

“(2) identify measures to improve such capabilities and the utilization of such capabilities;

“(3) include protocols to integrate climate change impacts into Federal agency actions and policies, consistent with existing authorities;

“(4) address vulnerabilities and priorities identified through the assessments carried out under the Global Change Research Act of 1990 and this Act;

“(5) establish a mechanism for the exchange of information related to addressing the impacts of climate change with, and provide technical assistance to, State and local governments and nongovernmental entities;

“(6) develop partnerships with State and local governments and nongovernmental entities to support and coordinate implementation of the plan;

“(7) include implementation and funding strategies for short-term and long-term actions that may be taken at the national, regional, State, and local level;

“(8) establish a process to develop more detailed agency and department-specific plans;

“(9) identify opportunities to utilize remote sensing and other geospatial technologies to improve planning for adaptation to climate change impacts; and

“(10) identify existing legal authorities and additional authorities necessary to implement the plan.

“(C) AGENCY-LEVEL STRATEGIES.—

“(1) AGENCY PLANS.—Each department and agency of the Executive Branch shall develop a detailed plan, based on the national plan, for addressing climate change impacts with respect to such department or agencies policies and actions, within 1 year after the date that the plan is submitted under subsection (b) and provide such plan to Congress.

“(2) INTERIM ACTIVITIES.—Nothing in this section shall be understood to prevent any Federal agency or department to take climate change impacts into account, consistent with its existing authorities, until the plans are provided to Congress and steps to implement such plans are taken.

“(d) COORDINATION.—The President shall ensure that the mechanism to provide information related to addressing the impacts of climate change to State and local governments and nongovernmental entities is appropriately coordinated or integrated with existing programs that provide similar information on climate change predictions.

“(e) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER AUTHORITIES.—Nothing in this section shall supersede any Federal authority in effect on the date of enactment of the Climate Change Adaptation Act.

“(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated for each of fiscal years 2009 through 2013 \$10,000,000 to carry out this section.

“SEC. 7. OCEAN AND COASTAL VULNERABILITY AND ADAPTATION.

“(a) COASTAL AND OCEAN VULNERABILITY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Within 2 years after the date of enactment of the Climate Change Adaptation Act, the Secretary of Commerce shall, in consultation with the appropriate Federal, State, and local governmental entities, conduct regional assessments of the vulnerability of coastal and ocean areas and resources to hazards associated with climate change, climate variability, and ocean acidification including—

“(A) sea level rise;

“(B) fluctuation of Great Lakes water levels;

“(C) increases in severe weather events;

“(D) storm surge;

“(E) rainfall;

“(F) flooding and inundation;

“(G) changes in sea ice;

“(H) changes in ocean currents impacting global heat transfer;

“(I) increased siltation due to coastal erosion;

“(J) shifts in the hydrological cycle;

“(K) natural hazards, including tsunami, drought, flood, and fire;

“(L) coral reef bleaching; and

“(M) alteration of ecological communities, including at the ecosystem or watershed levels.

“(2) UPDATES.—The Secretary shall update such assessments at least once every 5 years.

“(3) REGIONAL COASTAL AND OCEAN ASSESSMENTS.—In preparing the regional coastal assessments, the Secretary shall take into account the information and assessments being developed pursuant to the Global Change Research Program. The regional assessments shall include an evaluation of—

“(A) physical, biological, and ecological impacts, such as coastal erosion, flooding and loss of estuarine habitat, saltwater intrusion of aquifers and saltwater encroachment, impacts on food web distribution, species migration, species abundance, and changes in marine pathogens and diseases;

“(B) social impacts associated with threats to and potential losses of housing, communities, and infrastructure; and

“(C) economic impacts on local, State, and regional economies, including the impact on abundance or distribution of economically important living marine resources.

“(b) COASTAL AND OCEAN ADAPTATION PLAN.—The Secretary shall, within 3 years after the date of enactment of the Climate Change Adaptation Act, submit to the Congress a national coastal and ocean adaptation plan, composed of individual regional adaptation plans that recommend targets and strategies to address coastal and ocean impacts associated with climate change, ocean acidification, sea level rise, and climate variability. The plan shall be developed with the participation of other Federal, State, and local government agencies that will be critical in the implementation of the plan at the State and local levels and shall take into account recommendations of the National Science Board in its January 12, 2007, report entitled Hurricane Warning: The Critical Need for a National Hurricane Research Initiative and other relevant studies, and not duplicate existing Federal and State hazard planning requirements. The Plan shall recommend both short- and long-term adaptation strategies and shall include recommendations regarding—

“(1) Federal flood insurance program modifications;

“(2) areas that have been identified as high risk through mapping and assessment;

“(3) mitigation incentives such as rolling easements, strategic retreat, State or Federal acquisition in fee simple or other interest in land, construction standards, and zoning;

“(4) land and property owner education;

“(5) economic planning for small communities dependent upon affected coastal and ocean resources, including fisheries;

“(6) coastal hazards protocols to reduce the risk of damage to lives and property, and a process for evaluating the implementation of such protocols;

“(7) strategies to address impacts on the most vulnerable living marine resources;

“(8) proposals to integrate measures into the actions and policies of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration;

“(9) a plan for additional research and development of technologies and capabilities to address such impacts;

“(10) plans to pursue bilateral and multi-lateral agreements necessary to effectively address such impacts;

“(11) partnerships with States and nongovernmental organizations;

“(12) methods to mitigate the impacts identified, including habitat restoration measures; and

“(12) funding requirements and mechanisms.

