The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC, February 6, 2019.
I hereby appoint the Honorable BENNIE G. THOMPSON to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE
The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 3, 2019, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties. All time shall be equally allocated between the parties, and in no event shall debate continue beyond 11:50 a.m. Each Member, other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip, shall be limited to 5 minutes.

RESPONSE TO THE STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS
The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. ROUDA) for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROUDA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in response to yesterday’s address by the President to this body.

The guests the President invited represented America’s finest hours and most compelling stories. They serve as a reminder of a history much larger than any individual among us and as an invitation to recommit to our values and promises to our people.

But last night, the President chose to invoke a national unity that he has made every effort to fray. It has been his cynical and sinister political strategy to divide our country and burn bridges among us.

The State of the Union is a platform for the President to inject urgency into the problems the country faces. As a member of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, I am encouraged that he has indicated he will sign bipartisan infrastructure legislation, and I am prepared to work with all Members to do so serving our country and communities.

The President also raised the specter of declaring a national emergency to build a monument to his ego, but the real national emergency is the looming climate crisis. As seas rise, fires burn, and the weather becomes more extreme, the people of Orange County and across our country are already suffering its effects, and action from the executive branch can no longer wait—let alone denial of climate change altogether.

He warned us not to cross him, to abandon our constitutional duty to exercise oversight and shine a light on the practices of the executive branch. Congress will not be intimidated.

We should not wait for nor should we expect the President to lead an agenda for the people, but this Congress can move forward with a seriousness befitting the problems of our time and work with one another regardless of party to improve the lives of the people who trusted us to represent them.

HIGHLIGHTS FROM PRESIDENT TRUMP’S STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS
The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, last night we heard a tremendous State of the Union Address from President Trump that expressed confidence and hope for the future of this great Nation.

Our economy is growing. Thanks in no small part to historic tax reform, there are currently more than 7 million job openings. This truly is the land of opportunity. We must continue to support smart policies that will expand opportunities for all Americans.

To Mr. Speaker, I agree with President Trump. Together, we can break decades of political stalemate and choose greatness over gridlock. We can work together for the common good to improve our outdated infrastructure; to protect American workers; to provide a check against the high cost of healthcare, prescription drugs; to secure our borders; and, yes, to fix our broken immigration system.

As a nation, we have a right to secure our borders. As President Trump stated, tolerance for illegal immigration is not compassionate; it is cruel. Smugglers use migrant women and children to exploit our laws and to gain access to our country.

Congress must act to address these issues that have plagued our country for far too long because it is clear that America is stronger when we work together.

We saw incredible moments of unity last night. One that stands out for me is when Republicans and Democrats in this Chamber sang “Happy Birthday” to Holocaust survivor, Judah Samet. Mr. Samet narrowly avoided the mass killing at the Tree of Life synagogue in Pittsburgh. Last night, he turned 81 years old. Mr. Speaker, I have witnessed many State of the Union Addresses, but that is a moment I will truly never forget.

The President and First Lady had many distinguished guests in addition to Mr. Samet, including another Pennsylvania resident, Pittsburgh Police Officer Timothy Matson.
Officer Matson raced into the Tree of Life synagogue and was shot seven times as he chased down the shooter. Officer Matson has undergone 12 surgeries. I understand he has more in the future, but he made the trip to Washington to be in the gallery last night.

We here the brave and prudent vision of both Officer Matson and Mr. Samet. It was an honor to have them in the Chamber last night.

The President and First Lady also welcomed a World War II and D-day veteran; the first man to step on the Moon; a childhood cancer survivor; former prisoners who, thanks to criminal justice reform, have their lives back; and many other special guests.

The State of the Union is both a time to reflect and look to the future, and this administration has achieved record-setting accomplishments. The policies being put forth truly are lifting up all Americans and setting a foundation to build a safe, strong, and proud America.

We have worked to combat the opioid crisis; we have provided relief from burdensome regulations; we have given our military the resources it needs to be successful; and we can continue to work towards solving the very serious problems facing this Nation.

Now, I thank President Trump for outlining his vision for the path forward, and I look forward to working together to overcome some of our greatest challenges. I know we can do it because it is the American way.

STATE OF THE UNION CELEBRATED WHAT IS GREAT ABOUT AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. LaMalfa) for 5 minutes.

Mr. LaMalfa. Mr. Speaker, last night, in this very Chamber, we heard a lot about what has made America the strong country it is: the ideals, the founding ideals, and the strength of which, when the people are able to put their will, their way behind it, has made us the greatest country in the world.

What the President outlined were many important things. We have to keep coming back to the situation at our border.

Now, interestingly, polls taken last night by CBS and CNN—not the bastions of conservatism or the supporters of President Trump that you would expect—both of these polls, the people’s voice across this country added up to 76 percent somewhat supportive or strongly supportive of the measures the President had talked about in securing our border.

We can get into the semantics, if you want to call it a wall or call it a fence, whatever it is. “A strong fence makes for good neighbors”—an old cowboy saying.

The President laid out a plan that he wants to work with this Congress to get to a resolution on that, not an executive order. But in the time since we came up with this temporary solution here for 3 weeks, the negotiations from that side of the aisle have been zip.

Is that what people see as this Chamber, that this process is supposed to be? No. They want us at the table coming up with solutions.

The President has reached out with an olive branch, saying: We will give you 3 more weeks on this. Let’s get the government reopened and get a solution on this.

Instead, gridlock.

What the President talked about was greatness instead of gridlock. That is what this Nation is about. That is what we need.

Instead, we hear around here that the crisis isn’t something at our border, isn’t something with the immigration crisis we have. We hear about climate change. Climate change, climate change—a manufactured crisis.

Indeed, the United States is leading the way of all the westernized countries, all the industrialized countries, of lowering its CO2 numbers, leading the way by things we are already doing and investing. Yet, that is the first thing, that the religion of climate change can be tapped around here to stop the progress we have when we can make more progress by being a thriving, strong economy. The crisis isn’t that we won’t more, our crushing national debt and our border situation.

If we don’t provide for our own security as a nation, then we don’t really have much. So let’s solve these issues. As we prosper, as we do better, we can even improve more on doing things environmentally more strongly.

I come from northern California, where the climate has been pretty tough with the drought. The climate is pretty tough where our forest burns around us and amongst us, like in the town of Paradise, the town of Redding, and other areas of the district that are so negatively affected by that.

The crisis doesn’t lie in the religion of climate change. The crisis lies in us doing whatever we can to protect our citizens at the border, from the crushing national debt, and from the threatened export of our jobs that we should be employing our own people here.

Mr. Speaker, there is room for a lot of optimism. We heard that message of optimism last night from the President, again, right in this Chamber, when he mentioned our great heroes from World War II who were here last night and one of the people he liberated from those camps where the Germans held the Jewish people and executed so many of them and abused so many more.

What a great story of optimism and what America is about, liberating and preserving freedom in this country and around the world, and one of the highlights in my time here in this U.S. House of Representatives to see those people come together so many years later and celebrating what is great about America and how it exports that freedom and opportunity to the rest of the world.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 13(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until noon today.

Accordingly (at 10 o’clock and 12 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

AFTE ReCESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at noon.

PRAYER

Rabbi Arnold E. Resnicoff, U.S. Navy Chaplain, Retired, Washington, D.C., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we the people stand before You, some in prayer, all in need. Armed with our Founders’ prayers and dreams: more perfect Union—less divided; liberty and justice—for us and our posterity.

We the people don’t give up. Neither should our leaders.

Let our Nation never slumber: no closings, fits and starts; no honest pay denied; no honest work; no time out from efforts to improve our lives, achieve our dreams.

On this day—1971—Alan Shepard hit two golf balls on the Moon: first human swings beyond the confines of the Earth.

At our best, fair play defines our work with some room for playfulness. We pursue, achieve extraordinary dreams with humor, joy—a touch of grace.

Reignite that joy and grace, we pray: make no room for hate or threats, or closing shop. Reignite our dreams, as we—our better angels—reunite for progress toward more perfect times.

And may we say, amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day’s proceedings and announces to the House her approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from New Hampshire (Ms. Kuster) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. Kuster of New Hampshire led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

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I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.
WELCOMING RABBI ARNOLD E. RESNICOFF

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER) is recognized for 1 minute.

There was no objection.

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Rabbi Arnold E. Resnicoff who led us in the opening prayer today.

Rabbi Resnicoff is an American conservative rabbi who served as a military officer and military chaplain. He served in Vietnam and in Europe before attending rabbinical school, and then went on to serve as a U.S. Navy chaplain for almost 5 years. He promoted the creation of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial, and delivered the closing prayer in its 1982 dedication.

In 1984, President Ronald Reagan spoke on his eyewitness account of the 1983 Beirut barracks bombing.

After retiring from the military, the rabbi served as the National Director of Interreligious Affairs for the American Jewish Community and then special assistant to the Secretary and Chief of Staff of the U.S. Air Force, serving at the equivalent military range of brigadier general.

Across his career, he received several awards including: the Defense Superior Service Medal, the Department of the Air Force Decoration for Exceptional Civilian Service, and the Chapel of Four Chaplains Hall of Heroes Gold Medal.

He has always been a spiritual inspiration, and now inspires me to Google how far the golf balls were hit on the first hole and how far the golf balls were hit on the second hole.

Madam Speaker, I am honored to welcome Rabbi Resnicoff to the House of Representatives today, and personally thank him for his leadership and for offering the opening prayer.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire). The Chair will entertain up to 15 further requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

PASS AN AGENDA THAT IS FOR THE PEOPLE

(Mr. KILDEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. KILDEE. Madam Speaker, last night, the President came to the floor and highlighted important issues like the need to fix our aging infrastructure and lower the cost of prescription drugs.

These are issues that I know I and many of my colleagues are ready to work with the President on. However, the President does have some history of saying things and then not necessarily following through.

In fact, last State of the Union, the President promised a $1.5 trillion infrastructure plan, but the next month, released an inadequate proposal that put nearly all the burden on States and local governments to fund those necessary repairs.

In October of 2016, then-candidate Trump promised Michigan that not one plant would close as his watch. But this year we saw General Motors slash 14,000 jobs in North America, including in my district. And while the President has promised to protect public health, we have seen his own administration roll back important regulations like drinking water and health protections.

Throughout his calls to fix the broken immigration system, he continues to govern by tweet, chant, and manufactured crises. The President has to rise today to speak on behalf of the occasion. We have an agenda that is for the people, and I look forward to working with my colleagues across the aisle to enact it.

BORN ALIVE ABORTION SURVIVORS PROTECTION

(Mrs. WAGNER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. WAGNER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak on behalf of babies who survive abortions and are born alive.

The Constitution clearly states that all persons born in this country are entitled to life, liberty, and equal protection under the law.

Our Founding Fathers did not put age limits on who is entitled to life, but over the past month, I have been astounded and horrified to watch radical legislators upend the Constitution and argue that babies who survive abortions should not be given the same level of medical care that all other newborn babies receive.

New York legislators repealed a law mandating medical care for any baby born alive during an abortion. A law proposed in Virginia would allow abortions up to the very moment of delivery.

Congress must act to protect those who cannot protect themselves. This week, I introduced the Born Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act, H.R. 962, which merely ensures that babies who survive abortions receive immediate lifesaving care, which is very simple. We choose life or we choose death.

FREE PETER BIAR AJAK FROM SOUTH SUDAN

(Ms. DEAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. DEAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak about Peter Biar Ajak, a husband, father, and renowned peace activist unlawfully detained in South Sudan.

In July of 2018, Peter was arrested by South Sudan security forces. He has been held without charge or trial ever since, and has frequently been denied access to his family, counsel, medical care, and adequate food.

Peter was one of Sudan’s Lost Boys who resettled to Philadelphia and attended Temple University where I taught for 10 years. I knew Peter as a brilliant student and leader. He later went on to Harvard and Cambridge.

He is a dedicated peace activist, who cofounded South Sudan Young Leaders Forum. In his work, he has criticized South Sudan’s leaders for failing to secure permanent peace for their people.

Incredibly, Peter is now under investigation for crimes, including treason and terrorism. If charged and convicted, Peter could be sentenced to death. In reality, he is being persecuted for speech. I call on President Kiir to release Peter and all political prisoners in South Sudan.

RECOGNIZING OMAHA PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOUNDATION AND DIRECTOR TOBA COHEN-DUNNING

(Mr. BACON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BACON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Omaha Public Schools Foundation and its director, Toba Cohen-Dunning, for their commitment to the children attending Omaha Public Schools.

The Foundation was established in 1984 with $1,555, gifted by teachers and staff. It is now a multimillion-dollar foundation serving the students and teachers in Nebraska’s largest school district.

Last November, the Foundation was recognized with the Investor in America Award by the Partners for Livable Communities which acknowledges groups and individuals who use creative public and private partnerships to create more opportunities for livable communities.

A director of the Foundation, Toba directs a unique model of social entrepreneurship that invests the revenues from early childhood education and childhood programs to scholarships for high school seniors, teacher innovation and classroom grants, and community partnership projects.

Madam Speaker, I offer my congratulations to Ms. Cohen-Dunning and the staff of the Foundation for their commitment to our children.

HONORING CHILDREN’S HEALTHCARE OF ATLANTA FOR THEIR WORK FIGHTING SICKLE CELL ANEMIA DISEASE

(Ms. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. DAVID SCOTT. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Children’s Healthcare of Atlanta for their extraordinary work in combating sickle cell anemia disease, and providing comprehensive medical care for thousands of our children in Georgia.
Children’s Healthcare of Atlanta is the home of this Nation’s largest pediatric sickle cell disease program with more than 1,800 children and teens. Georgia is home to over 8,000 people who have sickle cell disease, one of the Nation’s most impacted populations.

On this February 7, Children’s Healthcare of Atlanta will be hosting a briefing at 1 p.m. right here in the Capitol in room HVC-201 to discuss innovations in sickle cell disease treatment.

Madam Speaker, more than 100,000 Americans have and suffer from sickle cell disease. It is a painful, genetic blood disorder that prevents the children from getting air. It is debilitating.

Madam Speaker, I ask that we stand proudly and support the Children’s Healthcare of Atlanta.

INVEST IN MEANINGFUL PHYSICAL BARRIERS AT OUR BORDER

(Mr. GIANFORTE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GIANFORTE. Madam Speaker, Border Patrol agents recently made the largest fentanyl bust in the agency’s history. A suspect attempted to cross our southern border with nearly 400 pounds of meth and enough fentanyl to kill 57 million Americans.

Montana faces a meth epidemic that is tearing our families apart. We must secure the border to cut off the meth supply that cartels push through the ports of entry and across our porous borders.

Securing the border with a physical barrier enjoys bipartisan support. More than 60 Democrats in the House and the Senate have claimed a physical barrier should be part of the solution.

Both U.S. Senators from Montana have voted for physical barriers. Yet, despite bipartisan support for a physical barrier, the Speaker recently declared there is not going to be any money for a wall.

Madam Speaker, I urge Members of the border security conference committee to listen to lawmakers from both parties and invest in meaningful physical barriers at our southern border.

REVERSE TRANSGENDER MILITARY BAN

(Mr. PAPPAS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PAPPAS. Madam Speaker, yesterday, I welcomed a transgender veteran from New Hampshire named Tavion as my guest to the State of the Union. I am proud to say that he was warmly received here in the people’s House.

Tavion didn’t give a big speech last night but he still delivered a powerful message. His story and exemplary service stand as a direct rebuttal to the false claims and flimsy logic used to justify the Trump administration’s ban on transgender military service.

By politicizing our military and marginalizing patriot servicemembers, this unjust policy is weakening America’s Armed Forces. Any American who is prepared to risk life and limb in defense of our Nation deserves our undying respect.

In spite of our political differences, my sincere hope is that members of both parties can come together to support our men and women in uniform, regardless of gender identity.

Madam Speaker, the American people sent us to Washington to stand up for our constituents and our values. We can live up to that responsibility by reversing the transgender military service ban and honoring brave trans vets like Tavion.

☐ 1215

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO ACT AS SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE TO SIGN ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS DURING THE 116TH CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

FEBRUARY 6, 2019

I hereby appoint the Honorable Steny H. Hoyer, the Honorable James E. Clyburn, the Honorable Ben Ray Luján, the Honorable Robert C. “Bobby” Scott, the Honorable Elijah E. Cummings, the Honorable Doris O. Matsui, the Honorable John P. Sarbanes, the Honorable Gerald E. Connolly, the Honorable Donald S. Beyer, Jr., the Honorable Anthony G. Brown, the Honorable A. Donald McEachin, and the Honorable Jamie Raskin to act as Speaker pro tempore to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions through the remainder of the One Hundred Sixteenth Congress.

Sincerely,

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the appointments are approved.

There was no objection.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, DC, FEBRUARY 5, 2019.

Hon. Nancy Pelosi,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Dear Madam Speaker: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on February 6, 2019, at 11:11 a.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 1.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 480.

With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or votes objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST EARTHQUAKE PREPAREDNESS ACT OF 2019

Mr. DeFazio. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 876) to direct the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to carry out a plan for the purchase and installation of an earthquake early warning system for the Cascadia Subduction Zone, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows: H.R. 876

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; DEFINITION.

(a) Short Title.—This Act may be cited as the “Pacific Northwest Earthquake Preparedness Act of 2019”.

(b) Cascadia Subduction Zone Defined.—In this Act, the term “Cascadia Subduction Zone” means the landward-dipping fault that is approximately 684 miles long, separates the Juan de Fuca and North America plates, and stretches along a portion of the western coast of the United States beginning off Cape Mendocino, California, along the State of Oregon, the State of Washington, to Northern Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

SEC. 2. EARTHQUAKE EARLY WARNING SYSTEM FOR CASCADIA SUBDUCTION ZONE.

(a) Plan for Purchase and Installation.—

(1) Development and Funding.—The Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall—

(A) develop a plan for the purchase and installation of an earthquake early warning system for the Cascadia Subduction Zone; and
(B) identify the funds necessary for implementation of the plan.

(2) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report that summarizes the actions taken to implement the plan.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the following definitions apply:

(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term “appropriate committees of Congress” means the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate.

(2) EARTHQUAKE EARLY WARNING SYSTEM.—The term “earthquake early warning system” includes—

(A) improvements to regional and geodetic networks that support building a capability for an earthquake early warning system;

(B) seismometers, Global Positioning System receivers, and associated infrastructure.

SEC. 3. EARTHQUAKE AND TSUNAMI TASK FORCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall establish an Earthquake and Tsunami Task Force to develop a comprehensive strategy and recommendations on how the Nation should prepare and plan for, mitigate against, respond to, recover from, and more successfully adapt to a covered event in the Cascadia Subduction Zone.

(b) TASK FORCE.—

(1) MEMBERSHIP.—The membership of the Task Force shall include a diverse group of subject matter experts representing the following:

(A) Relevant Federal agencies.

(B) The States of Oregon, Washington, and California.

(C) Indian tribes, local governments, and private sector representatives that may be impacted by a covered event in the Cascadia Subduction Zone.

(D) Universities, academia, and research institutions with expertise in topics relevant to the Task Force.

(2) CHAIRPERSON.—The Administrator (or the Administrator’s designee) shall serve as the chairperson of the Task Force.

(D) DETAILED EMPLOYEES.—Members of the Task Force may detail employees to assist the Administrator (or the Administrator’s designee) in fulfilling the responsibilities of the Task Force.

(c) COMPREHENSIVE STRATEGY.—

(1) STRATEGY.—The comprehensive strategy to be developed under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(A) A description of how Federal agencies will coordinate to develop the ability to prepare and respond to an earthquake early warning system, adapt to changes, and successfully adapt to the impacts of a covered event in the Cascadia Subduction Zone.

(B) A strategy to ensure collaboration between the Department of Transportation, the Department of Energy, the Coast Guard, the Corps of Engineers, and other Federal agencies as appropriate, for purposes of—

(i) completing a needs assessment of Federal facilities in need of hardening for a covered event; and

(ii) developing a strategic plan to mitigate and retrofit Federal, State, tribal, and local critical assets for freight, energy, and transit purposes to withstand a covered event and to help save lives during and immediately after a covered event.

(C) A strategy—

(i) to assist State, tribal, and local governments in developing and implementing a coordinated and comprehensive plan to prioritize Federal, State, tribal, local, and private investments and activities to develop the ability to prepare and plan for, mitigate against, respond to, recover from, and more successfully adapt to the impacts of a covered event in the Cascadia Subduction Zone; and

(ii) to link any existing statewide mitigation plan with such a coordinated and comprehensive plan.

(D) With respect to the strategy described in subparagraph (C), an examination of the feasibility of the private sector, and individuals to acquire earthquake insurance.

(E) An identification of funding opportunities to implement the comprehensive strategy and any recommendations made by the Task Force, including—

(i) existing funding opportunities across Federal agencies and other sources; and

(ii) potential new funding opportunities.

(F) An identification of barriers to obtaining funding for the implementation of the comprehensive strategy and recommendations on how to remove the barriers.

(G) A strategy for appropriate Federal agencies to collaborate with and assist State, tribal, local, and private entities in developing recommendations for cost-effective mitigation alternatives for aging State, tribal, and locally owned critical infrastructure. A strategy for State, tribal, and local governments in developing a recovery plan prior to a covered event in the Cascadia Subduction Zone that addresses how State, tribal, and local governments may want to rebuild after the event.

(I) An identification of the steps taken to date to develop an earthquake early warning system and a description of the purpose and scope of such a system.

(J) An evaluation of the types of offshore earthquake early warning systems and recommendations and a cost estimate for an earthquake early warning system appropriate for the Cascadia Subduction Zone.

(K) Recommendations on how an earthquake early warning system should operate, including whether and how the system should interface with the private sector.

(L) A description of appropriate roles and responsibilities for Federal, State, local, and tribal governments, including who should operate and maintain an earthquake early warning system, the cost of the system, and available funding sources for the system.

(M) A plan on how to integrate an earthquake early warning system into existing and new public alert warning systems and technologies, including mobile systems.

(2) USE OF EXISTING PLANS.—In developing the comprehensive strategy, the Task Force may use existing plans, studies, and other resources.

(d) RECOMMENDATIONS.—The recommendations to be developed by the Task Force under subsection (a) shall include recommendations on—

(1) potential administrative or legislative changes required to implement the comprehensive strategy;

(2) the funding required to implement the comprehensive strategy; and

(3) the order of priority for implementation of the comprehensive strategy.

(e) NATIONAL FRAMEWORK.—

(1) COLLABORATION.—The Task Force shall work simultaneously and collaboratively with the National Academies.

(2) AGREEMENT.—The Task Force shall enter into an agreement with the National Academies under which the National Academies shall develop recommendations for a Federal research strategy to advance scientific understanding of a Cascadia Subduction Zone earthquake and resulting tsunami preparedness, including the following:

(A) Geologic conditions, ground motions, and tsunami hazards.

(B) Implications of an effective automated early warning system.

(C) Effects of mega-earthquake and tsunami events on the built and natural environment.

(D) Social and behavioral factors for effective disaster preparedness and response.

(E) Cost-effective mitigation alternatives for legacy and aging infrastructure.

(F) Strategic planning for freight, energy, and transit network robustness.

(G) Tools that help communities invest their resources for the greatest benefit.

(H) Any other topics identified as necessary by the Task Force or the National Academies.

(i) NOT AFTER.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report that includes the following:

(1) The comprehensive strategy to be developed under subsection (a).

(2) Recommendations to be developed under subsections (b) through (e).

(ii) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the following definitions apply:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

(2) COVERED EVENT.—The term “covered event” means an earthquake, tsunami, or combined earthquake and tsunami event.

(3) TASK FORCE.—The term “Task Force” means the Federal interagency task force to be established under subsection (a).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. MITCHELL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 876, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this overdue action by the Federal Government, the Pacific Northwest Earthquake Preparedness Act of 2019, as amended. Next month will mark the eighth anniversary of the devastating 2011 earthquake and tsunami in Tohoku, Japan. Japanese officials estimate the event caused 100,000 buildings to totally collapse, 270,000 buildings to half collapse, and partially damaged almost 750,000 buildings.

Fifteen thousand people died. Most of the deaths were caused by the resulting...
tsunami and not the earthquake because Japan has an early warning system for earthquakes, and it worked. It sent alarms and text messages warning citizens to take cover and likely prevented many deaths and injuries.

Within 15 seconds to 1 minute of warning, depending on location, the earthquake warning system alerted Japan’s high-speed rail system to stop trains, reducing deaths and injuries; production lines had time to cease operations; and property damage economics were way less than what would have been otherwise.

I went with then-Chairman Denham over to observe their system and discuss what they are doing now. Now what they are doing is they realize that most of the people died because they did not have ocean sensors, and they underestimated the height of the tsunami. They told people to take shelter in places 10 to 12 feet above wave level. The waves were much bigger and, subsequently, many of those people died.

So they are not waiting. The technology currently exists for a realtime warning system that will give them even more notice of an earthquake and will give them more accurate wave heights on the resulting tsunami so people can take proper shelter.

We have the same opportunity to do that here in the United States if we take action soon.

The Cascadia subduction zone sits off the coast of Oregon and northern California—right at that border, essentially—and experts believe it has generated at least a dozen major earthquakes between magnitudes 8 and 9, which is an awesome earthquake, and resulting tsunamis over the last 5,000 years.

This January was the 319th anniversary of the last large quake, and many scientists say that we are overdue and it could happen any time. It will be essentially a mirror image of the subduction zone off the coast of Japan that caused the devastating 2011 earthquake and tsunami.

The technology is here. The question is whether we want to invest in an offshore earthquake early warning system now or wait until thousands of people have died and catastrophic property damage occurs. We need to invest now rather than later.

This bill will begin to address the very real threat of a combined earthquake and tsunami off the Pacific Northwest coast before it happens. Some forecasts say there is a 10 percent chance of a magnitude 8 to 9 in the next 30 years; others predict a 35 to 40 percent chance in the next 50 years.

This bill directs the Federal Emergency Management Agency to develop a plan to identify funds to purchase equipment necessary for an earthquake early warning system and to report to Congress on the implementation of the plan.

It also requires the President to establish an earthquake and tsunami task force. The task force will consist of representatives from potentially impacted areas as well as earthquake and tsunami experts to develop a comprehensive strategy and recommendations on how the Nation should prepare for, plan for, mitigate against, respond to, recover from, and adapt to an earthquake, tsunami, or combined event of a large magnitude in the Cascadia subduction zone.

We need to take this threat seriously and prepare against it. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, as my colleague has noted, earthquakes strike without warning and result in potentially catastrophic casualties and massive damage to buildings and infrastructure.

As was seen in Japan 8 years ago, earthquakes in the coastal regions such as the Pacific Northwest can be followed by devastating tsunamis with huge loss of life. They can’t be prevented, but we can mitigate against, and protect our people and our economy. What we can do is warn our citizens of that threat.

H.R. 876, the Pacific Northwest Earthquake Preparedness Act of 2019, directs FEMA to plan the development of an earthquake early warning system, not unlike that in Japan, for the Cascadia subduction zone. The bill directs the President to establish an earthquake and tsunami task force to develop a comprehensive strategy and recommendations on how to prepare and plan for seismic events.

Good planning and preparedness can save lives and property, and this legislation will help us to prepare for, mitigate against, and respond to disasters along the Cascadia subduction zone. I urge my colleagues to support this bill. I support the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Michigan for his support of the bill, and I will look to support him on issues that deal with the Great Lakes in the future or other concerns that he may have.

This is just something that, as a nation, as we see threats to our citizens around the country, we should be pushing for preparedness and for resilience. This bill, if we move forward with the plan and put out the instrumentation, will save lives and will be a tremendous benefit to the Nation as a whole.

Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MITCHELL. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Ms. JOHNSONof Texas. Madam Speaker, I support passage of H.R. 876, the Pacific Northwest Earthquake Preparedness Act of 2019, as amended. I commend my friend from Oregon, Chairman DeFazio, for addressing the urgent need to develop better earthquake and tsunami warning systems in the region of our country most vulnerable to such natural disasters. In fact, myCYI committee, the Science, Space, and Technology Committee, has for many years a leading role in strengthening earthquake and tsunami preparedness and response in order to minimize the loss of life and property.

In December 2018, we enacted a reauthorizing the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program (NEHRP), which was first authorized in 1977 but had not been updated since 2004. In the 15 years since, our scientific understanding of earthquakes as well as how we apply that science to save lives and property have evolved significantly. In the reauthorization, we updated the program to reflect those developments.

Four agencies participate in NEHRP. The National Science Foundation and U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) carry out fundamental research in the earth sciences that contributes to our understanding of earthquakes. In addition, USGS develops and manages ShakeAlert—the earthquake early warning system. The National Institute of Standards and Technology is the lead agency for NEHRP and also carries out applied research in support of more earthquake resilient building codes. FEMA provides earthquake training and awareness to States and territories and assists communities in creating seismic mitigation plans. Each of these agencies has a unique and essential role as clearly defined in the NEHRP statute. I want to thank my colleagues from Oregon and the ongoing activities under the NEHRP.

Our committee also has a lead role in tsunami warning and preparedness. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) has run a tsunami early warning system for many years. In 2006, the Science Committee passed the Tsunami Warning and Education Act. We updated that program just last Congress through H.R. 353, thanks to the leadership of another colleague from Oregon and a valued Member of the Science Committee, Rep. SUZANNE BONAMICI.

We all share he same goal of taking advantage of the strengths and resources of our federal agencies to minimize the tragic loss of life and the economic impact of large scale natural disasters. If H.R. 876 becomes law, I look forward to working with my colleagues to ensure good coordination and collaboration between the new activities required in H.R. 876 and the ongoing activities under the NEHRP and Tsunami warning programs. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 876.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DeFazio) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 876, 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.
Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 866.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia? There was no objection.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, today I rise in support of my bill, the Fairness For Breastfeeding Mothers Act of 2019, a bill that would require buildings that are either federally owned or leased to provide designated private and hygienic lactation spaces for nursing mothers.

The House passed this bill by voice vote when I offered it last Congress. The House also passed this bill in the 114th Congress as an amendment to the Public Buildings Reform and Savings Act of 2016. I appreciate the prior support of my colleagues, and I hope they will join me today in support of this important legislation again.

For years, Federal agencies such as the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention have encouraged breastfeeding. The benefits are so great that the Affordable Care Act amended Federal law to require employers to provide a designated, non-bathroom space for returning employees to pump breast milk for their newborns, ensuring that new mothers would be able to continue the essential practice even after returning to work.

My bill would extend this requirement to include not only employees, but visitors and guests to Federal facilities across the Nation. Actually, Federal facilities visited by millions of Americans and others should lead the way.

My bill does not require the expenditure of Federal funds or require space to be mandated, simply allow visitors to Federal buildings to make use of spaces that are already available to Federal employees or to access similar spaces within those buildings.

In Washington, D.C., alone, there are millions of tourists who visit Federal sites, such as the Lincoln Memorial and the Smithsonian Institution. Increasingly, families understand the unique benefits of breastfeeding as encouraged by Federal agencies and programs, and visitors to these buildings, who have newborns and babies should have a private space to breastfeed or pump.

The benefits of breastfeeding are well-documented. Breast milk contains antibodies that boost babies’ immune systems. Studies have shown lower risks of asthma, diabetes, respiratory infections, and other diseases among breastfed babies.

Breastfeeding also has benefits for nursing mothers, who, research has shown, have lower risks of diabetes and certain forms of cancer.

Given the significant health benefits of breastfeeding for both baby and mother already recognized in Federal policy, my bill is a logical step to ensure that visitors to Federal sites have access to clean, hygienic, and private spaces to nurse or pump.

It is also important to ensure that lactation spaces are accessible to individuals with disabilities. While the Americans with Disabilities Act does not apply to Federal buildings, the lactation spaces required by my bill would be subject to a similar law, the Architectural Barriers Act, which requires buildings and facilities that are designed, built, or altered with Federal dollars or leased by Federal agencies, to be accessible to individuals with disabilities whenever possible.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I join my colleague in support of H.R. 866, which provides that generally federally-owned or federally-owned buildings open to the public nursing rooms that are available.

The bill would apply to buildings that are already open to the public and would open nurses’ rooms to employees yet somehow do not manage to provide those to the general public, and they should. The requirements would not apply if the existing space cannot feasibly be opened.

As the gentlewoman notes, it does not create additional cost.

The legislation passed the House last Congress by voice vote and, if enacted, will help visiting mothers to our facilities in both the capital here and throughout the Nation.

Madam Speaker, I urge support for this legislation, and I urge the Senate to finally take up this legislation. To move it forward, I join my colleague in saying that it is about time that we open up the nursing rooms in Federal facilities to the general public in support of the care of newborns and young children.

Madam Speaker, I have no remaining speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, we have had this act come up in a Republican House. It has now come up in a Democratic House. What more do we need in order for it to be clear that this is, shall we say, motherhood legislation and that the whole House is for it?

Madam Speaker, I have no remaining speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 866.
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.

REQUIRING FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION TO PROVIDE CONGRESSIONAL NOTICE OF COMPREHENSIVE SAFETY ASSESSMENTS

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 543) to require the Federal Railroad Administration to provide appropriate congressional notice of comprehensive safety assessments conducted with respect to intercity or commuter rail passenger transportation.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 543

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

SECTION 1. NOTICE OF COMPREHENSIVE SAFETY ASSESSMENTS.

(a) INITIAL NOTICE.—Not later than 10 business days after the Federal Railroad Administration initiates a comprehensive safety assessment of an entity providing regularly scheduled intercity or commuter rail passenger transportation, the Federal Railroad Administration shall notify in electronic format the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, and each member of Congress representing a State in which the service that is the subject of the assessment being conducted is located, of the initiation of that assessment.

(b) FINDINGS.—Not later than 90 days after completion of a comprehensive safety assessment described in subsection (a), the Federal Railroad Administration shall transmit in electronic format to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, and to each member of Congress representing a State in which the service that is the subject of the assessment being conducted is located, its findings of that assessment, including identified defects and any recommendations.

(c) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section, the term “comprehensive safety assessment” means a focused review of the safety-related processes and procedures, compliance with safety regulations and requirements, and overall safety culture of an entity providing regularly scheduled intercity or commuter rail passenger transportation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. MITCHELL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include any material on H.R. 543. I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill. There was no objection. Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, on the morning of September 29, 2016, a New Jersey Transit train struck a bumping post at the end of its track, and struck a wall of the Hoboken Terminal in Hoboken, New Jersey. In the wake of this fatal accident, which killed a young mother and injured 100 passengers and crew members, it was made public that the Federal Railroad Administration had been conducting a so-called “deep audit” of New Jersey Transit, which was prompted by an increase in safety violations.

This bill requires that the FRA provide appropriate congressional notice when the agency initiates and completes a comprehensive safety assessment of an intercity or commuter rail passenger system.

It is important that Members of Congress are informed as soon as Federal safety assessments are underway so that we may work on ways to provide assistance and oversight for our districts’ intercity or commuter rail passenger services and inform our constituents of any safety issues before accidents like what happened in Hoboken occur again.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, this bill would improve safety and transparency for our Nation’s railroads. Our constituents expect no less, by the way.

It requires notification of proper congressional committees and Members of Congress of the initiation of certain safety assessments for passenger railroads and rail transit agencies. Further, upon completion of those safety assessments, the bill requires the Federal Railroad Administration’s findings and recommendations be submitted to the proper committees and all affected Members of Congress.

Rail safety is critical to our Nation. When the FRA begins an in-depth safety assessment of a railroad, it means the agency has identified a significant and serious safety problem. Our constituents expect us to be informed of that, and, in fact, to keep them informed.

It is important that the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee and affected Members be notified timely both that the investigation is underway and what the agency found as a result of it. Doing so can only help improve the safety of our passenger and commuter railroads, as well as keep our constituents informed.

The bill passed the committee and the House last year unanimously. I certainly hope we can get the Senate to give it considerable concern. I thank my colleague, Mr. Sires, for his hard work on this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. Sires), the sponsor of this legislation, Mr. Sires.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 543 is a simple, straightforward piece of legislation. When the FRA begins a safety assessment on an interstate or commuter rail passenger system, it must notify Members of Congress and Senators on committees of jurisdiction or representing the State in which the assessment is conducted. The FRA will have 10 business days after the assessment begins to notify these parties.

The FRA will also need to transmit its findings, including any safety recommendations, to the relevant parties within 90 days of completion of the assessment.

Madam Speaker, this bill brings us one step closer to ensuring full transparency for Federal agencies and helps us ensure that our railroad transportation infrastructure is safe.

Mr. MITCHELL. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers. I reserve the balance of my time to close.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, this bill, too, was considered in the Republican House. We are considering it here in the Democratic House. I certainly hope that the urgency of this bill is apparent.

I have no further speakers other than the gentleman from New Jersey, who knows this issue perhaps best, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MITCHELL. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill. I urge the Senate to give this bill serious consideration, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 543.

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.

REVIVING AMERICA’S SCENIC BYWAYS ACT OF 2019

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the
bill (H.R. 831) to direct the Secretary of Transportation to request nominations for and make determinations regarding roads to be designated under the national scenic byways program, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 831

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 “Revising America’s Scenic Byways Act of 2019”.

SEC. 2. NATIONAL SCENIC BYWAYS PROGRAM.

(a) REQUEST FOR NOMINATIONS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Transportation shall issue a request for nominations with respect to roads to be designated under the national scenic byways program, as prescribed in section 162(a) of title 23, United States Code. The Secretary shall make the request for nominations available on the appropriate website of the Department of Transportation.

(b) DESIGNATION DETERMINATIONS.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the request for nominations required under subsection (a) is issued, the Secretary shall make publicly available on the appropriate website of the Department of Transportation a list identifying the roads, nominated pursuant to such request, to be designated under the national scenic byways program.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) and the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia.

Ms. NORTON. Madam 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 H.R. 831.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The National Scenic Byways Program was created in 1991 in the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act—ISTEA, as it was called—and, since that time, has helped designate and provide funding for 150 scenic roads across the country.

Interdiction of Federal highways programs in MAP–21, which was enacted in 2012, funding for a separate National Scenic Byways Program was eliminated; however, the authority of the Department of Transportation to continue to designate roads was retained. Unfortunately, the Department of Transportation has not designated any new scenic byways since the dedicated program was eliminated in 2012.

Madam Speaker, this legislation will ensure that there is a process for States, Tribes, and Federal land management agencies to request designations for roads that meet the scenic byways criteria.

I thank the sponsor of this legislation, Mr. CICILLINE, who has supported efforts to preserve the scenic beauty of our country’s natural and man-made environments as co-chair of the Congressional America the Beautiful Caucus. I introduced this legislation, and I strongly support H.R. 831 and urge my colleagues to join in passing this legislation.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 831, and I thank my friend, the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE) for carrying the ball on this one.

Madam Speaker, our scenic byways, the national program, has a few motifs. One of them is: No two experiences are the same. Another one is: Exploring the heart and soul of America.

Madam Speaker, some of the top or most visited tourist destinations in the United States are areas like Central Park and other areas of Manhattan. You have Las Vegas, our own Union Station, Disneyland, Disney World, and the Golden Gate Bridge.

But some of the real experiences in America are in some of these more scenic areas, and we have such extraordinary treasures in our country. There is much more to America.

By reopening the scenic byways designations, we are giving access to, we are bringing attention to some of these great places, some of these great experiences in helping to highlight those and bring tourists to those areas.

In my home State of Louisiana, we have two right now. Number one, we have the Louisiana Great River Road, a scenic byway which goes along the length of the Mississippi River, through my hometown of Baton Rouge; and, also, the Wetlands Cultural Byway that goes through our wetland areas in south Louisiana’s Sportsman’s Paradise.

Madam Speaker, it really is just incredible. Years ago, the Department of Tourism in Louisiana came up with a motto saying, “the Atchafalaya Basin, America’s Foreign Country,” and I really think that applies to much of south Louisiana, which is home and where I represent. It is such a unique place in terms of the food, the culture, the people. We need to bring more attention to some of these treasures that America has.

I thank, again, my friend from Rhode Island, for carrying the ball on this.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE) for this good friend and the sponsor of this legislation.

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding, and I am particularly delighted to be here in support of this legislation with the Speaker pro tempore on the rostrum, who understands the value of scenic byways in our beautiful country.

I rise today in strong support of this bipartisan legislation to reviving America’s Scenic Byways Act.

The National Scenic Byways Program was established by Congress in 1991 in order to recognize, preserve, and enhance designated roadways throughout the United States. Since that time, 150 roads across the country have received the scenic byway designation. However, no new designations have been made since 2009. Under this program, the Secretary of Transportation designates certain roads as all-American roads or national scenic byways based on one or more archaeological, cultural, historic, natural, recreational, or scenic qualities that capture the unique characteristics of a region.

The National Scenic Byways Program is a national asset that showcases our Nation’s natural grandeur, our history, and our culture, as well as being a very significant economic driver of tourism. It has been identified by Brand USA, the organization created by Congress to promote travel to the United States, as a core element in promoting international visitation to the United States and creating tourism-related jobs.

According to the National Scenic Byways Foundation, State departments of transportation report approximately 60 State scenic byways, and nearly 30 States are interested and prepared to seek designation as a national scenic byway or an all-American road.

For example, in my own State, roadways such as Paradise Avenue on Aquidneck Island in Newport and Route 102 are really excellent candidates for designation and all the benefits that will follow.

This bill will allow those States to once again apply for scenic byway designations and directs the Department of Transportation to announce new designations within 1 year of requesting nominations.

I thank the chairman of the committee and the ranking member for their work. I urge passage of this legislation, and conclude by, again, thanking the gentlewoman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES), who is the lead Republican on this legislation, for his partnership, his passion about this issue, his presence here today, and his words in support of this legislation.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. ROYDNEY DAVIS).

Mr. ROYDNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague, Mr. GRAVES, for the surprising yielding.

This is a program, and this bill needs to be passed.

But some of the real experiences in America are in some of these more scenic roads.

Tourism in Louisiana came up with a slogan, “the Atchafalaya Basin, America’s Foreign Country,” and I really think that applies to much of south Louisiana, which is home and where I represent. It is such a unique place in terms of the food, the culture, the people. We need to bring more attention to some of these treasures that America has.

I thank, again, my friend from Rhode Island, for carrying the ball on this.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE) for this good friend and the sponsor of this legislation.

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding,
This bipartisan bill needs to pass because the Department of Transportation has got to undertake a process to designate the scenic byways in my district, in Rhode Island, in Louisiana, and throughout this Nation, designate them under this program. This good fix is a message of bipartisanship that the President delivered last night on this floor, and I certainly hope this bill passes.

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

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, you see the bipartisanship of this bill, and it doesn’t require us to appropriate any funds, but we can imagine what States would do with this designation on their own.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 66.

The question is taken.

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

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered taken, pursuant to the rules, and the result will be recorded in the Journal.

ROUTE 66 CENTENNIAL COMMISSION ACT

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 66) to establish the Route 66 Centennial Commission, to direct the Secretary of Transportation to prepare a plan on the preservation needs of Route 66, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 66

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 "Route 66 Centennial Commission Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.
Congress makes the following findings:
(1) Route 66 was the Nation’s first all-paved highway under the U.S. Highway System connecting the Midwest to California and has played a major role in the history of the United States.
(2) Route 66 was the symbol of opportunity to hundreds of thousands of people seeking escape from the Dust Bowl in the 1930s, serving as a “road to opportunity” in the West and providing employment during the Great Depression, as thousands were put to work on road crews to pave the road.
(3) Route 66 was invaluable in transporting troops and equipment, and supplies across the country to the West, where the government established multiple industries and armed force bases during World War II. Upon the conclusion of the war in 1945, Route 66 was a key route taken by thousands of troops as they returned home.
(4) Route 66 symbolized the Nation’s positive outlook during the postwar economic recovery in the 1950s and 1960s, serving as an icon of free-spirited independence and linking people to the United States. During this period, the tourist industry along Route 66 grew tremendously, giving rise to countless tourist courts, motels, service stations, garages, and restaurants.
(5) Since June 27, 1985, when Route 66 was decommissioned as a Federal highway, the popularity and mythical stature of Route 66 has grown internationally, as the road has experienced a rebirth of interest and support.
(6) The year 2026 will be the centennial anniversary of Route 66, and a commission should be established to study and recommend to Congress activities that are fitting and proper to celebrate that anniversary in a manner that appropriately honors America’s Mother Road.

SEC. 3. ESTABLISHMENT.
There is established a commission to be known as the Route 66 Centennial Commission (referred to in this Act as the “Commission”).

SEC. 4. DUTIES.
The Commission shall have the following duties:
(1) To study activities that may be carried out by the Commission to determine whether the activities are fitting and proper to honor Route 66 on the occasion of its centennial anniversary, including any of the activities described in subsections (a)(2)(B) and (C);
(2) To recommend to Congress the activities the Commission considers most fitting and proper to honor Route 66 on such occasion, to be carried out by the Department of Transportation and any other entity or entity within the Federal Government that the Commission considers most appropriate to carry out such activities.
(3) To plan and host, in cooperation with such partners, a conference on the U.S. National Highway System, and assist in the activities of such a conference.

SEC. 5. MEMBERSHIP.
(a) NUMBER AND APPOINTMENT.—The Commission shall be composed of 19 members appointed as follows:
(1) Three members, each of whom shall be a qualified citizen described in subsection (b), appointed by the President.
(2) Two members, each of whom shall be a qualified citizen described in subsection (b), appointed by the Secretary of Transportation and any other entity or entities within the Federal Government that the Commission considers most appropriate to carry out such activities.
(3) One member, who shall be a qualified citizen described in subsection (b), appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Governor of Illinois.
(4) One member, who shall be a qualified citizen described in subsection (b), appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Governor of Missouri.
(5) One member, who shall be a qualified citizen described in subsection (b), appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Governor of Kansas.
(6) One member, who shall be a qualified citizen described in subsection (b), appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Governor of Oklahoma.
(7) One member, who shall be a qualified citizen described in subsection (b), appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Governor of Texas.
(8) One member, who shall be a qualified citizen described in subsection (b), appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Governor of New Mexico.
(9) One member, who shall be a qualified citizen described in subsection (b), appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Governor of Arizona.
(10) One member, who shall be a qualified citizen described in subsection (b), appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Governor of California.
(b) QUALIFIED CITIZEN.—A qualified citizen described in this subsection is a private citizen of the United States with—
(1) a demonstrated dedication to educating others about the importance of historical figures and events; and
(2) substantial knowledge and appreciation of Route 66.
(c) TIME OF APPOINTMENT.—Each initial appointment of a member of the Commission shall be made before the expiration of the 120-day period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act.
(d) CONTINUATION OF MEMBERSHIP.—If a member of the Commission is appointed to the Commission as a Member of Congress, and ceases to be a Member of Congress, that member may continue to serve on the Commission for not longer than the 30-day period beginning on the date that member ceases to be a Member of Congress.
(e) TERMS.—Each member shall be appointed for the life of the Commission.
(f) VACANCIES.—A vacancy in the Commission shall not affect the powers of the Commission, but shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.
(g) BIAS,PAY.—Members shall serve on the Commission without pay.
(h) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—Each member shall receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with sections 5702 and 5703 of title 5, United States Code.
(i) QUORUM.—Seven members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum but a lesser number may hold hearings.
(j) CHAIR.—The President, in consultation with the Governor of Texas, shall designate one member of the Commission as Chair.
(k) MEETINGS.—The Commission shall meet at the call of the Chair.

SEC. 6. DIRECTOR AND STAFF.
(a) DIRECTOR.—The Commission may appoint and fix the pay of a Director and such additional personnel as the Commission considers to be appropriate.
(b) APPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN CIVIL SERVICE LAWS.—
(1) DIRECTOR.—The Director of the Commission may be appointed without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and may be paid without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of that title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates.
(2) STAFF.—The staff of the Commission shall be appointed subject to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and may be paid without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of that title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates.

SEC. 7. POWERS.
(a) HEARINGS AND SESSIONS.—The Commission may, for the purpose of carrying out this Act, hold such hearings, sit and act at
such times and places, take such testimony, and receive such evidence as the Commission considers to be appropriate.

(b) POWERS OF MEMBERS AND AGENTS.—Any member or agent of the Commission may, if authorized by the Commission, take any action that the Commission is authorized to take by this Act.

(c) INTERIM REPORTS.—The Commission may secure directly from any department or agency of the United States information necessary to enable the Commission to perform its duties under this Act. Upon request of the Chair of the Commission, the head of that department or agency shall furnish that information to the Commission.

(d) ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SERVICES.—Upon the request of the Commission, the Administrator of General Services shall provide the Commission, on a reimbursable basis, the administrative support services necessary for the Commission to carry out its responsibilities under this Act.

SEC. 8. REPORTS.

(a) INTERIM REPORTS.—The Commission may submit to Congress such interim reports as the Commission considers to be appropriate.

(b) COMPREHENSIVE REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall submit to the President and Congress a report incorporating specific recommendations for the commemoration of the centennial of Route 66 and related events.

(2) CONTENTS OF REPORT.—The report under paragraph (1)—

(A) shall include recommendations for the allocation of financial and administrative responsibility for the public and private authorities and organizations recommended for participation by the Commission; and

(B) may recommend activities such as—

(i) the production, publication, and distribution of books, pamphlets, films, electronic publications, and other educational materials focusing on the history and impact of Route 66 on the United States and the world;

(ii) bibliographical and documentary projects, publications, and electronic resources;

(iii) conferences, convocations, lectures, seminars, and other programs;

(iv) the development of programs by and for libraries, parks, and historic sites, including national traveling exhibitions;

(v) ceremonies and celebrations commemorating specific events;

(vi) the production, distribution, and performance of artistic works, and of programs and activities, focusing on the national and international significance of Route 66; and

(vii) the issuance of commemorative coins, medals, certificates of recognition, and postage stamps.

(c) FINAL REPORT.—The Commission shall submit to the President and Congress a final report not later than 90 days before the termination of the Commission provided in section 10.

SEC. 9. PLAN ON PRESERVATION NEEDS OF ROUTE 66.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Transportation in consultation with the Governors referred to in section 5(a), shall prepare a plan on the preservation needs of Route 66.

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Commission on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate, and the President a report containing the plan prepared under subsection (a).

SEC. 10. TERMINATION.

The Commission shall terminate not later than June 6, 1986.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extra minutes.

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

There was no objection.

I recognize the Chairperson of the House Highways and Transit Subcommittee, Ms. NAPOLITANO, to make her remarks.

Ms. NAPOLITANO. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extra minutes.

I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I am honored to be here today.

I recognize the chairperson of the Highways and Transit Subcommittee and thank her for her support, Ms. HOLMES NORTON. I appreciate her support on this issue. Another ranking member of the committee, I have forward to working with her in a very bipartisan way to make sure that we put infrastructure first when it comes to the United States of America, and I congratulate her on her chairmanship.

I thank my colleagues who joined us on the floor, my partner in getting this bill passed in the last Congress, too, GRACE NAPOLITANO. We kind of sit on both sides of Route 66; I in central Illinois, and Mrs. NAPOLITANO on the far west side with a lot more ocean air than in the middle of Illinois in her district near Santa Monica, California.

As you know, Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 66.

I thank the Speaker of the House for giving us this opportunity. H.R. 66 because it is very important for the historical context of this bill that creates the Route 66 Centennial Commission.

I am proud to have Route 66 run right through the middle of my district. As you know, in 1926 President Coolidge designated our Nation’s first all-paved highway under the U.S. highway system, connecting Chicago, Illinois, which is about 3 hours north of me, right through the middle of the 13th District in Illinois runs this road.

Early on, this road, of course, ended in Santa Monica, California, but it was used by hundreds of thousands of Americans, as Ms. NORTON said, seeking escape from the Dust Bowl. It provided critical employment opportunities for road crews and infrastructure investment during our Great Depression.

During World War II, our highway transported troops, equipment, supplies to military bases across our country, and it was used after the war by thousands of troops coming home to see their families.

By the 1950s, Route 66 began to see a rise in tourism and became the true symbol of American freedom and independence that we know today.

In April of 2017, my colleague from central Illinois, DARIN LAHOOD, and I went on an extended tour along with numerous State legislators in Illinois, like my good friend Representative Tim Butler and my State representitive, Avery Bourne, and we toured the stretches of Route 66 that we share.

I had the opportunity to personally witness the economic impact of the Mother Road throughout my district and throughout Congressman LAHOOD’s district. It supports many jobs and key economic activity in many of our smaller rural communities that we are blessed enough to represent. This keeps many of those communities alive, economically.

Now travelers along Route 66 in my district can see a giant pink elephant. It is a big statue. You can’t miss it.
even when you are traveling on Interstate 55. But what you also can see there on a Sunday afternoon, because of the tourists and tourism opportunities along Route 66, the parking lot at the Pink Elephant Antique Mall and the diners attached with it in the small town of La Verne, California, is packed. I took my family there to eat lunch not too long ago, and you could barely find a parking spot on a Sunday afternoon.

You can also stop in Edwardsville, Illinois, at the Wildey Theatre, and you can experience the same theater experience that many in the 1950s experienced right in Edwardsville, Illinois. That theater opened in 1909, and it has been redone. I got to stop by Jungle Jim’s breakfast in Springfield, too. I got some good food, got some good pancakes; just don’t eat too many of them.

These are just a few of the thousands of local businesses along Route 66, which is why this bill is so important. This is a system of not just roadways and trail paths.

I want to make sure that we give this route what it deserves in our Nation’s history. That is what this bill will do. That is why I am so supportive, I am glad to be an original author of this bill.

I thank, again, my colleague, Mrs. Napolitano, and I look forward to her remarks.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. Norton. Madam Speaker, I yield as much time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. Napolitano), my good friend, who is a Democratic cosponsor of this bill.

Mrs. Napolitano. Madam Speaker, I thank Ms. Norton for that great introduction.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 66, the Route 66 Centennial Commission Act, and I thank Mr. Davis for being so kind as to begin the sponsorship of this bill because it is something that we all share, and we are proud of it.

I also want to thank Chairman DeFazio and Ranking Member Graves for their support in moving this bill quickly in this Congress. Last Congress, we put it through—we almost got it through. But here we are again, and we hope this time it will go through.

Route 66 runs east to west through my whole district as Foothill Boulevard and Huntington Drive in the cities of La Verne, San Dimas, Azusa, Duarte, and Monrovia.

My district’s restaurants include great food, tacos, Mexican food, and great meals. And I challenge my friend to come and visit us, so we can take him through the whole area.

The businesses, like so many others dotting the interstate, from the heartland to the West Coast, provide rest breaks for travelers, allowing them to sample local flavors of the communities that are proud to be connected with this iconic road.

The city of Duarte, home to the fabulous City of Hope, a cancer treatment center, also celebrates Route 66 every September with a parade of classic cars, marching bands, and the whole gamut. In fact, Route 66 signs have been a part of these communities for many years.

The theme of the Los Angeles County Fair last year was Route 66, with memorabilia and Route 66-themed movie nights. They also have indicated strong support for again, next year, highlighting Route 66, so that more people can be made aware of how important this route is.

States and local governments across the country are reinvesting in Route 66 as an icon of American history and culture. The Federal Government should be involved in this effort as well.

H.R. 66 creates a national commission of how we got there, and we can’t let such historic places—in this case, a road—just float from our memory. We have to do all we can to keep a road like Route 66 alive, as we do here in the District of Columbia, to keep the monuments a part of American history.

I certainly appreciate the opening remarks, as well, of our new ranking member, Mr. Rodney Davis. Our Transportation and Infrastructure Committee has been the most bipartisan committee in the entire Congress, and with Mr. Davis as ranking member of the subcommittee, I anticipate that it will continue to be.

Madam Speaker, I have no more speakers on my side, so I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. Watkins. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to support H.R. 66, which would establish the Route 66 Centennial Commission. The historic Route 66, The Main Street of America, travels through Galena, Riverton, and Baxter Springs, Kansas in my district. While the 13 miles of Route 66 in Kansas may be the shortest stretch, it certainly has its fair share of history and beauty.

From inspiring the animated movie character “Tow Mater” in Cars, to being the very definition of ‘the open road’, Route 66 is a staple of hometown America—and there is no better representation of hometown America than in these three Southeast Kansas communities.

Committee has been the most bipartisan committee, but it also continues to provide transportation, economic, and community benefits to our societies today. We must continue to improve this historic road so that many more generations can, in the words of Chuck Berry, get their kicks on Route 66.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support H.R. 66, not only because it is the right thing to do, but it is a preservation of an iconic portion of our history, as well as the eight States through which it travels, which include California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, and Illinois.

Madam Speaker, Route 66 is a significant part of America’s past, but it also remains a road that we need to support and maintain. I am proud to support H.R. 66, which would establish the Route 66 Centennial Commission.

Madam Speaker, may I inquire how much time I have remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois has 15½ minutes remaining.

Mr. Rodney Davis of Illinois. Madam Speaker, may I inquire how much time I have remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois has 15½ minutes remaining.

Mr. Rodney Davis of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, look, we can’t say much more about this bill. This is another true example of bipartisanship. This is what we do together in this institution to ensure that historical areas like Route 66 that span this great Nation are given the recognition that they deserve.

This road, from Chicago to Santa Monica, California, that I have yet to take up—my colleague, Mrs. Napolitano, has offered to drive the entire distance on Route 66. Maybe we will have to do this during the 100-year anniversary that this bill allows us to plan for.

Let’s give Route 66 its due. Let’s think of the small-town communities that rely upon the mother road to survive. Let’s continue to work together, like we are today, to put good bills through the House to the Senate. And let’s get the President to sign them into law.
Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, on—

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 831) to direct the Secretary of Transportation to request nominations for and make determinations regarding roads to be designated under the national scenic byways program, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 404, nays 19, not voting 9, as follows:

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Announcement by the Speaker pro tempore:

The recess having expired, the House stood in recess.

Not voting 9, as follows:

REVIEWING AMERICA’s SCENIC BYWAYS ACT OF 2019

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 66.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the second electronic vote will be conducted as a 5-minute vote.

NAYS—19

Not voting—9

Motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ROUTE 66 CENTENNIAL COMMISSION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 66) to establish the Route 66 Centennial Commission to direct the Secretary of Transportation to prepare a plan on the preservation needs of Route 66, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. Norton) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 399, nays 22, not voting, as follows:

Yeas—399

Abraham

Yeas—404

Adams

Amodei

Armstrong

Arrington

Ashburn

Aderholt

Axcaruhl

Allen

Allred

Amodei

Armstrong

Arrington

Yeas—404

Abraham

Adams

Aderholt

Axcaruhl

Allen

Allred

Amodei

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Arrington
Mr. MCCARTHY. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Com-
The resolution was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1415

HONORING RAYNA LATIMER
(Mr. PAYNE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PAYNE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor a trailblazing first responder from Roselle, New Jersey. On December 19 of last year, Rayna Latimer was sworn in as the first-ever woman firefighter in Roselle, New Jersey's history.

She has been called a hero, not just because she is a firefighter, but also because she is paving a path for young girls who might one day become firefighters in their own communities.

Rayna has lived most of her life in Roselle, and she has spent the past 5 years preparing to become a firefighter. That is because helping people has always been her passion. Rayna had told a local newspaper a while ago.

Before setting her sights on the fire department, Rayna was a corrections officer. That gave her a greater appreciation for first responders.

She didn't set out to become the first female firefighter in Roselle. Rayna just wanted to align her passions and her strengths.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Rayna Latimer for her service to Roselle, New Jersey, and for inspiring young people throughout her community.

RECOGNIZING ARMAND KUYKENDALL
(Mr. YOHO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. YOHO. Madam Speaker, I would like to take this time to recognize one of my constituents, Armand Kuykendall, who was named Putnam County's 50th Annual Spelling Bee winner on January 18, 2019.

Armand is currently in the fifth grade at the Middleton-Burney Elementary School, where he is a straight-A student. During his young life, he has faced many obstacles. Armand has excelled at school with the support of his teachers and family.

In order to compete in Putnam County's spelling bee, Armand spent his free time studying and memorizing over 450 words. His winning word was “apricot.” His family, friends—as I am—are extremely proud of Armand for competing and winning the spelling bee. I would like to congratulate him for his outstanding accomplishment.

Armand won to participate in the First Coast Spelling Bee at Jacksonville University on February 19, 2019, Best of L-U-C-K, Armand.

LIVES CUT SHORT BY GUN VIOLENCE
(Ms. HOUILAHAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. HOUILAHAN. Madam Speaker, I rise for Rodney and Michelle Roberson and their daughter Bianca, who was fatally shot in a road rage incident in June of 2017.

Bianca had recently graduated from Rustin High School in Chester County, in my district. She was coming back from a Jenning trip when she found herself in an encounter with someone who tried passing her in a merge lane and then, in a horrific act, pulled out a loaded firearm and fired a single, fatal shot at Bianca.

Bianca was a beautiful and smart young lady who was, tragically, taken from us too soon because of senseless gun violence.

I rise for the 1,635 other Pennsylvanians whose lives were cut short in 2017 because of gun violence. I am a third-generation veteran, and I support responsible gun ownership. And, like many in my community, I support commonsense safety measures that Congress should act on to curtail gun violence in our communities.

We must act now.

REMEMBERING THE LIFE OF DAVID SOVCHEN
(Mr. CARTER of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to remember the life of Mr. David Sovchen, who passed away on January 25, his 72nd birthday.

Mr. Sovchen had an enormous impact in Savannah throughout his life.

In 1985, he joined the Wendy's senior management team, which led him to our community, where he owned nearly a dozen restaurants.

Outside of his exceptional management skills, he was dedicated to growing the arts in coastal Georgia. To that end, Mr. Sovchen worked with the Savannah Book Festival to provide office space and find critical funding opportunities.

Now, the Savannah Book Festival is in its 10th year and has brought a total of over 400 authors to our area.

In addition to the book festival, Mr. Sovchen volunteered with the Boy Scouts, the Salvation Army, Savannah Technical College, and the Chamber of Commerce.

I am deeply thankful for all of this work, which has made Savannah a better place to live. Mr. Sovchen's family and friends will be in my thoughts and prayers during this difficult time.

THE TRUE STATE OF OUR UNION
(Mr. LEVIN of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LEVIN of California. Madam Speaker, last night we heard from a President who is clearly out of touch with the true state of our union. His rhetoric of compromise failed to meet the reality of the highly divisive policies he offered.

The President failed to acknowledge that his tax scam has unfairly benefited big corporations, CEOs, and the wealthiest Americans at the expense of working people.

He failed to acknowledge the severe shortcomings of his own administration when it comes to middle class families.

He failed to acknowledge that his administration has ripped away protections for those with preexisting conditions.

The President continued to use harmful rhetoric toward immigrants and declined to acknowledge that his anti-immigrant agenda has torn families apart, put kids in cages, and turned away those seeking asylum and safety.

The President also failed to address one of the biggest crises we face, and that is the impact of climate change on our planet. We are witnessing more intense storms and stronger wildfires as a result of climate change, but instead of acknowledging those facts, the President denied climate science, nominated fossil fuel lobbyists to run the EPA and Department of Interior, and has undone critical environmental protection.

We need a comprehensive agenda to combat climate change and a monumental shift to renewable energy, electric vehicles, and more energy-efficient buildings.

While the President continues to deny science and common sense, I will continue to work with my colleagues on a Green New Deal to protect our planet for future generations.

While the President's State of the Union address was out of touch, I welcome him to join Democrats in working For The People to lower health care costs, end the culture of corruption in Washington, effectively combat climate change, and serve the middle class.

AMERICAN HEART MONTH
(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, for more than 50 years, we have observed February as American Heart Month.

Heart disease is the Nation's number-one killer, and during this month we reaffirm our commitment to combating heart disease and educating all people about the benefits of a healthy, active lifestyle.

Madam Speaker, before I came to Congress, I worked for nearly 30 years as a rehabilitation therapist and a licensed nursing home administrator. I understand the unique challenges facing individuals who have suffered a
stroke or other life-changing injuries. Often, it is a long road to recovery.

An active lifestyle can help lower blood pressure, boost levels of good cholesterol, improve blood flow, and more. Cardiovascular disease, including heart disease and stroke, remain the leading cause of death globally; but, by making healthy choices, including a balanced diet and regular exercise, individuals can lower their risk for cardiovascular disease by as much as 80 percent.

I hope that Heart Month 2019 inspires more Americans to take control of their cardiovascular health and to begin a healthy lifestyle journey.

CONGRATULATING THE PRESIDENT ON THE STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS

(Mr. LA MALFA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LA MALFA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize President Trump's effort last night and to congratulate him on his State of the Union Address. The President's message was indeed clear. America has unlimited potential; we just have to unlock it. Under the 2 years of this administration, the economy has consistently added jobs at record rates while simultaneously growing wages.

According to a CBS poll last night, 76 percent of Americans approved of what they heard the President say. Even more telling, 72 percent said they approve of the President's ideas on immigration and our border. It shouldn't be a surprise, either, that most Americans agree we need increased border security and we need it now.

Since a physical barrier was constructed in San Diego, California, 23 years ago, illegal immigration has plummeted in that region by 92 percent. That is just one of many examples.

We have a limited window of time with our current 3-week agreement, and what with more caravan hordes amassing below our southern border, we need to take action.

NEED FOR COMPREHENSIVE IMMIGRATION REFORM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentleman from New York (Mr. ESPAILLAT) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Madam Speaker, I am glad to see yet another member of our Congressional Hispanic Caucus presiding over the House this afternoon, as I had the distinct honor of doing yesterday.

Madam Speaker, I have the privilege of serving as the whip of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus during this, the 116th congressional session, which is the most diverse in the history of this august body. This Congress, we celebrate the largest class of Latino Members of Congress in the history of the United States of America.

We are proud of the diversity and the talent in our caucus. We boast about Members representing communities across our Nation, from as far as Guam to the Northern Mariana Islands; leaders from all walks of life—doctors, lawyers, labor organizers, teachers, clean-energy experts—leaders of all different Hispanic heritage, some born right here in the United States and others who came here with their families to pursue the American Dream from Mexico; from Puerto Rico; from Guatemala; from Cuba; some Portuguese; some Ecuadorian, as yourself, Madam Speaker; and, of course, from the Dominican Republic, as myself.

As the CHC's whip, I want to showcase this incredible diversity of talent, expertise, and culture. That is why we are organizing these monthly CHC special order hours. Each month, Members of our caucus will join me to discuss a set of issues of particular relevance to Hispanic communities across America.

The issue we are discussing tonight will come as no surprise to anyone: the need for comprehensive immigration reform.

As the President last night succinctly articulated, the Congressional Hispanic Caucus has been working over the past few weeks to lay out our border immigration reform principles, and we have been working closely with House leadership as policies are put forward on this critical issue.

Tonight, you will hear from a number of colleagues in the CHC about why we believe we must fix our broken immigration system, but first, let me start with a little history.

Let me start with the history of a young Guatemalan mom named Yeni Gonzalez. Madam Speaker, last night in this very Chamber, we heard from the President about Yeni, and, once again, he painted immigrants as violent criminals, claiming that the only way to keep America safe is a useless, medieval wall along our southern border.

By all accounts, President Trump has made immigrants demons. He has demonized immigrants, especially undocumented immigrants, as a central theme of his presidency, and last night was, by no means, any exception.

As a former undocumented immigrant myself, I see it as my mission to counter the many lies coming from the White House pertaining to immigrants. One of the ways we can do that is to introduce the American people to immigrant stories and to tell them our compelling stories.

That is why I brought, as my guest, to the State of the Union this young Guatemalan mom, Yeni Gonzalez, one of the many people impacted by the Trump administration's hateful and heartless zero tolerance policy.

Yeni and her family, as I said earlier, are refugees from Guatemala. Yeni is from a small agricultural town and grew fearful for her children's safety as violence continued to surge in her community and throughout Central America.

In the face of break-ins at her home and worried that violent gangs would try to recruit her 11-year-old son, Yeni did what any mom would do, what any reasonable mom would do; She chose to seek safety.

Yeni got herself and her children all the way through Mexico and up to Yuma, Arizona, where she was apprehended by Border Patrol.

She was not charged with a single crime. No one pressed any charges against her. Still, she was taken into custody and placed in an immigration detention facility where our own American government treated her in ways in which we condemn other governments across the world for treating others.

The facility she was held in became known as the Icebox, and I want to tell the American people about the Icebox. Because it is so brutal and so uncomfortably cold, many immigrants who were held there called it the Icebox.

According to Yeni, no one was given any food to eat for 2 straight days, not even her young children. A few days later, Yeni watched as her children were being released from detention, but she was forced to stay; and what is worse, no one would tell her where they were being sent.

Imagine just for a moment, Madam Speaker, you fled your home, the only place you have ever known, because it is no longer safe to be there, with your children. You travel a long journey, nearly 1,000 miles, just to get your kids to a place that is safe. You arrive in this new place hoping to find some security, and what happens to you? You are locked up in a freezing cell called the Icebox, given no food to eat, and having your children taken off without you knowing where they really are.

You left a violent place to give your children a better, safer life, and you have them taken away from you.

The horrors this woman was forced to suffer are beneath the values upon which this great Nation was founded. But despite the cruel policies of the current administration, the kindness and good will of the American people has not, for one moment, wavered.

Yeni was eventually released and able to touch base with a relative in Harlem. And through the work and support of volunteers, complete strangers who never met her before, just trying to do the right things and right the wrongs of their government, Yeni was driven all the way across the country. It was a cross-country trip that she took to finally reunite with her children.

I was able to work with her attorneys and the foster care facility to finally
reunite Yeni and her children. It was a touching moment for everyone involved to see Yeni finally reunited with her family.

Those volunteers, they are the America that I have come to know and love. Those people who put their careers aside to help a complete stranger whom they knew nothing about, only that she was in distress, represent the values that America stands for. As a father and as a former undocumented immigrant myself, I was proud to play even a small role in this incredible story.

You see, Madam Speaker, a woman seeking refuge for the safety of her children is not some violent criminal, as was portrayed here last night by the President of the United States. No matter what he said here last night, Yeni Gonzalez is not a violent criminal. And if you have ever seen a mother in distress for the safety of her children, you know that no wall, no matter how high, will stop her.

And now it is our duty to deal with the many immigration myths that were perpetrated on this floor last night as America watched.

Now, let me say to you that I want to begin by busting immigration myth number one: that we have a crisis at our southern border—false. In fact, border crossings are at a historic low. As you can see right here in this chart, Madam Speaker, the data shows that border crossings are at a historic low. Unlike what the President said here last night, unlike what he tweets on any given night, there is no crisis at the border. This has been fabricated. In fact, border crossings are at a historic low.

Only a third as many people were apprehended and turned away from the border in 2017 as there were in 2005. The only crisis at the border is the humanitarian crisis that the President, himself, has created.

So now that we have dispelled some of these myths, let’s talk about what we need to do to actually fix our broken immigration system.

First and foremost, we must protect Dreamers. Dreamers are young people who came here at a very young age. They are doctors; they are homeowners and small business owners; they are police officers; they are members of our Armed Forces; they are teachers—and they deserve to stay here in our Nation.

Democrats have been talking about this for years, and President Obama did what he could in the face of Republican opposition to make sure that these young people had stability and certainty. But President Trump cruelly chose to take that away, and the Federal courts had to step in and say: No, Mr. President, those young people deserve to stay here. Now he wants to use them as a bargaining chip, and we will not allow that to happen.

Next, we must protect recipients of temporary protected status, TPS. The countries TPS recipients came here from are still dealing with extraordinary crises, and we can’t just send them back en masse. They deserve certainty, too.

Next, we have to address family separation and the need to improve family reunification. President Trump angrily refers to this as chain migration. We call it family unification, and we know that when a family is together, that family is stronger; and if that family is stronger, our Nation is stronger.

So we want to continue to work to ensure that parents get to stay together, but what he doesn’t understand is that our immigration system has been made stronger by allowing individuals to have their families here with them once they are permanent residents.

If my colleague on the other side of the aisle truly stand for family values, and family values has been touted by those folks on the other side of the aisle for decades, if they truly stand for family values, they should support the efforts to strengthen families and support family reunification.

Finally, any reforms we make must reduce the outrageous backlog in processing applications for legal status.

Over the past few years, we have seen waiting times grow and grow and grow. Since 2014, the average processing time for cases has nearly doubled. In some cases, by the time someone comes up, they have aged out of their situation. And now they are no longer applicable, making them no longer eligible for permanent legal status.

This administration’s backlog just adds more undocumented immigrants to our population at a time when the best example of how broken our system is.

Over the rest of this hour, some of my CHC colleagues will talk more about the specific issues we must address in comprehensive immigration reform. Many of us agree that, to do the right thing by the American people, we must start from the same set of facts and establish a shared set of values.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker’s announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAN) is recognized for the remainder of the hour as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. SABLAN. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend from the great State of New York and the great city of New York for inviting me to speak on the need for comprehensive immigration reform for our Nation as a whole and, specifically, about how the broken immigration system hurts people I represent in the Mariana Islands.

In 2013, the Senate passed a comprehensive immigration reform bill, with Republicans and Democrats voting together, that would have gone a long way to fixing immigration.

The bill gave people who came here illegally but are now contributing to the economic prosperity of all Americans a way to come out of the shadows, and it provided for substantial improvements in border security—just what the President says he wants.

The Republican-led House decided not to take the path the Senate had courageously shown us in 2013, and I hope that, in this time, we can dust off that comprehensive immigration reform bill and breathe new life into it.

Because our immigration problems still need fixing, we have a solution, reconstructed the bipartisan group that passed the Senate with Republican and Democratic votes.

I worked with the Gang of Eight in the Senate who drafted that legislation. I was able to include a section that dealt with the situation of the people in the Mariana Islands who fell through the cracks when Congress extended U.S. immigration law to my islands in 2008.
Let me begin by saying that none of the people I wanted to help came into our country illegally or stayed illegally. They were all lawfully present, but their situations were not understood or accounted for when Federal law was applied to the Mariana Islands. I have wanted to help them since my first days in Congress 10 years ago, and I will not stop working until they are pulled out of the limbo we left them in. Let me tell you about these people.

Imagine you are the daughter or son of parents who came to the Mariana Islands before 1976, before our islands were even part of the United States. The Mariana Islands is your only home. You grew up in the Islands, went to school, have worked there ever since, raising your own family, always lawfully present.

Then, three decades later, Congress decides to extend America’s immigration borders. Suddenly, you are told you are a foreigner. You need a work visa or humanitarian parole or, otherwise, you will have to leave the only home you have ever known. Imagine.

The Senate comprehensive immigration reform bill would have fixed that. Imagine you are living in the Mariana Islands, lawfully present for decades, and pass a law, as it has every right to do, that gives you permanent resident status. Then along comes Congress, 25 years later, and says the Mariana Islands is within U.S. immigration borders now. Oh, and by the way, you permanently reside, you do not have that status anymore. If you want to stay, you need a work visa or humanitarian parole; otherwise, you will have to leave your home, your children, your family. Imagine.

The Senate comprehensive immigration reform bill would have fixed that. Imagine coming to the Marinas as a foreigner, you have contributed to economic growth and have been a lawfully present resident for decades. But Congress passes a new law, and suddenly, your status changes. Even if you have a spouse or children who are U.S. citizens, they cannot petition for you because they are too poor or underage.

Under the Obama administration, at least you were granted humanitarian parole. But the Trump administration wants you gone by June 30, June 30 of this year.

You must uproot your family, pull your children out of school, or leave them behind as orphans. Imagine.

