

(Ms. SMITH) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) were added as cosponsors of S. 3530, a bill to reauthorize the Museum and Library Services Act.

S. 3600

At the request of Mr. DONNELLY, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mrs. ERNST) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3600, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that floor plan financing includes the financing of certain trailers and campers.

S. 3645

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3645, a bill to extend the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000.

S. 3649

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the names of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL), the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO), the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 3649, a bill to provide for programs to help reduce the risk that prisoners will recidivate upon release from prison, and for other purposes.

S. 3655

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3655, a bill to deter criminal robocall violations and improve enforcement of section 227(b) of the Communications Act of 1934, and for other purposes.

S. 3657

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3657, a bill to reauthorize the Traumatic Brain Injury program.

S. RES. 703

At the request of Mr. YOUNG, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 703, a resolution expressing support for the goals of Stomach Cancer Awareness Month.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. REED, and Ms. HARRIS):

S. 3658. A bill to require the Director of National Intelligence to submit to Congress a report on the death of Jamal Khashoggi, and for other purposes; to the Select Committee on Intelligence.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, today I am introducing legislation to require the Director of National Intelligence to provide the Congress and the public an assessment of who carried out, participated in, ordered, or was otherwise complicit in, or responsible for, the murder of Jamal Khashoggi.

This question is of enormous importance to the Congress and the American people. Jamal Khashoggi was a

journalist. He wrote for the Washington Post, and he resided in the United States. He visited the Saudi Consulate in Istanbul, Turkey, only because he was seeking documents to get married. But he never came out. The Saudis killed him, and they covered it up.

Naturally, the American people want to know what happened and who ordered this assassination. In an interview on November 18, Donald Trump was asked whether the Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia, Muhammad bin Salman, lied to him when he denied knowing about Khashoggi's murder. But Trump's response was simply "Will anybody really know?"

Those kinds of judgments are what we have an Intelligence Community for. So I called for CIA Director Gina Haspel and Director of National Intelligence Dan Coats to come forward and provide a public assessment of who was responsible for the killing of Jamal Khashoggi. Unfortunately, that did not happen, and Donald Trump only doubled down. Last Tuesday, he put out a sickening statement in which he made it clear that he did not care who may have ordered the murder. In a display of cowardice and weakness, Donald Trump let it be known that his blind devotion to the Saudis will lead him to abandon American values, as well as our moral standing in the world.

The reasons behind Donald Trump's embrace of the Saudi dictators at the expense of American interests, like his affection for President Putin, are not fully known. In both cases, there are financial entanglements that demand aggressive and thorough investigation.

And, in both cases, Donald Trump has attempted to muddy the waters by casting doubts on U.S. intelligence. That is why, in his statement last Tuesday, he continued to insist that the murder of Jamal Khashoggi was an unsolvable mystery. This is what he said: "Our intelligence agencies continue to assess all information, but it could very well be that the Crown Prince had knowledge of this tragic event—maybe he did and maybe he didn't!"

Donald Trump no doubt hopes that will be the last word. But Congress can make sure that it isn't. My legislation requires the Intelligence Community to provide an unclassified, public assessment about the killing of Jamal Khashoggi. That assessment, not the predictable obfuscations of Donald Trump, will then provide the basis on which the Congress and the American people can move forward after this atrocity.

This intelligence assessment is critical to the debate currently going on in the Congress about U.S. policy toward Saudi Arabia. The Kingdom's human rights abuses go well beyond the murder of Jamal Khashoggi. A report last week about the torture of women's rights activists is just the latest of many years of accounts of abuses carried out by this autocratic and brutal

regime. Many Members of Congress, including myself, are also deeply concerned about Saudi Arabia's role in the war in Yemen, which has created almost unimaginable suffering.

The importance of a public Intelligence Community assessment about the Khashoggi murder extends beyond Saudi Arabia. If the world's dictators know that they can kill journalists and American residents, and Donald Trump will stand in the way of a public accounting, the door may be open to future murders. Congress must not allow this to happen. Congress must draw the line. That start with letting the Intelligence Community speak for itself and allowing the Nation, and the world, to know what the Intelligence Community assesses actually happened.

