

functions under section 307(d) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1737(d)).

SEC. 8. AUDITS AND REPORTS REQUIREMENTS.

(a) **AUDITS.**—For purposes of section 10101 of title 36, United States Code, the Foundation shall be treated as a corporation in part B of subtitle II of such title.

(b) **ANNUAL REPORT.**—The Foundation shall transmit at the end of each fiscal year a report to Congress of its proceedings and activities during that fiscal year, including—

(1) a full and complete statement of its receipts, expenditures, and investments;

(2) a description of all acquisition and disposal of real property by the Foundation;

(3) a detailed statement of the recipient, amount, and purpose of each grant made by the Foundation; and

(4) a copy of any audit prepared for the Foundation in the previous fiscal year.

SEC. 9. UNITED STATES RELEASE FROM LIABILITY.

The United States shall not be liable for any debts, defaults, acts, or omissions of the Foundation, nor shall the full faith and credit of the United States extend to any obligations of the Foundation.

SEC. 10. RELIEF WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN FOUNDATION ACTS OR FAILURE TO ACT.

The Attorney General may petition in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia for such equitable relief as may be necessary or appropriate if the Foundation engages in any act, practice, or policy that is inconsistent with this Act or the by-laws of the Foundation.

SEC. 11. LIMITATION ON AUTHORITY.

Nothing in this Act authorizes the Foundation to perform any function the authority for which is exclusively provided to the BLM under any other provision of law.

SEC. 12. LIMITATIONS ON USE OF FUNDS.

Amounts available to, or provided by, the Foundation shall not be used for—

(1) any activity the purpose of which is to influence legislation pending before Congress; or

(2) any activity inconsistent with this Act.

SEC. 13. CLARIFICATION ON FUNDING.

No additional funds are authorized to carry out the requirements of this Act. Such requirements shall be carried out using amounts otherwise authorized.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JODY B. HICE) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LOWENTHAL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. JODY B. HICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. JODY B. HICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be the author of H.R. 3844, the Bureau of Land Management Foundation Act. This legislation is one part of the Natural Resources Committee's response to the complex, technical, legal, educational,

and funding-related challenges for abandoned mine lands, also referred to as AML, as well as orphan oil and gas sites across the country. These issues were highlighted last year with the EPA's Gold King and Standard Mine spills in Colorado's Animas River.

I am happy to present this piece of legislation as part of a comprehensive response to the Gold King spill and am glad that it comes less than 1 year from the anniversary of that disaster. I hope the other bills, H.R. 3734, authored by the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. HARDY), and H.R. 3843, authored by Energy and Mineral Resources Subcommittee Chairman LAMBORN, will also be considered by the House soon.

H.R. 3844 seeks to address part of the funding-related challenge for abandoned mine lands and orphan oil and gas well sites by creating a foundation. Based on other successful models for the national park system, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the U.S. Forest Service, this foundation would solicit private contributions to remediate sites that were abandoned prior to the enactment of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 and the implementation of the Bureau of Land Management's mining regulation of January 1, 1981.

Mr. Speaker, I want to take a moment to thank the ranking member of the Energy and Mineral Resources Subcommittee, Mr. LOWENTHAL of California, for his willingness to work in a bipartisan manner to help sharpen the focus of the foundation, while also allowing the foundation to solicit private donations to help aid the broader mission of the Bureau of Land Management. I strongly believe that this bill represents our collective ability to work in a bipartisan manner at a time when many people say we can't do so, so I thank the gentleman very much for his cooperation and input.

In addition to reclamation of mines and wells, the foundation would also supplement educational, technical, scientific, and other assistance or activities that support the management of wild free-roaming horses and burros, fish and wildlife and their habitats, National Conservation Lands, recreation resources, and cultural and historic resources.

Those individuals who donate to the foundation will be able to direct how they would like their money to be used, and any general donations would be divided equally amongst the two areas of the foundation. This, in turn, grows the pie and the slice that will go toward fixing legacy mine sites.

I am pleased that the end product of our bipartisan work will greatly involve the private sector in ways that will help us prevent future events like the EPA spill in Colorado. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3844.