“(c) TECHNICAL PLANNING ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary, through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, shall establish a coordinated program to provide technical planning assistance and products to coastal States and local governments as they develop and implement adaptation or mitigation strategies and plans. Products, information, tools and technical expertise generated from the development of the regional coastal and ocean assessments and the coastal and ocean adaptation plans will be made available to coastal States for the purposes of developing their own State and local plans.

“(d) COASTAL AND OCEAN ADAPTATION GRANTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall provide grants of financial assistance to coastal States with federally approved coastal zone management programs to develop and begin implementing coastal and ocean adaptation programs.

“(2) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—The Secretary shall distribute grant funds under paragraph (1) among coastal States in accordance with the formula established under section 306(c) of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1455(c)), adjusted in consultation with the States as necessary to provide assistance to particularly vulnerable coastlines.

“(3) MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary shall make grants under paragraph (1) on a matching basis under which the ratio of Federal to State funds is—

“(A) 4 to 1 in the first fiscal year;

“(B) 2.3 to 1 in the second fiscal year;

“(C) 2 to 1 in the third fiscal year; and

“(D) 1 to 1 thereafter.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere \$35,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2009 through 2013 to carry out the provisions of this section, of which \$25,000,000 shall be available for grants under subsection (d) for each of such fiscal years. Not more than 75 percent of the amount available for grants under subsection (d) for any fiscal year may be used for grants relating to coastal impacts.”.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 378—RECOGNIZING AND THANKING ALL MILITARY FAMILIES FOR THE TREMENDOUS SACRIFICES AND CONTRIBUTIONS THEY HAVE MADE TO THE NATION

Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. LOTT, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. SHELBY, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. ROBERTS, Mrs. DOLE, Mr. INOUE, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. CASEY, Mr. OBAMA, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. SALAZAR, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. BIDEN, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. JOHNSON, Mrs. HUTCHISON,

Mr. GREGG, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. SUNUNU, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. BAUCUS) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 378

Whereas there are currently more than 3,000,000 immediate family members of individuals serving in the Armed Forces;

Whereas these family members bear the most immediate and profound burden of the absence of their loved ones during the performance of their duties;

Whereas these families have been the bedrock of support and strength for our Nation's Armed Forces for over 230 years;

Whereas military families serve this country with an equal amount of dedication and patriotism as their loved ones who are fighting for the United States;

Whereas the families of servicemembers—whether in the regular components of the Armed Forces, the Reserve, or the National Guard—feel enormous amounts of pride, love, and trepidation during the absence of their loved ones;

Whereas it is essential that the Nation recognize the contributions made by military families and celebrate their strength; and

Whereas the Senate stands in humble respect of the sacrifice made by our military families: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors the families of members of the Armed Forces and recognizes that they too share in the burden of protecting the Nation;

(2) urges the people of the United States to join with the Senate in thanking military families for their tremendous sacrifice on behalf of the Nation; and

(3) recognizes with great appreciation the contributions made by military families in providing the essential personal support that our Nation's warriors need.

SENATE RESOLUTION 379—DESIGNATING THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 2007, AS “FEED AMERICA THURSDAY”

Mr. HATCH (for himself and Mr. BENNETT) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 379

Whereas Thanksgiving Day celebrates the spirit of selfless giving and an appreciation for family and friends;

Whereas the spirit of Thanksgiving Day is a virtue upon which the Nation was founded;

Whereas, according to the Department of Agriculture, roughly 35,000,000 people in the United States, including 12,000,000 children, continue to live in households that do not have an adequate supply of food; and

Whereas selfless sacrifice breeds a genuine spirit of thanksgiving, both affirming and restoring fundamental principles in our society: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates Thursday, November 15, 2007, as “Feed America Thursday”; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to sacrifice 2 meals on Thursday, November 15, 2007, and to donate the money that they would have spent on food to a religious or charitable organization of their choice for the purpose of feeding the hungry.