Finally, Mr. President, let me address the argument that the assessments of the Intelligence Community must remain secret. In many cases, I agree. But, as I've just explained, the questions about this brutal murder are far too important for Congress and the American people to accept the cloud of Donald Trump's willful ignorance. In addition, it is simply unacceptable for Donald Trump to purport to speak about intelligence matters and for the leaders of the Intelligence Community to just hide under their desks. The American taxpayer pays the Intelligence Community over \$80 billion a year to uncover the truth and arrive at objective assessments. If all the American people get is Donald Trump telling them that everything is unknowable, then what is the point? This problem has come up in other contexts, especially with regard to election interference. Unfortunately, it is not going away. So it is the job of Congress to insist that the Intelligence Community tell us what they really think. And, if they won't, then Congress must require it.

By Mr. INHOFE (for himself, Mr. REED, Mr. ROUNDS, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. HELLER, and Mr. PETERS):

S. 3661. A bill to provide for a program of the Department of Defense to commemorate the 75th anniversary of World War II; considered and passed.

S. 3661

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 "75th Anniversary of World War II Commemoration Act".

SEC. 2. PROGRAM TO COMMEMORATE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF WORLD WAR II.

(a) COMMEMORATIVE PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct a program to commemorate the 75th anniversary of World War II. In conducting the commemorative program, the Secretary shall support and facilitate other programs and activities of the Federal Government, State and local governments, and not-for-profit organizations in commemoration of the 75th anniversary of World War II. The Secretary shall conduct the commemorative

program in accordance with applicable Department of Defense policy and using resources available to the Secretary, including amounts in the Fund under subsection (d).

(b) **COMMEMORATIVE ACTIVITIES AND OBJECTIVES.**—The commemorative program may include activities and ceremonies to achieve the following objectives:

(1) To thank and honor veterans of World War II, including personnel who were held as prisoners of war or listed as missing in action, for their service and sacrifice on behalf of the United States and to thank and honor the families of these veterans.

(2) To educate the public about the history of World War II and highlight the service of the Armed Forces during World War II and the contributions of Federal agencies and governmental and nongovernmental organizations that served with, or in support of, the Armed Forces.

(3) To pay tribute to the contributions made on the home front by the people of the United States during World War II.

(4) To recognize the contributions and sacrifices made by the allies of the United States during World War II.

(5) To remember the Holocaust, the annihilation of 6,000,000 Jews by the Nazi regime, and to pay tribute to the Allied troops who liberated Nazi concentration camps during World War II.

(c) **NAMES AND SYMBOLS.**—The Secretary of Defense shall have the sole and exclusive right to use the name “The United States of America 75th Anniversary of World War II Commemoration”, and such seal, emblems, and badges incorporating such name as the Secretary may lawfully adopt. Nothing in this section may be construed to supersede rights that are established or vested before the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) **COMMEMORATIVE FUND.**—

(1) **ESTABLISHMENT AND ADMINISTRATION.**—Upon the Secretary establishing the commemorative program under subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury shall establish in the Treasury of the United States an account to be known as the “Department of Defense World War II Commemoration Fund” (in this section referred to as the “Fund”). The Fund shall be administered by the Secretary of Defense.

(2) **USE OF FUND.**—The Secretary of Defense shall use the assets of the Fund only for the purpose of conducting the commemorative program and providing grants to State and local governments and not-for-profit organizations for commemorative activities, and shall prescribe such regulations regarding the use of the Fund as the Secretary considers to be necessary.

(3) **DEPOSITS.**—The following shall be deposited into the Fund:

(A) Amounts appropriated to the Fund.

(B) Proceeds derived from the Secretary's use of the exclusive rights described in subsection (c).

(C) Donations made in support of the commemorative program by private and corporate donors.

(D) Funds transferred to the Fund by the Secretary from funds appropriated for fiscal year 2019 and subsequent years for the Department of Defense.

(4) **AVAILABILITY.**—Subject to subsection (g)(2), amounts deposited under paragraph (3) shall constitute the assets of the Fund and remain available until expended.

(5) **BUDGET REQUEST.**—The Secretary of Defense may establish a separate budget line for the commemorative program. In the budget justification materials submitted by the Secretary in support of the budget of the President for any fiscal year for which the Secretary establishes the separate budget line, the Secretary shall—

(A) identify and explain any amounts expended for the commemorative program in the fiscal year preceding the budget request;

(B) identify and explain the amounts being requested to support the commemorative program for the fiscal year of the budget request; and

(C) present a summary of the fiscal status of the Fund.