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

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

H.R. 3844 is a bipartisan bill that I am proud to have worked cooperatively on with Mr. HICE and the Natural Resources Committee.

H.R. 3844 would establish a charitable foundation to support the mission and activities of the Bureau of Land Management. Congress has chartered a number of similar foundations to serve as partners to our land management agencies, including the National Park Foundation, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, and the National Forest Foundation.

By establishing a Bureau of Land Management Foundation, H.R. 3844 will provide the BLM with an important partner and allow private individuals and corporations to support the Bureau's diverse mission, which includes activities such as managing wild horses, protecting cultural resources, and cleaning up abandoned mines.

Again, I join with my colleague, and I would like to commend my colleague, Mr. HICE, and the committee for working with me so that we, together, could put together this final bipartisan language that was adopted in the Natural Resources Committee and that we are voting on today.

The establishment of a Bureau of Land Management Foundation is long overdue, and I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

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

Mr. JODY B. HICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, again, I just want to say a huge thank you to the ranking member for his willingness to work with us. It has been an honor, indeed, to work with him.

I am pleased with this end product, and I urge the support of our colleagues and the passage of H.R. 3844.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JODY B. HICE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3844, as amended.

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

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to establish the Bureau of Land Management Foundation to encourage, obtain, and use gifts, devises, and bequests for projects for the benefit of, or in connection with, activities and services of the Bureau of Land Management, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SENIOR SAFE ACT OF 2016

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4538) to provide immunity from suit for certain individuals who disclose potential examples of financial exploitation of senior citizens, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.
The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4538

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 “Senior Safe Act of 2016”.

SEC. 2. IMMUNITY.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this Act—

(1) the term “Bank Secrecy Act Officer” means an individual responsible for ensuring compliance with the requirements mandated by subchapter II of chapter 53 of title 31, United States Code;

(2) the term “broker-dealer” means a broker or dealer, as those terms are defined, respectively, in section 3(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78c(a));

(3) the term “covered agency” means—

(A) a State financial regulatory agency, including a State securities or law enforcement authority and a State insurance regulator;

(B) each of the Federal financial institutions regulatory agencies;

(C) the Securities and Exchange Commission;

(D) a law enforcement agency;

(E) and State or local agency responsible for administering adult protective service laws; and

(F) a State attorney general.

(4) the term “covered financial institution” means—

(A) a credit union;

(B) a depository institution;

(C) an investment advisor;

(D) a broker-dealer;

(E) an insurance company; and

(F) a State attorney general.

(5) the term “credit union” means a Federal credit union, State credit union, or State-chartered credit union, as those terms are defined in section 101 of the Federal Credit Union Act (12 U.S.C. 1752);

(6) the term “depository institution” has the meaning given the term in section 3(c) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1813(c));

(7) the term “exploitation” means the fraudulent or otherwise illegal, unauthorized, or improper act or process of an individual, including a caregiver or fiduciary, that—

(A) uses the resources of a senior citizen for monetary personal benefit, profit, or gain; or

(B) results in depriving a senior citizen of rightful access to or use of benefits, resources, belongings or assets;

(8) the term “Federal financial institutions regulatory agencies” has the meaning given the term in section 1003 of the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council Act of 1978 (12 U.S.C. 3302);

(9) the term “investment adviser” has the meaning given the term in section 202 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80b-2);

(10) the term “insurance company” has the meaning given the term in section 2(a) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80a-2(a));

(11) the term “registered representative” means an individual who represents a broker-dealer in effecting or attempting to affect a purchase or sale of securities;

(12) the term “senior citizen” means an individual who is not less than 65 years of age;

(13) the term “State insurance regulator” has the meaning given such term in section 315 of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (15 U.S.C. 6735); and

(14) the term “State securities or law enforcement authority” has the meaning given

the term in section 24(f)(4) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78x(f)(4)).