The Senate comprehensive immigration reform bill would have fixed that, too.

Madam Speaker, I come from a very small community, compared to my colleagues here in the House, just 50,000 people. When I ask you to imagine the plight of those who were forgotten when Congress extended Federal immigration law to the Mariana Islands, I do not have to imagine who they are. I know them individually. They are my neighbors. Some are my relatives. None are strangers to me. They are good people who came in legally and remained lawfully present. But their lives are precarious, and the Trump administration is tightening the noose.

We do not have to imagine how to help them. The solution is before us. The Senate-passed comprehensive immigration reform in 2013, a bipartisan vote, a set of policies to fix our broken system and strengthen border security, I dare say could pass this House today.

Let us act.

Just last year, we witnessed the horror of young children being ripped out of the arms of their parents. The children were detained and held in cold, lifeless cages, like animals, where they slept on concrete floors and were given bread and rice more than aluminum sheets to keep them warm.

What a disgrace, Madam Speaker. How can the richest, most powerful country in the world not have the ability to do better?

My second point, on the need for immediate immigration reform, is that we face a tremendous crisis here at home, where millions of hardworking, law-abiding individuals—our neighbors, relatives, and friends—live in constant fear of being ripped apart from all they know and those they love.

Madam Speaker, there are more than 11 million individuals, including children, living in the United States who are currently undocumented. Of those, there are more than 3.6 million Dreamers, children who entered the U.S. before their 18th birthday, and more than 1.8 million children eligible for DACA because they were brought to the U.S. before their 16th birthday.

The parents brought them seeking refuge, opportunity, a chance to give their children a life free of the fear from hunger, abject poverty, and the violent drug wars that are ravaging Central America.

At this point, I would like to shine a light on one young Dreamer who lives in my district in Illinois, in a suburban community of Chicago, and how she studies, she works, and she helps build communities.

Elizeth Arguelles, in the community of Little Village, where I have lived for the past 49 years, there is a story about a young woman named Elizeth Arguelles and the tamales that are making her dreams come true.

Elizeth’s mother began working as a tamale street vendor when she arrived in Chicago so that she could save money and bring her children from Mexico to join her in the U.S. When Elizeth arrived at about 7 years old, she immediately began helping her mother make tamales. She would wake up at 3:30 a.m. to prepare the cart and sell tamales until 7:30 a.m. before going to school.
Elizeth grew up in the United States, saved up money from selling tamales, and paid for college tuition, first at Morton College and now at Dominican University.

Elizeth’s immigration status, however, continues to present a challenge. Despite all her hard work and her study, her future is uncertain because she is a deferred action recipient. She doesn’t know what will happen next.

Unfortunately, ICE raids continue to terrorize immigrant communities and traumatize children like Elizeth who live in constant fear of losing their parents and their own futures. These young people yearn to go to college, to serve in the military, and to enrich our communities with their entrepreneurial spirit.

Madam Speaker, Congress must create a path to citizenship to prove that, beyond a doubt, we welcome Elizeth and those like her to America.

I want to end and make my third and final point. The status quo cannot remain, and the current legal immigration system is broken, creating decades-long delays for family reunifications and exacerbating workforce gaps that harm our economy.

Madam Speaker, when we hear naysayers complain that immigrants should come to America using the legal route but fail to acknowledge the antiquated and broken state that our system is in—for many, processing time for family reunification visas can last between 18 and 23 years.

Imagine how much can happen in 18 to 23 years. Madam Speaker.

As of November 2012, there were 4.3 million people on the wait list for family visas and 113,000 waiting for employment-based visas.

The years-long wait times cause others to make an even more difficult choice. In Mexico, a group now referred to as Los Invisibles, the invisible ones, is growing. Los Invisibles, these invisible young people, refers to more than 600,000 American-born U.S. children living in Mexico.

Because our broken system keeps families apart for so long, it or tears mothers and fathers away from their children, some have elected to leave America altogether—a real tragedy, a real loss for us.

Perhaps in another life, I would have been one of those children and, because of the anti-immigrant policies of today’s administration, the next U.S. Congress can stand here in the Nation’s future to share the immigrant experience that I share with all of you today.

The true crisis we face, the true danger we face, is the President’s propagandistic lies that flies in the face of truth. Immigration rhetoric in Washington. On the contrary, immigrants help keep this Nation the strongest nation the world has ever known.

We are your mechanics, your nurses, your farmers, your local brewer. We are your teachers, engineers, and law enforcement officers. We are firefighters, plumbers, and doctors. In some lucky instances, we are your Representatives in the United States Congress.

As the proud immigrant Representative from a district that is more than two-thirds foreign-born, I refuse to back down and sit silent while the President denigrates me, my family, and my constituents.

As a Congress, we cannot sit idly by while thousands are denied humanitarian relief at the border while millions live in fear here in our communities and while millions more wait, separated from those they love and care for.

I am here today in this Chamber, as I was seated in the audience listening to the State of the Union Address, I heard our President misinform the American public. He said that El Paso, Texas, was once one of the most dangerous cities in America, and then a wall was built.

Well, Madam Speaker, that is not true. El Paso is one of the safest cities in America. However, we have been a safe community; we have been a safe city. We are right on the U.S.-Mexico border, and we have been safe for decades.

Many people wonder why El Paso is so safe. Why is El Paso, which is, again, right on the U.S.-Mexico border, one of the safest communities in America? Last night, in my conversations, I pointed to my guest at the State of the Union Address, Senaid Navar, who is a Dreamer; she is a teacher; she is an activist; she is exactly the kind of community member, constituent, citizen who makes El Paso and the country great.

As these debates over comprehensive immigration reform, over border security, continue to get louder and, in fact, uglier here in Washington, D.C., El Paso has been, in many ways, at the center of those debates and those discussions.

I will tell you, they should be. El Paso should be at the center of that debate.

The reason why El Paso should be at the center of that debate is not because we were the site of the President’s zero-tolerance policy, not because we were the site of the tent city at Tornillo, not because our processing center is the site where detainees are right now being force-fed through a nose tube against their will. We should be at the center of deciding the future of this country in terms of comprehensive immigration reform because of our generosity, because of our goodwill, because of our kindness.

El Paso has absolutely set an example for our country, and we have done it with the way that we have opened up our arms to everyone and treated people with the dignity that they deserve.

Madam Speaker, I thank Congressman SABLAN for the opportunity to correct the RECORD.

Mr. SABLAN. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague very much for her comments.

Madam Speaker, I just realized that today, this Special Order, we had four speakers: three immigrants: the gentleman from New York, the gentleman from Illinois, and this gentleman from the Northern Marianas. We are immigrants. The sky hasn’t fallen.

There is nothing to be afraid of. We are a country of immigrants.

Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague, Mr. ESPAILLAT, for organizing this evening’s Special Order on the need for immigration reform.

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

INTERNATIONAL DAY OF ZERO TOLERANCE FOR FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker’s announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. PERRY. Madam Speaker, I am here today to talk about something that is completely unimaginable to me. I can’t imagine that it occurs in the world. I can’t imagine that it occurs on this very day in this world. I can’t imagine that it occurs in our country, but it does.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in solidarity with all who condemn a horrific practice on this, the International Day of Zero Tolerance for Female Genital Mutilation.

Today, I introduced a bipartisan resolution with my colleague, the gentlewoman from Florida, Congresswoman LOIS FRANKEL, which calls for a coordinated response from the United States and the international community to end this horrific and cruel practice.

The numbers surrounding FGM are shocking. They are staggering. Two hundred million and forty million alive today are survivors of FGM. Of those 200 million, 41 million are girls at or under the age of 14.
Madam Speaker, these are children. These are the little girls who you see going to elementary school in your community.

This year alone, an estimated 3 million girls are at risk of being genetically mutilated. In 25 countries where FGM is recognized, between the years 2015 and 2030, an estimated 68 million girls will be cut, unless we take concerted and accelerated action.

This is an urgent situation when you imagine what happens, and I am going to go through with you.

People ask, what exactly is FGM? Until just a few years ago, until I read about it and met some of the ladies who have had to endure it, I didn’t know and I wasn’t aware. But FGM comprises all procedures that involve partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs for nonmedical reasons.

There is no medical necessity whatsoever to do this. It is most commonly performed on girls from infancy to age 15.

Now, just think about that: no anesthelia, no forewarning, no approval.

Madam Speaker, I am joined by the gentlewoman from Michigan.

FGM is classified into four major types, ranging from pricking, nicking, scraping, and cauterezation, to total excision and infibulation.

FGM is widely recognized by the international community as a violation of women’s and girls’ basic human rights, the right to their own body, their very own body and no one else’s, and what happens to it.

Organizations that condemn FGM include the United Nations, the African Union, the European Union, and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation.

The World Health Organization says this practice has no health benefit for women and girls and, instead, can have severe short- and long-term impacts on the physical, psychological, sexual, and reproductive health of these innocent, helpless girls.

The immediate physical complications of FGM include, obviously, severe pain, excessive bleeding, fever, urinary issues, shock, and death. That is just the beginning.

In the long term, a girl may experience cysts, infections, septecemia, painful and difficult urination and menstruation, and increased risk of death during childbirth for both the mother and the unborn child.

The pain inflicted by FGM doesn’t stop with the initial procedure. It often serves as an ongoing torture throughout the woman’s life, for her whole life.

What constitutes FGM? FGM is a deeply rooted cultural practice. Different communities give different explanations for why they insist upon FGM, which usually involves nonnatural, misleading, and, frankly, insulting arguments about cleanliness and womanhood.

FGM communities often consider the practice a necessary part of raising a girl and a way to prepare her for adulthood and marriage. It is literally unbelievable. It is viewed as a way to ensure premartial virginity and marital fidelity. It is more likely to be carried out by communities that believe that this mutilation increases marriageability.

As an international community, we must help communities to provide accurate information about the harm of this practice, about the long-term harm of this practice to women and girls, and change the narrative that somehow FGM is okay or tolerable for any reason whatsoever.

It is not okay. It is not tolerable for any reason under the Sun.

People ask where FGM is practiced. FGM is primarily concentrated in 30 countries in Africa, the Middle East, and Asia. Currently, for girls 11 and younger, FGM is most prevalent in Sudan. The highest prevalence in Gambia at 56 percent, Mauritania at 54 percent; and Indonesia at 50 percent.

It is most common in Somalia, Guinea, and Djibouti, where more than 90 percent of women and girls ages 15 to 49 are mutilated on a regular and systematic basis.

Make no mistake, however: FGM is a global problem. The World Health Organization warns that growing migration has increased numbers of girls and women living outside their country of origin who have undergone FGM or who are at risk in Europe, Australia, Latin America, and North Africa.

Just last Friday, February 1, the United Kingdom handed down its first-ever guilty verdict of a woman who committed FGM on her 3-year-old daughter.

I have daughters. It is just unimaginable to me.

The largest health network in Belfast saw 17 cases of FGM in just 9 months between April 2017 and January 2018.

Unfortunately, unbelievably, FGM has also made headlines in the United States. In April 2017, Federal prosecutors for the first time used a 1996 Federal statute criminalizing the practice of FGM to bring charges in Livonia, Michigan, against Drs. Fakhruddin Attar and Jumana Nagarwala.

These doctors are accused of performing FGM on at least nine underage girls, from 8 to 13 years old, from at least three states. This is happening right here in our communities.

I have an excerpt from the 10 criminal complaint pages against Dr. Nagarwala. This is what happened, according to investigators and the victims themselves. These are direct excerpts.

On April 10, 2017, victim 1 was interviewed by a child forensic interviewer employed by the FBI. She is 7 years old. She stated that she was brought to Michigan, with victim 2 for a “special” girls’ trip. After they arrived at the hotel, victim 1 advised that she and victim 2 had to go to the doctor because “our tummies hurt.” While at the doctor’s office, a procedure “to get the germs out” of her was performed.

Victim 1 identified an unmarked photo of Nagarwala and said that she was the woman who performed the procedure.

Victim 1 said she took off her pants and underwear and laid her back on the examination table with her knees near her chest and her legs spread apart. She said that Nagarwala “pinched” her on the “place where she goes pee,” and that she was given a pad to wear in her underwear as she left. She said that she was told not to talk about the procedure.

On April 11, 2017, a Michigan woman performed a complete medical examination of victim 1 pursuant to a search warrant. Your affiant has spoken with the medical doctor who performed the examination, and the doctor’s preliminary findings are that her genitals are not normal in appearance. Her labia minora has been altered or removed, and her clitoral hood is also abnormal in appearance. Finally, the doctor observed some scar tissue and small healing lacerations.

On April 10, 2017, victim 2 was interviewed by a child forensic interviewer employed by the FBI. Victim 2 is also 7 years old. She said that she came to Detroit with victim 1 and that she went to a doctor’s office. She identified a photo of Nagarwala as the doctor who she saw in Detroit.

Victim 2 said that, in the examination room, Nagarwala took off her pants and underwear and put her on the table. She said that she “got a shot,” and that it hurt really badly and she screamed. She said the “shot” was on her upper right thigh.

She drew a picture of the room, and she drew an X to indicate blood on the examining table. She said her parents told her that the procedure was “nothing” and that she is not supposed to talk about it.

She said that, after the procedure, she could barely walk and that she felt pain all the way down to her ankle. She said Nagarwala told her that she was fine.

Victim 2 said that she left one of her winter gloves in the medical office.

This is a little 7-year-old girl.

On April 10, 2017, a search warrant was executed at the medical clinic. During the search, agents found a child’s winter glove in the medical clinic. The glove had victim 2’s first name written on it.

Nineteen months later, in November 2018, a Federal judge in the Eastern District Court of Michigan ruled the 1996 Federal statute unconstitutional and actually dismissed several charges against these so-called doctors and their co-conspirators.

In the Michigan case, Judge Friedman of the Eastern District Court of Michigan wrote that “Congress overstepped its bounds by legislating to prohibit FGM. . . . Local criminal activity . . . is for the States to regulate not Congress.”

Because of that, because of that disapproving and horrific news, the good gentlewoman from Florida and I are offering a bill today that works within the Federal Government’s jurisdiction to combat this reprehensible practice.

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majority of these girls involved in the recent case were from Minnesota and Illinois, while the mutilation was performed in a clinic in Michigan.

My second proposal, the Empower Our Girls Act, H.R. 960, adds female genital mutilation to seven grant programs within the Violence Against Woman Act, or what is commonly known as VAWA. The grants will focus on providing assistance in the criminal justice system and support from social service organizations to these ladies and little girls.

This is the first time that VAWA programs will address FGM and will allow victims of this unspeakable, unimaginable act to have the same opportunity to receive assistance as victims of other violent crimes.

The bill also adds female genital mutilation as a separate crime under the FBI's uniform criminal reporting system.

By codifying the existence of this crime, the bill lays the foundation for collecting information as it occurs across States. Reporting will assist in identifying other measures to bolster prevention and prosecution.

Before I yield to my good friend from Florida (Ms. FRANKEL), I just want to tell folks who might be listening or watching that one of the things that we have to do as we go to the States—because law enforcement typically happens at the State level—and we say, "Would you please consider a law for this so that this doesn't happen, so that this is illegal, so that people aren't encouraged to practice it but are discouraged from practicing?" they will say, "Well, it doesn't happen here. We don't have any reports of it being reported.' It is not going to be reported, folks. The people who are doing this are doing it in secret. And once it has happened to a young girl or a lady, imagine the shame or the fear of going to a doctor and saying, "What happened there?"

It is not reported for a reason. And because it is not reported, it is becoming more prevalent. We just can't allow that to happen.

At this time, I yield to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. FRANKEL).

Ms. FRANKEL. Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative PERRY for yielding. I have to say it was quite difficult to listen to you, not because you are not articulate, but these stories are horrific. I just wanted to bring you on a bipartisan basis that we can address this horrible, horrible situation.

I am rising here today and I am joining, of course, Representative PERRY on International Day of Zero Tolerance for Female Genital Mutilation. I say that every girl, no matter where she is born, has a right to live free of violence.

When women and girls are empowered, when they are provided access to quality healthcare and education, communities thrive. In fact, the best predictor of a country's peacefulness is how well its women are treated.

Uplifting the value of women around the world is an American value that must continue. And still, there are horrific norms and cultural practices, like female genital mutilation, or we call it FGM for short, and it is holding back women from reaching their full potential.

Representative PERRY, I actually met a victim of this very, very cruel act last year. She came to a panel discussion. Her name was Jaha, a young woman from Gambia. She told us that when she was 5 years old, when she was 1 week old, she was mutilated, and that at age 15, she was married off. She told us this is very common. It is happening to something like 200 million women today.

Now, Jaha, she is a champion, because she broke away from her marriage and she became a champion advocate for her daughter. She became an advocate. Through her advocacy, FGM is now banned in Gambia. So she has shown us that.

200 million girls and women today have been cut, leaving them with irreversible emotional and physical damage which can lead to infection, severe bleeding, complication in childbirth and increased risk of maternal death.

It is horrific, it is inhumane, and it is a gross violation of human rights. And it is not just tied to one religion or culture; it could happen anywhere. It is unbelievable to say that it still happens in the United States of America, as you so aptly pointed out.

I am very happy to be here with you. In fact, I am very proud to be here with you to just send a clear message that FGM is unacceptable. It must stop. And I am so pleased to join you in all your efforts, our joint efforts to stop this practice.

And I will add something: In the United States, there is more that we can do in terms of resources. At least 15 States, 15 million childbirths annually, to continue our efforts. I would like to see us put into law the U.S. strategies to prevent and respond to gender-based violence, globally, and to empower adolescent girls, recognizing that FGM is a gender-based violence.

As importantly, we must restore our funding to the U.N. Population Fund, which is providing care to 2 million survivors around the world. It is time we recommit to ensuring the safety and empowerment of women and girls.

Mr. Speaker, I know Representative PERRY would join me in saying, when women succeed, so does the world.

Mr. PERRY. Well, I thank the gentlewoman so much, and I know this is a sensitive, uncomfortable topic, but it must be discussed. We can't just close our eyes and turn our head from uncomfortable things.

I am so proud and thankful that the gentlewoman has been willing to step up and stand up for these young ladies all around the world and in the United States as well, in our communities. Make no mistake, ladies and gentlemen, this is violence. This is violent.

Now, a friend showed me a picture, and it is one of those things where you sometimes wish you hadn't seen something that you had seen, and you can't unsee it but it has such an impact on you. I have that picture now, so I am just going to continue to talk about that a little bit.

This is a picture from a National Geographic magazine. And when I and the gentlewoman from Florida talk about the cultural aspects of this—this poor little girl. You can see the grimace on her face. I can't imagine this little girl—wherever she is from, whoever she is, I can't imagine that this, somehow, is acceptable anywhere.

I feel compelled—I feel it is my duty, it is our duty—to speak out and say something about this to make sure it doesn't happen anywhere—it doesn't happen in our homes; it doesn't happen here, and it didn't happen before, and we will not see you today to call for an end to this horrific, barbaric practice internationally.

Only 28 of our United States have statutes criminalizing FGM to any varying degree. And again, I have gone to my State, and I have said: "Please, will you do something?"

"Well, this isn't happening. We don't have any reports of it."

We don't have any reports because it is legal. If people knew it was illegal, they would report it when they saw it. When this little girl goes to the doctor some day, they will report it.

I ask that the 22 States that currently have no law banning FGM, to include my home State of Pennsylvania, to pass legislation immediately. I am asking them right here, right now, today on this day of international condemnation of this barbaric practice.

This is the day, the International Day of Zero Tolerance for FGM, female genital mutilation. Now is the time to stand up for the voiceless.

These are little girls. These are little girls whose mothers and fathers take them to do this to them. Sometimes they force it to their child, as you have heard. Sometimes they do it to themselves. Little girls who trust their parents, who trust their mother would never hurt them, right? Voiceless.

This must be criminalized, this horrific practice of FGM. FGM has absolutely no place in America or anywhere else in the world. Again, there is no medical reason to do this whatsoever—none. It is unconscionable.

FGM is unconscionable. It is a systematic form of abuse and female subjugation perpetrated against the youngest and most vulnerable among us.

And it doesn't just end right there. When she is done with this, it doesn't
I am not here to criticize the judge who looked at the Constitution and said: Look, this isn’t the place for it.

I get that. That is the judge’s job. But it is our job in Congress to get this right, to make sure that the law says one way or the other: This is a problem in our laws. We don’t accept that. We reject this, and there is going to be a penalty for doing this.

Those little girls can’t protect themselves. They have no protection whatsoever. They are counting on their parents and the adults in their lives.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues from both sides of the aisle and across the political spectrum for their support of bipartisan solutions to condemn and stop this atrocity. We have great support.

There are not many things that Democrats and Republicans, that conservatives and liberals across the country can agree upon, but we can all agree that, if that were our little girl, there is no way in hell we would let that happen. There is no way.

So not only us, as different people on different sides of the aisle here in this United States Congress, but the international community is also weighing in on this as well, as you have already heard. They have said enough is enough.

It is bad enough that it is happening in other parts of the world, but in the 21st century, in 2019, this is happening in our country. We don’t accept this. It is our job to make sure that the law says one way or the other: This is a problem in our laws. We don’t accept this. If it exists, it has to end immediately. Those who perpetrate it must be brought to swift justice in the United States. We can no longer have somebody report themselves out there and peril themselves, make themselves vulnerable to retribution or what have you for the judge to throw it out.

I am not here to criticize the judge who looked at the Constitution and said: Look, this isn’t the place for it.

It is sensitive, and that is why people don’t want to speak up on it, because it is embarrassing to talk about, and I guess they are afraid of the embarrassed. But I am not. Somebody has to speak up for these little girls that have no one else, that, after the fact, can do nothing about this for the rest of their lives.

They only have us here, people who don’t know them, people who will probably never ever know them. They have us, and it is our job. It is our duty to stick up for them and put ourselves out here. And if it takes being uncomfortable, well, that is what it takes.

Mr. Speaker, I am privileged to be here today to offer this. I would ask that if my colleagues who are listening haven’t heard about this, please take a look at these two pieces of legislation.

I appreciate their input. If they have got ways to improve them or if they are concerned about what we are trying to do here, I would be reaching or something like that, I would appreciate your input.

We want to make sure that we are doing the best job that we can, and that we are doing the best job that we can for little girls like this who are being held down against their will and having their body parts cut off of them because of some culture and some ideas that they will somehow be more worthy in their community once they are mutilated for the rest of their life. That is our job here.

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

DEMOGRAPHIC BUBBLE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. JOHNSON). Under the Speaker’s announced policy of January 3, 2019, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SCHWEIKERT) for 30 minutes.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, what we are doing today is sort of a continuation of the theme that since the beginning of this Congress we have been walking through. So let’s put this sort of in context.

This is probably our fourth or fifth time to come to the floor and do part of this theme. The first time we did this we took almost an hour and we actually sort of walked through what is happening in our society, when you actually do the math of the massive unfunded liabilities in Medicare; the issues with the fact that in 9 years, 50 percent of the noninterest spending of this government in 9 years will be to those 65 and over.

So it is important to understand what is happening to us demographically. Much of that difficulty that is coming toward us is about healthcare costs.

One of my passions has been trying to get an understanding of this. There are a number of things we can do to actually deal with the fact that we are getting older as a society. We are seeing what is happening on our birth rate; the fact of the matter is those of us who are baby boomers—there are 74 million of us—and in 9 years, all of the baby boomers will be functionally 65 and older.

It is a demographic bubble moving through our society, and there are benefits, but we as a group have been promised. So what do you do? How do you make sure you have a vibrant enough economy to keep our promises? How do you make sure we have a vibrant enough economy not to crush the young in their opportunities?

We have been laying out five little legs. We will call them our proposals, everything from an immigration system that is talent based so you maximize economic vitality; policies, such as tax, regulatory, trade, that maximize economic growth; policies that are all up and down, whether it be our programs within the social safety net, or just incentives within Social Security, and Medicare; other programs to stay in the workforce or enter the workforce because labor force participation is crucial.

We had a good number last month where we broke over 63 percent labor force participation. I know this sounds a lot to geeks, but it is crucial.

The fifth one—and we will come back to the fourth—the fifth one is looking at our retirement entitlements and how we design them to incentivize everything from being a good consumer to staying in the labor market longer. But the fourth one that we keep talking about over and over and over again is technology.

Once again, I put up this slide right here just to understand the scale. In a 30-year projection, if you have jobs, there will be two people working for every one person in retirement in 10 years: two workers, one retiree. And understand Medicare and Social Security are functioning right now as pay-as-you-go programs because we are using today’s income to pay today’s retirees.

The next slide is just to emphasize the scale of the unfunded liability. When you look at this slide, you will begin to see the top bar. You will see the 30-year projection. It is not adjusted for inflation. So if you want to adjust it for inflation, you can remove a third of the value. But, functionally, over the next 30 years, you have an $84 trillion unfunded liability when you add in the cost of the programs and the interest related, $84 trillion over the next 30 years.

But if you take a really close look, almost all of that comes from Social Security and Medicare either, if you have jobs, you are going to see that out of the budget has about a $16 trillion on the positive side, so you have got an $84 trillion shortfall. So what do you do as far as solutions?
Well, we are going to show some slides of some creative ideas. Remember, we are working on that. We have five piers. Right now we are going to talk about our technology pier. Just, once again, to sort of get your head around the numbers, from 2008 to 2028, the calculated growth is 91 percent of the increased spending of this Federal Government will be interest, Social Security, and healthcare benefits.

Your government is functionally an insurance company with an Army. So how do we have a revolution in healthcare costs? We have lots of proposals around here, and if you listen to them—and we have got to be brutally honest—think about the ACA, many know it as ObamaCare, or some of our alternatives; we are often having a debate of who gets to pay. Those don’t have a revolution—they don’t have a disruptive nature in the cost of healthcare services. We are just moving around saying: we want more government subsidies. No, we want more nongovernmental private-sector competition, but we are often moving around who gets to pay.

Our argument is we are in the middle of a technology revolution. How many of you have bought that helps you manage your blood pressure? How many of you have seen the patch that helps you manage your blood oxygen? There are a number of these sorts of things—we call them digiceuticals—that are coming onto the market. We as a body need to talk more about that technology is here today, that that technology is here today, that technology can lower the price of healthcare.

This next slide shows a handheld ultrasound. So I want to just show some of the creative ideas. Remember, we are working on that. We have five piers. Right now we are going to talk about our technology pier. Just, once again, to sort of get your head around the numbers, from 2008 to 2028, the calculated growth is 91 percent of the increased spending of this Federal Government will be interest, Social Security, and healthcare benefits.

We are about to have a series of discussions about drug pricing. Drug pricing is a huge component of what we do to have a revolution in the cost of healthcare.

Well, right there—it is absurd to say if we would fix this problem we would have a 50 percent reduction in the need to pay for pharmaceuticals, but it could be a huge impact. This has less to do with fighting over the formulas, the mechanisms over here. Will we have enough money for healthcare research? This is just about proper utilization.

So what would happen if I would come to you right now and say: I have a relative who has some dementia issues or did you take your hypertension medicine this morning? Turns out, we can actually put on a bottle cap that actually would talk to your phone saying: Hey, you did not take your pill today. Hey, you did not take your pill in the time prescribed that you are supposed to take it.

If I can carry my medical records with me on this, why can’t I have that wearable that helps me manage my diabetes, also doing 24 hours, 7 days a week data; the thing that actually helps me deal with my heart arrhythmia, 7 days a week data; the thing that actually helps me deal with my heart arrhythmia, 7 days a week data; the thing that actually helps me deal with my heart arrhythmia, 7 days a week data; the thing that actually helps me deal with my heart arrhythmia, 7 days a week data; the thing that actually helps me deal with my heart arrhythmia, 7 days a week data.

If we have a series of discussions about drug pricing. Drug pricing is a huge component of what we do to have a revolution in the cost of healthcare. If we had a bone chip in your heel. Now, you would sit there and find out that you had a bone chip in your heel. Now, you are at your office, your nurse’s office, your company’s office. You can actually see, and we are reading articles that are saying very soon you won’t actually look at the picture. You will use this handheld ultrasound and the algorithm will actually tell you what is going on. Right now, I think you can buy one of these on Amazon for under $2,000. Conceptually something that used to be a large piece of equipment is in the palm of your hand. That is a revolution.

This is not to say that those who are saying: we want more government subsidies. No, we want more nongovernmental private-sector competition, but we are often moving around who gets to pay.

What happened when this supercomputer in your pocket is functionally your primary-care physician? It turns out that that technology is here today, but we as a body need to talk more about who gets to pay and more about lowering the price of healthcare.

I will argue that the elegance of dragging this technology, removing the barriers, removing our inequities in the compensation for using this healthcare IT is we would be healthier. We will deal with our issues much faster, particularly for those of us who have very busy lives, instead of waiting for that appointment.

So I want to just show some of the revolution that is already out there. These things are already out there in our society.

This next slide shows a handheld ultrasound. It is basically the size of your phone. You plug it into your Blue tooth, or you plug it into whatever, iPhone—at least I think this one is an iPhone in this picture—and it is a handheld ultrasound.

The revolution is already around us. Let’s drag that creative thought, creative design into our debate and say, this is more than the continuing debate of who pays, who doesn’t pay. It is: we need a revolution in how we stay healthy.

Is this Republican or Democrat? I am making the argument it is technology. Now, as we joke in our office, eventually, we will figure out that one party will take a side so we can fuss at each other. But at least right now, the discussion of dragging technology into our own personal healthcare is not partisan. It is a solution. Let’s go on to the next slide.

About 2 years ago I had a situation where I was cooking. It was a Sunday evening. I love to cook, and I almost chopped off my pinky. So I am at the emergency room in Scottsdale, Arizona, and I am bleeding like crazy. I turned on a wonderful piece of tech that is the ultrasound. Where I was cooking. It was a Sunday evening. I am going: Well, the abscess is my medical records were in the office that was closed because I was a Sunday evening. I should have my medical records with me and you should have your medical records with you. It is not that hard. It turns out others agree. This technology is out there.

Now, I had the blessing of being the co-chair of the Congressional Blockchain Caucus. I actually believe there is a really elegant way of using an encrypted, what we call, blockchain, a distributive ledger, with levels of permission. So it is more than just my medical records, because, as we are going to show in a couple more slides, there is actually just that.

If I can carry my medical records with me on this, why can’t I have that wearable that helps me manage my diabetes, also doing 24 hours, 7 days a week data; the thing that actually helps me deal with my heart arrhythmia, 7 days a week, 24 hours every day. That type of algorithmic data is also attached to my medical files; instead of thinking that my medical professional is going to find out I have an issue in that 15 minutes I am in their office.

This is more than a medical record concept. If I am able to have digiceuticals—wearables—that will help me manage my healthcare and help me manage my chronic condition, will I be healthier?

Mr. Speaker, it is like the contact lens that actually helps manage your blood glucose talking to your pump, so you don’t crash if you are diabetic, it helps maintain you. You already see some of that technology on a number of people’s shoulders today where it is actually Bluetoothing into the pump.

The revolution is already around us using these technologies. We, as a
body, need to have a very honest conversation of how do we remove barriers—and we will need our friends at the State and local level to also remove some of their regulatory barriers—to allow the adoption of these types of technologies.

The thought experiment goes a little further. In the Scottsdale area—I think we now have five or six, maybe seven of them up—there are functionally autonomous healthcare clinics. It is a crazy thought. You walk in, you sign up on an iPad, you take a picture of your insurance card. You go into a booth, and the avatar on the screen talks to you and says: Can you shine this in your nose? Can you turn it right, turn it left? It will show you. This avatar bends the device, and then says, put it in your ear, turn it, and down your throat, turn it, turn it. It is autonomous. Think about the cost savings.

The algorithm does a calculation and says: We are actually calculating you have the flu. It turns out that algorithm is remarkably accurate.

Now, in today’s world, at the very end of the consult, a doctor comes on to the screen and talks to you. A doctor can choose to hit the button and accept that algorithm.

But, conceptually, think about that. What if that type of technology wasn’t just sitting in an autonomous healthcare clinic, but was at your school nurses’ office, your office? How about if it got small enough, compact enough, and inexpensive enough so it was at your home?

How many of us have had the occasion where we have the cold or the flu, we suffer with it for a couple days, and then we start saying: Can I go to the urgent care center? Maybe I can get an appointment with my doctor.

By the time you show up at your doctor’s office, Mr. Speaker, you are actually already on the mend. I have a picture on my phone of something that looks like a large kazoo, and here is the final part. You blow into this, Mr. Speaker, and it is able to tell you if you have a viral infection—the flu—or a bacterial infection like a cold.

What would happen if that large kazoo you could have sitting at home, you blow into it. It says that you have the flu, are ordering your antivirals, and they are going to be delivered—let’s say by a drone or an autonomous vehicle, if we are going to be really techno-utopian—and it is delivered to your home a couple of hours later.

How much healthier did our society get? The fact you didn’t go to work and infect everyone; that you were able to get? The fact you didn’t go to work and later.

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How much healthier did our society get? The fact you didn’t go to work and infect everyone; that you were able to get? The fact you didn’t go to work and later.

Wouldn’t this be a much more elegant debate and a much more optimistic conversation?

That is what I have for today. But we are going to do the next phase of this next week and the week after that to sort of walk through these pillars of, there is a path where we can make this work.

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

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 3 o’clock and 50 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. McGovern) at 4 o’clock and 36 minutes p.m.
REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MORELLE: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 105. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 840) to amend title 24, United States Code, to provide that Federal funds be directed to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide child care assistance to veterans receiving certain medical services provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs; providing for the adoption of the resolution (H. Res. 86) providing amounts for the expenses of the Select Committee on the Climate Crisis and the Select Committee on the Mobilization of Congress; and providing for consideration of motions to suspend the rules (Rept. 116-4). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire (for herself, Mr. BRYER, and Mr. COURTNEY): H.R. 986. A bill to provide that certain guidelines related to waive the State innovation under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act shall have no force or effect; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. BLUNT ROCHER (for herself, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mrs. McBATH, and Mr. KILDEE): H.R. 987. A bill to amend the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to provide for Federal Exchange outreach and educational activities; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. POSEY (for himself, Ms. BONAMICI, and Mr. MAST): H.R. 988. A bill to provide for a study by the Ocean Studies Board of the National Academies of Science examining the impact of ocean acidification and other stressors in estuarine environments; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. BONAMICI (for herself, Ms. FERGUSON, Mrs. DAVIS of California, and Mr. GUTHRIE): H.R. 989. A bill to promote registered apprenticeships and other work-based learning programs for small and medium-sized businesses within in-demand industry sectors, through the establishment and support of industry or sector partnerships; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FLORES: H.R. 990. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and the Securities Act of 1933, to prohibit the inter partes review process for challenging patents from diminishing competition in the pharmaceutical industry and with respect to drug innovators and to provide the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. SEWELL of Alabama (for herself, Mr. WINSTRIPE, Ms. BASS, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. HASTINGS, and Mr. LEWIS): H.R. 991. A bill to extend certain provisions of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act until September 30, 2030, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DEFazio (for himself and Mr. HUFFMAN): H.R. 992. A bill to withdraw certain land located in Curry County and Josephine County, Oregon, from all forms of entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws, mining laws, location, entry, and patent under the public land laws, and operation under the mineral leasing and geothermal leasing laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. DEFazio: H.R. 993. A bill to designate the Prank Mountain Wild Study Area in the State of Oregon; to the Committee on Natural Resources.
By Mr. DeFazio (for himself and Mr. Huffman):
H.R. 994. A bill to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to make technical corrections to the standards of use for the Chetco River, Oregon; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. Palmer:
H.R. 965. A bill to amend chapter 3 of title 5, United States Code, to require the publication of settlements agreements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. Clarke of New York (for herself, Mr. Gosal, Mr. Simpson, and Ms. Meng):
H.R. 996. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from gross income amounts for assisted loan repayments for dental school faculty; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. Kind (for himself, Mrs. Walorski, Mr. Allen, Mr. Marsh, Mr. McClintock, and Mr. Perry):
H.R. 997. A bill to declare English as the official language of the United States, to establish a uniform English language rule for naturalization, and to avoid misconstructions of the English text of the laws of the United States, pursuant to Congress' powers to provide for the general welfare of the United States and to establish uniform rules of naturalization under article I, section 8, of the Constitution; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. Crenshaw:
H.R. 998. A bill to amend the Mineral Leasing Act to require the Secretary of the Interior to convey to a State all right, title, and interest in and to a percentage of the amount of royalties and other amounts required to be paid to the State under that Act with respect to public land and deposits in the State, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. DeFazio:
H.R. 999. A bill to provide for the designation of the Devil's Staircase Wilderness Area in the State of Oregon, to designate segments of the Elwha and Franklin Creeks in the State of Washington as wild or recreational rivers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mrs. Wilson of Florida:
H.R. 1000. A bill to establish a National Full Employment Trust Fund to create employment opportunities for the unemployed, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. Castro of Texas (for himself, Mrs. Waltorski, Ms. Garber, Mr. Ruiz, Mr. Welch, Mr. Thompson of California, and Ms. Norton):
H.R. 1001. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide a process by which a family member of a deceased individual who is eligible for the Department of Veterans Affairs burn pit registry operations on the Internet, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. Fitzpatrick (for himself, Mr. Crist, Mr. Thompson of Pennsylvania, and Mr. McGovern):
H.R. 1002. A bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to prohibit the issuance of licenses to certain individuals connected to dealers of dogs who have had licenses revoked, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mrs. Lawrence (for herself, Mr. Collins of Georgia, Ms. Waters, Mr. Court, Mr. Orsmond of Georgia, New York, Mr. Scott of Virginia, Mr. McNerney, Ms. Kuster of New Hampshire, Mr. Horsford, Ms. Spanberger, Mr. Kuster of New York, Mr. Lipinski, Mr. Sherr, Mrs. Watson Coleman, Mr. Hastings, Ms. Wasserman Schultz, Mr. Bishop of Georgia, Mr. Crenshaw, Mrs. Dingell, Mr. Espallat, Ms. Plaskett, Mr. Lowenthal, Mrs. Hayes, Mr. Ruppersberger, Mr. Plaskett, Mr. Slotkin, Mrs. Carolyn B. Maloney of New York, Ms. Ocasio-Cortez, Mr. Collins of New York, Mr. Peterson, Ms. Bass, Mr. Lawson of Florida, Mr. Evans, Mr. Cole, Mr. Carson of Indiana, Mrs. Demings, Mr. Meeks, Mr. Engel, Mr. Nadler, Mr. Cicilline, Mr. DeSaulnier, Mr. Khanna, Mr. Schiff, Mr. Norton, Ms. Wilson of Florida, Mr. David Scott of Georgia, Mr. Meeks, Mr. Serrano, Mrs. Bratton, Mr. Fudge, Mr. Green of Tennessee, Mr. Moore, Ms. Moore, and Ms. Clarke of New York):
H.R. 1003. A bill to posthumously award the Congressional Gold Medal to Arcelia Franklin in recognition of her contributions of outstanding artistic and historical significance to culture in the United States; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. Cicilline (for himself, Mr. Blumenauer, Ms. Clarke of New York, Ms. DeGette, Mr. Espallat, Ms. Garber, Mr. Jones, Ms. Haaland, Mr. Khanna, Ms. Lee of California, Mr. Levin of Michigan, Mr. Ted Lieu of California, Mr. Lowenthal, Ms. McCollum, Mr. McGovern, Ms. Moore, Mr. Moulton, Ms. Cortez, Ms. Ocasio-Cortez, Mr. Omar, Mr. Pocan, Mr. Serrano, Mr. Raskin, Ms. Vela, Mr. Velázquez, and Mr. Vulevich):
H.R. 1004. A bill to prohibit the introduction of United States Armed Forces into hostilities with respect to Venezuela, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. Castro of Texas (for himself, Mr. Stabenow, Mr. Ruiz, and Mr. Cisneros):
H.R. 1005. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to amend the schedule for rating disabilities to add a diagnostic code and evaluation criteria for obliterator bronchiolitis, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. Lowenthal:
H.R. 1006. A bill to amend title I of the Communications Act of 1934 to provide for the creation of alternatives for digital television spectrum in the 600 megahertz band that may be subject to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. Kind (for himself, Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania, Mr. Blumenauer, Ms. Sanchez, Mr. Cahn of Oregon, and Ms. Chu of California, Mr. Higgins of New York, Mr. Holding, Mr. Kidder, Mr. Pasch, and Mr. Larson of Connecticut):
H.R. 1007. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to encourage retirement savings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. Kind (for himself, Mrs. Walorski, Ms. Sewell of Alabama, and Mr. LaHood):
H.R. 1008. A bill to amend section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 to require the Secretary of Defense to initiate investigations and to provide for congressional disapproval of certain actions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. Cárdenas (for himself, Mr. Lowenthal):
H.R. 1009. A bill to provide for the study and evaluation of net metering, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. Castor of Florida (for herself, Ms. Barragan, Mr. Horsford, Ms. Moore, Ms. Underwood, and Ms. Cárdenas):
H.R. 1010. A bill to provide that the rule entitled "Short-Term, Limited Duration Insurance" shall have no force or effect; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Education and Labor, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. Espallat (for himself, Ms. Bonamici, Mr. Serrano, Ms. Jayapal, Mr. García of Illinois, and Mr. Bryson):
H.R. 1011. A bill to amend section 287 of the Immigration and Nationality Act to limit immigration enforcement actions at sensitive locations, to clarify the powers of immigration officers at sensitive locations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. Espallat (for himself, Ms. Bonamici, Mr. Serrano, Ms. Jayapal, Ms. García of Illinois, and Mr. Bryson):
H.R. 1012. A bill to reunite families separated at or near ports of entry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. Espallat (for himself, Ms. Bonamici, Mr. Serrano, Ms. Jayapal, Mr. García of Illinois, and Mr. Bryson):
H.R. 1013. A bill to require agents and officers of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement and U.S. Customs and Border Protection to wear body cameras, and for other purposes; to the Committees on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Miss Gonzalez-Colón of Puerto Rico (for herself, Mr. Sarlan, Mrs. Radewagen, Mr. Soto, and Ms. Plaskett):
H.R. 1014. A bill to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to apply to territories of the United States, to establish offshore wind lease sale requirements, to provide for the administration of the laws relating to submerged lands of the United States; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. HILL of California (for herself and Mr. BROWLEY of California).

H.R. 1015. A bill to provide for the establishment of a national memorial and national monument to commemorate the lives of those killed in the event of the Saint Francis Dam on March 12, 1928, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. HORSFORD (for himself and Mr. CASTEN of Illinois).

H.R. 1016. A bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to reinstate employees of the Federal Government and the District of Columbia, Federal contractors, and the States for certain costs incurred as a result of a Government shutdown, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. KELLY of Mississippi.

H.R. 1017. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Defense to provide space-available travel on aircraft of the Department of Defense to surviving spouses, and siblings of members of the Armed Forces who die while serving in the active military, naval, or air service; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MEEKS (for himself and Ms. ADAMS).

H.R. 1018. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to require the submission by issuers of data relating to diversity and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. PANETTA (for himself, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. CRENSHAW, and Mrs. LURIA).

H.R. 1019. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to require a full military honors ceremony for certain deceased veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. POSEY.

H.R. 1020. A bill to amend the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 to require Members of Congress to disclose business ties with foreign entities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Ms. MOONEY.

H.R. 1021. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to establish a uniform 5-year post-employment ban on all lobbying by former Members of Congress, to establish a uniform 2-year post-employment ban on all lobbying by former officers and employees of Congress, to lower the income threshold for applying for appointment to former officers and employees of Congress, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POSEY.

H.R. 1022. A bill to provide that a former Member of Congress or former senior Congressional employee who receives compensation as a lobbyist representing a foreign principal shall not be eligible for retirement benefits or certain other Federal benefits; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, to a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. QUIGLEY (for himself, Mr. UPTON, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. SCHRACKER, Mr. KILDEE of Michigan, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. BERGOMAN, Mr. STAUBER, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, and Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania).

H.R. 1023. A bill to authorize the Director of the United States Geological Survey to conduct monitoring, assessment, science, and research, in support of the binational fisheries within the Great Lakes Basin, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia (for himself, Mr. FRANKEL, Mr. WITTMAN, and Mr. CRIST).

H.R. 1024. A bill to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to provide for the development of technologies for fuel pumps that dispense E15, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SHERMAN (for himself, Mr. YOHO, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. HANSTING, Mr. COHEN, Mr. LYNCH, and Ms. WEXTON).

H.R. 1025. A bill to counter the mass arbitrary detention of Turkic Muslims, including Uighurs, in the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region of the People’s Republic of China, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Oversight and Reform, and in the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SIMPSON (for himself and Mr. KILDEE).

H.R. 1026. A bill to provide for consistent and reliable authority and funding to meet conservation and deferred maintenance requirements for the Conservation and Deferred Maintenance of title 5, United States Code, of the final user fee on alternative fuel vehicles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SPEIER.

H.R. 1027. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to terminate the credit for new qualified plug-in electric drive motor vehicles and electric highway user fee alternative fuel vehicles: to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SPEIER.

H.R. 1028. A bill to reform certain ethics rules of the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and in addition to the Committees on House Administration, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. TIPTON (for himself and Mr. PEELMUTTER).

H.R. 1029. A bill to direct the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to report on the merits of, and options for, establishing an institute relating to space resources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Ms. TITUS (for herself, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. GABBAIRD, Mr. GELJALVA, Ms. HALAAM, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. LOWNETHAL, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCCOVERN, Ms. MORTON, Mr. PETERS, Ms. PINCHE, Mr. RUSH, Ms. SCHRACKER, Mr. SUOZZI, Mrs. WARTON, Mr. COLEMAN, and Ms. WILSON of Florida).

H.R. 1030. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to amend the definition of the term "spouse" to recognize new State definitions of such term for the purpose of the laws governing the survivors of veterans; to the Committee on Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. VARGAS (for himself and Mr. COOK).

H.R. 1031. A bill to take certain land located in San Diego County, California, into trust for the benefit of the Pala Band of Mission Indians, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. CASTOR of Florida (for herself, Ms. BARRAGAN, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. MOORE, and Mr. HORNSFORD).

H.J. Res. 43. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the final rule of the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Labor, and the Department of Health and Human Services relating to "Short-Term, Limited-Duration Insurance"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Education and Labor, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SCALISE.

H. Res. 102. A resolution providing for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 962) to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit a health care practitioner from failing to exercise the proper degree of care in the case of a child who survives an abortion or attempted abortion; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. CHENEY.

H. Res. 103. A resolution electing Members to a certain standing committee of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to.

By Ms. O’HALLERAN (for himself, Mr. COLE, Mr. YOUNG, and Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico).

H. Res. 104. A resolution expressing support for designation of the week beginning February 4, 2019, as "National Tribal Colleges and Universities Week," to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. FRANKEL (for herself and Mr. PEELMUTTER).

H. Res. 105. A resolution condemning female genital mutilation, or the violation of the human rights of women and girls and urging the international community and the Federal Government to increase efforts to eliminate the harmful practice; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KELLY of Mississippi.

H. Res. 107. A resolution establishing the Congressional Gold Star Family Fellowship Program for the families of Members of the House of Representatives, of children, spouses, and siblings of members of the Armed Forces who are hostile casualties or who have died from a training-related injury; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. POSEY (for himself and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia).

H. Res. 108. A resolution expressing support for the designation of July 12 as Collector Car Appreciation Day and recognizing that the collection and restoration of historic and classic cars is an important part of preserving the technological achievements and cultural heritage of the United States; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.
CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution:

By Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire:
H.R. 986.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18.

By Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER:
H.R. 987.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution:
The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;
To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

By Mr. DEFAZIO:
H.R. 988.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.

By Ms. BONAMICI:
H.R. 989.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8

By Mr. FLORES:
H.R. 990.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution. The Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.
Article I, Section 8, Clause 8, of the United States Constitution. The Congress shall have power to promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

By Mr. SEWELL of Alabama:
H.R. 991.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. DEFAZIO:
H.R. 992.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress).

By Mr. DEFAZIO:
H.R. 993.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress).

By Mr. DEFAZIO:
H.R. 994.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress).

By Mr. PALMER:
H.R. 995.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
The Congress shall have Power to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Ms. CLARKE of New York:
H.R. 996.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
The power granted to Congress under Article I of the United States Constitution and it subsequent amendments, and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.
By Mr. KING of Iowa:
H.R. 997.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 4 of the Constitution.

By Ms. CHENEY:
H.R. 998.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 4, Section 3: The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or property belonging to the United States.

By Mr. DEFAZIO:
H.R. 999.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress).

By Ms. WILSON of Florida:
H.R. 1000.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. CASTRO of Texas:
H.R. 1001.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Constitutional Authority—Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. I, Sec. 8, Clause 18) THE U.S. CONSTITUTION ARTICLE I, SECTION 8: POWERS OF CONGRESS CLAUSE 18:
The Congress shall have power . . . To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

By Mr. KIND:
H.R. 1002.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3—"the United States Congress shall have power . . . "to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes."

By Mr. CARDENAS:
H.R. 1003.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. KING:
H.R. 1004.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3: Congress shall have the Power . . . "to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes."

By Mr. CASTOR of Florida:
H.R. 1005.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. ESPAILLAT:
H.R. 1006.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

By Ms. CASTOR of Florida:
H.R. 1007.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

By Mr. ESPAILLAT:
H.R. 1008.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 5—"the United States Congress shall have power . . . "to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations."

By Mr. KIND:
H.R. 1009.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. ESPELLETT:
H.R. 1010.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.

By Miss GONZ´ ALEZ-COL´ ON of Puerto Rico:
H.R. 1011.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 4: "The Congress shall have Power [. . . ] To establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization . . . ."

By Mr. ESPAILLAT:
H.R. 1012.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 4: "The Congress shall have Power [. . . ] To establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization . . . ."

By Mr. ESPAILLAT:
H.R. 1013.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 1 of the U.S. Constitution.

"All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives."

By Miss GONZ´ ALEZ-COL´ ON of Puerto Rico:
H.R. 1014.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 1 of the U.S. Constitution.

"The Congress shall have Power to dispose of, and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and
nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State." By Mr. HILL of California.

H.R. 1015: Mr. ROGER W. WILLIAMS of Texas. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress), and Article IV, section 3, clause 2 (relating to continuing Congress to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States).

By Mr. SMITH of Missouri: H.R. 1027. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. SPOKIE: H.R. 1028. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. TIPPON: H.R. 1029. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3: The Congress shall have power to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes, and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: The Congress shall have power to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. POSEY: H.R. 1030. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution, which grants Congress the authority "To make all Laws, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof" and Article I, Section 8, Clause 14 provides Congress with the power to make all needful rules and regulations with respect to the operation of the armed forces.

By Mr. MEEKS: H.R. 1031. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 (relating to providing for the common defense and general welfare of the United States) and Section 5 of Amendment XIV to the Constitution.

By Mr. VARGAS: H.R. 1032. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

1) To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution; and
2) To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Ms. CASTOR of Florida: H.R. Res. 43. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 10: Mr. SCHECHTER. H.R. 20: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio and Mr. HOLDING.

H.R. 38: Mr. SCALISE. H.R. 52: Mr. ROBB and Mr. KINZINGER.

H.R. 74: Mr. HICK of Georgia. H.R. 93: Mr. BRYER and Ms. MOORE.

H.R. 94: Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. DE SAULNIER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. BONAMICI, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. CARDEÑAS, Ms. TITUS, and Mr. MCNERNEY.

H.R. 125: Mr. BROWN of Maryland. H.R. 141: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.

H.R. 230: Mr. MCGOVERN and Mr. HUFFMAN. H.R. 238: Mr. KRYVN HEEN of Oklahoma. H.R. 293: Mr. MURPHY, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. BYRNE, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. KING of New York, and Mr. WELCH.

H.R. 306: Mr. PETERS, Mr. SCHIFF, and Mr. MCGOVERN. H.R. 357: Ms. LOPORFEN. H.R. 372: Ms. WILSON of Florida and Ms. FUDGE.

H.R. 397: Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. LOBESACK, Mrs. BRATTT, Ms. PINTO, Mr. SMITH of Pennsylvania, Mr. HUDSIN of New York, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. LAMB, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Miss RICH of New York, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. COHEN, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. SARALAN, and Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 415: Mr. NADLER, Ms. CLARKE of New York, and Mr. ESPAILLAT. H.R. 444: Mr. KIND and Ms. PINGREE.

H.R. 445: Ms. WILSON of Florida and Mr. GALLEGO.

H.R. 446: Mr. DEFAZIO and Mr. COOK.

H.R. 450: Mr. SCHNEIDER, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Ms. LESKO, Mr. LUSTKEMYER, Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico, and Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 473: Ms. JOHNSON of Texas.

H.R. 485: Mr. WESTERMAN.

H.R. 490: Mr. BROOKS of Alabama.

H.R. 500: Mr. GIANFORTE, Mr. OLSON, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. KILDEE, Mrs. DAVIS of California, and Mr. MEADOWS.

H.R. 567: Mr. CICILLINE and Mr. HUDSON.

H.R. 510: Mr. HUK of Texas, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. GIANFORTE, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. BRENDSTI, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. SCHRADE, Mr. SMITH of Washington, and Mr. REED.

H.R. 511: Mr. CASTEN of Illinois and Mr. ROUDA.

H.R. 530: Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 535: Ms. LOPORFEN.

H.R. 543: Mr. ROUDA.

H.R. 544: Mr. COHDE, Mr. ENGLE, and Mr. BRENDAN P. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 550: Mr. KING of New York.

H.R. 553: Mr. TAKANO, Mr. GALLEGO, and Mr. MITCHELL.

H.R. 575: Mr. POSKY and Mr. LUSTKEMYER.

H.R. 587: Mr. GIBBS, Mr. MCDAM, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mr. SCHRADE, and Mr. LATT.

H.R. 590: Mr. SHEHMAN.

H.R. 592: Mr. DE SaULNIER, Ms. WILD, Mr. ROSS of New York, Mr. MCNAIR of Alabama, Mr. JACKSON LEE, and Mr. TED LIEU of California.

H.R. 597: Mrs. MURPHY and Mr. HUFFMAN.

H.R. 613: Mr. RYAN, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. TONSO, Mr. KIND, and Mr. LUCAS.

H.R. 639: Mr. CONNOLLY.

H.R. 647: Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. PETRASON, Mr. DAVE P. ROY of Tennessee, and Mr. CUMMINGS.

H.R. 658: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 665: Mr. CLAY, Mr. HICK, and Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 666: Ms. JACKSON LEE.

H.R. 671: Mr. CLOUD.

H.R. 686: Ms. PINERO, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. BRENDAN B. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. COALGAR, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. BONAMICI, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. CARDEÑAS, Ms. TITUS, and Mr. McNERNEY.

H.R. 692: Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. LATT, Mr. STIVERS, and Mr. DIAZ-BALART.

H.R. 693: Mr. NOCROSS, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. CASON, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. BUD, and Mr. RUCK.
H.R. 708: Mr. Hick of Georgia and Mr. Luetkemeyer.
H.R. 712: Mrs. Luria, Mr. Soto, Mrs. Watson Coleman, Mr. Espaillat, and Mr. McGovern.
H.R. 759: Mr. Gooden.
H.R. 788: Mr. LaMalfa.
H.R. 804: Mr. DeSaulnier and Ms. Kuster of New Hampshire.
H.R. 831: Mr. Roupa.
H.R. 836: Mr. Weber of Texas, Mr. Lipinski, and Mr. Wenstrup.
H.R. 840: Mr. Rose of New York, Mr. Vela, Mr. Raskin, Ms. Moore, Mr. Courtney, Mr. Van Drew, Mr. Malinowski, Ms. Kuster of New Hampshire, Ms. Jackson Lee, Ms. Houlahan, Mr. Cicersos, Mr. Caraballo, and Mr. Kilmeer.
H.R. 848: Mr. Norman and Mrs. Lesko.
H.R. 850: Mr. Johnson of South Dakota, Mr. Johnson of Louisiana, Mr. Bogg, and Mr. Berdan.
H.R. 872: Miss González-Colón of Puerto Rico, Ms. Wild, Mr. Ted Lieu of California, Ms. Mucarsel-Powell, Mr. Brendan F. Boyle of Pennsylvania, Ms. Kuster of New Hampshire, Mr. King of New York, and Mr. Quigley.
H.R. 876: Mr. Roupa.
H.R. 877: Mr. Walberg and Mr. Latta.
H.R. 879: Ms. Moore, Mrs. Napitalano, and Mr. Cole.
H.R. 882: Ms. Wilson of Florida and Mr. Evans.
H.R. 886: Ms. DeGette, Ms. Mucarsel-Powell, Mr. Thompson of California, Mr. Pappas, Mr. Brindisi, and Ms. Wild.
H.R. 890: Mr. Cole.
H.R. 901: Mr. Barin, Mr. Graves of Missouri, and Mr. Norman.
H.R. 916: Mr. Bost.
H.R. 940: Ms. Stefanik.
H.R. 943: Mr. McGovern, Ms. Shalala, and Ms. Brownley of California.
H.R. 949: Mr. Allen, Mr. Smith of Missouri, Mr. Banks, Mr. Latta, Mr. Duncan, Mr. Mooney of West Virginia, and Mr. Rogers of Kentucky.
H.R. 964: Mr. Cole and Ms. Bonamici.
H.R. 966: Mr. Luetkemeyer.
H.R. 962: Mr. Johnson of South Dakota, Mr. Bucshon, Mr. Kevin Hahn of Oklahoma, Mr. Arrington, Mr. Smith of Missouri, Mr. Conaway, Mr. Williams, Mr. Kuster of Tennessee, Mr. Hagedorn, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Burchett, Mr. Thompson of Pennsylvania, Mr. Wilson of South Carolina, Mr. Brady, Mr. Harder of California, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Burgess, Ms. Stefanik, Mr. Luetkemeyer, Mr. Gohmert, Mr. Rogers of Alabama, Mr. Rice of South Carolina, Mr. Calvert, Mr. Bucshon, Mr. Pence, Mr. Brooks of Alabama, Ms. Graner, Mr. McClintock, Mr. Westerman, Mr. Byrne, Mr. Grothman, Mr. Balderson, Mr. Hurd of Texas, Mr. Estes, Mr. Higgins of Louisiana, and Mr. Newhouse.
H.R. 979: Mr. Grothman and Mr. Lamborn.
H.J. Res. 35: Ms. Waters, Mr. Casten of Illinois, Mr. Brown of Maryland, Ms. Shalala, Mr. Tonko, Mr. Danny K. Davis of Illinois, Mr. Morelle, Mr. Cleaver, Mr. Gottheimer, and Mr. Phillips.
H. Res. 37: Ms. Tatum, Mr. Connolly, and Mr. Cushing.
H. Res. 38: Mr. Morelle.
H. Con. Res. 5: Mr. Carson of Indiana and Ms. Jackson Lee.
H. Res. 33: Mr. Gottheimer, Ms. Jackson Lee, and Mr. Huffman.
H. Res. 49: Mr. Gallagher, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Newhouse, Mr. Wenstrup, Mr. Wright, Mr. Estes, and Mr. Lamborn.
H. Res. 54: Mr. Sherman, Ms. Stefanik, Mr. Calvert, Mr. Thompson of Pennsylvania, Mr. O’Halleran, Mr. Grothman, Ms. Norton, Mr.erry, Mr. Latta, Mr. Luetkemeyer, and Mr. Sugrue.
H. Res. 58: Mr. Visclosky and Ms. Ttus.
H. Res. 60: Mr. Latta.
H. Res. 72: Mr. Gibbs, Mr. Grothman, Mr. McClintock, Mr. Kevin Hahn of Oklahoma, Mr. Williams, Mr. Huizenga, and Mr. Luetkemeyer.
H. Res. 88: Mr. Niall and Mr. King of New York.
H. Res. 95: Mr. Yarmuth.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

Offered By Mr. Takano
The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Veterans Affairs in H.R. 840 do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of Rule XXI.

Offered By Mr. Takano
The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Veterans Affairs in H.R. 840 do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of Rule XXI.

The amendment to be offered by Representative Brindisi or a designee to H.R. 840 the Veterans’ Access to Child Care Act, does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of Rule XXI.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

2. The SPEAKER presented a petition of Mr. Gregory D. Watson of Austin, Texas, relative to urging Congress to propose an amendment to the United States Constitution, pursuant to Article V, that would allow a state, or portions thereof, to secede from the United States, and to provide for the expulsion from the Union of a state, or portions thereof, upon the vote of the legislatures of three-fifths of the other states; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.
The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. GRASSLEY).

**PRAYER**

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Almighty God, the source from which we come and the goal to which we travel, enter into our lives and make us more like You. Strengthen our Senators. Equip and empower them with Your heavenly grace, so that they may solve the problems of our times with Your wisdom and love. May their labors help make America a nation You can trust and bless. Lord, grant that the powers of justice, understanding, and cooperative endeavors will be used to unify this land we love.

We pray in Your strong Name. Amen.

**PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**

The President pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

**RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME**

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CRAMER). Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

**RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER**

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is recognized.

**MEASURE PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—S. 340**

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I understand there is a bill at the desk due for a second reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the title of the bill for the second time.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 340) to promote competition in the market for drugs and biological products by facilitating the timely entry of lower-cost generic and biosimilar versions of those drugs and biological products.

Mr. McCONNELL. In order to place the bill on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I would object to further proceedings.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection having been heard, the bill will be placed on the calendar on the next legislative day.

**STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE**

Mr. McCONNELL. Last night, the President shared a hopeful vision of a bright future for our country. In part, he reminded us that the future is bright because of the big steps we have taken together in the past 2 years to move the Nation forward—steps such as historic tax reform that has helped middle-class families across America keep more of what they earn; the regulatory reforms that have upped our economy and fueled job creation; the landmark legislation we passed to combat the opioid epidemic; the long-needed investment in our Armed Forces that gives our servicemembers the tools and training they need to keep us safe.

As I mentioned yesterday, some of these accomplishments were delivered by Republicans alone, but the lion’s share of them were bicameral and bipartisan. They combined the ideas and priorities of both sides of the aisle and both Chambers of Congress. So even though I know our Democratic colleagues’ first instinct these days is to reflexively criticize anything President Trump says or does, I hope they took some pride in the strong state of our Union which the President described.

This great country belongs to all of us, and it is going to take all of us to keep moving forward. As the President put it, “cooperation, compromise, and the common good.”

Last night the President highlighted, in particular, the national challenges he sees as most urgent and as top priorities for his administration this year. Tackling them will require that same bipartisan spirit in Congress. He restated the administration’s commitment to addressing the humanitarian and security crisis at our Nation’s southern border, to fighting on behalf of American workers and job creators, to rebuilding America’s infrastructure, and to helping simplify families’ budgets by lowering the cost of healthcare and prescription drugs. On these and other challenges, the American people deserve the full attention of a fully functioning Congress. They deserve a Democratic Party that puts the public interest ahead of political spite and comes to the table to negotiate necessary compromises.

Well, it will not be long before we will see if this institution can rise to the occasion. The next deadline for appropriations will arrive in a little over a week, and Members in both Chambers will need to prove we can move past making points and start actually making a difference.

Throughout the coming year, if we are serious about advancing meaningful policy, this basic requirement will remain the same—good-faith efforts between a Democratic-controlled House and a Republican-controlled Senate and President Trump’s administration.

Another challenge the President mentioned is the ongoing obstruction of his nominations to the executive branch and the Federal courts. He was absolutely right about that. To a historic degree, Senate Democrats have slow-walked well-qualified nominees, gumming up committee consideration and burning weeks of valuable time on the floor. As I have said time and
again, this mindless obstruction is unacceptable.

So I was encouraged the President took an opportunity last night to highlight for the Nation exactly what we are up against in this regard. We are into the third year of his Presidency and the third year, and the American people deserve a fully functioning and fully staffed Federal Government after 3 years. It is time for their elected representatives to be part of the solution.

I know several of our colleagues are discussing ways to help the Senate better fulfill its duty in this area. I hope there will be cooperation from the other side of the aisle to identify and advance a durable and fair solution.

President Trump offered a clear picture of the ways in which our policies are delivering significant results to families across America and the urgent challenges we still need to confront together. He offered us a powerful reminder that America’s strength and goodness are inextricably linked with our commitment to individual liberty and free enterprise and that we can never allow the United States of America to dim our light by sliding into the failures of socialism. Socialism has failed everywhere it has been tried, and we are not going to try it in this country. We need to do right now what we need to in order to move forward together.

The brief Democratic response showed us one potential way forward. Our colleagues across the aisle could simply deny the facts in front of us about the progress that has taken place—progress which middle-class families all across America can tangibly feel—and use the same, tired, forgettable cliches to divide our Nation along political lines, but the President offered a chance to walk together, unified, along a higher road. Both the tone and the substance of his speech would strike any fair observer as reasonable and thoroughly bipartisan.

Once again, the only way this divided Congress will be able to choose greatness and deliver significant legislation to the American people is by focusing on, as President Trump put it, “co-operation, compromise, and the common good.”

That will need to be our motto moving forward. The Nation we love deserves no less. The American people will be watching us.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT ACT—MOTION TO PROVIDE—Resumed

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of the motion to proceed to S. 47, which the clerk will report.
will not have as good a life economically as they do? It is because so much of what the President has done economically has benefited the top 10 percent. Those improve the overall statistics, but they don’t improve the lives of the middle-class person.

Let’s take the tax cut, a huge tax cut geared to the wealthy and the powerful corporations. The President said each worker will get a $4,000 increase. It didn’t happen. Wages are going up by a small amount. They are still way behind where they were in the past. What did these companies do with all of this huge tax break? They got $1 trillion in buybacks—buybacks, which benefit the corporate CEOs, which benefit the shareholders but do nothing for the workers, since so many of them don’t own stock.

In fact, the stock market has become more skewed. About 85 percent of the value of the shares is held by the top 10 percent of shareholders.

Then, of course, on the wall, he demanded that Congress fund his wall but showed no signs of remorse over the pointless Trump government shutdown that hurt the country. He didn’t mention the pain he caused to 800,000 Federal workers, even though many of them were in the Galleries listening.

I brought as a guest a man named Ron. He works in the TRACON, our control tower in New York. He just had two twins. He has two other kids. I saw the nice pictures. He came with his wife. She quit her job when the twins came along.

He lost his salary at an intense job like that, where you have to be on all the time. I have been up there in the TRACON. It is dark. You see little dots, and you can’t have them get too near each other because that is a safety issue for the people on the planes, and here he was worried about paying the bills and providing for his children.

Well, there was no mention of people like that. No, it was just about his wall.

It didn’t work for the President. We know that. Our Republican colleagues and Leader McConnell know that. I think even in his situation, where he is often in a bubble that is often only aimed at the narrow band of his supporters, he touched a hot stove, and I don’t think he wants to do it again.

But there was no mention of it. He should have used his speech to say: We are not going to have another government shutdown in America. There was no word.

There was no plan to tackle our opioid problem. There was no plan to increase wages for the middle class. There was no plan to increase manufacturing jobs.

So anyone who hoped that the President would change course and offer some new bipartisan ideas with some meat on the bone where we could discuss it and begin to move forward to help the American people was sorely disappointed. As I said, his real excitement came in the most divisive parts of the speech on immigration and abortion.

So let’s contrast his speech with Stacey Abrams’. The contrast between the President’s speech and Stacey Abrams’ speech was stunning. The President was political, divisive, calculating, and, at times, even nasty. Ms. Abrams was compelling, warm, and uplifting. Her vision for the future made us fill with hope and inspired by the promise of the American dream. It was an uplifting speech. Ms. Abrams’ speech represented the kind of unifying vision that can still work, but also having some confidence in our ability to solve them—that the President failed to deliver. In short, last night, Stacey Abrams gave President Trump a lesson in how to lead.

Xavier Becerra, speaking from the high school he graduated from in Sacramento, McClatchy High School, gave a wonderful response in Spanish. We all knew the President would say that the state of our Union was strong, but the American people know the unfortunate truth. On the economy, on healthcare, on governance, and on foreign policy, it is abundantly clear that the Trump administration has been getting failing grades from the American people.

The state of the Trump economy? Failing the middle class. Wealthy shareholders and corporate executives cashed in from the Trump tax bill, while American workers have been left behind.

The state of the Trump healthcare system? Failing American families. Coverage is getting more expensive, and the amount of coverage is declining. Due to the sabotage this administration has done to our healthcare system, this is the first year that fewer Americans have healthcare than they did the year before—the first time in a while.

The state of the Trump administration? Chaos. President Trump has had the most Cabinet turnover in more than a century. He has failed to nominate anyone to one-fifth of our government’s top positions. This has nothing to do with the Senate; for one-fifth of the positions, there are no nominations. This is 2 years into this Presidency. The Senate had nothing to do with all the Cabinet members who quit or resigned under a cloud—nothing to do with that either. President Trump likes to blame somebody else for the problems he creates; that is one of his MOs.

The state of President Trump’s foreign policy? Inside out. Inside out. Our longstanding allies—countries of NATO—have been alienated. Our adversaries—Russia, China, North Korea—have been emboldened because President Trump doesn’t stand up to them. During the national security section of the President’s speech last night, the first item he mentioned wasn’t Russia’s nuclear program, or even the crisis in Venezuela; it was criticism for our NATO allies. That says it all.

The President’s State of the Union last night did something rare for a State of the Union Address: It revealed just how much repair the state of our Union requires; just how much work we still have to do to aid working Americans left behind by an economy that has benefited the wealthy and well-connected; to provide American families everywhere with affordable healthcare; to bring stability and accountability to a government too short on both—a government that seems to have made the swamp deeper and more odorous and to further isolate our enemies and give comfort to our allies abroad.

Let us hope and pray that the country can heal. President Trump did nothing to move that forward last night.

I yield the floor. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for a quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Sasse). Without objection, it is so ordered.

CHINA

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. President, a number of us have been coming to the floor for quite some time now, talking about the challenges posed by China—the big geostrategic challenges for the United States posed by China.

What has happened over the last couple of years—and I think it is very important—is that this issue went from an issue where not many Senators 2, 3, or 4 years ago were talking about it to now, when Democrats, Republicans—all of us—have recognized that literally for the next 50 to 100 years, the biggest challenges we have in terms of national security and economic security for our Nation are the challenges posed by the rise of China. I think that is an important course correction that we have seen in the Congress and, importantly, from the executive branch.

The Trump administration put out a national security strategy, and that national security strategy said: Yes, we still have very significant challenges with regard to violent, extremist organizations like Al-Qaeda, like ISIS, but long-term we are shifting to a period in which the most significant economic and national security challenge we face as a nation involves the rise of great powers, particularly China as the pacing threat.

I think the administration deserves a lot of credit for this course correction. It is in the national security strategy of the administration. It is in the national defense strategy of the administration. I believe it is strongly supported by Democrats and Republicans in this body.

You may have seen, for example, that Vice President Pence gave a speech at the Hudson Institute a couple of
months ago. For anyone in America interested in U.S.-China relations, I commend that speech to you. It was an outstanding speech. In my view, it was probably the most important speech on U.S.-China relations since a former Deputy Secretary of State, Jacob J. Zellickb, gave that speech called the Responsible Stakeholder Speech. That was over a decade ago, and Deputy Secretary Zellick essentially said to China: You have risen in large measure because of the international system that the United States established after World War II, and you benefited from that. What you need to do now is to become a responsible stakeholder in that system. Here is your opportunity. The system that benefited you more than anybody, the system that the United States led—China, you now have the opportunity to become a responsible stakeholder in that system. We are inviting you into it.

Well, I think pretty much everybody—whether Trump administration officials, Obama administration officials, former Bush administration officials—recognizes that China rejected that offer. They are saying: We don’t want to be part of the responsible—we do not want to be a member of this system that the United States has led. We are going to do something different. They rejected it. Again, I think that is not a controversial statement. China experts—Democrats, Republicans, Trump, Obama, Bush—all pretty much agree that is what has happened. So we need a different approach.

Right now, there are very serious negotiations going on between the Trump administration officials and senior Chinese officials, mostly on economic issues. But this relates to broader challenges we have with China, and I have had a number of discussions with Ambassador Lighthizer, Larry Kudlow, who is the NEC chairman at the White House, Robert Lighthizer, the U.S. Trade Representative, and the President on this topic. I would say again—because it is important not only for the American people but for the Chinese to know—that there is strong bipartisan backing for the commitments they are making and for the Chinese to know that there is broad bipartisan support in the Congress and Senate of the United States of America in terms of our reorientation of the U.S.-China relationship and what we are finally demanding of them.

Not everything is agreed to. There are some people, I think with good reason, who are concerned about the use of tariffs, but, overall, I think there is broad bipartisan support in this body—having talked frequently with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle—for what the Trump administration is trying to do with regard to China.

As they are looking to continue these negotiations just last week—I thought it would be important to lay out a couple of things that I know many Members of the Senate are interested in. Again, this is to show our backing of these negotiations but also to make sure China knows that it isn’t just the Trump administration that is focused on these issues. The Congress and Senate of the United States of America also hold similar goals.

Obviously, the most important goal is to have a relationship in terms of economics and trade and investment that the United States can reciprocally open trade investment and a trading relationship with China. Fairness, reciprocity, open trade, and investment with China—we do not have that right now. That is one of the big challenges.

As they are going into these negotiations and possibly come up with an agreement with China, I thought it would be important for the Chinese to hear what a number of Members of the Senate believe is important in my discussions. Let me review some of these.

First, we need to ensure that China commits to structural changes in their economy, not just pledges to increase purchases of U.S. goods. Increasing purchases of U.S. goods—whether they are at a meeting with Madame Wu Yi or through the OAS, id, I know the Presiding Officer cares a lot about, or clean burning Alaska natural gas, which I certainly care a lot about—would be positive. But it is certainly not enough. Structural changes to the way in which they do business, the way in which they treat other countries are critical. It was good to see the President last night in the State of the Union say exactly that.

Second, structural changes—what do we mean by structural changes? First, China, for decades now, has required American companies that invest in China to essentially transfer their technology in exchange for access to their market. No other country in the world does that. China says they don’t do it. They do it. They need to stop that. It is against WTO rules.

Secondly, I am going to talk more in detail about how China consistently steals the intellectual property of American companies around the world.

Third, they heavily subsidize their state-owned enterprises, which gives them an unfair competitive advantage against our companies and impacts negatively our workers and our families.

No. 1, structural changes have to come, and if they don’t, we should not accept this kind of deal.

No. 2, China needs to end the “promise fatigue” that we have had with China by enabling us, through some kind of trade agreement, to hold them accountable for the commitments they make. What do I mean by that? We need assurances from the Chinese that will ultimately be fulfilled that an agreement that is reached at the end by this administration can be enforced. Why is that so important? As I mentioned, these kinds of negotiations have been going on for years. The Obama administration, the Bush administration, Clinton administration, all in good faith, have tried to get China to commit to the promises and commitments they have already made and hold to them, whether through their WTO commitments or all kinds of other commitments.

Here is the problem. The talk, the agreements, the WTO, the strategic economic agreements, they all sound good, but for the most part, China has not kept its commitments.

In the United States, we are suffering from promise fatigue. We get commitments from China. They make promises, and then they don’t keep them.

Promise fatigue—the American people, the U.S. Congress, this administration, and I believe other administrations are tired of that. Whatever agreement the Trump administration is working on should address this issue of promise fatigue.

