soleimani represents a measure of justice and relief for the families and friends of the hundreds of men and women of the United States who lost their lives in Iraq and Afghanistan, the men and women around the world who have been killed by other attacks sponsored by the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps-Quds Force (IRGC-QF), and the men and women of the Armed Forces and the intelligence community of the United States who have sacrificed their lives pursuing Qasem Soleimani and the IRGC-QF;

(2) commends the men and women of the Armed Forces and the intelligence community of the United States for the tremendous commitment, perseverance, professionalism, and sacrifice they displayed in disrupting imminent terrorist attacks planned by Qasem Soleimani;

(3) commends the men and women of the Armed Forces and the intelligence community of the United States for committing themselves to defeating, disrupting, and dismantling the IRGC-QF;

(4) commends the President for ordering the successful operations to locate and eliminate Qasem Soleimani; and

(5) reaffirms its commitment to disrupting, dismantling, and defeating the IRGC-QF and affiliated organizations around the world that threaten the national security of the United States and to bringing terrorists to justice.

SENATE RESOLUTION 467—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES SHOULD, CONSISTENT WITH ITS CONSTITUTIONAL OBLIGATIONS, IMMEDIATELY TRANSMIT THE 2 ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT AGAINST PRESIDENT DONALD J. TRUMP PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON DECEMBER 18, 2019, UNDER HOUSE RESOLUTION 755

Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. PERDUE, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. BRAUN, Mrs. LOEFFLER, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mrs. HYDESMITH, Mr. DAINES, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. CRUZ, Ms. ERNST, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. SASSE, and Mr. HOEVEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.:

S. RES. 467

Whereas, pursuant to article I, section 2 of the Constitution of the United States, the House of Representatives "shall have the sole Power of Impeachment";

Whereas, pursuant to article I, section 3 of the Constitution of the United States, the Senate "shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments";

Whereas, on December 18, 2019, the House of Representatives passed 2 articles of impeachment against President Donald J. Trump;

Whereas, since passage, the Speaker of the House of Representatives has refused to transmit the articles to the Senate, unless the Senate agrees to allow the Speaker of the House of Representatives to dictate the rules of a trial;

Whereas, the Constitution of the United States does not provide the Speaker of the House of Representatives with the power to effectively veto a resolution passed by a duly elected majority of the House of Representatives by refusing to transmit such a resolution to the Senate;

Whereas, the refusal by the Speaker of the House of Representatives to transmit the articles is a flagrant violation of the separation of powers expressly outlined in the bicameral impeachment process under the Constitution of the United States;

Whereas, this inaction by the Speaker of the House of Representatives is a gross infringement on the constitutional authority of the Senate to try impeachments;

Whereas, the refusal by the Speaker of the House of Representatives to transmit the articles is unprecedented for presidential impeachments;

Whereas, refusing to transmit the articles is resulting in the denial of President Trump's day in court; and

Whereas, if allowed to stand, this inaction by the Speaker of the House of Representatives would set a dangerous precedent for the constitutional system of Government in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate calls on the Speaker of the House of Representatives to immediately appoint impeachment managers and transmit the articles of impeachment to the Senate for disposition consistent with the Constitution of the United States.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 33—DIRECTING THE PRESIDENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 5(C) OF THE WAR POWERS RESOLUTION TO TERMINATE THE USE OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES TO ENGAGE IN HOSTILITIES IN OR AGAINST IRAN

Mr. UDALL submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 33

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. TERMINATION OF USE OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES TO ENGAGE IN HOSTILITIES IN OR AGAINST IRAN.

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

(1) The Government of Iran is a leading state sponsor of terrorism and engages in a range of destabilizing activities across the Middle East. Iranian General Qassem Soleimani was the lead architect of much of Iran's destabilizing activities throughout the world.

(2) The United States has an inherent right to self-defense against imminent armed attacks. The United States maintains the right to ensure the safety of diplomatic personnel serving abroad.

(3) In matters of imminent armed attacks, the executive branch should indicate to Congress why military action was necessary within a certain window of opportunity, the possible harm that missing the window would cause, and why the action was likely to prevent future disastrous attacks against the United States.

(4) The United States has national interests in preserving its partnership with Iraq

and other countries in the region, including by—

(A) combating terrorists, including the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS);

(B) preventing Iran from achieving a nuclear weapons capability; and

(C) supporting the people of Iraq, Iran, and other countries throughout the Middle East who demand an end to government corruption and violations of basic human rights.

(5) Over the past eight months, in response to rising tensions with Iran, the United States has introduced over 15,000 additional forces into the Middle East.