(b) IMMUNITY FROM SUIT.—

(1) IMMUNITY FOR INDIVIDUALS.—An individual who has received the training described in section 3 shall not be liable, including in any civil or administrative proceeding, for disclosing the possible exploitation of a senior citizen to a covered agency if the individual, at the time of the disclosure—

(A) served as a supervisor, compliance officer (including a Bank Secrecy Act Officer), or registered representative for a covered financial institution; and

(B) made the disclosure with reasonable care including reasonable efforts to avoid disclosure other than to a covered agency.

(2) IMMUNITY FOR COVERED FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—A covered financial institution shall not be liable, including in any civil or administrative proceeding, for a disclosure made by an individual described in paragraph (1) if—

(A) the individual was employed by, or, in the case of a registered representative, affiliated or associated with, the covered financial institution at the time of the disclosure; and

(B) before the time of the disclosure, the covered financial institution provided the training described in section 3 to each individual described in section 3(a).

SEC. 3. TRAINING REQUIRED.

(a) IN GENERAL.—A covered financial institution may provide training described in subsection (b)(1) to each officer or employee of, or registered representative affiliated or associated with, the covered financial institution who—

(1) is described in section 2(b)(1)(A);

(2) may come into contact with a senior citizen as a regular part of the duties of the officer, employee, or registered representative; or

(3) may review or approve the financial documents, records, or transactions of a senior citizen in connection with providing financial services to a senior citizen.

(b) TRAINING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The training described in this paragraph shall—

(A) instruct any individual attending the training on how to identify and report the suspected exploitation of a senior citizen;

(B) discuss the need to protect the privacy and respect the integrity of each individual customer of a covered financial institution; and

(C) be appropriate to the job responsibilities of the individual attending the training.

(2) TIMING.—The training required under subsection (a) shall be provided as soon as reasonably practicable but not later than 1 year after the date on which an officer, employee, or registered representative begins employment with or becomes affiliated or associated with the covered financial institution.

(3) BANK SECRECY ACT OFFICER.—An individual who is designated as a compliance officer under an anti-money laundering program established pursuant to section 5318(h) of title 31, United States Code, shall be deemed to have received the training described under this subsection.

SEC. 4. RELATIONSHIP TO STATE LAW.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to preempt or limit any provision of State law, except only to the extent that section 2 provides a greater level of protection against liability to an individual described in section 2(b)(1) or to a covered financial institution described in section 2(b)(2) than is provided under State law.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from

New Jersey (Mr. GARRETT) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MAXINE WATERS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and add extraneous material to the bill therein.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4538. It is the Senior Safe Act of 2016, and I would like to thank the sponsors, principally the gentleman from Maine (Mr. POLIQUIN), also the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. MULVANEY), for all of their hard work in bringing this bill to the floor of the House today.

Mr. Speaker, we spend a lot of time in our committee and this Congress debating ways in which we can help Americans achieve a secure and dignified retirement. And while there are often disagreements about how to achieve that goal, one issue that is not debatable is that we must do everything in our power to stop fraudsters and scam artists from preying on the vulnerable senior citizen.

Currently, Americans over the age of 50 account for roughly 75 percent, over three-quarters of the financial assets of the U.S.; and unfortunately, one in five of those seniors, that is 20 percent, over the age of 65, have been the victim of fraud—one in five. Think of that. This costs senior citizens almost \$2.9 billion every year, not to mention the stress and the pain that comes along with it for a person who has been victimized, trying to rebuild their financial security.

Oftentimes, employees of banks or financial advisers are on the front lines against such fraud when they see that one of their clients may be a potential target. Unfortunately, current laws make it very difficult for employees of such institutions to report the occurrences of those frauds.

So what do we do? We come to the floor tonight for something called the Senior Safe Act.

What does it do? It provides a very simple fix that would allow a supervisor or a compliance officer of a bank or investment adviser to report instances of fraud to a Federal or State regulator so long as they reported the matter in good faith and, of course, with reasonable care.

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Employees at these institutions want to protect their clients just as much as any regulator does, and so this bill would allow them to speak up when they see fraud that is being unreported. This bill passed the Financial Services Committee last month unanimously, so

I encourage all my colleagues in the House to support it today.

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

Ms. MAXINE WATERS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4538 is a bill intended to better aid our law enforcement agencies, State and Federal regulators, and agencies assisting seniors to quickly respond to and prevent financial abuse of elders.

