

115TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# S. RES. 707

Commemorating the 40th Anniversary of the Indian Child Welfare Act of  
1978.

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

NOVEMBER 27, 2018

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

DECEMBER 13, 2018

Committee discharged; considered and agreed to

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# RESOLUTION

Commemorating the 40th Anniversary of the Indian Child  
Welfare Act of 1978.

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

1        *Resolved*, That the Senate—

1           (1) commemorates the 40th anniversary of the  
2 enactment of the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978  
3 (25 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.);

4           (2) reaffirms that the Indian Child Welfare Act  
5 of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.)—

6                 (A) protects the best interests of Indian  
7 children;

8                 (B) promotes the stability and security of  
9 Indian Tribes and families; and

10                (C) respects the sovereign authority of  
11 both the States and Indian Tribes; and

12           (3) calls on the Federal Government to continue  
13 working with Indian Tribes and States to fully up-  
14 hold and implement the Indian Child Welfare Act of  
15 1978 (25 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.).

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