Land Management-administered land to Elko County, Nevada, at fair market value. The bill requires the land conveyed, the Elko motocross, to be used specifically as a motocross, bicycle, off-highway vehicle, or stock car racing area.

If the land is not used for these specific purposes, then it may be used for any other public purposes consistent with the Recreation and Public Purposes Act.

The bill would also transfer several thousand acres of BLM-administered land to seven Nevada tribes in trust: the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians, Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribe, Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Indian Reservation, Summit Lake Paiute Tribe, Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, and the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe.

This bill was amended by subcommittee chairman, the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG), to address among other things the administration's concerns about sage grouse habitat.

I thank my colleagues, Representative MARK AMODEI and Representative DON YOUNG, for their efforts to address these concerns. I support the passage of this bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. AMODEI), the author of this legislation.

Mr. AMODEI. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the chairman of the committee for yielding me this time, and I also thank my colleague from California, the ranking member, and also the subcommittee chairman, the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG), for processing this bill.

I also want to associate myself with the remarks of my colleague from Idaho earlier regarding the departure of the committee chairman, Mr. HASTINGS from Washington, and while he talked about who is going to miss who more, I think it is probably accurate to say that I will miss Mr. HASTINGS more than he will miss me, but I will endeavor to change his mind over the years no matter what. This is a prime example of what happens when we work together.

This is several tens of thousands of acres which some have been waiting since I was in the eighth grade. The original legislation for the Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribe was introduced in 1971 by then-United States Senators Alan Bible and Howard Cannon who represented Nevada, so those folks get the patience award.

This bill does housekeeping things that we should all be happy to have been part of finally finishing up. With checkerboard reservations, you have multiple issues of law enforcement—you are on the reservation, you are off the reservation—economic development, jobs for some of the most economically-challenged cultures in our Nation, multiple use, cultural resource protection, all those sorts of things which I am proud to be associated with.

I want to thank the chairman and the tribal council members who brought this to our attention at a meeting originally with Mr. YOUNG in Nevada several years ago, and we are looking forward to, since the committee and the subcommittee did great work, along with the minority, on changing some of this since it now conforms with the Senate wishes, to the Senate processing this expeditiously.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, again, a lot of these bills can be very complex, and I am glad there is a solution to it. I urge adoption of the bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2455, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOHN H. CHAFEE COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM BOUNDARIES REVISION

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3572) to revise the boundaries of certain John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System units in North Carolina, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3572

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. REPLACEMENT OF JOHN H. CHAFEE COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM MAPS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The maps subtitled ''Lea Island Complex L07''; ''Wrightsville Beach Unit L08, Masonboro Island Unit L09''; and ''Masonboro Island Unit L09'', included in the set of maps entitled ''John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System'' referred to in section 4(a) of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3503(a)) and relating to certain John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System units in North Carolina, are hereby replaced by other maps relating to the units entitled ''Lea Island Complex L07''; ''Wrightsville Beach Unit L08, Masonboro Island Unit L09''; and ''Masonboro Island Unit L09'', respectively, and dated March 12, 2014.

(b) AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary of the Interior shall keep the replacement maps referred to in subsection (a) on file and available for inspection in accordance with section 4(b) of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3503(b)).

SEC. 2. REPLACEMENT OF JOHN H. CHAFEE COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM MAP.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The map subtitled ''Sachuest Point Unit RI–04P, Easton Beach Unit RI–05P, Almy Pond Unit RI–06, Hazards Beach Unit RI–07'', included in the set of maps entitled ''John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System'' referred to in section 4(a) of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3503(a)) and relating to certain John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System units in Rhode Island, is hereby replaced by another map relating to the units entitled ''John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System Sachuest Point Unit RI–04P, Easton Beach Unit RI–05P, Almy Pond Unit RI–06, and Hazards Beach Unit RI–07'' and dated September 16, 2013.

(b) AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary of the Interior shall keep the replacement map referred to in subsection (a) on file and available for inspection in accordance with the provisions of section 4(b) of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3503(b)).