Currently, financial institutions such as banks, credit unions, and financial advisers are required to report suspicious activity, including cases of suspected abuse of our Nation's seniors. Nevertheless, industry has raised concerns that they are prevented from doing so out of fear that they might later be sued.

Even though our regulators have taken considerable steps to allay such concerns, it seems that congressional action may be necessary to ensure that financial institutions take actions to stop elders from being swindled in their vulnerable years.

Like Ms. SINEMA, I also want to ensure that when any employee at a financial institution sees something suspicious, she immediately says something to the appropriate authorities and regulators. Indeed, I recently introduced legislation with a similar objective of ensuring the continued flow of critically important reporting of suspicious activity as it relates to terrorism, money laundering, and other serious illicit activities.

Although it is not explicitly specified in the legislation before us today, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau should also use its existing authority to set standards for this training, and is authorized to ensure that the training is being conducted.

H.R. 4538 is a good first step, but should not be the end of our efforts to rein in elder abuse. For example, State regulators are going further and mandating that financial firms make such reports to authorities instead of making the reports voluntary. The States and FINRA, the regulator of broker-dealers, also want to authorize financial advisers to put holds on financial transactions before a swindler can run off with the retirement savings of our Nation's grandparents.

Finally, I would like to acknowledge the numerous changes Ms. SINEMA has incorporated to improve the bill. These edits ensure that the bill covers all financial institutions and will enhance reporting of suspected elder abuse. However, more changes are still needed before the bill can be enacted, including language suggested by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, and other advocates. I hope that the Senate's sponsors will work with the administration and others to ensure their suggested changes are incorporated into the bill before it is enacted into law.

However, today, Mr. Speaker, I support H.R. 4538.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Maine (Mr. POLIQUIN) who has brought so much to this committee, and I very much appreciate all of his hard work on that and especially on the legislation that is here before us today.

Mr. POLIQUIN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman.

Our great State of Maine has the oldest average age in the country. Like thousands of fellow Mainers, I help care for my special 86- and 88-year-old parents.

Now, it is scary to realize that our vulnerable seniors, whom we love so much, are increasingly being victimized by aggressive financial scams. This fraud is costing them not only sleepless nights, but about \$3 billion each year.

So today, Mr. Speaker, here in the House, Republicans and Democrats have a chance to show our compassion and to help our seniors.

Now, our Senior Safe Act will help local bank and credit union tellers and retirement and insurance advisers and others to identify and stop these crimes before they happen. Our bill enables professionals in the financial sector and the institutions they work for to report this crookery to the proper authorities. We must do everything humanly possible, Mr. Speaker, to stop these scams before our parents and grandparents are fooled into draining and transferring their savings accounts and their nest eggs.

Mr. Speaker, I am grateful for the opportunity to work with Democrat Congresswoman SINEMA and Congressman MURPHY of Florida and for Republican Congressman MULVANEY to write this important legislation. I thank Chairman HENSARLING and Chairman GARRETT for quickly moving this bill through our Financial Services Committee.

I also want to congratulate and thank our Maine Senator, SUSAN COLLINS, for authoring the original legislation in the Senate. I am proud to work and join with Senator COLLINS by authoring this companion legislation here in the House. As we all know in Maine and throughout the country, Senator COLLINS has been a national leader and a champion on all sorts of issues important to aging adults throughout our country.

Finally, I want to thank Judy Shaw, Maine's Securities Administrator, who has been instrumental in developing this type of program in our great State of Maine where it has been so successful in preventing financial fraud against our seniors.

Now, Mr. Speaker, we Americans are facing many challenges here at home and abroad. But that doesn't mean that we can't find solutions that we can agree upon—commonsense solutions—to the serious problems that hurt our

seniors, and this is one case. As a result, Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues, both Republicans and Democrats, to support the Senior Safe Act.

Ms. MAXINE WATERS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA), the sponsor of this legislation.

Ms. SINEMA. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the chairman, Ranking Member WATERS, Congressman POLIQUIN, Congressman MURPHY of Florida, and Congressman MULVANEY for working with me on our bipartisan legislation to help law enforcement combat senior financial exploitation.