Let me give you a couple of examples of promise fatigue. Many years ago, I had the honor of serving on the National Security Council staff at the White House under Condoleezza Rice. We were at a meeting. I was a staffer for Secretary Condoleezza Rice, who, at the time was National Security Advisor, and President George W. Bush was in the Oval Office with a senior administration official from China, Madame Wu Yi. She was the Vice Premier. She was a very important person from that country. In this meeting, the President—as President Obama has done, as President Trump has done, as President Clinton has done—President Bush really pressed Madame Wu Yi on intellectual property theft. This was in the Oval Office. This was in a meeting in 2003, over 15 years ago. Madame Wu Yi looked the President of the United States in the eye and said: Mr. President, we are going to fix this. We are going to fix this. This is in charge.

What was pretty powerful. She said it directly to the President of the United States in the Oval Office. I witnessed this.

Let’s fast forward to 15 years later. Have they fixed it? No. Has it actually gotten worse? Yes. Promise fatigue.

Let me give a couple of other examples of promise fatigue. In 2015, in the Rose Garden, President Xi of China was standing next to President Obama, and he made essentially two commitments: we are going to stop theft of industrial products in the United States; we are going to stop not steal, through the internet, your intellectual property rights and other valuable trade secrets from American companies—whether related to defense, whether related to other issues. And China will not militarize the South China Sea.

This is 2015—less than 4 years ago—standing next to the President of the United States, the President of China made these commitments in the Rose Garden. Has China kept these commitments? No. They have massively militarized the South China Sea, and they continue their industrial-scale cyber
The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, I want to begin by recognizing two members of my team who will be leaving at the end of this week—Tricia Peebles and Adrian Deveny—who are on to new adventures and new opportunities to make the world a better place.

Tricia has been with me on my Senate team for over 10 years—since I came to the Senate just over 10 years ago. Before that, she was with me on my team when I was speaker in Oregon for 2 years. So it has now been a dozen years of working together. From the very beginning of this wild ride, she has been with me as my State scheduler. I don’t know how I could have done any of it without her.

When you are inventing a State Senate office from the ground up and you need someone with imagination, creativity, and commitment, well, Tricia has all of those in spades. Out in Oregon, she is not only the gatekeeper and defender of my schedule, she is a real advocate, making sure I connect with and hear from and work with Oregonians from all walks of life, Oregonians from every corner of our beautiful State. She has used her uncanny knowledge of the map of Oregon and small cities to get me to townhalls in each of Oregon’s 36 counties year after year for 10 years straight. She has done so with military precision. Seriously, it is amazing. Name any two cities in the State, and Tricia can tell you how long it takes to drive between them, and the most important road. Most importantly, the nearest Subway sandwich shop so the team can stop and get a bite to eat.

It is always tough to lose an original member of a team, and I honestly don’t know how we are going to fill the very large space that will be left in her absence, but I am very excited for her as she takes on her next adventure and wish her nothing but the best.

Adrian Deveny joined my office back in March of 2011. Here we are, almost 8 years later, and he has been an indispensable member of my team. In his 8 years, he has been leading our efforts to tackle the greatest challenge facing humankind on this planet—the challenge of carbon pollution and climate change.

He has taken us through initiatives, such as the Keep It in the Ground Act, which said that we as citizens of the United States must no longer profit from leasing out the fossil fuels that we own for extraction and combustion because it contributes to the problem, and the 100 by ’50 Act, which said that we need to get to 100 percent renewable energy and that we need to do so by the...
year 2050 or earlier and laid out a detailed roadmap on how to do so in each section of the energy economy.

He tirelessly advocated for programs that had real, direct impacts on people's daily lives, whether it was the Rural Energy Savings Program, which created the opportunity throughout rural America for families to upgrade the insulation in their homes and businesses to save energy and have it paid for in large part by those savings in energy, or reforming our Nation's outdated chemical laws with the significant reform of TSCA, where he played a central negotiating role to try to get us from the starting line to the finish line, or helping make electric cars more affordable.

He did all of this and so much more and always with the type of steady disposition, cheerful attitude, nothing but kind words, and support for his teammates that really helped him to be a key facilitator with staff throughout the Senate. As he said, "in a chaotic storm of a Senate office. It will be tough to see him go, but he won't be going too far away—just moving over from our office in the Hart Office Building to the minority leader's office. He has been the calm in a storm, an advisor to our team, and a good friend to the Senator from Oregon in the Capitol to help lead the Democratic caucus's collective efforts on issues related to energy and the environment. So our loss on Team Merkley is the Senate's gain.

I want to thank you to Adrian for all of his hard work on behalf of the people of Oregon and on behalf of a better world, a better energy policy, a better environmental policy, a policy that points at taking on the biggest challenge facing human civilization on this planet.

Thank you, Adrian, for all of your work to save our beautiful blue-green planet.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Mr. President, the most important words in our Constitution are the first three, "We the people," written in supersized font so we won't forget about the core mission of our Constitution—a nation that, in President Lincoln's words, is designed to be "of the people, by the people, for the people." Well, in a "we the people" nation, it is the responsibility of government and its leaders to put the interests and well-being of its citizens first.

In July of 1932, while accepting his party's nomination for the Presidency after the stock market had crashed, in the height of the Great Depression; it had been the calm in a chaotic storm of a Senate office. It will be tough to see him go, but he won't be going too far away—just moving over from our office in the Hart Office Building to the minority leader's office. He has been the calm in a storm, an advisor to our team, and a good friend to the Senator from Oregon in the Capitol to help lead the Democratic caucus's collective efforts on issues related to energy and the environment. So our loss on Team Merkley is the Senate's gain.

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jobs. Our President likes to talk about jobs, and we need his help in actually creating jobs by renovating our energy economy, by investing in these technologies, and by advancing these technologies. It is so we are selling them to the world rather than buying them from the world. It is so they are employing people in the United States of America rather than employing people in China. We want this revolution to be here, driven by the United States of America, and blue innovation and innovation. It is not for us to be on the receiving end of technologies that are developed elsewhere, and it is not for us to be on the receiving end of products made elsewhere.

In creating these jobs, we need strong protections for American workers. We want these jobs to be living-wage jobs. We want to see workers able to organize and able to unionize so as to make sure these good-paying, living-wage jobs, because a good-paying job is better than any government program for a family's foundation to thrive.

Right now, renewable industries are booming. Tackles solar and wind are growing 12 times faster than is the rest of the economy. Over 3 million Americans now work in renewable energy and energy efficiency, outnumbering fossil fuels 3 to 1. This is the future of jobs in the United States of America. This is the future of good-paying jobs in the United States of America. Just think of how many more jobs we can create down the road if the United States is leading the world, not following. Let's be the green technology revolution. Like Roosevelt's New Deal with the Works Progress Administration, which created jobs that paved a path for the economy to recover, the Green New Deal will drive tens of millions of good-paying, living-wage jobs for Americans in the decades ahead.

The third big principle is that no one can be bypassed in this revolution. It ensures that all Americans have the benefits of the clean energy, and that the hard-working Americans who are in the fossil fuel industry and have provided the power that has taken our nation so far forward have the respect for what they have accomplished and have the opportunity for jobs in the future. It is a just transition into good-paying careers and for communities that have been stumbling in their efforts toward economic progress but have been bypassed in the economy of the past.

They will not be bypassed in the green economy of the future because the point is to design that economy so that those communities can benefit from the clean energy and can benefit from the jobs that the Green New Deal creates. That includes there being access to clean public transportation, community development investments, and the ability of low-income families to not only receive clean energy but to get those clean energy jobs and job training and apprenticeship programs and healthcare and housing that everyone in America should have access to.

Those are the three core principles of this vision. They are the three core principles that will take us forward quickly and productively and will put us in the economic lead of the world. It is a lead we are losing as we stumble—trapped by fossil fuel special interest money in Congress. For those who say this vision is too bold, that this vision is too far-reaching, but let us think of what Robert Kennedy once said: "Only those who dare to fail greatly can ever achieve greatness."

For the sake of our planet and our Nation and our families and the "we the people" vision of our government, let us dare, and let us dare greatly. I thank the Presiding Officer.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Cassidy). The Senator from Missouri.

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. President, I want to talk about the bill that we are considering this week. This is a bill that for sportsmen and for those who are interested in public lands is going to have a big impact. It will have big benefits for our country and big benefits for my State of Missouri.

This package includes a number of important provisions to expand hunting and fishing access—something that, I think, every Congress, over a handful of Congresses now, has tried to do and failed to do. It has provisions to protect natural resources and provisions that, in my State of Missouri, we have more than 1.2 million hunters and fishermen. They spend about $1.67 billion annually and support almost 30,000 jobs in our State.

For the first time, this bill makes it clear in statute that all Bureau of Land Management and National Forest System lands will be open to hunting, to recreational shooting, and to fishing unless they are explicitly closed. They can be closed, but they have to be explicitly closed for safety reasons or other justified reasons that are established not just by the Bureau of Land Management or by the National Forest System but through a public process. In other words, they are going to be open unless they are closed instead of the current situation of their being closed unless they are open. This will create an opportunity for people who want to use public lands for those purposes to be able to do so unless those who are responsible for managing those lands can convince that they shouldn't be able to do so.

This bill includes important provisions that will improve the visitor experience in two of Missouri's U.S. National Park Service units. One is the provision that will really enhance one's opportunity to learn more about the personal life of the Nation's 33rd President, Harry Truman. I am standing here behind the desk I use every day, which was also the desk that President Truman used when he was in the Senate.

Particularly, there are lessons that can be learned from his life at the Harry S. Truman National Historic Site, which was first dedicated in May of 1983. It preserves the history of the person who has sometimes been called the people's President. He was the President who, when he was retiring and the press asked him what is the advice you are going to give your children when you get home? "thought for only a minute and said, "I guess the first thing I will do is take the suitcases to the attic." In his 7½ years of being President, he was a guy who had not lost the sense of personal and common sense things that real people deal with. His story is really well told at his family home in Independence. It is a site that includes not only the home that he and Bess, his wife, shared through their entire marriage, from 1919 until his death in 1972, but some adjacent family properties and some nearby properties of Truman's farm home, which was the home in which he grew up in Grandview, MO.

This is a bill that, in many cases, does really small things. In this case, it takes the modest step that the city of Independence wants to give to the Federal Government so the Federal Government has the money to build a new visitors center. The National Park Service would like to build it on this piece of land, but before it can do that, we have to accept the piece of land. That is something that will happen in this bill when we pass it.

There is another provision that would enhance the visitor access to Ste. Genevieve, which is at least the newest historic park in Missouri if not, certainly, one of the newest in the country. This is something we did last year in transitioning some property to the National Park System from the State park system.

Ste. Genevieve, which is on the banks of the Mississippi River, was established in the 1750s by French settlers who were attracted to the area because of the water access, the rich soil, and the ability to make a living there. In fact, the historic park encompasses what was called Ste. Genevieve in the Mississippi River Valley, where citizens would own or be allocated a plot in that field and would farm in that plot. It was not part of the settlement community itself but was at the river bottom, which meant that for flood reasons, you wouldn't want to build a house there, but you could grow some of the most incredible crops that could be grown then or now. In fact, the common field in Ste. Genevieve is recognized as being the oldest continuously farmed piece of land west of the Mississippi River.

Ste. Genevieve had been governed by the French, then the British, then the Spanish, and then the United States in its history as it came into the United States as part of a territory with the Louisiana Purchase. The imprint of each of those countries is still evident in that community today. That is partly thanks to the State of Missouri. It is
thanks to dedicated historic preservation groups, including the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America, the Foundation for Restoration of Ste. Genevieve, Les Amis, and the Ste. Genevieve Chamber of Commerce. They have all worked hard to recognize the unique architecture they have there, some of which dates back to the late 18th century. More of it dates back to the years right after the turn of the 19th century and the very early 1800s.

This bill would allow significant things to happen in that park, including acquiring a standing visitors center that wouldn’t happen otherwise.

The bill also permanently reauthorizes the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Many of those hunters and fishermen whom I mentioned earlier are, appropriately, big advocates of this Land and Water Conservation Fund, which allows property to be available to them and to be preserved through this fund in a way that doesn’t allow it to be sold and to be available to hunters, fishermen, birdwatchers, and outdoor enthusiasts.

That fund is largely funded from Federal receipts from the offshore oil and gas leases. In 2018, $407 million was appropriated to continue to maintain and enhance that fund. It supports Federal and State land acquisition, planning grants, and outdoor recreational programs. That has been a program that, for a long time now, the Federal Government has periodically extended. This is the first time that it would be permanently authorized.

This bill reauthorizes the partners in Fish and Wildlife. It reauthorizes the National Geological Mapping Program, the Public Lands Corps program, and, for the first time, the Invasive Species Program at the Corps. The wildlife response activities, as it involves drones, are described here and defined in a new and better way.

It also reauthorizes the Fish and Wildlife Service to declare the attorney fee payments they make and, maybe even more importantly, to declare publicly the awards they make to individuals and groups that have filed a civil case and are doing that under the Endangered Species Act. A lot of determinations have been made there that the public was not aware of and, frankly, in my view, that would not have been made if they had to stand the test of public scrutiny that they now have to stand under with this law.

I want to congratulate Senator MURKOWSKI and Senator CANTWELL for bringing this bill to the floor. As we work hard now to do what is necessary, I look forward to passing it here, sending it back to the House, getting it on the President’s desk, and doing these things that, in so many cases, have been years now in the making.

This bill brings together about 100 separate pieces of legislation, each of which is an important difference—no matter how small they are—in the community or the area that they will impact.

With that, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, last night, most of America was tuned in to the President’s State of the Union Address, and I attended it with most of my colleagues in the U.S. Senate.

The State of the Union Address is an opportunity for the President, once each year, to speak directly not just to Congress but to the American people. The President had an opportunity last night to bring us together and to talk with us about the challenges facing our great Nation. Sadly, time and again, the President chose to use divisive language when he could have used unifying language.

What is the State of the Union under this President?

Affordable health insurance is at risk. Last night, President Trump said he wanted to protect healthcare for people with preexisting conditions like cancer, diabetes, asthma, and heart disease. What he did not say was that at this very moment, his administration is trying to eliminate those protections for people with preexisting conditions. That is right. A lawsuit filed by Republican attorneys general, led by the Texas Republican attorney general—supported by the administration and the President, and it would declare the entire Affordable Care Act unconstitutional, including those provisions that protect people with preexisting conditions. The President can’t stand before us and give a speech to the American people and say: I am all about preexisting conditions—and then tell his general counsel to join in a lawsuit and try to eliminate that protection. That is exactly what is happening at this moment.

Last night, President Trump said he wanted to help people with HIV/AIDS and children with cancer. Who could argue with those goals? But people with HIV/AIDS and children with cancer are some of the people who stand to lose the most if President Trump sabotages the Affordable Care Act.

Let me say something about the childhood cancer issue. What a heartbreaking, tender moment it was to look up into the Gallery and see that little girl, that 7-year-old girl, who, fighting a brain tumor, was still out raising money for St. Jude’s Hospital. It was beautiful, and she was just as pretty and loveable as any child can be as she applauded everyone and had what is clearly the night of her life to be at that joint session. I looked up there, at that thunderous applause and the grandparent in the audience saw in her exactly what we love about little children.

Let’s be honest about what the President said last night. When he said he wanted to fight childhood cancer, he said how much he would spend. That is an important thing because your values in Congress and in the government are often measured by how much you are willing to spend on important things.

The President suggested that he wanted to spend $500 million on childhood cancer. That is breathtaking, $500 million, until you listen to the rest of the sentence—over 30 years, so $50 million a year. To the outsider, that may seem like a significant amount of money, but in the context of medical research, it is not.

The annual budget for the National Institutes of Health, the major medical research organization in the world, is $33 billion; $50 million against $33 billion pales in comparison. Look at this. Each year, the National Institutes of Health spends almost $500 million on childhood cancer. I want to make sure they pay more, spend more, research more.

I thank ROY BLUNT, the Senator from Missouri—Republican Senator from Missouri; LAMAR ALEXANDER, Republican Senator from Tennessee; and, of course, PATTY MURRAY, our champion for children with cancer, who wanted to help people with HIV/AIDS and children with cancer. Who could argue with those goals? But people with HIV/AIDS and children with cancer are some of the people who stand to lose the most if President Trump sabotages the Affordable Care Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The quorum call be rescinded.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate is recessed until 2:30 p.m. on Wednesday.
The basic services of our government are at risk, unfortunately, despite the President's statement last night. You see, the President authored the longest government shutdown—35 days—in the history of the United States, and after he relented and allowed the government to go back into business and pay their employees—some 800,000 Federal employees—he dallied again the possibility that next week he will do it all over again, shut down the government, again. God forbid. We have seen that before.

My guest last night was from Illinois. His name is Toby Hauck. Toby is head of the air traffic controllers in our State. We have almost 1,000 or more across our State. When they reached a point of 35 days with no pay, the air traffic controllers announced they would have to slow down air traffic operations across the United States.

I believe that was the decisive moment in the government shutdown. It was a fortuitously there that the President relented and said he will allow the government to reopen again. Now, he says if he doesn't get his way about his almighty wall, he is going to do it all over again. I hope he doesn't. For the good of this Nation, I hope he doesn't. For air traffic controllers, and for people who work at the Food and Drug Administration, the Department of Agriculture, the Environmental Protection Agency, and so many other Agencies, not to mention the Postal Service, I hope he doesn't. If he does, he should see them face another period of not being paid while being called into work.

Our national security is at risk at this moment too. When you look for the reasoning behind it, you can see the President's view of foreign policy is part of the problem.

I was glad to stand last night when the President recognized the heroes of World War II. Those three men—in their Sunday suit—represent a part of the “greatest generation.” The sacrifices they made for America, the sacrifices they made to defeat the forces of authoritarianism in Germany, Italy, and Japan have left a better world. It also led to the creation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization after World War II. The nations that were victorious in World War II, led by the United States, came together and said: Our goal is never to have another World War, to keep a war from ever breaking out again in Europe, as it had twice in the last century. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization was the organization they chose to make sure we were prepared to fight communism or other forces that might lead to war. It has been dramatically successful not just in keeping the peace but in building a community of interest between the United States and Europe, which endures to this day.

I don't disagree with the President. Those countries and allies should pay their fair share for NATO, but, clearly, many of those countries in Europe today wonder if the United States still has an interest in their future, as it once did many years ago. That uncertainty, when it comes to dealing with Russia, is emphasized on a daily basis as we try to understand this President, who one day is admonishing the Russians for failing to meet up a nuclear arms treaty and the next day is ignoring Russia's cyber act of war as it tries to take over the election process in the United States. I can't follow where this President stands when it comes to Russia, and a lot of our NATO allies are sitting on the fence, too, as to what he is trying to achieve.

It isn’t just NATO. Beyond that, we know the President walked away from this nuclear agreement with Iran. He talked about it last night. I couldn't disagree with the President's position more. When we had the major countries on Earth come together and devise a way with inspectors to make sure Iran did not develop a nuclear weapon, that made the Middle East safer and made the world safer. The President opposed it from the start. Despite his opposition, President Obama was able to get it through, approved in Congress, and it became the law of the land. When the reports came out last night that the President stepped away from this treaty, Iran still lives by its terms, but we don't know what tomorrow might bring.

The nuclear arms race with Russia is on again because of their violation of a nuclear arms treaty that dates back to President Reagan. Instead of negotiation, we walked out and said we are just not going to live by it anymore. We need to stop a new arms race, and we need to engage China, as the President suggested last night, in that process.

I also want to say the state of our Union sees our planet at risk. This President withdrew the United States from the Paris climate accord, an agreement signed—listen carefully—by every country in the world, but it doesn’t include the United States. The rest of the world—those who are political foes and friends alike—came together to agree that this planet is loveable for our children and grandchildren but not President Trump. He walked away from that. As a consequence, the United States is not doing what it should to show leadership in this critical life-or-death issue.

Finally, when it comes to America’s confidence in our government, it has been shaken by a President who refuses to disclose his tax returns, refuses to be open about his business dealings around the United States and around the world, and, unfortunately, has seen a Cabinet riddled with corruption and conflicts of interest. We have never seen anything quite like this. In the 8 years of President Obama, there were no scandals that even came close to match what is happening under the Trump administration. Is it any wonder that people are skeptical about their leadership and their commitment as opposed to their own personal gain?

The last point I will make is our economy. It is true, there are more jobs. We have had economic growth since President Obama brought us out of the worst recession since the Great Depression, and that growth and job creation is a good thing for America. I applaud it. I want to see it continue, but when we had a chance to rewrite the Tax Code in a way to help working families and those who are in the lower and middle-income categories, this Congress and this President did just the opposite, creating massive tax breaks for the wealthiest people in America. I know it is part of the Republican playbook that you can just get a little bit richer, America will be better off, but it is counterintuitive. Too many working families across the United States have seen their wages—their real wages—fall behind, even though productivity and profits in corporations have increased. We have to make sure this is a fair economy when it comes to our workers and our taxpayers. Unfortunately, the President’s position on taxes has not helped that in any regard whatsoever.

My guest last night was from the Union Address, unfortunately, divided us instead of united us. It didn’t point out the real challenges we face and need to deal with. I hope still that we can come together, Democrats and Republicans in the Senate and the House, to deal with the major challenges it faces—the challenges we were elected to confront and deal with.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I never cease to be amazed how the politics here inside the beltway remind me of two ships passing in the night, where we can all be looking at exactly the same thing and describe it in such remarkably different ways.

I have been amazed at the Democratic leader’s negative comments about the President’s speech last night, where he listened to the comments of my friend the Democrat whip. They found virtually nothing to like about what the President had to say last night.

So I was a little bit surprised to see a CBS News poll that indicates that 70 percent of the viewers approved of what they heard in President Trump’s speech last night at the State of the Union, and 72 percent said they approved of President Trump’s ideas on immigration, one of the most contentious and divisive issues that faces our country.

One conclusion might be that it is because our Democratic colleagues are simply unwilling to do anything to...
work with President Trump and are determined to do everything they can in order to defeat him or that anything he happens to be for they are reflexively against. That seemed to be what Nancy Pelosi said that building a physical barrier along the southern border was immoral, even though Democrats and Republicans had routinely voted for fencing, extending the hundreds of miles there in the Secure Fence Act of 2006 and 2008. Barack Obama, Hillary Clinton and Senator Chuck Schumer, the Democratic leader, all voted for that. Now Nancy Pelosi woke up one morning and decided it was immoral to build any physical barrier at all along the southwestern border.

I agree with those who say the real immorality here is to see the scourge of human trafficking, sex slavery, women and children being held against their will by the traffickers who transfer people across the southwestern border. What is really immoral is to stand by and do nothing and watch 70,000 Americans die of drug overdoses last year alone, with a significant amount of that due to opioid addiction, including the President's percent of the heroin that comes into the United States from Mexico. To me, that is the immorality, not some fence or wall or pedestrian bridge or whatever the physical barrier may be.

I agree with those who were polled in the CBS News poll who believe that what we heard last night from the President was a strong message in his second State of the Union address. Since President Trump took office 2 years ago, the American people have seen real results and a shot of adrenaline has been given to our economy, allowing millions of Americans to get back to work.

Yes, our economy is booming. We have heard the remarkable statistics that people who have disabilities are now reentering the workforce because there is such demand for workers that even people who previously weren't able to find work are now able to get jobs.

Yes, in addition to the low unemployment rate, we are seeing minority unemployment and African-American and Hispanic unemployment lower than it has ever been in recorded history. You would think that would be something that people would want to applaud on a bipartisan basis.

But time and again, we saw our friends across the aisle last night sitting on their hands with a grim and sort of disinterested look on their faces. That is the reason why I think so many people believe that Washington, DC, and what happens here and the politics that take place here are completely removed and disconnected from their experience across the breadth of this country.

We have done some pretty significant things in the last year together, on a bipartisan basis. We combated the opioid crisis, we combated our criminal justice system just this last December by huge, overwhelming margins. We repealed taxes on low- and middle-class Americans, known as the ObamaCare individual mandate, punishing people simply because they could not afford the high premiums and deductibles of the so-called Affordable Care Act, and we restored much needed funding to our military in a still very dangerous world and provided an overdue pay raise for our troops.

But President Trump wasn't there just to tout his accomplishments. He was there to assure the American people that we are not going to rest on our laurels. There is still work to be done, and we are eager to get moving. The President now wants to do that in the next chapter of the PEPFAR program, providing new, incredible drugs to help reduce and eliminate the scourge of HIV over the next decade.

I remember being at the dedication of the George Bush Library at SMU a few years ago, when they had all the living Presidents speaking at that dedication. President Jimmy Carter, surprisingly—to me, anyway—applauded President George W. Bush for saving millions of lives in Africa as a result of the PEPFAR program, providing new, incredible drugs to help reduce and eliminate the scourge of HIV in Africa. The President now wants to do that in the United States, and I applaud him for it.

To address these and other countless challenges before us, the President stressed the need for unity. As much as we would like to get everything they want in Congress, in a country where democracy prevails, we know that means that we are going to have to negotiate and compromise, but there are 80-percent solutions that when we see them, we ought to grab them. Just turning on the news or social media, it is easy to think there is more that divides us than unites us as a country, but the President reminded us that citizens of goodwill share the same goal, and that is to build a stronger and better America.

As the President said last night:

There is a new opportunity in American politics, if only we have the courage to seize it. Victory is not winning for our party. Victory is winning for our country.

I hope all of us will answer the President's call to work together to respond to the better angels of our nature and to build on the successes of the last 2 years for the benefit of all the American people.

**Nomination of Neomi Rao**

Mr. President, yesterday, we had the Judiciary Committee hold a hearing to consider an important nomination, and that is of Neomi Rao to the Court of Appeals for the DC Circuit, what some have called the second highest court in the land. This is the seat, of course, that has been vacated by the elevation of Judge Brett Kavanaugh to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Ms. Rao is currently the Associate Professor at the Antonin Scalia Law School at George Mason University and a leading scholar in the field of administrative law.

Through her career, Ms. Rao has served in all three branches of the Federal Government. She clerked for Justice Clarence Thomas on the Supreme Court and Judge Harvie Wilkinson on the Fourth Circuit. She served as an Associate Counsel and Special Assistant to President George W. Bush, and she has also worked here in the Senate as a counsel for the then-Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, our friend, Orrin Hatch.

Suffice it to say that she has a vast understanding of the workings of the Federal Government, as well as the rulemaking process. In a court that frequently hears challenges to Federal regulations, her unique experience and knowledge of administrative law will be an incredibly valuable asset.

Unsurprisingly, I am not the only one who holds that view. Two dozen former Supreme Court clerks who worked alongside Ms. Rao sent a letter to the Judiciary Committee touting her qualifications. Many of us have worked in government, at both federal and state levels, some for Democrats and some for Republicans.

They went on to say:

While our professional and personal paths have thus diverged, one of the things we have shared is admiration for Neomi. We are confident she will serve our country well on the D.C. Circuit.

We have seen similar letters from her classmates at both Yale and the University of Chicago law school, as well as from her former students.

Adding to the list of her glowing recommendations, Ms. Rao has received a unanimous “well qualified” rating from the American Bar Association. My colleagues, Senator Schumur from New York and Senator Lugar from Vermont, once referred to this rating as “the gold standard by which judicial candidates are judged.”

But despite her outstanding qualifications, Ms. Rao has faced some uncharacteristic attacks by opponents of this administration. I am convinced that some of our colleagues would oppose any judicial nominee by this...
President just because they were nominated by President Trump.

On Monday, the day before her hearing, I was surprised to see a headline from POLITICO. The story was entitled: “Dems hope to draw blood from potential SCOTUS pick.” What they were referring to, I assume, is that Ms. Rao, as qualified as she is and nominated for the court of appeals, once confirmed, she could possibly in the future be a candidate for the U.S. Supreme Court. So the goal is to rouse her up now, tarnish her reputation the best you can, in preparation for that potentiality in the future.

This is not entirely surprising, but it is regrettable. Before we even had a chance to hear from the nominee and discuss her qualifications for a circuit court seat, some on the other side are sharpening their claws, and the special interests are unfairly trying to undermine her nomination. This war being waged against Ms. Rao is not because she is not qualified for the job, but is because some fear her commitment to the rule of law and speculate, as I said, that someday she might be a nominee to the U.S. Supreme Court.

A Wall Street Journal editor last week stated: “Ms. Rao might get ‘Kavanaughed.’” That is a new verb. It used to be called to get “Borked,” after Robert Bork. But of course, they said she could get “Kavanaughed” because of her writings in college newspapers more than two decades ago. And the term “Borked” has now been supplanted by the term “Kavanaughed” as a description of the scorched earth tactics of the radical left.

A young conservative at the time, her biweekly column for the Yale Herald was called “Against the Current,” and it challenged the politically correct, although poorly reasoned, views of some of her classmates at the liberal Ivy League school. I guess, when you consider what happened to Brett Kavanaugh, at least we moved on from high school yearbooks now to things that somebody has written in college. I don’t know whether that represents progress or not.

Ms. Rao has said repeatedly, however, that she no longer holds the same views she held more than 20 years ago. That is called growing up and maturing. In any event, she said she wouldn’t substitute her personal views for the laws Congress has enacted or the precedents of the Supreme Court. Of course, the flimsy suggestion is that these articles are enough to deny her a seat on the Federal bench. The left’s attempt to block this qualified nominee by any means necessary reminds me of a comment made by Judge Kavanaugh during his confirmation hearing.

He noted that many members of the committee are taking our job of “advice and consent” to mean “search and destroy.” We have before us a highly qualified nominee with an almost unparalleled understanding of administrative law. She has received positive remarks from the American Bar Association, the so-called gold standard for nominees. She enjoys high praise from former colleagues and students who represent both liberal and conservative viewpoints.

I hope our colleagues can look objectively at these endorsements and all she has accomplished during her career rather than follow the radical voices down some rabbit trail. I believe Ms. Rao is exceptionally qualified for a seat on the DC Circuit Court, and I thank her for answering the call to serve despite the divisive political times in which we live.

Mr. President, on a final matter, I am pleased that the Senate will begin consideration of the Natural Resources Management Act. This package contains more than 100 individual land bills that enjoy broad bipartisan support, with nearly 90 Senators cosponsoring various components. I believe the bill will create positive changes at the State, Federal, and local levels by improving public lands management and allowing for greater public use of America’s beautiful landscapes.

I have worked with my colleague Senator Cruz and members of the Texas delegation to ensure that two bills we introduced last Congress were included.

First, the Lake Fannin Recreation Area Conveyance Act would reduce the Federal estate in Texas and restore local control of issues more than 200 acres in Fannin County. The residents of Fannin County know better than the Federal Government how to care for the land, and this will allow them to utilize this land for public recreation purposes.

Also included is the Red River Gradient Boundary Survey Act, which will protect private property along the Red River, which separates Texas from Oklahoma. This will deliver certainty for Texas families who live on land along the Red River that the Federal Government has no rightful claim to their property.

I am glad we will have the opportunity to vote on this package, which will make responsible changes to Federal land management and benefit Texans.

Mr. President, with that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ROMNEY). The chair recognizes the Senator from Hawaii.

NOMINATION OF NEOMI RAO

Ms. HIRANO. Mr. President, as a fellow member of the Judiciary Committee, along with my colleague from Texas who just spoke, it is not our job as members of this committee to cast aspersions on the motives of those of us who ask probing questions of judicial nominees for lifetime positions. Many of these nominees have very strongly held and long-held views on a number of issues that may come before them as judges, and the probing questions we ask go to whether they can separate their ideological and personal views when they are confronted with issues they have taken public positions on and whether they can be fair and objective and follow the rule of law. Those are the kinds of probing questions we ask.

It is that when my friend from Texas mentioned that some of us seem to—that many of us on this side of the aisle will not vote for any nominee from this President, I certainly hope he wasn’t referring to me because I have, in fact, voted for a number of those nominees.

Mr. President, having clarified that, I want to talk about the Natural Resources Management Act that is coming before us. This is a great example of what the Senate can accomplish when we come together on a bipartisan basis to get things done.

Although we certainly have disagreements on energy and climate policy, a broad bipartisan consensus supports strengthening and expanding conservation programs like the Land and Water Conservation Fund—better known as LWCF—a program whose transformative impact is felt in every State in the country.

Over the past 50 years, the LWCF has provided nearly $250 million in funding for Hawaii to protect some of its most cherished public spaces, including Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Kauaii National Wildlife Refuge, and the Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail. LWCF funding has also gone toward protecting State and private forests, as well as efforts to protect our native species and water sources.

I saw the benefits firsthand last April when I joined Keith Unger and his family for a blessing ceremony to mark the sale of the McCandless Ranch to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Funded, in part, through the LWCF, the $22 million purchase significantly expanded the Hakalau Forest National Wildlife Refuge on Hawaii island.

After a slow, 45-minute ascent up the slopes of Mauna Loa, I saw a beautiful property that the McCandless family had faithfully stewarded over six generations and 100 years. According to Keith, the property’s forests “represent some of the most intact and pristine native forests in the state and provide habitat to many of Hawaii’s unique flora and fauna.”

During the time I spent with Keith and his family, their passion for the land and the plant and animal species that call it home was quite evident. Keith shared his family’s efforts to conserve and rehabilitate the ala—critically endangered Hawaiian crow. The McCandless Ranch was the last place the ala was seen in the wild.

In the late 1990s, the McCandless Ranch entered into a conservation partnership with the Fish & Wildlife Service to protect the ala—the critically endangered Hawaiian crow. When Keith decided to sell a portion of his land years ago, he wanted to find what he called a “like minded buyer, someone who would continue our legacy of
Most recently, the Forest Legacy Program helped facilitate the acquisition of the Helemano Wilderness Area on Oahu. This land includes high-quality native forests that are home to the endangered Hawaiian hoary bat and a watershed that is a primary source of drinking water for one-third of the people on Oahu.

Program funding will facilitate invasive species' removal and reforestation. It will also provide public access to lands which are critical for the survival of the remaining populations of the alala.

Forest protection and conservation are particularly important as we face the threat of catastrophic climate change. Protecting these lands and forests can help mitigate climate change by absorbing carbon dioxide, cooling the Earth, and regenerating our watersheds.

Aside from helping mitigate climate change, the LWCF provides numerous downstream benefits to local economies. In 2003, for example, the LWCF program funded the addition of Kahuku Ranch to Hawaii Volcanoes National Park—almost doubling the park's size.

Hawaii Volcanoes National Park is a pillar of our tourism economy in Hawaii. It contributes nearly half a million dollars every day—or $166 million annually—to the economy and attracts approximately 2 million visitors per year. That is just one park—Hawaii Volcanoes National Park.

Aside from the LWCF, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park has also benefited from programs and organizations like KUPU that educate and inspire youth to become stewards of our natural resources. KUPU provides hands-on training for youth in the areas of conservation, sustainability, and environmental education. It has also placed youth workers within various units of the National Park System in Hawaii to conduct visitor services, interpretation, and cetera.

The 21st Century Conservation Service Corps Bill included in the Natural Resources Management Act that will come before us supports programs like KUPU that seek to nurture the next generation of environmental stewards. In testimony before the Energy and Natural Resources Committee last Congress, KUPU's CEO John Leong spoke to the transformative impact of participating in a conservation program. He cited two inspiring examples of Corps members who have gone on to do meaningful work in the environmental and conservation space. He shared that one came from Big Island, the other from Molokai, who was awarded the White House Champion of Change Award in the years following his participation in KUPU programming and who has since chosen a career in conservation. Another KUPU Corps participant, Justine Espiritu, recently helped to launch Honolulu’s popular and revolutionary Biki bike share.

More adults in Hawaii and across the country will have their own transformative experiences if we pass this legislation.

The Natural Resources Management Act also includes legislation Senators Murkowski, Cantwell, and I passed last Congress to improve our country’s capacity to monitor and respond to volcanic activity across the country.

Last year, the Hawaii Volcano Observatory, HVO, was instrumental in alerting and preparing the Big Island for the 3-month-long eruption of Kilauea on the Big Island. The eruption devastated a number of communities, destroying more than 700 homes and displacing thousands of people, including United States Geological Survey staff and scientists who operate out of the HVO facility in Hawaii Volcanoes National Park.

Over the coming months and years, impacted homes, farms, and even the observatory will need to be rebuilt.

At the same time, it will be critically important to have the most updated monitoring and communications technology to alert and protect impacted communities from future events.

Our legislation will unify and connect the Hawaiian Volcano Observatory with the other four observatories across the country into one national volcano early warning system.

It will also create a volcano watch office that will operate 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to provide continuous situational awareness of all active volcanoes in the United States and its territories, including Kilauea and Mauna Loa volcanoes on Hawaii island.

This legislation will also create a grant program for the research and development of new technologies for our volcano monitoring.

During yesterday's cloture vote, the Natural Resources Management Act earned the support of 99 out of 100 Senators. I don’t know what happened to that lone Senator, but we need to bring that person in. I am eager to vote on its final passage as soon as possible.

I yield the floor.

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, today U.S. taxpayers are subsidizing the electric car industry. The cost to these taxpayers is billions of dollars, and subsidies have lasted for nearly 30 years.

In 2008, Washington added a tax credit for purchases of electric vehicles. The market was very small at that time, and it was worth encouraging that market, but today the electric vehicle market for vehicles is well established. The auto industry no longer needs these pricey subsidies for electric vehicles, and I believe it is time to pull the plug on subsidies for electric vehicles.

Leading manufacturers, including General Motors, Ford, and Volkswagen, have announced plans to massively increase investment in the electric vehicle market. Global automakers are...
promoting electric car luxury brands, such as Bentley, Aston Martin, Maserati, Porsche, and Cadillac, but with these new electric vehicles coming to the market, the subsidy program is going to continue to run at an enormous cost to taxpayers.

Congress first passed legislation to provide subsidies for electric car buyers back in 1992. The purpose was to temporarily support a promising, environmentally friendly market. For decades, President Clinton expanded this program of tax credits. At the same time, many States enacted similar subsidies.

Between 2011 and 2017, electric car buyers received more than $4 billion in Federal credits alone, costing taxpayers up to $7,500 for each vehicle. This program disproportionately subsidizes wealthy buyers because nearly 80 percent of the tax credits go to households with incomes in the top 20 percent of the population. But the Federal subsidies are also good for some of our State and local governments. In fact, the U.S. Energy Information Administration projects that sales of electric vehicles will reach 4 million vehicles by 2025.

So here is exhibit A. This past weekend was Super Bowl weekend. They had so many commercials, and it cost about $5 million to run an ad during the Super Bowl. Well, the automaker Audi ran a commercial saying that by 2025 one-third of their cars—one out of every three cars—will be an electric vehicle. So I use that as exhibit A to say this market is firmly established. As a matter of perspective, the market is positioned for expansion—which means so will the cost of subsidies. I believe it is time to take taxpayers off the hook.

I have introduced legislation, the Fairness for Every Driver Act, and it is to end the electric vehicle subsidy program. My legislation has three key goals:

1. First is to the save taxpayers billions of dollars through the subsidy program.
2. Second is to help maintain our aging roads and bridges.
3. Third is to reduce wasteful Washington spending.

According to the Manhattan Institute, ending this subsidy will save taxpayers an estimated $20 billion dollars—$20 billion.

The electric car market can thrive without Washington subsidies. We see it is thriving. It is growing. Nearly every State now provides its own subsidies and added incentives.

California even mandates the percentage of new sales must be zero emission. This category is almost exclusively electric vehicles. In 2017, Californians purchased 9,000 electric vehicles. Now, residents in my home State of Wyoming, where distances are long and recharging stations are few, purchased only 51. Hard-working Wyoming taxpayers shouldn’t have to subsidize wealthy California luxury car buyers.

Ending the electric car subsidies isn’t about saving taxpayers dollars, it is about our shared responsibility to maintain our highway system. The highway trust fund is depleted. The highway trust fund pays for roads and bridge projects. Its main source of funding is the gas tax.

Drivers of gas- and diesel-powered vehicles pay this tax every time they pull up and fill up at the pump. Electric car drivers never pay these fees. Although a Tesla puts as much strain on the highway system as a Ford Focus, the Tesla doesn’t pay taxes to fix the roads.

Without congressional action, the highway trust fund will be exhausted by 2021. This legislation ensures all drivers pay their fair share to improve America’s roads. It establishes an annual highway user fee for these alternative fuel vehicles. Comparable to the gas tax, this user fee will result in billions of dollars over the next decade to fund needed road and bridge projects.

All drivers use the roads. All drivers should contribute to maintaining them. Electric cars are here to stay. The market is poised for growth, with or without the subsidies. Congress should wind down the program. It is time to end this subsidy. It is time to stop wasting taxpayer dollars, and it is time to level the playing field for all drivers when it comes to repairing our roads and bridges.

It is time to pass the Fairness for Every Driver Act. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware.

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, I am delighted to follow on the floor the chairman of the Environment and Public Works Committee, who is now hosting for the exit before I can say nice things about him. I want to now represent Wyoming. We have a place called Wyoming. It is just south of Dover—Camden Wyoming—and I go there every week, just as he goes home to Wyoming every week.

His colleague from Wyoming is MIKE ENZI, whom our new Presiding Officer, a former Governor, is well familiar with. MIKE ENZI had something called the 80-20 rule, and the 80-20 rule goes something like this. I used to ask him: How do you get so much done with Ted Kennedy on the HELP Committee, that you now serve on, Mr. President, and he said: Ted and I agree on 80 percent of the stuff. We disagree on 20 percent of the stuff. He said: Ted and I focus on these issues.

The question of whether we need tax incentives forever, permanently, for electric vehicles, I think you can argue we probably don’t. The battery technology in this country today is not coal-fired utility plants. It is not cement plants. It is not our buildings. It is our vehicles, our mobile sources, and so that is why we focus on these issues.

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We had a Chrysler plant at one time—4,000 employees in Newark, DE, near the University of Delaware. We had a GM plant—4,000 employees at one time,—very close to Wilmington, DE. We lost them both, like that, at the bottom of the American recession was so. I would know whoever was running GM, I would know who was running Chrysler, so that if they ever thought about closing our plants, we would have somebody to call and to go see and say: You don’t want to do that. We lost them both at the bottom of the great recession.

The reason I tell that story is to explain why I have an interest in the Detroit Auto Show. Eleven years ago at the Detroit Auto Show, at the beginning of the auto show on Monday—it is about a 5-day event—they have what they call the reveals, and they show all the new cars and the concept cars and everything, all the new technology. Eleven years ago, the car of the year was a Chevrolet Volt, V-o-l-t. The Chevrolet Volt is a classic hybrid. You get about 38 miles per gallon on a charge, and then it ran on gasoline for the rest of maybe 300 miles. That was the car of the year, and they sold a number of them but not huge numbers—not huge numbers.

Ten years later, about a year ago, the car of the year was the Chevrolet Bolt, B-o-l-t. The Chevrolet Bolt is a classic electric vehicle, and it gets about 110 miles—or it did at the time when it was debuted—about 140 miles on a charge, and now more than that, I think.

When I was at the Detroit Auto Show last month, we saw electric-powered vehicles and solar-powered cars coming from Korean car companies, Chinese companies that get up to 250 miles per charge—250 miles per charge. That is encouraging. What it is going to do is encourage a lot of people who hadn’t even thought about buying them to do that.

One of the reasons folks are still reluctant to buy them is because when you drive around the country and you have your electric vehicle or a hydrogen-powered vehicle, you can drive to any of the major gas stations around, and get fuel. If you talk to people, they want to be able to recharge their batteries conveniently. They may want to refuel with hydrogen conveniently, but we don’t have nearly enough places around the country. We are trying to create these corridors, places to recharge batteries and to refuel hydrogen tanks, but we have a lot of work left to do.

So you put that in sort of the mix. I think not just as Americans but as inhabitants of this planet we want to reduce carbon emissions from the largest source of carbon emissions on our planet—mobile sources.

Along the incentives for that right now—I am looking for a new car.

In my minivan, my Chrysler Town & Country, which I bought the year I stepped down as Governor, I just went over 90,000 miles and I promised my wife that I would buy a new vehicle when this one went over one-half million miles. I want it to be an electric vehicle, and I want it to have a great distance between charges. I want to make sure we have a lot of charging stations around, not just in Delaware but all over the country, so I can refuel that baby when I save enough money to buy it.

We have this tax credit in place for the first people who buy these cars, and then, basically, we need to make sure we have an investment tax credit around for a good while, and maybe phase it out over time, in order to encourage people and businesses and so forth—it is good for example, hydrogen and other gas stations—they will be putting in their own money to put in those hydrogen fueling stations and the electric charging stations.

Why is this important? Here is why it is important. We used to measure our rainfall in the country by the inch; we now measure it by the foot. I was speaking with a farmer earlier today, and he told me that last year in Delaware we had a lot of rain as we normally have. They planted their crops in the spring. We raise a lot of soybeans and corn in Delaware. They planted a good crop in spring, and it was washed out. They came back after it dried out and planted a second crop again, and a couple weeks later, it got washed out from the rain, and again the third time. Finally, they just kind of gave up. They gave up, and that is not a good thing.

We had wildfires out in the great Northwest—Northern California, Oregon, Washington, Montana—this last year that were bigger than my State of Delaware.

Right here in Ellicott City, in Maryland, where they have—have you heard of the term “100-year flood”? A 100-year flood is something that occurs about every 100 years. A 500-year flood is something you would expect to occur every 20 years. We had a 1,000-year flood in the last year or so, they had two 1,000-year floods. Think about that. These are floods that are supposed to occur every 1,000 years. They had two of them in 18 months. That is not good. It is just—It happens in other places as well. We have had more category 5 hurricanes than we have ever seen. I think the last 4 years have been the hottest 4 years on our planet. We know that climate change is happening, and this is real. We see the impacts every day, and we need to do something about it and continue to do more about it going forward.

The good thing about it is, we can do more about it and create economic opportunity. We can reduce bad emissions from cars, trucks, and vans and create economic opportunities.

The auto industry in this country has basically let it be known that they would like to see the regulation put in place by the Obama administration about 3 years or so ago on fuel efficiency standards for cars, trucks and vans. The auto industry says: You know, we would like to have some flexibility on the phase-in so that the monitor requirement gets more stringent going forward under the Obama regulation. Other companies have said they would like to have greater flexibility in the near term, maybe 2021 to 2025, and the Obama regulation was silent after the year 2025. They said: We would be willing to handle greater, more rigorous standards going forward after 2025, but give us flexibility in the near term.

The auto industry doesn’t want to be involved in litigation with California or anybody else in the next 5 years. They ought to have certainty about the fuel efficiency standards their cars, trucks, and vans are going to have to meet in the years to come. The reason is that they need to make huge investments, and they need a long lead time for these investments. They are competing in an international marketplace against the rest of the world. The rest of the world is going to be willing to produce very efficient electric-powered and hydrogen-fueled cars, and they want to be able to compete with them.

So here is a situation where we can do good things for our planet—clean our air with respect to climate change—and we can do good things for the auto companies.

(Mr. SCOTT of Florida assumed the Chair.)

I see our new Presiding Officer, who just slipped into his seat. He used to be a Governor, and he used to do a lot of customer calls in Florida. I have done a lot of customer calls in Delaware, asking my businesses three questions: How are you doing? How are we doing? Are you worried about the future?

When I ask the auto manufacturers what we can do to help, they say: Don’t get rid of the electric vehicle credit. The idea of phasing it out over time might be OK—not overnight but over time.

The other thing is to make sure we put in place investment tax credits for fueling stations for hydrogen and charging stations for electricity.

The current administration does not take the threat of climate change and severe weather as seriously as the rest of us. In my State we see it every day. Delaware—which, you know, may be 70
80 miles to our east—is the second smallest State. I like to say it is the 49th largest State in America. But we are sinking, and the seas around us are rising. If you go down the east coast as far as Florida, you will find that in Florida, especially southern Florida, they are facing problems of problems and concerns. This is real.

What should we do about it? Well, the current administration should not lead a fight, in my judgment, to get rid of the current regulations that I described earlier and put in its place a regulation that basically says there will be little to no increase in fuel efficiency standards as we go forward. I just don’t think that is smart, and, in the auto industry, that is not what they are asking for. They are asking for near-term flexibility, longer term certainty, and more rigorous standards. They think that would be good for their bottom line, and they could sell more vehicles.

We had a committee hearing yesterday—actually a markup and business meeting in the Environment and Public Works Committee for the nomination of Andrew Wheeler to be the Administrator of the EPA. We haven’t had a Senate-confirmed Administrator for just over—about 1 year, maybe a little more than 1 year.

Scott Pruitt was the first EPA Administrator for this administration—not a friend to the environment and someone out of touch. I think, to be honest, he is gone, and Andrew Wheeler is the Acting Administrator; he was the assistant administrator. He has been nominated by the President to be the Administrator for the EPA.

I didn’t realize this a couple months ago, but when somebody is in a position like this, when they are the assistant administrator—in this case the EPA—and the person who leaves as the Administrator leaves a vacancy, the President can appoint the assistant administrator as the Acting Administrator. It is kind of like a promotion but in an acting form. That is good for 210 days. Sometimes you may have a situation in which someone is not the assistant administrator of the EPA or an Agency but is just plucked out of the air by the President and plopped in as the Acting Administrator. That person doesn’t have 210 days—a period in which they can stay there and do the job Administrator, Administrator. And, you know, he is gone, and Andrew Wheeler does. For all intents and purposes he will be the Administrator in an acting capacity for 210 days.

So we are saying to the administration, to our colleagues on the Environment and Public Works Committee, there is no real need to rush through the nomination until we resolve our differences in a couple of areas, and one of those areas deals with emissions from mobile sources, the greatest source of carbon in our air.

Another issue we have a lot of interest in—the automobile industry does; so does the utility industry; so does the Chamber of Commerce—is a regulation from the last administration that was actually promulgated in 2012. It is called MATS, mercury and air toxics standards. The mercury and toxics standards regulation, basically put in place in 2012, says to the utility industry: You are going to reduce your emissions of mercury by 2050.

Why do we care about mercury emissions? Because if you are a pregnant woman and you ingest fish with large amounts of mercury, you may do serious damage to your unborn child. It can also do serious damage to the life of the woman, but the real concern is brain damage for unborn children because of high levels of ingestion of mercury by pregnant women of childbearing age.

We are not talking about something that affects 100 or 1,000 women a year. We are not talking about tens of thousands but literally hundreds of thousands of people who are at risk. So we have a mercury and air toxics rule. It was adopted in 2012. The utility companies initially said: Well, we don’t like that. We don’t want to do that.

Guess what? They did—and at one tenth of the cost they expected. It was implemented more quickly than they expected, and the health benefits are greater than they expected.

Now the utility industry, including the rural electric co-ops, including Andrew Wheeler’s—Wheeler’s—chamber of commerce, National Association of Manufacturers, a whole host of environmental groups and clean air groups—everybody said: Well, we know this MATS rule, the mercury and air toxics rule we are familiar with, and we are complying with it. It is OK. Leave it alone.

The current administration wants to take some steps that would really undermine the ability to uphold that 2012 regulation in a court of law. They are saying they are not doing that, but actually that is the effect of what they are trying to do.

In order to move expeditiously on the nomination of Andrew Wheeler to be the Administrator of EPA, we want to make clear that the mercury and air toxics standards rule does not go away. We are going to comply with what the industry has asked us to do.

The third front I will mention is PFAS—PFOS and PFOA. We are not talking about the things we found out in the past in places where we have military bases—where we have firefighting equipment for planes, air crashes and so forth, and we use that type of firefighting equipment—sometimes the water runs off the larcms, off the runways and the parking areas, and it gets into groundwater and creates problems with our drinking water. These are substances that are known carcinogens, and we have seen in places around the country—Rancho El mira, for example, in California and Rio Grande Valley, Texas, and in places like West Virginia, where I was born, and North Carolina, where my wife is from—this is a real problem. We are not saying—nobody is saying, at least to my knowledge—that it ought to be completely banned. This family of elements, the PFAS and PFOA—are not asking for a ban; we just want a clean water drinking standard established by the EPA. That is what we want in 2 years—not today, no tomorrow, but in 2 years, creating clean water so that people can be protected.

There are four things we are asking for the administration to take action on and make clear. To the extent it
does, we are then prepared to move forward on the nomination, right here, for Andrew Wheeler. My guess is, he will get confirmed, but I think it is important for us to address those particular issues.

At the end of the day, we will improve the quality of life for the people in our country. At the same time, we will create jobs. That is a great combination. It is a real win-win. We can seize the day and win on behalf of our young people and our not so young people. At the same time, we can create a lot of jobs and enhance economic activity. We ought to do that. If we do, the EPA will end up with an Administrator—one who will be a lot better than the last one. Let's do that.

I thank the Presiding Officer. I yield to my friend, the chairman of the Finance Committee, Senator Grassley.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa is recognized.

REMEMBERING ERNIE FITZGERALD

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I pay tribute to an extraordinary American. I stand here today to pay my respects to a World War II veteran who dedicated his life to public service.

As a country in uniform in the Navy, this gentleman from Alabama served the American people as a civil servant. For more than four decades, he was a tenacious watchdog who chased down fraud, waste, and abuse at the Pentagon. A hero for taxpayers and a war hero against waste, Ernie Fitzgerald was a remarkable champion of whistleblower efforts.

As Ernie Fitzgerald explained, Americans aren't expected to know what a B-1 bomber or an F-15 fighter should have cost, because all of that up front, you get a boondoggle of overpriced spare parts flying in close formation. Those were Ernie's words. Ernie's fiscal forensics uncovered mountains of mismatches and inconsistencies that taxpayers focused on rampant waste and unchecked spending sprees. Ernie Fitzgerald was a sleuth for truth. His quest gave Pentagon officials heartburn. His work gave me the leverage I needed in Congress to enact an across-the-board spending freeze, but I am getting a bit ahead of Ernie's story.

For the record, Arthur Ernest Fitzgerald was a patriot, a whistleblower, and a watchdog. He had a heart of gold, but it was a tough one. He maneuvered top military brass by getting down to brass tacks. He was a gentleman's gentleman who had a big southern drawl and a bone-deep genetic aversion to waste. Like many Midwesterners, I shared a bone-deep genetic aversion to waste. Like many Midwesterners, I had uncommon courage to stand up for the truth at great expense to his career. He put integrity and pride above saving his own hide. He spoke truth to the powers that be, and he lost his job for doing it.

As I mentioned, our acquaintance started during my first term in the Senate. I was awfully wet behind the ears. I was a dyed-in-the-wool fiscal conservative. At the same time, I was cutthroat, my congressional watchdog. Ernie Fitzgerald, at that time, was on a short leash at the Pentagon in his having been rehired—can you believe this?—under court order after having been fired for having the temerity to expose management at the Pentagon. That is how whistleblowers are treated, and they are treated the same way today.

I remind my colleagues and the American people where Ernie's earnestness for truth landed him. The 37th President of the United States referred to Ernie Fitzgerald in those infamous Watergate tapes. You know who that was—Nixon. In Ernie Fitzgerald's own words, Nixon said: ‘’Get rid of that SOB.’’ Those marching orders were delivered after Ernie spilled the beans at a Joint Economic Committee hearing on November 13, 1968. He testified before Senator Proxmire's panel that the Pentagon spent $2 billion on the C-5 aircraft. For this transgression of truth-telling, he was fired by the Air Force.

Let me be clear. Ernie Fitzgerald lost his job for committing the truth, and that reveals the big-time risk whistleblowers face even today if they step forward to expose wrongdoing.

Thanks to Ernie's characteristic resilience, sheer determination, and our system of checks and balances, Ernie got his job back. He returned to work at the Pentagon but in the attic of the Pentagon. That was 14 years after he testified about the C-5 and its $2 billion cost overrun. Although Ernie held a very senior position in the Air Force—with the job title of Management Systems Deputy—at the Pentagon, he was kept at arm's length. His job description was spelled out in a court order; but he was never allowed to do that job that the court said he ought to have had.

That is how whistleblowers are treated. You ignore them. You put them in the attic. They go nuts. He was treated as an outcast, as I am sure I am demonstrating to you. He was snubbed by his superiors and was left to his own devices to make a difference.

Once again, the genius of our system of checks and balances is in full play. Ernie was not snubbed by this U.S. Senator. In fact, we discovered we shared a bone-deep genetic aversion to waste. Like many Midwesterners, I don't like to waste time or money. That is why, as a U.S. Senator, I try to keep a tight-fisted grip on the federal purse strings. It is why, as a taxpayer watchdog, I take oversight work very seriously. Every Member of Congress has a constitutional duty to conduct oversight—every Member. We need the eyes and ears of whistleblowers to root out the truth. That is why I want to hear what whistleblowers have to say.

As a new Senator in a Republican administration, the Reagan administration, I previously mentioned my proposal to enact a yearly across-the-board budget freeze. An across-the-board spending freeze guarantees shared sacrifice. I wanted to make sure it could be done without harming national security. I sought assurances from people who could tell the truth. I called on the Secretary of Defense at that time, Weinberger, and asked if I
could talk to a Pentagon budget analyst named Chuck Spinney. I was told, yes, he could come to my office.

It turns out the Pentagon didn’t want Chuck Spinney, a civil servant, briefing me. At that time, I had an orange Chevette, so I jumped in it and drove from the Capitol over to the Pentagon. Even then, Chuck Spinney was not allowed to see me. As I watched the Pentagon disappear in my rearview mirror, I thought the Pentagon was making a mistake, though I didn’t realize the hubris behind it would turn out to be. What I did know was that one way or another, this Senator was going to talk to that civil servant, Mr. Spinney, whom the Pentagon didn’t want me to talk to.

Six weeks later, Chuck Spinney testified before a standing-room-only joint hearing of the Senate’s Budget and Armed Services Committees. It was held in the ornate Russell caucus room. Chuck Spinney exposed the mismanagement at the Department of Defense. The Pentagon was front-loading the budget, effectively stuffing 10 pounds of manure into a 5-pound sack. The following Monday, Chuck Spinney’s photo was on the cover of TIME magazine.

The next time I wanted more answers about ongoing fiscal mismanagement at the Defense Department, I took a second road trip, in my orange Chevette, to the Pentagon. This time, I wanted more answers before my subcommittee. Needless to say, the Pentagon didn’t roll out the red carpet for me, but there were about 50 members of the press crammed into Ernie’s attic cubbyhole to witness this U.S. Senator handing Ernie Fitzgerald a subpoena.

Courageous truth-tellers can make all the difference, and Ernie was such a courageous truth-teller. Ernie’s evidence showed that contracting waste was creating a fiscal mess at the Department of Defense. The Pentagon was front-loading the budget, effectively stuffing 10 pounds of manure into a 5-pound sack. The following Monday, Chuck Spinney’s photo was on the cover of TIME magazine.

Ernie Fitzgerald’s pursuit for truth is one of the primary reasons I also worked to strengthen whistleblower protections. What I like to call committing the truth often comes with a steep price. Whistleblowers, like Ernie Fitzgerald, put their jobs, their livelihoods, and sometimes even their lives on the line. The pressure in this bureaucracy and in this government to “go along to get along” is entrenched in culture both in the public and private sectors, but, of course, it is a way of life in the Pentagon.

In the late 1990s, I borrowed Ernie for a couple of years to work in my Senate office. He was assigned as an Air Force representative and expert who worked side by side with my staff. Together, we investigated vendor payments and bookkeeping, particularly in the Defense Finance and Accounting Services. This was in their accounts payable operations. It was tedious and time-consuming work, but Ernie Fitzgerald’s unwavering work ethic was up to that task to restore the public trust.

Ernie Fitzgerald never minced words. He attributed lax procurement rules and, of course, cronyism as the reasons for taking money out of the Pentagon and into his own pockets. The truth taught us that it requires constant vigilance to weed out a deep-rooted culture of cronyism, from the military-industrial complex to Big Pharma and elsewhere.

As cofounder of the Senate Whistleblower Protection Caucus, I will work to see that the mission of truth-tellers is protected for generations to come. I will continue to work to strengthen sunshine laws, whistleblower protections, and enforcement of the Inspector General Act.

The inspector general of the Justice Department called whistleblowers the “lifeblood” of his organization’s work. I completely agree.

I will long remember the genteel southern drawl and the charm of my friend Ernie Fitzgerald. I am glad I was able to visit him in person at the Sunrise Nursing Home in Falls Church, VA. He leaves behind a legacy of truth that ought to encourage every American to stand up for what is right and what is just.

Like many whistleblowers, Ernie Fitzgerald took the road less traveled. In the words of Robert Frost, “that has made all the difference.”

In closing, Barbara and I extend our condolences to Ernie’s peers, friends, and family members. I bid this faithful public servant a fond farewell with a Scrip from the message that he shared with me from time to time. He understood that when the going got tough, the tough got going. To my departed brother in Christ, may the words of John 8:32 carry him to life everlasting: “You shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free.”

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PERDUE). The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, last night we heard from the President of the United States in his State of the Union Address. What I heard and what I know, living in Wyoming and traveling across my State and across the country—is that the state of the union is strong. It is strong, and we are strong militarily, economically, and politically.

It is so fascinating to see this growth that we have in our economy. I remember a few years ago, our new normal for economic growth was stuck below 2 percent. People said, ‘That is where we are going to be.’

Well, as a result of tax cuts and regulatory relief, we have had an incredible amount of economic growth over the last couple of years. Really, the economy is sizzling, firing on all cylinders, fueled by the tax cuts that are allowing people to keep more of their hard-earned money, and wages going up because there are so many jobs being created.

Talking about the good news for the American people, I just noted that there were 3 million new jobs added.
since Republicans passed tax reform a year ago. That is 3 million new jobs across the country.

Somebody might say: Well, maybe it is slowing down. It is actually the opposite. This past month, there were 304,000 new jobs. The explanation is that they thought they had a handle on the economy, said: Well, maybe there are 160,000 new jobs.

There were 304,000, not just 160,000, as it was estimated. There have been 3 million new jobs since we passed tax reform for the American people.

The other thing that is so interesting with the numbers is the increase in manufacturing jobs. I remember President Obama saying that you would need a magic wand to bring back manufacturing jobs to the country. Well, the number of manufacturing jobs that were brought back to the country or that were created in the country last year was the largest growth in over 20 years.

Now, what about wages? Wages are up significantly, compared to a year ago. People are noting not only an increase in their salaries but also an increase in their take-home pay because the amount of taxes taken out are going down as well. So you have higher salaries, lower taxes, and the amount of money that people are able to keep is going up as well.

More people are working today than at any time in our history as a nation. There are 187 million American workers, and workers are in the driver’s seat. There are more jobs available than there are people to fill those jobs.

I am so happy with what President Trump has done with regulations to try to eliminate these burdensome, expensive, and time-consuming regulations that made it harder to create jobs, harder to keep jobs going, and harder to keep people in their jobs.

I was most pleased to see the President’s focus on energy. Energy is called the master resource. It is called the master resource for a reason. It fuels our economy, it fuels our military, and it fuels our Nation.

We now have, through innovation and investment, enough energy resources that we have now become a net exporter of energy. People around the country and around the world look to us as a source of energy—crude oil, natural gas, and liquefied natural gas. There are the opportunities for people around the country—coal from my home State of Wyoming. We are a net energy exporter, and it is because of the President’s focus on allowing us to use the resources that we have been so blessed with in this great country.

As for this talk about 3 million new jobs, in Wyoming alone there have been 8,000 more jobs created since we passed tax reform.

The Wall Street Journal editorial board’s headline this past Friday, February 1, was this: “Sorry for the Good News.” It said: "This is what happens when the political class takes its boot off the neck of private business, as the GOP Congress and Trump administration did for two years.” That is why we have all this good news. Taxes are lower. Regulations are much more reasonable. They are not the kind of troublesome regulations that the Obama administration chucked. I think now it is time to refocus, as the President talked about—a time for greatness in America, to refocus our attention on economic expansion.

When I hear my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, they have taken a hard left turn, way off to the liberal side, to the radical side of things, proposing socialist programs that increase taxes, that increase government spending, and that apply burdensome new regulations. That would put a tremendous brake on the economy and the economic growth we have seen. These hard-left policies will kill job creation and cripple the economy.

Americans want more freedom, more opportunities, more economic prosperity, and better paying jobs. That is what this is all about. That is what we heard last night in the State of the Union. That is why the state of our Union is strong, with a strong, healthy, and growing economy. It is time—and I agree with President Trump last night—to unite, time to work together and keep the country moving forward with commonsense policies that improve Americans’ everyday lives.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE

Ms. ERNST. Mr. President, today I rise to speak on the strength of the U.S. economy, and I would like to thank my colleagues who have joined me here on the floor to address this very important topic.

As President Trump said in last night’s State of the Union, “Our economy is thriving like never before.” Last night’s jobs report was a continued good-news story, with 304,000 new jobs added just last month. It is also an example of how Republican pro-growth policies are getting people back to work. Job growth was strong across most sectors, including manufacturing, where 261,000 jobs were created over the last year.

Just as important, this economic growth has put upward pressure on wages, with the average hourly pay increasing by 3.2 percent from last year. Lower wage workers saw some of the biggest increases. This means more money in your pockets to put food on the table and provide for growing families.

The tight labor market has drawn workers off of the sidelines, and that is a good thing. Folks who have been unemployed or underemployed are finding work, and those seeking to shift to a better paying job or one with better hours that is closer to home are finding those opportunities.

Nowhere is the power of this job creation more evident than in my home State of Iowa, where the 2.4-percent unemployment rate is the lowest in the Nation. There are 64,000-plus jobs currently open in Iowa. Over 1.6 million Iowans are employed, which is the most in our State’s history. Every time I meet with an employer from my home state, they talk about the challenges of filling jobs in order to keep their businesses running. They want to hire people, and business is booming. Under Republican pro-growth policies and the leadership of Governor Kim Reynolds, Iowa’s economy continues to expand, and wages are increasing across the State.

I also agree with the President that “no one has benefited more from our thriving economy than women, who have filled that 9.7 percent of jobs created in the last year.” Women are also becoming small business owners at increasing rates across Iowa. These "girl bosses" are creating jobs and helping Iowa’s economy to rumble.

Yes, ladies, Iowa is booming.

The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act has allowed Iowa’s job creators to invest in their workers and grow their businesses. For example, a business in Des Moines, IA, invested its tax savings last year into its employees, giving $800 bonuses to the 162 full-time workers. One of its employees said she planned to put her bonus into her retirement fund—an investment in her future.

Furthermore, cutting red tape and scaling back burdensome regulations have led to a surge in small business optimism. A December survey from the Iowa Association of Business and Industry found that 75 percent of respondents planned to make capital expenditures this quarter, while a majority expected to add new employees and 72 percent expected to see sales growth. Recent achievements—from opioid abuse efforts to criminal justice reform—will help transform our job pool to help fill the needs of today and tomorrow, helping people get back on their feet and back to work.

I also know that millions of working mothers, fathers, grandparents, and families across the country struggle with the realities of childbirth and infant care while working hard to raise strong and healthy families. It is long overdue that Congress not just have a conversation on these matters but that we get serious about a path forward on a paid leave approach. I am glad the President highlighted this issue in the State of the Union last night. Some are fortunate enough to have paid benefits provided by their employers, but many families in America do not have that luxury.

For the past few months, I have been working on this issue with my colleague, Senator MIKE LEE. Helping families is an issue we can all agree on, and I hope we can have a productive dialogue on how Congress can best help in a way that keeps our economy strong.

Simply put, when Washington gives power back to Main Street, American families win.
Sadly, over the last few weeks, I have heard my Democratic colleagues propose a Green New Deal that would raise energy prices for consumers by as much as $3,800 per family a year and proposals to impose tax rates as high as 70 percent, to allow the President, and in the future, the proposals would reverse some of the economic progress we have seen. They would change our Nation’s direction from freedom, innovation, and job facilitation to more heavy-handed. This far-left agenda offers little for small businesses seeking to grow to bigger ones, families seeking to increase their take-home pay, or workers trying to climb the ladder to full economic success. That is not a future that looks bright to me, and it isn’t one that gives Americans a path to prosperity.

I am very proud of our achievements, and I am thankful for the leadership of the President and folks willing to work together to achieve some prosperity. There is more work yet to be done, and I look forward to seeing our economy continue to achieve new heights.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana.

Mr. BRAUN. Mr. President, I rise today in one of the hottest economic environments our Nation has ever seen. The last time American unemployment was this low, the Beatles were at the top of the charts and I was a starting forward on the JV basketball team back in Jasper, IN. The last time U.S. stocks had a January as good as this last month, the极致 investors were on their way to a national championship under Coach Bobby Knight.

Last night, President Trump outlined the incredible economic success and progress our country has made in the last 2 years, and it is times like these that drive home the point that we all thought might want to just give the idea. I like it. He said: The other thing is, I would like to put in the company memo that this is due to tax reform.

I entered politics long ago—I was on the coaching staff at the University of Illinois. I think of all the kids we had in that program, I would think about where they are today. I think of all the memories we have had, and I think of the three of my four kids that are doing very well. Like the President, I have been blessed in that three of my four kids work in my business. When tax reform was signed into law, I believe back in December of 2017, one of my sons came to me and said: Dad, we need to take these savings—we are sending less to DC. Let’s do something with them.

I said: What did you have in mind? He said: I would like to share these benefits with our employees.

I said: Well, particularly, what did you have in mind?

He said: I would like to raise 401(k) benefits. I would like to start quarterly bonuses.

We always did an end-of-the-year bonus. He said: I would like to cut family healthcare costs by $1,400 per family. We had held them flat for 9 years.

I said: Wow, I wish that had been my idea. I like it.

He said: The other thing is, I would like to put in the company memo that this is due to tax reform.

I entered politics long ago—I was on a school board for 10 years, 3 years as a state legislator—and I knew you had to be careful when you mixed business with a political statement. I asked him to talk it over with his brother, who I thought might want to just give the benefits and not make a political point out of it.

He said: Dad, you are the CEO. What do you think?

I said: Put in the company memo that this is due to tax reform. As conservatives, we need to be proud of it.

That is exactly what we did.

Regulatory cuts and tax reform are never going to make headlines, but Americans are seeing the results in real dollars and cents in their paychecks and their 401(k)s. It is clear that when government gets out of the way of enterprisers, the rising tide of prosperity lifts all ships.

If my fellow Republicans and conservatives ever want to win again, it is incumbent upon us to make the case that this economy is due to the fact that the administration and the Republican Congress worked for this economic boom that we are within. It is also incumbent upon employers across the country to make sure you share these benefits with your employees. If that is not done, we are going to waste an opportunity.

The reason this is so critical is that there are a lot of folks who have a different point of view. The Democrats have a proposal that is basically this: more taxes, more debt, probably more regulations, and taking steps down the pathway, I think, to a socialist catastrophe like the daily horrors we see in Venezuela, embracing a failed ideology that has not worked anywhere else.

Free enterprise, protecting our principles now, our children and grandchildren will pay dearly.

Again, it is so incumbent upon us to take this opportunity and run with it as business owners so that we can put it into practice wherever ever we are feeling the benefits beyond what they have so far. If we want to keep President Trump’s economic rally going, create more opportunity for Americans to live their America dream, and make the choice between pro-growth policy and a dissent toward socialist calamity, more business people, as well, need to step out of their comfort zone and run.

Try to become a State legislator. Get involved. Run for Congress. Run for the Senate.

I did it out of nowhere, when nobody thought it could be done. If we want our system to work the way it should when it works best for all, we need to make sure that message is getting heard. Let’s keep it booming. Let’s keep this thing going. Participate. Get involved.

I yield back my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BRAUN). The Senator from Georgia.

Mr. PERDUE. Mr. President, it is my honor to join my colleagues, including the Presiding Officer, in this brief colloquy about the current economic results that the President’s agenda is achieving. I would like to put it in perspective.

Just a little bit over 2 years ago, we had suffered through 8 years of probably the most onerous increase in big government regulatory reform that we had ever seen. These regulations were so onerous that they basically shut down free enterprise for a decade. Add to that a tax environment that was not competitive with the rest of the world, and the result was that we had the lowest economic growth in United States’ history—1.6 to 1.9 percent, depending on whom you believe. Regardless of that detail, it was absolutely uncontested that it was the lowest economic growth in the United States’ history. There was no secret behind that.

Actually, in 2009, when the last administration started, the economy was
at a low point because of the financial crisis. So they started from a very low point to start with. It is more draconian than the numbers indicate.

Two weeks after President Trump was elected, I was included in a leadership meeting at the White House. We were to talk about how we are going to achieve the President’s No. 1 objective, and that is to grow the economy. He said during the election and, indeed, during that meeting, that job one was to grow the economy. We had to put people back to work. We had to bring enthusiasm back, and get confidence in the U.S. economy again and in each other. In that meeting, we outlined, basically, what was required to do that. President Trump gave us his vision of what we had to do.

We wanted to work on regulations, energy, taxes, and, indeed, pull back on as much of the Dodd-Frank bill as we could. Those things in the first year were intended to get the economy jump-started. Then, in the second year, we were supposed to talk about immigration, infrastructure, and trade.

History will show that in the first year, more than 870 regulations were reversed. We unleashed our energy potential in two major projects: ANWR in Alaska and the Keystone XL pipeline. Those benefits are even yet to come.

Thirdly, we passed a historic tax bill that made the United States more competitive with the rest of the world. We lowered the corporate tax rate. We changed the individual tax structure. We eliminated the repatriation tax.

The next thing was so important. We actually passed a bipartisan bill that pulled back on the most draconian parts of the Dodd-Frank bill. The Dodd-Frank bill was a knee-jerk reaction from the financial crisis in 2008 and 2009. It really did put regulations in place that pulled back on the banking industry in many ways. Some of those, we might argue, were required. Certainly, some banks in New York, some things were needed. I would argue that not the full breadth of what Dodd-Frank did, but that is an argument for another day.

Last year, we got 17 of my Democratic colleagues in this body to agree that a minor adjustment in the Dodd-Frank bill would make a tremendous difference for small community banks and regional banks. We did that. We passed that with 17 votes from the other side. What this did in aggregate passed that with 17 votes from the other side. What this did in aggregate is that consumers started to react, employers started to react, and capital started to flow. The free enterprise system started to breathe again after you took the jackboots of an oversized Federal Government off the throat of free enterprise.

We just heard the President’s story about a small business. Those are multiplied by the thousands across our country. This isn’t just about big business, as you and I well know. It is about individual enterprise. It is flowing again after a decade of being absent.

I am also proud to tell you that if you look at what the economy is doing right now—a just a business guy, but I can back this up with economic realities—these facts are not debatable. This is the greatest economic turnaround in the United States’ history. We are growing about a little more than twice the rate as we did in the past decade.

We created 5.3 million new jobs. Median income is the highest in U.S. history. At the same time, unemployment is at the lowest it has been in 50 years. Median income in Asia, American, and Hispanic-American unemployment is the lowest ever measured. By any measure, this economic turnaround proves that what we believe in actually works. If you get big government out of the way, let the free enterprise system work, capitalism can breathe again, and this is what happens.

Are we going to have a steady rise in a consistent 4 percent growth? No, this is free enterprise. This is capitalism. What happens is we form capital. We have an idea for a product or a service, and we develop that. We get a customer. We make a transaction. Cash flows, and we reinvest that. This is what capitalism is. Capitalism is not Big Government getting all of your tax money, turning around, and redistributing that out because that absolutely shuts down free enterprise. A free enterprise is the best economic system we have yet devised on the face of the Earth.

