

adopted, which strengthened the arms embargo by deciding that all states shall ensure that any sale or supply of arms and related materiel to Sudan not prohibited by United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1556 (2004) and 1591 (2005) are made conditional upon the necessary end user documentation so that States may ascertain that any such sale or supply is conducted consistent with the measures imposed by those resolutions;

Whereas, on September 11, 2024, the United Nations Security Council renewed United Nations Security Council Resolution 1556 (2004);

Whereas state actors and non-state actors across the Middle East, Africa, Asia, and Europe are providing weapons and material support to the RSF and SAF for operations in Darfur and across Sudan;

Whereas a September 9, 2024, report from Human Rights Watch noted that according to the Arms Trade Database, maintained by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), weapons and equipment from other countries have arrived in Sudan between 2004 and 2023;

Whereas, on January 15, 2024, the United Nations Panel of Experts on Sudan presented credible reports to the United Nations Security Council of newly established supply lines to the RSF through neighboring countries.

Whereas there are credible reports that multiple countries are supplying weapons and other dual-use items to the SAF;

Whereas a 2024 report by the Department of State-affiliated Conflict Observatory describes regular cargo plane deliveries of weapons from foreign nations to the RSF in Darfur via Amdjarass, Chad, and to the SAF via Port Sudan, Sudan;

Whereas two 2024 reports by Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch identified defense articles in Sudan, including 8 kinds of small arms manufactured in 6 different foreign countries, 6 kinds of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV) manufactured in 8 different foreign countries, 5 kinds of ordnances and projectiles manufactured in 6 different foreign countries, and several other types of materiel related to weapons manufactured in 7 different foreign countries, which increase the lethality of the conflict;

Whereas these weapons have been observed both inside and outside Darfur, including Gedaref, Northern and Southern Kordofan, Khartoum, and El Gezira state, all areas that are under either SAF or RSF control and where the Fact-Finding Mission documented atrocities, child recruitment, heavy shelling, or sexual violence;

Whereas the conflict has led to the partial or complete destruction of cities across Sudan, including El Geneina, El Fasher, El Obeld, Kadugli, Nyala, Wad al-Noura, Zalingei, and even the capital Khartoum;

Whereas one or both parties to the conflict have participated in mass atrocities in all of these cities;

Whereas the provision of armaments to the RSF and SAF prolongs this conflict and the needless suffering among civilians in Sudan;

Whereas both the RSF and SAF have continued to use internet shutdowns as a tool of control and repression, further isolating and exacerbating the suffering of civilians and the ongoing humanitarian crisis;

Whereas, on December 6, 2023, Secretary of State Anthony Blinken determined that the SAF and the RSF have committed war crimes and that the RSF and its allies have committed crimes against humanity and ethnic cleansing;

Whereas, in September 2024, the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission for the Sudan, authorized by the United Nations Human Rights Council, reported that it had found reasonable grounds to believe that

both the SAF and the RSF have committed war crimes and the RSF and allied militias have committed crimes against humanity;

Whereas the Fact-Finding Mission has documented the use of explosives with wide area effects in densely populated areas, particularly in Khartoum and Darfur, that has resulted in deaths, injuries, extensive destruction of homes, hospitals, schools and other critical infrastructure, and the Fact-Finding Mission has found that the SAF and the RSF have failed to take sufficient measures to minimize the impact of attacks on civilians;

Whereas the supply and provision of weapons to parties involved in crimes against humanity and other atrocities could implicate state and non-state actors supplying weapons used in such atrocities;

Whereas, while no reliable fatality figures exist, according to the United States Special Envoy for Sudan, as many as 150,000 people may have died in the first year of the war, and according to advanced statistical estimates from researchers at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, at least 60,000 people have died in Khartoum state alone;

Whereas women and children have been subjected to torture and extreme sexual violence in Darfur, Northern and Southern Kordofan, Khartoum, and El Gezira states;