In 2014, Tinna Kay Lujan, while employed as a certified nursing assistant at Amber Lights, an assisted living facility in Tucson, my home State of Arizona, took 87-year-old Donald Hansen out of his facility and into her own home where he was later found dehydrated and suffering from an infection.

Lujan not only moved Mr. Hansen into her home against his will, she also exploited him financially. As reported in the Arizona Republic, Washington Federal Bank staff contacted law enforcement because they were suspicious when Lujan and Hansen, who had been a long-time customer, visited the bank together.

Ms. Lujan provided the bank with a power-of-attorney document signed by Hansen. She also requested bank cards and checks from Hansen's accounts and added Hansen's grandchildren as beneficiaries. But bank staff knew that Hansen had no grandchildren, and later they learned those beneficiaries were, in fact, Ms. Lujan's children.

Donald Hansen is only one of thousands of Arizona seniors who are victims of financial exploitation every year. Recent studies estimate that nearly one in five American seniors may be a target for fraud or financial abuse, and seniors lose at least \$2.9 billion annually to financial exploitation.

But even when financial institutions suspect abuse, the abuse may go unpunished because current laws lack flexibility to allow these companies to report suspected abuse to authorities. Our bill, the Senior Safe Act, helps individuals and financial institutions communicate with appropriate agencies when they suspect financial exploitation of seniors.

The bill also encourages firms to train employees to identify and stop financial fraud targeting seniors.

Seniors deserve to retire with dignity, and they shouldn't have to worry that their hard-earned savings are at risk of fraud. Our legislation protects these firms and advisers from liability when they report suspected financial exploitation of a senior citizen.

It is a commonsense solution to help ensure financial institutions can identify fraud, report it, and stop financial abuse of the elderly.

Again, I thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for their work and support to protect seniors and end financial exploitation.

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MAXINE WATERS of California. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her work and her bipartisan effort on this legislation. I very, very much, as I said, thank the gentleman from Maine for all of his contributions to the Financial Services Committee.

Mr. Speaker, today I urge unanimous support in the House like we had in committee.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. GARRETT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4538, 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.

AUTHORIZATION OF THE USE OF ACTIVE CAPACITY OF THE FONTENELLE RESERVOIR

Mrs. LUMMIS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2273) to amend the Colorado River Storage Project Act to authorize the use of the active capacity of the Fontenelle Reservoir, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2273

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

SECTION 1. AUTHORITY TO MAKE ENTIRE ACTIVE CAPACITY OF FONTENELLE RESERVOIR AVAILABLE FOR USE.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—The Secretary of the Interior, in cooperation with the State of Wyoming, may amend the Definite Plan Report for the Seedskaadee Project authorized under the first section of the Act of April 11, 1956 (commonly known as the “Colorado River Storage Project Act” (43 U.S.C. 620)) to provide for the study, design, planning, and construction activities that will enable the use of all active storage capacity (as may be defined or limited by legal, hydrologic, structural, engineering, economic, and environmental considerations) of Fontenelle Dam and Reservoir, including the placement of sufficient riprap on the upstream face of Fontenelle Dam to allow the active storage capacity of Fontenelle Reservoir to be used for those purposes for which the Seedskaadee Project was authorized.

(b) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—

(1) *IN GENERAL.*—The Secretary of the Interior may enter into any contract, grant, cooperative agreement, or other agreement that is necessary to carry out subsection (a).

(2) STATE OF WYOMING.—

(A) *IN GENERAL.*—The Secretary of the Interior shall enter into a cooperative agreement with the State of Wyoming to work in cooperation and collaboratively with the State of Wyoming for planning, design, related preconstruction activities, and construction of any modification of the Fontenelle Dam under subsection (a).

(B) *REQUIREMENTS.*—The cooperative agreement under subparagraph (A) shall, at a min-

imum, specify the responsibilities of the Secretary of the Interior and the State of Wyoming with respect to—

(i) completing the planning and final design of the modification of the Fontenelle Dam under subsection (a);

(ii) any environmental and cultural resource compliance activities required for the modification of the Fontenelle Dam under subsection (a) including compliance with—

(I) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.);

(II) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.); and

(III) subdivision 2 of division A of subtitle III of title 54, United States Code; and

(iii) the construction of the modification of the Fontenelle Dam under subsection (a).