I am embarrassed that the President of the United States—I never thought I would see this day, on the floor of the House Refs to a joint session of Congress, in the State of the Union Address—had to feel like he had to make the statement that the United States would never be a socialist country. The fact that it even debated is unbelievable. It is unbelievable that this could even be proper as a viable alternative, given the history of the last 100 years alone.

If you go back to the 1970s and the great experiment that the Soviet Union was going to bring egalitarianism to the world, well, that failed. We have failed social states today in Venezuela, Cuba, and others. The Soviet Union today in Russia is a mere shadow of its former self because they played the game wrong. It may take decades before that can be rebuilt.

There can be no debate that freedom is what America is about. Our forefathers fought and died to make sure that we would always have the liberty of the free enterprise system. That is what we are enjoying right now. That is what we are visibly witnessing before our very eyes today. As we go into a Presidential cycle in 2020, I hope that we have enough sense as a country to see that as the issue that we ought to be debating.

Yes, we have problems. Our debt is a serious threat to our own national security. It is the No. 1 objective of this continued economic boom we are all talking about. We have $21 trillion of debt. What is worse than that is that over the next 10 years, no matter what we do in terms of discretionary budget, Congress will add hundreds of billions of dollars to the debt unless we do something to save Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid. It is as simple as that.

We are actually spending about the same or a little bit less than we were in 2009 in terms of discretionary spending. That is less than one-third of what we spend as a Federal Government. The mandatory side of that equation never gets debated in this body. It is automatic—mandatory. It is an automatic withdrawal, like a house payment, car payment, or insurance payment in a private business.

There is no doubt in my mind that we can solve every one of these. America is not bankrupt. We have more assets than liabilities. We have the wherewithal in the world to solve our long-term debt problem. The rest of the world knows that. That is why they are still buying our corporate bonds and treasuries. I have never been more optimistic about the future of our country for my children and my children’s children, but we have to deal with this Federal debt. Growing the economy, as President Trump said 2 years ago, was the first step toward doing that, but we are serious about dealing and saving the trust funds for Social Security and Medicare. That doesn’t mean cutting them. It means finding a viable financing way to make them viable indefinitely. There are so many ways to do that. I will close with this. It seems to me that what is at stake here is the very Republic that we are talking about. What are we going to be in the next 100 years? I would submit to you that the evidence is before us right now. That one thing you have to do in order to protect the freedom of our country is to remain committed to the free enterprise system that we all have built this.
economic boom upon that has been the greatest economic boom since World War II and in the history of humankind.

I implore both sides here to put the political differences aside, and let’s get to fulfill the government on the road, which this Congress has only done four times in the last 44 years. Congress has actually shut the government down, including this last one, 21 times.

This is totally unacceptable and unnecessary. I think that with a bipartisan approach, we know there are too many places of agreement that we can begin to do that, and I ask for everybody’s forbearance and patience and willingness to engage in a bipartisan way to actually deal with some of these life-threatening issues we see before us.

As we do that, I hope we can end the debate once and for all about what really works here—lower taxes, less regulation, and certainly you have to have controls to make sure we have a level playing field for everybody in the United States, but this onerous, top-down-driven, controlling Bill Government policy does not work. We proved that in the last decade and in other decades as well.

It is an honor to be in the U.S. Senate. It is an honor to be an American. I never took that for granted, having lived outside of the United States. I can promise the Members of this body that what we have right now is not a false positive. What we have is evidence that capitalism works, the free enterprise system works. If we want to protect our liberty, we have to continue to develop that system.

With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, like several of my colleagues today, under the leadership of my colleague from Iowa, Senator ERNST, we come to the leadership of my colleague from Iowa, Senator ERNST, we come to the debate once and for all about what really works here—lower taxes, less regulation, and certainly you have to have controls to make sure we have a level playing field for everybody in the United States if the Tax Code makes it vastly more expensive to hire American workers.

By more than half, or approximately $73,000, stands to see their tax bill cut on the State’s median income of around $83,000, an Iowa family of four, with a primary farmer, are benefiting from that tax relief for important job creators. It provides a very significant deduction on business income for small businesses, effectively lowering their top tax rate to under 30 percent, in many cases.

This bill corrects an injustice that has existed for decades; that there has never been recognition of the small business person who files an individual tax form compared to a corporate tax form. Small businesses never had equity like they should.

Small businesses, down to the smallest family-owned corner store and family farmer, are benefiting from that tax form. It responds to the animal spirits of the free market system—willing buyer and willing seller. This tax release provides a very significant deduction on business income for small businesses, effectively lowering their top tax rate to under 30 percent, in many cases.

Just as important, the law put in place immediate expensing for the depreciation of equipment that businesses of all sizes and shapes would invest in. As a result, job creators will have every incentive to invest back into their business and expand operations here at home.

Nearly as soon as the tax cut was signed into law, its positive effects began to be felt throughout the economy. Hundreds of companies began announcing bonuses, pay raises, higher retirement contributions, new hiring, and increased investment. This included numerous businesses in Iowa. Utility companies across the country responded by passing along their tax savings to their customers in the form of lower electric gas and water bills. Higher take-home pay, bonuses for employers, and reduced utility bills were all important benefits of the tax cuts.

While the tax cuts and reforms have only been in effect for a little over a year, the economic signs point toward it having its intended effects. In 2018, the economy grew at 3.1 percent—the highest growth rate since 2005. Wages have risen at the fastest pace in nearly a decade. Nearly 3 million jobs have been created since the passage of tax reform, including more than 15,000 new Iowa jobs. Employment rates for Hispanic and African-American workers have hit all-time lows.

For the first time on record, the number of job openings has exceeded job seekers for 9 straight months. Small business optimism is near record highs, and growth in business investment has been more than twice the rate it was during the sluggish Obama economy.

All of this good economic news points toward continued economic growth moving forward. This is key to sustainable, long-term wage growth, which is the most powerful anti-poverty measure that exists. Thanks to the tax cuts and the reform, America is open for business, and the economy is booming—all to the benefit of individuals and families in Iowa and every State.

Of course, all of this good economic news is no reason for us to become complacent. Over the next 2 years, I look forward to working with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to build on the success of tax reform. I say that willingness to work with my colleagues both from the standpoint of being an individual Senator from the State of Iowa as well as being chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PERDUE). The majority whip.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, in last night’s State of the Union Address, the President highlighted the strength of the economy. After years of stagnation under the Obama administration, our economy has come roaring back, thanks in substantial part to Republican economic policies.

After the Presidential election 2 years ago, Republicans made it our mission to get our economy going again. We cut excessive regulations, and we passed a historic comprehensive reform of our outdated Tax Code. The Tax Code plays a huge role in the health of our economy. It helps determine how much money individuals and families have to spend and save. It helps to determine whether a small business can expand and hire. It helps determine whether larger businesses hire, invest, and stay in the United States.

A small business owner facing a huge tax bill is highly unlikely to be able to expand their business or to hire a new employee. A larger business is going to find it hard to create jobs or improve benefits for employees if it is struggling to stay competitive against foreign businesses paying much less in taxes. A larger business is unlikely to expand or hire workers in the United States if the Tax Code makes it vastly more expensive to hire American workers.
Before we passed tax reform a year ago in December, our Tax Code was not helping our economy. It was taking too much money from American families, and it was making it harder for businesses, large and small, to create jobs, increase wages, and grow. That is why, after working together, we passed the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act.

This legislation cut tax rates for American families, doubled the child tax credit, and nearly doubled the standard deduction. It lowered tax rates across the board for owners of small- and medium-sized businesses, farms, and ranches. It lowered our Nation’s massive corporate tax rate, which up until January 1 of last year was the highest corporate tax rate in the developed world. It expanded business owners’ ability to recover the cost of investments they make in their businesses, which frees up cash they can reinvest in their operations and in their workers. It brought the U.S. international tax system into the 21st century so American businesses are not operating at a competitive disadvantage next to their foreign counterparts.

Our goal with this bill was simple. We wanted to make life better for the American workers. It brought the U.S. businesses, which frees up cash they will be using to invest in their businesses, which brings economic growth to give workers access to good jobs, better wages, and more opportunities.

I am proud to report that our policies are working. The economy grew at a robust 3.4 percent in the third quarter of 2018. January marked the 11th straight month that unemployment has been at or below 4 percent. That is the longest streak in nearly five decades.

In 2018, for the first time ever, the number of job openings outnumbered the number of job seekers, and 2018 saw the most impressive job growth in the manufacturing sector in nearly three years. Wage growth has accelerated. Wages have now been growing at a rate of 3 percent or greater for 6 straight months. The last time wage growth reached this level was in 2009—a decade ago. Median household income is at an all-time inflation-adjusted record of $61,372, and on and on.

Continuing with something that is working is usually a good strategy. If your economic policies are working, continuing them is a pretty logical thing to do.

Democrats apparently have a different opinion. Instead of continuing the policies that are producing economic growth and opportunities for American workers, they want to end them. Instead of reducing taxes, they want to raise taxes. Instead of getting government out of your way, they want to put government in charge of your healthcare, your electricity options, and more.

I wish I were joking, but Democrats are increasingly uniting around policies that would not only undo the progress our economy has made but would damage our economy for the long term.

One of the most dangerous proposals is the so-called Medicare for All proposal, which would abolish our current system of employer-sponsored private insurance and replace it with government-run healthcare—paid for on the backs of the middle class. The cost for this program would be staggering, an estimated $32 trillion over the next decade. That is equivalent to the entire Federal discretionary budget more than two times over.

Doubling the amount of individual and corporate income taxes collected would still not be enough to pay for the mammoth costs of this plan. Doubling all the revenue collected from income taxes in this country on the individual and business side would not be enough to pay for the mammoth costs of this plan.

Passing any version of Medicare for All would lead to stratospheric tax hikes to make up for the loss of their employer-sponsored insurance.

Then, of course, there is the so-called Green New Deal, which could raise Americans’ energy costs by more than $3,000 each year. In addition to the loss of their employer-sponsored insurance, I have a hard time thinking of working families who can afford to spend $3,000 more each year on their energy bills.

Then there are the plain old tax hikes like a proposal to raise the top marginal tax rate to 70 percent, a rate we haven’t seen since 1965. It would be a tax hike not only on individuals but on small- and medium-sized businesses as well.

Take the House Democrats’ proposal to substantially increase the corporate tax rate. They want to raise the corporate tax rate 40 percent on businesses from what it is today. Before the passage of tax reform, America’s largest corporations faced the highest corporate tax rate in the developed world. That put American businesses at a serious disadvantage on the global stage, which, in turn, put American workers at a disadvantage.

Since we lowered the corporate rate, we have seen economic growth, money returning to the United States, and new benefits and opportunities for American workers.

It is difficult to understand what would possess Democrats to jeopardize economic growth and opportunities for American workers by hiking the corporate rate again. Right after we lowered it to get more competitive internationally, they are talking about raising it 40 percent.

I wish I could say I was joking. I was joking about some of the Democrats’ outrageous proposals. In addition to the money Democrats would be taking directly out of Americans’ pockets to pay for their programs, it would also be permanent. It would be permanent. If Democrats succeed in passing proposals like Medicare for All, Americans will be facing a future not just of higher taxes but of lower wages, fewer jobs, and diminished opportunities.

Republicans are going to do everything we can to ensure that doesn’t happen. We will continue pushing for policies that will allow individual American workers, build on the progress we have made in the last couple of years. We will continue pushing for policies that expand opportunities for workers, that increase access to good jobs and to fulfilling careers, and we will continue pushing for policies that lower the cost of living, including the cost of healthcare and prescription drugs. We will continue pushing for policies that help hard-working families keep more of their income and save for education and retirement. We are committed to giving every American access to a future of freedom, opportunity, and security.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. President, thank you for the recognition.

I rise to express my strong support for the bipartisan public lands package. This legislation, which puts together over 100 public lands, natural resources, and water bills, protects and expands our Nation’s lands and strengthens our local economies.

This sweeping package shows the country the tremendous amount that can be accomplished when both parties in Congress roll up their sleeves and work together toward a common goal. While there are certainly other measures I wish we had included in this package, overall, this bill can pass both Chambers on strong bipartisan votes. I am looking forward to this Congress showing its strong support for keeping public lands in public hands and protecting them for future generations.

I am particularly proud of provisions in this package that I have championed for years to benefit my home State of New Mexico, starting with permanent reauthorization of the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund is our Nation’s most successful conservation program and is extremely popular with the American people. Yet Congress has consistently underfunded it and failed to make it permanent. I have been fighting for years for full funding and permanent reauthorization. The public lands package does just that. This was a law championed by my father in 1965 while he was Secretary of the Interior. I have been proud to carry the torch and work to make the Land and Water Conservation Fund permanent. In New Mexico
alone, over 1,200 local projects have been supported by the LWCF since it began in 1966.

Over the last 2 years, the President has proposed essentially eliminating the LWCF, but in a major step forward, the Senate package permanently reauthorizes the program and provides annual funding with at least $900 million—all from offshore oil and gas leases and other revenue streams that don’t come from taxpayer dollars. Giving the Land and Water Conservation Fund permanent authorization will provide a monumental win for our entire Nation. I hope that soon we can secure robust mandatory funding as well. Until then, I will continue to fight, along with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, to ensure that this program receives significant funding each year in the appropriations process.

The lands package includes my Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks Conservation Act, cosponsored by Senator Heinrich. Senator McCain and I have been fighting for years to designate the Organ Mountains—part of southern New Mexico for years. In 2014, President Obama used our legislation as the basis for his Executive order to create the Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument.

The Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks area has contained protected wilderness study areas since the 1980s and 1990s. It is high time to make these study areas permanent wilderness. Senator Heinrich and I have worked closely with all stakeholders—ranchers, conservationists, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and many others—to bring these lands into 10 permanent wilderness areas. Our bill, S. 441, places approximately 240,000 acres into wilderness while it releases approximately 30,000 acres so that the Border Patrol has the flexibility that is necessary to keep the border secure. The Border Patrol and local stakeholders have the interests of grazing leaseholders, who will be able to continue to graze their cattle.

The areas targeted for protection showcase sky island mountains, native Chihuahuan Desert grasslands, caves, unique lava flows, limestone cliffs, and winding canyons. As you just heard, the landscapes for designation are tremendously varied. Here is a photo of one that depicts the Organ Mountains. What a magnificent range.

Under the Wilderness Act, “wilderness” is “an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain.” The 10 areas for designation in the Organ Mountains-Reynolds Pass area and remain untrammeled, and they deserve the special protection that “wilderness” designation confers.

Like the wilderness study areas in our newest national monument to the south, Senator Heinrich and I have been working for years to designate two wilderness study areas in our newest national monument to the north as “wilderness.” The 13,000-acre Cerro del Yuta and the 8,000-acre Rio San Antonio study areas within the Rio Grande del Norte National Monument are equally deserving of “wilderness” status. The centerpiece of Cerro del Yuta is Ute Mountain, which is a 10,000-foot-high volcanic peak that overlooks the magnificent Taos Gorge, which is shown here. It is pretty inspiring when you stand on top and look into this gorge. The Rio San Antonio sits 200 feet below a plateau and creates a unique lava flow canyon. It is a unique riparian area and amazing recreational opportunities that boost the local economy.

This designation is also the product of a grassroots coalition of local stakeholders, including sportsmen, small business owners, pueblos, and conservationists, who have worked for years to preserve the Rio Grande del Norte area for future generations. By designating the Cerro del Yuta and the Rio San Antonio areas under our Cerros del Norte Conservation Act, Senator Heinrich and their constituents place as part of northern New Mexico’s protected heritage.

During the last congressional session, I and my good friend, the late Senator John McCain, worked hard on the 21st Century Conservation Act, or 21 CSC for short. We wanted to make sure that our youth and our veterans had real and meaningful opportunities to serve our country by conserving our great outdoors. This bill reinvigorates public-private partnerships between the Federal Government and the private sector and enables our youth and veterans to engage in national service on conservation-related projects. The program also targets Native American youth by establishing an Indian Youth Service Corps to work on Indian Country priorities.

The bill also expands eligibility so that returning veterans and others can participate in these important programs, and adds to the number of agencies that can establish service corps, and it authorizes detailed data collection so that we can track exactly how these programs help communities and our public lands.

This kind of program makes so much sense, for we have a huge backlog of infrastructure needs on our public lands—a backlog that is only growing with increased wildfires and natural disasters. Younger workers, especially Native youth, face higher unemployment numbers and veterans face their own set of challenges when they transition to civilian life. Service corps are a cost-effective way to promote conservation goals and to fill employment gaps.

This program has broad bipartisan support—support from the Western Governors’ Association, veterans organizations, and the outdoor industry—and it would pay special tribute to our late colleague, Senator McCain, whom we all admire so much. I urge its passage.

One of New Mexico’s most successful watershed management collaborations is the Rio Puerco Management Committee that was established in 1996. The Rio Puerco is the largest tributary to the Middle Rio Grande Basin. The watershed encompasses approximately 4.7 million acres and unfortunately is the primary source of undesirable fine sediments delivered to the Rio Grande system. According to the U.S. Geological Survey, on average, the Rio Puerco delivers 78 percent of the total suspended sediment load of the Rio Grande, although it provides only 4 percent of the runoff.

The Rio Puerco Watershed Management Program is a community-based approach that brings Federal and State agencies, Tribes, nonprofits, and local citizens together to work on watershed management, including sediment reduction and habitat and vegetation restoration. The committee has been widely recognized for its success and has earned awards from the Environmental Protection Agency and the Bureau of Land Management.

Senator MUKOWSKI and Senator Cochran, I applaud your work on expeditiously bringing this package to the floor. The 100 bills that compose the public lands package boast 50 different Senate sponsors and nearly 90 cosponsors. The package represents the hard work of countless individuals and organizations throughout our country—all committed to preserving and protecting our country’s greatest treasures. I stand resolutely behind that commitment as well, and I urge the unanimous passage of this historic package.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. HEINRICH. Mr. President, I start by thanking Senator Tom Udall, our senior Senator from New Mexico, for the incredible amount of work and really the years of advocacy and attention that have gone into many of the portions of this land package that he just described. Without his leadership, without his partnership, we would not be celebrating this opportunity today.

I rise to celebrate the landmark conservation measures that we are about to vote on here in the Senate. As a Senator from a proudly calls itself the Land of Enchantment, I know how much our public lands mean to New Mexicans. These are the places to which generations of families have gone to explore our natural wonders and to learn about our rich history and our incredible culture. Hunting and fishing, as well as hiking and camping, on our public lands are quite simply part of our identity in the State of New Mexico, and this relationship with our land and our water is fundamental to who we are.

These activities also fuel a thriving outdoor recreation economy that supports nearly 100,000 jobs in New Mexico
alone. Nationwide, outdoor recreation generates nearly $900 billion of consumer spending each year and directly supports more than 7 million American jobs. Think about that—7 million American jobs. That is why I thought that to pass this legislation that will open additional recreation opportunities on our public lands to support this important part of our economy.

I commend our chairman, Senator Lisa Murkowski of Alaska, our ranking member, Joe Manchin of West Virginia, and our former ranking member, Chairman Murkowski, Ranking Member Cantwell’s leadership. It demonstrates their willingness to put aside partisan rancor and do the hard work that is required to build bipartisan consensus.

I am proud that we are moving forward to pass these bills that have earned and deserve the strong support of our committee to conserve our public lands, to create new outdoor recreation opportunities, and to build on the success of our Nation’s most effective conservation programs. I want to quickly highlight some of these incredible victories in this bill for New Mexico.

First and foremost, I am so proud that we are passing two bills to advance community-driven conservation visions for New Mexico’s two newest national monuments—the Rio Grande del Norte and the Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks. From the tops of the Cerro de la Olla and Ute Mountain to the depths of the Rio Grande Gorge, the Rio Grande del Norte National Monument and the Organ Mountains, one of the most spectacular landscapes on Earth. The historic monument designation for the Rio Grande del Norte was the direct result of tireless efforts by those in the local community who were dedicated to protecting this area for future generations, and they worked for decades to do just that.

The legislation we are voting on establishes two new wilderness areas within this monument—the Cerro del Yuta Wilderness and the Rio Santa Clara Wilderness. By designating the most rugged and unique habitat in the Rio Grande del Norte as wilderness, we can protect the monument’s natural heritage for our children and for generations to come.

We are doing the same thing for southern New Mexico’s Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument. Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks is incredibly rich in cultural and natural history. It includes six stunning mountain ranges. This is the very well-known Organ Mountains—its profile known by everyone who has ever visited or lived in southern New Mexico. It also includes the Robledos, the East Potrillos, the West Potrillos, the Dona Anas, and the Sierra de las Uvas.

The Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks Conservation Act that Senator Udall sponsored, that I have cosponsored, and that we have worked together on for all of these years will safeguard sensitive cultural, historical, and natural treasures in this monument. “Wilderness” designation for several of the most rugged and unique areas in the Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks will promote the monument as a world-class destination.

President Obama based his 2014 “national monument” designation on the legislation introduced by Senator Udall and me, but, as with the Rio Grande del Norte, Congress has the authority to create additional federally protected wilderness.

We can now ensure permanent protection for the wildest places within the national monument, including the Organ Mountains but also the Potrillo, Uvas, and Robledo Mountains, as well as Aden Lava Flow and Broad Canyon. I want to express my deepest gratitude to the diverse coalition of stakeholders from throughout our State who made this possible.

Speaking of future generations, I am also pleased that this public lands package includes my bipartisan bill, the Every Kid Outdoors Act. I want to thank Senator Lamar Alexander of Tennessee for joining me as the lead Republican sponsor of this bill. The Every Kid Outdoors Act will allow every fourth grader in America to visit our Nation’s national parks or national forests or national wildlife refuges free of charge and to bring their families along with them.

Many of you might not know that long before I became a Senator, one of my first jobs in New Mexico was as the executive director of Cottonwood Gulch Expeditions—a 90-plus-year-old experiential education organization that takes children and adults out into the backcountry of our public lands.

Connecting kids to the outdoors can inspire a lifelong connection to conservation, while reaping all of the health benefits that go along with an active lifestyle. Some of my favorite memories from my adventures on public lands with my wife Julie and with our sons, Carter and Micah, and I want all kids to have those same opportunities to fall in love with our amazing public lands.

In 2015, the Department of the Interior has offered fourth graders and their families free entrance to all federally managed public lands. I can’t tell you how popular this program has become. The Every Kid Outdoors Act codifies this effort into law and will encourage the creation of more educational opportunities for all of our kids on their public lands.

I am so excited that we are encouraging a new generation of kids—a generation that will establish new natural and cultural history on display in our parks, forests, and monuments. After all, they are the future stewards of these special places that we all love.

I also want to celebrate that we are vote on a bill that permanently authorizes the Land and Water Conservation Fund. As you know, LWCF, as it is known, the Land and Water Conservation Fund—has protected iconic landscapes, such as the Valles Caldera, Ute Mountain, and Valle de Oro, without costing taxpayers a single dime. It has also provided for community projects, such as baseball and soccer fields, playgrounds, and picnic areas.

The broad support that LWCF has had from both Republicans and Democrats over the last half century is a testament to how well the program has worked all across the Nation. I am pleased that this program will no longer need to worry year after year about renewing this incredibly successful program. Now LWCF funds can continue being put to work protecting drinking water, providing public land access, and funding our neighborhood parks.

Finally, I would like to express my gratitude once more to Chairman Murkowski for working with me to advance provisions in this package to improve public access on our public lands. Many pieces of the Sportsman’s Act are included in this, and I am especially pleased that we are passing my legislation, the HUNT Act, which will improve access to public lands wherever hunting, fishing, and outdoor recreation are permitted.

With that, I would like to encourage all of my colleagues to support this bipartisan package of bills. I am confident that they will grow our outdoor recreation economy, promote access to
our public lands, and support the sustainable use of our natural resources. What we will vote on will go a long way toward ensuring that the outdoor places that we all treasure will be protected for future generations of Americans to enjoy.

I yield the remainder of my time. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER: The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, we are at a point we have been hoping to get to for some time, which is debate on S. 47, the Natural Resources Management Act.

This is a compilation, if you will, of various lands bills, water bills, and sportsmen’s bills. This is a lands package that Senator CANTWELL, Senator MANCHIN, and I recently introduced, but it is the result of years—multiple years, actually—of regular order processes in both Chambers. It is the result of months of intense, bicameral back-and-forth negotiations with now-Chairman RAÚL GRIJALVA and now-Ranking Member ROB BISHOP of the House Natural Resources Committee. In that back-and-forth, we said: We are going to be very specific to our jurisdiction here, and we are going to stick to a four-corners agreement that we reached last late year and had actually confirmed here on the Senate floor in late December.

This package contains more than 100 public lands, natural resources, and water measures that have good, strong support in both Chambers. We are at that point where we can not only do the back-and-forth, but we can work through the back-and-forth that comes when we are able to advance a package like this to the floor.

I would like to thank Majority Leader MCCONNELL and Minority Leader SCHUMER for agreeing to add our lands package directly to the Senate calendar. This was an agreement that was made back in December. We were tied up and ready to go, but in fairness, you run out of time at the end of the year. There was an agreement that was reached here on the Senate floor between the two leaders and other colleagues to make sure that we would take up this package quickly and that we would work to address it early in this new Congress.

A lot of thanks go out to our leadership, and special thanks to my former ranking member, Senator CANTWELL, for working with me to get us to this point and to my new ranking member, Senator SCHUMER, for really stepping up and helping to manage this package just weeks into his new role as the ranking member.

Before I get into my full remarks, I also want to recognize the efforts of several of the other members of the Energy Committee who have really gone the extra mile to help us get to this point. On our side of the aisle, Senator GARLAND, Senator DAINES, and I have been just dogged in making sure that—as issues arose and as we tried to cobble together different proposals, they were in the thick of it and have been helpful every step of the way. On the other side, Senators HINICH and Senator WYDEN have been equally aggressive and helpful in all they have done to help advance and build support for this package.

It is probably true, if you were to look through this package, you are not going to see something that stands out with bright lights and flags that says these are sweeping changes in Federal policy. Most of the items we have in the package, generally, in that they don’t take up a lot of space when it comes to a Senate calendar, but that every single one of the provisions in this package matters to a community, matters to a constituency—many of them in Western States, States like mine, that have a great amount of public land, of Federal lands. These are, again, important at a host of different levels. So working with colleagues to understand their local priorities, their constituency, has really been a real pleasure as part of this process.

We worked very hard within the Energy and Natural Resources Committee this last Congress to prepare the vast majority of bills in the package, and our colleagues on the House side did the same. They also, again, important at a host of different levels. So working with colleagues to understand their local priorities, their constituency, has really been a real pleasure as part of this process.

We worked very hard within the Energy and Natural Resources Committee to advance a package that is sponsored by 50 different Senators in this past Congress. When you count the cosponsor provisions, this package addresses the priorities of close to 90 Senators. You have just seen this in this body. It is a real accomplishment, Republicans and Democrats, who have come together and said: This is an issue in my region, in my State, These are issues we need to be working on together.

I think it is a real reflection of the priorities—the wide range of priorities—that Members have for their home States. I think it is also a sign, when you have more than 100 of these smaller, more discrete bills packages together—it is a sign that we are really overdue in moving these lands bills.

The last time we had a significant lands package on the floor was 2014. It has been 5 years since we have had an opportunity, a particularly significant number of Members’ priorities. I think it is also a testament to the long hours we have spent and our staffs have spent reviewing and working through and really trying to build the agreements on what we hope is soon to be ready to be signed into law.

It is important this bill, this package, becomes law in the near future. What we do through this legislative package is we really provide new opportunities for economic development through land conveyances and exchanges. We expand and we enhance access for sportsmen and women on our Federal lands for hunting, fishing, and other outdoor recreation opportunities.

This should be noted. We have been trying to work a sportsmen’s package—a compilation of bills that relate to access on our Federal lands for hunting, fishing, and shooting sports. We have been trying to do this for three Congresses running. It is long overdue.

We also feature provisions related to western water management, national park units, other Federal lands administered by the BLM and the Forest Service. One of the provisions that is probably most strongly supported in this package reauthorizes the deposit function of the Land and Water Conservation Fund. This expired last September. Instead of leaving that program subject to repeated lapses and short-term extensions, a lot of us on both sides of that arena here—what we have done is we have agreed to remove that expiration date. We effectively make that permanent, and we paired it—this is very important to us. We paired that permanent authorization with meaningful reforms, with meaningful reforms that will help ensure greater balance in the funds that are allocated to the program.

I mentioned that many of these provisions might seem very local, very parochial. We have a provision that will facilitate the expansion of an airport in Custer County, SD. I have never been to Custer County, but when you have a constriction, a limitation on your ability to expand an airport because you need land conveyance, it literally takes an act of Congress in order to make that happen.

Another provision in the measure will enable the construction of a large-scale solar project in the State of Arizona. This is going to bring about jobs, and it is going to bring about renewable energy opportunities. We have several more provisions that will designate national monuments but done the right way. The right way is with Congress in the lead, rather than the President exercising his authorities under the Antiquities Act—so making sure you have that level of consensus that is so important when designations like this move forward.

On some of the more Alaska-specific provisions, we have upheld our promises made previously to Alaska Natives who served during the Vietnam war. During this time of their service, they basically missed out on their opportunity to receive the land allotments that had been promised to them by the Federal Government under their rights. That is overdue time is now—we have worked to address that inequity in a way that is fair to our veterans and fair to the process.
We provide routing flexibility for the natural gas pipeline that has been proposed for some time. We are able to create new opportunities for small, small communities, like down in Kake in Southeast Alaska or Utqiagvik up in the North Slope.

We also reached agreement to improve our volcano warning and monitoring system. Some of you might not think about why we need to be paying attention to our volcanoes. Believe me, you don’t want to be in an aircraft when you are flying through volcanic ash. Knowing what is going on is important. Whether you are in Hawaii, Alaska, or another State, it is really just a matter of time before we see more eruptions. We saw it in Alaska with Mount Cleveland last year and Kilauea in Hawaii. So we are paying attention to that.

These are just a few of the highlights. I am going to be talking to more of them on the floor as debate goes on but I also want to close with kind of an explanation of where we are in the process right now.

As I mentioned, when you have a package that has 100-plus bills—and we haven’t done something like this in now for a long time—is no choice of provisions that we could include. We really worked hard. We did our best to work through everything we had on the table and included as much as we could reach agreement on. I think we all can agree that is what we can do and should try to do, and that our work on our lands and our resource issues is not going to end just because we passed this bill.

That is why I would encourage folks to view this as a first step. It is literally a downpayment. We say we are clearing the decks of the provisions that have been outstanding for a long time right now and that are ready to go right now.

I know we have several Members who would like to have amendments. We want to try to find a way to accommodate some of those, but that is going to take a level of cooperation. It always does. We may be able to take some by unanimous consent or by rollover vote, but there are also going to be some we are just not going to be able to accept at this time and on this package.

Again, I would take back to the bipartisan agreement that we had and the cooperation, we want to stay away from things that are outside our jurisdiction or that would create problems with the House. The House has been good—a cooperative arrangement up to this point in time. I think it is fair to say we have had some very good signals that they are anxious to receive this from the Senate and thus help us facilitate its passage into law.

For those who aren’t able to add their specific provisions, you certainly have my commitment to work with you in this Congress, but in the meantime I think what you have in front of you is an excellent package. It is time for us to pass it. It is time to show our strong support, send it to the House of Representatives, and then to the President’s desk.

I am pleased to yield and recognize my friend and new colleague on the Energy Committee—not a new colleague but certainly my new ranking member—who has been a great person to work with and a real help in all of our efforts.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. Blackburn). The Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. MANCHIN. Madam President, first, I am so pleased to work with my good friend Chairman MURkowski on something she has worked on for quite some time with Senator CANTWELL. Taking up this new position, I want to make sure I help them the best I can to bring this to fruition. That is what we are working on right now. To have S. 47 in front of the is pretty cool.

The public lands package includes such a wide variety of bills, as the chairman has spoken about. There are currently more than 130 different pieces of legislation that will address many Members’ priorities for public lands and natural resources in their respective States. A public lands package doesn’t come together that often. I think it has been 5 years, as was said, and they are far and few between. When it does, we try to accommodate and do the right thing that really helps our country and future generations.

Many of the bills in this package provide technical corrections and improvements to existing policies but do not have a significant impact outside their local sphere. However, these minor bills will improve the way our public lands are managed and conserved for future generations. While these bills are important to the residents of the small towns like mine across America and Members of this body who represent them, rarely will these individual bills receive the floor time they truly deserve. It is necessary for us to move these bills together in this package, which is what we have coming up before us probably by tomorrow.

This package was literally years in the making. As I said, it builds on the package that was negotiated last December by Chairman MURkowski, then-Ranking Member CANTWELL, then-Chairman BISHOP, and then-Ranking Member BACA of the House Natural Resources Committee. Together, this group came together and negotiated a large package. Unfortunately, the Senate could not pass the package last December, which is why we find ourselves here today.

I am grateful for the opportunity to serve as the ranking member of the committee and to be working with my friend from Alaska Chairman MURkowski on this package but also on many other issues we will consider in the committee in the coming time. I would also like to take this moment to thank the committee staff, the majority and minority, as well as the floor staff for their diligence in working on this package. I would like to include a list of names who worked on the package for both me and Senator CANTWELL, and in our committee over the last few months. I would also like to include the names of the floor and leadership staff.

Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that this list of names be printed in the RECORD.

Where being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 47 Lands Package Staff Team: Mary Louise Wagner, Democratic Staff Director; Sarah Fowler, Democratic Counsel; David Brooks, Democratic General Counsel; Bryan Petit, Democratic Senior Professional Staff Member; Rebecca Bommer, Democratic Professional Staff Member; Camille Truont, Democratic Professional Staff Member; Sarah Venuto, Democratic Staff Director; Lance West, Democratic Deputy Staff Director; Elliot Howard, Democratic Professional Staff Member; Lauren Vernon, Democratic Research Assistant; Tom Schaff, National Park Service Bivin Voyer, Democratic Staff Assistant; Kennedy Woodward, Democratic Staff Assistant; Cameron Nelson, Democratic Research Assistant; Section, Legislation, Gary Myrick, Secretary for the Minority; Tricia Engle, Assistant Secretary for the Minority; Ryan McConathy, Floor Assistant to the Democratic Leader; Daniel Tinsley, Floor Assistant to the Democratic Leader; Brad Watt, Floor Assistant to the Democratic Leader; Stephanie Paone, Democratic Cloakroom Assistant; Nathan Oursler, Democratic Cloakroom Assistant; Mary Frances Repko, Minority Staff Director; Andrew Rogers, Minority Chief Counsel; Christophe Toulou, Minority Senior Counsel and Policy Director; Elizabeth Mabry, Minority Professional Staff Member; and John Kane, Minority Senior Professional Staff Member.

Mr. MANCHIN. This package enjoys the support from numerous national stakeholder organizations across the political spectrum. The National Wildlife Federation and the Congressional Sportsmen’s Foundation are two of its strongest and most dedicated advocates. I thank them for their support. I ask unanimous consent that the list of organizations writing in support of this bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Outdoors organizations include: Bi-partisan Policy Center Action; League of Conservation Voters; Boone and Crockett Club; Ventura County; Chugach of Alaska Corporation; The Wilderness Society; conservation groups including National Audubon Society and the Sierra Club; livestock groups such as the Public Lands Council, National Cattlemen’s Beef Industry Association; outdoor recreation groups including Access Fund, American Alpine Club, American Canoe Association, American Snowmobile Association, Alaska Backcountry Skiing Association, Alaska Outfitters Association, Alaska Ski Areas Association, Alaska Sportsman’s Association and the Alaska Outdoor Recreation Recreators, American Canoe Association; Americana Sportsmen Association, American Snowmobilers Association, American Ski Council, International Mountain Bicycling Association, Outdoor Alliance, Outdoor Industry Association, Surfrider Foundation, The Conservation Alliance, Winter Midsummers; and numerous others.

Mr. MANCHIN. This package should be warmly received by both Democrats and Republicans. It is truly a bipartisan effort. For starters, the package includes numerous land exchanges and conveyances, designates over 1.3 million acres of wilderness, designates 367 miles of wild and scenic rivers, and provides boundary adjustments, designations changes, and management improvements to numerous areas in all four corners of the country. All of this will provide recreation opportunities, and allow four of our Federal public land management Agencies—the Bureau of Land Management, the Forest Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the National Park Service—to better serve the public through their ongoing missions as directed by Congress.

Our public lands are truly one of the Nation’s greatest treasures, and we are unique in how we set aside some of our most special places in the country to be protected, preserved, and accessible to the public so we can all enjoy the beauty these areas offer. Usually, these lands are located in rural areas, with few other economic opportunities, making these treasures economic engines for the surrounding communities. In fact, data from the U.S. Department of Commerce’s Bureau of Economic Analysis shows the outdoor recreation economy accounted for 2.2 percent of the GDP and grew faster than the overall economy.

According to the Outdoor Industry Association, outdoor recreation supports 7.6 million direct jobs and $387 billion in consumer spending. Overall, that we pay billions to the Federal, State, and local governments in tax revenue.

In West Virginia, outdoor recreation supports 91,000 direct jobs and $9 billion in consumer spending. Each year, 67 percent of West Virginia residents take to the outdoors to escape the hustle and bustle of their daily lives to enjoy the peace and certainty of our wild and wonderful outdoor heritage. It is truly almost heaven. If you haven’t been there, we really must take you there.

This package provides permanent reauthorization of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, which Senator MURKOWSKI has pointed out. This is something most everyone of us—50 Members of the Senate—are supportive of because it affects our States and our districts. LWCF is a simple yet highly effective conservation tool with unrivaled success over the last 50 years. Every year, $900 million in royalties paid by energy companies drilling for oil and gas on the Outer Continental Shelf are put into this fund.

Unfortunately, LWCF expired last September. The National Resource Management Act provides permanent reauthorization of the LWCF. That is enough to bring all of us together.

This permanent reauthorization ensures that States and Federal public land management Agencies have the ability to continue to protect and conserve valuable land for the next generation, and it does so without relying on taxpayer dollars.

Since 1965, more than $243 million in LWCF funds have been spent in my little State of West Virginia on more than 500 projects, both on State and Federal lands. This includes improvements to local parks and public spaces and 54 of our little State’s 55 counties. It also funded acquisition for our most cherished public lands, such as the Gauley Bridge Recreation Area, the New River Gorge National River, and Dolly Sods in the Monongahela National Forest.

This package also includes some long-awaited priorities for our sportmen’s groups. Each year, more than 350,000 hunters take to the woods in West Virginia to pursue game. These hunting traditions directly benefit rural communities, generating annual revenue and supporting 5,000 jobs. According to the West Virginia Division of Natural Resources, related expenditures total nearly $270 million of the State’s economy. Aside from this, and perhaps most importantly, hunting in West Virginia is one of our oldest pastimes in which friends and families can gather and spend quality time together.

As I work with other Members of this very body on difficult issues where we may strongly disagree with each other, we are able to see the differences and when it comes to sportsmen’s traditions. The conversations quickly turn to stories of hunting a deer with our children and grandchildren or taking a child to the first deer camp. It is important that we provide opportunities to keep these traditions alive.

The Natural Resource Management Act will expand and enhance sportmen’s access by making Federal lands throughout West Virginia and the Nation “open unless closed” for fishing, hunting, recreational shooting, and other outdoor activities.

As a hunter myself and as vice chair of the Congressional Sportsmen’s Caucus, I know how frustrated sportmen’s groups have been with the delays and technical details when their bills passed the last few years. That is one of the reasons I am pleased that Chairman MURKOWSKI’s bill, of which I am an original cosponsor, the Sportsmen’s Act, is included in this package.

The Natural Resource Management Act also establishes several national heritage areas, including one in West Virginia, the Appalachian Forest National Heritage Area. National heritage areas are designated by Congress as places where natural, cultural, and historic resources combine to form a cohesive, nationally important landscape. The Appalachian Forest National Heritage Area has been operating as an ad hoc national heritage area for more than a decade. Despite not having official designation, the Appalachian Forest Heritage Area has continually done a great deal for West Virginia. For example, the Appalachian Forest Heritage Area administers a recent AmeriCorps program, which since the recent program year, 38 AmeriCorps members completed more than 65,000 service hours directly benefitting local rural areas in West Virginia, as in every State. These 38 members improved 1,700 acres of public land and managed more than 1,000 total volunteers.

By providing the official NHA designation, the Appalachian Forest Heritage Area can earn the national recognition it deserves and is now also eligible for grants and technical assistance from the National Park Service. This will take their programmatic efforts and other services they provide to the region to the next level.

I believe that this package is a great bill for both my Republican and Democratic friends. Numerous pieces of legislation that have been longstanding priorities for many Members are included.

I would like to thank Chairman MURKOWSKI again, as well as other members of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee, for their efforts to reach an agreement on this bill. For those of
our colleagues who felt that they were not able to get exactly what they wanted or exactly what they would love to have had in this bill, we are committed to working with them to further help them in getting access to any other place of legislation that we will have working through the committee.

I want to thank the majority leader for his willingness to bring this bill to the floor. I believe it is time to send the bill to the House and to the President for his signature. We have had a great working relationship with Chairman GRUHLA, and he is committed to working with us as we work through this process.

There are many pieces of good legislation in this package that will be valued for years to come by communities across the country and each one of our States. I strongly encourage Members to vote yes on this final package.

Thank you.

I yield the floor to the Senator from Montana.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana.

Mr. TESTER. Today is a special day. Today is a culmination of years of work. When we were down on the floor the 7 or 8 years ago with a bill similar to this one that did not get across the finish line. We were here 2 years after that and 2 years after that, and now we are here today.

Before the floor, I want to thank Senator MUEKOWSKI for her leadership. Senator CANTWELL is not here, but I want to thank her for the work she has done on this bill because it was big. I want to thank Senator MANCHIN and the majority leader and folks working hard, thank you very much for the work that has been done. I am very proud to stand here on behalf of countless Montana small businesses and community members who had a crazy idea a few years ago about not wanting an out-of-State mining company—actually, not even wanting an out-of-country mining company, a foreign mining company—to expand the mine on the doorstep of Yellowstone National Park. I am standing here today to tell them that I heard them. I listened to them, and I was not going to stop until this bill was signed into law.

I want to take you back about 4 years. A group of small business owners who care about the future of their small community got together after they caught wind of two mining companies that were planning to expand their operations on nearby public land, which threatened the area’s rapidly growing outdoor economy—one of the fastest growing industries in the State of Montana. This mine expansion was set to take place in a place we call Paradise Valley. That place is called Paradise Valley for an obvious reason. It truly is a piece of paradise. It is the headwaters of the Yellowstone River, which is one of the longest undammed rivers in the world. Paradise Valley is flanked on both sides by legendary mountain ranges: the Gallatin and Absaroka. It is the gateway to our Nation’s first national park, Yellowstone.

These business owners—who ran fly shops, breweries, guide and outfitter businesses, and dozens of other local hangouts—were literally fighting for their futures. The hundreds of thousands of visitors to flock to this region to experience something they can experience nowhere else on Earth. They were rightly concerned that multiple large-scale operations endanger the future of their local economy at risk and, in fact, put them out of business.

I went in October of 2015 and met with these folks. I listened to their concerns. I was clear to me that the community needed permanent protection. So I announced my intent to bill one of the bills that is in this lands package that we are taking up here today—to do exactly that: Provide permanent protection for Paradise Valley.

After months of working together, this bill became known as the Yellowstone Gateway Protection Act. This bill is a result of collaboration; it is the result of hard work, and it does exactly what is in the title. It will protect the gateway to Yellowstone by permanently eliminating the ability of proposed mines to expand onto public land near the doorstep of our Nation’s first national park, Yellowstone.

Responsible, natural resource development plays an important role in Montana’s economy, but our work is not done yet. We have more work to do.

We invested LWCF dollars to increase fishing access sites along the rivers that Norman McLean made so famous in “A River Runs Through It” — the Blackfoot and the Missouri. LWCF is a driver to Montana’s ever-growing, increasing $7 billion-a-year outdoor economy. Best of all, it is paid for by offshore drilling fees, so it doesn’t cost the taxpayer a dime.

Despite all of this success, the major- ity leader allowed LWCF to expire twice in the last 4 years. I will tell you that this uncertainty has taken a toll on Montana’s hunters, hikers, anglers, and businesses, which rely on our Nation’s best conservation tool.

This lands package will again guarantee that LWCF will never expire again. It permanently reauthorizes this very successful initiative, and it guarantees that Montanans and all Americans have the long-term ability to expand and protect public lands for future generations ecosystems that, by the way, may not be around in another 10 or 20 years.

Passing this legislation is a big win for our public lands and for the outdoor economy, but our work is not done yet. We have more work to do.

Permanently reauthorizing LWCF is very, very important, but where the rubber really meets the road is LWCF funding. The bill was authorized to receive $900 million some 50 years ago. In the President’s budget last year, he proposed $8 million for LWCF. Remember what I just said. Over 50 years ago, it was meant to have $900 million. Last year, the President’s budget proposed $8 million out of nearly $900 million dollars from the previous year.

After Congress rejected that proposal and it appropriated a little over $400 million for LWCF, nearly every Member of the majority, except one, right after we put those dollars in, voted to rescind a chunk of those dollars.

So the fact of the matter is that without mandatory funding, our public
lands will remain a victim to this political seesaw.

Save for the sake of our public lands, for the sake of our kids, and for the sake of clean air and clean water, I think this bipartisan lands package serving as a launching point toward mandatory funding for LWCF. I know there is already a bipartisan bill out there that does exactly that. So I would just say that we have part of the job done. We ought not to be taking victory for doing part of the job. We have more work to do, and that is to fully fund the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and, hopefully, we will get a bipartisan effort to do exactly that because these are important investments. They are investments that will maintain a quality of life not only today but tomorrow, for future generations and for them the opportunity to reap the kind of economic rewards that we do because of the foresight and vision of generations that came before. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas.

ORGAN DONOR PROCUREMENT

Mr. MORAN. Madam President, I rise today to discuss the disappointing new policy related to liver allocation.

I am a Kansan. This is not an organization that is located in my State, but this decision by CMS, when combined with recent policy changes from the Organ Procurement and Transplant Network, misses the mark, and it misses it widely. We should be improving the organ procurement process and increasing the number of available organs, not dismantling the system and shifting organs away from areas with quality donor organizations and high donation rates and places in the Midwest, places like Kansas, places like Missouri. So the solution to a problem—the lack of organs to be transplanted—the answer is to increase the number of people who donate organs and to improve the organizations responsible for those donations but, instead, to take organs from places that are doing their job and transmit them across the country.

I have been following the responses from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, Mr. Azar. There are two letters, in fact, that remain unanswered.

The first letter was sent by Senator BLUNT and me expressing our concern to OPTN's decision to ignore transplant experts and push through a dangerous new policy related to liver allocations for donation.

The second letter, signed by a quartet of us—S. Senate, expresses broad concern with OPTN's process and the reasoning behind a proposal that appears to disadvantage areas that have actually done their jobs.

This new policy punishes those who are successful in procuring organs for donation and rewards those who continue to fail and do not appear to attempt to make improvements.

Let's recall that the new policy that we are complaining about was rammed through by HRSA, the Office of the Secretary, and it will simply shift donated organs, like livers, to wider areas across the country while doing nothing to improve the donor rates countrywide or to improve the performance of OPOs. This is simply an avoidance of the problem, not a solution to it.

CMS has failed to conduct proper oversight of organ procurement organizations, leading to organ shortages that carry a real cost in patient lives, who die while waiting on transplant lists.

This is a matter that affects many States, and it is time for us to have answers from those who make these decisions and who make decisions without input from those affected.

Again, I ask my Senate colleagues to pay attention to this issue—liver transplants, something that will make a difference in the lives of many Americans, and to those affected in our country.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota.

FAIR COMPENSATION FOR LOW-WAGE CONTRACTOR EMPLOYEES ACT OF 2019

Mr. SMITH, Madam President, last night President Trump delivered the State of the Union Address, and he talked about a lot of issues, including immigration and national security, healthcare, and prescription drugs. He talked about the need for bipartisanship. While I don't always agree with the President, I do agree that we should seek bipartisanship where we can, and today I would like to address one area that is ripe for bipartisan action.

I am so pleased that Senator BROWN, Senator VAN HOLLEN, Senator WARNER, Senator CARDIN, and Senator KAIN have all played key roles in the effort I am going to talk about this afternoon, and many of them will be joining us on the Senate floor. In addition, Senator CASEY will be joining us, and I am so glad that he is adding his voice.

So many Americans suffered during the wasteful and unnecessary government shutdown that recently ended, but for one group of Americans, the shutdown isn't over. These Americans are employees of Federal contractors. Now, in previous shutdowns, Federal contractors didn't receive backpay, and they haven't received backpay after this shutdown, either. Now, that is not fair, and several of my colleagues and I are determined to fix this. So over the next hour or so, my colleagues and I will come together on the Senate floor to talk about the importance of providing backpay to the employees of Federal contractors who lost over a month's worth of wages.

Thousands of Federal contract employees work shoulder to shoulder with Federal employees to make the government work. They clean office buildings, provide security, serve millions of meals a year, and do countless other jobs.

In an op-ed published today, Congresswoman AYANNA PRESSLEY, the sponsor of the House companion to our bill, and I, and I shared a story that we heard from Tamela Worthen, a security guard for the Smithsonian Institution, who explained, she is diabetic and has high blood pressure. Without her regular paycheck, she hadn't been able to afford the copay for...
a doctor’s appointment to have her blood tested and her prescription renewed. So she was going without her medicine.

Too often, these Federal contract workers are invisible to the public, but I want them to know that those of us speaking high on the Senate floor today haven’t forgotten about them.

Now I would like to read a little bit of a letter that I got from a constituent in Minnesota named Annie. Annie is a chemist who works as a Federal contractor at the Environmental Protection Agency in Duluth, MN, and she wrote me a powerful letter about how the shutdown affected her. Here are a few pieces of what she shared.

Annie wrote:

I look forward to my job because I am surrounded by colleagues who are passionate about their work and want to make a significant change towards bettering our environment. This work contributed to a large collaborative effort of tracking and monitoring the health of the Great Lakes, a priceless freshwater resource.

And it says:

My frustration with the shutdown stems not only from a personal angle, but also from the halt it has put on environmental research.

She says:

I am losing wages that I count on each month to make significant payments towards my student loans and contributions to my savings, including my retirement savings. I can honestly say I never thought I would be applying for unemployment, especially at 31 years old, but today I did just that. Of course, collecting unemployment is better than nothing, but it is still a far cry from earning my normal income.

Annie finishes by saying:

The irritation I feel about the shutdown extends beyond lost wages. I am very passionate about my work, and I believe that what I do in this work contributes to a critical subject: The environment.

Now, Annie makes a great point. Federal contract workers like Annie do important work for people in Minnesota and across the country.

The shutdown was wasteful, and it is the right thing for us to do. These are the very similar issues I want to discuss today.

Here is what our bill would do. It would use an existing contracting process that is known as equitable adjustment to make sure that contractors can provide backpay to workers, with full backpay to low-wage workers and partial backpay to those who are earning higher incomes.

Our effort is gaining support every day. In the Senate, we now have bipartisan support with a group of more than 40 cosponsors and counting, and nearly 1,200 organizations, including the AFL-CIO, the National Partnership For Women and Families, Oxfam America, the United Methodist Church General Board of Church and Society, and the United Steelworkers that have all written in support of providing backpay for these workers.

This is what their letter of support says in part: “These federal contract workers help keep our nation running, even if their paychecks aren’t cut directly. They do important work, and they need their paychecks just as badly as federal employees and deserve the same considerations when the government shuts down.”

So I want to say thank you to everyone who continues to make their voices heard on this important issue. I am especially thankful to the workers who shared their stories, like the great-grandmother who is taking care of her two great-grandchildren, the employee who was furloughed from two different jobs who now can’t afford his electric bill, and the worker at risk of losing their home because they couldn’t pay their mortgage.

Providing backpay to contractors is an important opportunity for Republicans and Democrats to do what is right and to come together. If you think it is wrong that hard-working people didn’t get paid because of a shutdown that had nothing to do with them, then it is time for you to make your voice heard. Let’s fix this, and let’s fix it right.

I yield to Senator CARDIN from Maryland.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, first of all, I want to thank Senator SMITH for her leadership on this issue. This involves 1.2 million contract workers who could very well not only lose their pay from the 35 days of the Government shutdown but also the mechanism to receive that backpay.

Senator SMITH has filed legislation that is fair legislation, it works, and it is the right thing for us to do. These workers did not lose their pay because of anything they did wrong. These are the same as government workers because they are performing government work. They are maintaining our buildings, cleaning our buildings, providing security for government buildings. In some respects, these are very similar to our direct Federal workforce.

We know that this 35-day, dangerous, outrageous, and unnecessary shutdown caused tremendous harm. We know the harm it caused 800,000 Federal workers. Over half were forced to work without pay, but they showed up and worked because they are patriotic Americans who believe very much in the mission they are doing on behalf of this country. They are putting their lives on the line on behalf of their fellow citizens. Can you imagine trying to figure out how you are going to find money to put gasoline in your car so you can drive to work to do your service and not get paid for that day or how you are going to pay for your daycare or how you are going to pay for your daily expenses? But they are loyal, patriotic people who showed up every day for work. Close to 400,000 were furloughed and locked out without pay.

As Senator SMITH said, this body, with the help of the House and the signature of the President—S. 24, legislation I authored with Senator SMITH’s help, the Government Employees Fair Treatment Act, it is clear in the event of a shutdown, our Federal workforce will get their paychecks. They will not get them timely. They are still going to be inconvenienced. They are still not going to be able to pay their bills. But knowing that at the end of the day when the government reopens, they are going to get their paychecks, they are going to come together. If you think it is wrong that hard-working people didn’t have their paychecks, the average business that was there that day—there were many there—their business was down 20 to 60 percent. They are not going to be compensated for this.

Of course, the American people were denied the services they needed, whether it was the FBI in full force to keep them safe or food inspectors doing their work. This was a disastrous shutdown.

We can do something for the contract workers. As I said, these are people who are doing work on behalf of this Nation. They are working in our buildings, they are keeping our buildings safe. They are keeping our buildings clean. They are working for modest pay. These are not highly paid jobs.

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They were not paid during those 35 days, and unless Senator SMITH’s legislation is passed, they will not get compensated.

I want to thank Senator SMITH for S. 162, the Fair Compensation for Low-Wage Contract Employees Act. It is well-drafted using existing mechanisms to compensate low-paid contract service workers. It is the right thing to do. We estimate that as many as 1.2 million people could be affected by this. This legislation will have an impact on their lives and on our economy.

During the shutdown last month, I received a letter from Robert Conrad, president and CEO of LJT & Associates. LJT & Associates is a mid-sized firm based in Columbia, MD, that is the top contractor for NASA’s Wallops Island flight facility on the Eastern Shore.

Mr. Conrad wrote: “The shutdown has had a significant negative impact on our business and, more importantly, our employees and their families... As a result of this lengthy government shutdown our company has not been paid by NASA and other agencies for work performed in November and December 2018 and this lack of payment continues to worsen by the day. As a result, we are faced with decisions to furlough or lay off our valuable employees. Unlike federal civil servants, our employees will not receive pay for suspended work during the shutdown, making the impacts of the layoff a permanent financial burden for them and their families.”

We let’s respond to Mr. Conrad. Let’s respond to those 1.2 million Americans who are doing work on behalf of all of us. The shutdown was not their fault. As we compensated our Federal workforce, let’s also provide a safety net for those who lost their compensation. As we compensated our employees. Unlike federal civil servants, employees, and we need to do that. Senator SMITH for her leadership.

Ms. SMITH. Thank you. Thank you, Madam President. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Madam President, I thank the Senator from Minnesota, Senator SMITH, for organizing this discussion on the Senate floor today to bring attention to the plight of the Federal contract employees who were locked out of their jobs for 35 days and, therefore, didn’t get paychecks for 35 days, even though the bills kept coming in. I hope that we will avoid another government shutdown in the coming weeks.

We should applaud this time to make sure that we repair some of the damage that was caused by the unnecessary and really shameful record-long 35-day government shutdown. It should never have happened. It caused disruption throughout the country. Small businesses, like our employees, were unable to get loans. We know that we had 800,000 Federal employees who didn’t get paychecks and that Federal service contract employees went without work in many of our Agencies.

I was pleased that this body, on a bipartisan basis, adopted a measure to make sure that Federal employees receive backpay. I was pleased to work with Senator CARDIN, Senator SMITH, and others on the Republican side to get that done. I was pleased to work with Senator SMITH and I and others have introduced legislation that we hope we can incorporate into whatever agreement we reach to reopen the government that addresses the plight of these Federal service contract employees. I just want to bring the attention of our colleagues one of those individuals. Her name is Lila Johnson. Ms. Johnson was my guest last night at the State of the Union Address. I invited her here to draw attention to the plight that she and others find themselves in.

She is 71 years old. She lives in Hagerstown, MD. She commutes about 2 hours a day to the Department of Agriculture, where for 21 years she has provided janitorial services to help keep the Department of Agriculture up and running and clean. Ms. Johnson didn’t get a paycheck.

She is not a highly paid employee like most of these Federal service contractors whom we are talking about. We are talking about people who are living, really, paycheck to paycheck—people who provide janitorial services and other services. We are talking about security guards and some construction workers around the country. We are talking about lower wage and middle-wage employees who work for companies that contract with the Federal Government to provide services.

So Ms. Johnson is really scrambling now to pay the bills and to keep her financial head above water. That is why I was pleased that she could join us last evening. I had hoped that, maybe, the President would do something about service contract employees.

Many of us wrote a letter to the Office of Management and Budget, asking the OMB to use its contract authority to try to make these Federal service contract employees whole because we believed that it had some power to make contract adjustments to fix some of this problem. We don’t know exactly what the extent of the OMB’s authorities. We will use it in the administration even if it has it. That is why it is really important that we move forward and act on this legislation.

I think we all agree that it is not fair to punish people who have had nothing to do with the political dysfunction in this body and in Washington. Ms. Johnson has had nothing to do with the dispute that we have had in this body and the dispute with the President. For goodness’ sake, she works for the Department of Agriculture. The Department of Agriculture has nothing to do with how we most effectively provide border security. The Department of Agriculture is one of the eight or nine Departments that was held hostage for a dispute that had nothing to do with the Department of Agriculture’s mission.

That is why people like Lila Johnson have been caught up in something they had nothing to do with. It seems to me that the right thing for us to do is to make sure the people who are caught in the political crossfire are not the ones who, at the end of the day, are punished.
I hope we will do the right thing on this issue, which was over what was the Christmas holiday for us—Federal employees. Federal contractors were already not working and not getting paid—Senator Van Hollen was one of the first people whom I called to try to figure out what we might do to resolve this, to solve this problem.

I thank you for your leadership and for all that you have given me and all of us to try to figure out this problem. Thank you very much. It has been wonderful to work with you on this.

I also note that I am very grateful to see my colleague Senator Casey here, who, I believe, also has some things to say about this.

I thank the Presiding Officer.

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I rise to speak about the same topic that my colleague from Maryland and my colleague from Minnesota just spoke of. I will start by highlighting the legislation that Senator Smith from Minnesota introduced. I am grateful for her work and am grateful to be a cosponsor and a supporter of the legislation.

The Fair Compensation for Low-Wage Contractor Employees Act is the bill that we are talking about. I think it is critically important that we pass this legislation. The country has endured the shutdown of 35 days. Now we are in this interim period, waiting for the results of negotiations that are underway in appropriators. We wish them well, and we hope they can come to an agreement that can be signed into law so that we will not have the threat of yet another shutdown. In this case, President Trump decided to shut the government down for 35 days. That decision, I guess, was prompted by his not receiving funding or winning the debate, at that time, for the funding of his proposed border wall.

As we know, Federal employees, as opposed to Federal contractors, have received backpay. That was pursuant to legislation that was led by Senator Cardin. I know my colleague from Maryland, Senator Van Hollen, who just spoke, also worked very hard to pass that legislation. That is good news that Federal employees have backpay.

In this case now, though, although the government has been open for nearly 2 weeks, many vulnerable, low-wage Federal contractors who employed are still struggling due to the lack of their backpay. They were not covered by the bill that provided backpayment to Federal employees. Over 820,000 Federal workers went without pay in the 35-day shutdown. That is why, led by Senator Smith, we estimated that some 2 million private sector employees who work at companies that contract with the Federal Government also may have gone without pay.

Although the financial future of the Federal contractors was and remains in serious jeopardy, many of their stories have gone untold. For example, a constituent of mine from Adams County, which is on the southernmost border—right on the Maryland-Pennsylvania border—is a Federal employee, not a contractor, and her husband works for a private company that has a contract with the TSA. So there, in one family, one couple, you have a Federal employee, and you have an employee of a Federal contractor.

This is what this constituent said:

Because of all of this, we have taken our children out of daycare . . . so, now our daycare provider is without hundreds of dollars a month. That means we have to keep working even more, and I don't know what it will do to others. . . . It will not just affect Federal employees.

That is what a woman from Adams County said.

Then you go further east in our State to Montgomery County, a very populous, suburban Philadelphia county. This constituent is a Federal contractor. I will read part of this letter, not all of it. This constituent said: "As of now, I am back working; however, it may only be until February 15th."

That is the day when the current continuing resolution runs out.

I will continue the letter with these words:

In these last 6 weeks, I have completely drained the family's rainy day fund. . . . I have asked all my utilities and credit card companies to postpone my due payments. In addition, my 8-year-old daughter was concerned we are not going to be able to eat. Like many Americans we live paycheck to paycheck.

I could go on from there, but I will not. I think people understand the sentiment. Most people have some sense of the gravity of the suffering and what could be even additional suffering, but most of us can't even begin to imagine.

I know that there are a number of pieces of legislation that would, if not have that effect, then at least create the greatest disincentives for a shutdown to occur. It would help all of us if the President used that microphone that he has every day to make it very clear that he is committed to no more shutdowns, no more hostage-taking and no more use of shutdowns for leverage.

If the President will not do it, the Congress has to act and send him legislation. He has the right to veto legislation, of course, but I would hope that if he receives legislation to make people whole, to pass Senator Smith's bill, or to pass legislation to prevent future shutdowns from ever occurring again, he would sign all of those measures.

For purposes of today, we want to make sure that we highlight and lift up the legislation by Senator Smith to help contractors.
With that, I yield the floor. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be allowed to speak as if in morning business for up to 15 minutes.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be allowed to speak as if in morning business for up to 15 minutes.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, judging by the deafening silence of Senate Republicans, you would think there was no conservative support in this country for even the most measured response to climate change. However, many prominent Republicans are actually clamoring for climate action. They are just not doing it here in Mammon Hall.

See, for example, the January 16 op-ed in the Wall Street Journal. The Wall Street Journal is not exactly a progressive lefty rag. The opening line of the Wall Street Journal op-ed is: “Global climate change is a serious problem calling for immediate national action.”

The op-ed is signed by 27 winners of the Nobel Prize in economics, four former Federal Reserve Chairs, 12 past Chairs of the President’s Council of Economic Advisers, and two former Treasury Secretaries. Many were appointed by Republican Presidents.

Let’s look at what this bipartisan group of experts and economists is proposing.

Here is the first policy recommendation:

A carbon tax offers the most cost-effective lever to reduce carbon emissions at the scale and speed necessary to avoid catastrophic global warming. Just a century ago, the majority of the world’s energy was generated using coal, which is the dirtiest and most polluting fossil fuel to be burned in the marketplace. If it were burned, you would not be able to see smoke from the chimney, but the smoke is still there. It is more than just a waste of energy; it is a waste of money. It is an externality that is not accounted for in the market.

A carbon tax would place a price on carbon emissions, which is the most efficient way to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Business executives agree. Few firms are more capitalistic and fiscally conservative than the legendary Goldman Sachs. Consider this from Bob Litterman, the former head of risk management at Goldman Sachs, writing recently in the New York Times:

[For society at large, and the government in particular, the most important and urgent action required is to minimize future warming by creating appropriate global incentives to reduce carbon dioxide emissions from burning fossil fuels. Economists generally agree that the best way to regulate behavior, it is more effective to allow individuals to choose their actions, as long as the prices appropriately reflect the costs—

Again, back to Econ 101—

That is not very complicated economic jargon. This is the former head of risk management for one of the smartest and most capitalistic firms the planet has ever seen saying that what we are engaged in now is a “stupid mistake.” Again, I agree.

Republicans typically support free market solutions, and this is a free market solution. Yet, still, there remains that deafening silence from the other side of the aisle here in the Senate.

Here is the second recommendation from the economists’ op-ed in the Wall Street Journal:

A carbon tax should increase every year until emissions reductions goals are met and be revenue neutral to avoid debates over the size of government. A consistently rising carbon price will encourage technological innovation and large-scale infrastructure development.

These are two things we want—innovation and infrastructure. So again, I agree. The Whitehouse-Schatz plan puts an initial floor on the carbon pricing system Senator SCHATZ and I proposed is revenue neutral. Every penny goes back into the pockets of Americans—none is designed to make more or bigger government. As to innovation, a carbon fee levels the playing field so that polluters have to compete in the market on even terms with non-polluters. Competition on a level playing field will incentivize innovation in renewable energy, innovation in energy efficiency, innovation in resilient infrastructure, and, eventually, a widespread adoption of clean-energy technologies.

This is not a novel concept. Nobel Prize-winning economist William Nordhaus showed as far back as 1992 “that a low tax on carbon, set to rise slowly, over time, could be enough to keep emissions at reasonable levels, saving us from climate change at little, if any, cost. The tax would promote innovations in new forms of power generation and, eventually, a widespread adoption of clean-energy technologies.”

The latest Republican claim is that innovation is the solution to climate change. Fine, but you are not going to get adequate innovation on the tilted playing field that fossil fuel industry protects. Carbon pricing uses market forces to drive innovation.

What else do the economists recommend?

A border carbon adjustment system should be established. This system would enhance the competitiveness of American firms that are more energy-efficient than their global competitors. It would also create an incentive for other nations to adopt similar carbon pricing.

Again, I agree. A border carbon adjustment system means that products from countries without a carbon price would be subject to a tax so that they don’t have an unfair advantage over domestic products. This protects American manufacturers, and, in turn, American jobs. It motivates other countries to help solve this global problem. People need a global solution must look to a carbon price because it is the most efficient global solution. That is why the Whitehouse-Schatz bill includes just such a border adjustment system. By the way, we filed this bill three Congresses ago.

So we have been at this for a while. The economists’ Wall Street Journal op-ed was just a few weeks ago. So we seem to have some convergence here.

The economists continue:

To maximize the fairness and political viability of a rising carbon tax, all the revenue should be returned directly to U.S. citizens through equal lump-sum rebates. The majority of American family, including the most vulnerable, will benefit financially.

Let me repeat that again—will benefit financially by receiving more in “carbon dividends” than they pay in increased energy prices.

The majority of our families, including the most vulnerable, will benefit financially.

As I already noted, the Whitehouse-Schatz plan returns all revenue to the American people. Carbon pricing is not a tax increase. Lower and middle-income households actually get more money back than they may pay in higher prices.

More than two dozen Nobel Prize winners signed this Wall Street Journal op-ed. Their economic expertise is unequaled. We have at least one Nobel laureate every year since the late 1990s. There are only a few missing names, and many of those names actually have endorsed carbon pricing in other venues.

You might say: OK, they are just a bunch of academics. They are all out of touch with political realities.

Well, these were all chairs of the Council of Economic Advisers to the President. When you are advising the President of the United States, you generally adopt some sense of political reality. Note that this is a bipartisan list. It includes advisers to four Republican Presidents and two Democratic Presidents. When this group of people can agree on an economic policy, you better believe it is not some fringe idea, and these experts all say that carbon pricing is a practical solution to a very real and pressing problem.

Here is yet another bipartisan list of signers on the Wall Street Journal op-ed: Fred chairs and Treasury Secretaries subject to a border carbon tariff so that carbon pricing is a practical solution to a very real and pressing problem.

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all saying that setting a carbon price is the best action to take. They don’t write very big checks. So they don’t get heard from much around here, it seems.

But let’s think for a minute. What about this? What if President Trump? What might he say? What might President Trump think about action on climate change?

This is a full-page advertisement from the New York Times from 2009. Back in 2007, President Trump and his children and the Trump organization all signed this letter published in the New York Times. This letter urged then-President Obama to pursue what they called “meaningful and effective measures to control climate change.” It goes on: “If we fail to act now”—this being 2009—“it is scientifically irrefutable that there will be catastrophic and irreversible consequences for humanity and our planet.” “Irrefutable,” “catastrophic,” “irreversible”—there is no mystery about those words.

Well, a decade has passed since this letter, and much has changed. Now Donald Trump mocks global warming, and the GOP in Congress has fled from taking any serious action on climate change. Policies that are mainstream and widely supported by appointees of Republicans as carbon pricing.

How did this come to pass? Well, I was here. I saw it happen. The year after President Trump signed this letter, the Supreme Court’s disastrous Citizens United decision opened the floodgates to unlimited special-interest money—money from polluters into our politics—and that changed everything.

In 2007, we had bipartisan climate bills. In 2008, we had bipartisan climate bills. In 2009, we had bipartisan climate bills. Bipartisanship was the theme of responding to the climate change problem for those years. By my recollection, we had five different bipartisan Senate climate bills kicking around.

Then, in January 2010 comes the Citizens United decision. The fossil fuel industry pushed for it, asked for it, saw it coming, and took immediate advantage of it. Before you know it, there is that unlimited money, often unleashed through dark money channels, so you don’t know who is behind it, and there are the threats and promises that necessarily accompany that power. Think about it. If you are given the power to spend unlimited money in politics, do you not necessarily also have the power to threaten to spend unlimited money in politics? Of course, you do. The two cannot be separated.

So the unlimited spending, the anonymous dark money, and the threats and promises combined to shut down the Republican Party on this issue. It was like turning off the lights. From January 2010 forward, no Republican in this Chamber has been willing to get onto an serious piece of legislation to reduce carbon dioxide.

Republican voters aren’t there. Republican young voters are up in arms. Republican economic leaders aren’t there. You can look across the Republican Party, and you find a strong and solid desire to address the climate problem, and you even have Republican leaders supporting a specific solution. It is just here where it stops. It is just here where you will find it so important that it has been able to overcome even the judgment of Nobel Prize-winning Republican appointees as to how to solve this.

After he received his Nobel Prize just last October, Nordhaus, Nobel Prize-winning economist, lamented: “It’s hard to be optimistic. . . . We’re actually going backward in the United States, with the disastrous policies of the Trump administration.”

Where is 2009 Donald Trump? Where is the guy who signed this? I want that guy back. These economists of all political backgrounds know what is going on, and they know how to fix it. The American people know what is going on, and they want us to fix it. It is time for us to act, and it is time for us to wake up.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 15 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. RISCH. Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, if no notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee’s intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in that office. William Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HON. JAMES E. RISCH,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 19-02, concerning the Air Force’s proposed license(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of India for defense articles and services estimated to cost $190 million. After this letter is delivered to your office, we plan to issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale.

Sincerely,

CHARLES W. HOOPER,
Lieutenant General, USA, Director, Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 19-02

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Government of India.
TOTAL $190 million.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase: India has requested a possible sale of two Jackal U.S. Army Anti-Tank Missiles (SPS) consisting of AN/AQ-24(V)N Large Aircraft Infrared Countermeasures (LAIRCM), ALQ-211(V)/V Advanced Integrated Defensive Electronic Warfare Suite (AIDEWS), and AN/ALE-47 Counter-Measures Dispensing System (CMDS) to protect two (2) Boeing-777 Head-of-State aircraft.

The LAIRCM system consists of three (3) Guardian Laser Terminal Assemblies (GLTA), six (6) Missile Warning Sensors (MWS) for AN/AAAQ-24 (V), one (1) LAIRCM System Processor Replacements (LSPR), one (1) Control Indicator Unit Replacement (CIU), one (1) Smart Card Assembly and one (1) High Capacity Card (HCC)/User Data Memory (UDM) card.

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):

Twelve (12) Guardian Laser Transmitter Assemblies (GLTA) AN/AQ-24(V)N (6 installed, 6 spares).

Eight (8) LAIRCM System Processor Replacements (LSPR) AN/AQ-24(V)N (2 installed, 6 spares).

Twenty-three (23) Missile Warning Sensors (MWS) for AN/AAR-54 AAQ-24(V)N (12 installed, 11 spares).

Five (5) AN/ALE-47 Counter-Measures Dispensing System (CMDS) (2 installed, 3 spares).

Non-MDE: Also included are Advanced Integrated Defensive Electronic Warfare Suites (AIDEWS), LAIRCM CIURs, SCAs, HCCs, and UDM cards, initial spares, spares, repair and return support, support equipment, Self-Protection Suite (SPS) engineering design, integration, hardware integration, flight testing, and certification, selective availability anti-spoofing modules (SAASM), warranty, publications and technical documentation, training and training equipment, field service representatives, U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical and logistics support services, and other related elements of logistical and program support.


(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: IN–D–QJD, IN–D–QAAA, IN–D–QAD.

(vi) Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid: None.

(vii) Sensitivity of Information Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold: See Attached Annex.
The Government of India has requested to buy two (2) Self-Protection Suits (SPS) consisting of AN/AAQ-24 V/N Large Aircraft Infrared Countermeasures (LAIRCM), AN/AAQ-211(V)3 Advanced Integrated Defensive Electronic Warfare Suite (AIDEWS), and AN/ALE-47 Counter-Measures Dispensing System (CMDS) for the protection of its upcoming Head-of-State aircraft. This potential sale would include: twelve (12) Guardian Laser Transmitter Assemblies AN/AAQ-24 (V/N) installed and eight (8) LAIRCM System Processor Replacements (LSPR) AN/AAQ-24 (V/N) (2 installed and 6 spares); twenty-three (23) Missile Warning Sensors (MWS) for AN/AAQ-24 (V/N) (12 installed and 11 spares); five (5) AN/ALE-47 Counter-Measures Dispensing System (CMDS) (2 installed and 3 spares). Also included in this sale are Advanced Integrated Defensive Electronic Warfare Suites (AIDEWS), LAIRCM CIURs, SCAs, HHCs, and UDM cards, initial spares, consumables, repair and return support, support equipment, spares; two (2) spare Self-Protection Suites (SPS) engineering design, hardware integration, flight test and certification, selective unavailability anti-spoofing modules (SAASM), technical documentation, and technical and technical documentation, training and training equipment, field service representatives; U.S. Government and contractor engineer design, training and logistic services, and other related elements of logistical and program support. The total estimated cost is $190 million.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security of the United States by helping to strengthen the U.S.-Indian strategic relationship and to improve the security of a major defense partner which continues to be an important force for political stability, peace, and economic progress in the Indo-Pacific and South Asia region.

The proposed sale will improve India’s capability to deter regional threats. The SPS will provide improved threat-adaptive, computer controlled capability for dispensing chaff, flares, and active electronic warfare (EW) data expendables. The AN/ALE-47 Tactical Electronic Warfare Suite (AIDEWS) provides passive radar warning, wide spectrum EM radio frequency expendables. The AN/ALE-47 system enhances aircraft survivability in sophisticated threat environments. The threats countered by the CMDS include radar-directed anti-aircraft artillery (AAA), radar command-guided missiles, radar homing guided missiles, and infrared (IR) guided missiles. The system is internally mounted and may be operated as a stand-alone system or may be integrated with other on-board Electronic Warfare (EW) and avionics systems. The AN/ALE-47 uses threat data received over the aircraft interfaces to assess the threat situation and determine a response. Expendable routines tailored to the threat environment may be selected. The CMDS may be used in the current threat environment or may be operated as a stand-alone system. The CMDS may be used to defend an aircraft from threats countered by the CMDS. The CMDS may be used to defend an aircraft from threats countered by the CMDS.

