

S. CON. RES. 24

Whereas, on April 15, 2023, hostilities broke out in Sudan between the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), a paramilitary force formed from the Janjaweed militia that committed acts of genocide in Darfur since 2003, and the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF), which like the RSF has a history of committing atrocities both in Sudan's civil wars and against pro-democracy protestors from 2019-2022;

Whereas, according to United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres, on April 17, 2023, just days following the outbreak of fighting, the humanitarian situation in Sudan was "already precarious and is now catastrophic";

Whereas, on April 23, 2023, the United States temporarily suspended operations at its embassy in Khartoum and evacuated embassy personnel from the country;

Whereas the war has created the world's largest displacement crisis, with over 7,000,000 people, including 3,000,000 children, displaced since the war began, and over half of the population in Sudan needs humanitarian assistance;

Whereas widespread rape and sexual violence is being used as a weapon of war, and over 4,200,000 women and girls in Sudan are at risk for sexual violence according to the United Nations;

Whereas Sudan was identified by the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum's Early Warning Project as one of the top ten countries at risk for new mass killings in its 2022-2023 report, and the Museum warned in June 2023 about the dire risk of genocide in Darfur;

Whereas Secretary of State Blinken issued an atrocities determination for Sudan on December 6, 2023, finding that the SAF and RSF have committed war crimes in Sudan, and that the RSF and allied militias have committed crimes against humanity and ethnic cleansing;

Whereas impunity for violations of international humanitarian law has characterized the conflict in Sudan;

Whereas the United States and Saudi Arabia have engaged in multiple rounds of "emergency diplomacy" in Jeddah since May, during which the parties to the conflict have repeatedly made confidence-building, ceasefire, and humanitarian commitments that were immediately violated;

Whereas, in October 2023, the United Nations Human Rights Council adopted a resolution establishing an independent Fact-Finding Mission with a mandate to investigate abuses committed in the context of the war in Sudan;

Whereas leadership in neither the SAF or RSF represent the people of Sudan nor have a legitimate claim to leadership of the country, and there is no military solution to the political situation in Sudan;

Whereas reports indicate some international actors have taken actions that constitute repeated violations of the existing United Nations arms embargo for Darfur; and

Whereas the outbreak of hostilities has destabilized Sudan, and represents a threat to regional stability more broadly: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) condemns the hostilities in Sudan since April 15, 2023, the brazen and brutal attacks on civilians, including systemic use of rape as a weapon of war, and the widespread destruction of civilian residences, businesses, and infrastructure;

(2) stands with the people of Sudan in their calls for peace and their democratic aspirations;

(3) calls for the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) and Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) to—

(A) permanently cease hostilities;

(B) stop attacks on civilians;

(C) remove all roadblocks and checkpoints, and allow for the safe passage of civilians and the unfettered delivery of humanitarian assistance; and

(D) comply with international humanitarian law and cease all atrocities against civilians;

(4) calls on the President to name an experienced, high level United States Special Envoy for Sudan, that reports directly to the President or the Secretary of State, to coordinate a comprehensive United States policy and diplomatic efforts and to work with international partners to address the complex crisis in Sudan;

(5) calls on the Secretary of State to—

(A) regularly review and update the atrocities determination for Sudan, to include whether atrocities committed constitute genocide;

(B) provide continued assistance to organizations documenting violations of international humanitarian law, and to share, as appropriate, information with international bodies investigating atrocities, including war crimes and crimes against humanity;

(C) support enhanced end use monitoring of weapons sold by the United States to determine if United States defense articles, defense services, or any other type of security sector assistance have been diverted to the SAF and RSF;

(D) coordinate with—

(i) the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development on efforts to establish and maintain humanitarian access, and to support an inclusive, civilian-led political dialogue;

(ii) the Department of the Treasury to develop a comprehensive strategy utilizing existing sanctions authorities applicable to Sudan, with priority given to the designation of the leadership in the RSF and SAF, and to actors which supply, or facilitate the supply of arms and materiel to belligerents, for targeted sanctions; and

(iii) the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations to ensure the United Nations Security Council reports violations of the Darfur arms embargo and works to prioritize efforts to protect civilians, and to pursue efforts to establish a credible mechanism for accountability for atrocities, including any that may constitute genocide, war crimes, or crimes against humanity; and

