

Mr. Speaker, E-1 visas are non-immigrant visas available for treaty traders, and E-2 visas are available for treaty investors.

Pursuant to the Immigration and Nationality Act, these visas are available to aliens who are “entitled to enter the United States under and in pursuance of the provisions of a treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and the foreign state of which he is a national, and their spouse and children . . . solely to either carry on substantial trade, including trade in services or trade in technology, principally between the United States and the foreign state of which he is a national, or to develop and direct the operations of an enterprise in which he has invested . . . a substantial amount of capital. . . .”

Alien employees of treaty traders and treaty investors may receive visas if they are coming to the United States “to engage in duties of an executive or supervisory character, or, if employed in a lesser capacity, if they have special qualifications that make the services to be rendered essential to the efficient operation of the enterprise.”

There are no numerical caps on E-1 or E-2 visas. Aliens may be admitted initially for a period of 2 years and can apply for extensions in 2-year increments.

The United States has entered into treaties of commerce since at least 1815, when we entered into a Convention to Regulate Commerce with the United Kingdom.

□ 1645

Currently, the nationals of 83 countries are eligible for E-1 or E-2 status. In fiscal year 2017, in total, about 50,000 E-1 and E-2 visas were issued.

In the past, countries became eligible for the E-1 and E-2 programs through treaties signed with the United States. However, in 2003, the Judiciary Committee reached an understanding with the U.S. Trade Representative that no immigration provisions were to be included in future trade agreements. Henceforth, legislation would be required to add countries.

The bill we are considering today, S. 2245, makes New Zealand nationals eligible for E-1 and E-2 visas. I want to thank Mr. ISSA for all of his work on this issue, and for introducing companion legislation in the House. I am also appreciative of the Embassy of New Zealand for seeking E visa status in the right way.

I urge my colleagues to support S. 2245, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

S. 2245, the Knowledgeable Innovators and Worthy Investors Act, or KIWI Act, is bipartisan legislation to allow citizens of New Zealand to participate, along with the people of more than 80 other countries, in the E-1 and E-2 visa programs for treaty traders and treaty investors, so long as

New Zealand provides the same reciprocal treatment to citizens of the United States.

I favor this commonsense bill that will facilitate trade by making it easier for New Zealanders to invest here and will lead to the creation of new jobs in the United States.

The E-1 treaty trader program provides temporary visas to employees of firms engaged in substantial trade with our country. The E-2 treaty investor program provides temporary visas to foreign investors who make substantial investments in American enterprise.

These visas help increase trade with and direct investments in the U.S. More than 80 countries already participate in the programs, including almost all of our democratic allies and trading partners. Yet New Zealand, one of our closest and dearest allies, is not on the list.

There are already many New Zealand companies in the U.S., just as there are many of our companies in New Zealand. In 2016, our two countries engaged in approximately \$12 billion of bilateral trade in goods and services; and the U.S. is already the second most popular destination for New Zealand foreign investment, accounting for 17 percent of all foreign investment by New Zealanders in 2016, for a total of \$3.2 billion dollars.

Bringing New Zealand into the E-1 and E-2 programs will increase trade and bilateral investment flows, helping both of our countries accelerate economic growth and job creation.

While so much of our foreign policy is consumed today with dangerous and counterproductive trade wars against our allies, which is harmful to our farmers, especially our soybean, corn, and livestock farmers, I am glad that this bill will actually strengthen ties with one of America's closest and most steadfast allies.

Congratulations are in order for Senator HIRONO, who championed this bill in the Senate, where it passed last month by unanimous consent. I also congratulate my Judiciary colleague, DARRELL ISSA, who authored the companion bill in the House. They both deserve credit for identifying this deficiency in our immigration laws and working across the aisle to craft a smart solution that has gained broad support in the body for adoption. Our country will be more prosperous and so, presumably, will be New Zealand as a result of their efforts.

I also want to thank Chairman GOODLATTE and Chairwoman ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN of the Foreign Affairs Committee for their support and work on behalf of this important legislation.

I urge my colleagues to support S. 2245, the KIWI Act.