3. AN/AQ-211 Airborne Integrated Defensive Electronic Warfare Suite (AIDEWS) provides passive radar warning, wide spectrum EM radio frequency expendables. The AN/AQ-211 system is compatible with on-board Electronic Warfare (EW) suite. The commercially developed system software and hardware is unclassified. The system is classified SECRET when loaded with a U.S.-derived EW database.

4. If a technologically advanced adversary were to obtain knowledge of the hardware and software elements, the information could be used to develop countermeasure or equivalent systems that might reduce the system’s effectiveness or be used in the development of a system with similar or advanced capabilities.

5. A determination has been made that the Government of India can provide substantial cost-sharing. The system is designed to protect aircraft from infrared-guided surface-to-air missiles. The system features digital technology and microprocessors. This Head-of-State aircraft system operates in all conditions, detecting incoming missiles and jamming infrared seeker equipped missiles with aimed bursts of laser energy. The LAIRCM system consists of AN/ALE-47 Counter-Measures Dispensing System (CMDS), LAIRCM System Processor Replacement (LSPR), Control Indicator, and a classified User Data Memory (UDM) card containing the laser jam codes. The UDM card is loaded into Computer Processor (CP) prior to flight. When the UDM card is removed from the CP and in secure storage, the Missile Warning Sensors (MWS) for AN/AQQ-24 (V/N) are mounted on the aircraft exterior to provide omni-directional protection. The AN/ALE-47 Countermeasure Dispersed (CMDS) provides an integrated threat-adaptive, computer controlled capability for dispensing chaff, flares, and active EM radio frequency expendables. The AN/ALE-47 system enhances aircraft survivability in sophisticated threat environments.

6. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal have been authorized for release and export to India.
open session, except that a meeting or series of meetings on the same subject for a period of no more than 14 calendar days may be closed to the public on a motion made and seconded in open session and decided upon only whether the matters enumerated in clauses (1) through (6) below would require the meeting to be closed, followed immediately by a vote of a majority of the Committee or Subcommittee Members when it is determined that the matters to be discussed or the testimony to be taken will involve—

1. (w) Disclose matters necessary to be kept secret in the interests of national defense or the confidential conduct of foreign relations of the United States.

2. (w) Disclose information relating to the trade secrets of financial or commercial information pertaining specifically to a given person—

(A) an Act of Congress requires the information to be kept confidential by Government officers and employees; or

(B) the information has been obtained by the Government on a confidential basis, other than an application for such person for a specific Government financial or other benefit, and is required to be kept secret in order to prevent undue injury to the competitive position of such person; or

3. (w) Disclose matters necessary to be kept confidential under other provisions of law or Government regulations.

4. (w) Document or hold hearings except that he or she is being recorded and has affirmatively been informed of the matter on which he or she is being recorded and has affirmatively consented to such recording.

5. (w) Occasion or activity solely for the purposes of recording a quorum.

6. (w) Occasion or motion to adjourn a meeting rather than being polled. The chief staff member of the Committee shall be responsible for the proceedings of such a meeting.

RULE 2. QUORUM

A. Reporting measures and matters. A majority of the Members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business and the taking of sworn testimony.

B. Reporting measures and matters. No Committee meetings and hearings except that he or she is being recorded and has affirmatively consented to such recording. All proxies shall be in writing and shall contain sufficient reference to the pending matter as is necessary to identify it and to inform the Committee or Subcommittee as to how the Member establishes his or her vote to be recorded thereon. (Rule XXVI, Sec. 7(a)(3) and 7(b), Standing Rules of the Senate.)

D. Announcement of vote. (1) Whenever the Committee by roll call vote reports any measure or matters, the Committee shall announce that such measure or matter shall include a tabulation of the votes cast in favor of and the votes cast in opposition to such measure or matter or make the record of such votes available to the Senate. (Rule XXVI, Sec. 7(c), Standing Rules of the Senate.)

(2) Whenever the Committee by roll call vote reports upon any motion made in a Committee meeting thereto, other than reporting a measure or matter, the results thereof shall be announced in the Committee report on that measure unless previously announced by the Committee, and such announcement shall include a tabulation of the votes cast in favor of and the votes cast in opposition to each such measure and motion thereto by each Member of the Committee who was present at the meeting. (Rule XXVI, Sec. 7(b), Standing Rules of the Senate.)

E. Polling. (1) The Committee, or any Subcommittee thereof, may poll (a) internal Committee or Subcommittee matters including the Committee’s or Subcommittee’s staff, records and budget; (b) steps in an investigation, including issuance of subpoenas, applications for immunity orders, and requests for documents from agencies; and (c) other Committee or Subcommittee business other than a vote on reporting to the Senate any measures, matters or recommendations on which the Committee or Subcommittee has previously announced its position.

(2) Only the Chairman, or a Committee Member or staff officer designated by him/her, may undertake any poll of the Members of the Committee. If any Member requests, any matter to be polled shall be held for meeting rather than being polled. The chief staff member of the Committee shall make a record of the results of the polling. (Rule XXVI, Sec. 7(c), Standing Rules of the Senate.)

F. Naming postal facilities. The Committee will not consider any legislation that would name a postal facility for a living person with the exception of bills naming facilities for former Presidents and Vice Presidents of the United States, Members of Congress over 70 years of age, former judges or lawyers over age 70, or posthumous veterans. The Committee will not consider legislation that would name a postal facility unless it has the support of both Senators in the delegation of the state in which the facility is located.

G. Technical and conforming changes. A Committee vote to report a measure to the Senate shall also authorize the Committee Chairman and Ranking Member by mutual agreement to make any required technical and conforming changes to the measure.

RULE 4. CHAIRMANSHIP OF MEETINGS AND HEARINGS

The Chairman shall preside at all Committee meetings and hearings except that he...
or she shall designate a temporary Chairman to act in his or her place if he or she is un-able to be present at a scheduled meeting or hearing. If the Chairman (or his or her designee) is absent, the Majority Member present shall preside until the Chairman’s arrival. If there is no Majority Member present, the Ranking Minority Member present, with the prior approval of the Chairman, may open and conduct the meeting or hearing until such time as a Member of the Majority arrives.

RULE 5. HEARINGS AND HEARING PROCEDURES
A. Announcement of hearings. The Committee, or any Subcommittee thereof, shall make announcement of the hearing, time, and subject matter of any hearing to be conducted on any measure or matter at least 5 days in advance of such hearing, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays in which the Senate is not in session, unless the Committee, or Subcommittee, determines that there is good cause to begin such hearing at an earlier date. (Rule XXVI, Sec. 4(a), Standing Rules of the Senate.)

B. Open hearings. Each hearing conducted by the Committee, or any Subcommittee thereof, shall be open to the public to be conducted on any measure or matter at least 5 days in advance of such hearing, unless the Committee, or Subcommittee, determines that there is good cause to begin such hearing at an earlier date. (Rule XXVI, Sec. 4(d), Standing Rules of the Senate.)

C. Full Committee. The Chairman, with the approval of the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee, is authorized to subpoena the attendance of witnesses at a hearing or executive session, to the conduct of memoranda, documents, records, or any other materials. The Chairman may subpoena attendance or production without the prior approval of the Ranking Minority Member, where the Chairman has not received a letter of disapproval signed by the Ranking Minority Member within 72 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays in which the Senate is not in session, of the Ranking Minority Member’s receipt of a letter signed by the Chairman providing notice of the Chairman’s intention, including an identification of all individuals and items sought to be subpoenaed. Delivery of a subpoena or deposition notice, including disapproval letters and any additional communications related to the subpoena may be carried out by staff officers of the Chairman of an executive hearing or deposition to advise the witness while he or she is testifying, of the Chairman’s intent to issue a subpoena, in accordance with the order of the Chairman or any other Member of the Committee designated by the Chairman. Such witness may be required to be present at such hearing or deposition. A witness may be required to be present at such hearing or deposition until such time as that witness has testified or has executed a sworn statement of facts relevant to the investigation or matter under inquiry. Any information or materials sought to be subpoenaed must be kept secret in the interests of national defense or the confidentiality of information pertaining specifically to a given part of the testimony given by the witness in public session or that is required to be kept secret in the interests of effective law enforcement; (1) Notices for the taking of depositions may be taken prior to or after a hearing; (2) will relate solely to matters of Committee or Subcommittee staff personnel or internal staff management or procedure; (3) will tend to charge an individual with crime or misconduct, to disgrace or injure the professional standing of an individual, or otherwise to lessen his or her reputation if it may be used to the purpose of such an attack or against him or her in a criminal or civil proceeding required to be kept secret in the interests of effective law enforcement; (4) will disclose the identity of an informer or law enforcement agent or will disclose any information relating to the investigation of a criminal offense that is required to be kept secret in the interests of effective law enforcement; (5) will disclose information relating to the trade secrets of financial or commercial information pertaining specifically to a given person if— (A) An Act of Congress requires the information to be disclosed by Government officers and employees; or (B) the information has been obtained by the Government on a confidential basis, other than application of the statute of limitations to the record of such person for a specific Government financial or other benefit, and is required to be kept secret in order to prevent undue injury to the competitive position of such person; (6) may divulge matters required to be kept confidential under other provisions of law or Government regulations. (Rule XXVI, Sec. 5(d), Standing Rules of the Senate.)

Notwithstanding the foregoing, whenever disorder arises during a Committee or Subcommittee meeting that is open to the public, or when approval of the Chairman is required, the approval is indubitable in any person in atten- dance at such meeting; it shall be the duty of the Chairman to enforce order on his or her own initiative and without any point of order being made by a Member of the Committee or Subcommittee; provided, further, that in the event it may be necessary to maintain order, he or she shall have the power to close the room, and the Committee or Subcommittee may act in the absence of the Chairman, without prior approval of the Chairman. (Rule XXVI, Sec. 5(d), Standing Rules of the Senate.)

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and may occur through electronic mail. If a deposition notice is disapproved by the Ranking Minority Member as provided in this subsection, the deposition notice may be amended by the Chairman in writing to conform to the applicable provisions of the Senate Standing Rules of Order and Procedure. The amendments shall be in accordance with the established practices followed by the Committee. Upon completion of such draft reports, copies thereof shall be filed with the supporting Committee at the earliest practicable time.

E. Impact statements in reports. All Committee reports on a bill or joint resolution of a public character reported by the Committee, shall contain (1) an estimate, made by the Committee, of the costs which would be incurred in carrying out the legislation for the then current fiscal year and for each of the next 5 years thereafter (or for the authorized duration of the proposed legislation); and (2) a comparison of such cost estimates with any made by a Federal agency; or (3) in lieu of such estimate or comparison, or both, a statement of the reasons for failure by the Committee to comply with these requirements as impracticable, in the event of inability to comply therewith. (Rule XXVI, Sec. 11(a), Standing Rules of the Senate).

F. Each such report shall also contain an evaluation, made by the Committee, of the regulatory impact which would be incurred in carrying out the bill or joint resolution. The evaluation shall include (a) an estimate of the numbers of individuals and businesses which would be affected by a determination of the groups and classes of such individuals and businesses, (b) a determination of the economic impact of such regulation on the individuals, consumers, and businesses affected, (c) a determination of the impact on the personal privacy of the individuals affected, and (d) a determination of the amount of any potential benefit from the regulations to be promulgated pursuant to such regulations. Each determination may include, but need not be limited to, estimates of the amount of time and financial costs required of affected parties, showing whether the effects of the bill or joint resolution could be substantial, as well as reasonable estimates of the recordkeeping requirements that may be associated with the bill or joint resolution. Or, in lieu of the foregoing evaluation, the report shall include a statement of the reasons for failure by the Committee to comply with these requirements as impracticable, in the event of inability to comply therewith. (Rule XXVI, Sec. 11(b), Standing Rules of the Senate).

F. RULE 7. COMMITTEE REPORTS AND SUBCOMMITTEE PROCEDURES

A. Regularly established Subcommittees. The Committee shall have three regularly established Subcommittees. The Subcommittees are as follows:

PERMANENT SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS

A. Subcommittees are formed in accordance with the Chairman's opinion, and the Ranking Minority Member that, in his or her opinion, it is necessary to issue a subpoena immediately.

F. Subcommittee budgets. During the first year of a new Congress, each Subcommittee that requires authorization for the expenditure of funds for the conduct of inquiries and investigations, shall file with the chief clerk of the Committee, by a date and time prescribed by the Chairman, its request for funds for the conduct of inquiries and investigations for the then current fiscal year. The request may include, in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Senate Standing Rules of Order and Procedure, appropriations for the two (2) 12-month periods beginning on March 1 and extending through and including the last day of February of the 2 fiscal years, which years comprise the then current Congress. Each such request shall be submitted on the budget form prescribed by the Committee on Rules and Administration, and shall be accompanied by a written justification addressed to the Chairman of the Committee, which shall include (1) a statement of the Subcommittee's area of activity, (2) the Subcommittee in accordance with the Standing Committee as provided in Rules (Rule XXVI, Sec. 4, Standing Rules of the Senate)
(1) A detailed biographical resume which contains information relating to education, employment, and achievements;

(2) Financial information, in such specificity as seems necessary, including a list of assets and liabilities of the nominee and tax returns for the 3 years preceding the time of his or her nomination, and other documents requested by the Committee, such as a proposed blind trust agreement, necessary for the Committee’s consideration; and,

(3) Other relevant documents the Committee may request, as responses to questions concerning the policies and programs the nominee intends to pursue while in that position.

C. Procedures for Committee inquiry. The Committee shall conduct an inquiry into the experience, qualifications, suitability, and integrity of nominees, and shall give particular attention to the following matters:

(1) A review of the biographical information provided by the nominee, including, but not limited to, any professional activities related to the duties of the office to which he or she is nominated;

(2) A review of the financial information provided by the nominee, including tax returns for the 3 years preceding the time of his or her nomination;

(3) A review of any actions, taken or proposed by the nominee, to remedy conflicts of interest; and

(4) A review of any personal or legal matter which may bear upon the nominee’s qualifications for the office to which he or she is nominated.

The Chairman and Ranking Minority Member, those designated investigators, and the Committee shall be notified of the Chairmen or Ranking Minority Member, those designated investigators, and the Committee shall be notified of the Chairmen or Ranking Minority Member, those designated investigators, and the Committee shall be designated by the Ranking Minority Member. The Chairman, Ranking Minority Member, other Members of the Committee, and designated investigators shall have access to all investigative reports on nominees prepared by any Federal agency, except that only the Chairman, the Ranking Minority Member, or other Members of the Committee, upon request, shall have access to the report of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The Chairman may require the assistant of the U.S. Government Accountability Office and other such expert opinion to prepare a report of the investigation provided by the nominee.

D. Report on the Nominee. After a review of all information pertinent to the nomination, the report on the nominee shall be made in the case of judicial nominees and may be made in the case of non-judicial nominees by the designated investigators to the Chairmen and the necessary Minority Member and, upon request, to any other Member of the Committee. The report shall summarize the steps taken by the Committee during its investigation of the nominee and the results of the Committee inquiry, including any unresolved matters that have been raised during the course of the inquiry.

E. Hearings. The Committee shall conduct a public hearing during which the nominee shall be called to testify under oath on all matters germane to his or her suitability for office, including the policies and programs which he or she will pursue while in that position. No hearing shall be held until at least 72 hours after the following events have occurred: The nominee has responded to prehearing questions submitted by the Committee, and the report described in subsection (D) has been made to the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member, and is available to other Members of the Committee.

F. Action on confirmation. A mark-up on a nomination shall not occur on the same day that the hearing on the nominee is held. In order to assist the Committee in reaching a recommendation on confirmation, the staff may make an oral presentation to the Committee at the mark-up, factually summarizing the findings of the record and the steps taken during the pre-hearing inquiry.

G. Application. The procedures contained in subsections (C), (D), (E), and (F) of this rule shall apply to persons nominated by the President to positions requiring their full-time service. At the discretion of the Chairmen and Ranking Minority Members, those procedures may apply to persons nominated by the President to serve on a part-time basis.

RULE 9. PERSONNEL ACTIONS AFFECTING COMMITTEE BUSINESS

The name of the nominee includes information relating to education, discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, state of physical handicap, or disability.

RULE 10. APPRaisal OF COMMITTEE BUSINESS

The Chairman and Ranking Minority Member shall keep each other apprised of hearings, investigations, and other Committee business.

RULE 11. PER DIEM FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL

A per diem allowance provided a Member of the Committee or staff of the Committee in connection with foreign travel shall be used solely for lodging, food, and related expenses. The Member of the Committee or staff of the Committee receiving such an allowance to return to the United States Government that portion of the allowance received, which is not actually used for necessary lodging, food, and related expenses. (Rule XXXIX. Paragraph 3, Standing Rules of the Senate.)

INF TREATY

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, today I wish to express my deep concerns regarding President Trump’s suspension of U.S. participation in the Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces—INF—Treaty and decision to withdraw from the treaty in 6 months.

Before diving into the substance of this matter, let me emphasize that I’m not, as some have suggested, casting aspersions and vilifying the Intelligence Community. I do believe the Intelligence Community assesses Russia has flight-tested, produced, and deployed cruise missiles with a range capability prohibited by the INF Treaty.

Why is Russia doing this? Again, according to Director Coats: Russia is developing a cruise missile with a range capability prohibited by the INF Treaty and has been unwilling to take the steps necessary to come back into compliance.

Director of National Intelligence Dan Coats has succinctly laid out Russia’s efforts to undermine the INF Treaty. He stated “the Intelligence Community assesses Russia has flight-tested, produced, and deployed cruise missiles with a range capability prohibited by the Treaty.”

Russia, and Russia alone, bears the responsibility for the degradation of the Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces—INF—Treaty. It has brazenly violated the treaty and has been unwilling to take the steps necessary to come back into compliance.

INF TREATY

The President is pulling out of this treaty, and I wish to express my deep concerns regarding President Trump’s suspension of U.S. participation in the Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces—INF—Treaty and decision to withdraw from the treaty in 6 months.

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INF TREATY

The President is pulling out of this treaty, a treaty that was approved by the U.S. Senate by a vote of 93–5 and that has been in force for three decades, without official notice or any meaningful consultation with the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, the congressional committee charged with responsibility for jurisdiction over the treaty without the approval of the Senate.

This was despite multiple opportunities to explain the rationale for this decision, including a Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearing on arms control and Russia. In that hearing, senior officials from the Department of State and the Department of Defense provided no indication that a decision to withdraw was even imminent, nor did the forces of mili-
violated the core principles of the Helsinki accord by annexing Crimea and invading Ukraine.

The question has never been whether Russia is violating the INF treaty. It is and has been in violation. The question is how the United States should respond.

Throughout the process of trying to bring Russia back into compliance, I have raised serious concerns about the Trump administration’s approach. As is the case with most major foreign policy challenges facing the United States, the Trump administration lacks a coherent strategy. In this case, they do not appear to have any realistic plan to address the threat that new Russian missile capabilities pose to the interests of the United States and those of our allies.

By withdrawing from INF at this time, the United States is providing Russia with a pass on its obligations and giving them the unfettered and unconstrained authority to expand the universe of arms control agreements with their nuclear forces. The U.S. does not have the assets in place to defend against Russia’s new missile, nor is it anywhere close to developing, manufacturing, and deploying a system that would operate as a counter to it.

So the President is shredding the INF treaty without any credible alternative. It is not just bad policy; it is dangerous to European security. The path the administration has chosen leaves our allies vulnerable to Russian aggression, and at this moment, there is no recourse for the United States or our allies.

It is within this vein of poor foreign policy planning that I want to discuss a second issue related to INF. In 2019, the United States will face the decision whether to extend New START. I am extremely concerned that President Trump has no appreciation or understanding of the universe of arms control treaties that we negotiated with Russia’s predecessor. The administration does not even have a plan to address the threat that a new Russian missile capabilities poses to the interests of the United States and those of our allies.

We have historically negotiated and entered into agreements with our adversaries recognizing that we are dealing with hostile powers that cannot be trusted. We build in metrics that account for a probability of efforts to deceive and dodge. In high stakes agreements, provisions outlining U.S. intelligence verification and compliance are essential to any attempt to maintain an arms control treaty. We require these mechanisms to ensure that the treaty is working in the best interest of the United States. The President has said that he will not allow the INF to expire.

Let’s be clear: The New START treaty clearly advances vital U.S. national security interests. Through our inspection regime, we are able to verify that Russia is adhering to the limitations the treaty places on the size of Russia’s strategic nuclear arsenal. Through our data exchanges and our verification regimes, we gain extremely valuable insights into the size and location of their nuclear forces.

At a time when Russia is engaged in malign behavior all over the world and Putin is pressing to reassert Russian power, it is critical we maintain key leverage points to protect against a revisionist Russia. New START is one of those points, and I urge my colleagues and the administration that, in light of ongoing Russian compliance with New START, we must extend the treaty for an additional 5 years.

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I strongly believe the administration try a new approach and develop a coherent strategy to stabilize our arms control regime. The relationship with the Russian Federation remains a challenge, but we must address these arms and try to turn it into a political agreement that ensures stability in our nuclear forces.

Neither an unconstrained nuclear arms race nor blind faith in arms control agreements serve U.S. national security interest. The Pentagon is best served through a strong, credible deterrent that operates within a legally binding, stable, and constrained arms control environment.

In my view, it is an important investment, it is an important investment to support our friend and democratic ally Israel from the many threats it faces in a very dangerous neighborhood—threats from Iran, Syria, Hezbollah, Hamas, and many others. We need to ensure Israel has the strong military edge to defend itself, and that is why you have strong bipartisan support for that original bill.

But then the Republican leader took a bill with broad bipartisan support for Israel and added a provision designed to retaliate against American citizens who express their disagreement with certain policies of the government of Israel by participating in certain boycott activities. Specifically, the Senator from Florida added a provision that encourages States throughout the country to pass laws to punish American citizens who choose to protest the settlement policies of the government of Prime Minister Netanyahu by either boycotting products of Israeli settlements in the West Bank or by not otherwise engaging in commerce with such settlements.

Now—and I want to make this clear—while I disagree with some of the policies adopted by the Government of Israel, I do not—I do not in any way support a boycott as a method of expressing those disagreements.

But—and let me be equally clear on this point—I will fiercely defend the constitutional right of any American citizen to express his or her views in such a peaceful way if they so choose. Just as I would support the right of every American to engage in other political boycotts to peacefully express their political views without fear of being punished by their government.

The Senator from Florida wants to use the power of the State to punish American citizens who disagree with him on this issue. It is right here in the bill. Let me read some of the relevant parts.

A state may adopt and enforce measures . . . to restrict contracting by the state for goods and services with—or the state may adopt or enforce measures . . . to restrict contracting by the state for goods and services with—any entity that . . . knowingly engages in . . . boycott activity . . . intended to limit commercial relations with Israel or persons doing business in Israel or Israel-controlled territories for purposes of imposing policy positions on the Government of Israel.

Now how does this provision encourage States to retaliate against American citizens? It encourages States to pass laws to deny their citizens the right to bid on any State contracts unless those citizens sign an oath stating that they do or will not engage in any boycott of Israel, including any boycotting the sale or purchase of goods or services from Israeli settlements in the West Bank.

Think about that. Let’s say you are an American citizen living in my State of Maryland. Let’s say you own a computer consulting business and you happen to disagree with Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu’s policy of expanding...
settlements on the West Bank near the city of Bethlehem, and you want to express your opposition to that policy, and let’s say you choose to protest that policy by deciding that you will not provide your services to businesses located in those settlements on the West Bank.

If you did that, you would be prohibited by State law from bidding on a contract to provide computer consulting services to a Maryland State agency. Think about that. You may run your business, you may choose to participate in business in the State of Maryland, but if you don’t sign an oath renouncing your right to engage in a boycott, you cannot win any contract with the State. In other words, even if you are the best, most qualified bidder, you would be disqualified from winning that State contract because of your peaceful political activity having nothing to do with your ability to fulfill the contract.

Does that sound unconstitutional? Of course, it is unconstitutional. And, guess what? That is what two Federal courts have already concluded about State laws that already do what Senator Rubio’s bill is proposing. I am going to make these decisions in a moment, but before I do, let me respond to the really flimsy defense the senior Senator from Florida and others have offered to try to justify this effort to punish free expression. Here is what Senator Rubio tweeted out: “Opposition to our bill isn’t about free speech. Companies are FREE to boycott Israel. But state and local governments should be FREE to end contracts with companies that do.”

This reflects a profound misunderstanding of the First Amendment. It turns the First Amendment on its head. It is like saying to our fellow Americans, you are free to peacefully express yourselves however you want, but the government is then free to use the power of the State to punish you for doing so. You are free to express your political opinions, but, if we don’t like what you say, the State is free to pass laws to prevent you from doing any business with the State.

That is State-sponsored discrimination against disfavored political expression. I would remind my colleagues that the First Amendment is not designed to protect government from its citizens; it is designed to protect citizens, who may engage in unpopular speech, from retaliation by the government.

What if a State passed a law to penalize gun control advocates who boycott stores that sell semiautomatic weapons? What if a State retaliated against anti-abortion activists who boycotted health clinics that provide abortion services?

So Senator Rubio’s proposal is a textbook example of why we need the First Amendment.

I have heard others defend this measure by saying: “It is simply a law to boycott the boycotters.” A cute slogan but, again, a stunning ignorance of the First Amendment. Yes, any of us, as individuals, can always decide to boycott those whose boycotts we disagree with. Each of us is free to boycott those businesses who choose to boycott Israeli settlements in the West Bank, but that bill does not do that. That bill calls upon States to use the power of the State, the power of the government to punish peaceful political actions we don’t like. Again, that is patently unconstitutional.

That is the conclusion reached by two Federal courts that struck down the kind of State laws that Senator Rubio seeks to promote.

In Kansas, a Federal judge blocked the enforcement of a State law requiring any State contractor to submit a written certification that they are “not currently engaged in a boycott of Israel.” In the Kansas case, a woman who had served as a public school math teacher for 9 years was barred from participating in a Mathematics Teacher Training Scholarship program at the University of Kansas because she refused to sign a certification that she wasn’t participating in a boycott of Israel.

The court found that the antiboycott certification requirement was designed to suppress political speech and was “plainly unconstitutional.” In his opinion, the judge wrote, “[T]he Supreme Court has held that the First Amendment protects the right to participate in a boycott, and that it is unconstitutional for a State or any political subdivision of a State to penalize individuals for exercising this right.”

In Arizona, a Federal court blocked a State law requiring contractors to certify that they will not boycott Israel, finding again that the law violates the right of free speech. In this case, an attorney contracted with the government to provide legal services to incarcerated individuals. Because of his political views, the attorney refused to purchase goods from businesses supporting Israeli settlements in the West Bank.

Because he would not submit a written certification that he wasn’t boycotting Israel, he was barred from contracting with the State. The court found that the antiboycott certification requirement was designed to suppress political speech and was “plainly unconstitutional.” In his opinion, the judge wrote, “[T]he Supreme Court has held that the First Amendment protects the right to participate in a boycott, and that it is unconstitutional for a State or any political subdivision of a State to penalize individuals for exercising this right.”

In Texas, there are two pending First Amendment challenges to a law requiring State contractors to certify that they will not boycott Israel or its settlements.

In the first Texas lawsuit, four individuals were required to choose between signing a certification that they are not participating in a peaceful boycott or losing income and other professional opportunities. These individuals include a freelance writer, a reporter who lost two contracts from the University of Houston; a reporter who was forced to forfeit payment for judging at a debate tournament; and a student at Texas State University, who has had to forego opportunities to judge high school debate tournaments.

In the second lawsuit, a Texas speech pathologist, who had worked with developmentally disabled, autistic, and speech-impaired elementary school students for 9 years, was fired because she refused to sign an addendum to her contract renewal saying she would not boycott Israel or its settlements.

In my home State of Maryland, a software engineer is challenging an executive order requiring contractors to certify in writing that they are not boycotting Israel or its settlements. In that case, the individual was barred from bidding on government software program contracts because he would not sign such a certification.

These laws are patently unconstitutional.

Now, I will speak briefly to a recent court decision in Arkansas, in which the judge ruled in favor of a law prohibiting the State from contractting with or investing in individuals or firms that boycott Israel or its settlements.

This decision is destined for dustbin of history. I am not sure any Senator wants to be associated with its holding. It concludes that a boycott is “not speech, inherently expressive activity, or subject to constitutional protection.”

The banner right here on page 9 on this page reads: “A Boycott Is Neither Speech Nor Inherently Expressive Conduct.”

In other words, States can pass laws banning or penalizing boycotts that they don’t like. Years ago, as a college student, I was active in the movement to divest from companies that did business with the apartheid regime of South Africa. Under the Arkansas court decision, a State could pass a law that could ban that conduct or at least penalize me if I did not buy the sole proprietor and sought State contracts.

There is no doubt that the Arkansas decision will be overturned. That is because the Supreme Court explicitly held in the cases of NAACP v. Claiborne Hardware that “a State law that protects the right to participate in a boycott for political purposes. The judge in the Arkansas case attempts to narrow that NAACP holding in a way that is clearly inconsistent with the First Amendment. I urge my colleagues to read all three decisions from the Federal district courts in Kansas, Arizona, and Arkansas.
Now, as I said earlier, I do not support the boycott of Israel as a means of pressuring the Netanyahu government to change some of its policies, but here is what I predict: I predict that the boycott movement will continue to grow for a number of reasons. At the top of that list is that the Trump administration’s actions and inaction are adding oxygen to the boycott movement.

To start, the Trump administration has abandoned any pretense of trying to prevent the expansion of Israeli settlements in new parts of the West Bank. There has been a big jump in the number of tenders and settlement plans since President Trump took office. In fact, our Ambassador there, Ambassador Friedman, has been a vocal cheerleader for additional settlements in new areas. In doing so, the Trump administration has abandoned what had been a long-held bipartisan position of the U.S. Government. Here are a few quotes from Presidents of both parties over the past 40 years.

President Ronald Reagan, in 1982, said, “Settlement activity is in no way necessary for the security of Israel and only diminishes the confidence of the Arabs that a final outcome can be freely and fairly negotiated.”

President George H.W. Bush, in 1990, said, “The foreign policy of the United States says we do not believe there should be new settlements in the West Bank or in East Jerusalem.”

President Bill Clinton, in 2001, said, “The settlement enterprise and building bypass roads in the heart of what they already know will one day be part of a Palestinian state is inconsistent with the Oslo commitment that both sides negotiate a compromise.”

President George W. Bush spoke out against new settlements. In 2002, he said, “Israeli settlement activity in occupied territories must stop, and the occupation drawing to a close with an immediate withdrawal to secured and recognized boundaries.”

Finally, President Obama, in 2009, said, “The United States does not accept the legitimacy of continued Israeli settlements. This construction violates previous agreements and undermines efforts to achieve peace. It is time for these settlements to stop.”

The provision before us today directly contradicts this long stated U.S. policy. It promotes the distinction between someone boycotting businesses located in the State of Israel and someone boycotting businesses located in settlements in the territories. In other words, this provision and the State laws it promotes supports the same penalty for those who boycott commerce with a business in Tel Aviv as it does those who boycott commerce with businesses in the settlements, including outposts that may be illegal even under Israeli law. This provision that was the beginning of an important distinction in American policy that has been endorsed by Presidents of both parties.

One of the reasons for discouraging settlements and outposts in new areas is to preserve the option for a two-state solution, an option that has previously been supported by Presidents of both parties, as well as pro-Israel groups, including AIPAC, J Street, and others. The current reality is that, in order to ensure a Jewish State that is democratic and provides equal rights to all its citizens, there must be a two-state solution.

Now, this legislation should come about through a negotiated settlement between the parties, the Israelis and the Palestinians. We all know that dysfunction and obstruction on the Palestinian side has been one obstacle to reaching an agreement, but that does not justify changing the status quo on the ground by adding settlements in new areas that will make a two-state solution impossible.

Second, the Trump administration, under the guidance of the President’s son-in-law, Jared Kushner, has embarked on an undisguised effort to crush the Palestinians by revoking all U.S. humanitarian assistance.

Here we are, authorizing $38 billion for U.S. military support for Israel, something I strongly support and am a cosponsor of, while at the same time the Trump administration has eliminated—eliminated—humanitarian and other assistance to help the Palestinian people, many of whom are living in horrible conditions.

The Trump administration has eliminated assistance that helps provide medical care, clean water and food to hundreds of thousands of vulnerable Palestinian children and families. Much of this assistance is provided by organizations like Catholic Relief Services and the Lutheran World Federation.

President Trump has also eliminated $25 million in U.S. support to a network of six hospitals in East Jerusalem, support the Congress explicitly protected under the Taylor Force Act. In doing this, he gutted funding for the main hospital providing cancer treatment for patients in the West Bank and Gaza and kidney dialysis for children. These hospitals include Lutheran Augusta Victoria Hospital, the Anglican St. John of Jerusalem Eye Hospital, and the Catholic St. Joseph Hospital, American hospitals that fall under our American Schools and Hospitals Abroad program. The Trump administration has eliminated support for those programs.

The effort to crush the Palestinians into submitting to a one-sided agreement will never work. President Trump and Jared Kushner apparently think this is just another real estate deal where you turn off the water and electricity to force your tenants out. Instead, these actions by the Trump administration are supporting the boycott movement because many people will see no other vehicle for expressing their views.

Finally, to the Senator from Florida and others, nothing will motivate Americans to exercise their rights more that efforts to suppress them. Trying to suppress free speech, even unpopular speech, even conduct that we don’t support here and I don’t support here, will not work.

I will end where I started. It is a really shameful and disappointing day when the sponsors of this legislation took a bill demonstrating strong bipartisan support for Israel, to our friends, and allies that share our commitment to democracy, and share other values we hold dear, that Senators took that bill and used it to attack the constitutional rights of American citizens who may want to peacefully demonstrate their opposition to some of the Netanyahu government’s policies—not in the way you would choose, not in the way I would choose—but in a way they have a right to do as American citizens.

So in making these changes to the bill, the sponsors are sabotaging what was a bipartisan bill to support our friend and ally Israel and in the process strengthening the very boycott movement that we seek to oppose. That hurts the United States. This is a really sad day in the U.S. Senate, when we took something that we all agreed on and decided to use it to attack the constitutional rights of American citizens to express opinions we may disagree with.

Furthermore, I oppose Senator McConnell’s amendment to S. 1, which calls for “the Administration to certify that conditions have been met for the enduring defeat of al Qaeda and ISIS before initiating any significant withdrawal of United States forces from Syria and Afghanistan.” I strongly believe we have to finish the job and destroy al Qaeda and ISIS, but Senator McConnell leaves undefined what “the enduring defeat” means in this context. Does he mean an enduring defeat of the ideology of ISIS and al-Qaeda, which may never be achieved? Does he mean the removal of every single fighter from the battlefield, which the administration might also never be able to certify? By leaving this standard so nebulous, Senator McConnell has seemingly endorsed an indefinite presence of U.S. troops in both countries, bolstering the positions of the Administration and the President’s Cabinet, National Security Adviser John Bolton and Secretary of State Mike Pompeo.

Though I do not support an indefinite U.S. presence in Syria, I also oppose President Trump’s abrupt decision for an immediate withdrawal from Syria. This rash decision puts at risk our mission to defeat ISIS and endangers the future of our Syrian Kurdish allies, who have been the tip of the spear in that fight. Ilham Ahmed, the cochair of the Democratic Undercough movement, scored this point in a meeting I convened with a bipartisan group of Senators last week.
That is why I introduced a bipartisan amendment with Senator Toomey, which calls for a clear, publicly articulated strategy that will guide the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Syria. Critically, our amendment also makes clear that the United States must protect the Syrian Democratic Forces from attacks by Turkey, which is more focussed on destroying the Syrian Kurds than defeating ISIS.

Finally, this legislation does not acknowledge the obvious: We have a reckless President who conducts foreign policy by tweet and champions the views of brutal dictators, like Vladimir Putin and Kim Jong Un, above that of his own top intelligence officials. We have a President who has compromised American credibility: allies and adversaries alike cannot trust if his grand pronouncements will translate into action or if they will just as quickly be reversed. More than any President before him, President Trump has shirked America’s founding principles and our values as a nation. Until Republicans in the Congress acknowledge that obvious point, our ability to preserve American leadership abroad will be greatly compromised.

For all of these reasons, I voted against S. 1.

Ms. DUCKWORTH. Mr. President, while the Strengthening America’s Security in the Middle East Act is clearly far from perfect, the majority of the legislation addresses several key priorities that are particularly important to me: formalizing long-term security aid to Israel, supporting our Jordanian allies’ fight against the Islamic State, and sanctioning the Syrian financial system over the Assad regime’s human rights abuses.

These provisions represent important measures to concretely support our allies and address serious national security concerns. The legislation as a whole also preserves Obama administration international agreements that promote security while providing the Trump administration with more tools to levy sanctions against human rights abusers in the Assad regime in Syria.

I also strongly oppose the BDS movement. However, I have long had concerns about the Combating BDS Act and similar legislation, which could be interpreted to change longstanding U.S. policy towards Israeli settlement activity and could have negative implications on domestic freedom of speech protections. Those concerns are rightly being litigated in Federal court. This bill does not protect a state or local BDS law from being challenged in court by an individual on constitutional grounds.

What was among the more difficult votes I have taken, ultimately the national security and other benefits of the entirety of this legislation could not be ignored or passed up.

REMEMBERING CHARLES S. KETTLES

Mr. STABENOW. Mr. President, today I wish to pay tribute to a Michigan veteran whose bravery, spirit of service, and selfless dedication to his fellow soldiers earned him the Nation’s highest military honor and the eternal gratitude of his families.

Charles S. Kettles was Michigan through and through. He was born in Ypsilanti in 1930, and that is where he passed away on January 21, 2019, a couple of weeks after his 89th birthday. He attended Ypsilanti High School in Dearborn and fell in love with flying in the school’s flight simulator. Perhaps it was no surprise; his father served as a military pilot during both World Wars.

Charlie was active in the community. He and his brother opened a Ford dealership in DeWitt. He later earned a master’s degree in industrial technology from Eastern Michigan University and launched its aviation program. He served on the Ypsilanti City Council and in the local Kiwanis club. He was close to his family and enjoyed his nine grandchildren.

In many ways, Charlie lived an ordinary Michigan life. What made his life truly extraordinary were events that happened far away from Ypsilanti on the other side of the world.

Charlie was drafted into the Army in 1951, attended Army aviation school, and served tours in Japan and Thailand. He received his first tour of duty in 1956, and that could have been the end of his military service, but the Army was in desperate need of helicopter pilots during the Vietnam war. So in 1963, Charlie volunteered for active duty and learned to fly the UH-1D "Huey."

Those skills would save lives on May 15, 1967, when then-Major Kettles volunteered to lead a flight of six Hueys on a rescue mission when members of the 101st Airborne Division were ambushed by enemy troops.

The helicopters came under fire, but that didn’t stop Charlie. He kept on flying. When he returned to base after his second rescue flight, his helicopter was leaking fuel, and his gunner had been severely wounded.

Then the call came in: 44 Americans still needed to be evacuated. Charlie found a Huey that wasn’t leaking fuel, led a flight of six evacuation helicopters through enemy air, and successfully rescued the stranded men—or so he thought.

On the flight back to base, Charlie learned that eight troops had been unable to reach the evacuation helicopters. He didn’t hesitate. With no regard for his own safety, he turned his Huey around and returned to the landing zone.

His helicopter was hit by gunfire, and a mortar round damaged the rotor blades and the tail rotor. Despite the damage, Charlie skillfully navigated his helicopter to the landing zone. The remaining troops scrambled aboard, and all 44 finally made it off the battlefield.

Charlie was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, the Army’s second-highest citation for valor, in 1968; yet when I heard his story, I thought, if anyone was ever worthy of receiving the Medal of Honor, Charlie was.

Typically, the Medal of Honor must be awarded within 5 years of the heroic act. That is why, in 2015, I introduced legislation with Senator GARY PETERS and Congresswoman DEBBIE Dingell to allow Charlie to receive the Medal of Honor. In 2016, that is just what happened.

"In a lot of ways, Chuck is America," President Obama said during his Medal of Honor ceremony at the White House. "To the dozens of American soldiers that he saved in Vietnam half a century ago, Chuck is the reason that they lived and came home and had children and grandchildren. Entire family trees—made possible by the actions of this one man."

Charlie remained humble about his award.

"Out of all of that, there is really only one thing that means anything—those 40 names are not on the wall in D.C. Awards are nice, but there is far more gratitude in simply knowing that."

Charlie Kettles was a real-life hero and the very best of Michigan. The people of my State and the families of the 44 men he saved will remain forever grateful for his service and sacrifice. Thank you.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TOWN OF AUBURN, MAINE

- Mr. KING. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize the town of Auburn, ME, which is celebrating its 150th anniversary this year. Auburn might be a small city, but it features something for everyone, from recreation activities and parks and trails to cultural opportunities, a variety of restaurants, shopping, and public and private school options. Located along the banks of the Androscoggin River, Auburn is home to over 23,000 residents and is the county seat of Androscoggin County.

Auburn was first incorporated on February 22, 1869, and was created by annexing parts of the surrounding towns of Poland, Minot, and Danville, previously called Pejepscot. Auburn was the first city in Maine to adopt a council-manager form of government and grew into one of Maine’s largest municipalities. In the early to mid-1800s, a new bridge across the Androscoggin River to Lewiston and the arrival of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad helped spur development in Auburn. Like many Maine towns, Auburn developed into a mill town, and many of those mills were powered by the falls on the Androscoggin and Little Androscoggin
Rivers. Auburn was also the home to a number of other manufacturing plants, including shoes, cotton and woolen textiles, carriages, bricks, and furniture. The population of the city grew quickly through the end of the 1800s, mostly due to the influx of French-Canadian immigrants coming to the city to work at the shoe factories.

By the late 19th century, shoe manufacturing became the dominant industry in Auburn. In fact, the city seal depicts a spindle with different types of shoes at each outside point. In 1917, one factory in Auburn was producing 75 percent of the world's supply of white canvas shoes. Like many manufacturing towns, Auburn has had to reinvent itself in recent years, and they have shown their resiliency and grit. Today, Auburn is as vibrant as ever.

The city of Auburn has contributed to the energy, vitality, and commerce of the State of Maine and is poised to make the next 150 years some of the best years in its long and cherished history. I hope that the citizens of Auburn take the opportunity during this year-long birthday celebration to reconnect to their roots, share their life stories, and remind current and future generations of the past and the bright future ahead of us all. Happy 150th birthday, Auburn, and congratulations to all the citizens of this great Maine community.

REMEMBERING HAYNES SECURITY SERVICES, INC.

- Mr. RUBIO. Mr. President, it is my privilege to highlight a Florida small business that displays the unique entrepreneurial spirit found across my home State of Florida. As chairman of the Senate Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, each week I recognize a small business that exemplifies ingenuity, hard work, and dedication in its long and cherished history. In my home State of Florida, one small business is a shining example of what is possible in Liberty City and communities just like it. After spending 6 years in the U.S. Marine Corps, Ed joined the Miami Shores Police Department, becoming the organization's first African-American police officer. In the early 1990s, Ed's background and expertise led him into the private security industry where he consulted before founding Haynes Security Services in 2011. Combined, Ed has more than 30 years of security experience under his belt.

As Ed's company has grown from just 1 employee to 30 officers, he ensured that it remains family-owned and operated and rooted in the Liberty City community. He relies on his wife Adriene, who is the chief financial officer, and his daughters, Chakara, who provides human resources support, and Candyce, who is in charge of the company's marketing. Ed noted the incredible responsibility in providing for 30 families, including those of his own daughters.

Today, Haynes Security Services provides a wide range of security services, including investigations, security consultations, executive protection, and electronic services. Recently, the company took on larger contracts to provide security for the Miami-Dade Metrorail, large real estate development companies, as well as major events in Miami. In addition to these services, Haynes Security Services also provides private security licensing and certification training as required by the State of Florida. In 2017, Ed and his team were named the Veteran-Owned Business of the Year by both the Small Business Administration South Florida District Office and the State of Florida. Throughout the company's history, Haynes Security Services has worked closely with the Florida Small Business Development Center at Nova Southeastern University. This partnership has given Ed and his team the strategic assistance and knowledge they need to pursue major contracts and secure access to capital. Ed credits the practical know-how and the SBDC consultants with much of the recent success that Haynes Security Services has experienced.

Ed's unique experience and success in the Miami community has given him a platform to give back to his neighborhood. Beginning with his time in the Marine Corps, Ed has remained committed to serving others. Today, he continues this service by mentoring young people and through motivational speaking, where he uses his story to encourage people to reach their full potential.

Companies like Haynes Security Services are a great example of the success that is possible with vision, hard work, and quality service. It is also a testament to the impact that locally owned and operated small businesses, who hire people from the community and are committed to the families who live there, can have on places like Liberty City. I would like to congratulate Ed, Adriene, Chakara, Candyce, and all of the employees at Haynes Security Services on being named Small Business of the Week. I wish you the best of luck as you grow your business and stay active in your community.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Ridgway, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 3:19 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 3003, and the order of the House of January 3, 2019, the Speaker appoints the following Member on the part of the House of Representatives to the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe: Mr. Hastings of Florida, Chair.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bill was read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

S. 360. A bill to promote competition in the market for drugs and biological products by facilitating the timely entry of lower-cost generic and biosimilar versions of those drugs and biological products.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE
S919

February 6, 2019

By Mr. CRAPO, from the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, without amendment:
S. Res. 47. An original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. WICKER, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, without amendment:
S. Res. 48. An original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, without amendment:
S. Res. 49. An original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. BURR, from the Select Committee on Intelligence, without amendment:
S. Res. 51. An original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Select Committee on Intelligence.

By Mr. HOEVEN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, without amendment:
S. Res. 52. A resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Indian Affairs.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. YOUNG (for himself and Ms. BALDWIN):
S. 3. A bill to reauthorize title VI of the Higher Education Act of 1965 in order to improve and encourage innovation in international education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Mr. ROBERTS, and Mr. ENZI):
S. 343. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to terminate the credit for new qualified plug-in electric drive motor vehicles and to provide for a Federal Highway user fee on alternative fuel vehicles; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. TILLIS:
S. 344. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to prevent the inter partes review process for challenging patents from diminishing competition in the pharmaceutical industry and with respect to drug innovation; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mrs. GILLBRAND, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. STABENOW, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):
S. 345. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase survivors benefits for disabled widows, widowers, and surviving divorced spouses; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. HASSAN (for herself, Mr. SANDERS, Mrs. SHARAKIN, and Mr. MARKEY):
S. 346. A bill to provide for the study and evaluation of net metering, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mrs. GILLibrAND (for herself and Ms. SCHATZ):
S. 347. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 40 Fulton Street in Middletown, New York, as the “Benjamin A. Gilman Post Office Building” ; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. BOOZMAN, and Mr. SCHUMER):
S. 348. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for the distribution of additional residency positions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Mr. CARDIN):
S. 349. A bill to require the Secretary of Transportation to request nominations for, and make determinations upon, roads to be designated under the national scenic byways program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. DAINES (for himself and Mr. LEAHY):
S. 350. A bill to restore the application of the Federal antitrust laws to the business of health insurance to protect competition and consumers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. HYDE-SMITH (for herself, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Ms. ERNST, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. ENZI, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. BULLELLAN, Mr. LEE, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. ROUNDS):
S. 351. A bill to prohibit Federal funding of State firearm ownership databases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Mr. WARNER):
S. 352. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the national limitation amount on qualified highway or surface freight transfer facility bonds; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Mr. KAINES):
S. 353. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to improve the transportation infrastructure finance and innovation (TIFIA) program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. WARNER (for himself and Ms. COLLINS):

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. MARKKAY, and Ms. WARREN):
S. 355. A bill to establish a grant program to provide assistance to prevent and repair damage to structures due to pyrrhotite; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. MARKAY):  
S. 356. A bill to establish a grant program to provide assistance to States to prevent and repair damage to structures due to pyrrhotite; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. MARKAY):
S. 357. A bill to require annual reports on religious intolerance in Saudi Arabian educational materials, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. CRACCHIOLI (for himself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CORTEZ MATOSO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DUNN, Mrs. GILLibrAND, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. KAIN, Mr. KING, Mr. PETERS, Mr. REED, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. UDALL, Mr. VAN HOLLLEN, and Mr. WARREN):
S. 358. A bill to amend title 13, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Commerce to provide advance notice to Congress before changing any questions on the decennial census, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Mr. WICKER):
S. 359. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from gross income certain Federally-subsidized loan repayments for dental school faculty; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Ms. HARRIS, and Mr. BOOKER):
S. 360. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to require the submission by issuers of data relating to diversity, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. GARDNER (for himself, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. TESTER, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. RISCH, and Mr. ENZI):
S. 361. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to facilitate water leasing and water transfers to promote conservation and efficiency; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. ROBERTS, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. MOHAN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. BENNETT, Mrs. CAPITTO, Ms. BALDWIN, and Mr. GARDNER):
S. 362. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reform taxation of alcoholic beverages; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. CASEY, Mr. INHOFE, and Mr. BOOZMAN):
S. 363. A bill to establish an Intercounty Adoption Advisory Committee, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. BROWN (for himself and Mr. PORTMAN):
S. 364. A bill to amend the Ohio & Erie National Heritage Canalway Act of 1996 to modify the funding limitation; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. PORTMAN (for himself, Mr. JONES, Ms. ERNST, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mrs. FRIEDSTEIN, Mrs. FISCHER, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. WICKER):
S. 365. A bill to amend section 322 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1982 to require the Secretary of Defense to initiate investigations and to provide for congressional disapproval of certain actions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. SMITH, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):
S. 366. A bill to shorten monopoly periods for prescription drugs that are the subjects of sudden price hikes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. CRAPO:
S. Res. 47. An original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs; from the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

S. Res. 48. An original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation; from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.
S. 162. A bill to provide back pay to low-wage contractor employees of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. RYAN:

S. 50. A resolution improving procedures for the consideration of nominations in the Senate; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. BURRI:

S. 51. An original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Select Committee on Intelligence; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. ROVEN:

S. Res. 52. A resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Indian Affairs; from the Committee on Indian Affairs; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. GRASSLEY:

S. Res. 53. A resolution recognizing the staff of the Office of Legislative Counsel of the Senate occasion of the 100th anniversary of the Office; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 126. At the request of Mr. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 126, a bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out a clinical trial of the effects of cannabis on certain health outcomes of adults with chronic pain and post-traumatic stress disorder, and for other purposes.

S. 144. At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a co-sponsor of S. 144, a bill to authorize the appropriation of funds to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for conducting or supporting research on firearms safety or gun violence prevention.

S. 238. At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) was added as a co-sponsor of S. 238, a bill to amend the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to monitor and combat anti-Semitism globally, and for other purposes.

S. 246. At the request of Mr. MURPHY, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a co-sponsor of S. 246, a bill to block the implementation of certain presidential actions that restrict individuals from certain countries from entering the United States.

S. 266. At the request of Mr. VAN HOLLEN, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) was added as a co-sponsor of S. 266, a bill to provide for a pay increase in 2019 for certain civilian employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes.

S. 291. At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) was added as a co-sponsor of S. 291, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for the coverage of marriage and family therapist services, marriage and family counselor services under part B of the Medicare program, and for other purposes.

S. 309. At the request of Mr. SANDERS, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. CRYSTAL) was added as a co-sponsor of S. 309, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reinstate estate and generation-skipping taxes, and for other purposes.

S. 319. At the request of Mr. MURRAY, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) was added as a cosponsor of S. 319, a bill to improve the reproductive assistance provided by the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs to severely wounded, ill, or injured members of the Armed Forces, veterans, and their spouses or partners, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Mr. CARDIN):

S. 349. A bill to require the Secretary of Transportation to request nominations for, and make determinations regarding, roads to be designated under the national scenic byways program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I rise today to discuss the Reviving America’s Scenic Byways Act, a bill I have introduced with my colleague from Maryland, Senator CARDIN. Our bill seeks to revive the long-dormant program of the Department of Transportation through which some of our Nation’s most remarkable roadways can earn the prestigious designation of ‘‘National Scenic Byway.’’

The National Scenic Byways Program began as a grassroots effort to help recognize, preserve, and enhance selected roads throughout the United States based on one or more cultural, historic, natural, recreational, and scenic qualities. Today, there are more than 150 distinct roads nationwide that have been recognized as National Scenic Byways—including several which have gained the honor of being named an ‘‘All-American Road.’’

I am proud that my home State of Maine boasts not only three National Scenic Byways, but also the Acadia All-American Road. These roadways provide Mainers and tourists alike with spectacular views and memorable experiences, while at the same time spurring much-needed economic activity in the surrounding areas. The National Scenic Byways program represents a true win-win scenario by protecting precious corridors and providing tangible benefits for local communities.

Despite this program’s proven value, its nomination process has been inactive since the passage of the 2012 surface transportation funding bill (also known as MAP-21), which has left numerous roadways across the country have been prevented from pursuing National Scenic Byway designation.

In fact, a recent survey found that at least 44 State scenic byways across the country are prepared to seek national designation as soon as the program is reopened to nominations. It is critical that we provide these local byways the opportunity to seek the Federal designation and reap its demonstrated benefits.

Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, which in turn supports the preservation of America’s...
most unique roadways and the facilita-
tion of increased economic activity in
the regions that they serve.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself and
Mr. WICKER):
S. 358. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from gross income certain Federally-subsidized loan repayments for dental school tuition; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I rise today with my colleague Senator WICKER to bring your attention to our proposed Dental Loan Repayment Assistance Act. This legislation will provide incentives for dental and dental hygiene graduates to remain as dental school faculty by eliminating certain loan assistance benefits from being counted as taxable income. We rely on dental faculty to train the next generation of oral health providers, but too often, these educators find themselves pushed to work in private practice in order to pay off their student loans. The Dental Loan Repayment Assistance Act will ease some of this financial burden and allow faculty to stay where they are needed.

There are currently over 5,000 dental health professional shortage areas nationwide— areas where it is hard to find a dental provider even with insurance coverage. By 2023, the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) projects that the United States will have a national shortage of 15,000 dentists. We can only hope to solve this problem if we can recruit and retain enough faculty to train the next generation of dentists and dental hygienists. Crippling educational debt should not prevent our Nation from having the oral health care providers it needs, and this bill will help address that.

I would also like to take this opportunity to acknowledge that February is National Children’s Dental Health Month. Since 1981, this month has afforded us the opportunity to acknowledge the importance of children’s dental health. We recognize the significant strides we have made, but we also acknowledge the work that remains to be done. I invite my colleagues to join me this month to renew our commitment to ensuring that all children in our country have access to affordable and comprehensive dental services.

I urge my colleagues to join Senator WICKER and me in supporting the Dental Loan Repayment Assistance Act to help address our critical nationwide shortage of dental healthcare providers and especially dental faculty. We will not continue to allow crippling graduate student debt to deprive the American people of the mentors we need to train the next generation of oral healthcare providers.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. HARRIS, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):
S. 366. A bill to shorten monopoly periods for prescription drugs that are the subjects of sudden price hikes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 366

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 “Forcing Limits on Abusive and Turbulent Prices” or the “FLAT Prices Act.”

SEC. 2. REDUCED MARKET EXCLUSIVITY.
(a) PENALTY.—If the manufacturer of a prescription drug approved under section 505 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355) or licensed under section 351 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 262) increases the price of such drug as described in subsection (b), any remaining period of market exclusivity shall be reduced as follows:

(1) With respect to any price increase described in subsection (b), such market exclusivity shall be reduced by 180 days.

(2) For every 5 percent price increase over the 10 percent, 18 percent, or 25 percent, respectively, threshold price increases described in subsection (b), such market exclusivity shall be reduced for an additional 30-days.

(b) PRICE INCREASE.—A price increase described in this subsection is an increase in the wholesale acquisition cost (as defined in section 1847A(c)(6)(B) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395w–3a(c)(6)(B))) of a prescription drug of more than 10 percent over a 1-year period, more than 18 percent over a 2-year period, or more than 25 percent over a 3-year period.

(c) REPORT ON PRICE INCREASE.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—A drug manufacturer that increases the price of a prescription drug as described in subsection (b) shall report such increase to the Secretary of Health and Human Services (referred to in this section as the “Secretary”) within 30 days of meeting the criteria for a price increase under such subsection.

(2) FAILURE TO SUBMIT REPORT.—In the case of a drug manufacturer that does not submit the report required under paragraph (1) within the 30-day period described in such paragraph, in addition to the penalty under subsection (a), the period of market exclusivity with respect to such drug shall be reduced by 30 days for each day after the due date of the report until the report is submitted.
(d) Waiver.—The Secretary may waive, or decrease, the reduction in the period of market exclusivity that would otherwise apply under subsection (a) with respect to a prescription drug if—

(1) the manufacturer of such drug submits—

(A) a report under subsection (c)(1); and

(B) an application, or such a waiver, at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require; and

(2) is upon the information in such application, the Secretary determines that—

(A) the price increase is necessary to enable the production of the drug, does not unduly restrict access to the drug, and does not negatively impact public health; and

(B) such waiver or decrease constitutes a deviation from the reduction in market exclusivity that would otherwise apply under subsection (a) only to the extent necessary to achieve drug production objectives.

(e) Period of Market Exclusivity.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘period of market exclusivity’ means any period of market exclusivity granted with respect to a prescription drug under clause (ii), (iii), or (iv) of section 505(e)(2)(B) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355(c)(3)(E)), section 505(f)(5)(B)(iv) of such Act, clause (ii), (iii), or (iv) of section 505(j) of such Act, or paragraphs (6) or (7) of section 351(k) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 262(k)).

S. RES. 47

SEC. 1. EXPENSES OF THE COMMITTEE.

In carrying out its powers, duties, and functions provided under Rules of the Senate, in accordance with its jurisdiction under rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, including holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by paragraphs 1 and 2 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation is authorized to use on a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

SEC. 2. EXPENSES AND AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS.

(a) EXPENSES OF THE COMMITTEE.—In general.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), expenses of the committee under this resolution shall not exceed $2,631,085, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed $8,354 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and

(2) not to exceed $625 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

(b) EXPENSES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020 PERIOD.—The expenses of the committee for the period October 1, 2019, through September 30, 2020 under this resolution shall not exceed $2,561,004, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed $8,354 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and

(2) not to exceed $1,500 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

(c) EXPENSES FOR PERIOD ENDING FEBRUARY 28, 2021.—The expenses of the committee for the period October 1, 2020 through February 28, 2021 under this resolution shall not exceed $2,317,085, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed $8,354 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and

(2) not to exceed $625 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

SEC. 3. EXPENSES AND AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS.

(a) EXPENSES OF THE COMMITTEE.—In general.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), expenses of the committee under this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

(b) VOUCHERS NOT REQUIRED.—Vouchers shall not be required for—

(1) the disbursement of salaries of employees paid at an annual rate;

(2) the payment of telecommunications provided by the Office of the Senate at Arms and Doorkeeper;

(3) the payment of stationery supplies purchased through the Keeper of the Stationery;

(4) the payment of监理 services provided by the Office of the Senate at Arms and Doorkeeper;

(5) the payment of metered charges on copying equipment provided by the Office of the Senate at Arms and Doorkeeper;

(b) AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS.—There are authorized to be paid from the appropriations account for “Excesses of Inquiries and Investigations” of the Senate such sums as may be necessary for agency contributions related to the compensation of employees of the committee—

(1) for the period through March 1, 2019, through September 30, 2019;

(2) for the period through March 1, 2019, to through September 30, 2020; and

(3) for the period through March 1, 2019, through February 28, 2021.

SEC. 4. EXPENSES OF THE COMMITTEE.

Mr. WICKER submitted the following resolution: from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 48

Resolved, That, in carrying out its powers, duties, and functions under the Standing Rules of the Senate, in accordance with its jurisdiction under rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, including holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by paragraphs 1 and 2 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation is authorized to use on a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

SEC. 2. (a) The expenses of the committee for the period from March 1, 2019, through September 30, 2019, under this resolution shall not exceed $4,155,132, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed $50,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and

(2) not to exceed $50,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))).

(b) For the period from March 1, 2019, through September 30, 2020, expenses of the committee under this resolution shall not exceed $7,104,057, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed $50,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and

(2) not to exceed $50,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))).

(c) For the period from March 1, 2019, through February 28, 2021, expenses of the committee under this resolution shall not exceed $2,960,024, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed $50,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and

(2) not to exceed $50,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))).

SEC. 3. Expenses of the committee under this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee, except that vouchers shall not be required for—

(1) the disbursement of salaries of employees paid at an annual rate;

(2) the payment of telecommunications provided by the Office of the Senate at Arms and Doorkeeper;

(3) the payment of stationery supplies purchased through the Keeper of the Stationery;

(4) the payment of metered charges on copying equipment provided by the Office of the Senate at Arms and Doorkeeper;

(5) the payment of metered charges on copying equipment provided by the Office of the Senate at Arms and Doorkeeper;

(6) the payment of Senate Recording and Photographic Services; or
SENATE RESOLUTION 49—AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURES BY THE COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. JOHNSON submitted the following resolution; from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. Res. 49

Resolved,

SECTION 1. GENERAL AUTHORITY.

In carrying out its powers, duties, and functions under the Standing Rules of the Senate, in accordance with its jurisdiction under rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate and S. Res. 445, agreed to October 9, 2004 (108th Congress), including holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by paragraphs 1 and 8 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs (in this resolution referred to as the “committee”) is authorized from March 1, 2019, through February 28, 2021, in its discretion, to—

(1) make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate;
(2) employ personnel; and
(3) with the prior consent of the Government Accountability Office and the Committee on Rules and Administration, use on a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

SEC. 2. EXPENSES.

(a) EXPENSES FOR PERIOD ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2019.—The expenses of the committee for the period March 1, 2019, through September 30, 2019, under this resolution shall not exceed $5,591,653, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed $75,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and
(2) not to exceed $20,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

(b) EXPENSES FOR PERIOD ENDING FEBRUARY 28, 2021.—The expenses of the committee for the period February 1, 2020, through February 28, 2021, under this resolution shall not exceed $3,994,038, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed $75,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and
(2) not to exceed $20,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

SEC. 3. REPORTING LEGISLATION.

The committee shall report its findings, together with such recommendations for legislation as it deems advisable, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date, but not later than February 28, 2021.

SEC. 4. EXPENSES AND AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS.

(a) EXPENSES OF THE COMMITTEE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), expenses of the committee under this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate; provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper;

(A) the disbursement of salaries of employees paid at an annual rate;
(B) the payment of telecommunications provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper;
(C) the payment of stationery supplies purchased through the Keeper of the Stationery;
(D) payments to the Postmaster of the Senate;
(E) the payment of metered charges on copying equipment provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper;
(F) the payment of Senate Recording and Photographic Services; or
(G) the payment of franked and mass mail services by the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper.

(b) AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS.—There are authorized to be paid from the appropriations account for “Expenses of Inquiries and Investigations” of the Senate such sums as may be necessary for agency contributions related to the compensation of employees of the committee for—

(1) the period from March 1, 2019, through September 30, 2019;
(2) the period from October 1, 2019, through September 30, 2020; and
(3) the period from October 1, 2020, through February 28, 2021.

(2) for the period from October 1, 2019, through September 30, 2020, there are authorized to be paid from the appropriations account for “Expenses of Inquiries and Investigations” of the Senate such sums as may be necessary for agency contributions related to the compensation of employees of the committee for—

(1) the period from March 1, 2019, through September 30, 2019;
(2) the period from October 1, 2019, through September 30, 2020; and
(3) the period from October 1, 2020, through February 28, 2021.

SEC. 5. INVESTIGATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee of the committee, is authorized to study or investigate—

(1) the efficiency and economy of operations of all branches and functions of the Government with particular reference to—

(A) the effectiveness of present national security strategies, methods, and processes as tested against the requirements imposed by the rapidly mounting complexity of national security problems; and
(B) the capacity of present national security staffing, methods, and processes to make full use of the Nation’s resources of knowledge and talent; and
(C) the adequacy of present intergovernmental relations between the United States and international organizations principally concerned with national security of which the United States is a member; and
(D) legislative and other proposals to improve these methods, processes, and relationships;

(2) the efficiency, economy, and effectiveness of all agencies and departments of the Government involved in the control and management of energy shortages including, but not limited to, their performance with respect to—

(A) the collection and dissemination of accurate statistics on fuel demand and supply;
(B) the implementation of effective energy conservation measures;
(C) the pricing of energy in all forms;
(D) coordination of energy programs with State and local government; and
(E) control of exports of scarce fuels;

(3) the extent to which criminal or other improper practices or activities are, or have been, engaged in the field of labor-management relations or in groups or organizations variegated by interests of the public, employers, or employees, and to determine whether any changes are required in the laws of the United States in order to protect such interests against the occurrence of such practices or activities;

(3) organized criminal activity which may operate in or otherwise utilize the facilities of interstate or international commerce in furtherance of any transactions and the manner and extent to which, and the identity of the persons, firms, or corporations, or other entities by which, is being made, and further, to study and investigate the manner in which and the extent to which persons engaged in organized criminal activity have infiltrated lawful business enterprises, and to study the adequacy of Federal laws to prevent the operations of organized crime in interstate or international commerce, and to determine whether any changes are required in the laws of the United States in order to protect the public against such practices or activities;

(4) all other aspects of the lawlessness within the United States which have an impact upon or affect the national health, welfare, and safety, including but not limited to investment fraud schemes, commodity and security fraud, and the use of offshore banking and corporate facilities to carry out criminal objectives;

(5) the economy and efficiency of operations of all branches and functions of the Government with particular reference to—

(A) the effectiveness of present national securities methods, strategies, and processes as tested against the requirements imposed by the rapidly mounting complexity of national security problems; and
(B) the capacity of present national security staffing, methods, and processes to make full use of the Nation’s resources of knowledge and talent; and
(C) the adequacy of present intergovernmental relations between the United States and international organizations principally concerned with national security of which the United States is a member; and
(D) legislative and other proposals to improve these methods, processes, and relationships;

(6) the efficiency, economy, and effectiveness of all agencies and departments of the Government involved in the control and management of energy shortages including, but not limited to, their performance with respect to—

(A) the collection and dissemination of accurate statistics on fuel demand and supply;
(B) the implementation of effective energy conservation measures;
(C) the pricing of energy in all forms;
(D) coordination of energy programs with State and local government; and
(E) control of exports of scarce fuels;

(7) the extent to which current Federal, State, and local government; and
(E) control of exports of scarce fuels;

(8) the extent to which improper practices or activities are, or have been, engaged in the field of labor-management relations or in groups or organizations variegated by interests of the public, employers, or employees, and to determine whether any changes are required in the laws of the United States in order to protect such interests against the occurrence of such practices or activities;

(9) organized criminal activity which may operate in or otherwise utilize the facilities of interstate or international commerce in furtherance of any transactions and the manner and extent to which, and the identity of the persons, firms, or corporations, or other entities by which, is being made, and further, to study and investigate the manner in which and the extent to which persons engaged in organized criminal activity have infiltrated lawful business enterprises, and to study the adequacy of Federal laws to prevent the operations of organized crime in interstate or international commerce, and to determine whether any changes are required in the laws of the United States in order to protect the public against such practices or activities;

(10) all other aspects of the lawlessness within the United States which have an impact upon or affect the national health, welfare, and safety, including but not limited to investment fraud schemes, commodity and security fraud, and the use of offshore banking and corporate facilities to carry out criminal objectives;

(11) the extent to which criminal or other improper practices or activities are, or have been, engaged in the field of labor-management relations or in groups or organizations variegated by interests of the public, employers, or employees, and to determine whether any changes are required in the laws of the United States in order to protect such interests against the occurrence of such practices or activities;

(12) organized criminal activity which may operate in or otherwise utilize the facilities of interstate or international commerce in furtherance of any transactions and the manner and extent to which, and the identity of the persons, firms, or corporations, or other entities by which, is being made, and further, to study and investigate the manner in which and the extent to which persons engaged in organized criminal activity have infiltrated lawful business enterprises, and to study the adequacy of Federal laws to prevent the operations of organized crime in interstate or international commerce, and to determine whether any changes are required in the laws of the United States in order to protect the public against such practices or activities;

(13) all other aspects of the lawlessness within the United States which have an impact upon or affect the national health, welfare, and safety, including but not limited to investment fraud schemes, commodity and security fraud, and the use of offshore banking and corporate facilities to carry out criminal objectives;
the laws and regulations governing the allocation, conservation, or pricing of energy supplies; and

(L) research into the discovery and development of alternative energy supplies; and

(7) the efficiency and economy of all branches and functions of Government with particular references to the operations and management of Federal regulatory policies and programs.

(b) EXTENT OF INQUIRIES.—In carrying out the duties provided in subsection (a), the inquiry of this committee or any subcommittee of the committee shall not be construed to be limited to the records, functions, and operations of any particular branch of the Government and may extend to the records and activities of any persons, corporation, or other entity.

(c) SPECIAL COMMITTEE AUTHORITY.—For the purposes of this section, the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee of the committee, or its chairman, or any other member of the committee or subcommittee designated by the chairman is authorized, in its, her, or their discretion—

(1) to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of witnesses and production of correspondence, books, papers, and documents;

(2) to hold hearings;

(3) to sit and adjourn any time or place during the sessions, recess, and adjournment periods of the Senate;

(4) to administer oaths;

(5) to take testimony, either orally or by sworn statement, or, in the case of staff members of the Committee and the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, by deposition, in accordance with the Committee Rules of Procedure.

(d) AUTHORITY OF OTHER COMMITTEES.—Nothing contained in this section shall affect or impair the powers and duties of any other standing committee of the Senate of any power, or the discharge by such committee of any duty, conferred or imposed on it by the Standing Rules of the Senate or by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946.

(e) SUBPOENA AUTHORITY.—All subpoenas and related legal processes of the committee and any duly authorized subcommittee of the committee authorized under S. Res. 62, agreed to February 28, 2017 (115th Congress), are authorized to continue.

SENATE RESOLUTION 50—IMPROVING PROCEDURES FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF NOMINATIONS IN THE SENATE

Mr. LANKFORD (for himself and Mr. BLUNT) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

Resolved.

SECTION 1. GENERAL AUTHORITY.

In carrying out its powers, duties, and functions under S. Res. 400, agreed to May 19, 1976 (94th Congress), as amended by S. Res. 445, agreed to October 9, 2004 (108th Congress), in accordance with its jurisdiction under sections 3(a) and 17 of such S. Res. 400, including holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized in section 3 of such S. Res. 400, the Select Committee on Intelligence (in this resolution referred to as the ‘‘committee’’) shall—

(1) make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate;

(2) employ personnel; and

(3) with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, use on a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

SEC. 2. EXPENSES.

(a) EXPENSES FOR PERIOD ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2019.—The expenses of the committee for the period March 1, 2019, through September 30, 2019, shall not exceed $2,648,177, of which amount not to exceed $7,144 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(1) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(1))).

(b) EXPENSES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020 PERIOD.—The expenses of the committee for the period October 1, 2019, through September 30, 2020, shall not exceed $6,355,625, of which amount not to exceed $17,144 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(1) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(1))).

(c) EXPENSES FOR PERIOD ENDING FEBRUARY 28, 2021.—The expenses of the committee for the period October 1, 2020, through February 28, 2021, under this resolution shall not exceed $4,684,177, of which amount not to exceed $7,143 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(1) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(1))).

SEC. 3. EXPENSES AND AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS.

(a) EXPENSES OF THE COMMITTEE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), expenses of the committee under this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

(2) VOUCHERS NOT REQUIRED.—Vouchers shall not be required for—

(A) the disbursement of salaries of employees paid at an annual rate;

(B) the payment of telecommunications provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper;

(C) the payment of stationery supplies purchased through the Keeper of the Stationery;

(D) payments to the Postmaster of the Senate;

(E) the payment of metered charges on copying equipment provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper;

(F) the payment of Senate Recording and Photographic Services; or

(G) the payment of franked and mass mail costs by the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper.

(b) AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS.—There are authorized to be paid from the appropriations account for ‘‘Expenses of Inquiries and Investigations’’ of the Senate such sums as may be necessary for agency contributions related to the compensation of employees of the committee—

(1) for the period March 1, 2019, through September 30, 2019;

(2) for the period October 1, 2019, through September 30, 2020; and

(3) for the period October 1, 2020, through February 28, 2021.

SENATE RESOLUTION 52—AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURES BY THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. HOEVEN submitted the following resolution; from the Committee on Indian Affairs; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

Resolved.

SECTION 1. GENERAL AUTHORITY.

In carrying out its powers, duties, and functions imposed by section 105 of S. Res. 104, agreed to April 4, 1977 (95th Congress), and in exercising the authority conferred on it by that section, the Committee on Indian Affairs (in this resolution referred to as the ‘‘committee’’) is authorized from March 1, 2019, through February 28, 2021, in its discretion, to—

(1) make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate;

(2) employ personnel; and

(3) with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, use on a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

SEC. 2. EXPENSES.

(a) EXPENSES FOR PERIOD ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2019.—The expenses of the committee for the period March 1, 2019, through September 30, 2019, shall be no more than $2,648,177, of which amount not to exceed $7,144 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(1) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(1))).
shall not exceed $1,231,690, of which amount—
(1) not to exceed $20,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and
(2) not to exceed $20,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

(b) EXPENSES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020 Peri-
dium.—The expenses of the committee for the period October 1, 2019 through September 30, 2020 under this resolution shall not exceed $2,111,468, of which amount—
(1) not to exceed $20,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and
(2) not to exceed $20,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

(c) EXPENSES FOR PERIOD ENDING FEBRUARY 28, 2021.—The expenses of the committee for the period October 1, 2020 through February 28, 2021 under this resolution shall not exceed $579,778, of which amount—
(1) not to exceed $20,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and
(2) not to exceed $20,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

SEC. 3. EXPENSES AND AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS.

(a) EXPENSES OF THE COMMITTEE.—
(1) K GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), expenses of the committee under this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

(b) VOUCHERS NOT REQUIRED.—Vouchers shall not be required for—
(A) the disbursement of salaries of employees paid at an annual rate;
(B) the payment of telecommunication services provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper;
(C) the payment of stationery supplies purchased through the Keeper of the Stationery;
(D) the payment to the Postmaster of the Senate;
(E) the payment of metered charges on copying equipment provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper;
(F) the payment of Senate Recording and Photographic Services; or
(G) the payment of franked and mass mail costs by the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper.

(b) AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS.—There are authorized to be paid from the appropriations account for “Expenses of Inquiries and Investigations” of the Senate such sums as may be necessary for agency contributions related to the compensation of employees of the committee—
(1) for the period March 1, 2019 through September 30, 2019;
(2) for the period October 1, 2019 through September 30, 2020; and
(3) for the period October 1, 2020 through February 28, 2021.