Whereas the Fact-Finding Mission reports that children are being forcibly recruited, trained, and armed by the SAF in Khartoum, River Nile, Kassala, Gedaref, Sennar, and Red Sea states, and by the RSF in the Darfur, Kordofan, and Khartoum states;

Whereas the draft resolution contained in document S/2024/826, submitted to the United Nations Security Council on November 18, 2024, by Sierra Leone and the United Kingdom, and calling for a nationwide ceasefire, increased protection of civilians and the unhindered flow of humanitarian aid across Sudan and garnered support from 14 out of 15 United Nations Security Council members;

Whereas only one individual has ever been sanctioned for violating the Darfur arms embargo pursuant to United Nations Security Council Resolution 1591 (2005); and

Whereas the Fact-Finding Mission has recommended that the United Nations arms embargo be expanded to cover the entire country; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) condemns the atrocities committed by the warring parties in Sudan, including those that may amount to genocide by the RSF and allied militias against the Masalit people and other non-Arab ethnic groups in Darfur;

(2) calls for an immediate end to the war and all violence and atrocities in Sudan;

(3) calls on the United Nations Security Council—

(A) to expand the Darfur arms embargo to apply to all territory and actors within the internationally recognized borders of Sudan;

(B) to expand the Darfur arms embargo to include dual-use equipment under the list of prohibited material;

(C) to establish a more stringent sanctions enforcement regime to ensure actors violating the current Darfur arms embargo are held accountable; and

(D) to establish a mechanism for unfettered delivery of humanitarian aid and a mechanism to protect civilians;

(4) calls on the United Nations General Assembly to pass a resolution that calls for a nationwide ceasefire, recognizes the atrocities taking place in Sudan, and calls for a more effective and inclusive arms embargo on Sudan, unfettered delivery of humanitarian aid across Sudan, and a mechanism to protect civilians; and

(5) calls on the United States Govern-

(A) to increase support for civil society and local organizations that are monitoring and documenting atrocities and weapons deliveries into Sudan as well as delivering humanitarian resources to vulnerable communities;

(B) to increase and develop improved mechanisms for monitoring and documenting atrocities and weapons supply chains into and across Sudan; and

(C) to press the United Nations, the African Union, and other allies and partners—

(i) to condemn the atrocities taking place in Sudan;

(ii) to call for a more effective and inclusive arms embargo on Sudan;

(iii) to work to ensure unfettered delivery of humanitarian aid across Sudan;

(iv) to support a mechanism to protect civilians; and

(v) to use their influence to pressure the SAF and RSF to end this conflict.

## SENATE RESOLUTION 934—AMENDING THE BROADCASTING AND RECORDING PROCEDURES OF THE SENATE

Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mrs. FISCHER) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 934

*Resolved*,

### SECTION 1. BROADCASTING AND RECORDING PROCEDURES OF THE SENATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Senate Resolution 28 (99th Congress), agreed to February 27, 1986, is amended by striking all after the resolving clause and inserting the following:

#### “SECTION 1. BROADCASTING AND RECORDING PROCEDURES OF THE SENATE.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Senate hereby authorizes and directs that there be broadcast coverage of proceedings in the Senate Chamber and recordings of such proceedings.

“(b) TYPE OF COVERAGE.—The broadcast coverage described in subsection (a) shall be provided—

“(1) in accordance with provisions of this resolution;

“(2) continuously, except for any time when the Senate is conducting a quorum call, or when a meeting with closed doors is ordered; and

“(3) subject to the provisions pertaining to the Senate gallery contained in the following rules of the Standing Rules of the Senate:

“(A) Paragraphs 6 and 7 of rule XIX.

“(B) Paragraph 1(n) of rule XXV.

“(C) Paragraph (2) of rule XXXIII.

#### “SEC. 2. SUPERVISION OF BROADCAST COVERAGE.

“The broadcast coverage of Senate proceedings shall be supervised and operated by the Senate.

#### “SEC. 3. VIDEO BROADCAST COVERAGE.

“The video broadcast coverage of Senate proceedings shall follow the Presiding Officer and Senators who are speaking, clerks, and the Chaplain of the Senate except during rollcall votes, when the cameras shall show the entire Chamber.