SEC. 3. JOHN H. CHAFEE COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM GASPARILLA ISLAND UNIT, FLORIDA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The map subtitled ''Gasparilla Island Unit FL–70P'' included in the set of maps entitled ''Coastal Barrier Resources System'' referred to in section 4(a) of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3503(a)) and relating to the Gasparilla Island Unit in Florida is hereby replaced by another map relating to the same unit entitled ''John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System Gasparilla Unit FL–70/FL–70P'', draft dated May 23, 2012.

(b) AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary of the Interior shall keep the replacement map referred to in subsection (a) on file and available for inspection in accordance with section 4(b) of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3503(b)).

SEC. 4. REMOVAL OF PROPERTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA FROM JOHN H. CHAFEE COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The map subtitled ''Long Pond Unit SC–01'' included in the sets of maps entitled ''Coastal Barrier Resources System'' referred to in section 4(a) of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3503(a)) and relating to the Long Pond Unit in South Carolina is hereby replaced by another map relating to the same unit entitled ''John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System Long Pond Unit SC–01'' dated September 30, 2014.

(b) AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary of the Interior shall keep each map revised under subsection (a) on file and available for inspection in accordance with section 4(b) of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3503(b)).

SEC. 5. REMOVAL OF PROPERTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA FROM JOHN H. CHAFEE COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The map subtitled ''Huntington Beach Unit SC–03'' included in the sets of maps entitled ''Coastal Barrier Resources System'' referred to in section 4(a) of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3503(a)) and relating to the Huntington Beach Unit in South Carolina is hereby replaced by another map relating to the same unit entitled ''John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System Huntington Beach Unit SC–03'' dated September 30, 2014.

(b) AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary of the Interior shall keep each map revised under subsection (a) on file and available for inspection in accordance with section 4(b) of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3503(b)).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LOWENTHAL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

In 1982, Congress enacted the Coastal Barrier Resources Act and, 8 years later, significantly expanded the number of acres contained within the Coastal Barrier Resources System.

The fundamental goal of this law was to discourage development along fragile and shifting coastal barriers by prohibiting participation within the National Flood Insurance Program and to deny certain Federal development subsidies.

To qualify for inclusion within the system, coastal land had to be undeveloped or conserved as part of a national wildlife refuge, Federal or State park, a national seashore, a military installation, or conservation land owned by private organizations.

Inclusion in the system is through maps which historically were hand-drawn by individuals who used Magic Markers to distinguish property lines—really, Magic Markers. As you might expect, mistakes were made, and Congress has corrected those errors by providing legislative relief to homeowners whose property was mistakenly incorporated within the Coastal Barrier Resources System.

What we have before us today is a bill that corrects mistakes in certain coastal barrier units in Florida, North Carolina, Rhode Island, and South Carolina. This affects both Republican and Democrat districts.

In total, the legislation affects maps in 10 of the 857 units of the system. Upon enactment, 156 acres of the 3.1 million acres would be removed from the system; however, because digital technology is now being used, 4,737 new qualifying acres will be added to the system for a net gain of 4,580 acres.

Each of these changes have been exhaustively reviewed. There is no dispute that these lands were mistakenly included within the Coastal Barrier Resources System, there are no objections to correcting these mistakes, and the Congressional Budget Office has in each case stipulated that ''enacting the bill would not affect revenues.''

Mr. Speaker, I urge an ''aye'' vote on this bipartisan noncontroversial collection of changes to the Coastal Barrier Resources System, and I compliment the sponsors for their work on the legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the Coastal Barrier Resources Act, or CBRA, requires the identification of hazardous areas on the Atlantic and gulf coasts and makes Federal subsidies off-limits to people who choose to develop those lands. Particularly in this time of rising sea levels and increased storm surge brought on by global warming, CBRA is critical to helping protect American taxpayers and sensitive coastal ecosystems.

H.R. 3572 would adjust the boundaries of several Coastal Barrier Resources System units in North Carolina, South Carolina, Rhode Island, and Florida. I am particularly pleased that long overdue remedies for the constituents of my friends, the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MCINTYRE), are included in this package.

These changes have been carefully mapped by the Fish and Wildlife Service and reflect improvements in technology that have allowed us to show with great accuracy which parcels of land do and do not constitute ''coastal barrier resources'' under the law.

As a result, numerous properties that were originally included by mistake will be removed, and other properties that have been identified as at-risk will be included. These changes to the Coastal Barrier Resources System are protective of private property rights, the environment, and the taxpayers. I support passage of this bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE).