Mr. GRASSLEY submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. Res. 53

Whereas the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate (referred to in this preamble as the “Office”) was established 100 years ago pursuant to the enactment of the Act entitled “An Act to provide revenue, and for other purposes”, approved February 24, 1919 (commonly known as the “Revenue Act of 1919”) (Public Law 254, 65th Congress; 40 Stat. 1067);

Whereas the enactment legislation established that the purpose of the Office is to “aid in drafting public bills and resolutions or amendments thereto” at the request of any Senator, committee, or office of the Senate and that the staff of the Office is appointed “without reference to political affiliations and solely on the ground of fitness to perform the duties of the office”;

Whereas during the past 100 years, 136 attorneys, 91 staff members, and 47 interns (referred to in this preamble as the “staff of the Office”) have served in the Office and have played an integral role in the drafting of legislation considered by the Senate, and that the staff of the Office has enjoyed outstanding support from the Senate quality drafting services and integrity in discharging their duties and responsibilities;

Whereas the volume of work of the Office has grown dramatically over time, with the number of requests for legislation received by the Office increasing from fewer than 1,000 requests in the earliest years of the Office to significantly more than 50,000 requests in each Congress convening since 2005, including more than 72,000 requests in the 115th Congress;

Whereas, in addition to the increase in the number of drafts produced by the Office each year, the drafting of new legislation has become increasingly more difficult and time-consuming because of the addition of a number of new subjects of Federal legislation and the increasing technical complexity of Federal statutory law;

Whereas legislative drafting requires a careful analysis of the legal issues involved, the legislative implications, limitations, and an understanding of earlier enactments of related laws in order to produce, to the maximum extent practicable, a consistent body of law that will effectuate congressional intent without producing unintended consequences;

Whereas through the history of the Office, the Office has enjoyed outstanding support from the Vice Presidents and the Presidents pro tempore and their staffs who were responsible for the oversight of the Office; and

Whereas the staff of the Office currently serving in the Office continues to carry out the mission set forth in the Revenue Act of 1919 by providing the Senate and the committees and officers of the Senate quality drafting services and sound legal advice throughout the legislative process with a robust commitment to quiet professionalism that has been the tradition of the Office since the inception of the Office: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate expresses sincere appreciation and gratitude to—
(1) the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate for 100 years of professionalism and dedication to the Senate, and the Senate staff with the drafting of legislation considered by the Senate; and

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 110. Mrs. HYDE-SMITH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 111. Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 47, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 112. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 113. Mr. BENNET submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 114. Ms. CORTEZ MASTO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 47, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 115. Ms. CORTEZ MASTO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 47, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 116. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 47, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 117. Mr. BARRASSO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 47, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 118. Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Ms. COLLINS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 47, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 119. Mr. BARRASSO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 47, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 120. Mr. BARRASSO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 47, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 121. Mr. BARRASSO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 47, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 122. Mr. DAINES (for himself and Mr. TESLER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 123. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 124. Mr. LANKFORD (for himself, Mr. LEE, Mr. INOUE, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. RUŽIC, Mrs. FISCHER, and Mr. BRAUN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 125. Mr. LANKFORD (for himself, Mr. LEE, Mr. INOUE, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. RUŽIC, Mrs. FISCHER, and Mr. BRAUN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by
SA 109. Mrs. HYDE-SMITH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title I, add the following:

SEC. 11. REDENSIATION OF THE DELTA NATIONAL FOREST.

(a) In General.—The Delta National Forest in the State of Mississippi is redesignated as the “Thad Cochran Delta National Forest”.

(b) Boundary Revision.—Nothing in this section shall prohibit the Secretary of Agriculture (referred to in this section as the “Secretary”) from adjusting the boundaries of the Thad Cochran Delta National Forest, as determined appropriate by the Secretary, in accordance with the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.).

(c) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to the Delta National Forest shall be deemed a reference to the “Thad Cochran Delta National Forest”.

SA 111. Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) Short Title.—This Act may be cited as the “Natural Resources Management Act”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Definition of Secretary.

TITLE I—PUBLIC LAND AND FORESTS

Subtitle A—Land Exchanges and Conveyances

Sec. 1001. Crags land exchange, Colorado.
Sec. 1002. Arapaho National Forest boundary exchange.
Sec. 1003. Santa Ana River Wash Plan land exchange.
Sec. 1004. Udall Park land exchange.
Sec. 1005. Confirmation of State land grants.
Sec. 1006. Custer County Airport conveyance.
Sec. 1007. Paucus Yaqui Tribe land conveyance.
Sec. 1008. La Paz County land conveyance.
Sec. 1009. Lake Blitman land title stability.
Sec. 1010. Lake Fannin land conveyance.
Sec. 1011. Land conveyance and utility right-of-way, Henry’s Lake Wilderness Study Area, Idaho.
Sec. 1012. Conveyance to Ukpeagvik Inupiat Corporation.
Sec. 1013. Public purpose conveyance to City of Hyde Park, Utah.
Sec. 1014. Juab County conveyance.
Sec. 1015. Black Mountain Range and Bullhead City land exchange.
Sec. 1016. Cottonwood land exchange.
Sec. 1017. Embry-Riddle Tri-City land exchange.

Subtitle B—Public Land and National Forest System Management
Sec. 1101. Bolts Ditch access.
Sec. 1102. Clarification relating to a certain area.
Sec. 1103. Frank and Jeanne Moore Wild and Scenic River Recreation Area.
Sec. 1104. Maintenance or replacement of facilities and structures at Smith Gulch.
Sec. 1105. Repeal of provision limiting the export of timber harvested from certain Kake Tribal Corporation land.
Sec. 1106. Designation of Fowler and Boskoff Peaks.
Sec. 1107. Coronado National Forest land conveyance.
Sec. 1108. Deschutes Canyon-Steelhead Falls Wilderness Study Area boundary adjustment, Oregon.
Sec. 1109. Maintenance of Federal mineral leases based on extraction of helium.
Sec. 1110. Small miner waivers to claim maintenance fees.
Sec. 1111. Saint Francis Dam Disaster National Memorial and National Monument.
Sec. 1112. Owyhee Wilderness Areas boundary modifications.
Sec. 1113. Chugach Region land study.
Sec. 1114. Wildfire technology modernization.
Sec. 1115. McCoy Flats Trail System.
Sec. 1116. Technical corrections to certain laws relating to Federal land in the State of Nevada.
Sec. 1117. Ashley Karst National Recreation and Geologic Area.
Sec. 1118. John Wesley Powell National Conservation Area.
Sec. 1119. Alaska Native Vietnam era veterans allotment.
Sec. 1120. Red River gradient boundary survey.
Sec. 1121. San Juan County settlement implementation.
Sec. 1122. Rio Puerco Watershed management program.
Sec. 1123. Ashley Springs land conveyance.

Subtitle C—Wilderness Designations and Withdrawals
PART I—GENERAL PROVISIONS
Sec. 1201. Designation of Dean Stone Bridge.
Sec. 1202. Lower Farmington River and Salmon Brook wild and scenic river.
Sec. 1203. Wood-Pawcatuck watershed wild and scenic river.
Sec. 1204. Emigrant Creviece withdrawal.
Sec. 1205. Oregon Wildlands.

PART II—EMYER COUNTY PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT
Sec. 1211. Definitions.
Sec. 1212. Administration.
Sec. 1213. Effect on water rights.
Sec. 1214. Savings clause.

PART II—SAN RAFAEL SWELL RECREATION AREA
Sec. 1221. Establishment of Recreation Area.
Sec. 1222. Management of Recreation Area.
Sec. 1223. San Rafael Swell Recreation Area Advisory Council.

PART II—WILDERNESS AREAS
Sec. 1231. Addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System.
Sec. 1232. Administration.
Sec. 1233. Fish and wildlife management.
Sec. 1234. Refuge.

PART II—WILD AND SCENIC RIVER DESIGNATION
Sec. 1241. Green River wild and scenic river designation.

PART II—LAND MANAGEMENT AND CONVEYANCES
Sec. 1251. Goblin Valley State Park.
Sec. 1252. Jurassic National Monument.
Sec. 1253. Public land disposal and acquisition.
Sec. 1254. Public purpose conveyances.
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SEC. 2. DEFINITION OF SECRETARY.
In this Act, the term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

TITLE I—PUBLIC LAND AND FORESTS
Subtitle A—Reclamation Title Transfers
(a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are—
(1) to authorize, direct, expedite and facilitate the land exchange set forth herein; and
(2) to promote enhanced public outdoor recreational and natural resource conservation opportunities in the Pike National Forest near Pikes Peak, Colorado, via acquisition of the non-Federal land and trail easement.
(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
(1) BHI.—The term “BHI” means Broadmoor Hotel, Inc., a Colorado corporation.
(2) FEDERAL LAND.—The term “Federal land” means all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to approximately 83 acres of land within the Pike National Forest, El Paso County, Colorado, together with a noneconomic perpetual access easement to BHI to and from such land on Forest Service Road 371, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Crags Land Exchange–Barr Trail Easement to United States” and dated March 2015, and which shall be considered as a voluntary donation to the United States by BHI for all purposes of law.
(3) LAND EXCHANGE.—The term “Land exchange” means the Secretary of Agriculture, unless otherwise specified.

(b) PERPETUAL ACCESS EASEMENT TO BHI.—The nonexclusive perpetual access easement to be granted to BHI shall be—
(A) to fully maintain, at BHI’s expense, and use Forest Service Road 371 from its junction with Forest Service Road 368 in accordance with historic use and maintenance patterns by BHI; and
(B) full and continued public and administrative access and use of Forest Service Road 371 in accordance with the existing Forest Service travel management plan, or as such plan may be revised by the Secretary.

(c) ROUTE CONTINUITY.—BHI and the Secretary may mutually agree to improve, relocate, reconstruct, or otherwise alter the route and condition of all or portions of such road as the Secretary, in close consultation with BHI, may determine advisable.

(d) EQUAL VALUE EXCHANGE AND APPRAISALS.—
(1) APPRAISALS.—The values of the lands to be exchanged under this section shall be determined by the Secretary through appraisals performed—
(A) in accordance with—
(i) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions; and
(ii) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice; and
(2) to promote enhanced public outdoor recreational and natural resource conservation opportunities in the Pike National Forest near Pikes Peak, Colorado, via acquisition of the non-Federal land and trail easement.
(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
(1) BHI.—The term “BHI” means Broadmoor Hotel, Inc., a Colorado corporation.
(2) FEDERAL LAND.—The term “Federal land” means all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to approximately 83 acres of land within the Pike National Forest, El Paso County, Colorado, together with a noneconomic perpetual access easement to BHI to and from such land on Forest Service Road 371, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Crags Land Exchange–Federal Parcel–Crags Property” and dated March 2015; and
(3) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—The term “non-Federal land” means land and trail easement to be conveyed to the Secretary by BHI in the exchange and is—

(A) approximately 320 acres of land within the Pike National Forest, Telluride, Colorado, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Crags Land Exchange–Federal Parcel–Crags Property” and dated March 2015; and
(B) a permanent trail easement for the Barr Trail in El Paso County, Colorado, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Crags Land Exchange–Barr Trail Easement to United States” and dated March 2015, and which shall be considered as a voluntary donation to the United States by BHI for all purposes of law.
(4) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Agriculture, unless otherwise specified.

(c) LAND EXCHANGE.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—If BHI offers to convey to the Secretary all right, title, and interest of BHI in and to the non-Federal land, the Secretary shall accept the offer and simultaneously convey to BHI the Federal land.
(2) LAND TITLE.—Title to the non-Federal land conveyed and donated to the Secretary under this section shall be acceptable to the Secretary and shall conform to the title approval standards of the Attorney General of the United States applicable to land acquisitions by the Federal Government.
(3) PERPETUAL ACCESS EASEMENT TO BHI.—The nonexclusive perpetual access easement to be granted to BHI shall be—
(A) to fully maintain, at BHI’s expense, and use Forest Service Road 371 from its junction with Forest Service Road 368 in accordance with historic use and maintenance patterns by BHI; and
(B) full and continued public and administrative access and use of Forest Service Road 371 in accordance with the existing Forest Service travel management plan, or as such plan may be revised by the Secretary.

(d) ROUTE CONTINUITY.—BHI and the Secretary may mutually agree to improve, relocate, reconstruct, or otherwise alter the route and condition of all or portions of such road as the Secretary, in close consultation with BHI, may determine advisable.

(e) EQUAL VALUE EXCHANGE AND APPRAISALS.—
(1) APPRAISALS.—The values of the lands to be exchanged under this section shall be determined by the Secretary through appraisals performed—
(A) in accordance with—
(i) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions; and
(ii) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice; and
(iii) appraisal instructions issued by the Secretary; and
(B) by an appraiser mutually agreed to by the Secretary and BHI.
(2) EQUAL VALUE EXCHANGE.—The values of the Federal land and non-Federal land parcels exchanged shall be equal, or if they are not equal, shall be equalized as follows:

(A) SURPLUS OF FEDERAL LAND VALUE.—If the final appraised value of the Federal land exceeds the final appraised value of the non-Federal land parcel identified in subsection (b)(3)(A), BHI shall make a cash equalization payment to the United States as necessary to fund the equal value, including, if necessary, an amount in excess of that authorized pursuant to section 206(b) of the Federal law.
Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716(b)).

(2) USE OF FUNDS.—Any cash equalization moneys received by the Secretary under subparagraph (A) shall be—

(A) TO SPREAD.—Any cash equalization moneys received under paragraph (A) shall not be apportioned for purposes of this section.

(B) MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.—

(1) WITHDRAWAL PROVISIONS.—

(A) WITHDRAWAL.—Lands acquired by the Secretary under subsection (a) shall, without further action by the Secretary, be permanently withdrawn from all forms of appropriation and disposal under the public land laws (including the mining and mineral leasing laws) and the Geothermal Steam Act of 1920 (30 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.).

(B) WITHDRAWAL REVOCATION.—Any public land withdrawn under subsection (A) may be conveyed, disposed of, or leased to the Secretary of Agriculture obtains written permission.

(2) LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND.—

(A) AVAILABILITY.—Upon enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall finalize a map showing the land to be exchanged under this section shall be in a form acceptable to the Secretary and the Conservation District.

(B) EXCHANGE OF LAND; EQUALIZATION OF VALUE.—

(1) EXCHANGE AUTHORIZED.—Notwithstanding the land use planning requirements of sections 202, 210, and 211 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1720(b), as amended), any cash equalization moneys received by the Secretary under subsection (A) shall be—

(A) TO SPREAD.—Any cash equalization moneys received under paragraph (A) shall not be apportioned for purposes of this section.

(B) MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.—

(1) WITHDRAWAL PROVISIONS.—

(A) WITHDRAWAL.—Lands acquired by the Secretary under subsection (a) shall, without further action by the Secretary, be permanently withdrawn from all forms of appropriation and disposal under the public land laws (including the mining and mineral leasing laws) and the Geothermal Steam Act of 1920 (30 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.).

(B) WITHDRAWAL REVOCATION.—Any public land withdrawn under subsection (A) may be conveyed, disposed of, or leased to the Secretary of Agriculture obtains written permission.

(2) LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND.—

(A) AVAILABILITY.—Upon enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall finalize a map showing the land to be exchanged under this section shall be in a form acceptable to the Secretary and the Conservation District.

(B) EXCHANGE OF LAND; EQUALIZATION OF VALUE.—

(1) EXCHANGE AUTHORIZED.—Notwithstanding the land use planning requirements of sections 202, 210, and 211 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716(b)), the amount of such equalization payment shall be determined by the Secretary and disposed of by any of the following:

(A) To reduce any credit for the exchange parcel to the Conservation District, or transfer to the United States, as the case may be, as may be necessary to equalize the fair market values of the exchanged properties.

(B) To offset the entire amount of equalization payment so indicated, any remaining amount of equalization payment shall be treated as follows:

(a) If the equalization payment is to equalize values by which the Federal land exceeds the non-Federal land and the credited value of the non-Federal exchange parcel, the Secretary shall order the exchange without requirement of any additional equalization payment by the United States to the Conservation District.

(b) If the equalization payment is to equalize values by which the non-Federal land exceeds the Federal land and the credited value of the Federal exchange parcel, the United States shall order the exchange without requirement of any additional equalization payment by the United States to the Conservation District.

(3) APPRAISALS.—

(A) The value of the land to be exchanged under this section shall be determined by appraisers appointed by one or more independent and qualified appraisers.

(B) The appraisals shall be conducted in accordance with nationally recognized appraisal standards, including, at a minimum, the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions and the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(4) TITLE APPROVAL.—

(A) The appraisals shall be conducted in accordance with the standards of professional appraisal practice developed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(b) The appraisals shall be conducted in accordance with the standards of professional appraisal practice developed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(c) The appraisals shall be conducted in accordance with the standards of professional appraisal practice developed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(5) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—As soon as practical after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall finalize a map...
and legal descriptions of all land to be conveyed under this section. The Secretary may correct any minor errors in the map or in the legal descriptions. The map and legal descriptions filed and approved for public inspection in appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(6) COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.—As a condition of conveyance under paragraph (1), the City shall convey to the United States, under the administrative jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, any costs related to the conveyance under this section, as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(c) APPLICABLE LAW.—

(1) LAND CONVEYED UNDER PARAGRAPH (1).—

(A) The Act of February 20, 1909 (35 Stat. 641), shall not apply to the Federal land and any public exchange land transferred under this section.

(B) The exchange of lands under this section shall be subject to the authority of the Conservation District under the Act of February 20, 1909 (35 Stat. 641), on the non-Federal land and any exchanged portion of the non-Federal land for the benefit of the Tribe.

(2) LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the City shall convey to the Secretary all right, title, and interest in the lands described in paragraph (1), to accommodate groundwater recharge facilities on the non-Federal land, to accommodate groundwater recharge of the Bunker Hill Basin to the extent that the Secretary determines in a manner consistent with any Habitat Conservation Plan or Habitat Management Plan under which such non-Federal land or non-Federal exchange parcel may be held or managed.

(2) FLPPMA.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 171 et seq.), shall apply to the exchange of land under this section.

(d) CANCELLATION OF SECRETARIAL ORDER 241.—

Subject to paragraph (3), the Secretary shall convey the approximately 27.5 acres of land conveyed to the District.

(e) DETERMINATION OF FAIR MARKET VALUE.—

The Secretary may require such additional terms and conditions to the conveyance described in paragraph (1), consistent with that paragraph, as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(2) COSTS.—The City shall pay all costs associated with the conveyance under paragraph (1), subject to any other terms and conditions described in paragraph (2), if the conveyance under this paragraph, all right, title, and interest in the United States, shall be subject to any other terms and conditions described in paragraph (2), if the Secretary determines in a manner consistent with the other provisions of this Act, that such conveyance is appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(2) TERMINATION OF USE.—

The Secretary may convey to the District all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the approximately 27.5 acres of Federal lands generally depicted on the map as "Parcel B" are declared to be held in trust by the United States.

(f) LANDS TO BE CONVEYED TO THE DISTRICT.—

(1) PARCEL A.—Subject to paragraph (2) and to valid existing rights, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the approximately 39.65 acres of Federal lands generally depicted on the map as "Parcel A" are declared to be held in trust by the United States.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

The conveyance under paragraph (1) shall take effect on the day after the date on which the Secretary submits to the District all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the approximately 39.65 acres of land described in paragraph (1).

(g) LANDS TO BE CONVEYED TO THE DISTRICT.—

(1) PARCEL B.—

(A) In general.—Subject to valid existing rights and payment to the United States of the market value, the United States shall convey to the District all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the approximately 39.65 acres of Federal lands generally depicted on the map as "Parcel B".

(B) DETERMINATION OF FAIR MARKET VALUE.—

The fair market value of the property conveyed under paragraph (A) shall be determined by the Secretary in accordance with the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions and the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(C) COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.—

As a condition of the conveyance under this paragraph, all costs associated with the conveyance shall be paid by the District.

(2) PARCEL C.—

(A) In general.—If, not later than 1 year after the date of the Secretary’s conveyance under paragraph (1), the Secretary pays to the Secretary an amount equal to the market value of the Federal land, as determined by the appraisal under paragraph (2) of this subsection.

(B) SURVEY.—

The exact acreage and legal description of the Federal land to be conveyed under paragraph (1) shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary.
map as “Parcel C”, the Secretary shall con- 
vey to the District such reversionary inter- 
est in the lands covered by the offer. The Secretary shall complete the conveyance not 
later than 90 days after the date of the offer.

(B) SURVEY.—Not later than 90 days after 
the date of enactment of this Act, the Sec- 
retary shall complete a survey of the lands 
described in this paragraph to determine the 
precise boundaries and acreage of the lands 
subject to the Federal reversionary interest.

(C) APPRAISAL.—Not later than 180 days 
after the date of enactment of this Act, the Sec- 
retary shall complete an appraisal of the 
Federal reversionary interest in the lands 
described by the survey required by subpar- 
agraph (B). The appraisal shall be completed 
in accordance with the Uniform Appraisal 
Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions and 
the Uniform Standards of Professional 
Appraisal Practice.

(D) CONSIDERATION.—As consideration for 
the conveyance of the Federal reversionary 
interest under this paragraph, the District 
shall pay to the Secretary an amount equal 
to any Federal land that contains signifi-
cant cultural, environmental, wildlife, or 
recreational resources.

(3) PAYMENT OF FAIR MARKET VALUE.—The 
conveyance under paragraph (1) shall be for 
the fair market value of the Federal land to 
be conveyed, as determined—

(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 Acquisitions; and

(ii) the Uniform Standards of Professional 
Appraisal Practice.

(4) PROTECTION OF TRIBAL CULTURAL 
ARTIFACTS.—The Tribal reversionary 
interest under paragraph (1), the County shall, and as a 
condition of any subsequent conveyance, any subsequent owner shall—

(A) make good faith efforts to avoid dis-

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

(C) coordinate with the Colorado River In-
dian Tribes Tribal Historic Preservation Of-

cice to identify artifacts of cultural and his-
toric significance; and

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

(5) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The map shall be on file and 
available for public inspection in the ap-
propriate offices of the Bureau of Land Man-
agement.

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

(i) make minor boundary adjustments to 
the Federal land to be conveyed under para-
graph (1); and

(ii) correct any minor errors in the map, an 
acreage estimate, or the description of the 
Federal land to be conveyed, as determined.

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

(7) COSTS.—As a condition of the convey-
ance of the Federal land under paragraph (1), the County shall pay—

(A) an amount equal to the appraised value 
determined in accordance with paragraph 
(3); and

(B) all costs related to the conveyance, in-
cluding all surveys, appraisals, and other 
administrative costs associated with the con-
veyance of the Federal land to the County 
under paragraph (1).

SEC. 1008. LA PAZ COUNTY LAND CONVEYANCE. 

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

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

(2) FEDERAL LAND.—The term “Federal 
land” means any Federal land that contains 
significant cultural, environmental, wildlife, or 
recreational resources.

(3) MAP.—The term “map” means the map 
prepared and issued by the Bureau of Land Man-
agement and designated as “Federal land to 
be conveyed” on the map.

(b) CONVEYANCE TO LA PAZ COUNTY, ARIZONA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the plan-
ning requirement of sections 202 and 203 of the 
Federal Land Policy and Management Act 
of 1971 (16 U.S.C. 1712, 1716) and the app-
raisal and conduction of an appraisal as 
provided in this Act, the Secretary shall con-
vey to the County to convey the Federal land, the Secretary shall convey the 
Federal land to the County.

(2) RESTRICTIONS ON CONVEYANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The conveyance under 
paragraph (1) shall be subject to—

(i) valid existing rights; and

(ii) such terms and conditions as the Sec-
retary determines.

(B) EXCLUSION.—The Secretary shall ex-
clude from the conveyance under paragraph 
(1) any Federal land that contains signifi-
cant cultural, environmental, wildlife, or 
recreational resources.

(3) APPRAISAL.—The appraisal shall be 
completed, as determined—

(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 Acquisitions; and

(ii) the Uniform Standards of Professional 
Appraisal Practice.

(4) PROTECTION OF TRIBAL CULTURAL 
ARTIFACTS.—The Tribal reversionary 
interest under paragraph (1), the County shall, and as a 
condition of any subsequent conveyance, any subsequent owner shall—

(A) make good faith efforts to avoid dis-

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

(C) coordinate with the Colorado River In-
dian Tribes Tribal Historic Preservation Of-

cice to identify artifacts of cultural and his-
toric significance; and

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

(5) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The map shall be on file and 
available for public inspection in the ap-
propriate offices of the Bureau of Land Man-
agement.

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

(i) make minor boundary adjustments to 
the Federal land to be conveyed under para-
graph (1); and

(ii) correct any minor errors in the map, an 
acreage estimate, or the description of the 
Federal land to be conveyed, as determined.

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

(7) COSTS.—As a condition of the convey-
ance of the Federal land under paragraph (1), the County shall pay—

(A) an amount equal to the appraised value 
determined in accordance with paragraph 
(3); and

(B) all costs related to the conveyance, in-
cluding all surveys, appraisals, and other 
administrative costs associated with the con-
veyance of the Federal land to the County 
under paragraph (1).

SEC. 1009. LAKE BISTINEAU LAND TITLE STABILITY. 

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CLAIMANT.—The term “claimant” means 
the Tribe or any obligation of the United States 
under Public Law 95–375.

(b) APPRAISAL.—The term “map” means the 
map prepared and issued by the Bureau of Land Man-
agement and designated as “Federal land to 
be conveyed” on the map.

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the plan-
ning requirement of sections 202 and 203 of the 
Federal Land Policy and Management Act 
of 1971 (16 U.S.C. 1712, 1716) and the app-
raisal and conduction of an appraisal as 
provided in this Act, the Secretary shall con-
vey to the County to convey the Federal land, the Secretary shall convey the 
Federal land to the County.

(2) RESTRICTIONS ON CONVEYANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The conveyance under 
paragraph (1) shall be subject to—

(i) valid existing rights; and

(ii) such terms and conditions as the Sec-
retary determines.

(B) EXCLUSION.—The Secretary shall ex-
clude from the conveyance under paragraph 
(1) any Federal land that contains signifi-
cant cultural, environmental, wildlife, or 
recreational resources.

(3) APPRAISAL.—The appraisal shall be 
completed, as determined—

(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 Acquisitions; and

(ii) the Uniform Standards of Professional 
Appraisal Practice.

(4) PROTECTION OF TRIBAL CULTURAL 
ARTIFACTS.—The Tribal reversionary 
interest under paragraph (1), the County shall, and as a 
condition of any subsequent conveyance, any subsequent owner shall—

(A) make good faith efforts to avoid dis-

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

(C) coordinate with the Colorado River In-
dian Tribes Tribal Historic Preservation Of-

cice to identify artifacts of cultural and his-
toric significance; and

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

(5) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The map shall be on file and 
available for public inspection in the ap-
propriate offices of the Bureau of Land Man-
agement.

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

(i) make minor boundary adjustments to 
the Federal land to be conveyed under para-
graph (1); and

(ii) correct any minor errors in the map, an 
acreage estimate, or the description of the 
Federal land to be conveyed, as determined.

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

(7) COSTS.—As a condition of the convey-
ance of the Federal land under paragraph (1), the County shall pay—

(A) an amount equal to the appraised value 
determined in accordance with paragraph 
(3); and

(B) all costs related to the conveyance, in-
cluding all surveys, appraisals, and other 
administrative costs associated with the con-
veyance of the Federal land to the County 
under paragraph (1).

SEC. 1010. LAKE BISTINEAU LAND TITLE STABILITY. 

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CLAIMANT.—The term “claimant” means 
the Tribe or any obligation of the United States 
under Public Law 95–375.

(b) APPRAISAL.—The term “map” means the 
map prepared and issued by the Bureau of Land Man-
agement and designated as “Federal land to 
be conveyed” on the map.

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the plan-
ning requirement of sections 202 and 203 of the 
Federal Land Policy and Management Act 
of 1971 (16 U.S.C. 1712, 1716) and the app-
raisal and conduction of an appraisal as 
provided in this Act, the Secretary shall con-
vey to the County to convey the Federal land, the Secretary shall convey the 
Federal land to the County.
County submits to the Secretary an offer to acquire the National Forest System land for the fair market value, as determined by the appraisal under paragraph (3), the Secretary shall convey to the County the National Forest System land to the County.

(2) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The conveyance under paragraph (1) shall be—

(A) subject to any existing rights and conditions as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(3) APPRAISAL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall complete an appraisal to determine the fair market value of the National Forest System land.

(B) COSTS.—Any costs relating to the conveyance under paragraph (1), including processing and transaction costs, shall be paid by the County.

(C) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary may require such additional and conditions in connection with the conveyance under paragraph (1) as are necessary to carry out subparagraphs (A) and (B).

4. LAND EXCHANGE.—

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COUNTY.—The term “County” means Juab County, Utah.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service.

(3) NEPHI WORK CENTER CONVEYANCE PARCEL.—The term “Nephi Work Center conveyance parcel” means the parcel of approximately 65 acres of National Forest System land in the County, located at 740 South Main Street, Nephi, Utah, as depicted as Tax Lot Numbers 5XA00-6645-1111 and 5XAO0-0082-0022 on the map entitled “Nephi Piat B” and dated May 6, 1961.

(b) CONVEYANCE OF NEPHI WORK CENTER CONVEYANCE PARCEL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the Secretary receives a request from the County and subject to valid existing rights and such terms and conditions as are mutually satisfactory to the Secretary and the County, including such additional terms as the Secretary determines to be necessary, the Secretary shall convey to the County without consideration all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Nephi Work Center conveyance parcel.

(2) COSTS.—Any costs relating to the conveyance under paragraph (1), including processing and transaction costs, shall be paid by the County.

(3) USE OF LAND.—The land conveyed to the County under paragraph (1) shall be used by the County—

(A) to house fire suppression and fuels mitigation personnel;

(B) to facilitate fire suppression and fuels mitigation activities; and

(C) for infrastructure and equipment necessary to carry out subparagraphs (A) and (B).

(b) LAND EXCHANGE.—

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CITY.—The term “City” means Bullhead City, Arizona.

(2) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—The term “non-Federal Land” means the approximately 1,100 acres of land owned by Bullhead City in the Black Mountain Range generally depicted as “Bullhead City Land to be Exchanged to BLM” on the Map.

(3) MAP.—The term “Map” means the map entitled “Bullhead City Land Exchange” and dated August 24, 2018.

(d) CONVEYANCE OF NEPHI WORK CENTER PARCEL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If after December 15, 2020, the City offers to convey to the Secretary all right, title, and interest of the City in and to the non-Federal Land, the Secretary shall accept the offer and simultaneously convey to the City all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Federal land.

(2) LAND TITLE.—Title to the non-Federal land conveyed to the City under paragraph (1) shall be in a form acceptable to the Secretary and shall conform to the title approval standards of the Attorney General of the United States applicable to land acquisitions by the Federal Government.

(3) EXCHANGE COSTS.—The City shall pay for all land survey, appraisal, and other costs associated with the conveyance to the City.
(1) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions; (ii) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice; and (iii) all instructions issued by the Secretary; and

(B) by an appraiser mutually agreed to by the Secretary and the City.

(2) CORRECT ANY MINOR ERRORS.—If the final appraised value of the Federal land exceeds the final appraised value of the non-Federal land, the County shall make a cash equalization payment to the Secretary in an amount determined by the Secretary through appraisal performed—

(A) in accordance with—

(i) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions;

(ii) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice;

(iii) appraisal instructions issued by the Secretary; and

(B) by an appraiser mutually agreed to by the Secretary and the County.

(2) EQUAL VALUE EXCHANGE.—The values of the Federal and non-Federal land parcels exchanged shall be equal, or if they are not equal, shall be equalized as follows:

(A) SURPLUS OF FEDERAL LAND VALUE.—If the final appraised value of the Federal land exceeds the final appraised value of the non-Federal land, the County shall make a cash equalization payment to the Secretary in an amount determined by the Secretary through appraisal performed—

(A) in accordance with—

(i) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions;

(ii) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice;

(iii) appraisal instructions issued by the Secretary; and

(B) by an appraiser mutually agreed to by the Secretary and the County.

(3) APPRAISAL.—Any cash equalization moneys received by the Secretary under subparagraph (A) shall be—

(A) deposited in the Federal Land Disposal Account established under section 206(a) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716(b)).

(B) USE OF FUNDS.—Any cash equalization moneys received by the Secretary under this section shall be used as follows:

(1) IN GENERAL.—If the County offers to convey to the Secretary all right, title, and interest of the County in and to the non-Federal land, the Secretary shall accept the offer and simultaneously convey to the County all right, title, and interest of the United States to the Federal land.

(2) TITLE.—Title to the non-Federal land conveyed under this section shall be subject to the Secretary and shall conform to the title appraisal standards of the Attorney General of the United States applicable to land acquisitions by the Federal Government.

(3) EXCHANGE COSTS.—The County shall pay for all land survey, appraisal, and other costs to the Secretary as may be necessary to process and consummate the exchange under this section, including reimbursement to the Secretary, if the Secretary so requests, for staff time spent in such processing and consummation.

(c) EQUAL VALUE EXCHANGE AND APPRAISALS.—

(1) APPRAISALS.—The values of the lands to be exchanged under this section shall be determined by the Secretary through appraisals performed—

(A) in accordance with—

(i) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions;

(ii) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice;

(iii) appraisal instructions issued by the Secretary; and

(B) by an appraiser mutually agreed to by the Secretary and the County.

(2) EQUAL VALUE EXCHANGE.—The values of the Federal and non-Federal land parcels exchanged shall be equal, or if they are not equal, shall be equalized as follows:

(A) SURPLUS OF FEDERAL LAND VALUE.—If the final appraised value of the Federal land exceeds the final appraised value of the non-Federal land, the County shall make a cash equalization payment to the United States as necessary to achieve equal value, including, if necessary, an amount in excess of that authorized pursuant to section 206(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716(b)).

(B) USE OF FUNDS.—Any cash equalization moneys received by the Secretary under subparagraph (A) shall be—

(i) deposited in the fund established under Public Law 90–171 (commonly known as the “Sisk Act”); and

(ii) made available to the Secretary for the acquisition of land or interests in land in Region 3 of the Forest Service.

(C) SURPLUS OF NON-FEDERAL LAND VALUE.—If the final appraised value of the non-Federal land exceeds the final appraised value of the Federal land, the United States shall not make a cash equalization payment to the County, and surplus value of the non-Federal land shall be considered a donation by the County to the United States for all purposes of law.

(d) WITHDRAWAL PROVISIONS.—Lands acquired by the Secretary under this section are, upon such conditions as the City and the County mutually agree otherwise.

(e) AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary shall file and make available for public inspection in the headquarters of the Coconino National Forest a copy of all maps referred to in this section.

SEC. 1016. COTTONWOOD LAND EXCHANGE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—The term “non-Federal land” means the approximately 16-acre parcel of University land identified in section 3(a) of Public Law 105–335 (112 Stat. 3297).

(2) UNIVERSITY.—The term “University” means Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University, Florida.

(3) REVERSIONARY INTEREST.—The term “reversionary interest” means title to land conveyed to the Secretary for the purpose of unencumbering the title to the non-Federal land to enable economic development of the non-Federal land.

(b) ALTERNATIVE TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary may require such additional terms and conditions to the conveyance of the reversionary interest of the United States in and to the non-Federal land as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(c) COSTS.—The University shall pay all costs associated with the conveyance under paragraph (1), including the costs of the appraisal required under subsection (c), the costs of any surveys, recording costs, and other reasonable costs.

(d) APPRAISAL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the University shall complete an appraisal of the reversionary interests of the United States in and to the non-Federal land.

(2) APPLICABLE LAW.—The appraisal shall be completed in accordance with—

(A) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions; and

(B) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(3) CONSIDERATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As consideration for the conveyance of the reversionary interests of the United States in and to the non-Federal land under this section, the University shall pay to the Secretary an amount equal to the appraised value of the interests of the United States.

(2) DEPOSIT; USE.—Amounts received under paragraph (1) shall be—
Subtitle B—Public Land and National Forest System Management

SEC. 1101. BOLTS DITCH ACCESS.

(a) ACCESS GRANTED.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall permit by special use authorization nonmotorized access and use, in accordance with section 293.6 of title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, of the Bolts Ditch Headgate and ditch segment referenced in subsection (a) as are generally depicted on the map entitled "Bolts Ditch headgate and ditch Segment" and dated November 2015.

(b) USE.—The Bolts Ditch headgate and ditch segment referred to in subsection (a) is as generally depicted on the map entitled "Bolts Ditch headgate and ditch Segment" and dated November 2015.

(c) AUTHORITY.—This section is subject to and shall be administered in accordance with the provisions of the Central Idaho Wilderness Act of 1980 (16 U.S.C. 1629h) and the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 460kk).

SEC. 1102. clarification relating to a certain land description under the northern Arizona land exchange and Verde river Basin Partnership act of 2005.

Section 104(a)(5) of the Northern Arizona Land Exchange and Verde River Basin Partnership Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–110; 119 Stat. 2336) is amended by inserting before the period at the end of the section, as follows:

"and the N 1/2 S 1/4 SE 1/4, sec. 19, Township 21 North, Range 2 West, Gila and Salt River Meridian, Coconino County, Arizona, comprising approximately 15,000 acres."

SEC. 1103. FRANK AND JEANNE MOORE WILD STEELHEAD SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) Frank Moore has committed his life to family, friends, his country, and fly fishing;

(2) Frank Moore is a World War II veteran who stumped the beaches of Normandy along with 150,000 troops during the D-Day Allied invasion and was awarded the Chevalier of the French Legion of Honor for his bravery;

(3) Frank Moore returned home after the war, started a family, and pursued his passion of fishing on the winding rivers in Oregon;

(4) as the proprietor of the Steamboat Inn along the North Umpqua River in Oregon for nearly 20 years, Frank Moore, along with his wife Jeanne, shared his love of fishing, the flowing river, and the great outdoors, with visitors from all over the United States and the world;

(5) Frank Moore has spent most of his life fishing the vast rivers of Oregon, during which time he has contributed significantly to efforts to conserve fish habitats and protect river health, including serving on the State of Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission;

(6) Frank Moore has been recognized for his contributions by Oregon’s Wild and Scenic Rivers Commission and the Year award, the Wild Steelhead Coalition Conservation Award, and his 2010 induction to the Missouri fly fishing Hall of Fame; and

(7) in honor of the many accomplishments of Frank Moore, both on and off the river, appropriate Federal, State, and local agencies of Oregon should be designated as the "Frank and Jeanne Moore Wild Steelhead Special Management Area".

(b) DESIGNATION.—It is hereby determined that—

(1) MAP.—The term "map" means the map entitled "Frank Moore Wild Steelhead Special Management Area Designation Act" and dated June 23, 2016.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Forest Service.

(3) SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.—The term "Special Management Area" means the Frank and Jeanne Moore Wild Steelhead Special Management Area designated by subsection (c)(1).

(4) STATE.—The term "State" means the State of Oregon.

(c) FRANK AND JEANNE MOORE WILD STEELHEAD SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA, OR- EON.—

(1) DESIGNATION.—The approximately 99,653 acres of Forest Service land in the State, as designated by the Secretary, is designated as the "Frank and Jeanne Moore Wild Steelhead Special Management Area".

(2) MAP.—LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(A) In general.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare a map and legal description of the Special Management Area.

(B) FORCE OF LAW.—The map and legal description prepared under subparagraph (A) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this section, except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in the map and legal description.

(3) availability.—The map and legal description prepared under subparagraph (A) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate office of the Forest Service.

(4) ADMINISTRATION.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Special Management Area shall be administered by the Secretary—

(A) in accordance with all laws (including regulations) applicable to the National Forest System; and

(B) in a manner that—

(i) conserves and enhances the natural character, scientific use, and the botanical, recreational, ecological, fish and wildlife, scenic, drinking water, and cultural values of the Special Management Area;

(ii) maintains and seeks to enhance the wild salmonid habitat of the Special Management Area;

(iii) maintains or enhances the watershed as a thermal refuge for wild salmonids; and

(iv) preserves opportunities for recreation, including primitive recreation.

(f) WILDFIRE.—Nothing in this section affects the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the State with respect to fish and wildlife in the State.

(g) ADMINISTRATION.—Nothing in this section—

(1) creates any protective perimeter or buffer zone around the Special Management Area; or

(2) modifies the applicable travel management plan for the Special Management Area.

(h) WILDFIRE MANAGEMENT.—Nothing in this section authorizes the Secretary, in cooperation with other Federal, State, and local agencies, as appropriate, from conducting wildland fire operations in the Special Management Area in a manner consistent with the purposes of this section, including the use of aircraft, machinery, mechanized equipment, fire breaks, backfires, and retardant.

(i) VEGETATION—Nothing in this section prohibits the Secretary from conducting vegetation management projects within the Special Management Area in a manner consistent with the purposes described in paragraph (3); and

(j) PROTECTIVE MEASURES—Nothing in this section diminishes any treaty rights of an Indian Tribe.

SEC. 1104. MAINTENANCE OR REPLACEMENT OF FACILITIES AND STRUCTURES AT SMITH GULCH.

The authorization of the Secretary of Agriculture to construct, maintain, or replace facilities or structures for commercial recreation services at Smith Gulch under section 3(a)(ii)(D) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1272(a)(ii)(D)) may include improvements or replacements that the Secretary of Agriculture determines—

(A) are consistent with section 9(b) of the Central Idaho Wilderness Act of 1980 (16 U.S.C. 1231 note; Public Law 96–312); and

(B) would provide other improvements or replacements which are consistent with this section that the Secretary of Agriculture determines appropriate.

SEC. 1105. REPEAL OF PROVISION LIMITING THE EXPORT OF TIMBER HARVESTED FROM CERTAIN NAVAJO TRIBAL CORPORATION LAND.

Section 42 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1629h) is amended to read—

"(1) by striking subsection (h);

(2) by redesignating subsection (i) as subsection (h); and

(3) in subsection (h) (as so redesignated), in the first sentence, by striking ‘‘and to provide’’ and all that follows through ‘‘subsection (h).’’"

SEC. 1106. DESIGNATION OF FOWLER AND BOSKOFF PEAKS.

(a) DESIGNATION OF FOWLER PEAK.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The 13,498-foot mountain peak, located at 37.8569° N, by 108.03112° W, in the Uncompahgre National Forest in the State of Colorado, shall be known and designated as "Fowler Peak".

(2) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the peak described in paragraph (1) shall be deemed to be a reference to "Fowler Peak".

(b) DESIGNATION OF BOSKOFF PEAK.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The 13,123-foot mountain peak, located at 37.85349° N, by 108.03112° W, in the Uncompahgre National Forest in the State of Colorado, shall be known and designated as "Boskoff Peak".

(2) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the peak described in paragraph (1) shall be deemed to be a reference to "Boskoff Peak".

SEC. 1107. CORONADO NATIONAL FOREST LAND CONVEYANCE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) PERMITTER.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “permittee” means a person who, on the date of enactment of this Act, holds a valid permit for use of a property.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—The term “permittee” includes any heirs, executors, and assigns of the permittee or interest of the permittee.

(2) PROPERTY.—The term “property” means

(A) the approximately 1.1 acres of National Forest System land in sec. 8, T. 10 S., R. 16 E., Gila and Salt River Meridian, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Coronado National Forest Land Conveyance Act of 2017”, special use permit numbered SAN5950–83, and dated October 2017;

(B) the approximately 4.5 acres of National Forest System land in sec. 8, T. 10 S., R. 16 E., Gila and Salt River Meridian, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Coronado National Forest Land Conveyance Act of 2017”, special use permit numbered SAN5116–83, and dated October 2017; and

(C) the approximately 3.9 acres of National Forest System land in NW 1/4, sec. 1, T. 10 S., R. 15 E., Gila and Salt River Meridian, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Coronado National Forest Land Conveyance Act of 2017”, special use permit numbered SAN5939–82, and dated October 2017.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Agriculture.

(b) SALE.—(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, during the period described in paragraph (2), the Secretary shall sell and quitclaim to that permittee all interest in and to the property for which the permittee holds a permit.

(2) PERIOD DESCRIBED.—The period referred to in paragraph (1) is the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on the date of expiration of the applicable permit.

(c) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary may establish such terms and conditions on the sales of the properties under this section, including the conduct of wildfire prevention and response activities, as appropriate.

(d) CONSIDERATION.—A sale of a property under this section shall be for cash consideration equal to the market value of the property, as determined by the appraisal described in subsection (e).

(e) APPRAISAL.—(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall complete an appraisal of each property, which shall—

(A) include the value of any appurtenant easements; and

(B) exclude the value of any private improvements on the property before the date of appraisal.

(2) STANDARDS.—An appraisal under paragraph (1) shall be conducted in accordance with—

(A) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions, established in accordance with the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 4601 et seq.); and

(B) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(f) Sale.—The Secretary shall pay—

(A) the cost of a conveyance of a property under this section; and

(B) the cost of an appraisal under subsection (e).

(g) PROCEEDS FROM THE SALE OF LAND.—Any payment received by the Secretary from the sale of land under this section shall be deposited in the fund established under Public Law 90–171 (commonly known as the “Sisk Act”) (16 U.S.C. 484a) and shall be available to the Secretary until expended for the acquisition of inholdings in national forests in the State of Arizona.

(h) MAPS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file maps and legal descriptions of each property.

(2) FORCE OF LAW.—The maps and legal descriptions filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this section, except that the Secretary may correct typographical errors in the maps and legal descriptions.

(i) PUBLIC USE.—The maps and legal descriptions filed under paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Supervisor of the Coronado National Forest.

SEC. 1108. DESCHUTES CANYON-STEELHEAD FALLS WILDERNESS STUDY AREA BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT, OREGON.

(a) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—The boundary of the Deschutes Canyon-Steelhead Falls Wilderness Study Area is modified to exclude

(A) the approximately 1.1 acres of National Forest land excluded from the Deschutes Canyon-Steelhead Falls Wilderness Study Area under subsection (a) of section 10101 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (30 U.S.C. 174a); and

(B) the approximately 688 acres of public land, as depicted on the map entitled “Deschutes Canyon-Steelhead Falls Wilderness Study Area (W.S.A.) Proposed Boundary Adjustment” and dated September 23, 2017.

(b) EFFECT OF EXCLUSION.—(1) IN GENERAL.—The public land excluded from the Deschutes Canyon-Steelhead Falls Wilderness Study Area under subsection (a)—

(A) is no longer subject to section 630(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1732(c)); and

(B) shall be managed in accordance with—

(i) this section;

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

(iii) any applicable resource management plan.

(2) MANAGEMENT.—The Secretary shall manage the land excluded from the Deschutes Canyon-Steelhead Falls Wilderness Study Area under subsection (a) to—

(A) improve fire resiliency and forest health, including the conduct of wildfire prevention and response activities, as appropriate.

(B) exclude the value of any private improvements on the property before the date of appraisal.

(C) OFF-ROAD RECREATIONAL MOTOIZED USE.—The Secretary shall not permit off-road recreational motorized use on the public land excluded from the Deschutes Canyon-Steelhead Falls Wilderness Study Area under subsection (a).

SEC. 1109. MAINTENANCE OF FEDERAL MINERAL LEASES BASED ON EXTRACTION OF HELIUM.

The first section of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181) is amended in the fifth paragraph by inserting after “purchaser thereof” the following: “, and that extraction of helium from gas produced from such lands shall maintain the lease as if the extracted helium were oil and gas”.

SEC. 1110. SMALL MINER WAIVERS TO CLAIM MAINTENANCE FEES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COVERED CLAIMHOLDER.—The term “covered claimholder” means—

(A) the claimholder of the claims in the State of California, for the purpose of honoring the victims of the San Francisco Dam disaster of March 12, 1928.

(b) EFFECT.—The term “defect” includes a failure—

(A) to timely file—

(i) a small miner maintenance fee waiver application; or

(ii) an affidavit of annual labor associated with a small miner maintenance fee waiver application; or

an instrument required under section 314(a) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 174a); and

(B) to pay the required application fee for a small miner maintenance fee waiver application.

(c) STATE.—The term “State” means the State of California.

(d) TREATMENT OF COVERED CLAIMHOLDERS.—Notwithstanding section 10101(d) of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (30 U.S.C. 28f) and section 314(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 174a), each covered claimholder shall, during the 60-day period beginning on the date on which the covered claimholder receives written notification from the Bureau of Land Management by registered mail of the opportunity, have the opportunity—

(A) to cure any defect in a small miner maintenance fee waiver application (including the failure to timely file a small miner maintenance fee waiver application) for any prior period during which the defect existed; or

(B) to pay any claim maintenance fees due for any prior period during which the defect existed; and

(2) to cure any defect in the filing of any instrument required under section 314(a) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 174a) (including the failure to timely file an instrument) for any prior period during which the defect existed.

(d) REIMSTATEMENT OF CLAIMS DENIED FOR FAILURE TO TIMELY FILE.—The Secretary shall restate any claim of a covered claimholder as of the date declared forfeited and void—

(1) under section 10101 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (30 U.S.C. 28f) for failure to pay the claim maintenance fee or obtain a valid waiver under section 10101 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (30 U.S.C. 28f); or

(2) under section 314(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 174a) for failure to file any instrument required under section 314(a) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 174a) (including the failure to timely file an instrument) for any prior period during which the defect existed.

(A) to cure the defect; or

(B) pays the claim maintenance fee under subsection (b)(1)(B).

SEC. 1111. SAINT FRANCIS DAM DISASTER NATIONAL MEMORIAL AND NATIONAL MONUMENT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) MEMORIAL.—The term “Memorial” means the Saint Francis Dam Disaster National Memorial authorized under subsection (b)(1).

(2) MONUMENT.—The term “Monument” means the Saint Francis Dam Disaster National Monument established by subsection (d)(1).

(3) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Agriculture.

(4) STATE.—The term “State” means the State of California.

(b) SAINT FRANCIS DAM DISASTER NATIONAL MEMORIAL.—(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary may establish a memorial at the Saint Francis Dam site in the county of Los Angeles, California, in honor of the victims of the Great Dam disaster of March 12, 1928.
(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The Monument shall be—
(a) known as the “Saint Francis Dam Disaster National Memorial”; and
(b) managed by the Forest Service.
(3) DONATIONS.—The Secretary may accept, hold, administer, invest, and spend any gift, devise, or bequest of real or personal property made to the Secretary for purposes of developing, designing, constructing, and managing the Monument.
(4) RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MEMORIAL.—
(A) the planning, design, construction, and long-term management of the Monument;
(B) the proposed boundaries of the Monument;
(C) a visitor center and educational facilities at the Monument; and
(D) ensuring public access to the Monument.
(2) CONSULTATION.—In preparing the recommendations required under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall consult with—
(A) appropriate Federal agencies;
(B) State, Tribal, and local governments, including the Santa Clarita City Council; and
(C) the public.
(d) ESTABLISHMENT OF SAINT FRANCIS DAM DISASTER NATIONAL MONUMENT.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established as a national monument in the State certain National Forest System land administered by the Secretary in the county of Los Angeles, California, comprising approximately 253 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Saint Francis Dam Disaster National Monument” and dated September 12, 2016, as the “Saint Francis Dam Disaster National Monument”.
(2) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Monument is to conserve and enhance for the benefit and enjoyment of the public the cultural, archaeological, historical, watershed, educational, and recreational resources and values of the Monument.
(e) DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY WITH RESPECT TO MONUMENT.—
(1) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 4 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop a management plan for the Monument.
(B) CONSULTATION.—The management plan shall be developed in consultation with—
(i) appropriate Federal agencies;
(ii) State, Tribal, and local governments; and
(iii) the public.
(C) CONSIDERATIONS.—In developing and implementing the management plan, the Secretary shall, with respect to methods of protecting and providing access to the Monument, consider the recommendations of the Saint Francis Disaster National Memorial Foundation, the Santa Clarita Valley Historical Society, and the Community Hiking Club of Santa Clarita.
(2) MANAGEMENT.—The Secretary shall manage the Monument—
(A) in a manner that conserves and enhances the cultural and historic resources of the Monument; and
(B) in accordance with—
(i) the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.);
(ii) the laws generally applicable to the National Forest System;
(iii) this Act; and
(iv) any other applicable laws.
(3) USES.—
(A) USE OF MOTORIZED VEHICLES.—The use of motorized vehicles within the Monument may be permitted only—
(i) on roads designated for use by motorized vehicles in the management plan required under paragraph (1); and
(ii) for administrative purposes; or
(iii) for emergency responses.
(B) GRASSING.—The Secretary shall permit grazing within the Monument, where established before the date of enactment of this Act—
(i) subject to all applicable laws (including regulations and Executive orders); and
(ii) consistent with the purpose described in subsection (a).
(4) NO BUFFER ZONES.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around the Monument.
(B) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE NATIONAL MONUMENT.—The fact that an activity or use on land outside the Monument can be seen or heard within the Monument shall not include the activity or use outside the boundary of the Monument.
(5) CLARIFICATION ON FUNDING.—
(A) USE OF EXISTING FUNDS.—This section shall be carried out using amounts otherwise made available to the Secretary.
(B) NO ADDITIONAL FUNDS.—No additional funds are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section.
(6) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section affects the operation, maintenance, replacement, or modification of existing water resource, flood control, utility, pipeline, or telecommunications facilities that are located outside the boundary of the Monument, subject to the special use authorities of the Secretary of Agriculture and other applicable laws.

SEC. 1112. OWYHEE WILDERNESS AREAS BOUNDARY MODIFICATIONS.

(a) BOUNDARY MODIFICATIONS.—
(1) NORTH FORK OWYHEE WILDERNESS.—The boundary of the North Fork Owyhee Wilderness established by section 1503(a)(1)(D) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-11; 123 Stat. 639) is modified to exclude certain land, as depicted on—
(A) the Bureau of Land Management map entitled “North Fork Owyhee and Pole Creek Wilderness Aerial” and dated July 19, 2016; and
(B) the Bureau of Land Management map entitled “Pole Creek Wilderness Pullout Zoom Aerial” and dated July 19, 2016.
(2) OWYHEE RIVER WILDERNESS.—
(A) The boundary of the Owyhee River Wilderness established by section 1503(a)(1)(E) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-11; 123 Stat. 639) is modified to exclude certain land, as depicted on—
(i) the Bureau of Land Management map entitled “North Fork Owyhee and Pole Creek Wilderness Aerial” dated July 19, 2016; and
(ii) the Bureau of Land Management map entitled “Pole Creek Wilderness Pullout Zoom Aerial” and dated July 19, 2016; and

SEC. 1113. CHUGACH REGION LAND STUDY.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
(1) CAC.—The term “CAC” means the Chu- gag Alaska Corporation.
(2) CAC LAND.—The term “CAC land” means land conveyed to CAC pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (38 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) under which—
(A) both the surface estate and the subsurface estate were conveyed to CAC; or
(B) the subsurface estate was conveyed to CAC.

SEC. 1114. WILDFIRE TECHNOLOGY MODERNIZA-
TION.
(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to promote the use of the best available technology to enhance the effective and cost-efficient response to wildfires—
(i) to meet applicable protection objectives; and
(ii) to increase the safety of—
the system.

(2) Establishment of program.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, shall establish a research, development, and testing program, or expand an applicable existing program, to assess unmanned aircraft system technologies, including optionally piloted aircraft and unmanned aerial vehicles, for use by wildland firefighting agencies, in order to accelerate the deployment and integration of those technologies into the operations of the Secretaries.

(3) Expansion of unmanned aircraft systems on wildfires.—In carrying out the program established under paragraph (2), the Secretaries, in coordination with the Federal Aviation Administration, State wildland firefighting agencies, and other relevant Federal agencies, shall enter into an agreement under which the Secretaries shall develop consistent protocols and plans for the use of unmanned aircraft technologies, including for the development of real-time maps of the location of wildland fires.

(4) Location systems for wildland firefighters.—

(A) In general.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to activities under the Department of Agriculture; and

(B) the Secretary, with respect to activities under the Department of the Interior.

(c) Unmanned aircraft systems.—

(1) Definitions.—In this subsection, the term "unmanned aircraft" and "unmanned aircraft system", include the meanings of those terms in section 44801 of title 49, United States Code.

(2) Secretaries.—The term "Secretaries" has the meaning given that term in section 44801 of title 49, United States Code.

(3) United States Forest Service; Department of the Interior.—Wherever in this Act a reference is made to the Forest Service, the term "Forest Service" shall be construed to mean the United States Forest Service, the term "Department of the Interior" shall be construed to mean the Department of the Interior, and the term "Secretaries", in coordination with, and shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with, the authority provided by this section.

(d) Wildfire decision support system.—

(1) In general.—The Secretaries, in coordination with State wildland firefighting agencies, shall establish a system or expand an existing system to track and monitor decisions made by the Secretaries or State wildland firefighting agencies in managing wildfires.

(2) Components.—The system established or expanded under subparagraph (A) shall be—

(i) able to alert the Secretaries if—

(A) unusual costs are incurred;

(ii) an action to be carried out would likely—

(A) endanger the safety of a firefighter; or

(B) be ineffective in meeting an applicable suppression or protection goal; or

(iii) a decision regarding the management of a wildfire deviates from—

(A) an applicable protocol established by the Secretaries, including the requirement under paragraph (1); or

(B) an applicable spatial fire management plan or fire management plan of the Secretary concerned.

(e) Smoke projections from active wildland fires.—

(1) In general.—The Secretaries shall establish a program, to be known as the "Interagency Wildland Fire Air Quality Response Program", under which the Secretary concerned—

(i) the privacy regulations promulgated by the Secretary concerned, as shall be conducted in accordance with the privacy regulations promulgated under section 264(c) of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (42 U.S.C. 1320d-2 note; Public Law 104-191); and

(ii) the terms of section 44801 of title 49, United States Code.

(2) Applicable existing program or system technologies, including—

(A) web-based; and

(B) available without charge.

(f) Coordination; components.—The system established under paragraph (1) shall be—

(A) available, in coordination with the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of the Interior, to the maximum extent practicable, to model the effectiveness of treatments in the burned area to prevent flooding, erosion, and landslides under a range of weather scenarios.

(g) Use.—The Secretaries shall provide the Secretary concerned, in consultation with the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Secretary of Energy, and the Secretary of the Interior, with the capability and assets located at the National Laboratory, to establish and maintain a system to help the Secretaries to share the system established under paragraph (1), to the maximum extent practicable, to predict the locations of future wildfires for fire-prone areas of the United States.

(h) Cooperation; components.—The system established under paragraph (1) shall be based on, and seek to enhance, similar systems in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, including the Fire Danger Assessment System.

(i) Use in forecasts.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretaries shall use the system established under paragraph (1), to the maximum extent practicable, for purposes of developing any wildland fire potential forecasts.

(j) Terminating authority.—The authority provided by this section terminates on the date that is 10 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(k) Savings clause.—Nothing in this section—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretaries, in consultation with the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Secretary of Energy, and the Secretary of the Interior, shall establish and maintain a database, to be known as the "Rapid Response Erosion Database." (referred to in this subsection as the "Database").

(2) Open-source database.—

(A) Availability.—The Secretaries shall make the Database (including the original source code)—

(i) web-based; and

(ii) available without charge.

(B) COOPERATION; COMPONENTS.—The system established under paragraph (1) shall be—

(A) available, in developing recommendations for emergency stabilization treatments or modifications to drainage structures to protect values-at-risk following a wildland fire; and

(B) in coordination with the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Secretary of Energy, and the Secretary of the Interior, to the maximum extent practicable, to provide the Secretary concerned with the capability and assets located at the National Laboratory, to establish and maintain a system to help the Secretaries to share the system established under paragraph (1), to the maximum extent practicable, to predict the locations of future wildfires for fire-prone areas of the United States.
(1) requires the Secretary concerned to establish a new program, system, or database to replace an existing program, system, or database that meets the objectives of this section; or
(2) precludes the Secretary concerned from using existing or future technology that—
(A) is more efficient, safer, or better meets the needs of volunteers, other personnel, or the public; and
(B) meets the objectives of this section.

SEC. 1115. MCCOY FLATS TRAIL SYSTEM.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:
(1) the term ‘‘MCCOY FLATS’’ means the 22,000 acres known as the ‘‘MCCOY FLATS’’ located in Goshen County, Utah.
(2) the term ‘‘Secretary’’ means the Secretary of the Interior.

(b) McCoy Flats Trail System.—The Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management in the County, shall—
(2) in general.—The Secretary shall convey without consideration, effective as of the date of enactment of this Act, and subject to valid existing rights, at the request of the Bureau of Land Management, or in cooperation with the Nevada-Florida Land Exchange Authorization Act of 1988 (Public Law 100–275; 102 Stat. 52), the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) for the benefit of the desert tortoise, other species, and the habitat of the desert tortoise and other species to increase the likelihood of the recovery of the desert tortoise and other species.
(3) in general.—The Secretary shall convey without consideration effective as of the date of enactment of this Act, and subject to valid existing rights, at the request of the Bureau of Land Management, or in cooperation with the Nevada-Florida Land Exchange Authorization Act of 1988 (Public Law 100–275; 102 Stat. 52), the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) for the benefit of the desert tortoise, other species, and the habitat of the desert tortoise and other species to increase the likelihood of the recovery of the desert tortoise and other species.
(4) in general.—The Secretary shall convey without consideration, effective as of the date of enactment of this Act, and subject to valid existing rights, at the request of the Bureau of Land Management, or in cooperation with the Nevada-Florida Land Exchange Authorization Act of 1988 (Public Law 100–275; 102 Stat. 52), the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) for the benefit of the desert tortoise, other species, and the habitat of the desert tortoise and other species to increase the likelihood of the recovery of the desert tortoise and other species.
(5) in general.—The Secretary shall convey without consideration, effective as of the date of enactment of this Act, and subject to valid existing rights, at the request of the Bureau of Land Management, or in cooperation with the Nevada-Florida Land Exchange Authorization Act of 1988 (Public Law 100–275; 102 Stat. 52), the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) for the benefit of the desert tortoise, other species, and the habitat of the desert tortoise and other species to increase the likelihood of the recovery of the desert tortoise and other species.
(6) in general.—The Secretary shall convey without consideration, effective as of the date of enactment of this Act, and subject to valid existing rights, at the request of the Bureau of Land Management, or in cooperation with the Nevada-Florida Land Exchange Authorization Act of 1988 (Public Law 100–275; 102 Stat. 52), the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) for the benefit of the desert tortoise, other species, and the habitat of the desert tortoise and other species to increase the likelihood of the recovery of the desert tortoise and other species.
(7) in general.—The Secretary shall convey without consideration, effective as of the date of enactment of this Act, and subject to valid existing rights, at the request of the Bureau of Land Management, or in cooperation with the Nevada-Florida Land Exchange Authorization Act of 1988 (Public Law 100–275; 102 Stat. 52), the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) for the benefit of the desert tortoise, other species, and the habitat of the desert tortoise and other species to increase the likelihood of the recovery of the desert tortoise and other species.
(8) in general.—The Secretary shall convey without consideration, effective as of the date of enactment of this Act, and subject to valid existing rights, at the request of the Bureau of Land Management, or in cooperation with the Nevada-Florida Land Exchange Authorization Act of 1988 (Public Law 100–275; 102 Stat. 52), the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) for the benefit of the desert tortoise, other species, and the habitat of the desert tortoise and other species to increase the likelihood of the recovery of the desert tortoise and other species.
known as the “Recreation and Public Purposes Act” (44 Stat. 741, chapter 578; 43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.), to Lincoln County all right, title and interest of the United States in any land conveyed under paragraph (1). In any case in which Lincoln County may not dispose of the land conveyed under paragraph (1), the land conveyed under paragraph (1) shall be used by Lincoln County, Nevada, to provide a suitable location for the establishment of a central intelligence and support facility on environmentally-sensitive public land. Lincoln County may dispose of the land conveyed under paragraph (1).

(5) CLEARED—If Lincoln County, Nevada, ceases to use any parcel of land conveyed under paragraph (1) for the purposes described in paragraph (3)—

(A) title to the parcel shall revert to the Secretary, at the option of the Secretary; and

(B) Lincoln County shall be responsible for any reclamation necessary to restore the parcel to a condition acceptable to the Secretary.

(f) MOUNT MORIAH WILDERNESS, HIGH SChELLS WILDERNESS, AND ARC DOME WILDERNESS BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS—

(1) AMENDMENTS TO THE PAM WHITE WILDERNESS ACT OF 2006.—Section 323 of the Pam White Wilderness Act of 2006 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note) is amended by striking subsection (e) and inserting the following:

“(e) MT. MORIAH WILDERNESS ADJUSTMENT.—The Secretary shall prepare and submit to the Committee on Natural Resources and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a map and legal description of the Recreation Area.

(2) USE OF CONVEYED LAND.—The land conveyed under paragraph (1) shall be used by the Secretary on behalf of the United States to enter into a cooperative agreement with authorized users and local governmental entities for the promotion of the public interest in the protection and use of the area, and shall be used by the Secretary to enter into a cooperative agreement with authorized users and local governmental entities for the purpose of protecting the area, and shall be used by the Secretary to enter into a cooperative agreement with authorized users and local governmental entities for the purpose of protecting the area.

(3) USE OF CONVEYED LAND.—The land conveyed under paragraph (1) shall be used by the Secretary on behalf of the United States to enter into a cooperative agreement with authorized users and local governmental entities for the promotion of the public interest in the protection and use of the area, and shall be used by the Secretary to enter into a cooperative agreement with authorized users and local governmental entities for the purpose of protecting the area.

(4) REVERSION.—If Lincoln County, Nevada, ceases to use any parcel of land conveyed under paragraph (1) for the purposes described in paragraph (3)—

(A) title to the parcel shall revert to the Secretary, at the option of the Secretary; and

(B) Lincoln County shall be responsible for any reclamation necessary to restore the parcel to a condition acceptable to the Secretary.

(k) EXISTING WILDERNESS, HIGH SCHELLS WILDERNESS, AND ARC DOME WILDERNESS BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS—

(1) AMENDMENTS TO THE PAM WHITE WILDERNESS ACT OF 2006.—Section 323 of the Pam White Wilderness Act of 2006 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note) is amended by striking subsection (e) and inserting the following:

“(e) MT. MORIAH WILDERNESS ADJUSTMENT.—The Secretary shall prepare and submit to the Committee on Natural Resources and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a map and legal description of the Recreation Area.

(2) USE OF CONVEYED LAND.—The land conveyed under paragraph (1) shall be used by the Secretary on behalf of the United States to enter into a cooperative agreement with authorized users and local governmental entities for the promotion of the public interest in the protection and use of the area, and shall be used by the Secretary to enter into a cooperative agreement with authorized users and local governmental entities for the purpose of protecting the area.

(3) USE OF CONVEYED LAND.—The land conveyed under paragraph (1) shall be used by the Secretary on behalf of the United States to enter into a cooperative agreement with authorized users and local governmental entities for the promotion of the public interest in the protection and use of the area, and shall be used by the Secretary to enter into a cooperative agreement with authorized users and local governmental entities for the purpose of protecting the area.

(4) REVERSION.—If Lincoln County, Nevada, ceases to use any parcel of land conveyed under paragraph (1) for the purposes described in paragraph (3)—

(A) title to the parcel shall revert to the Secretary, at the option of the Secretary; and

(B) Lincoln County shall be responsible for any reclamation necessary to restore the parcel to a condition acceptable to the Secretary.

(5) CLEARED—If Lincoln County, Nevada, ceases to use any parcel of land conveyed under paragraph (1) for the purposes described in paragraph (3)—

(A) title to the parcel shall revert to the Secretary, at the option of the Secretary; and

(B) Lincoln County shall be responsible for any reclamation necessary to restore the parcel to a condition acceptable to the Secretary.

(f) MOUNT MORIAH WILDERNESS, HIGH SChELLS WILDERNESS, AND ARC DOME WILDERNESS BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS—

(1) AMENDMENTS TO THE PAM WHITE WILDERNESS ACT OF 2006.—Section 323 of the Pam White Wilderness Act of 2006 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note) is amended by striking subsection (e) and inserting the following:

“(e) MT. MORIAH WILDERNESS ADJUSTMENT.—The Secretary shall prepare and submit to the Committee on Natural Resources and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a map and legal description of the Recreation Area.

(2) USE OF CONVEYED LAND.—The land conveyed under paragraph (1) shall be used by the Secretary on behalf of the United States to enter into a cooperative agreement with authorized users and local governmental entities for the promotion of the public interest in the protection and use of the area, and shall be used by the Secretary to enter into a cooperative agreement with authorized users and local governmental entities for the purpose of protecting the area.

(3) USE OF CONVEYED LAND.—The land conveyed under paragraph (1) shall be used by the Secretary on behalf of the United States to enter into a cooperative agreement with authorized users and local governmental entities for the promotion of the public interest in the protection and use of the area, and shall be used by the Secretary to enter into a cooperative agreement with authorized users and local governmental entities for the purpose of protecting the area.

(4) REVERSION.—If Lincoln County, Nevada, ceases to use any parcel of land conveyed under paragraph (1) for the purposes described in paragraph (3)—

(A) title to the parcel shall revert to the Secretary, at the option of the Secretary; and

(B) Lincoln County shall be responsible for any reclamation necessary to restore the parcel to a condition acceptable to the Secretary.

The term “Recreation Area” means the Ashley Karst National Recreation and Geologic Area established under subsection (a)(1).

(2) ADMINISTRATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, there is established the Ashley Karst National Recreation and Geologic Area in the State.

(3) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare and submit to the Committee on Natural Resources and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a map and legal description of the Recreation Area.

(B) USE OF CONVEYED LAND.—The land conveyed under paragraph (1) shall be used by the Secretary on behalf of the United States to enter into a cooperative agreement with authorized users and local governmental entities for the promotion of the public interest in the protection and use of the area, and shall be used by the Secretary to enter into a cooperative agreement with authorized users and local governmental entities for the purpose of protecting the area.

(4) USE OF CONVEYED LAND.—The land conveyed under paragraph (1) shall be used by the Secretary on behalf of the United States to enter into a cooperative agreement with authorized users and local governmental entities for the promotion of the public interest in the protection and use of the area, and shall be used by the Secretary to enter into a cooperative agreement with authorized users and local governmental entities for the purpose of protecting the area.

(5) EXISTING ROADS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the use of snowmobiles or other snow vehicles within the Recreation Area.

(B) WINTER RECREATION USE PLAN.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall adopt a winter recreation use plan for the use of snowmobiles and other snow vehicles within the Recreation Area.

(6) WINTER INFRASTRUCTURE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the use of snowmobiles or other snow vehicles within the Recreation Area.

(B) WINTER RECREATION USE PLAN.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall adopt a winter recreation use plan for the use of snowmobiles and other snow vehicles within the Recreation Area.

(7) WINTER INFRASTRUCTURE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the use of snowmobiles or other snow vehicles within the Recreation Area.

(B) WINTER RECREATION USE PLAN.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall adopt a winter recreation use plan for the use of snowmobiles and other snow vehicles within the Recreation Area.

(C) any other applicable law.

(8) WINTER INFRASTRUCTURE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the use of snowmobiles or other snow vehicles within the Recreation Area.

(B) WINTER RECREATION USE PLAN.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall adopt a winter recreation use plan for the use of snowmobiles and other snow vehicles within the Recreation Area.

(C) any other applicable law.

(9) WINTER INFRASTRUCTURE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the use of snowmobiles or other snow vehicles within the Recreation Area.

(B) WINTER RECREATION USE PLAN.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall adopt a winter recreation use plan for the use of snowmobiles and other snow vehicles within the Recreation Area.

(C) any other applicable law.

(10) WINTER INFRASTRUCTURE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the use of snowmobiles or other snow vehicles within the Recreation Area.

(B) WINTER RECREATION USE PLAN.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall adopt a winter recreation use plan for the use of snowmobiles and other snow vehicles within the Recreation Area.

(C) any other applicable law.

(11) WINTER INFRASTRUCTURE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the use of snowmobiles or other snow vehicles within the Recreation Area.

(B) WINTER RECREATION USE PLAN.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall adopt a winter recreation use plan for the use of snowmobiles and other snow vehicles within the Recreation Area.

(C) any other applicable law.

(12) WINTER INFRASTRUCTURE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the use of snowmobiles or other snow vehicles within the Recreation Area.

(B) WINTER RECREATION USE PLAN.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall adopt a winter recreation use plan for the use of snowmobiles and other snow vehicles within the Recreation Area.

(C) any other applicable law.

(13) WINTER INFRASTRUCTURE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the use of snowmobiles or other snow vehicles within the Recreation Area.

(B) WINTER RECREATION USE PLAN.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall adopt a winter recreation use plan for the use of snowmobiles and other snow vehicles within the Recreation Area.

(C) any other applicable law.
(3) affects the use or allocation, in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, of any water, water right, or interest in water; or
(4) affects any vested absolute or decreed water right held by the United States; or
(5) affects any interstate water compact in existence on the date of enactment of this Act; or
(6) shall be considered to be a relinquishment or reduction of any water rights reserved or appropriated by the United States in the State of Utah on or before the date of enactment of this Act.

(m) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, all Federal land in the Recreation Area is withdrawn from—
(1) all forms of entry, appropriation, and disposal under the public land laws;
(2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and
(3) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(n) VEGETATION MANAGEMENT.—Nothing in this section prevents the Secretary from conducting vegetation management projects, including the management of vegetation by the Bureau of Land Management in the Recreation Area for the purposes of improving water quality and reducing risks from wildfire.

(o) WILDLAND FIRE OPERATIONS.—Nothing in this section prohibits the Secretary, in consultation with other Federal, State, local, and Tribal agencies, as appropriate, from conducting prescribed fire, wildland fire treatments, or restoration operations in the Recreation Area, consistent with the purposes of this section.

(p) SCHEDULED FEES.—Except for fees for improved campgrounds, the Secretary is prohibited from collecting recreation entrance or recreation use fees within the Recreation Area.

(q) COMMUNICATION INFRASTRUCTURE.—Nothing in this section affects the continued use of public roads to, communication infrastructure (including necessary upgrades) within the Recreation Area, in accordance with applicable authorizations and permits.

(r) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section affects non-Federal land or interests in non-Federal land within the Recreation Area.
(2) ACCESS.—The Secretary shall provide reasonable access to non-Federal land or interests in non-Federal land within the Recreation Area.

(s) OUTFITTING AND GUIDE ACTIVITIES.—Outfitting and guide services within the Recreation Area, including commercial outfitting and guide services, are authorized in accordance with this section and other applicable law (including regulations).

SEC. 1118. JOHN WESLEY POWELL NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
(2) NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA.—The term ‘‘National Conservation Area’’ means the John Wesley Powell National Conservation Area established by subsection (b)(1).
(3) STATE.—On request of the Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration and, if practicable, not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall seek to acquire all State-owned land within the boundaries of the National Conservation Area by exchange of ownership subject to the appropriation of necessary funds.
(4) VEHICLES.—The term ‘‘Motorized Vehicles’’ means—
(1) IN GENERAL.—Motorized vehicles used for administrative purposes or to respond to an emergency, the use of motorized vehicles in the National Conservation Area shall be allowed only on roads designated in the management plan.
(2) USE OF MOTORIZED VEHICLES PRIOR TO COMPLETION OF MANAGEMENT PLAN.—Prior to completion of the management plan, the use of motorized vehicles within the National Conservation Area shall be permitted in accordance with the applicable Bureau of Land Management resource management plan.

(i) GRAZING.—The grazing of livestock in the National Conservation Area, where established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be allowed to continue, subject to such reasonable regulations, policies, and administrative or reduction of any water rights reserved or appropriated by the United States in the State of Utah on or before the date of enactment of this Act.

