

would pose a serious danger not only to Syria and Iraq, but to the wider region beyond, including the threat of attacks in the homelands of the United States and our partners.”;

Whereas, on July 23, 2015, Federal Bureau of Investigation Director Comey stated that “[t]he threat that ISIL presents to the United States is very different in kind, in type, in degree than al Qaeda. ISIL is not your parent’s al Qaeda, it’s a very different model. And by virtue of that model, it’s currently the threat that we are worried about in the homeland most of all”;

Whereas, on November 16, 2015, following the attacks on Paris, France, ISIL released a video threatening to “strike America at its center in Washington”;

Whereas, on November 17, 2015, former Secretary of Defense Panetta warned that countering the threat posed by ISIL “isn’t about containment. It is about defeating ISIS. I think if there’s anything we ought to understand from these last events [in Paris], it’s that we have to go to war against this brutal enemy”;

Whereas after the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, Congress authorized the use of military force against al Qaeda;

Whereas ISIL poses a direct threat to the United States homeland that is equal to or greater than the threat posed by al Qaeda prior to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001;

Whereas, although nothing in this joint resolution limits the authorities of the President under article 2 of the Constitution of the United States, Justice Robert H. Jackson wrote in *Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. v. Sawyer*, 343 U.S. 579 (1952) that “[w]hen the President acts pursuant to an express or implied authorization of Congress, his authority is at its maximum, for it includes all that he possesses in his own right plus all that Congress can delegate”;

Whereas ISIL, through the use of social media and its online magazine, *Dabiq*, seeks to radicalize Americans and to inspire attacks within the homeland: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This joint resolution may be cited as the “Authorization for Use of Military Force Against the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant and its Associated Forces”.

SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President is authorized to use all necessary and appropriate force in order to defend the national security of the United States against the continuing threat posed by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant, its associated forces, organizations, and persons, and any successor organizations.

(b) WAR POWERS RESOLUTION REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) SPECIFIC STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION.—Consistent with section 8(a)(1) of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1457(a)(1)), Congress declares that this section is intended to constitute specific statutory authorization within the meaning of section 5(b) of the War Powers Resolution.

(2) APPLICABILITY OF OTHER REQUIREMENTS.—Nothing in this joint resolution supercedes any requirement of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1541 et seq.).

SEC. 3. REPORTS TO CONGRESS.

(a) REPORTS.—Not less frequently than once every 60 days, the President shall submit a report to Congress on matters relevant to this joint resolution, including actions taken pursuant to the exercise of authority granted under section 2.

(b) SINGLE CONSOLIDATED REPORT.—To the extent that the submission of any report described in subsection (a) coincides with the submission of any other report on matters relevant to this joint resolution otherwise required to be submitted to Congress pursuant to the reporting requirements of the War Powers Resolution, all such reports may be submitted as a single consolidated report to Congress.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 346—EX-PRESSING OPPOSITION TO THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION INTERPRETIVE NOTICE REGARDING LABELING ISRAELI PRODUCTS AND GOODS MANUFACTURED IN THE WEST BANK AND OTHER AREAS, AS SUCH ACTIONS UNDERMINE THE ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN PEACE PROCESS

Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. RISCH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 346

Whereas the United States supports a negotiated solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict resulting in two states, a democratic, Jewish State of Israel and a viable, democratic Palestinian state, living side-by-side in peace, security, and mutual recognition;

Whereas a true and lasting peace between Israel and the Palestinians can only be established through direct negotiations regarding outstanding issues between Israel and the recognized leadership of the Palestinian people, the Palestinian Authority;

Whereas a true and lasting peace between Israel and the Palestinians is in the national security interests of the United States and necessary to ensure the safety and security of Israel;

Whereas the anti-Israel Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions (BDS) movement has called on the European Commission to go beyond labeling guidelines and implement a ban on the import of products of Israeli companies that operate in the West Bank and other areas;

Whereas politically motivated acts of boycott, divestment from, and sanctions against Israel represent a concerted effort to extract concessions from Israel outside of direct negotiations between the Israelis and Palestinians, and undermine efforts to achieve a negotiated two-state solution;

Whereas the United States has long opposed efforts to impose solutions to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict outside of direct negotiations between the two parties;

Whereas the United States has historically been at the forefront of combating economic pressure against Israel and has enacted legislation to counter both the Arab League Boycott of Israel and the BDS movement;

Whereas one-sided actions, such as singling out Israeli products, serves to encourage and prompt consumers to boycott Israeli products and goods manufactured in the West Bank and other areas;

Whereas section 102(b) of the Bipartisan Congressional Trade Priorities and Accountability Act of 2015 (title I of Public Law 114-26; 19 U.S.C. 4201(b)) states that the United States should discourage potential trading partners from adopting policies to limit trade or investment relations with Israel when negotiating the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership with European countries;

Whereas the United States and the European Union have historically worked in coordination to bring an end to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict; and

Whereas multiple United States legislatures have enacted measures to confront politically motivated acts of boycott, divestment from, and sanctions against Israel, including Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, South Carolina, and New York: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) expresses opposition to the European Commission interpretive notice regarding labeling Israeli products and goods manufactured in the West Bank and other areas, as such actions undermine efforts to achieve a negotiated Israeli-Palestinian peace process;

(2) opposes politically motivated acts of boycott, divestment from, and sanctions against Israel or Israeli-controlled territory;

(3) calls upon the European Commission, the Council of the European Union, and the European Parliament to oppose any boycott, divestment, or sanctions initiatives aimed at singling out Israel, to refrain from actions counterproductive to resolving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, and to work on bringing the parties back to the negotiating table;

(4) encourages European Union member states to exert prudence in the implementation of the European Union labeling guidelines regarding Israeli products and goods manufactured in the West Bank and other areas;

(5) urges the President to increase the use of the voice, vote, and influence of the United States in international organizations and other appropriate international forums to actively oppose politically motivated acts of boycott, divestment from, and sanctions against Israel;

(6) supports efforts by United States State legislatures to enact measures that oppose politically motivated acts of boycott, divestment from, and sanctions against Israel; and

(7) reaffirms its strong support for a negotiated solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict resulting in two states, a democratic, Jewish State of Israel and a viable, democratic Palestinian state, living side-by-side in peace, security, and mutual recognition.

SENATE RESOLUTION 347—HONORING THE MEMORY AND LEGACY OF ANITA ASHOK DATAR AND CONDEMNING THE TERRORIST ATTACK IN BAMAKO, MALI, ON NOVEMBER 20, 2015

Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. WARNER, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Mr. COONS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 347

Whereas, on November 20, 2015, terrorists perpetrated an horrific attack at the Radisson Blu Hotel in Bamako, Mali, killing innocent civilians from 7 countries, including Mali, Russia, China, Belgium, Israel, Senegal, and the United States;

Whereas Anita Ashok Datar was the only citizen of the United States killed in the terrorist attack on November 20, 2015, in Bamako, Mali;

Whereas first responders, including Malian forces, United Nations staff, and French and United States security personnel, including agents of the Bureau of Diplomatic Security, bravely and quickly assisted with—