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

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Maryland and Ranking Member NADLER and others for their work on this legislation, as well as Congressman

ISSA and Senator HIRONO. This is very good legislation and it's overdue. I urge my colleagues to support it.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COLLINS of New York). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 2245.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LA PAZ COUNTY LAND CONVEYANCE ACT

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2630) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land to La Paz County, Arizona, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2630

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 “La Paz County Land Conveyance Act”.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **COUNTY.**—The term “County” means La Paz County, Arizona.

(2) **FEDERAL LAND.**—The term “Federal land” means the approximately 8,800 acres of land managed by the Bureau of Land Management and designated as “Federal land to be conveyed” on the map.

(3) **MAP.**—The term “map” means the map prepared by the Bureau of Land Management entitled “Proposed La Paz County Land Conveyance” and dated May 24, 2017.

(4) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 3. CONVEYANCE TO LA PAZ COUNTY, ARIZONA.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the Secretary receives a request from the County to convey all or a portion of the Federal land, subject to valid existing rights and to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be necessary and notwithstanding the land use planning requirements of sections 202 and 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712, 1713), the Secretary shall convey to the County all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Federal land identified on the map.

(b) **PHASED CONVEYANCE.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall convey the public land described in subsection (a) in parcels over a period of up to 20 years, as is required to carry out the phased development of renewable energy or other economic development.

(2) **PAYMENT OF FAIR MARKET VALUE.**—A parcel shall be conveyed by the Secretary on payment by La Paz County, Arizona, to the Secretary, of the fair market value of the parcel, as determined under paragraph (3).

(3) **APPRAISAL TO DETERMINE FAIR MARKET VALUE.**—The Secretary shall determine the fair market value of the Federal land to be conveyed—

(A) in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and

(B) based on an appraisal that is conducted in accordance with—

(i) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisition; and

(ii) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(c) **PROTECTION OF TRIBAL CULTURAL ARTIFACTS.**—To the greatest extent practicable, the County and all subsequent owners of land conveyed under this Act shall—

(1) make good faith efforts to avoid disturbing Tribal artifacts;

(2) minimize impacts on Tribal artifacts if they are disturbed;

(3) work with the Colorado River Indian Tribes Tribal Historic Preservation Office to identify artifacts of cultural and historic significance; and

(4) allow Tribal representatives to rebury unearthed artifacts at or near where they were discovered.

(d) **AVAILABILITY OF MAP.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(2) **CORRECTIONS.**—The Secretary and the County may, by mutual agreement—

(A) make minor boundary adjustments to the Federal land to be conveyed under subsection (a); and

(B) correct any minor errors in the map, an acreage estimate, or the description of the Federal land.

(e) **WITHDRAWAL.**—The Federal land is withdrawn from the operation of the mining and mineral leasing laws of the United States.

(f) **COSTS.**—As a condition of the conveyance of the Federal land under subsection (a), the County shall pay—

(1) an amount equal to the appraised value determined in accordance with subsection (b)(3); and

(2) all costs related to the conveyance, including all surveys, appraisals, and other administrative costs associated with the conveyance of the Federal land to the County under subsection (a).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK) and the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days 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 California?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2630, the La Paz County Land Conveyance Act, is authored by Congressman PAUL GOSAR of Arizona. It directs the Secretary of the Interior to convey 8,000 acres of Federal land to La Paz County, Arizona, at fair market value for the construction of a solar field.

La Paz County is among the few counties in the United States with nearly 95 percent of its land owned by the Federal, State, or Tribal governments. Because of the immense Federal

footprint in the county, a land transfer is necessary so that it can secure enough space for this type of development. The county will not only pay for the land, but all the administrative costs of the transfer as well.

The county has already worked with the BLM to identify a site adjacent to preexisting and proposed electric, fiber optic, and natural gas transmission lines. A review of the proposed site by the BLM has not revealed any endangered species or historic resources in the area, and much of the proposed site already has a significant amount of surface disturbance.

La Paz County suffers high unemployment, and this land conveyance will not only provide additional energy to the growing southern California and Phoenix markets, but it will also bring good-paying jobs to many families in the county.

I urge adoption of the measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

This bill, authored by Representative PAUL A. GOSAR, authorizes the conveyance of approximately 8,000 acres of Bureau of Land Management land to La Paz County, Arizona, for the development of renewable energy. The BLM land has been identified as suitable for disposal, and the county is required to pay full-market value and all the administrative costs associated with the conveyance. The bill also includes important safeguards for Tribal cultural property and is supported by the Colorado River Indian Tribes.