(e) **ACCEPTANCE OF VOLUNTARY SERVICES.**—

(1) **AUTHORITY TO ACCEPT SERVICES.**—Notwithstanding section 1342 of title 31, United States Code, the Secretary of Defense may accept from any person voluntary services to be provided in furtherance of the commemorative program. The Secretary of Defense shall prohibit the solicitation of any voluntary services if the nature or circumstances of such solicitation would compromise the integrity or the appearance of integrity of any program of the Department of Defense or of any individual involved in the program.

(2) **REIMBURSEMENT OF INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.**—The Secretary may provide for reimbursement of incidental expenses incurred by a person providing voluntary services under this subsection. The Secretary shall determine which expenses are eligible for reimbursement under this paragraph.

(f) **CONSULTATION WITH DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM.**—In designing the commemorative program conducted under this section, the Secretary of Defense shall consult with the Director of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.

(g) **FINAL REPORT.**—

(1) **REPORT REQUIRED.**—Not later than 60 days after the end of the commemorative program established by the Secretary of Defense under subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report containing an accounting of—

(A) all of the funds deposited into and expended from the Fund;

(B) any other funds expended under this section; and

(C) any unobligated funds remaining in the Fund.

(2) **TREATMENT OF UNOBLIGATED FUNDS.**—Unobligated amounts remaining in the Fund as of the end of the commemorative period shall be held in the Fund until transferred by law.

(h) **LIMITATION ON EXPENDITURES.**—Total expenditures from the Fund, using amounts appropriated to the Department of Defense, may not exceed \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 2019 or for any subsequent fiscal year to carry out the commemorative program.

(i) **SUNSET.**—

(1) **COMMEMORATIVE PROGRAM.**—The commemorative program shall terminate on December 31, 2021.

(2) **FUND.**—The Fund shall terminate 60 days after the termination of the commemorative program.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 707—COMMEMORATING THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDIAN CHILD WELFARE ACT OF 1978

Mr. UDALL (for himself, Mr. HOEVEN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. HEITKAMP, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. Kaine, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. SMITH, Mr. TESTER, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WYDEN,

and Mr. SANDERS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs:

S. RES. 707

Whereas the United States and Indian Tribes have a unique government-to-government relationship set out in the Constitution, treaties, and statutes and affirmed through centuries of court precedent;

Whereas it is the duty of the Federal Government—

(1) to uphold that unique relationship; and
(2) to protect American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN) children, to whom the United States owes a trust responsibility;

Whereas research shows that family, culture, and community provide all children, including American Indian and Alaska Native youth, with the tools needed to grow into healthy, resilient adults;

Whereas research conducted in the 1970s showed that—

(1) 1 out of every 3 AIAN children was removed from their families and placed in foster care or adoptive homes;

(2) 85 percent of these foster care placements and 90 percent of these adoptions resulted in AIAN children being placed in non-Indian homes; and

(3) most of these removals were not related to the threat of abuse or neglect, but rather to—

(A) a lack of understanding of tribal child-rearing and cultural practices; and

(B) the bias of those involved in making key decisions in the child welfare process;

Whereas, to address this unwarranted, disproportionate removal of AIAN children from their homes, Congress wrote the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.) to carefully balance—

(1) the unique Federal responsibility for the welfare of AIANs, including AIAN children;

(2) the historical role of the States in formulating and executing child welfare policy; and

(3) the inherent and continuing sovereign authority of Indian Tribes to be involved in important child welfare decisions;

Whereas Congress unanimously passed the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.) on October 14, 1978, and President Carter signed the Act into law on November 8, 1978;

Whereas the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.)—

(1) adheres to the principles of tribal sovereignty;

(2) promotes the best interests of AIAN children; and

(3) ensures child welfare systems follow best practices and treat AIAN children fairly;

Whereas a coalition of leading national child welfare organizations has declared the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.) to be the “gold standard” in child welfare system practices;

Whereas, over the 40 years since its enactment, the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.) has served as a model for multiple States that have enacted similar or identical provisions in their own statutes, regulations, and procedures;

Whereas, Indian Tribes are united in their support for the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.) and have worked collaboratively with States and local governments to support compliance with the Act; and

Whereas, despite progress made by the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.), the need for its protections remains: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—