(j) FISH AND WILDLIFE.—Nothing in this section affects the jurisdiction of the State of Utah with respect to the management of fish and wildlife on Federal land in the State.

(k) WILDLIFE WATER PROJECTS.—The Secretary, in consultation with the State of Utah, may authorize wildlife water projects (including guzzlers) within the National Conservation Area.

(l) GREATER SAGE-GROUSE CONSERVATION PROJECTS.—Nothing in this section affects the jurisdiction of the Secretary with respect to the Greater Sage-grouse (Centrocercus urophasianus) conservation projects to maintain and improve Greater sage-grouse habitat, including the management of vegetation through mechanical means, to further the purposes of the National Conservation Area.

(m) WATER RIGHTS.—Nothing in this section—
(1) constitutes an express or implied reservation by the United States of any water rights with respect to the National Conservation Area;
(2) affects any water rights in the State; or
(3) affects the use or allocation, in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, of any water, water right, or interest in water;
(4) affects any vested absolute or decreed conditional water right in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, including any water right held by the United States; or
(5) affects any interstate water compact in existence on the date of enactment of this Act.

(n) NO BUFFER ZONES.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around the National Conservation Area.

(2) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA.—The fact that an authorized activity or use on land outside the National Conservation Area can be seen or heard within the National Conservation Area shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the Area.

(o) WITHDRAWAL.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, Federal land in the National Conservation Area (including any land acquired after the date of enactment of this Act) is withdrawn from—
(1) all forms of entry, appropriation, and disposal under the public land laws; and
(2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and
(3) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(p) VEGETATION MANAGEMENT.—Nothing in this section prevents the Secretary from conducting vegetation management projects, including fuels reduction activities, within the National Conservation Area that are consistent with the purposes of the National Conservation Area.
SEC. 1118. NATIVE VIETNAM ERA VETERANS.—The Secretary may establish programs to provide assistance in applying for allotment selections, shall identify Federal land administered by the Bureau of Land Management as available Federal land for allotment selection in the State by eligible individuals.

SEC. 1119. ALASKA NATIVE VIETNAM ERA VETERANS.—The Secretary may establish programs to provide assistance in applying for allotment selections, shall identify Federal land administered by the Bureau of Land Management as available Federal land for allotment selection in the State by eligible individuals.

SEC. 1120. NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM.—In this section:
(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
(1) AVAILABLE FEDERAL LAND.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “available Federal land” means Federal land in the State that—
(i) is vacant, unappropriated, and unreserved and is identified as available for selection application of whom is rejected under subparagraph (a)(2)(A)(i).
(B) give preference to the selection application of eligible individuals.
(C) provide to each eligible individual the information to determine eligibility.
(2) FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED.—In determining whether Federal lands within units of the National Wildlife Refuge System in the State should be made available for allotment selection, the Secretary shall take into account—
(A) the proximity of the Federal land made available for allotment selection in the State by eligible individuals;
(B) the proximity of the units of the National Wildlife Refuge System in the State to eligible individuals;
(C) the amount of additional Federal land within units of the National Wildlife Refuge System in the State that the Secretary determines should be made available, consistent with the mission of the National Wildlife Refuge System and the purposes for which the unit was established, and this subsection.

SEC. 1121. NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM.—In this section:
(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
(1) SELECTION PERIOD.—An eligible individual—
(i) may select 1 parcel of not less than 2.5 acres and not more than 160 acres of available Federal land; and
(ii) on making a selection pursuant to clause (i), shall submit to the Secretary an allotment selection application for the applicable parcel of available Federal land.

(b) SELECTION PERIOD.—An eligible individual—

(1) has not received an allotment made pursuant to—
(I) the Act of May 17, 1906 (34 Stat. 197, chapter 2469) (as in effect on December 17, 1971);
(II) section 14(h)(5) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1613(h)(5)); or
(III) section 41 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1629g); or

(B) by making a selection pursuant to clause (i), shall submit to the Secretary an allotment selection application for the applicable parcel of available Federal land.

(c) SELECTION PERIOD.—An eligible individual—

(1) has not received an allotment made pursuant to—

(I) the Act of May 17, 1906 (34 Stat. 197, chapter 2469) (as in effect on December 17, 1971);
(II) section 14(h)(5) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1613(h)(5)); or
(III) section 41 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1629g); or

(B) by making a selection pursuant to clause (i), shall submit to the Secretary an allotment selection application for the applicable parcel of available Federal land.

(c) SELECTION PERIOD.—An eligible individual—

(1) has not received an allotment made pursuant to—

(I) the Act of May 17, 1906 (34 Stat. 197, chapter 2469) (as in effect on December 17, 1971);
(II) section 14(h)(5) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1613(h)(5)); or
(III) section 41 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1629g); or

(B) by making a selection pursuant to clause (i), shall submit to the Secretary an allotment selection application for the applicable parcel of available Federal land.

(c) SELECTION PERIOD.—An eligible individual—

(1) has not received an allotment made pursuant to—

(I) the Act of May 17, 1906 (34 Stat. 197, chapter 2469) (as in effect on December 17, 1971);
(II) section 14(h)(5) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1613(h)(5)); or
(III) section 41 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1629g); or

(B) by making a selection pursuant to clause (i), shall submit to the Secretary an allotment selection application for the applicable parcel of available Federal land.

(c) SELECTION PERIOD.—An eligible individual—

(1) has not received an allotment made pursuant to—

(I) the Act of May 17, 1906 (34 Stat. 197, chapter 2469) (as in effect on December 17, 1971);
(II) section 14(h)(5) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1613(h)(5)); or
(III) section 41 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1629g); or

(B) by making a selection pursuant to clause (i), shall submit to the Secretary an allotment selection application for the applicable parcel of available Federal land.

(c) SELECTION PERIOD.—An eligible individual—

(1) has not received an allotment made pursuant to—

(I) the Act of May 17, 1906 (34 Stat. 197, chapter 2469) (as in effect on December 17, 1971);
(II) section 14(h)(5) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1613(h)(5)); or
(III) section 41 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1629g); or

(B) by making a selection pursuant to clause (i), shall submit to the Secretary an allotment selection application for the applicable parcel of available Federal land.

(c) SELECTION PERIOD.—An eligible individual—

(1) has not received an allotment made pursuant to—

(I) the Act of May 17, 1906 (34 Stat. 197, chapter 2469) (as in effect on December 17, 1971);
(II) section 14(h)(5) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1613(h)(5)); or
(III) section 41 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1629g); or

(B) by making a selection pursuant to clause (i), shall submit to the Secretary an allotment selection application for the applicable parcel of available Federal land.

(c) SELECTION PERIOD.—An eligible individual—

(1) has not received an allotment made pursuant to—

(I) the Act of May 17, 1906 (34 Stat. 197, chapter 2469) (as in effect on December 17, 1971);
(II) section 14(h)(5) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1613(h)(5)); or
(III) section 41 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1629g); or

(B) by making a selection pursuant to clause (i), shall submit to the Secretary an allotment selection application for the applicable parcel of available Federal land.
units of the National Wildlife Refuge System in the State should be made available for allotment under paragraph (2)(B), the Secretary shall not identify any Federal land in a unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System—

(A) the conveyance of which, independently or as part of a group of allotments—

(i) could significantly interfere with biological, physical, cultural, scenic, recreational, natural quiet, or subsistence values of the unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System;

(ii) could obstruct access by the public or the Fish and Wildlife Service to the resources values of the unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System;

(iii) could trigger development or future uses in an area that would adversely affect resource values of the surrounding National Wildlife Refuge System;

(iv) could open an area of a unit to new access and uses that adversely affect resource values of the unit; or

(v) could interfere with the management plan of the unit;

(B) that is located within 300 feet from the shore of a navigable water body;

(C) that is located within the purposes for which the unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System was established;

(D) that is designated as wilderness by Congress; or

(E) that is within the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

(d) LIMITATION.—No Federal land may be identified or made available for allotment within a unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System unless it has been authorized by an Act of Congress subsequent to the date of enactment of this Act. Further, any proposed conveyance of land within a unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System may be identified by the Secretary in accordance with subsection (c)(4) in the report to Congress required by subsection (c) and include patent provisions that the land remains subject to the laws and regulations governing the use and development of the Refuge.

SEC. 1219. DRED RIVER GRADIENT BOUNDARY SURVEY.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) AFFECTED AREA.—The term “affected area” means land along the approximately 116-mile stretch of the Red River, from its confluence with the north fork of the Red River on the west to 22°40′ N latitude on the east.

(2) EXCLUSIONS.—The term “affected area” does not include the portion of the Red River between the boundary depicted on the survey prepared by the Bureau of Land Management entitled “Township 5 South, Range 14 West, of the Indian Meridian, Oklahoma, Dependent Re survei and Survey” and dated February 12, 1998.

(2) GRADIENT BOUNDARY SURVEY METHOD.—The term “gradient boundary survey method” means the measurement technique used to locate and identify the boundary of the land subject to the methodology established in Oklahoma v. Texas, 261 U.S. 340 (1923) (recognizing that the boundary line along the Red River is subject to change due to erosion and accretion).

(3) LANDOWNER.—The term “landowner” means any individual, group, association, corporation, or other private or governmental legal entity that owns an interest in land in the affected area.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

(5) SORROW.—The term “sorrows” means the water-washed and relatively permanent elevation or acclivity (commonly known as a “cut bank”) along the southerly or right side of the Red River that—

(A) separates the bed of that river from the adjacent upland, whether valley or hill; and

(B) shall be identified in the fifth paragraph of Oklahoma v. Texas, 261 U.S. 340 (1923)—

(i) to confine the waters within the bed; and

(ii) to preserve the course of the river.

(6) SOUTH BANK BOUNDARY LINE.—The term “South Bank boundary line” means the boundary line between the title and ownership of the States of Oklahoma and Texas identified through the gradient boundary survey method that does not impact or alter the permanent political boundary line between the States along the Red River, as outlined under article II, section B of the Red River Boundary Compact enacted by the States and consented to by Congress pursuant to Public Law 106–288 (114 Stat. 919).

(b) SURVEY OF SOUTH BANK BOUNDARY LINE.

(1) SURVEY REQUIRED.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall commission a survey to identify the South Bank boundary line in the affected area.

(B) REQUIREMENTS.—The survey shall—

(i) adhere to the gradient boundary survey method;

(ii) span the length of the affected area;

(iii) be conducted by 1 or more independent third-party surveyors that are—

(A) licensed and qualified to conduct official gradient boundary surveys; and

(B) selected by the Secretary, in consultation with—

(aa) the Texas General Land Office; and

(bb) the Oklahoma Commissioners of the Land Office, in consultation with the attorney general of the State of Oklahoma; and

(cc) each affected federally recognized Indian Tribe; and

(iv) subject to the availability of appropriations, be completed not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) APPROVAL OF THE BOUNDARY SURVEY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which the survey or a portion of the survey under paragraph (1)(A) is completed, the Secretary shall submit the survey for approval to—

(i) the Texas General Land Office;

(ii) the Oklahoma Commissioners of the Land Office, in consultation with the attorney general of the State of Oklahoma; and

(iii) each affected federally recognized Indian Tribe.

(B) TIMING OF APPROVAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which the Secretary submits the survey for approval under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall—

(i) require the Texas General Land Office, the Oklahoma Commissioners of the Land Office, in consultation with the attorney general of the State of Oklahoma, and each affected federally recognized Indian Tribe to notify the Secretary of the approval of the boundary survey or a portion of the survey by the applicable entity; and

(ii) request the Texas General Land Office, the Oklahoma Commissioners of the Land Office, in consultation with the attorney general of the State of Oklahoma, and each affected federal Indian Tribe to specify—

(A) the portion of the survey for which approval is sought; and

(B) the portion of the survey for which approval is not sought.

(C) SUBMISSION OF PORTIONS OF SURVEY FOR APPROVAL.—As portions of the survey are approved, the Secretary may submit the completed portions of the survey for approval under subparagraph (A).

(D) WRITTEN APPROVAL.—The Secretary shall only approve the survey, or a portion of the survey, that has the written approval of each of—

(i) the Texas General Land Office;

(ii) the Oklahoma Commissioners of the Land Office, in consultation with the attorney general of the State of Oklahoma; and

(iii) each affected federally recognized Indian Tribe.

(e) SURVEY OF INDIVIDUAL PARCELS.—Surveys of individual parcels in the affected area shall be conducted in accordance with the boundary survey approved under subsection (d)(2).

(f) NOTICE AND AVAILABILITY OF SURVEY.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which the boundary survey is approved under subsection (d)(2), the Secretary shall—

(1) publish notice of the approval of the survey in—

(A) the Federal Register; and

(B) 1 or more local newspapers; and

(2) on request, furnish to any landowner a copy of—

(A) the survey; and

(B) any field notes relating to—

(i) the individual parcel of the landowner; or

(ii) any individual parcel adjacent to the individual parcel of the landowner.

(g) EFFECT OF SECTION.—Nothing in this section—

(1) modifies any interest of the State of Oklahoma or Texas, or the sovereignty, property, or trust rights of any federally recognized Indian Tribe, relating to land located north of the South Bank boundary line, as established by the survey;

(2) modifies any land under the Act of December 22, 1928 (45 Stat. 1069, chapter 47, 43 U.S.C. 1068) (commonly known as the “Color of Title Act”), before the date of enactment of this Act;

(3) modifies or supersedes the Red River Boundary Compact enacted by the States of Oklahoma and Texas and consented to by Congress pursuant to Public Law 106–288 (114 Stat. 919);

(4) creates or reinstates any Indian reservation or any portion of such a reservation;

(5) modifies any interest or any property or trust rights of any individual Indian allottee; or

(6) alters any valid right of the State of Oklahoma or the Kiowa, Comanche, or Apache Indian tribes to the mineral interest trust fund established under the Act of June 12, 1926 (44 Stat. 740, chapter 570).

(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this section $1,000,000.

SEC. 1121. SAN JUAN COUNTY SETTLEMENT IMPLEMETATION.

(a) EXCHANGE OF COAL PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS.—

(1) DEFINITION OF BIDDING RIGHT.—In this subsection, the term “bidding right” means any appropriate legal instrument or other written documentation, including an entry in an account managed by the Secretary, issued or created under subpart 3435 of title 43, Code of Federal Regulations, that may be used—

(A) in lieu of a monetary payment for 50 percent of any rental or royalty payments due under an appropriate legal instrument or other written documentation, including an entry in an account managed by the Secretary, issued or created under subpart 3435 of title 43, Code of Federal Regulations, that may be used—

(i) in lieu of a monetary payment for 50 percent of a bonus bid for a coal lease sale under the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.); or

(B) as a monetary credit against 50 percent of any rental or royalty payments due under an appropriate legal instrument or other written documentation, including an entry in an account managed by the Secretary, issued or created under subpart 3435 of title 43, Code of Federal Regulations, that may be used—

(i) in lieu of a monetary payment for 50 percent of a bonus bid for a coal lease sale under the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.); or

(ii) rental or royalty under a Federal coal lease.

(B) PAYMENT CALCULATION.—
(i) In general.—The Secretary shall calculate a payment of amounts owed to a relevant State under section 35(a) of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 191(a)) based on the current fair market value of the bidding rights and amounts received.

(ii) Amounts received.—Except as provided in this paragraph, for purposes of calculation of payment of amounts owed to a relevant State under clause (i) only, a bidding right shall be considered amounts received.

(C) REQUIREMENT.—The total number of bidding rights issued by the Secretary under subparagraph (A) before October 1, 2029, shall not exceed 15,000 acres of land.

(D) SOURCE OF PAYMENTS.—The Secretary shall make payments to the relevant State under subparagraph (A) from monetary payments received by the Secretary when bidding rights are exercised under this section.

(5) TREATMENT OF PAYMENTS.—A payment to a State under this subsection shall be treated as a payment under section 35(a) of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 191(a)).

(6) DEADLINE.—

A. A CREAGE CAP.—The total acreage of bidding rights issued for a coal preference right lease application under the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) shall be fully transferable to any other person.

B. NOTIFICATION OF SECRETARY.—A person who transfers a bidding right shall notify the Secretary of the transfer by any method determined by the Secretary.

(7) EFFECTIVE PERIOD.—

(A) A BIDDING RIGHT issued under the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) shall terminate on the expiration of the 7-year period beginning on the date the bidding right is issued.

(B) NOTICE TO PARK.—For purposes of the valuation process under subparagraph (A), the market price of coal shall be determined as of the date of the selection.

(8) CERTAIN LAND SELECTIONS OF THE NAVAJO NATION.—

The land selections made by the Navajo Nation under section and the Act referred to in paragraph (1) shall be determined by appraisals conducted in accordance with—

(I) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions; and

(ii) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(9) TIMING.—

(A) LAND SUBJECT TO SELECTIONS CANCELLED.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the appraisal under clause (i) of the land subject to selections cancelled under paragraph (1) shall be completed.

(B) NEW SELECTIONS.—The appraisals under clause (i) of the land selected under paragraph (2)(A) and the land subject to selections cancelled under paragraph (1) shall be determined by appraisals conducted in accordance with—

(I) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions; and

(ii) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(10) DESIGNATION OF AH-SHI-SLE-PAH WILDERNESS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is designated as wilderness by the Navajo Nation pursuant to Public Law 93–531 (commonly known as the “Navajo-Hopi Land Settlement Act of 1974”) (25 U.S.C. 640d–10(c)) and subject to paragraph (2)(B), the value of the land selected under paragraph (2)(A) and the land subject to selections cancelled under paragraph (1) shall be equal, based on appraisals conducted under subparagraph (B).

(B) APPRAISALS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The value of the land selected under paragraph (2)(A) and the land subject to selections cancelled under paragraph (1) shall be determined by appraisals conducted in accordance with—

(I) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions; and

(ii) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(ii) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(11) TIMING.—

(A) LAND SUBJECT TO SELECTIONS CANCELLED.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the appraisal under clause (i) of the land subject to selections cancelled under paragraph (1) shall be completed.

(B) NEW SELECTIONS.—The appraisals under clause (i) of the land selected under paragraph (2)(A) and the land subject to selections cancelled under paragraph (1) shall be determined by appraisals conducted in accordance with—

(I) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions; and

(ii) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(12) REQUIREMENT.—

The land selections made by the Navajo Nation under the San Juan County Settlement Implementation Act and dated April 12, 2015, are cancelled.

(13) BOUNDARY.—

The land subject to selections cancelled under paragraph (1) to create a protective perimeter or buffer zone around that land.

(14) EXCLUSIONS.—The following land shall not be eligible for selection under subparagraph (A):—

(i) any land within a unit of the National Landscape Conservation System.

(ii) land within—

(I) the Glade Run Recreation Area;

(ii) the Fossil Forest Research Natural Area; or

(iii) a special management area or area of critical environmental concern identified in a land use plan developed under section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712) that is in effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

(iii) any land subject to a lease or contract under the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) or the Act of July 31, 1947 (commonly known as the “San Juan County Settlement Implementation Act” (30 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) as of the date of the selection.

(4) LAND NOT UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT.

A. LAND IDENTIFIED as “Parcels Excluded from Selection” on the map entitled “Parcels Excluded from the San Juan County Settlement Implementation Act” and dated December 14, 2018.

(B) DEADLINE.—Not later than 7 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Navajo Nation shall make all selections under subparagraph (A).

(C) WITHDRAWAL.—Any land selected by the Navajo Nation under subparagraph (A) shall be withdrawn from disposal, leasing, and development until the date on which the selected land is placed into trust for the Navajo Nation.

(5) VALUATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the acreage limitation in section 501 of Public Law 93–531 it is estimated that the “Navajo-Hopi Land Settlement Act of 1974” (25 U.S.C. 640d–10(c)) and subject to paragraph (2)(B), the value of the land selected under paragraph (2)(A) and the land subject to selections cancellation under paragraph (1) shall be equal, based on appraisals conducted under subparagraph (B).

(B) APPRAISALS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The value of the land selected under paragraph (2)(A) and the land subject to selections cancelled under paragraph (1) shall be determined by appraisals conducted in accordance with—

(I) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions; and

(ii) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(ii) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(6) TIMING.—

(A) LAND SUBJECT TO SELECTIONS CANCELLED.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the appraisal under clause (i) of the land subject to selections cancelled under paragraph (1) shall be completed.

(B) NEW SELECTIONS.—The appraisals under clause (i) of the land selected under paragraph (2)(A) and the land subject to selections cancelled under paragraph (1) shall be determined by appraisals conducted in accordance with—

(I) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions; and

(ii) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(ii) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(7) RELEASE OF WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS.—

Congress finds that, for the purposes of section 604(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1762(c)), that nonwilderness activities or uses can be conducted in areas within the Wilderness that shall not preclude the conduct of the activities or uses outside the boundary of the Wilderness.

(8) INCORPORATION OF ACQUIRED LAND AND INTERESTS IN LAND.—Any land or interest in land that is within the boundary of the Wilderness that is acquired by the United States shall—

(i) become part of the Wilderness; and

(ii) be managed in accordance with—

(I) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.);

(ii) this section; and

(iii) any other applicable laws.

(9) DESIGNATION OF AH-SHI-SLE-PAH WILDERNESS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is designated as wilderness by paragraph (1) to create a protective perimeter or buffer zone around that land.

(B) NONWILDERNESS ACTIVITIES.—The fact that nonwilderness activities or uses can be conducted in areas within the Wilderness that shall not preclude the conduct of the activities or uses outside the boundary of the Wilderness.

(10) EXPANSION OF BISTI/DE-NA-ZIN WILDERNESS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is designated as wilderness by the Act of 16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq., except that any reference in that Act to the effective date of that Act shall be considered to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) ADVANCED MANAGEMENT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Congress does not intend for the designation of the Wilderness to create a protective perimeter or buffer zone around the Wilderness.

(ii) NONWILDERNESS ACTIVITIES.—The fact that nonwilderness activities or uses can be conducted in areas within the Wilderness that are not under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management in accordance with this subsection and the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), except that any reference in that Act to the effective date of that Act shall be considered to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act.
designated as wilderness by paragraph (1) that is acquired by the United States shall—
(A) become part of the Bliss/De-Na-Zin Wilderness; and
(B) be managed in accordance with—
(i) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.);
(ii) the San Juan Basin Wilderness Protection Act (Public Law 99–663; 98 Stat. 3155; 110 Stat. 4211);
(iii) this subsection; and
(iv) any other applicable laws.

(3) The County shall allow for non-motorized public recreation access on the conveyed land.

(4) No new roads may be constructed on the conveyed land.

(b) Reversion.—A conveyance under subsection (a) shall include a reversionary clause to ensure that the land described in that subsection shall revert to the Secretary if the land is no longer being managed in accordance with that subsection.

Subtitle C—Wilderness Designations and Withdrawals

PART I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 1201. ORGAN MOUNTAINS-DESSERT PEAKS WILDERNESS

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) MONUMENT.—The term ‘‘Monument’’ means the Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks Wilderness Act of 2015.

(2) STATE.—The term ‘‘State’’ means the State of New Mexico.

(3) WILDERNESS AREA.—The term ‘‘wilderness area’’ means a wilderness area designated by the Secretary by—

(A) section 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(4)); and

(B) the guidelines set forth in the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 5487 of the 96th Congress (H. Rept. 96–617).

(e) ROAD MAINTENANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, shall ensure that land administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the States of Arizona, Nevada, Utah, New Mexico, and California, is maintained in a condition that is safe for motorized use.

(2) USE OF FUNDS.—In carrying out paragraphs (1) and (2), the Secretary and the Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs may not require any Indian Tribe to use any funds—

(A) owned by the Indian Tribe; or

(B) provided by the Indian Tribe pursuant to a contract under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304 et seq.).

(f) ROAD UPGRADE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this subsection requires the Secretary or any Indian Tribe to upgrade the condition of L–54 as of the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) WRITTEN AGREEMENT.—An upgrade to L–54 may not be made without a written agreement of the Pueblo of Laguna.

(g) INVENTORY.—Nothing in this subsection requires L–54 to be placed on the National Tribal Transportation Facility Inventory.

SEC. 1122. RIO PUEBRO WATERSHED MANAGEMENT ACT

(a) REAUTHORIZATION OF THE RIO PUEBRO MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE.—Section 401(b)(4) of division I of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–333; 110 Stat. 4214) is amended by striking ‘‘Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009’’ and inserting ‘‘Natural Resources Management Act’’.

(b) REAUTHORIZATION OF THE RIO PUEBRO WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROGRAM.—Section 401(e) of division I of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–333; 110 Stat. 4214; 122 Stat. 1109) is amended by striking ‘‘Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009’’ and inserting ‘‘Natural Resources Management Act’’.

SEC. 1123. ASHLEY SPRINGS LAND CONVEYANCE

(a) CONveyANCE.—Subject to valid existing rights, at the request of Uintah County, Utah (referred to in this section as the ‘‘County’’), the Secretary shall convey to the County—

(1) the portion of the Ashley Springs Fish and Wildlife Management Area, the approximately 791 acres of public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘‘Ashley Springs Property’’ and dated February 4, 2019, subject to the following restrictions:

(i) The conveyed land shall be managed by the County to provide open space to protect the watershed and upgradient areas of the springs and aquifer.

(ii) Mining or any form of mineral development on the conveyed land is prohibited.

(3) The County shall allow for non-motorized public recreation access on the conveyed land.

(4) No new roads may be constructed on the conveyed land.

(b) Reversion.—A conveyance under subsection (a) shall include a reversionary clause to ensure that the land described in that subsection shall revert to the Secretary if the land is no longer being managed in accordance with that subsection.

(c) The Secretary shall file maps and legal descriptions for the conveyed lands with the Secretary of the Interior.

(d) FORCE OF LAW.—The maps and legal descriptions filed under subparagraph (A) shall have the force and effect as if included in this section, except that the Secretary may correct errors in the maps and legal descriptions.

(e) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The maps and legal descriptions filed under subparagraph (A) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(f) MANAGEMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights, the wilderness areas shall be administered by the Secretary.

(g) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall—

(1) file maps and legal descriptions for the following wilderness areas:

(A) the Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks Wilderness; and

(B) the Sierra de las Uvas Wilderness;

(2) file maps and legal descriptions for the White Rich Wilderness;

(3) retain all lands covered by this section.

(h) CONSISTENCY.—The Secretary shall ensure that—

(i) any reference in the Wilderness Act to the date of enactment of this Act shall be considered to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act; and

(ii) any reference in the Wilderness Act to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be considered to be a reference to the Secretary.

(i) INCLUSION.—Any reference in the Wilderness Act to any interest in land that is within the boundary of a wilderness area that is acquired by the United States shall—

(A) become part of the wilderness area with which the land is located; and

(B) be managed in accordance with—

(i) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.); (ii) this section; and

(iii) any other applicable laws.

(j) Grazing.—Grazing of livestock in the wilderness areas, where established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be—

(I) any reference in the Wilderness Act to the date of enactment of this Act shall be considered to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act; and

(ii) any reference in the Wilderness Act to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be considered to be a reference to the Secretary.

(k) INCLUSION.—Any reference in the Wilderness Act to any interest in land that is within the boundary of a wilderness area that is acquired by the United States shall—

(A) become part of the wilderness area with which the land is located; and

(B) be managed in accordance with—

(i) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.); (ii) this section; and

(iii) any other applicable laws.

(l) Grazing.—Grazing of livestock in the wilderness areas, where established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be—

(I) any reference in the Wilderness Act to the date of enactment of this Act shall be considered to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act; and

(ii) any reference in the Wilderness Act to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be considered to be a reference to the Secretary.

(m) INCLUSION.—Any reference in the Wilderness Act to any interest in land that is within the boundary of a wilderness area that is acquired by the United States shall—

(A) become part of the wilderness area with which the land is located; and

(B) be managed in accordance with—

(i) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.); (ii) this section; and

(iii) any other applicable laws.

(n) Grazing.—Grazing of livestock in the wilderness areas, where established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be—

(I) any reference in the Wilderness Act to the date of enactment of this Act shall be considered to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act; and

(ii) any reference in the Wilderness Act to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be considered to be a reference to the Secretary.
and Insular Affairs to accompany H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress (H. Rept. 101–405).

(6) MILITARY OVERFLIGHTS.—Nothing in this subsection restricts or precludes—
(A) any flight of military aircraft over the wilderness areas, including military overflights that can be seen or heard within the wilderness areas;
(B) the use of special airspace over the wilderness areas; or
(C) the use or establishment of military flight training routes over the wilderness areas.

(7) BUFFER ZONES.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this subsection precludes the installation and maintenance of protective perimeter or buffer zones in wilderness areas if the Secretary determines to be necessary.

(8) CLIMATOLOGIC DATA COLLECTION.—Subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be necessary, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, or compliance with applicable laws.

(9) WITHDRAWALS.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land within the wilderness areas and any land or interest in land that is withdrawn from entry under section 1133(d)(1), subject to any terms and conditions that the Secretary determines to be necessary.

(B) EFFECT OF WITHDRAWAL.—No mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws; and

(C) USES.—The Secretary shall permit only activities that are consistent with section 4(c) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1134), the Secretary shall administer the area described in subparagraph (A) in a manner that, to the maximum extent practicable, protects the natural, historic, and cultural resources in the area of the parcel.

(10) ROBLEDO MOUNTAINS.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall develop a plan for public outdoor recreation on the parcel that is consistent with the primary military mission of the parcel.

(B) REQUIREMENT.—In developing the plan under subclause (I), the Secretary shall ensure, to the maximum extent practicable, that activities may be conducted on the parcel, including hunting, hiking, wildlife viewing, and camping.

(C) CLOSURES.—The Secretary of the Army may close the parcel or any portion of the parcel to the public as the Secretary of the Army determines to be necessary to protect—
(I) public safety; or
(II) the safety of the military members training on the parcel.

(11) TRANSPORTATION ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION; WITHDRAWAL.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Secretary shall transfer to the Department of the Interior the administrative jurisdiction over the parcel, including the ability to use motorized access to in subparagraph (A) is certain land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 100 acres as generally depicted as “Lookout Peak Communication Site” on the map entitled “Desert Peaks Complex” and dated October 1, 2019.

(A) USES.—The Secretary shall permit only uses on the land described in subparagraph (B) as were permitted on the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) RELEASE OF WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS.—Congress finds that, for purposes of section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)), the public land in Doña Ana County administered by the Bureau of Land Management not designated as wilderness by paragraph (1) of subparagraph (B) in paragraph (A) has been adequately studied for wilderness designation;

(C) USES.—The Secretary shall administer the area described in subparagraph (A) in a manner that, to the maximum extent practicable, protects the natural, historic, and cultural resources in the area of the parcel.

(12) MILITARY OVERFLIGHTS.—Nothing in this subparagraph restricts or precludes—
(I) low-level overflights of military aircraft over the parcel, including military overflights that can be seen or heard within the parcel;
(II) the designation of new units of special airspace over the parcel; or
(III) the use or establishment of military flight training routes over the parcel.

(13) RELEASE OF WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS.—Congress finds that, for purposes of section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)), the public land described in paragraph (A) is certain land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 100 acres as generally depicted as “Lookout Peak Communication Site” on the map entitled “Desert Peaks Complex” and dated October 1, 2019.

(A) USES.—The Secretary shall permit only uses on the land described in subparagraph (B) as were permitted on the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) RELEASE OF WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS.—Congress finds that, for purposes of section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)), the public land described in paragraph (A) is certain land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 100 acres as generally depicted as “Lookout Peak Communication Site” on the map entitled “Desert Peaks Complex” and dated October 1, 2019.

(A) USES.—The Secretary shall permit only uses on the land described in subparagraph (B) as were permitted on the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) RELEASE OF WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS.—Congress finds that, for purposes of section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)), the public land described in paragraph (A) is certain land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 100 acres as generally depicted as “Lookout Peak Communication Site” on the map entitled “Desert Peaks Complex” and dated October 1, 2019.

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall manage the Federal land described in subparagraph (B) in a manner that preserves the character of the land for the future inclusion of the land in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

(B) LAND DESCRIPTION.—The land referred to in subparagraph (A) is certain land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 100 acres as generally depicted as “Lookout Peak Communication Site” on the map entitled “Desert Peaks Complex” and dated October 1, 2019.

(A) USES.—The Secretary shall permit only uses on the land described in subparagraph (B) as were permitted on the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) RELEASE OF WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS.—Congress finds that, for purposes of section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)), the public land described in paragraph (A) is certain land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 100 acres as generally depicted as “Lookout Peak Communication Site” on the map entitled “Desert Peaks Complex” and dated October 1, 2019.

(A) USES.—The Secretary shall permit only uses on the land described in subparagraph (B) as were permitted on the date of enactment of this Act.
(2)(B). boundary of the Monument identified under right, title, and interest of the State in and cession by the State to the Secretary of all paragraph (B) in exchange for the conveyance of an independent, qualified appraiser that is agreed to by the Secretary and the State. (II) REQUIREMENTS.—An appraisal under subclause (I) shall be conducted in accordance with—
(a) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions; and (b) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.
(III) EQUALIZATION.—An appraisal under subsection (I) shall be conducted in accordance with—
(a) making a cash equalization payment to the Secretary, as appropriate, in accordance with section 206(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 176(b)); or
(b) reducing the acreage of the Bureau of Land Management land or State trust land to be exchanged, as appropriate.
(II) CASH EQUALIZATION PAYMENTS.—Any cash equalization payments received by the Secretary under subclause (I)(a) shall be—
(a) deposited in the Federal Land Disposal Account established by section 206(a) of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (43 U.S.C. 2305(a)); and
(b) used in accordance with that Act.
(III) LIMITATION.—No exchange of land shall be conducted under this paragraph unless mutually agreed to by the Secretary and the State.

SEC. 1202. CERRO DEL YUTA AND RIO SAN ANTONIO WILDERNESS AREAS.
(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
(2) WILDERNESS AREAS.—The term ‘‘wilder- ness areas’’ means wilderness areas designated by subsection (b)(I).
(b) DESIGNATION OF CERRO DEL YUTA AND RIO SAN ANTONIO WILDERNESS AREAS.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in the Rio Grande del Norte National Monument are designated as wilderness areas:
(A) CERRO DEL YUTA.—Certain land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Taos County, New Mexico, comprising approximately 13,420 acres as generally depicted on the map, which shall be known as the ‘‘Cerro del Yuta Wilderness’’.
(B) RIO SAN ANTONIO.—Certain land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Rio Arriba County, New Mexico, comprising approximately 8,120 acres, as generally depicted on the map, which shall be known as the ‘‘Rio San Antonio Wilderness’’.
(2) MANAGEMENT OF WILDERNESS AREAS.—Subject to valid existing rights, the wilderness areas shall be administered in accord-
including any land or interest in land that is acquired by the United States after the date of enactment of this Act, is withdrawn from—

(a) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws; and

(b) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(c) disposal under the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(11) TREATY RIGHTS.—Nothing in this section enlar[es, diminishes, or otherwise modifies any treaty rights.

SEC. 1203. METHOW VALLEY, WASHINGTON, FEDERAL LAND WITHDRAWAL.

(a) DEFINITION OF MAP.—In this section, the term "Map" means the Forest Service map entitled "Methow Headwaters Withdrawal Proposal Legislative Map" and dated May 22, 2016.

(b) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the approximately 340.079 acres of Federal land and interests in the land located in the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest within the area depicted on the Map as "Proposed Withdrawal" is withdrawn from all forms of—

(1) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(3) disposal under the mineral leasing and geothermal leasing laws.

(c) ACQUIRED LAND.—Any land or interest in land within the area depicted on the Map as "Proposed Withdrawal" that is acquired by the United States after the date of enactment of this Act shall, on acquisition, be immediately withdrawn in accordance with this section.

(d) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The Map shall be kept on file and made available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management.

SEC. 1204. EMIGRANT CREEVIE WITHDRAWAL.

(a) DEFINITION OF MAP.—In this section, the term "map" means the map entitled "Emigrant Crevsie Proposed Withdrawal Area" and dated November 10, 2016.

(b) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, the National Forest System land and interests in the National Forest System land, as depicted on the map, is withdrawn from—

(1) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(2) disposal under all laws pertaining to mineral and geothermal leasing.

(c) ACQUIRED LAND.—Any land or interest in land within the area depicted on the map that is acquired by the United States after the date of enactment of this Act shall, on acquisition, be immediately withdrawn in accordance with this section.

(d) P.P.—

(1) SUBMISSION OF MAP.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file the map with—

(A) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

(2) FORCE OF LAW.—The map filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this section, except that the Secretary of Agriculture may correct clerical and typographical errors in the map.

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The map filed under paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management.

(4) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section affects any recreational use, including hunting or fishing, that is authorized on land within the area depicted on the map under applicable law as of the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1205. OREGON WILDLANDS.

(a) WILDERNESS ADDITIONS, DESIGNATIONS AND TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.—

(1) ADDITIONS TO ROGUE WILDERNESS.

(A) IN GENERAL.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by striking paragraph (5) and inserting the following:

(5) ROGUE, OREGON.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The segment of the river extending from the mouth of the Applegate River downstream to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 34 S., R. 9 W., sec. 13, 14, 16, 24, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

(B) ADDITIONS.—In addition to the segment described in subparagraph (A), there are designated the following segments in the Wild Rogue:

(i) KELSEY CREEK.—The approximately 6.8-mile segment of Kelsey Creek from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 32 S., R. 9 W., sec. 25, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

(ii) EAST FORK KELSEY CREEK.—

(1) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 0.2-mile segment of East Fork Kelsey Creek from its headwaters downstream to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 8 W., sec. 5, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

(2) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 4.6-mile segment of East Fork Kelsey Creek from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 8 W., sec. 5, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence with Kelsey Creek, as a wild river.

(iii) WHISKEY CREEK.—

(1) RECREATIONAL RIVER.—The approximately 1.5-mile segment of Whiskey Creek from the confluence of the East Fork and West Fork to the south boundary of the non- Federal land in T. 33 S., R. 8 W., sec. 17, Willamette Meridian, as a recreational river.

(ii) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 1.2-mile segment of Whiskey Creek from road 33-8-23 to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

(iv) EAST FORK WHISKEY CREEK.—

(1) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 0.9-mile segment of East Fork Whiskey Creek from its headwaters to Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 8 W., sec. 11, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

(iv) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 2.6-mile segment of East Fork Whiskey Creek from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 8 W., sec. 11, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence with Kelsey Creek, as a wild river.

(iii) WHISKEY CREEK.—

(1) RECREATIONAL RIVER.—The approximately 0.3-mile segment of East Fork Whiskey Creek from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 8 W., sec. 11, Willamette Meridian, downstream to road 33-8-26 to the confluence with Whiskey Creek, as a recreational river.

(2) WEST FORK WHISKEY CREEK.—The approximately 0.6-mile segment of West Fork Whiskey Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 8 W., sec. 11, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

(iii) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 0.9-mile segment of West Fork Whiskey Creek from its headwaters downstream to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 8 W., sec. 11, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

(iii) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 2.2-mile segment of West Fork Whiskey Creek from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 8 W., sec. 9, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

(iii) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 2.2-mile segment of Whiskey Creek from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 8 W., sec. 9, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

(iii) WEST FORK RUM CREEK.—

(1) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 0.8-mile segment of East Fork Rum Creek from its headwaters to Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 34 S., R. 8 W., sec. 10, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

(ii) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 1.3-mile segment of East Fork Rum Creek from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 34 S., R. 8 W., sec. 10, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

(iii) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 1.7-mile segment of Wildcat Creek from its headwaters to road 34-8-36, as a scenic river.
(xxvi) MONTGOMERY CREEK.—The approximately 1.6-mile segment of Montgomery Creek from its headwaters downstream to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

(xxxvii) DULOG CREEK.—The approximately 1.4-mile segment of Hewitt Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 9 W., sec. 19, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

(xviii) HEWITT CREEK.—The approximately 1.2-mile segment of Hewitt Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 9 W., sec. 19, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

(xviii) büNNER CREEK.—The approximately 6.5-mile segment of Bunkier Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

(xx) DULOG CREEK.—(I) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 0.8-mile segment of Duleg Creek from its headwaters to 0.1 miles downstream of road 34-3-36, as a scenic river.

(ii) Wild River.—The approximately 1.0-mile segment of Duleg Creek from road 34-3-36 to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

(xx) Quail Creek.—The approximately 1.7-mile segment of Quail Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 10 W., sec. 1, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

(xxii) Russian Creek.—The approximately 2.5-mile segment of Russian Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 10 W., sec. 20, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

(xxi) MEADOW CREEK.—The approximately 1.4-mile segment of Meadow Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

(xxii) MEADOW CREEK.—The approximately 0.9-mile segment of Meadow Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

(xxiv) Booze Creek.—The approximately 1.5-mile segment of Booze Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

(xxiv) Booze Creek.—The approximately 1.8-mile segment of Booze Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

(xxv) Bronco Creek.—The approximately 1.8-mile segment of Bronco Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

(xxvii) COspecY Creek.—The approximately 1.5-mile segment of Copsey Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

(xxvii) COspecY Creek.—The approximately 1.8-mile segment of Copsey Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

(xxvi) Corral Creek.—The approximately 0.5-mile segment of Corral Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

(xxviii) Cowley Creek.—The approximately 0.8-mile segment of Cowley Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

(xxix) Ditch Creek.—The approximately 1.4-mile segment of Ditch Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 9 W., sec. 23, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

(III) disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.

(iv) description of stream segments.—The following are the stream segments referred to in clause (i):

(I) Kelsey Creek.—The approximately 2.5-mile segment of Kelsey Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 32 S., R. 9 W., sec. 23, Willamette Meridian.

(II) Grave Creek.—The approximately 10.2-mile segment of Grave Creek from the east bank of T. 34 S., R. 7 W., sec. 1, Willamette Meridian, downstream to the confluence with the Rogue River.

(III) Centennial Gulch.—The approximately 2.2-mile segment of Gulch Creek from its headwaters to its confluence with the Rogue River in T. 34 S., R. 7 W., sec. 18, Willamette Meridian.

(IV) Quill Creek.—The approximately 6.2-mile segment of Quill Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 9 W., sec. 1, Willamette Meridian.

(V) Ditch Creek.—The approximately 0.7-mile segment of Ditch Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 9 W., sec. 1, Willamette Meridian.

(Vi) Galice Creek.—The approximately 2.2-mile segment of Galice Creek from the confluence with the North Fork Galice Creek delineated to its confluence with the Rogue River in T. 34 S., R. 8 W., sec. 36, Willamette Meridian.

(Vii) Quartz Creek.—The approximately 3.3-mile segment of Quartz Creek from its headwaters to its confluence with the North Fork Galice Creek delineated to its confluence with the Rogue River in T. 34 S., R. 8 W., sec. 4, Willamette Meridian.

(Viii) North Fork Galice Creek.—The approximately 5.7-mile segment of the North Fork Galice Creek from its headwaters to its confluence with the South Fork Galice Creek in T. 36 S., R. 8 W., sec. 3, Willamette Meridian.

(2) Technical corrections to the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.—

(A) Chetco, Oregon.—Section 3(a)(69) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)(69)) is amended—

(i) by redesigning subparagraph (A), (B), and (C) as clauses (I), (II), and (iii), respectively, and indenting appropriately;

(ii) in the matter preceding clause (i) (as so redesignated), by striking ''The 44.5-mile'’ and inserting the following:

(“A) Designations.—The 44.5-mile’’;

(iii) in clause (i) (as so redesignated)—

(I) by striking ''25.5-mile’’ and inserting ''25.5-mile’’;

(II) by striking ‘’Boulder Creek at the Kalmiopsis Wilderness boundary’’ and inserting ‘’Mislatnah Creek’’; and

(iv) in clause (ii) (as so redesignated)—

(II) by striking ‘’Steel Bridge’’ and inserting ‘’Eagle Creek’’; and

(vi) by adding at the end the following:

(B) Withdrawal.—Subject to valid rights, the Federal land within the boundaries of the stream segments designated by subparagraph (A) is withdrawn from all forms of—

(I) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(II) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(III) disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.
(iii) disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.

(B) WHYCHUS CREEK, OREGON.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended—

(i) in the paragraph heading, by striking 'SQUAW CREEK' and inserting 'WHYCHUS CREEK';

(ii) by redesigning subparagraphs (A) and (B) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively, and indenting appropriately;

(iii) by striking the preceding clause (i) as so redesignated;

(iv) by striking 'The 15.4-mile' and inserting 'The 15.5-mile';

(v) by adding at the end the following:

"(B) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land within the boundaries of the river segments designated by subparagraph (A) is withdrawn from all forms of—

(i) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(ii) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(iii) disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials."

(3) WILD AND SCENIC RIVER DESIGNATIONS, WASSON CREEK AND FRANKLIN CREEK, OREGON.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(1) WASSON CREEK, OREGON.—The 10.1-mile segment of Wasson Creek from its headwaters to the eastern boundary of the river segments designated by subparagraph (A) is withdrawn from all forms of—

(i) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(ii) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(iii) disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials."

(4) WILD AND SCENIC RIVER DESIGNATIONS, MOLALLA RIVER, OREGON.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended—

(i) in the paragraph heading, by striking 'MOLALLA RIVER, OREGON.' and inserting 'MOLALLA RIVER.';

(ii) in the paragraph heading, by striking 'The 17-mile segment from its headwaters on Mount Butler in T. 32 S., R. 13 W., sec. 5, Willamette Meridian, downstream to 0.01 miles below Forest Service Road 5325 to its confluence with the Elk River, as a wild river.' and inserting 'The approximately 5.5-mile segment of West Fork Panther Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with Panther Creek, as a wild river.';

(iii) in the paragraph heading, by striking 'The 17-mile segment from its headwaters on Mount Butler in T. 32 S., R. 13 W., sec. 5, Willamette Meridian, downstream to 0.01 miles below Forest Service Road 5325 to its confluence with the Elk River, as a wild river.' and inserting 'The approximately 5.0-mile segment of Panther Creek from—

(i) its headwaters to Forest Service Road 5325, as a wild river; and

(ii) Forest Service Road 5325 to its confluence with the Elk River, as a scenic river.';

(iv) by adding at the end the following:

"(2) BLACKBERRY CREEK.—The approximately 5.0-mile segment of Blackberry Creek from—

(i) its headwaters to Forest Service Road 5325, as a wild river; and

(ii) Forest Service Road 5325 to its confluence with the Elk River, as a scenic river.';

(v) by adding at the end the following:

"(3) MCCURDY CREEK.—The approximately 1.0-mile segment of McCurdy Creek from—

(i) its headwaters to Forest Service Road 5325, as a wild river; and

(ii) Forest Service Road 5325 to its confluence with the Elk River, as a scenic river.';

(vi) by adding at the end the following:

"(4) BUTLER CREEK.—The approximately 4-mile segment of Butler Creek from—

(i) its headwaters to the south boundary of T. 33 S., R. 13 W., sec. 8, Willamette Meridian, as a wild river; and

(ii) from the south boundary of T. 33 S., R. 13 W., sec. 8, Willamette Meridian, to its confluence with Elk River, as a scenic river.';

(vii) by inserting the following:

"(I) its headwaters to Forest Service Road 5325, as a wild river; and

(II) Forest Service Road 5325 to its confluence with the Elk River, as a scenic river.';

(viii) by adding at the end the following:

"(I) its headwaters to Forest Service Road 5325, as a wild river; and

(II) from the south boundary of T. 33 S., R. 13 W., sec. 8, Willamette Meridian, to its confluence with Elk River, as a scenic river.';

(ix) by adding at the end the following:

"(I) its headwaters to Forest Service Road 5325, as a wild river; and

(II) from the south boundary of T. 33 S., R. 13 W., sec. 8, Willamette Meridian, to its confluence with Elk River, as a scenic river.';

(x) by adding at the end the following:

"(I) its headwaters to Forest Service Road 5325, as a wild river; and

(II) from the south boundary of T. 33 S., R. 13 W., sec. 8, Willamette Meridian, to its confluence with Elk River, as a scenic river.';

(xi) by adding at the end the following:

"(I) its headwaters to Forest Service Road 5325, as a wild river; and

(II) from the south boundary of T. 33 S., R. 13 W., sec. 8, Willamette Meridian, to its confluence with Elk River, as a scenic river.';

(xii) by adding at the end the following:

"(I) its headwaters to Forest Service Road 5325, as a wild river; and

(II) from the south boundary of T. 33 S., R. 13 W., sec. 8, Willamette Meridian, to its confluence with Elk River, as a scenic river.';

(xiii) by adding at the end the following:

"(I) its headwaters to Forest Service Road 5325, as a wild river; and

(II) from the south boundary of T. 33 S., R. 13 W., sec. 8, Willamette Meridian, to its confluence with Elk River, as a scenic river.';

(xiv) by adding at the end the following:

"(I) its headwaters to Forest Service Road 5325, as a wild river; and

(II) from the south boundary of T. 33 S., R. 13 W., sec. 8, Willamette Meridian, to its confluence with Elk River, as a scenic river.';

(xv) by adding at the end the following:

"(I) its headwaters to Forest Service Road 5325, as a wild river; and

(II) from the south boundary of T. 33 S., R. 13 W., sec. 8, Willamette Meridian, to its confluence with Elk River, as a scenic river.';

(xvi) by adding at the end the following:

"(I) its headwaters to Forest Service Road 5325, as a wild river; and

(II) from the south boundary of T. 33 S., R. 13 W., sec. 8, Willamette Meridian, to its confluence with Elk River, as a scenic river.';

(xvii) by adding at the end the following:

"(I) its headwaters to Forest Service Road 5325, as a wild river; and

(II) from the south boundary of T. 33 S., R. 13 W., sec. 8, Willamette Meridian, to its confluence with Elk River, as a scenic river.';

(xviii) by adding at the end the following:

"(I) its headwaters to Forest Service Road 5325, as a wild river; and

(II) from the south boundary of T. 33 S., R. 13 W., sec. 8, Willamette Meridian, to its confluence with Elk River, as a scenic river.';

(xix) by adding at the end the following:

"(I) its headwaters to Forest Service Road 5325, as a wild river; and

(II) from the south boundary of T. 33 S., R. 13 W., sec. 8, Willamette Meridian, to its confluence with Elk River, as a scenic river.';

(xx) by adding at the end the following:

"(I) its headwaters to Forest Service Road 5325, as a wild river; and

(II) from the south boundary of T. 33 S., R. 13 W., sec. 8, Willamette Meridian, to its confluence with Elk River, as a scenic river.';

(22) NEZ PERCE RIVER, IDAHO.—The approximately 15.5-mile segment of its confluence with the Clearwater River to the confluence with Brower Creek, as a scenic river.
to the confluence with the Nestucca River in T. 3 S., R. 6 W., sec. 15, Williamette Meridian, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a scenic river.

(220) JENNY CREEK, OREGON.—The approximately 1.1-mile segment from its source at Shoat Springs in T. 40 S., R. 4 E., sec. 34, Williamette Meridian, downstream to the confluence with Jenny Creek in T. 41 S., R. 8 W., sec. 1, Willamette Meridian, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a scenic river.

(221) SPRING CREEK, OREGON.—The approximately 7-mile segment from its confluence with Flat Creek near river mile 9, to the southern edge of the Army Corps of Engineers boundary in T. 33 S., R. 1 E., sec. 30, Williamette Meridian, near river mile 17.1, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a scenic river.

(222) LOBSTER CREEK, OREGON.—The approximately 5-mile segment from T. 15 S., R. 8 W., near the Land Management boundary in T. 15 S., R. 8 W., sec. 15, Williamette Meridian, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a scenic river.

(223) ELK CREEK, OREGON.—The approximately 7.5-mile segment from its confluence with Flat Creek near river mile 9, to the southern edge of the Army Corps of Engineers boundary in T. 33 S., R. 1 E., sec. 30, Williamette Meridian, near river mile 17.1, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a scenic river.

(224) DEVIL'S STAIRCASE WILDERNESS.—The term ‘‘Devil’s Staircase Wilderness’’ means the Devil’s Staircase Wilderness designated by paragraph (2).

(225) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the approximately 30,621 acres of Forest Service land and Bureau of Land Management land in the State of Oregon, as generally depicted on the map, is designated as wilderness and as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System, to be known as the ‘‘Devil’s Staircase Wilderness’’.

(226) MAP; LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—(A) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare a map and legal description of the Wilderness.

(B) FORCE OF LAW.—The map and legal description prepared under subparagraph (A) shall have the force and effect as if included in this subsection, except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in the map and legal description.

(C) AVAILABILITY.—The map and legal description prepared under subparagraph (A) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management.

(227) ADMINISTRATION.—Subject to valid existing rights, the area designated as wilderness by this subsection shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), except that—

(A) any reference in that Act to the effective date shall be considered to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act; and

(B) any reference in that Act to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be considered to be a reference to the Secretary that has jurisdiction ‘‘over’’ the land within the Wilderness.

(228) PROTECTION OF TRIBAL RIGHTS.—Nothing in this subsection diminishes any treaty or other rights of an Indian Tribe.

(229) TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.—(A) IN GENERAL.—Administrative jurisdiction over the approximately 49 acres of Bureau of Land Management land north of the Umpqua River in T. 21 S., R. 11 W., sec. 32, as transferred from the Bureau of Land Management to the Forest Service.

(B) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall administer the land transferred by subparagraph (A) in accordance with—

(i) the Act of March 1, 1911 (commonly known as the ‘‘Weeks Law’’) (16 U.S.C. 480 et seq.); and

(ii) any laws (including regulations) applicable to the National Forest System.

PART II—EMERGENCY PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

SEC. 1211. DEFINITIONS.

In this part:

(1) COUNCIL.—The term ‘‘Council’’ means the San Rafael Swell Recreation Area Advisory Council established under section 1223(a).

(2) COUNTY.—The term ‘‘County’’ means Emery County in the State.

(3) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The term ‘‘Management Plan’’ means the management plan for the Recreation Area developed under section 1222(c).

(4) MAP.—The term ‘‘Map’’ means the map entitled ‘‘Emery County Public Land Management Plan’’ dated February 6, 2019.

(5) RECREATION AREA.—The term ‘‘Recreation Area’’ means the San Rafael Swell Recreation Area established by section 1221(a)(1).

(6) SECRETARY.—The term ‘‘Secretary’’ means—

(A) the Secretary, with respect to public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management; and

(B) the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to National Forest System land.

(7) STATE.—The term ‘‘State’’ means the State of Utah.

(8) WILDERNESS AREA.—The term ‘‘wilder- ness area’’ means a wilderness area designated by section 1231(a).

SEC. 1212. ADMINISTRATION.

Nothing in this part affects or modifies—

(1) any right of any federally recognized Indian Tribe; or

(2) any obligation of the United States to any federally recognized Indian Tribe.

SEC. 1213. EFFECT ON WATER RIGHTS.

Nothing in this part—

(1) affects the use or allocation, in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, of any water right; or

(2) affects any water right (as defined by applicable State law) in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, including any water right held by the United States.

(3) affects any interstate water compact in existence on the date of enactment of this Act; or

(4) shall be considered to be a relinquishment or reduction of any water rights reserved or appropriated by the United States in the State on or before the date of enactment of this Act.

(5) affects the management and operation of Flaming Gorge Dam and Reservoir, including the storage, management, and release of water.

SEC. 1214. SAVINGS CLAUSE.

Nothing in this part diminishes the authority of the Secretary under Public Law 90–539 (commonly known as the ‘‘Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act’’) (16 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.).

Subpart A—San Rafael Swell Recreation Area SEC. 1221. ESTABLISHMENT OF RECREATION AREA

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, there is established the San Rafael Swell Recreation Area in the State.

(2) AREA INCLUDED.—The Recreation Area shall consist of approximately 216,995 acres of Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, as generally depicted on the Map.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Recreation Area are to provide for the protection, conservation, and enhancement of the recreational, cultural, natural, scenic, wildlife, ecological, historical, and educational resources of the Recreation Area.

(c) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file a map and legal description of the Recreation Area with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(2) EFFECT.—The map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this subpart.

(3) The Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in the map and legal description.
SEC. 1222. MANAGEMENT OF RECREATION AREA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the Recreation Area—

(1) in a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances the special values and significance of the Recreation Area after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop a comprehensive management plan for the long-term protection and management of the Recreation Area.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The Management Plan shall—

(A) describe the appropriate uses and management of the Recreation Area;

(B) be developed with extensive public input;


(d) MOTORIZED VEHICLES; NEW ROADS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish an advisory council, to be known as the “San Rafael Swell Recreation Area Advisory Council”.

(2) DUTIES.—The Council shall advise the Secretary with respect to the preparation and implementation of the Management Plan for the Recreation Area.

(f) STUDY OF NONMOTORIZED RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall conduct a study of nonmotorized recreation opportunities, including bike trails, within the Recreation Area, consistent with the purposes of the Recreation Area.

(i) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT.—The Secretary shall enter into a cooperative agreement with the State in accordance with section 309(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1737(b)) and other applicable laws to provide for the protection, management, and maintenance of the Recreation Area.

SEC. 1223. SAN RAFAEL SWELL RECREATION AREA ADVISORY COUNCIL.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish an advisory council, to be known as the “San Rafael Swell Recreation Area Advisory Council”.

(b) DUTIES.—The Council shall advise the Secretary with respect to the preparation and implementation of the Management Plan for the Recreation Area.


(c) MEMBERS.—The Council shall include 7 members, to be appointed by the Secretary, of whom, to the maximum extent practicable—

(1) 1 member shall represent the Emery County Commission;

(2) 1 member shall represent motorized recreation users;

(3) 1 member shall represent nonmotorized recreational users;

(4) 1 member shall represent permittees holding grazing allotments within the Recreation Area or wilderness areas designated in this part;

(5) 1 member shall represent conservation organizations;

(6) 1 member shall have expertise in the historical uses of the Recreation Area; and

(7) 1 member shall be appointed from the elected recognized Indian Tribe that has significant cultural or historical connections to, and expertise in, the landscape, archeological sites, or cultural sites within the County.

Subpart B—Wilderness Areas

SEC. 1231. ADDITIONS TO THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM.

(a) ADDITIONS.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1311 et seq.), the following land in the State is designated as wilderness and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) BIG WILD HORSE MESA.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 18,192 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Big Wild Horse Mesa Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Big Wild Horse Mesa Wilderness”.

(2) COLD WASH.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 11,001 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Cold Wash Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Cold Wash Wilderness”.

(3) DESOLATION CANYON.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 1,42,996 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Desolation Canyon Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Desolation Canyon Wilderness”.

(4) DEVIL’S CANYON.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 3,832 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Devil’s Canyon Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Devil’s Canyon Wilderness”.

(5) EAGLE CANYON.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 3,832 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Eagle Canyon Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Eagle Canyon Wilderness”.

(6) HORSE VALLEY.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 5,463 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Horse Valley Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Horse Valley Wilderness”.

(7) Labyrinth Canyon.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 12,593 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Labyrinth Canyon Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Labyrinth Canyon Wilderness”.

(8) LITTLE OCEAN DRAW.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 3,832 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Little Ocean Draw Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Little Ocean Draw Wilderness”.

(9) LITTLE WILD HORSE CANYON.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 5,479 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Little Wild Horse Canyon Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Little Wild Horse Canyon Wilderness”.

(10) LOWER LAST CHANCE.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 19,338 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Lower Last Chance Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Lower Last Chance Wilderness”.

(11) MEXICAN MOUNTAIN.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 65,133 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Mexican Mountain Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Mexican Mountain Wilderness”.

(12) MIDDLE WILD HORSE MESA.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 18,343 acres, generally depicted on the Map as
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SEC. 1241. GREEN RIVER WILD AND SCENIC RIVER DESIGNATION.

(a) In general.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1282(a)) (as amended by section 1205(a)(9)(B)(i)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(22) GREEN RIVER.—The approximately 69-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Emery County Public Land Management Act of 2018 Overview Map’ and dated December 11, 2018, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, in the following classifications:

“(A) WILD RIVER SEGMENT.—The 5.3-mile segment from the boundary of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation, south to the Nefertiti boat ramp, as a wild river.

“(B) RECREATIONAL RIVER SEGMENT.—The 8.5-mile segment from the Nefertiti boat ramp, south to the Swasey’s boat ramp, as a recreational river.

“(C) SCENIC RIVER SEGMENT.—The 42.9-mile segment from Bull Bottom, south to the county line between Emery and Wayne Counties, as a scenic river.”.

(b) Incorporation of acquired non-federal land.—If the United States acquires any nonfederal land within or adjacent to a river segment of the Green River designated by paragraph (22) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1282(a)), such nonfederal land shall be added to the land designated as wilderness by such section. The Secretary may determine whether such federal land or water rights with respect to the land designated as wilderness by section 1231;
and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as added by subsection (a)), the acquired land shall be incorporated in, and be administered as part of, the applicable wild, scenic, or recreational river.

Subpart D—Land Management and Conveyances

SEC. 1251. GOBLIN VALLEY STATE PARK.
(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall offer to convey to the Utah Division of Parks and Recreation of the Utah Department of Natural Resources (referred to in this section as the “State”), approximately 6,261 acres of land reflected on the Map as the “Proposed Goblin Valley State Park Expansion”, without consideration, for the management by the State as a State park, consistent with uses allowed under the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the “Recreation and Public Purposes Act”) (44 Stat. 741, chapter 578; 43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.).

(b) REVISIONARY CLAUSE REQUIRED.—A conveyance under subsection (a) shall include a reversionary clause to ensure that management of the land described in that subsection shall revert to the Secretary if the land is no longer being managed as a State park in accordance with subsection (a).

SEC. 1252. JURASSIC NATIONAL MONUMENT.
(a) GENERAL PROVISIONS.—(1) To conserve, interpret, and enhance for the benefit of present and future generations the paleontological, scientific, educational, and recreational resources and values subject to valid existing rights, there is established in the State the Jurassic National Monument (referred to in this section as the ‘‘Monument’’) consisting of approximately 250 acres of Federal land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in the County and generally depicted as “Proposed Jurassic National Monument” on the Map.

(b) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a map and legal description of the Monument.

(2) EFFECT.—The map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this section, except that the Secretary shall correct any clerical or typographical errors in the map and legal description, subject to the requirement that, before making the proposed corrections, the Secretary shall submit to the State and any affected county the proposed corrections.

(c) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—A copy of the map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(d) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, any Federal land within the boundaries of the Monument and any land or interest therein required by the United States for inclusion in the Monument after the date of enactment of this Act is withdrawn from—

(1) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(3) sale under the Mineral Leasing Act, geothermal leasing laws, and minerals material laws.

(e) MANAGEMENT.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall manage the Monument—

(A) in a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances the resources and values of the Monument, consistent with the resources and values described in subsection (a); and

(B) in accordance with—

(i) this section; and

(ii) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1710 et seq.); and

(iii) any other applicable Federal law.

(2) NATIONAL MONUMENT.—The Monument shall be managed as a component of the National Landscape Conservation System.

(f) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop a comprehensive management plan for the long-term protection and management of the Monument.

(2) COMPONENTS.—The management plan developed under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) describe the appropriate uses and management of the Monument, consistent with the provisions of this section; and

(B) allow for continued scientific research at the Monument during the development of the management plan for the Monument, subject to any terms and conditions that the Secretary determines necessary to protect Monument resources.

(g) AUTHORIZED USES.—The Secretary shall only allow uses of the Monument that the Secretary determines will further the purposes for which the Monument has been established.

(h) INTERPRETATION, EDUCATION, AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall provide for public interpretation of, and education and scientific research on, the paleontological and geological resources of the Monument.

(2) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with appropriate public entities to carry out paragraph (1).

(i) SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall manage any land that is acquired by the United States for public purposes:

(A) to conserve, protect, and manage Monument resources.

(B) to manage the Monument, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, to manage natural and cultural resources in the Monument.

(2) EXCEPTED AREAS.—Except as needed for administrative purposes or to respond to an emergency, the use of motorized vehicles in the Monument shall be allowed only on roads or trails designated for use by motorized vehicles under the management plan for the Monument developed under subsection (e).

(j) WATER RIGHTS.—Nothing in this section constitutes an express or implied reservation by the United States of any water or water rights with respect to the Monument.

(k) GRAZING.—The grazing of livestock on the Monument, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be continued, subject to such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary considers to be necessary in accordance with—

(1) applicable law (including regulations);

(2) the guidelines set forth in Appendix A of the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives on the applicable resource management plan of the 101st Congress (House Report 101-605); and

(3) the purposes of the Monument.

SEC. 1253. PUBLIC LAND DISPOSAL AND ACQUISITION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with applicable law, the Secretary may sell public land located in the County that has been identified as suitable for disposal based on specific criteria as listed in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1713) in the applicable resource management plan in existence on the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) USE OF PROCEEDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law (other than a law that specifically provides for a portion of the proceeds of a land sale to be distributed to any State), when the Secretary sells public land under subsection (a), the proceeds shall be in the Account in excess of the amounts needed to carry out subparagraph (A), the Secretary may use the excess amounts for the protection of cultural resources on Federal land within the County.

(2) EXCEPTION.—The proceeds of a land sale to be distributed to any State under subsection (a) shall be in the Account in excess of the amounts needed to carry out subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall use the excess amounts for the protection of cultural resources on Federal land within the County.

SEC. 1254. PUBLIC PURPOSE CONVEYANCES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the land use planning requirement of sections 202 and 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712, 1713), on request by the applicable local governmental entity, the Secretary shall convey without further appropriation the following parcels of public land to be used for public purposes:

(1) EMMET COUNTY RECREATION AREA.—The approximately 640-acre parcel as generally depicted on the Map, to the City of Emmett, Utah, for the creation or enhancement of public recreation opportunities consistent with uses allowed under the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the “Recreation and Public Purposes Act”) (44 Stat. 741, chapter 578; 43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.).

(2) HUNTINGTON AIRPORT.—The approximately 320-acre parcel as generally depicted on the Map, to Emery County, Utah, for expansion of Huntington Airport consistent with uses allowed under the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the “Recreation and Public Purposes Act”) (44 Stat. 741, chapter 578; 43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.).

(3) BUCKHORN INFORMATION CENTER.—The approximately 5-acre parcel as generally depicted on the Map, to Emery County, Utah, for the Buckhorn Information Center, consistent with uses allowed under the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the “Recreation and Public Purposes Act”) (44 Stat. 741, chapter 578; 43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.).

(b) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file a map and legal description of each parcel of land to be conveyed under subsection (a) with—

(A) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

(2) EFFECT.—Each map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this part, except that the Secretary may correct clerical or typographical errors in the map and legal description.

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—Each map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall be in the Account in excess of the amounts needed to carry out subparagraph (A).
shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Price Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management.

(c) REVERSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If a parcel of land conveyed under subsection (a) is used for a purpose other than the purpose described in that subsection, the parcel of land shall, at the discretion of the Secretary, revert to the United States.

(2) RESPONSIBILITY FOR REMEDIATION.—In the event of a reversion under paragraph (1), if the Secretary determines that the parcel of land is contaminated with hazardous waste, the local governmental entity to which the parcel of land was conveyed under subsection (a) shall be responsible for remediation.

SEC. 1255. EXCHANGE OF BLM AND SCHOOL AND INSTITUTIONAL TRUST LANDS ADMINISTRATION LAND.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) EXCHANGE MAP.—The term "Exchange Map" means the map prepared by the Bureau of Land Management entitled "Emery County Public Land Management Act—Proposed Land Exchange" and dated December 10, 2015.

(2) FEDERAL LAND.—The term "Federal land" means public land located in the State of Utah that is identified on the Exchange Map as—

(A) "BLM Surface and Mineral Lands Proposed for Transfer to SITLA";

(B) "BLM Mineral Lands Proposed for Transfer to SITLA";

(C) "BLM Surface Lands Proposed for Transfer to SITLA".

(3) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—The term "non-Federal land" means the land owned by the State in the Emery and Uintah Counties that is identified on the Exchange Map as—

(A) "SITLA Surface and Mineral Lands Proposed for Transfer to BLM";

(B) "SITLA Mineral Lands Proposed for Transfer to BLM"; and

(C) "SITLA Surface Lands Proposed for Transfer to BLM".

(4) STATE.—The term "State" means the State, acting through the School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration.

(b) EXCHANGE OF FEDERAL LAND AND NON-FEDERAL LAND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If the State offers to convey to the Secretary a parcel of Federal land and the Secretary, in accordance with this section, shall—

(A) accept the offer; and

(B) convey to the State, to the extent necessary to equalize the value of the Federal land and non-Federal land to be exchanged under subsection (b)(1), the value of the non-Federal land exceeds the value of the Federal land, the value of the non-Federal land shall be equalized by—

(i) the Secretary conveying to the State, as necessary to equalize the value of the Federal land and non-Federal land, after the acquisition of all State trust land located within any of the wilderness areas or national conservation areas in Washington County, Utah, established under subtitle O of title I of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1075); and

(ii) the State, to the extent necessary to equalize any remaining imbalance of value after all available Washington County, Utah, land described in clause (i) has been conveyed to the Secretary, conveying to the Secretary additional State trust land as identified and agreed upon by the Secretary and the State.

(c) REVERSION.—Any Federal land conveyed under subsection (b)(1) shall be subject to valid existing rights.

(d) TITLE APPROVAL.—Title to the Federal land and non-Federal land to be exchanged under paragraph (1) shall be in a form acceptable to the Secretary and the State.

(2) APPRAISALS.—


(B) LAND USE PLANNING.—With respect to the Federal land to be conveyed under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall not be required to undertake any land use planning under section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712) before the conveyance of the Federal land.

(e) PUBLIC INSPECTION AND NOTICE.—

(1) PUBLIC INSPECTION.—Not later than 30 days before the date of any exchange of Federal land and non-Federal land under subsection (b)(1), the Secretary shall make available on the public website of the Secretary, and the Secretary or the State, as applicable, a public notice about the general circulation in Salt Lake County, Utah, a notice that the appraisals conducted under subsection (c)(1) are available for public inspection.

(f) EQUAL VALUE EXCHANGE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The value of the Federal land and non-Federal land to be exchanged under subsection (b)(1) shall be equal; or

(B) shall be made equal in accordance with paragraph (2).

(2) EQUALIZATION.—

(A) SURPLUS OF FEDERAL LAND.—With respect to any Federal land and non-Federal land to be exchanged under subsection (b)(1), if the value of the Federal land exceeds the value of the non-Federal land, the value of the Federal land and non-Federal land shall be equalized by—

(i) the Secretary conveying to the State, as necessary to equalize the value of the Federal land and non-Federal land, after the acquisition of all State trust land located within any of the wilderness areas or national conservation areas in Washington County, Utah, established under subtitle O of title I of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1075); and

(ii) the State, to the extent necessary to equalize any remaining imbalance of value after all available Washington County, Utah, land described in clause (i) has been conveyed to the Secretary, conveying to the Secretary additional State trust land as identified and agreed upon by the Secretary and the State.

(B) SURPLUS OF NON-FEDERAL LAND.—If the value of the non-Federal land exceeds the value of the Federal land, the value of the Federal land and the non-Federal land shall be equalized—

(i) by the Secretary making a cash equalization payment to the State, in accordance with section 206(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716(b)); or

(ii) by removing non-Federal land from the exchange.

(g) MINERALS.—The Secretary shall consult with any federally recognized Indian Tribe in the vicinity of the Federal land and
non-Federal land to be exchanged under subsection (b)(1) before the completion of the land exchange.

(b) APPURTENANT WATER RIGHTS.—Any conveyance of a parcel of Federal land or non-Federal land under subsection (b)(1) shall include the conveyance of water rights appurtenant to the parcel conveyed.

(1) GRASSING PERMITS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If the Federal land or non-Federal land exchanged under subsection (b)(1) is leased, permit, or contract for the grazing of domestic livestock in effect on the date of acquisition, the Secretary or the State shall allow the grazing to continue under the terms of the lease, permit, or contract for the grazing of domestic livestock in effect on the date of acquisition, the Secretary or the State shall allow the grazing to continue under the terms of the lease, permit, or contract, subject to the related terms and conditions of user agreements, including permitted stocking rates, grazing fees, rights of entry, and use and range improvements.

(2) RENEWAL.—To the extent allowed by Federal or State law, on expiration of any grazing lease, permit, or contract described in paragraph (1), the holder of the lease, permit, or contract shall be entitled to a preference right to renew the lease, permit, or contract.

(3) CANCELLATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section prevents the Secretary or the State from canceling or modifying a grazing permit, lease, or contract or the Federal land or non-Federal land subject to the permit, lease, or contract, if the Federal land or non-Federal land exchanged under subsection (b)(1) is leased, permit, or contract for the grazing of domestic livestock in effect on the date of acquisition, the Secretary or the State shall allow the grazing to continue under the terms of the lease, permit, or contract, subject to the related terms and conditions of user agreements, including permitted stocking rates, grazing fees, rights of entry, and use and range improvements.

(B) LIMITATION.—Except to the extent reasonably necessary to accommodate surface operations in support of mineral development, the Secretary or the State shall not cancel or modify a grazing permit, lease, or contract or the Federal land or non-Federal land subject to the permit, lease, or contract if the Federal land or non-Federal land exchanged under subsection (b)(1) is leased, permit, or contract for the grazing of domestic livestock in effect on the date of acquisition, the Secretary or the State shall allow the grazing to continue under the terms of the lease, permit, or contract for the grazing of domestic livestock in effect on the date of acquisition, the Secretary or the State shall allow the grazing to continue under the terms of the lease, permit, or contract, subject to the related terms and conditions of user agreements, including permitted stocking rates, grazing fees, rights of entry, and use and range improvements.

(4) BASE PROPERTIES.—If non-Federal land conveyed by the State under subsection (b)(1) is used by a grazing permittee or lessee to meet the base property requirements for a Federal grazing permit or lease, the land shall continue to qualify as a base property for—

(A) the remaining term of the lease or permit; and

(B) the term of any renewal or extension of the lease or permit.

(5) WITHDRAWAL OF FEDERAL LAND FROM MINING TO EXCHANGE FOR NON-FEDERAL LAND.—To the extent necessary to accomplish surface operations in support of mineral development, the Secretary or the State shall not cancel or modify a grazing permit, lease, or contract if the Federal land or non-Federal land subject to the permit, lease, or contract is located within the withdrawal area.

(6) RELATION TO NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM.—The provisions of section 3(a)(156) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1277(c)) that prohibit Federal acquisition of lands by condemnation shall apply to the segments designated in subsection (b). The authority of the Secretary to acquire land for the purposes of the segments designated in subsection (b) shall be limited to acquisition by donation or acquisition with the consent of the owner of the land, and shall be subject to the additional criteria set forth in the management plan.

(5) RAINBOW DAM.—The designation made by section (b) shall not be construed to—

(A) prohibit, pre-empt, or abridge the potential future licensing of the Rainbow Dam and Reservoir (including any and all aspects of land, water, and floodplain management, hydroelectric development, and electrical transmission lines) by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission as a federally licensed hydroelectric generation project under the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 791a et seq.), provided that the Commission may, in the discretion of the Commission and consistent with this section, establish such reasonable terms and conditions on the issuance of a hydropower license for Rainbow Dam as are necessary to reduce impacts identified by the Secretary as being or reasonably unambiguously diminishing the scenic, recreational and natural values of the segments designated by subsection (b); or

(B) affect the operation of, or impose any flow or release requirements on, the unlicensed hydroelectric facility at Rainbow Dam and Reservoir.

(6) RELATION TO NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM.—Notwithstanding section 19(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274), the Lower Farmington River shall not be administered as part of the National Park System or be subject to regulations which govern the National Park System.