(E) work, through a high level United States Special Envoy for Sudan, with partners to engage members of the international community to join United States efforts to end the conflict and promote accountability, including by setting clear criteria for establishing a more inclusive alternative to the Jeddah talks; and

(6) calls on international allies and partners, particularly neighboring countries and partners in the Gulf Cooperation Council and others with direct interests in the Sudan conflict, to—

(A) join United States efforts to—

(i) pressure the parties to cease hostilities;

(ii) explore options to protect civilians from mass atrocities;

(iii) empower Sudanese civilians to establish a path toward a peaceful democratic transition;

(iv) support the establishment of credible mechanisms for accountability;

(v) impose targeted sanctions on SAF and RSF members who are responsible for violations of international humanitarian law, corruption, and undermining Sudan's transition to democracy, and actors who supply or fa-

cilitate the supply of arms and materiel to either party;

(vi) take steps, as appropriate, including through imposition of sanctions, to pressure belligerents to return to the rule of law as set forth by the transitional constitution and immediately cease violations of existing United Nations arms embargoes and to deter any effort by external parties to support parties financially or with arms and materiel; and

(vii) provide robust in-kind and financial contributions to humanitarian assistance efforts; and

(B) suspend Sudan's participation in all regional and multilateral organizations until a civilian-led government is established.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1379. Mr. MERKLEY (for Mr. PETERS (for himself and Ms. LUMMIS)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 484, to require the Secretary of Commerce to provide training and guidance relating to human rights abuses, including such abuses perpetrated against the Uyghur population by the Government of the People's Republic of China, and for other purposes.

SA 1380. Mr. MERKLEY (for Ms. ERNST) proposed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 423, recognizing the University of Iowa women's basketball team's historic "Cross-over at Kinnick" game and the importance of women's sports.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1379. Mr. MERKLEY (for Mr. PETERS (for himself and Ms. LUMMIS)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 484, to require the Secretary of Commerce to provide training and guidance relating to human rights abuses, including such abuses perpetrated against the Uyghur population by the Government of the People's Republic of China, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Combating Human Rights Abuses Act of 2023".

SEC. 2. TRAINING FOR EMPLOYEES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE RELATING TO AWARENESS OF HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Commerce shall provide training described in subsection (b) to such employees of the Department of Commerce who provide counseling services to businesses engaged in interstate commerce or foreign direct investment as the Secretary considers appropriate.

(b) CONTENTS OF TRAINING.—The training required under subsection (a) shall be—

(1) designed to raise awareness about emerging trends and issues with respect to human rights abuses perpetrated by the Government of the People's Republic of China, including the use of forced labor, against Uyghurs and other ethnic minority populations in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region; and

(2) incorporated to the greatest extent possible into existing training provided by the Department of Commerce.

(c) TIMING.—The training required under subsection (a) shall be offered and updated at such times as the Secretary considers appropriate.

SEC. 3. GUIDANCE FOR UNITED STATES BUSINESSES RELATING TO AWARENESS OF HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Commerce shall—

(1) offer guidance for United States businesses engaged in interstate commerce or foreign direct investment, including such businesses that are, or are considering, conducting transactions with entities subject to the control or influence of jurisdictions where significant human rights abuses have occurred, such as the People's Republic of China; and

(2) incorporate the guidance required under paragraph (1) into any counseling services that the Department of Commerce provides to such businesses as the Secretary considers appropriate.

(b) CONTENTS OF GUIDANCE.—The guidance required under subsection (a) shall—

(1) provide information about emerging trends and issues involving human rights abuses perpetrated by the Government of the People's Republic of China, consisting of the use of forced labor against Uyghurs and other ethnic minority populations in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, including information about—

(A) risk factors that may be used to identify entities subject to the influence or control of jurisdictions such as the People's Republic of China that may be implicated in human rights abuses;

(B) ways to avoid doing business with entities described in subparagraph (A); and

(C) potential reputational, economic, legal, and other risks of conducting transactions with an entity described in subparagraph (A); and

(2) make clear that the guidance is for advisory purposes only.

SA 1380. Mr. MERKLEY (for Ms. ERNST) proposed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 423, recognizing the University of Iowa women's basketball team's historic "Crossover at Kinnick" game and the importance of women's sports; as follows:

On page 3, strike lines 1 through 7 and insert the following:

(A) University of Iowa President Barbara Wilson.