(c) *FUNDING BY STATE OF WYOMING.*—Pursuant to the Act of March 4, 1921 (41 Stat. 1404, chapter 161; 43 U.S.C. 395), and as a condition of providing any additional storage under subsection (a), the State of Wyoming shall provide to the Secretary of the Interior funds for any work carried out under subsection (a).

(d) OTHER CONTRACTING AUTHORITY.—

(1) *IN GENERAL.*—The Secretary of the Interior may enter into contracts with the State of Wyoming, on such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Interior and the State of Wyoming may agree, for division of any additional active capacity made available under subsection (a).

(2) *TERMS AND CONDITIONS.*—Unless otherwise agreed to by the Secretary of the Interior and the State of Wyoming, a contract entered into under paragraph (1) shall be subject to the terms and conditions of Bureau of Reclamation Contract No. 14-06-400-2474 and Bureau of Reclamation Contract No. 14-06-400-6193.

SEC. 2. SAVINGS PROVISIONS.

Unless expressly provided in this Act, nothing in this Act modifies, conflicts with, preempts, or otherwise affects—

(1) the Act of December 31, 1928 (43 U.S.C. 617 et seq.) (commonly known as the “Boulder Canyon Project Act”);

(2) the Colorado River Compact of 1922, as approved by the Presidential Proclamation of June 25, 1929 (46 Stat. 3000);

(3) the Act of July 19, 1940 (43 U.S.C. 618 et seq.) (commonly known as the “Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act”);

(4) the Treaty between the United States of America and Mexico relating to the utilization of waters of the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers and of the Rio Grande, and supplementary protocol signed November 14, 1944, signed at Washington February 3, 1944 (59 Stat. 1219);

(5) the Upper Colorado River Basin Compact as consented to by the Act of April 6, 1949 (63 Stat. 31);

(6) the Act of April 11, 1956 (commonly known as the “Colorado River Storage Project Act”) (43 U.S.C. 620 et seq.);

(7) the Colorado River Basin Project Act (Public Law 90-537; 82 Stat. 885); or

(8) any State of Wyoming or other State water law.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Mrs. LUMMIS) and the gentleman from California (Mr. COSTA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Wyoming.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Wyoming?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2273 was introduced by me, and it allows the State of Wyoming and the Federal Government to study, design, plan, and perform construction that will expand the active storage capacity at the Fontenelle Reservoir and Dam in Wyoming. This is a reservoir that is on the Green River.

The State of Wyoming will pay for the entire expansion. It will take us up about 87,000 acre-feet. Currently, the dam is at about 260. It will take us up to about 345,000 acre-feet. It will do it by riprapping the face of the dam. Riprap is when you take broken up concrete or stone and prevent erosion on the face of the dam. The additional storage capacity will be used by my State of Wyoming.

As you know, Mr. Speaker, expanding surface water storage projects in the West has to continue to be on the table. This bill allows for that expansion and does not require any additional expenditure from the Federal Government.

I am in support of the bill, of course, as the sponsor.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2273 is a real straightforward piece of legislation. It would increase the amount of water that can be stored in the Fontenelle Reservoir, which is a reservoir located in Lincoln County, Wyoming, the great State of Wyoming.

I want to commend the author, the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Mrs. LUMMIS), for her efforts on this important legislation for Wyoming. This bill has been written in a balanced manner that respects existing laws, compacts, and treaties. It does not attempt to expand Wyoming's entitlement to the Colorado River supplies. Any time we are talking about the Colorado River, Upper Basin or Lower Basin, it gets to be a bit of a sticky wicket. This does not involve any of those issues at the expense of any of the Colorado River Basin States.

H.R. 2273 is an important piece of legislation for the Congresswoman. It passed the Natural Resources Committee unanimously. Therefore, I lend my support to H.R. 2273, and I urge its adoption.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Mrs. LUMMIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2273, as amended.

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