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3572, which includes a provision I introduced as H.R. 277, to revise the boundaries of Coastal Barrier Resources System units in Rhode Island. I want to begin by thanking Chairman HASTINGS and Ranking Member DEFAZIO for working with me to bring this important fix to the floor today.

I want to extend a personal thank you to Chairman HASTINGS for his ongoing cooperation in helping to advance legislation to make the Blackstone River Valley, the birthplace of America's industrial revolution, a national park.

I want to say, Mr. Speaker, this legislation represents the culmination of several years of evaluation, research, study, public input, and review regarding the existing map of the Coastal Barrier Resources System in my State.

All four units in Rhode Island that would be replaced with a modernized, revised map under this legislation were included within the CBRS, according to the Coastal Barrier Improvement Act of 1990. It has been discovered that various private lands were inappropriately included in otherwise protected areas within the CBRS and that there were other technical inaccuracies.

The proposed revisions in my bill were approved by local cities and towns and other stakeholders, including the Norman Bird Sanctuary and the Audubon Society, who would be impacted; furthermore, including identified wetland and upland areas of both Almy Pond and Lily Pond is essential for protecting local habitat.

Importantly, the revisions would also remove eight privately-owned structures that were inappropriately included within the Coastal Barrier Resources System.

The changes in this bill will positively impact my district and my constituents, particularly the ones whose private property was inadvertently included in the original map. The passage of this legislation will also benefit the surrounding communities that have long anticipated a more coherent, comprehensive system that protects critical aquatic habitat and coastal lands while protecting access to areas used for recreational purposes.

I want to highlight the case of one constituent in particular. Philip Howell cannot obtain Federal flood insurance for his property that was incorrectly included in the CBRA map. As a result, his coastal property has gone without flood insurance during serious weather events like Superstorm Sandy.

An inability to purchase flood insurance has also caused Mr. Howell to take on serious financial risks related to damages that he would potentially be unable to cover out of his own pocket; moreover, without flood insurance coverage, he has found it difficult to purchase regular homeowner's insurance from competing brokers at affordable rates.

While Mr. Howell and most of my constituents support the intent of the Coastal Barrier Resources System to protect neighboring habitat and recreation, they also have been overly burdened by innocent mapping mistakes that were made more than two decades ago.

As such, I urge my colleagues to support passage of H.R. 3572 to ensure that coastal barrier mapping irregularities are rectified and the system works as it was intended.

I, again, thank Chairman HASTINGS and Ranking Member DEFAZIO for their assistance.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3572, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

□ 1700

STRENGTHENING DOMESTIC NUCLEAR SECURITY ACT OF 2014

Mr. MEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5629) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to strengthen the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5629

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 ''Strengthening Domestic Nuclear Security Act of 2014''.

SEC. 2. DOMESTIC NUCLEAR DETECTION OFFICE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title XIX of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 591 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new sections:

''SEC. 1908. DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GLOBAL NUCLEAR DETECTION ARCHITECTURE.

''In carrying out the mission of the Office under subparagraph (A) of section 1902(a)(4), the Director for Domestic Nuclear Detection shall provide support for planning, organization, equipment, training, exercises, and operational assessments to Federal, State, local, territorial, and tribal entities to assist in implementing radiological and nuclear detection capabilities in the event of a radiological or nuclear act of terror or other attack. Such capabilities shall be integrated into the enhanced global nuclear detection architecture referred to in such section 1902(a)(4), and shall inform and be guided by architecture studies, technology needs, and research activities of the Office.

''SEC. 1909. SECURING THE CITIES PROGRAM.

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Director for Domestic Nuclear Detection shall establish the 'Securing the Cities' ('STC') program to enhance, through Federal, State, local, tribal, and private entities, the ability of the United States to detect and prevent a radiological or nuclear act of terror or other attack in high-risk urban areas.

''(b) DESIGNATION OF JURISDICTIONS.—In designating jurisdiction under subsection (a), the Director for Domestic Nuclear Detection shall consider jurisdictions designated by the Secretary as high-risk urban areas under section 2003, and other cities and regions as appropriate, for the selection of new STC locations.