(B) University of Iowa Interim Athletic Director Beth Goetz.

(C) University of Iowa Women's Basketball Coach Lisa Bluder.

SECURING SEMICONDUCTOR SUPPLY CHAINS ACT OF 2023

(On December 13, 2023, the Senate passed S. 229, as follows:

S. 229

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 "Securing Semiconductor Supply Chains Act of 2023".

SEC. 2. SELECTUSA DEFINED.

In this Act, the term "SelectUSA" means the SelectUSA program of the Department of Commerce established by Executive Order 13577 (76 Fed. Reg. 35,715).

SEC. 3. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Semiconductors underpin the United States and global economies, including manufacturing sectors. Semiconductors are also essential to the national security of the United States.

(2) A shortage of semiconductors, brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic and other

complex factors impacting the overall supply chain, has threatened the economic recovery of the United States and industries that employ millions of United States citizens.

(3) Addressing current challenges and building resilience against future risks requires ensuring a secure and stable supply chain for semiconductors that will support the economic and national security needs of the United States and its allies.

(4) The supply chain for semiconductors is complex and global. While the United States plays a leading role in certain segments of the semiconductor industry, securing the supply chain requires onshoring, reshoring, or diversifying vulnerable segments, such as for—

(A) fabrication;

(B) advanced packaging; and

(C) materials and equipment used to manufacture semiconductor products.

(5) The Federal Government can leverage foreign direct investment and private dollars to grow the domestic manufacturing and production capacity of the United States for vulnerable segments of the semiconductor supply chain.

(6) The SelectUSA program of the Department of Commerce, in coordination with other Federal agencies and State-level economic development organizations, is positioned to boost foreign direct investment in domestic manufacturing and to help secure the semiconductor supply chain of the United States.

SEC. 4. COORDINATION WITH STATE-LEVEL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Executive Director of SelectUSA shall solicit comments from State-level economic development organizations—

(1) to review—

(A) what efforts the Federal Government can take to support increased foreign direct investment in any segment of semiconductor-related production;

(B) what barriers to such investment may exist and how to amplify State efforts to attract such investment;

(C) public opportunities those organizations have identified to attract foreign direct investment to help increase investment described in subparagraph (A); and

(D) resource gaps or other challenges that prevent those organizations from increasing such investment; and

(2) to develop recommendations for—

(A) how SelectUSA can increase such investment independently or through partnership with those organizations; and

(B) working with countries that are allies or partners of the United States to ensure that foreign adversaries (as defined in section 8(c)(2) of the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Act of 2019 (47 U.S.C. 1607(c)(2))) do not benefit from United States efforts to increase such investment.

SEC. 5. REPORT ON INCREASING FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN SEMICONDUCTOR-RELATED MANUFACTURING AND PRODUCTION.

Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Executive Director of SelectUSA, in coordination with the Federal Interagency Investment Working Group established by Executive Order 13577 (76 Fed. Reg. 35,715; relating to establishment of the SelectUSA Initiative), shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report that includes—

(1) a review of the comments SelectUSA received from State-level economic development organizations under section 4;

(2) a description of activities SelectUSA is engaged in to increase foreign direct investment in semiconductor-related manufacturing and production; and

(3) an assessment of strategies SelectUSA may implement to achieve an increase in such investment and to help secure the United States supply chain for semiconductors, including by—

(A) working with other relevant Federal agencies; and

(B) working with State-level economic development organizations and implementing any strategies or recommendations SelectUSA received from those organizations.

SEC. 6. NO ADDITIONAL FUNDS.

No additional funds are authorized to be appropriated for the purpose of carrying out this Act. The Executive Director of SelectUSA shall carry out this Act using amounts otherwise available to the Executive Director for such purposes.

SILETZ RESERVATION ACT

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 2839, which was received from the House and is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2839) to amend the Siletz Reservation Act to address the hunting, fishing, trapping, and animal gathering rights of the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. MERKLEY. I further ask that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The bill (H.R. 2839) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

GRAND RONDE RESERVATION ACT AMENDMENT OF 2023

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 1722, which was received from the House and is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1722) to amend the Grand Ronde Reservation Act, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. MERKLEY. I further ask that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KELLY). Without objection, it is so ordered.