(6) When the United States uses military force, the American people and members of the United States Armed Forces deserve a credible explanation regarding such use of military force.

(7) The War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1541 et seq.) requires the President to consult with Congress “in every possible instance” before introducing United States Armed Forces into hostilities.

(8) Congress has not authorized the President to use military force against Iran.

(b) TERMINATION.—Pursuant to section 5(c) of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1544(c)), Congress hereby directs the President to terminate the use of United States Armed Forces to engage in hostilities in or against Iran or any part of its government or military, unless—

(1) Congress has declared war or enacted specific statutory authorization for such use of the Armed Forces; or

(2) such use of the Armed Forces is necessary and appropriate to defend against an imminent armed attack upon the United States, its territories or possessions, or its Armed Forces, consistent with the requirements of the War Powers Resolution.

(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed—

(1) to prevent the President from using military force against al Qaeda or associated forces;

(2) to limit the obligations of the executive branch set forth in the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1541 et seq.);

(3) to affect the provisions of an Act or joint resolution of Congress specifically authorizing the use of United States Armed Forces to engage in hostilities against Iran or any part of its government or military that is enacted after the date of the adoption of this concurrent resolution;

(4) to prevent the use of necessary and appropriate military force to defend United States allies and partners if authorized by Congress consistent with the requirements of the War Powers Resolution; or

(5) to authorize the use of military force.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1276. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. BARRASSO) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 925, to improve protections for wildlife, and for other purposes.

SA 1277. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. BARRASSO) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 925, *supra*.

SA 1278. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. SULIVAN (for himself, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. MENENDEZ)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1982, to improve efforts to combat marine debris, and for other purposes.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1276. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. BARRASSO) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 925, to improve protections for wildlife, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “America’s Conservation Enhancement Act”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—WILDLIFE ENHANCEMENT, DISEASE, AND PREDATION

Sec. 101. Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for reducing human-predator conflict.

Sec. 102. Losses of livestock due to depredation by federally protected species.

Sec. 103. Depredation permits for black vultures and common ravens.

Sec. 104. Chronic Wasting Disease Task Force.

Sec. 105. Invasive species.

Sec. 106. North American Wetlands Conservation Act.

Sec. 107. National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act.

Sec. 108. Modification of definition of sport fishing equipment under Toxic Substances Control Act.

Sec. 109. Reauthorization of Chesapeake Bay Program.

Sec. 110. Reauthorization of Chesapeake Bay Initiative Act of 1998.

Sec. 111. Chesapeake watershed investments for landscape defense.

TITLE II—NATIONAL FISH HABITAT CONSERVATION THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS

Sec. 201. Purpose.

Sec. 202. Definitions.

Sec. 203. National Fish Habitat Board.

Sec. 204. Fish Habitat Partnerships.

Sec. 205. Fish Habitat Conservation Projects.

Sec. 206. Technical and scientific assistance.

Sec. 207. Coordination with States and Indian Tribes.

Sec. 208. Interagency Operational Plan.

Sec. 209. Accountability and reporting.

Sec. 210. Effect of this title.

Sec. 211. Nonapplicability of Federal Advisory Committee Act.

Sec. 212. Funding.

Sec. 213. Prohibition against implementation of regulatory authority by Federal agencies through Partnerships.

TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS

Sec. 301. Sense of the Senate regarding conservation agreements and activities.

Sec. 302. Study to review conservation factors.

Sec. 303. Study and report on expenditures.

Sec. 304. Use of value of land for cost sharing.

TITLE I—WILDLIFE ENHANCEMENT, DISEASE, AND PREDATION

SEC. 101. THEODORE ROOSEVELT GENIUS PRIZE FOR REDUCING HUMAN-PREDATOR CONFLICT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 7001(d) of the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act (16 U.S.C. 742b note; Public Law 116-9) is amended—

(1) in paragraphs (2)(C)(v), (3)(C)(v), (4)(C)(v), (5)(C)(v), and (6)(C)(v), by striking “paragraph (7)(A)” each place it appears and inserting “paragraph (8)(A)”;

(2) in paragraphs (2)(D)(ii), (2)(F)(ii), (3)(D)(ii), (3)(F)(ii), (4)(D)(ii), (4)(F)(ii), (5)(D)(ii), (5)(F)(ii), (6)(D)(ii), and (6)(F)(ii) by striking “paragraph (7)(B)” each place it appears and inserting “paragraph (8)(B)”;

(3) in paragraph (6)(C)(iv), in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “subparagraph (C)” and inserting “clause (iii)”;