''(c) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—The Director for Domestic Nuclear Detection shall notify the Committee on Homeland Security and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate not later than 30 days after any additions or changes to the jurisdictions participating in the STC program under this section.

''(d) GAO REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this section, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the congressional committees specified in subsection (c) an assessment, including an evaluation of the effectiveness, of the STC program.

''SEC. 1910. PROCUREMENT REFORM.

''In the event of an acquisition of a new system for a component of the Department of Homeland Security or any other Department-related or -associated end-user, the head of such component shall complete and sign a Mission Need Statement and Operational Requirements Document, in accordance with relevant Department Acquisition Management Directives.

''SEC. 1911. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

''There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title $291,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2015 and 2016.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 is amended by striking the item relating to section 1907 and inserting the following new items:

''Sec. 1907. Joint biennial interagency review of global nuclear detection architecture.
''Sec. 1908. Domestic implementation of the global nuclear detection architecture.
''Sec. 1909. Securing the Cities program.
''Sec. 1910. Procurement reform.
''Sec. 1911. Authorization of appropriations.''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This Act shall take effect on the date that is 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

The Homeland Security Act of 2002 is amended—

(1) in section 1906 (6 U.S.C. 596), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''paragraphs (6) and (7) of''; and

(2) in section 1907 (6 U.S.C. 596a)—

(A) in the section heading, by striking ''**ANNUAL**'' and inserting ''**BIENNIAL**'';

(B) in subsection (a)—

(i) in the heading, by striking ''ANNUAL'' and inserting ''BIENNIAL'';

(ii) in paragraph (1)—

(I) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''each year'' and inserting ''every two years''; and

(II) in subparagraph (C)—

(aa) in clauses (i) and (iii), by striking ''previous year'' and inserting ''previous two years'' each place it appears; and

(bb) in clause (ii), by striking ''Annual'' and inserting ''Biennial''; and

(iii) in paragraph (2), by striking ''each year'' and inserting ''every two years''; and

(C) in subsection (b)—

(i) in the heading, by striking ''ANNUAL'' and inserting ''BIENNIAL'';

(ii) in paragraph (1), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting ''odd-numbered'' before ''year''; and

(iii) in paragraph (2), by striking ''annual'' and inserting ''biennial''; and

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MEEHAN) and the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. CLARKE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. MEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of H.R. 5629, the Strengthening Domestic Nuclear Security Act of 2014.

We know extremist groups such as al Qaeda and ISIS have shown interest in acquiring nuclear and radiological materials, and in July of this year, Islamist insurgents seized nuclear materials which were used for scientific research at Mosul University in Iraq. Fortunately, the material that was seized was not enriched to the point it could be used in weapons form, but it proves that our enemies are actively seeking materials that could be turned into a dirty bomb.

The Domestic Nuclear Detection Office is the lead agency within the United States Government for coordinating efforts to detect and intercept radiological and nuclear devices that threaten to come into the United States. DNDO coordinates these efforts through an interagency system and a collaborative framework known as the global nuclear detection architecture, which DNDO is responsible for implementing domestically.

DNDO works with other Department of Homeland Security components, including Customs and Border Protection, as well as State and local law enforcement to provide these entities with the equipment and training which is needed to interdict radiological or nuclear material before it can enter into the United States.

DNDO has had its share of struggles in the past, but over the past several years it has made significant improvements from top to bottom and today is one of the best functioning components in the Department of Homeland Security. We have done the oversight. According to an internal review that was done by the Department, this actual division has the highest morale of any department in Homeland Security. They are to be commended for their good work.

This legislation looks to build on the momentum that has been created by making modest improvements to better help DNDO carry out its mission. Specifically, H.R. 5629 strengthens DNDO's engagement with other DHS components and stakeholders and codifies acquisition procedures and guidelines to prevent the breakdowns that have occurred in the past.

Through my subcommittee's oversight, the gentlewoman from New York and I have had the ability to determine that performing the joint interagency review of the global nuclear detection architecture annually was not necessary, so H.R. 5629 also changes the review to require it every 2 years instead. DNDO has advised us that by making that small change, DHS could save up to $800,000. I think it is important to be fiscal stewards of the dollars that are under our oversight. This accomplishes that.

This legislation also codifies and strengthens the Securing the Cities