This is a targeted sale of public land for a very specific public purpose that ensures a fair return for taxpayer-owned assets. Our support for this bill does not mean that we support the wholesale disposal of public land.

Federal land is a public resource, and the conveyance of any part of this resource should include guarantees to protect the public's interest. The proceeds of any conveyance authorized by Congress should be reinvested back into land conservation efforts.

Without this important safeguard, the accumulation of individual conveyances potentially threatens the viability of our system of public lands. This is not yet included in this bill, so I do hope, Mr. Speaker, that we can work with our Senate colleagues to make this bill even better as it moves through the legislative process.

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

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR), the author of this measure, the chairman of the Western Caucus of the House of Representatives.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my bipartisan bill, H.R. 2630, the La Paz County Land Conveyance Act.

La Paz County, Arizona, is a county in western Arizona defined by the Colorado River, the vast Arizona desert,

and a massive Federal footprint. This bipartisan bill helps facilitate a land transfer from the Bureau of Land Management to the county.

Specifically, H.R. 2630 directs the Secretary of the Interior to convey 8,000 acres of Federal land to La Paz County for the purpose of economic development opportunities and facilitating renewable electrical generation. The bill allows the county to take advantage of one of the best assets they have—sunshine—and pursue utility-scale solar energy production.

This legislation requires the county to pay fair-market value for the land involved in this transfer. H.R. 2630 also requires the county to pay for all costs related to the conveyance, including all surveys, appraisals, and all other administrative costs.

I would like to provide a little more background about La Paz County to help explain why this bill is so important.

By population, La Paz is Arizona's second smallest county, with just under 21,000 permanent residents. More than a third of those people are over the age of 65.

The unemployment rate in the county is stubbornly high, with La Paz County consistently ranking in the top 5 counties in Arizona, out of 15, in terms of highest unemployment rate.

Currently, only 6 percent of the land in La Paz County is in private ownership. Federal, State, or Tribal governments own almost 95 percent of the land within the county, nearly two-thirds of which is owned by the BLM. Because of the immense Federal footprint in the county, a land conveyance is necessary to allow for new opportunities for economic development.

H.R. 2630, will help create new, good-paying jobs for La Paz County residents and generate new revenues to fund important county services like education, transportation, and law enforcement.

The plot of land the county has identified, with the assistance of the BLM, is ideally situated on the edge of the La Paz-Maricopa County line, adjacent to existing and proposed fiber optic, electric, and natural gas transmission lines. Further, the transferred parcels are conveniently located next to the Ten West Link, a 114-mile transmission line that will further interconnect Arizona and California.

Initial review shows that the land does not contain any endangered species, cultural resources, and already has a significant level of surface disturbance.

The legislation was drafted at the request of the county in collaboration with the Tribes and other stakeholders. The Congressional Budget Office estimates the bill will generate \$6 million for the Federal Government.

Solar energy development on land conveyed by the bill will provide good-paying local jobs and help empower the county to determine its own economic future.

Finally, the renewable energy generated as a result of this bill will assist with ensuring a balanced portfolio and provide clean, renewable power to help meet the electricity demands of the West.

I am pleased to have had La Paz County Supervisor D.L. Wilson out to testify in favor of the bill, and I appreciate all the county's hard work on behalf of this effort.

I am also pleased to have received a letter of support for the bill from the Colorado River Indian Tribes, which started, in part: "While we acknowledge that this legislation only addresses a small portion of the county, it is our hope that we can use this cooperative model to ensure that future developments on other lands are also conducted in a culturally sensitive way."

This is good public policy. I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" in favor of this bipartisan jobs bill that embraces a true all-of-the-above energy strategy.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I have no additional speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I would ask all of the Members to consider what plight their districts would be in, their counties would be in if 95 percent of the land in that county was off the public tax rolls, with severe restrictions on its use. The effect is economically devastating.

This is a small step in the direction of giving La Paz County a little more control over its economic future. It is an excellent bill, and I urge its adoption.

I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1700

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. McCLINTOCK) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2630, 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.