#### “SEC. 4. BROADCASTING AND RECORDING IMPLEMENTATION.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The broadcast coverage and recording of Senate proceedings shall be implemented as provided in this section.

“(b) ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL DUTIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Architect of the Capitol, in consultation with the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate, shall—

“(A) construct necessary facilities for broadcast coverage (including a control

room and the modification of Senate sound and lighting fixtures);

“(B) employ necessary expert consultants; and

“(C) acquire and install all necessary equipment and facilities to—

“(i) produce a broadcast-quality ‘live’ audio and color video signal of Senate proceedings; and

“(ii) provide an archive-quality audio and color video recording of Senate proceedings.

“(2) **APPROVAL REQUIRED.**—In carrying out the duties specified in subparagraphs (A) through (C) of paragraph (1), the Architect of the Capitol shall not enter into any contract for the purchase or installation of equipment, for employment of any consultant, or for the provision of training to any person, unless the same shall first have been approved by the Committee on Rules and Administration.

“(c) **SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER OF THE SENATE DUTIES.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate shall—

“(A) employ such staff as may be necessary, working in conjunction with the Senate Recording Studio, to operate and maintain all broadcast equipment installed pursuant to this resolution; and

“(B)(i) make recordings of Senate proceedings; and

“(ii) make copies of recordings as requested by the Secretary of the Senate under paragraph (3) and, as soon thereafter as possible, transmit the copies of recordings to the Secretary.

“(2) **COMPLIANCE WITH SENATE RULES AND PROCEDURES.**—The Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate, in carrying out the duties specified in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1), shall comply with appropriate Senate procurement and other regulations.

“(3) **AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE.**—The Secretary of the Senate is authorized to obtain from the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate recordings of Senate proceedings and, as soon thereafter as possible, transmit such recordings to the Librarian of Congress and to the Archivist of the United States.

#### “SEC. 5. LIMITATIONS ON USE OF RECORDINGS.

“(a) **PROHIBITION ON USE FOR POLITICAL CAMPAIGN PURPOSES.**—The use of any recording of Senate proceedings for political campaign purposes is strictly prohibited.

“(b) **AGREEMENT REQUIRED.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in paragraph (2), any recording of Senate proceedings furnished to any person or organization shall be made on the condition, agreed to in writing, that the recording shall not be used for political campaign purposes.

“(2) **EXCEPTION.**—Any public or commercial news organization furnished a recording described in paragraph (1) shall be subject to the provisions of paragraph (1) but shall not be required to enter into a written agreement.

#### “SEC. 6. AVAILABILITY OF BROADCAST COVERAGE.

“Broadcast coverage of Senate proceedings shall be made available on a ‘live’ basis and free of charge to—

“(1) any accredited member of the Senate Radio and Television Correspondents Gallery;

“(2) the cable system of the Architect of the Capitol; and

“(3) such other news gathering, educational, or information distributing entity as may be authorized by the Committee on Rules and Administration.

#### “SEC. 7. BROADCASTING PROHIBITION.

“Official noting of a Senator’s absence from committees while the Senate is broadcasting is prohibited.

#### “SEC. 8. CLOSED CAPTIONING.

“Closed captioning for broadcast coverage of Senate proceedings shall be provided as directed by the Committee on Rules and Administration.

#### “SEC. 9. BROADCASTING AND REPORTING PROCEDURES AND REGULATIONS.

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Any changes in the regulations made by this resolution shall be made only by Senate resolution.

“(b) **COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION.**—The Committee on Rules and Administration may adopt such procedures and such regulations, which do not contravene the regulations made by this resolution, as the Committee deems necessary to assure the proper implementation of the purposes of this resolution.

#### “SEC. 10. FUNDING.

“Such funds as may be necessary (but not in excess of \$3,500,000) to carry out this resolution shall be expended from the contingent fund of the Senate.”.

