

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. KAINA, 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—

(1) commemorates the 40th anniversary of the enactment of the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.);
 (2) reaffirms that the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.)—
 (A) protects the best interests of Indian children;
 (B) promotes the stability and security of Indian Tribes and families; and
 (C) respects the sovereign authority of both the States and Indian Tribes; and
 (3) calls on the Federal Government to continue working with Indian Tribes and States to fully uphold and implement the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.).

SENATE RESOLUTION 708—EXPRESSING THE NEED FOR BOLD CLIMATE ACTION IN RESPONSE TO THE RELEASE OF THE UNITED NATIONS REPORT ENTITLED “GLOBAL WARMING OF 1.5 C, AN IPCC SPECIAL REPORT ON THE IMPACTS OF GLOBAL WARMING OF 1.5 C ABOVE PRE-INDUSTRIAL LEVELS AND RELATED GLOBAL GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION PATHWAYS, IN THE CONTEXT OF STRENGTHENING THE GLOBAL RESPONSE TO THE THREAT OF CLIMATE CHANGE, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, AND EFFORTS TO ERADICATE POVERTY” AND THE FOURTH NATIONAL CLIMATE ASSESSMENT REPORT ENTITLED “VOLUME II: IMPACTS, RISKS, AND ADAPTATION IN THE UNITED STATES” BY THE UNITED STATES GLOBAL CHANGE RESEARCH PROGRAM

Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. UDALL, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. SMITH, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. SCHATZ, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. REED, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. HASSAN, and Mr. BENNET) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works:

S. RES. 708

Whereas, on October 8, 2018, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change released a report entitled “Global Warming of 1.5 °C, an IPCC special report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty” (referred to in this preamble as the “IPCC report”) in response to an invitation from the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;

Whereas the IPCC report was written by 91 authors and review editors from 40 countries, including the United States, and was reviewed by thousands of expert and government reviewers from around the world;

Whereas, on November 23, 2018, the United States Global Change Research Program delivered its congressionally mandated Fourth Annual Climate Assessment report entitled “Volume II: Impacts, Risks, and Adaptation

in the United States” (referred to in this preamble as the “NCA report”);

Whereas the NCA report represents the findings of over 300 Federal and non-Federal experts and was reviewed by the 13 Federal agencies that comprise the United States Global Change Research Program;

Whereas the IPCC report found that—

(1) increases in global temperature above pre-industrial levels are overwhelmingly the result of anthropogenic sources of atmospheric carbon and other greenhouse gases;

(2) the last 50-year period in the Northern Hemisphere had the warmest average temperature of any 50-year period in the last 500 years;

(3) Earth is already experiencing the consequences of 1 degree Celsius warming above pre-industrial levels in the form of extreme weather, rising sea levels, longer and more severe droughts, diminishing Arctic sea ice, and diminished glacial and snow cover, among other impacts;

(4) as the global temperature continues to rise, the impacts of a warming atmosphere increase in severity;

(5) the difference between warming of 1.5 degrees Celsius and 2 degrees Celsius is substantial, and limiting warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius is affordable, feasible, and necessary to protect people from the worst impacts of climate change, including extreme heat, drought, floods, and increased poverty and instability;

(6) compared to warming of 1.5 degrees Celsius, warming at or above 2 degrees Celsius could—

(A) result in a global sea level rise of an additional 10 centimeters and substantially more summers without Arctic sea ice;

(B) worsen impacts to terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine ecosystems; and

(C) increase the risk of species loss and extinctions;

(7) warming at or above 2 degrees Celsius could also lead to—

(A) a loss of greater than 99 percent of all coral reefs on Earth; and

(B) mass migration from regions most affected by atmospheric changes;

(8) at a rise in temperature of 1.5 degrees Celsius, the global population exposed to water stress could be 50 percent lower than if the global temperature rises by 2 degrees Celsius;

(9) the number of people exposed to extreme heat waves would rise substantially with an increase in global temperature of 2 degrees Celsius rather than 1.5 degrees Celsius;

(10) at current rates of greenhouse gas emissions, Earth will warm by 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels by 2040; and

(11) to avoid the effects of a rise in global temperature of 1.5 degrees Celsius by 2040, net global greenhouse gas emissions must be reduced by 45 percent below 2010 levels by 2030 and 100 percent below 2010 levels by 2050;

Whereas the NCA report found that, in the United States—

(1) rising sea levels caused by a changing climate already threaten infrastructure and ecosystems; and

(2) warming at or above 2 degrees Celsius will cause—

(A) over \$500,000,000,000 annually in lost economic output from crop failure, lost labor, and damages related to extreme weather;

(B) crop yields of corn and soybeans to fall an average of 15 percent;

(C) wildfires to burn at least twice as much forest area annually;

(D) an additional 2,000 premature deaths annually from higher temperatures in the Midwest; and

(E) sea levels to continue to rise, threatening public infrastructure and coastal real estate valued at \$1,000,000,000,000;

Whereas the United States is—

(1) a global leader;

(2) a member of the global community and is affected by climate impacts such as those outlined in the IPCC report; and

(3) already suffering from the impacts of climate change;

Whereas it is possible and economically beneficial to transition to a low-carbon emission economy that would not contribute to global climate change and would result in sustainable economic growth; and

Whereas the Government of the United States has failed to enact policies to effectively transition to a low-carbon emission economy or to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in line with scientific recommendations to reduce global temperature changes; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes and accepts the findings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in the report of October 8, 2018, entitled “Global Warming of 1.5 °C, an IPCC special report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty”;

(2) recognizes and accepts the findings of the Fourth National Climate Assessment report entitled “Volume II: Impacts, Risks, and Adaptation in the United States” by the United States Global Change Research Program; and

(3) expresses that it is the sense of the Senate that—

(A) reducing greenhouse gas emissions in line with the recommendations of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the United States Global Change Research Program would help avoid the most devastating climate change impacts and would be good for all people of the United States; and

(B) immediate action by Congress and the executive branch is needed to help reduce global greenhouse gas emissions by 45 percent below 2010 levels by 2030 and 100 percent below 2010 levels by 2050.

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, the most important words of our Constitution are the first three: “We the People.” These words were written in supersized font so that anyone standing across the room would know exactly what the vision of our Constitution is all about: government of, by, and for the people, as Abraham Lincoln put it—not a nation by and for the privileged, not a nation by and for the powerful, but for the people.

Unfortunately, we see too much today of our government being taken over by the powerful. We see the use of gerrymandering, which has totally corrupted the distribution of power in the House of Representatives just down that hallway. We see the use of voter suppression in State after State. My colleague from Illinois just pointed out that a man nominated to be a judge here in the United States of America was a key advocate, a key participant, a key architect of voter suppression. That should deeply trouble every Member of this body because if you believe in the vision of our Constitution, you