ESTABLISHING THE ADAMS MEMORIAL COMMISSION

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1220) to establish the Adams Memorial Commission to carry out the provisions of Public Law 107-62, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1220

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

SECTION 1. ADAMS MEMORIAL COMMISSION.

(a) COMMISSION.—There is established a commission to be known as the "Adams Memorial Commission" (referred to in this section as the "Commission") for the purpose of establishing a permanent memorial to honor John Adams and

his legacy as authorized by Public Law 107-62, located in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, including sites authorized by Public Law 107-315.

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—The Commission shall be composed of—

(1) four persons appointed by the President, not more than two of whom may be members of the same political party;

(2) four Members of the Senate appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate in consultation with the Majority Leader and Minority Leader of the Senate, of which not more than two appointees may be members of the same political party; and

(3) four Members of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives in consultation with the Majority Leader and Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, of which not more than two appointees may be members of the same political party.

(c) CHAIR AND VICE CHAIR.—The members of the Commission shall select a Chair and Vice Chair of the Commission. The Chair and Vice Chair shall not be members of the same political party.

(d) VACANCIES.—Any vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers if a quorum is present, but shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

(e) MEETINGS.—

(1) INITIAL MEETING.—Not later than 45 days after the date on which a majority of the members of the Commission have been appointed, the Commission shall hold its first meeting.

(2) SUBSEQUENT MEETINGS.—The Commission shall meet at the call of the Chair.

(f) QUORUM.—A majority of the members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum but a lesser number of members may hold hearings.

(g) NO COMPENSATION.—A member of the Commission shall serve without compensation, but may be reimbursed for expenses incurred in carrying out the duties of the Commission.

(h) DUTIES.—The Commission shall consider and formulate plans for a permanent memorial to honor John Adams and his legacy, including the nature, location, design, and construction of the memorial.

(i) POWERS.—The Commission may—

(1) make such expenditures for services and materials for the purpose of carrying out this section as the Commission considers advisable from funds appropriated or received as gifts for that purpose;

(2) accept gifts, including funds from the Adams Memorial Foundation, to be used in carrying out this section or to be used in connection with the construction or other expenses of the memorial; and

(3) hold hearings, enter into contracts for personal services and otherwise, and do such other things as are necessary to carry out this section.

(j) REPORTS.—The Commission shall—

(1) report the plans required by subsection (h), together with recommendations, to the President and the Congress at the earliest practicable date; and

(2) in the interim, make annual reports on its progress to the President and the Congress.

(k) APPLICABILITY OF OTHER LAWS.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the Commission.

(l) TERMINATION.—The Commission shall terminate 7 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2. AMENDMENT TO PUBLIC LAW 107-62.

Public Law 107-62 is amended by striking "Adams Memorial Foundation" each place it occurs and inserting "Adams Memorial Commission".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. McCLINTOCK) and the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. McCLINTOCK. 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 California?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, several of the central figures in the winning of American independence and the founding of our constitutional republic are given short shrift among the memorials in this capital city, and none among them is more deserving than John Adams.

By all accounts, he was the animating figure in pushing the Continental Congress to declare independence; he was indefatigable in the prosecution of the war, both from stations at home and from Europe; and is our first vice president under Washington; and as our second President, he established many of the traditions and policies that set our course.

Public Law 107-62 authorized the nonprofit Adams Memorial Foundation to establish a memorial to John Adams in the District of Columbia under the Commemorative Works Act and to collect private donations for that purpose. No Federal funds can be used for the memorial.

The foundation has developed initial design concept, it has conducted location reviews, and coordinated with Congress, the National Park Service, and other stakeholders, but it has not yet been able to select a site, design the memorial, receive the approvals, or raise sufficient funds for construction.

Under the Commemorative Works Act, the foundation's authority to erect a memorial expires in December of 2020.

H.R. 1220, by Congressman STEPHEN LYNCH of Massachusetts, would transfer that authority to the Adams Memorial Commission.

The commission would have all the powers and responsibilities of the foundation and would consist of 12 members. Its authority to erect a memorial will expire in 7 years, consistent with the CWA timeline.

Mr. Speaker, I ask for adoption of the measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH), the bill's sponsor.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, let me first thank the gentleman from California for his kind words on behalf of my legislation and on behalf of John Adams in particular.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentlewoman from Guam, Ms. BORDALLO, for yielding this time.