(b) **TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.**—Senate Resolution 444 (99th Congress), agreed to July 15, 1986, is repealed.

### SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 44—DIRECTING THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO MAKE A CORRECTION IN THE ENROLLMENT OF THE BILL H.R. 5009

Mr. REED submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 44

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring).* That in the enrollment of the bill H.R. 5009, the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall make the following corrections:

(1) In the table of contents in section 2(b), strike the item relating to section 5705 and insert the following:

Sec. 5705. Readmission requirements for servicemembers.

(2) In the table of section 601 regarding basic pay for enlisted members, in the entry relating to a member in pay grade E-5 with over 2 years, strike “3,317.10” and insert “3,466.50”.

(3) In such table, in the entry relating to a member in such pay grade with over 3 years, strike “3,480.90” and insert “3,637.50”.

(4) In such table, in the entry relating to a member in such pay grade with over 4 years, strike “3,638.40” and insert “3,802.20”.

(5) In such table, in the entry relating to a member in such pay grade with over 6 years, strike “3,789.00” and insert “3,959.40”.

(6) In such table, in the entry relating to a member in such pay grade with over 8 years, strike “3,964.20” and insert “4,142.40”.

(7) In the table of contents preceding section 5701, strike the item relating to section 5705 and insert the following:

Sec. 5705. Readmission requirements for servicemembers.

(8) Strike section 5705 and insert the following:

#### SEC. 5705. READMISSION REQUIREMENTS FOR SERVICEMEMBERS.

Subsection (a) of section 484C of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1091c(a)) is amended to read as follows:

“(a) **DEFINITION OF SERVICE IN THE UNIFORMED SERVICES.**—In this section, the term ‘service in the uniformed services’ means service (whether voluntary or involuntary) on active duty in the Armed Forces, including such service by a member of the National Guard or Reserve.”.

(9) Amend the title so as to read: “An Act to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.”.

### SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 45—AFFIRMING THE NATURE AND IMPORTANCE OF THE SUPPORT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR SYRIA

Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 45

Whereas in December 2024, following decades of pressure and sacrifice by the Syrian people and from international condemnation, the al Assad family’s era of heinous war crimes and authoritarian rule ended and Bashar Assad fled to Moscow, where Putin granted him political asylum;

Whereas, as a result of the opportunity his departure has presented to the Syrian people, the United States reaffirms its support to all the Syrian people, and urges an inclusive and peaceful transition by Syrians, for Syria.

Whereas national, ethnic, religious, and linguistic minorities and indigenous peoples, including Alawites, Armenians, Druze, Yezidis, Kurds, Shabak, Turkmen, and historic Christian communities (including Chaldean, Syriac, Assyrian, and Melkite peoples) among others, have been integral components of the long cultural lineage of Syria;

Whereas these same religious and ethnic minorities have made, and continue to make, invaluable and significant contributions to the social, economic, and political fabric of societies across the Middle East and the world, including the United States;

Whereas the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (referred to in this preamble as “ISIS”) is responsible for carrying out a brutal campaign of violence against members of all faiths in Syria and Iraq;

Whereas ethnic and religious minorities were subjected to innumerable atrocities by ISIS, including forced religious conversion, kidnapping, slavery, human trafficking, unlawful forced displacement, ethnic cleansing, torture, sexual violence, and sex trafficking, among other crimes;

Whereas the Secretary of State declared on March 17, 2016, and on August 15, 2017, that ISIS is responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, and other atrocities against religious and ethnic minority groups in Syria and Iraq, including Shia Muslims, Christians, and Yezidis, among other religious and ethnic groups;

Whereas the Iraq and Syria Genocide Relief and Accountability Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-300) affirms that it is the policy of the United States to ensure that assistance for religious and ethnic minorities is directed towards those who—

(1) have the greatest need, including minorities who the Secretary of State declared were targeted for genocide, crimes against humanity, or war crimes; and

(2) have been identified as being at risk of persecution, forced migration, genocide, crimes against humanity, or war crimes;

Whereas members of these religious and ethnic minority communities continue to