SENATE RESOLUTION 380—RECOGNIZING HOSTELLING INTERNATIONAL USA FOR 75 YEARS OF SERVICE TO INTERCULTURAL UNDERSTANDING AND TO YOUTH TRAVEL

Mr. STEVENS (for himself and Mr. INOUE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 380

Whereas travel promotes awareness and knowledge of peoples, places, and cultures;

Whereas hostelling is educational travel, local and global, using hostels and other programs to facilitate interaction among travelers and with local communities;

Whereas hostels are simple, safe, shared accommodations that promote community and cooperation among users and introduce young people of limited means to travel;

Whereas Hostelling International USA (HI-USA) is a nonprofit educational organization established in 1934 as American Youth Hostels to promote hostelling in the United States;

Whereas, since its founding, HI-USA has provided in its hostels more than 22,000,000 overnight stays to visitors from the United States and more than 150 countries worldwide;

Whereas today HI-USA has a network of 70 hostels in areas of cultural, historic, and recreational interest, often in partnership with public, private, and other nonprofit organizations, that annually hosts nearly 1,000,000 overnights stays by both domestic and foreign travelers;

Whereas HI-USA today offers programs through its hostels and local chapters that promote the appreciation of local culture and environment, while facilitating the discovery of both world and self, to more than 65,000 participants annually;

Whereas HI-USA has made a unique and notable contribution to intercultural understanding in the United States and worldwide, especially among youth: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates Hostelling International USA on its 75 years of service; and

(2) commends Hostelling International USA for its contributions to intercultural exchange and its leadership in the field of youth travel.

SENATE RESOLUTION 381—REMEMBERING AND COMMEMORATING THE LIVES AND WORK OF MARYKNOLL SISTERS MAURA CLARKE AND ITA FORD, URSULINE SISTER DOROTHY KAZEL, AND CLEVELAND LAY MISSION TEAM MEMBER JEAN DONOVAN, WHO WERE EXECUTED BY MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES OF EL SALVADOR ON DECEMBER 2, 1980

Mr. FEINGOLD (for himself, Mr. DODD, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. KERRY, Mr. CASEY, Mr. MENENDEZ, and Mr. DURBIN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 381

Whereas on December 2, 1980, four churchwomen from the United States, Maryknoll Sisters Maura Clarke and Ita Ford, Ursuline Sister Dorothy Kazel, and Cleveland Lay Mission Team Member Jean Donovan, were violated and executed by members of the National Guard of El Salvador;

Whereas in 1980, Maryknoll Sisters Maura Clarke and Ita Ford were working in the parish of the Church of San Juan Bautista in Chalatenango, El Salvador, providing food, transportation, and other assistance to refugees, and Ursuline Sister Dorothy Kazel and Cleveland Lay Mission Team Member Jean Donovan were working in the parish of the Church of the Immaculate Conception in La Libertad, El Salvador, providing assistance and support to refugees and other victims of violence;

Whereas these four churchwomen from the United States dedicated their lives to working with the poor of El Salvador, especially women and children left homeless, displaced, and destitute by the civil war in El Salvador;

Whereas these four churchwomen from the United States were among the more than 70,000 civilians who were murdered during the course of the civil war in El Salvador;

Whereas on May 23 and May 24, 1984, five members of the National Guard of El Salvador, Subsergeant Luis Antonio Colindres Aleman, Daniel Canales Ramirez, Carlos Joaquin Contreras Palacios, Francisco Orlando Contreras Recinos, and Jose Roberto Moreno Canjura, were found guilty by the El Salvador courts of the executions of these four churchwomen from the United States and were sentenced to 30 years in prison, marking the first time in El Salvador history in which a member of the Armed Forces of El Salvador was convicted of murder by an El Salvador judge;

Whereas the United Nations Commission on the Truth for El Salvador was established under the terms of the historic January 1992 Peace Accords that ended 12 years of civil war in El Salvador and was charged to investigate and report to the El Salvador people on human rights crimes committed by all sides during the course of the civil war;

Whereas in March 1993, the United Nations Commission on the Truth for El Salvador found that the execution of these four churchwomen from the United States was planned, that Subsergeant Luis Antonio Colindres Aleman carried out orders from a superior to execute them, that then Colonel Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova, then Director-General of the National Guard and his cousin, Lieutenant Colonel Oscar Edgardo Casanova Vejar, then Commander of the Zacatecoluca military detachment where the murders were committed, and other military personnel knew that members of the National Guard had committed the murders pursuant to orders of a superior, and that the subsequent coverup of the facts adversely affected the judicial investigation into the murders of the churchwomen;

Whereas the United Nations Commission on the Truth for El Salvador determined that General Jose Guillermo Garcia, then Minister of Defense, made no serious effort to conduct a thorough investigation of responsibility for the murders of these four churchwomen from the United States;

Whereas the families of these four churchwomen from the United States continue their efforts to determine the full truth surrounding the murders of their loved ones, appreciate the cooperation of United States Government agencies in disclosing and providing documents relevant to the murders of the churchwomen, and pursue requests to release to the family members the few remaining undisclosed documents and reports pertaining to the case;

Whereas the families of these four churchwomen from the United States appreciate the ability of those harmed by violence to bring suit against El Salvador military officers in United States courts under the Torture Victim Protection Act of 1991 (28 U.S.C. 1350 note);