(d) FARMINGTON RIVER, CONNECTICUT, DESIGNATION REVISION.—Section 3(a)(156) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1277(a)(156)) is amended in the first sentence—

(1) by striking “14-mile” and inserting “15.1-mile”;

(2) by striking “to the downstream end of the New Hartford-Canton, Connecticut town
line” and inserting “to the confluence with the Nepaug River.”

SEC. 1302. WOOD-PAWCATUCK WILDERNESS AND SCENIC RIVER SEGMENTS.

(a) Designation—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1277(a)) (as amended by section 130(b)) is amended by adding after (B)(i) the following:

``(22B) WOOD-PAWCATUCK WATERSHED, RHODE ISLAND AND CONNECTICUT.—The following river segments within the Wood-Pawcatuck watershed, administered by the Secretary of the Interior, in cooperation with the Wood-Pawcatuck Wild and Scenic Rivers Stewardship Council:

``(A) The approximately 11-mile segment of the Beaver River from its headwaters in Exeter and West Greenwich, Rhode Island, to its confluence with the Pawcatuck River in Richmond, as a scenic river.

``(B) The approximately 3-mile segment of the Chipuxet River from the Kingstown Road Bridge, South Kingstown, Rhode Island, to its outlet in Woonsocket Pond, as a wild river.

``(C) The approximately 9-mile segment of the Green Fall River from its headwaters in Voluntown, Connecticut, to its confluence with the Pawcatuck River in Hopkinton, Rhode Island, as a scenic river.

``(D) The approximately 3-mile segment of the Pawcatuck River from its confluence with the Green Fall River in Hopkinton, Rhode Island, as a recreational river.

``(E) The approximately 3-mile segment of the Pawcatuck River from the Woonsocket Road outlet in South Kingstown, Rhode Island, to the South County Trail Bridge, Charlestown and South Kingstown, Rhode Island, as a wild river.

``(F) The approximately 4-mile segment of the Pawcatuck River from South County Trail Bridge, Charlestown and South Kingstown, Rhode Island, to the Carolina Back Road Bridge in Richmond and Charlestown, Rhode Island, as a recreational river.

``(G) The approximately 21-mile segment of the Pawcatuck River from Carolina Back Road Bridge in Richmond and Charlestown, Rhode Island, to the confluence with Shunock River in Stonington, Connecticut, as a scenic river.

``(H) The approximately 8-mile segment of the Pawcatuck River from the confluence with the Town Brook in Stonington, Connecticut, to the mouth of the river between Pawcatuck Point in Stonington, Connecticut, and Stonington, as a recreational river.

``(I) The approximately 11-mile segment of the Queen River from its headwaters in Exeter and West Greenwich, Rhode Island, to the Kingstown Road Bridge in South Kingstown, Rhode Island, as a scenic river.

``(J) The approximately 5-mile segment of the Usquepaugh River from the Kingstown Road Bridge to its confluence with the Pawcatuck River in South Kingstown, Rhode Island, as a wild river.

``(K) The approximately 8-mile segment of the Shunock River from its headwaters in North Stonington, Connecticut, to its confluence with the Pawcatuck River as a recreational river.

``(L) The approximately 13-mile segment of the Wood River from its headwaters in Sterling and Voluntown, Connecticut, and Exeter and Westerly, Rhode Island, to the Arcadia Road Bridge in Hopkinton and Richmond, Rhode Island, as a wild river.

``(M) The approximately 11-mile segment of the Wood-Pawcatuck River from the Arcadia Road Bridge in Hopkinton and Richmond, Rhode Island, to the confluence with the Pawcatuck River in Charlestown, Hopkinton, North Kingstown, Rhode Island, as a recreational river.

``(N) MANAGEMENT OF RIVER SEGMENTS.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

``(A) COVERED TRIBUTARY.—The term “covered tributary” means—

``(i) each of Asserkek Brook, Breakheart Brook, Brink Brook, Chickasheen Brook, Cedar Swamp Brook, Fisherville Brook, Glade Brook, Glen Rock Brook, Kelly Brook, Locke Brook, Meadow Brook, Parmatown Brook, Petture Rock Brook, Passaquack Brook, Phillips Brook, Poquiant Brook, Queens Fort Brook, Roaring Brook, Sherman Brook, Taney Brook, Tomaquag Brook, Waryappoint Brook, and Wynn Brook within the Wood-Pawcatuck watershed; and

``(ii) any other perennial stream within the Wood-Pawcatuck watershed.

``(B) RIVER SEGMENT.—The term “river segment” means a river segment designated by paragraph (22B) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1277(a)) (as added by subsection (a)).

``(C) STEWARDSHIP PLAN.—The term “Stewardship Plan” means the plan entitled the “Wood-Pawcatuck Wild and Scenic Rivers Stewardship Plan for the Beaver, Chipuxet, Green Fall-Ashaway, Pawcatuck, Queen-Usquepaugh, Shunock, and Wood Rivers” and dated June 2018, which takes a watershed approach to the management of the river segments.

``(D) WOOD-PAWCATUCK WILDERNESS AND SCENIC RIVERS STEWARDSHIP COUNCIL.—(1) The Wood-Pawcatuck Wild and Scenic Rivers Stewardship Council (the “Council”), which shall manage the river segments in accordance with—

``(i) the Stewardship Plan; and

``(ii) any amendment to the Stewardship Plan that the Secretary determines is consistent with this subsection.

``(2) BLYTHE WATERSHED APPROACH.—In furtherance of the watershed approach to resource preservation and enhancement described in the Stewardship Plan, the covered tributaries are recognized as integral to the protection and enhancement of the river segments.

``(E) REQUIREMENTS FOR COMPREHENSIVE MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The Stewardship Plan shall be considered to satisfy each requirement for a comprehensive management plan required under section 3(d) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1277(d)).

``(F) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—(1) To provide for the long-term protection, preservation, and enhancement of each river segment, in consultation with the Council, the Secretary, and the appropriate river segment organization (as defined in section 1301(b)(1) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1277(c)), each Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements (which may include, in appropriate cases, the use of federal waterpower revenues) with—

``(i) the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island; or

``(ii) political subdivisions of the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island, including—

``(A) the towns of North Stonington, Sterling, Stonington, and Voluntown, Connecticut; and

``(B) the towns of Charlestown, Exeter, Hopkinton, North Kingstown, Richmond, South Kingstown, Westerly, and West Greenwich, Rhode Island.

``(2) WOOD-PAWCATUCK WILDERNESS AND SCENIC RIVERS STEWARDSHIP COUNCIL; and

``(D) any appropriate nonprofit organization, as determined by the Secretary.

``(G) RELATION TO NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM.—Notwithstanding section 10(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1277(c)), each river segment shall be administered by the Secretary as a national park system.

``(H) ZONING ORDINANCES.—The zoning ordinances adopted by the towns of North Stonington, Sterling, Stonington, and Voluntown, Connecticut, and Charlestown, Exeter, Hopkinton, North Kingstown, Richmond, South Kingstown, Westerly, and West Greenwich, Rhode Island (including any provision of the zoning ordinances relating to the conservation of floodplains, wetlands, and watercourses associated with any river segment), shall be considered to satisfy the standards and requirements described in subparagraph (C)(i) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1277(c)).

``(I) VILLAGES.—For purposes of section 6(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1277(c)), each town or village described in subparagraph (A) shall be considered to be a village.

``(J) ACQUISITION OF LAND.—(i) LIMITATION OF AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY.—With respect to each river segment, the Secretary may only acquire parcels of land—

``(I) by donation; or

``(II) with the consent of the owner of the parcel of land.

``(ii) PROHIBITION RELATING TO THE ACQUISITION OF LAND BY CONDEMNATION.—In accordance with section 6(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1277(c)), with respect to each river segment, the Secretary may not acquire any parcel of land by condemnation.

SEC. 1303. NASWIA WILDERNESS, MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW HAMPshire.

(a) Designation of Wild and Scenic River Segments.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1277(a)) (as amended by section 1302(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

``(A) NASWIA, SQUANNACOOK, AND NISSITISSIT WILDERNESS AND SCENIC RIVERS, MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW HAMPSHIRE.—

``(1) The following segments in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the state of New Hampshire, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a scenic river:

``(i) The approximately 27-mile segment of the mainstream of the Nashua River from the confluence of the North and South Nashua Rivers in Lancaster, Massachusetts, and extending north to the Massachusetts-New Hampshire border, except as provided in subparagraph (B).

``(ii) The approximately 16.3-mile segment of the Squannacook River from its headwaters in Ash Swamp, Townsend, Massachusetts, extending downstream to the confluence of the river with the Nashua River in Shirley/Ayer, Massachusetts, except as provided in subparagraph (B).

``(iii) The approximately 9.5-mile segment of the Nissitissit River from its headwaters in Brookline, New Hampshire, to the confluence of the river with the Nashua River in Pepperell, Massachusetts.

``(B) EXCLUSION AREAS.—The designation of the river segments in subparagraph (A) shall exclude:

``(i) with respect to the Ice House hydroelectric project (FERC P-12769), from 700 feet upstream from the crest of the dam to 500 feet downstream from the crest of the dam; and

``(ii) with respect to the Pequollie hydroelectric project (FERC P-12721), from 9,260 feet upstream from the crest of the dam to 1,000 feet downstream from the crest of the dam; and

``(iii) with respect to the Hollingsworth and Vose dam (non-FERC), from 1,260 feet upstream from the crest of the dam to 2,665 feet downstream from the crest of the dam.

``(C) MANAGEMENT.—(1) PROCESS.—In general.—The river segments designated by paragraph (22) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C.
be consistent with the management plan and
management plan under section 3(d) of the
management plan as the Secretary determines are con-
sistent with this section and as are approved
subsection as the "management plan''),

COMPREHENSIVE MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The
management plan shall be considered to
plan as the Secretary determines are con-
by the Nashua, Squannacook, and Nissitissit
federal law and approved by the
Stewardship Council, as specified in the
by the Nashua, Squannacook, and Nissitissit

EFFECT ON WORKING DAMS.—
(4) EFFECT ON WORKING DAMS.—
3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act
the land; and
subject to written determination by the Sec-

LAND MANAGEMENT.—
(5) LAND MANAGEMENT.—

ZONING ORDINANCES.—For the purpose
of the segments designated by paragraph
of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act
of the segments designated by paragraph
(3) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act
(16 U.S.C. 1274(a) (as added by subsection (a)),

(4) I NDIAN PASS MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS.—
(3) P ALO VERDE MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS.—
(2) C OMPREHENSIVE MANAGEMENT PLAN.—
(1) CONSERVATION AREA.—The term "Con-
(2) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary"
(1) CONSERVATION AREA. —The term "Con-
(2) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary"
(3) WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT (16 U.S.C.
(3) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—In order to provide for the

(1) CONSERVATION AREA. —The term "Con-
(2) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary"
(3) WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT (16 U.S.C.
(3) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—In order to provide for the

(1) CONSERVATION AREA. —The term "Con-
(2) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary"
(3) WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT (16 U.S.C.
(3) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—In order to provide for the

LAND MANAGEMENT.—
(5) LAND MANAGEMENT.—

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM.—In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following land in the State is designated as wilderness and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

1274(a) (as added by subsection (a)), the

(5) LAND MANAGEMENT.—

(4) I NDIAN PASS MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS.—
(3) P ALO VERDE MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS.—
(2) C OMPREHENSIVE MANAGEMENT PLAN.—
(1) CONSERVATION AREA.—The term "Con-
(2) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary"
(3) WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT (16 U.S.C.
(3) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—In order to provide for the

LAND MANAGEMENT.—
(5) LAND MANAGEMENT.—

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1274(a) (as added by subsection (a)), the

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1274(a) (as added by subsection (a)), the

(5) LAND MANAGEMENT.—

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM.—In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following land in the State is designated as wilderness and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

1274(a) (as added by subsection (a)), the

(5) LAND MANAGEMENT.—

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM.—In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following land in the State is designated as wilderness and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

1274(a) (as added by subsection (a)), the

(5) LAND MANAGEMENT.—

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM.—In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following land in the State is designated as wilderness and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

1274(a) (as added by subsection (a)), the

(5) LAND MANAGEMENT.—

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM.—In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following land in the State is designated as wilderness and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

1274(a) (as added by subsection (a)), the
143/100,084D, and dated November 1, 2018.

(2) DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS ADDITIONS—WARM SPRINGS.—Approximately 10,465 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘‘Death Valley National Park Proposed Wilderness Area—Warm Spring Canyon/Galena Canyon’’, numbered 143/100,083D, and dated November 1, 2018.

(3) DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS ADDITIONS—AXE HEAD.—Approximately 8,538 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘‘Death Valley National Park Proposed Wilderness Area—Axe Head’’, numbered 143/100,085D, and dated November 1, 2018.

(4) DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS ADDITIONS—PANAMINT VALLEY.—Approximately 28,923 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘‘Death Valley National Park Proposed Wilderness Area—Bowling Avenue’’, numbered 143/128,608A, and dated November 1, 2018.

(d) ADDITIONS TO EXISTING WILDERNESS AREA ADMINISTERED BY THE FOREST SERVICE.

(1) IN GENERAL.—In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the land described in paragraph (2) (A) is designated as wilderness and as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System; and (B) shall be added to and administered as part of the San Gorgonio Wilderness established by the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

(2) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—The land referred to in paragraph (1) is certain land in the San Bernardino National Forest, comprising approximately 7,141 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘‘San Gorgonio Wilderness Additions—Proposed’’, and dated November 7, 2018.

(3) FIRE MANAGEMENT AND RELATED ACTIVITIES.

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may carry out such activities in the wilderness area designated by paragraph (1) as are necessary for the control of fire, insects, and disease, in accordance with section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)) and House Report 98–40 of the 98th Congress.

(B) REVISION AND DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL FIRE MANAGEMENT PLANS.—Nothing in this subsection limits the provision of any funding for fire or fuel management in the wilderness area designated by paragraph (1).
PART III—NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM ADDITIONS

SEC. 1431. DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL PARK BOUNDARY REVISION.

(a) In General.—The boundary of Death Valley National Park is adjusted to include—

(1) the approximately 28,923 acres of Bureau of Land Management land in Inyo County, California, abutting the southern end of the Death Valley National Park that lies between Death Valley National Park and the Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center Mili-

tary Reservation to the south and which runs approximately 34 miles from west to east, as depicted on the map entitled “Death Valley National Park Proposed Boundary Addition–Bowling Alley”, numbered 143/128.605A, and dated November 1, 2018; and

(2) the approximately 6,368 acres of Bureau of Land Management land in Inyo County, California, located in the northeast area of Death Valley National Park that is within, and surrounded by, land under the jurisdic-

tion of the Director of the National Park Service, as depicted on the map entitled “Death Valley National Park Proposed Boundary Addition–Bowling Alley”, numbered 143/128.605A, and dated November 1, 2018; and

(b) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map de-

scribed in paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of subsection (a) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary—

(1) shall administer any land added to Death Valley National Park under subsection (a)—

(A) as part of Death Valley National Park; and

(B) in accordance with applicable laws (in-

cluding regulations); and

(2) may enter into a memorandum of un-

derstanding with the Secretary, in consultation with Indian Tribes and other interests in land, and improvements on the Management Area, subject to valid existing

erights, all Federal land within the Management Area is withdrawn from—

(A) any use, or permission under any other applicable law, even if the uses or ac-

tivities are prohibited within the Management Area.

(6) NOTICE OF AVAILABLE ROUTES.—The Secretary shall ensure that visitors to the Management Area have access to adequate notice relating to the availability of designated routes in the Management Area through—

(A) the placement of appropriate signage along the designated routes;

(B) the distribution of maps, safety edu-

cation materials, and other information that the Secretary determines to be appropriate; and

(C) restoration of areas that are not des-

ignated as open routes, including vertical mulching.

(7) STEWARDSHIP.—The Secretary, in con-

sultation with Indian Tribes and other interests in land, and improvements on the Management Area, shall develop a program to provide opportunities for monitoring and stewardship of the Management Area to minimize envir-

onmental impacts and protect resource damages from desertification, including regulations.

(8) PROTECTION OF TRIBAL CULTURAL RE-

sources.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall, in consultation with chapter 2003 of title 54, United States Code, and any other applicable law, sha-

re—

(A) prepare and complete a Tribal cul-

tural resources survey of the Management Area; and

(B) consult with the Quechan Indian Na-

tion and other Indian Tribes demonstrating ancestral, cultural, or other ties to the re-

sources within the Management Area on the development and implementation of the Tribal cultural resources survey under sub-

paragraph (A).

(9) MILITARY USE.—The Secretary may au-

thorize use of the non-wilderness portion of the Management Area by the Secretary of the Navy for Naval Special Warfare Tactical Training, including long-range small unit training and navigation, vehicle conceal-

ment, and the maintenance training, con-

sistent with this section and other applicable laws.”.

SEC. 1432. MOJAVE NATIONAL PRESERVE.

The boundary of the Mojave National Pre-

serve is adjusted to include the 25 acres of Bureau of Land Management land in Inyo County, California, as depicted on the map entitled “Mojave National Preserve Proposed Boundary Addition”, numbered 170/100,199A, and dated November 1, 2018.

SEC. 1433. JOSHUA TREE NATIONAL PARK.

(a) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—The boundary of the Joshua Tree National Park is adjusted to include—

(1) the approximately 2,879 acres of land managed by the Bureau of Land Management that are depicted as “BLM Proposed Boundary Addition” on the map entitled “Joshua Tree National Park Proposed Boundary Addi-

tions”, numbered 156/149,375, and dated No-

vember 1, 2018; and

(2) the approximately 1,639 acres of land that are depicted as “MDLT Proposed Boundary Addition” on the map entitled “Joshua Tree National Park Proposed Boundary Additions”, numbered 156/149,375, and dated November 1, 2018.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map de-

scribed in subsection (a) and the map depicting the 25 acres described in subsection (c)(2) shall be on file and available for public in-

spection in the appropriate offices of the Na-

tional Park Service.

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—In general.—The Secretary shall ad-

minister any land added to the Joshua Tree National Park under subsection (a) and the additional land described in paragraph (2)—

(A) as part of Joshua Tree National Park; and

(B) in accordance with applicable laws (in-

cluding regulations).

(2) DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONAL LAND.—The additional land referred to in paragraph (1) is the 25 acres of land—

(A) depicted on the map entitled “Joshua Tree National Park Boundary Adjustment Map”, numbered 156/80,049, and dated April 1, 2003; and

(B) added to Joshua Tree National Park by the notice of the Department of the Interior of August 28, 2005 (60 Fed. Reg. 51799); and

(c) more particularly described as lots 26, 27, 28, 33, and 34 in sec. 34, T. 1 N., R. 8 E., San Bernardino Meridian, California.

(d) SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY ENERGY TRANSPORT FACILITIES AND RIGHTS-

WAYS.

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section af-

fects any valid right-of-way for the cus-

tomy operation, maintenance, upgrade, re-

pair, relocation within an existing right-of-

way, or replacement, or any energy trans-

port facility activities in a right-

of-

way issued, granted, or permitted to the Southern California Edison Company or the successors or assigns of the Southern California Edison Company that is located on land described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a), including, at a minimum, the underground, aboveground, aerial, or other aerial devices.

(2) UPGRADES AND REPLACEMENTS.—Nothing in this section prohibits the upgrading or re-

placement of—

(A) Southern California Edison Company energy transport facilities, including the en-

ergy transport facilities referred to as the Jellystone, Burnt Mountain, Whitehorn, Allegra, and Utah distribution circuits rights-of-way; or

(B) an energy transport facility in rights-

of-

way issued, granted, or permitted by the Secretary adjacent to Southern California Edison Joshua Tree Utility Facilities.

(3) PUBLIC INSPECTION OF PLANS.—Not later than the date that is 1 year after the date of en-

actment of this Act or the issuance of a new energy transport facility right-of-way within the Joshua Tree National Park, whichever is earlier, the Secretary, in consultation with the Southern California Edison Company, shall publish plans for regular and emer-

gencies access by the Southern California Edi-

son Company to the lands-of-way of the Southern California Edison Company within Joshua Tree National Park.

VISITOR CENTER.—The IV of the Cali-

fornia Desert Protection Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103-433; 108 Stat. 4496) is amended by adding at the end the fol-

lowing:

"SEC. 409. VISITOR CENTER.—(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may ac-

quire not more than 5 acres of land and inter-

ests in land, and improvements on the land, and interests, and improvements on the lands, communities of the park, in the unincorporated village of Joshua Tree, for the purpose of operating a visit-

or center.

(b) BOUNDARY.—The Secretary shall mod-

ify the boundary of the park to include the land acquired under this section as a non-

contiguous parcel.

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—Land and facilities acquired under this section—
"(1) may include the property owned (as of the date of enactment of this section) by the Joshua Tree National Park Association and commonly referred to as the 'Joshua Tree National Park Association Visitor Center';

"(2) shall be administered by the Secretary as part of the park; and

"(3) may be acquired only with the consent of the private owner of the property, upon payment of the fair market value thereof, whether donated or appropriated funds, or exchange.''.

PART IV—OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREAS

SEC. 1441. OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREAS

Public Law 103–433 is amended by inserting after title XII (16 U.S.C. 410bbb et seq.) the following:

"TITLE XIII—OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREAS

SEC. 1301. DESIGNATION OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREAS.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—

"(1) DISPOSITION.—In accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1710 et seq.) and resource management plans developed under this title and subject to valid rights, the following land within the Conservation Area in San Bernardino County, California, is designated or appropriated as Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Areas:

"(A) DUMONT DUNES OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREA.—Certain Bureau of Land Management land in the Conservation Area, comprising approximately 16,370 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Proposed Dumont Dunes OHV Recreation Area' and dated November 7, 2018, which shall be known as the 'Dumont Dunes Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area'.

"(B) EL MIRAGE OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREA.—Certain Bureau of Land Management land in the Conservation Area, comprising approximately 18,790 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Proposed El Mirage OHV Recreation Area' and dated December 10, 2018, which shall be known as the 'El Mirage Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area'.

"(C) RASOR OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREA.—Certain Bureau of Land Management land in the Conservation Area, comprising approximately 21,900 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Proposed Rasor OHV Recreation Area' and dated November 7, 2018, which shall be known as the 'Rasor Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area'.

"(D) SPANDLER HILLS OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREA.—Certain Bureau of Land Management land in the Conservation Area, comprising approximately 92,340 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Proposed Spangler Hills OHV Recreation Area' and dated December 10, 2018, which shall be known as the 'Spangler Hills Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area'.

"(E) STODDARD VALLEY OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREA.—Certain Bureau of Land Management land in the Conservation Area, comprising approximately 40,110 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Proposed Stoddard Valley OHV Recreation Area' and dated November 7, 2018, which shall be known as the 'Stoddard Valley Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area'.


"(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the off-highway vehicle recreation areas designated or expanded under subsection (a) is to preserve and enhance the recreational opportunities within the Conservation Area (including opportunities for vehicular recreation), while conserving the wildlife and other natural resource values of the Conservation Area.

"(c) MAPS AND DESCRIPTIONS.—

"(1) PREPARATION AND SUBMISSION.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary shall file a map and legal description of each of the off-highway vehicle recreation area designated or expanded by subsection (a) with—

"(A) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives; and

"(B) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

"(2) LEGAL EFFECT.—The map and legal descriptions of the off-highway vehicle recreation areas filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary may correct errors in the map and legal descriptions.

"(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—Each map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall be made and made available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

"(d) USE OF THE LAND.—

"(1) RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall continue to authorize, maintain, and enhance the recreational uses of the off-highway vehicle recreation areas designated or expanded by subsection (a), as long as the recreational use is consistent with this section and any other applicable laws.

"(B) OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND OFF-HIGHWAY RECREATION.—To the extent consistent with applicable Federal law (including regulations) and this section, any authorized recreational activities and use designations in effect on the date of enactment of this title and applicable to the off-highway vehicle recreation areas designated or expanded by subsection (a) shall continue, including casual off-highway vehicular use, racing, competitive events, rock crawling, training, and other forms of recreation.

"(2) WILDLIFE GUZZLERS.—Wildlife guzzlers shall be allowed in the off-highway vehicle recreation areas designated or expanded by subsection (a) in accordance with—

"(A) applicable Bureau of Land Management guidelines; and

"(B) State, local, or tribal law.

"(3) PROHIBITED USES.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), commercial development (including industrial, irrigation, and mining facilities but excluding energy transport facilities, rights-of-way, and related telecommunication facilities) shall be prohibited in the off-highway vehicle recreation areas designated or expanded by subsection (a) if the Secretary determines that the development is incompatible with the purpose described in subparagraph (A).

"(B) EXCEPTION.—The Secretary may issue a temporary permit to a commercial vendor to provide services and other support for off-highway vehicular activities on the off-highway vehicle recreation area designated or expanded by subsection (a) for a limited period and consistent with the purposes of the off-highway vehicle recreation area and applicable laws.

"(e) ADMINISTRATION.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the off-highway vehicle recreation areas designated or expanded by subsection (a) in accordance with—

"(A) this title;

"(B) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and

"(C) any other applicable laws (including regulations).

"(2) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable, but not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary shall—

"(i) amend existing resource management plans applicable to the off-highway vehicle recreation areas designated or expanded by subsection (a); or

"(ii) develop new management plans for each off-highway vehicle recreation area designated or expanded under this subsection.

"(B) REQUIREMENTS.—All new or amended plans under subparagraph (A) shall be designed to preserve and enhance safe off-highway vehicle and other recreational opportunities within the applicable recreation area consistent with—

"(i) the purpose described in subsection (b); and

"(ii) any applicable laws (including regulations).

"(C) INTERIM PLANS.—Pending completion of the management plan under paragraph (A), the existing resource management plans shall govern the use of the applicable off-highway vehicle recreation area.

"(D) WITHDRAWAL.—Subsections (b) and (c) shall apply to the existing, all Federal land within the off-highway vehicle recreation areas designated or expanded by subsection (a) withdrawn from—

"(i) all forms of entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws; and

"(ii) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws;

"(E) right-of-way, leasing, or disposition under all laws relating to mineral leasing, general leasing laws, and mining laws; and


"(3) EFFECT OF TITLE.—Nothing in this title—

"(A) affects any validly issued right-of-way for the customary operation, maintenance, upgrade, repair, relocation within an existing right-of-way, replacement, or other authorized energy transport facility activities (including the use of any mechanized vehicle, helicopter, and other aerial device) in a right-of-way acquired by or issued, granted, or permitted to Southern California Edison Company (including any interest or assign) that is located on land included in—

"(i) the El Mirage Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area;

"(ii) the Stoddard Valley Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area;

"(iii) the Stoddard Valley Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area; or

"(iv) the Johnson Valley Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area;

"(B) affects the application, siting, route selection, right-of-way, construction, or retirement of any Southern California Edison Company Utility Facility, including such a facility on any other public lands administered by the Secretary or any State or local governmental body or any entity or any other public lands administered by the Secretary or any State or local governmental body or any entity or any public lands administered by the Secretary or any State or local governmental body or any entity

"(C) prohibits the upgrading or replacement of any Southern California Edison Company Utility Facility, including such a utility facility on any other public lands administered by the Secretary or any State or local governmental body or any entity or any public lands administered by the Secretary or any State or local governmental body or any entity or any public lands administered by the Secretary or any State or local governmental body or any entity

"(4) TITLE IX—PUBLIC MANAGEMENT OF THE CONSERVATION AREA

"(a) IN GENERAL.—

"(1) TITLE IX—PUBLIC MANAGEMENT OF THE CONSERVATION AREA

"(A) may include the property owned (as of the date of enactment of this section) by the Joshua Tree National Park Association and commonly referred to as the 'Joshua Tree National Park Association Visitor Center';

"(2) shall be administered by the Secretary as part of the park; and

"(3) may be acquired only with the consent of the private owner of the property, upon payment of the fair market value thereof, whether donated or appropriated funds, or exchange.''.

"Proposed OHV Recreation Area Study Areas' on the map entitled 'Proposed Johnson Valley OHV Recreation Area' and dated November 7, 2018.
Secretary adjacent to a utility facility referred to in clause (i).

“(2) PLANS FOR ACCESS.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Southern California Edison Company, shall publish plans for irregular and emergency access by the Southern California Edison Company to the rights-of-way of the Company by the date that is 1 year after the later of—

(A) the date of enactment of this title; and

(B) the date of issuance of a new energy transport facility right-of-way within—

(i) the El Mirage Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area;

(ii) the Spangler Hills Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area;

(iii) the Stoddard Valley Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area; or

(iv) the Johnson Valley Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area.

(h) PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY UTILITY FACILITIES AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY.—

(1) EFFECT OF TITLE.—Nothing in this title—

(A) affects any validly issued right-of-way for the customary operation, maintenance, upgrading, or relocation within an existing right-of-way, replacement, or other authorized activity (including the use of any mechanized equipment, a helicopter, or other aerial device) in a right-of-way acquired by or issued, granted, or permitted to Pacific Gas and Electric Company (including any successor or assigns) that is located on land included in the Spangler Hills Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area or—

(B) prohibits the upgrading or replacement of any—

(i) utility facilities of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, including those utility facilities known on the date of enactment of this title—

(A) ‘Gas Transmission Line 311 or rights-of-way’; or

(B) ‘Gas Transmission Line 372 or rights-of-way’;

(ii) utility facilities of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company in rights-of-way issued, granted, or permitted by the Secretary adjacent to a utility facility referred to in clause (i).

(2) PLANS FOR ACCESS.—Not later than 1 year after the later of—

(A) the date of enactment of this title; and

(B) the date of issuance of a new utility facility right-of-way within the Spangler Hills Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area, whichever is later, the Secretary shall publish plans for regular and emergency access by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company to the right-of-way of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

TITLE XIV.—ALABAMA HILLS NATIONAL SCENIC AREA

SEC. 1402. ALABAMA HILLS NATIONAL SCENIC AREA, CALIFORNIA.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights, there is established in Inyo County, California, the Alabama Hills National Scenic Area, to be comprised of the approximately 18,610 acres generally depicted on the map and legal descriptions filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included herein and correct any clerical and typographical errors in the map and legal descriptions.

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—Each map and legal descriptions filed under paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management.

(d) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall manage the Scenic Area—

(1) as a component of the National Landscape Conservation System;

(2) so as not to impact the future continuing operation and maintenance of any activities associated with valid, existing rights, including water rights;

(3) in a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances the resources and values of the Scenic Area described in subsection (b); and

(4) in accordance with—

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

(B) any other applicable laws.

(e) MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall allow existing recreational uses of the Scenic Area to continue, including hiking, mountain biking, rock climbing, sightseeing, horseback riding, hunting, fishing, and other appropriate authorized motorized vehicle uses in accordance with paragraph (3).

(3) MOTORIZED VEHICLES.—Except as otherwise provided in this title or other applicable law, or as the Secretary determines to be necessary for public health and safety, the Secretary shall allow existing recreational uses of the Scenic Area to continue, including hiking, mountain biking, rock climbing, sightseeing, horseback riding, hunting, fishing, and other appropriate authorized motorized vehicle uses in accordance with paragraph (3).

(3) MOUNTAIN BIKING.—Except as otherwise provided in this title or other applicable law, or as the Secretary determines to be necessary for administrative purposes or to respond to an emergency, the use of motorized vehicles in the Scenic Area shall be permitted only on—

(A) roads and trails designated by the Secretary for use of motorized vehicles as part of a management plan sustaining a semiprimitive experience; and

(B) county-maintained roads in accordance with applicable State and county laws.

(f) NO BUFFER ZONES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this title creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around the Scenic Area.

(2) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE SCENIC AREA.—The fact that an activity or use on land outside the Scenic Area can be seen or heard within the Scenic Area shall not preclude the activity or use from existing outside the boundaries of the Scenic Area.

(g) ACCESS.—The Secretary shall provide private landowners adequate access to includes the Secretary to authorizing the establishment of new utility facility rights-of-way (including instream sites, routes, and areas) within the Scenic Area in a manner that maintains the purpose of the Scenic Area as described in subsection (b).
"(i) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and any other applicable law;

(ii) subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate;

(iii) that are determined by the Secretary to be the only technical or feasible location, following all of alternative locations that are in existing rights-of-way or outside of the Scenic Area.

(2) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—Consistent with this title, the Management Plan shall establish provisions for maintenance of public utility and other rights-of-way within the Scenic Area.

SEC. 1404. LAND TAKEN INTO TRUST FOR LONE PINE PAUITE-SHOSHONE RESERVATION.

"(a) TRUST LAND.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—On completion of the survey described in subsection (b), all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the approximately 132 acres of Federal land described in the survey as a certain Bureau land over which the right-of-way for the Los Angeles Aqueduct is located, generally described as the 250-foot-wide right-of-way granted to the City of Los Angeles pursuant to the Act of June 30, 1906 (34 Stat. 861, chapter 962), shall be taken into trust for the Tribe.

"(2) SURVEY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary shall conduct a survey of the boundary lines to establish the boundaries of the land to be held in trust under subsection (a)(1).

(b) RESERVATION LAND.—The land held in trust pursuant to subsection (a)(1) shall be considered to be a part of the reservation of the Tribe.

(c) GAMING PROHIBITION.—Land held in trust under subsection (a)(1) shall not be eligible, or considered to have been taken into trust, for gaming (within the meaning of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.)�.

SEC. 1405. TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.

"Administrative jurisdiction over the approximately 36 acres of Federal land depicted on the Map as 'Lone Pine Paiute-Shoshone Reservation Addition' shall be transferred from the Forest Service to the Bureau of Land Management.

SEC. 1406. PROTECTION OF SERVICES AND RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES.

"(a) EFFECT OF TITLE.—Nothing in this title limits commercial services for existing or historic recreation uses, as authorized by the permit process of the Bureau of Land Management.

"(b) GUIDED RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Commercial permits to exercise guided recreational opportunities for the public that are authorized as of the date of enactment of this title may continue to be authorized.

PART V—MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 1451. TRANSFER OF LAND TO ANZA-BORREGO DESERT STATE PARK.

"Title VII of the California Desert Protection Act is 1994 (16 U.S.C. 410aaa–71 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

SEC. 712. TRANSFER OF LAND TO ANZA-BORREGO DESERT STATE PARK.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—On termination of all mining claims to the land described in subsection (b), the Secretary shall transfer the land described in that subsection to the State of California.

"(b) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—The land referred to in subsection (a) is certain Bureau land within the 250-foot-wide right-of-way granted to the City of Los Angeles pursuant to the Act of June 30, 1906 (34 Stat. 801, chapter 3926), as generally depicted on the Map as ‘Lone Pine Paiute-Shoshone Reservation Addition’.

"(3) CONSERVATION LAND.—The term 'conservation land' means any Federal land withdrawn from disposal under the public land laws; and

"(4) USE.—The Secretary shall allow current commercial services for existing public utility and other rights-of-way within the Scenic Area.

"(5) DONOR.—The term 'donor' means an individual or organization that provides a donation to the United States for conservation purposes in the Conservation Area.

"(c) LAND MANAGEMENT PLANS.—The Secretary shall incorporate into all land management plans applicable to the California Desert Conservation Area the findings and recommendations of the study completed under subsection (b).

SEC. 1453. PROHIBITED USES OF ACQUIRED, DONATED, AND CONSERVATION LAND.

"(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

"(1) ACQUIRED LAND.—The term ‘acquired land’ means any land acquired within the Conservation Area from the land and water conservation fund established under section 200302 of title 54, United States Code.

"(b) CONSERVATION AREA.—The term ‘Conservation Area’ means the California Desert Conservation Area.

"(c) DONATED LAND.—The term ‘donated land’ means any land donated to the United States for conservation purposes in the Conservation Area that is designated to satisfy the conditions of a Federal habitat conservation plan, general conservation plan, or State natural communities conservation plan, including—

"(1) national conservation land established pursuant to section 202(b)(2)(D) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (16 U.S.C. 7202(b)(2)(D)); and

"(2) areas of critical environmental concern established pursuant to section 202(c)(3) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712(c)(3)).

"(4) DONATED LAND.—The term ‘donated land’ means any private land donated to the United States for conservation purposes in the Conservation Area.

"(5) DONOR.—The term ‘donor’ means an individual or entity that donates private land in the Conservation Area to the United States.

"(6) SECRETARY.—The term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

"(7) STATE.—The term ‘State’ means the State of California.
“(b) Prohibitions.—Except as provided in subsection (c), the Secretary shall not authorize the use of acquired land, conservation land, or donated land within the Conservation Area, within the District, or within any portion of the land acquired, designated, or donated pursuant to the conservation purposes for which the land was acquired, designated, or donated, including—

“(1) disposal;
“(2) rights-of-way;
“(3) leases;
“(4) livestock grazing;
“(5) infrastructure development, except as provided in subsection (c);
“(6) mineral entry; and
“(7) off-highway vehicle use, except on—

“(A) designated roads; and
“(B) off-highway vehicle areas designated by law; and
“(C) administratively designated open areas.

“(c) Exclusions.—

“(1) Authorization by Secretary.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary may authorize limited exceptions to prohibited uses of acquired land or donated land in the Conservation Area if—

“(A) a right-of-way application for a renewable energy project at an associated energy transportation facility on acquired land or donated land was submitted to the Bureau of Land Management on or before December 1, 2009; or

“(B) after the completion and consideration of an analysis under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), the Secretary has determined that proposed use is in the public interest.

“(2) Conditions.—

“(A) In General.—If the Secretary grants an exception under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall require the permittee to donate private land of comparable value located within the Conservation Area to the United States to mitigate the use.

“(B) Approval.—The private land to be donated under subparagraph (A) shall be approved by the Secretary after—

“(i) consultation, to the maximum extent practicable, with the donor of the private land proposed for nonconservation uses; and

“(ii) an opportunity for public comment regarding the donation.

“(d) Existing Agreements.—Nothing in this section shall affect the prohibition under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall require the permittee to donate private land of comparable value located within the Conservation Area established in any easements, deed restrictions, memoranda of understanding, or other agreements in existence on the date of enactment of this section.

“(e) Deed Restrictions.—Effective beginning on the date of enactment of this section, within the Conservation Area, the Secretary may—

“(1) accept deed restrictions requested by landowners for land donated to, or otherwise acquired by, the United States; and

“(2) consistent with existing rights, create deed restrictions, easements, or other third-party rights relating to any public land determined by the Secretary to be necessary—

“(A) to fulfill the mitigation requirements resulting from the development of renewable resources; and

“(B) to satisfy the conditions of—

“(i) a habitat conservation plan or general conservation plan established pursuant to section 10 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1539); or

“(ii) a national communities conservation plan approved by the State.”.

SEC. 1454. TRIBAL USES AND INTERESTS.

Section 303 of the California Desert Protection Act is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(1) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (c); and

“(2) by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following:

“(a) Authorization.—The Secretary shall ensure access to areas designated under this Act by members of Indian Tribes for traditional cultural and religious purposes, consistent with applicable law, including Public Law 95–341 (commonly known as the ‘American Indian Religious Freedom Act’) (42 U.S.C. 1996).

“(b) Temporary Closure.—

“(1) in General.—In accordance with applicable law, including Public Law 95–341 (commonly known as the ‘American Indian Religious Freedom Act’) (42 U.S.C. 1996), and subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary, on request of an Indian Tribe or Indian religious community, shall temporarily close to general public use any portion of an area designated as a national monument, special management area, wild and scenic river, area of critical environmental concern, or National Park System unit under this Act (referred to in this subsection as a ‘designated area’) to protect the privacy of traditional cultural and religious activities in the designated area by members of the Indian Tribe or Indian religious community.

“(2) Limitation.—In closing a portion of a designated area under this subsection, the Secretary shall limit the closure to the smallest practicable area for the minimum period necessary for the traditional cultural and religious activities subject to restrictions or reversionary interests retained by the United States, on request by the District.

“(c) Tribal Cultural Resources Management Plan.—A conveyance authorized by subsection (b) shall be subject to the following terms and conditions:

“(1) The District shall ensure, or reimburse the Secretary for, the costs incurred by the Secretary to make the conveyance, including title searches, surveys, deed preparation, attorneys’ fees, and similar expenses.

“(2) By accepting the conveyances, the District agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the United States with regard to any boundary dispute relating to any parcel conveyed under this section.

SEC. 1455. RELEASE OF FEDERAL REVERSIONARY LAND INTERESTS.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

“(1) 1932 Act.—The term ‘1932 Act’ means the Act of June 18, 1932 (47 Stat. 324, chapter 79).

“(2) District.—The term ‘District’ means the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.

“(b) Release.—Subject to valid existing claims perfected prior to the effective date of the 1932 Act and the reservation of minerals set forth in the 1932 Act, the Secretary shall release, convey, or otherwise quitclaim to the District, in a form recordable in local county records, and subject to the approval of the District, after consultation and with or without regard to title, all right, title, and remaining interest of the United States in and to the land that was conveyed to the District pursuant to the 1932 Act or any other authorized conveyance subject to restrictions or reversionary interests retained by the United States, on request by the District.

“(c) Terms and Conditions.—A conveyance authorized by subsection (b) shall be subject to the following terms and conditions:

“(1) The District shall convey, or reimburse the Secretary for, the costs incurred by the Secretary to make the conveyance, including title searches, surveys, deed preparation, attorneys’ fees, and similar expenses.

“(2) By accepting the conveyances, the District agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the United States with regard to any boundary dispute relating to any parcel conveyed under this section.

SEC. 1456. CALIFORNIA STATE SCHOOL LAND.

Section 707 of the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 410aaa–77) is amended—

“(1) in subsection (a) (A) in the first sentence—

“(i) by striking ‘Upon request of the California State Lands Commission (hereinafter in this section referred to as the ‘Commission’), the Secretary shall enter into negotiations for an agreement’ and inserting the following:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall negotiate in good faith to reach an agreement with the California State Lands Commission (referred to in this section as the ‘Commission’) and

“(ii) by inserting ‘national monuments, off-highway vehicle recreation areas,’ after ‘more of the wilderness areas’; and

“(B) in the second sentence by striking ‘The Secretary shall negotiate in good faith to’ and inserting the following:

“(2) AGREEMENT.—To the maximum extent practicable, not later than 10 years after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary shall—

“(c) Withdrawal.—Subject to valid existing rights, all Federal land within the area administratively withdrawn and known as the ‘Indian Pass Withdrawal Area’ is permanently withdrawn from disposal under the public land laws;

“(d) Release.—Subject to valid existing claims perfected prior to the effective date of the 1932 Act and the reservation of minerals set forth in the 1932 Act, the Secretary shall release, convey, or otherwise quitclaim to the District, in a form recordable in local county records, and subject to the approval of the District, after consultation and with or without regard to title, all right, title, and remaining interest of the United States in and to the land that was conveyed to the District pursuant to the 1932 Act or any other authorized conveyance subject to restrictions or reversionary interests retained by the United States, on request by the District.

“(d) Tribes and Conditions.—A conveyance authorized by subsection (b) shall be subject to the following terms and conditions:

“(1) The Secretary shall convey, or reimburse the Secretary for, the costs incurred by the Secretary to make the conveyance, including title searches, surveys, deed preparation, attorneys’ fees, and similar expenses.

“(2) By accepting the conveyances, the District agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the United States with regard to any boundary dispute relating to any parcel conveyed under this section.

SEC. 1457. DESIGNATION OF WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS.

(a) Amargosa River, California.—Section 3(b)(1) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)(196)(A)) is amended to read as follows:
Sec. 1458. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

SEC. 1459. JUNIPER FLATS.

SEC. 1460. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO CALIFORNIA DESERT PROTECTION ACT OF 1994.

TITLE II—NATIONAL PARKS

TITLES XIII AND XIV.—In titles XIII and XIV:

SEC. 1461. DESERT TORTOISE CONSERVATION CENTER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish, operate, and maintain a trans-State desert tortoise conservation center (referred to in this section as the “Center”) on public land along the California-Nevada border—

(1) to support desert tortoise research, disease monitoring, handling training, rehabilitation, and reintroduction;

(2) to provide temporary quarters for animals collected from authorized salvage from renewable energy sites; and

(3) to ensure the full recovery and ongoing survival of the species.

(b) CENTER.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall—

(1) seek the participation of or contract with qualified organizations with expertise in desert tortoise disease research and experience with desert tortoise translocation techniques, and senior training of professional biologists for handling tortoises, to staff and manage the Center;

(2) ensure that the Center engages in public outreach and education on tortoise handling; and

(3) consult with the State and the State of Nevada to ensure that the Center is operated consistent with State laws.

(c) NON-FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS.—The Secretary may accept and expend contributions of non-Federal funds to establish, operate, and maintain the Center.


(a) FINDINGS.—Section 801(b)(2) of the California Military Lands Withdrawal and Overflights Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 410aaa–82) is amended by inserting “‘juniper flats’ and” next to “‘San Gorgonio Wilderness boundary, as a wild river.”

(b) TITLES XIII AND XIV.—In titles XIII and XIV:

(1) CONSERVATION AREA.—The term ‘‘Conservation Area’’ means the California Desert Conservation Area.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term ‘‘Secretary’’ means—

(A) with respect to land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Interior; and

(B) with respect to land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Agriculture.

(3) STATE.—The term ‘‘State’’ means the State of California.

(4) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Agriculture of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report on the results of the study conducted under paragraph (1).
Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report that describes—

(1) the results of the study; and
(2) any conclusions and recommendations of the Secretary.

SEC. 2002. SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY OF THURGOOD MARSHALL SCHOOL.

(a) DEFINITION OF STUDY AREA.—In this section, the term ‘‘study area’’ means—

(1) the public school located in West Baltimore, Maryland, which Thurgood Marshall attended as a youth; and
(2) any other resources in the neighborhood surrounding P.S. 103 that relate to the early life of Thurgood Marshall.

(b) SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY.—

(1) STUDY.—The Secretary shall conduct a special resource study of the study area.

(2) CONTENTS.—In conducting the study under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(A) evaluate the national significance of the study area;
(B) determine the suitability and feasibility of designating the study area as a unit of the National Park System;
(C) consider other alternatives for preservation, protection, and interpretation of the study area by the Federal Government, State or local government entities, private and nonprofit organizations, or any other individuals; and
(D) identify cost estimates for any Federal acquisition, development, interpretation, operation, and maintenance associated with the alternatives.

(3) APPLICABLE LAW.—The study required under paragraph (1) shall be conducted in accordance with section 100507 of title 54, United States Code.

(4) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available to carry out the study under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report that describes—

(A) the results of the study; and
(B) any conclusions and recommendations of the Secretary.

SEC. 2004. AMACHE SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY.

(a) DEFINITION OF STUDY AREA.—In this section, the term ‘‘study area’’ means the site known as ‘‘Amache’’, ‘‘Camp Amache’’, and ‘‘Granada Relocation Center’’ in Granada, Colorado, which was 1 of the 19 relocation centers where Japanese Americans were incarcerated during World War II.

(b) SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct a special resource study of the study area.

(2) CONTENTS.—In conducting the study under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(A) evaluate the national significance of the study area;
(B) determine the suitability and feasibility of designating the study area as a unit of the National Park System;
(C) consider other alternatives for preservation, protection, and interpretation of the study area by the Federal Government, State or local government entities, private and nonprofit organizations, or any other individuals; and
(D) identify cost estimates for any Federal acquisition, development, interpretation, operation, and maintenance associated with the alternatives described in subparagraphs (B) and (C).

(3) APPLICABLE LAW.—The study required under paragraph (1) shall be conducted in accordance with section 100507 of title 54, United States Code.

(4) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available to carry out the study under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report that describes—

(A) the results of the study; and
(B) any conclusions and recommendations of the Secretary.

SEC. 2005. SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY OF GEORGE W. BUSH CHILDHOOD HOME.

(a) DEFINITION OF STUDY AREA.—In this section, the term ‘‘study area’’ means the George W. Bush Childhood Home, privatized at 1412 West Ohio Avenue, Midland, Texas.

(b) SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY.—

(1) STUDY.—The Secretary shall conduct a special resource study of the study area.

(2) CONTENTS.—In conducting the study under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(A) evaluate the national significance of the study area;
(B) determine the suitability and feasibility of designating the study area as a unit of the National Park System;
(C) consider other alternatives for preservation, protection, and interpretation of the study area by the Federal Government, State or local government entities, private and nonprofit organizations, or any other individuals; and
(D) consult with interested Federal agencies, State or local governmental entities, private and nonprofit organizations, or any other interested individuals; and
(E) identify cost estimates for any Federal acquisition, development, interpretation, operation, and maintenance associated with the alternatives.

(3) APPLICABLE LAW.—The study required under paragraph (1) shall be conducted in accordance with section 100507 of title 54, United States Code.

(4) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available to carry out the study under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report that describes—

(A) the results of the study; and
(B) any conclusions and recommendations of the Secretary.

Title II—National Park System Boundary Adjustments and Related Matters

SEC. 2101. SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section:

(1) APPLIED AREA.—The term ‘‘applied area’’ means the Parker’s Crossroads Battlefield established as an affiliated area of the National Park System by section 2001(b)(1).

(2) PARK.—The term ‘‘Park’’ means Shiloh National Military Park, a unit of the National Park System.

(b) AREAS TO BE ADDED TO SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK.—

(1) GENERAL.—The Secretary may acquire the land described in paragraph (1) by donation, purchase from willing sellers with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange.

(2) ADMINISTRATION.—Any land acquired under this subsection shall be administered as part of the Park.

(c) ESTABLISHMENT OF APPLIED AREA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Parker’s Crossroads Battlefield in the State of Tennessee is established as an affiliated area of the National Park System.

(2) DESCRIPTION OF APPLIED AREA.—The applied area shall consist of the area generally depicted within the ‘‘Proposed Boundary’’ on the map entitled ‘‘Shiloh National Military Park, Proposed Boundary Adjustment’’, numbered 30480,011, and dated July 2014, and which are comprised of the following:

(A) Fallen Timbers Battlefield.
(B) Russell House Battlefield.
(C) Davis Bridge Battlefield.

(d) ADMINISTRATION.—The applied area shall be managed in accordance with—

(A) this section; and
(B) any law generally applicable to units of the National Park System.

(4) MANAGEMENT ENTITY.—The City of Parker’s Crossroads and the Tennessee Historical Commission shall jointly be the management entity for the applied area.

(5) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary may provide technical assistance and enter into cooperative agreements with the management entity for the purpose of providing financial assistance for the marketing, marking, interpretation, and preservation of the affiliated area.

(6) ROLE OF THE SECRETARY.—Nothing in this section authorizes the Secretary to acquire property at the affiliated area or to assume overall financial responsibility for the administration, maintenance, or management of the affiliated area.

(7) GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with the management entity, shall develop a general management plan for the affiliated area in accordance with section 100507 of title 54, United States Code.

(B) TRANSMITTAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this section, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate the general management plan under subparagraph (A).

SEC. 2102. OCMLULGEE MOUNDS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK BOUNDARY.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) HISTORICAL PARK.—The term ‘‘Historical Park’’ means the Ocmlulgee Mounds National Historical Park in the State of Georgia, established under Public Law 91–661, 84 Stat. 1205.

(2) MAP.—The term ‘‘map’’ means the map entitled ‘‘Ocmulgee National Monument Proposed Boundary Adjustment’’, numbered 363/129996, and dated January 2016.

(3) STUDY AREA.—The term ‘‘study area’’ means the Ocmlulgee River corridor between the cities of Macon, Georgia, and Hawkinsville, Georgia.

(b) OCMLULGEE MOUNDS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.—

(1) DESIGNATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Ocmlulgee National Monument, established pursuant to the Act of June 14, 1934 (48 Stat. 956, chapter 519), shall be known and designated as the ‘‘Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park’’.

(B) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, deed, or other record of the United States to the ‘‘Ocmulgee National Monument’’ shall be deemed to be a reference to the ‘‘Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park’’.

(2) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The boundary of the Historical Park is modified to include the approximately 8 acres of land or interests in land identified as ‘‘Wallis House and Harriston Hill’’, as generally depicted on the map.

(B) MAP.—The map shall be on file and available for inspection in the appropriate office of the National Park Service.

(3) LAND ACQUISITION.—The Secretary may acquire land or interests in land described in paragraph (1) by donation, purchase from willing sellers, or exchange.

(4) ADMINISTRATION OF ACQUIRED LAND.—

The Secretary shall administer land and interests in land acquired under this section as part of the Park in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations).

SEC. 2104. FORT FREDERICA NATIONAL MONUMENT, GEORGIA.

(a) MAXIMUM FEE.—The first section of the Act of May 26, 1936 (43 U.S.C. 333c), is amended by striking ‘‘two hundred and fifty acres’’ and inserting ‘‘305 acres’’.

(b) BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The boundary of the Fort Frederick National Monument in the State of Georgia is modified to include the land generally described as ‘‘Proposed Acquisition Areas’’ on the map entitled ‘‘Fort Frederick National Monument Proposed Boundary Expansion’’, numbered 369/132,469, and dated February 1, 2016.

(2) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map described in paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate office of the National Park Service.

(3) ACQUISITION OF LAND.—The Secretary may acquire the land and interests in land described in paragraph (1) by donation or purchase with donated or appropriated funds from willing sellers only.

(4) USE OF CONDEMNATION OR EMINENT DOMAIN.—The Secretary may not acquire by condemnation or eminent domain any land or interests in land under this section or for the purposes of this section.

SEC. 2105. FORT SCOTT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE PROPOSED LAND TRANSFER & BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—

The Fort Scott National Historic Site (54 U.S.C. 100507) is amended—

(1) to strike the first sentence and insert—

"(A) by striking ‘‘(ii) PORTIONS NOT EXCHANGED.—Any portion’’ and inserting the following:

(2) CERTAIN PORTIONS OF TRACTS .—Any portion of a tract of land within the boundaries of the park’’; and

(b) IN THE SECOND PROviso, by striking ‘‘(i) PORTIONS NOT EXCHANGED.—Any portion’’ and inserting the following:

"(ii) PORTIONS NOT EXCHANGED.—Any portion’’; and

(c) by adding at the end the following:

"(ii) BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.—The boundary of the Fort Scott National Historic Site established under subsection (a) is modified as generally depicted on the map referred to in the Fort Scott National Historic Site Proposed Boundary Modification, numbered 471/80,857, and dated February 2016.’’.

SEC. 2106. FLORISSANT FOSSIL BEDS NATIONAL MONUMENT BOUNDARY.

The first section of Public Law 91–60 (83 Stat. 101) is amended—

(1) by striking ‘‘entitled ‘Proposed Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument’, numbered NM–FFB–7100, and dated March 1967, and more particularly described by metes and bounds in an attachment to that map,’’ and inserting ‘‘entitled Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument Proposed Boundary Adjustment’, numbered 171/352,447, and dated May 3, 2016,’’; and

(2) by striking ‘‘six thousand acres’’ and inserting ‘‘6,300 acres’’.

SEC. 2107. VOYAGEURS NATIONAL PARK BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.

(a) BOUNDARIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 102(a) of Public Law 91–661 (16 U.S.C. 160a–1(a)) is amended—

(A) by striking ‘‘paragraph (1)(C) and (D)’’ and inserting ‘‘paragraphs (C) and (D) of paragraph (1)’’;

(B) in the second and third sentences, by striking ‘‘drawing’’ each place it appears and inserting ‘‘map’’.

(2) TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.—Section 102(b)(2)(A) of Public Law 91–661 (16 U.S.C. 160a–1(b)(2)(A)) is amended—

(A) by striking ‘‘paragraph (1)(C) and (D)’’ and inserting ‘‘paragraphs (C) and (D) of paragraph (1)’’;

(B) in the second proviso, by striking ‘‘paragraph 1(E)’’ and inserting ‘‘paragraph 1(E)’’.

SEC. 2108. LAND ACQUISITIONS.—Section 201 of Public Law 91–661 (16 U.S.C. 160b) is amended—

(1) by striking the section designation and heading and all that follows through ‘‘(a) The Secretary and inserting the following:

"(b) BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.—The boundary of the park’’; and

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the first sentence, by striking ‘‘any’’ and inserting ‘‘only’’;

(B) by adding at the end the following:

"(ii) BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.—The boundary of the park’’; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

"(ii) BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.—The boundary of the park’’; and

(D) by striking the last sentence and inserting the following:
“(D) ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.—Effective beginning on the date of enactment of this subparagraph, there is transferred to the National Park Service administrative jurisdiction of—

(i) any land managed by the Bureau of Land Management within the boundaries of the park, as depicted on the map described in section 103 of Public Law 99–420 and

(ii) any additional public land identified by the Bureau of Land Management as appropriate for transfer within the boundaries of the park,

(E) LAND OWNED BY STATE.—

(i) DONATIONS AND EXCHANGES.—Any land located within or adjacent to the boundaries of the park that is owned by the State of Minnesota (or a political subdivision of the State) may be acquired by the Secretary only through donation or exchange.

(ii) REVISION.—On completion of an acquisition from the State under clause (i), the Secretary shall revise the boundaries of the park to reflect the acquisition.

and

(b) and (c)(2), to'';

and

made'' and inserting the following: ''Interior; and any revised boundary map published with the map described in subsection (b)(1) after the date described in subparagraph (A).''; and

after the date described in subparagraph (A) effective as of September 26, 2013, the

Secretary shall revise the boundaries of the park to reflect the acquisition.''; and

Secretary shall—

Secretary determines to be appropriate to the Secretary or elsewhere within the Park, respectively, in any case in which the total acreage of the land to be so acquired or lost is less than 10 acres, subject to the condition that—

(i) any such boundary revision shall not be a part of a more-comprehensive boundary revision; and

(ii) all such boundary revisions, considered collectively with any technical boundary revisions made pursuant to subparagraph (A), do not increase the size of the Park by more than a total of 100 acres, as compared to the size of the Park on the date of enactment of this paragraph.''.

(b) LIMITATION ON ACQUISITIONS OF LAND FOR TRADITIONAL USES.—Section 102 of Public Law 99–420 (16 U.S.C. 341 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking "the Interior (hereinafter in this title referred to as the 'Secretary')";

(2) in subsection (d)(1), in the first sentence, by striking "the the" and inserting "the";

(3) in subsection (k)—

(A) by redesignating the subsection as paragraph (2); and

(B) by moving the paragraph so as to appear at the end of subsection (b); and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

"(k) REQUIREMENTS.—Before revising the boundaries of the Park pursuant to this section or section 101(c)(2)(B), the Secretary shall—

(1) certify that the proposed boundary revision will contribute to, and is necessary for, the proper preservation, protection, interpretation, or management of the Park;

(2) consult with the governing body of each county, city, town, or other jurisdiction with primary taxing authority over the land adjacent to, or within, the Park, regarding the impacts of the proposed boundary revision;

(3) obtain from each property owner the land interest in land of which is proposed to be acquired for, or lost from, the Park written consent for the proposed boundary revision; and

(4) submit to the Acadia National Park Advisory Commission established by section 103(a), the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Natural Resources and Natural Reserves of the Senate, and the Maine Congressional Delegation a written notice of the proposed boundary revision.

"(l) LIMITATION.—The Secretary may not use the authority provided by section 100506 of title 54, United States Code, to adjust the permanent boundaries of the Park pursuant to this title.''.

(c) ACADIA NATIONAL PARK ADVISORY COMMISSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall reestablish, at the discretion of the Secretary, the members to the Acadia National Park Advisory Commission in accordance with section 103 of Public Law 99–420 (16 U.S.C. 341 note).

(2) CONFIRMATION.—Section 103 of Public Law 99–420 (16 U.S.C. 341 note) is amended by striking subsection (f).

(d) REPEAL OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS RELATING TO ACADIA NATIONAL PARK.—The following are repealed:

(1) Section 3 of the Act of February 26, 1919 (40 Stat. 1278, chapter 45).

(2) The first section of the Act of January 19, 1929 (45 Stat. 1083, chapter 77).

(e) MODIFICATION OF USE RESTRICTION.—The Act of August 1, 1950 (64 Stat. 169, chapter 511), is amended—

(1) by striking ‘‘That the Secretary’’ and inserting the following:

"SECTION 1. CONVEYANCE OF LAND IN ACADIA NATIONAL PARK.

‘‘The Secretary’’; and

(2) by striking ‘‘for school purposes’’ and inserting ‘‘for public purposes’’ to the conditions that use of the land shall not degrade or adversely impact the resources or values of Acadia National Park and that the land shall remain in public ownership for recreational, educational, or similar public purposes’’.

(f) CONTINUATION OF CERTAIN TRADITIONAL USES.—Title I of Public Law 99–420 (16 U.S.C. 341 note) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 109. CONTINUATION OF CERTAIN TRADITIONAL USES.

‘‘(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

‘‘(1) LAND WITHIN THE PARK.—The term ‘land within the Park’ means land owned or controlled by the United States.

‘‘(A) that is within the boundary of the Park established by section 101; or

‘‘(B)(i) that is outside the boundary of the Park; and

‘‘(ii) in which the Secretary has or acquires a property interest or conservation easement pursuant to this title.

(B) MARINE SPECIES; MARINE WORM; SHELLFISH.—The terms ‘marine species’, ‘marine worm’, and ‘shellfish’ have the meanings given those terms in section 6001 of title 12 of the Revised Statutes (as in effect on the date of enactment of this section).

(2) STATE LAW.—The term ‘State law’ means the law (including regulations) of the State of Maine, including the common law.

(4) TAKING.—The term ‘taking’ means the removal or attempted removal of a marine species, marine worm, or shellfish from the water or from the marine species, marine worm, or shellfish, on land within the Park between the high mean high watermark and the low mean low watermark in accordance with State law.’’.

(g) REPEAL OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS RELATING TO ACADIA NATIONAL PARK TO THE TOWN OF BAR HARBOR, MAINE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall convey to the Town of Bar Harbor an undivided one-fourth fractional interest in the United States in and to the 29.186-acre parcel of land in Acadia National Park identified as lot 110–055–005 on the Maine Revised Statutes (as in effect on section 110, dated April 1, 2015, to be used for—

(A) a solid waste transfer facility; or

(B) other public purposes consistent with uses allowed under the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the ‘Recreation and Public Purposes Act’) (44 Stat. 741, chapter 578, 16 U.S.C. 885 et seq.).

(2) REVERSION.—If the land conveyed under paragraph (1) is used for a purpose other than a purpose described in that paragraph, the land conveyed thereunder shall revert to the United States.

SEC. 2109. AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO ACCEPT CERTAIN PROPERTIES, MINE RIGHTS, ETC.

(a) STE. GENEVIEVE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.—Section 713(a)(3) of the Energy and
Natural Resources Act of 2017 (as enacted into law by section 121(a)(2) of division G of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115-141)) is amended by striking "(3) in section 3—"; and

(b) HARRY S TRUMAN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.—Public Law 96-32 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note) is amended—

(b) Harry S Truman National Historic Site; and

(3) in section 3, by—

(A) including in the Harry S Truman National Historic Site; and

(B) if the Secretary determines appropriate to the historic site, which may include administrative services.

(2) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—The land referred to in paragraph (1) consists of the approximately 1.08 acres of land—

(A) owned by the city of Independence, Missouri;

(B) designated as Lots 6 through 19, DELAYS Subdivision, a subdivision in Independence, Jackson County, Missouri; and

"(C) located in the area of the city bounded by Truman Road on the south, North Lynn Street on the west, East White Oak Street on the north, and the city transit center on the east.

(3) BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.—On acquisition of the land under this subsection, the Secretary shall adjust the boundary of the Harry S Truman National Historic Site to reflect that acquisition; and

(E) in subsection (a)—

(1) in the second sentence, by striking "The Secretary may acquire, by any of the above means, fixtures," and inserting the following:

(2) FIXTURES AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.—The Secretary may acquire, by any means described in paragraph (1), any fixtures; and

(ii) by striking "That (a) in order to" and inserting the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; DEFINITION OF SECRETARY.—

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the 'Harry S Truman National Historic Site Establishment Act.'

(b) DEFINITION OF SECRETARY.—In this Act, the term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 2. PURPOSE; ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY.—

(a) PURPOSE.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—To.

(b) Additional Land in Independence for Visitor Center.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may acquire, by donation, purchase from a willing seller using donated or appropriated funds, or exchange, the approximately 89 acres of land located as the 'Morgan Property' and generally described on the map entitled "Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt, National Historic Site, Proposed Park Addition", numbered 384/108,461, and dated May 2017.

(b) Availability of Map.—The map referred to in subsection (a) shall be available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(c) Boundary Adjustment; Administration.—On acquisition of the land referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) adjust the boundary of the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site to reflect the acquisition; and

(2) administer the acquired land as part of the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site, in accordance with applicable laws.

Subtitle C—National Park System Redesignations

SEC. 2201. DESIGNATION OF SAINT-GAUDENS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

(a) In General.—The Secretary may acquire national park

SEC. 2202. REDESIGNATION OF ROBERT EMMET PARK.

(a) Designation.—The term "Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie National Historic Park," numbered 10004/80,090, shall be known as the "Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie National Historic Park."
(ii) any other events of the Civil War that are associated with Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie;
(D) the development of the coastal defense system of South Carolina during the period from 1898 to 1942, known as the “Endicott Period”; and
(E) the lighthouse associated with the Sullivan’s Island Life Saving Station;
(iii) the coastal defense sites constructed during the period from 1898 to 1942, known as the “Endicott Period”;
(B) the term “Park” means the Reconstruction Era National Historical Park established pursuant to this section.
(C) the term “Network” means the Reconstruction Era National Historical Network established pursuant to this section.
(D) the term “Historical Park” means the Reconstruction Era National Historical Park.
(E) the term “historical site” means any area, structure, object, or cultural property of national significance that may be related to preserving, commemorating, and interpreting the Transcontinental Railroad that may be underway or completed, such as a monument, marker, or other such symbol or device adopted under clause (i);
(F) the term “symbol or device” for the Network; and
(H) the term “Network” means the Reconstruction Era National Historical Network established pursuant to this section.
(I) the term “historical park” means the Reconstruction Era National Historical Park, as generally depicted on the Map.
(J) any funds available for the purposes of the Reconstruction Era National Monument shall be available for the purposes of the historical park.
(K) any references in a law, regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to the Reconstruction Era National Historical Park shall be considered to be a reference to the historical park.
(L) the boundary of the reconstruction era national historical park shall be determined in consultation with public and private entities and the Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements and memoranda of understanding to carry out this section.
(M) the Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with public and private entities and the Secretary may only acquire land under this section by donation, exchange, or purchase with donated funds.
(N) the Secretary to relate to the Reconstruction Era.
(O) other Federal, State, local, and privately owned properties that the Secretary determines—
(1) are directly related to the reconstruction era; and
(2) are included in, or determined by the Secretary to be eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places;
SEC. 2206. WORLD WAR II PACIFIC SITES.

(a) PEARL HARBOR NATIONAL MEMORIAL, HAWAI‘I.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:


(B) NATIONAL MEMORIAL.—The term "National Memorial" means the Pearl Harbor National Memorial established by paragraph (2)(A).

(2) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established the Pearl Harbor National Memorial in the State of Hawai‘i as a unit of the National Park System.

(B) BOUNDARIES.—The boundaries of the National Memorial shall be generally depicted on the Map.

(3) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The Map shall be on file and available for public inspection in appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(b) TULE LAKE NATIONAL MONUMENT, CALIFORNIA.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:


(B) NATIONAL MEMORIAL.—The term "National Memorial" means the Tule Lake National Monument established by paragraph (2)(A).

(2) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established the Tule Lake National Monument in the State of California as a unit of the National Park System.

(B) BOUNDARIES.—The boundaries of the National Monument shall be generally depicted on the Map.

(3) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The Map shall be on file and available for public inspection in appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(c) HONOLULU NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, HAWAI‘I.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) HISTORIC SITE.—The term "Historic Site" means the Honolulu National Historic Site established by paragraph (2)(A).

(B) MAP.—The term "Map" means the map entitled "Honolulu National Historic Site—Proposed Boundary", numbered 680/139428, and dated June 2017.

(2) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established the Honolulu National Historic Site in the State of Hawai‘i as a unit of the National Park System.

(3) BOUNDARIES.—The boundaries of the Historic Site shall be the boundaries generally depicted on the Map.

(d) HONOLULU NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, CALIFORNIA.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) MAP.—The term "Map" means the map entitled "Honolulu National Historic Site to provide public access to the Historic Site to provide public access to the Historic Site established by paragraph (2)(A).

(B) NATIONAL MEMORIAL.—The term "National Memorial" means the Honolulu National Historic Site established by Presidential Proclamation 8327 (73 Fed. Reg. 75293; December 10, 2008) applicable to the sites and resources in the State of California that are subject to that proclamation.

(2) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law (other than this section), regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to the sites and resources in the State of California included in the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument shall be considered to be a reference to the "Tule Lake National Monument".

(e) ALEUTIAN ISLANDS WORLD WAR II NATIONAL MONUMENT, ALASKA.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) MAP.—The term "Map" means the map entitled "Aleutian Islands World War II National Monument—Proposed Boundary", numbered 73 Fed. Reg. 75293; December 10, 2008) applicable to the sites and resources in the State of Alaska that are subject to that proclamation.

(2) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law (other than this section), regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to the sites and resources in the State of Alaska included in the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument shall be considered to be a reference to the "Aleutian Islands World War II National Monument".

(f) CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE
SEC. 2301. MEDGAR AND MYRLIE EVERS HOME NATIONAL MONUMENT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COLLEGE.—The term "College" means Tougaloo College, a private educational institution located in Tougaloo, Mississippi.

(2) HISTORIC DISTRICT.—The term "Historic District" means the Medgar Evers Historic District, as included on the National Register of Historic Places, and as generally depicted on the Map.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish the Medgar and Myrlie Evers Home National Monument by—

(1) entering into an agreement with the College to provide interpretive and educational services relating to the Monument; and

(2) entering into agreements with the College and other entities for the purposes of carrying out this section.

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall manage the Monument in accordance with—

(1) section 100101(a), chapter 1003, and sections 100751(a), 100752, 100753, and 102101 of title 54, United States Code; and

(2) chapter 3201 of title 54, United States Code.

(d) A VAILABILITY OF MAP.—The Map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(e) ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.—The Secretary may only acquire any land or interest in land that has been acquired to constitute a manageable park unit.

(1) donation;

(2) purchase from a willing seller with donated or appropriated funds; or

(3) exchange.

(f) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall administer the Monument in accordance with—

(1) chapter 3201 of title 54, United States Code; and

(2) the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including—

(1) section 100101(a), chapter 1003, and sections 100751(a), 100752, 100753, and 102101 of title 54, United States Code.

SEC. 2302. MILL SPRINGS BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL MONUMENT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) MAP.—The term "Map" means the map entitled "Mill Springs Battlefield National Monument, Nancy, Kentucky", numbered 297/10151, and dated April 2018.

(b) MONUMENT.—The term "Monument" means the Mill Springs Battlefield National Monument established by subsection (b)(1).

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall administer the Monument in accordance with—

(1) section 100101(a), chapter 1003, and sections 100751(a), 100752, 100753, and 102101 of title 54, United States Code; and

(2) chapter 3201 of title 54, United States Code.

SEC. 2303. CAMP NELSON HERITAGE NATIONAL MONUMENT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:


(b) MONUMENT.—The term "Monument" means the Camp Nelson Heritage National Monument established by subsection (b)(1).

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall administer the Monument in accordance with—

(1) section 100101(a), chapter 1003, and sections 100751(a), 100752, 100753, and 102101 of title 54, United States Code; and

(2) chapter 3201 of title 54, United States Code.
land located within the boundary of the Monument by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange.

(f) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer this section in accordance with—

(A) this section;

(B) Presidential Proclamation 9811 (83 Fed. Reg. 54845 (October 31, 2018)); and

(C) the regulations applicable to units of the National Park System, including—

(i) section 100101(a), chapter 1003, and sections 100751(a), 100752, 100753, and 102101 of title 54, United States Code; and

(ii) chapter 3201 of title 54, United States Code.

(2) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available to the Secretary for the preparation of a general management plan for the Monument, the Secretary shall prepare a general management plan for the Monument in accordance with section 100502 of title 54, United States Code.

(B) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—On completion of the general management plan, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives the general management plan.

(g) NO BUFFER ZONES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around the Monument.

(2) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE NATIONAL MONUMENT.—Pursuant to this section, an activity or use on land outside the Monument can be seen or heard within the Monument shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the Monument.

(h) CONFLICTS.—If there is conflict between this section and Proclamation 9811 (83 Fed. Reg. 54845; October 31, 2018), this section shall control.

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Tenances) in a nonwilderness area within the transmission pipeline (including appurtenant facilities, equipment, vehicles, and other needs and costs of providing services listed in subsection (a).

(f) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may exercise the following authorities:

(a) FEES AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary may establish reasonable fees for medical facilities, equipment, vehicles, and other needs and costs of providing services listed in subsection (a).

(b) Training related to providing services listed in subsection (a).

(c) Obtaining or improving medical facilities, equipment, vehicles, and other needs and costs of providing services listed in subsection (a).

(c) FEES AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary may establish reasonable fees for medical facilities, equipment, vehicles, and other needs and costs of providing services listed in subsection (a).

(d) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary may exercise the following authorities:

(1) Authority To Grant Loans.

SEC. 2403. AUTHORIZING COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND THE SECRETARY OF INTERIOR.

The Secretary may enter into a cooperative management agreement with the District of Columbia in accordance with section 101705 of title 54, United States Code.

The Fund shall consist of—

(1) donations to the Fund; and

(2) fees collected under subsection (a).

(2) FEES FOR MEDICAL SERVICES.—(a) FEES AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary may establish reasonable fees for medical facilities, equipment, vehicles, and other needs and costs of providing services listed in subsection (a).

(b) Training related to providing services listed in subsection (a).

(c) Obtaining or improving medical facilities, equipment, vehicles, and other needs and costs of providing services listed in subsection (a).

(3) CHARGES AND REIMBURSEMENT OF COSTS.—The Secretary may grant such an easement or right-of-way without charge for the value of the right so conveyed, except for reimbursement of costs incurred by the United States for processing the application therefor and right-of-way. Amounts received as such reimbursement shall be credited to the relevant appropriation account.

SEC. 2405. AUTHORITY TO GRANT EASEMENTS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY OVER FEDERAL LANDS WITHIN GATEWAY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.

Section 3 of Public Law 92–592 (16 U.S.C. 460cc–2) is amended by adding at the end the following:—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may grant such an easement or right-of-way without charge for the value of the right so conveyed, except for reimbursement of costs incurred by the United States for processing the application therefor and right-of-way. Amounts received as such reimbursement shall be credited to the relevant appropriation account.

(2) CHARGES AND REIMBURSEMENT OF COSTS.—The Secretary may grant such an easement or right-of-way without charge for the value of the right so conveyed, except for reimbursement of costs incurred by the United States for processing the application therefor and right-of-way. Amounts received as such reimbursement shall be credited to the relevant appropriation account.

SEC. 2406. 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, including the nature, location, design, and construction of the memorial.

(b) POWERS.—The Commission may—

(1) make such expenditures for services and materials as are necessary to carry out the purposes of this section as the Adams Memorial Fund, to be used in carrying out this section or to be used in connection with the construction or other expenses of the memorial; and

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

(c) REPORTS.—The Commission shall—

(1) Report the plans required by subsection (b), together with recommendations, to the President and the Congress at the earliest practicable time; and

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

(d) APPLICABILITY OF OTHER LAWS.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the Commission. (1) TERMINATION.—The Commission shall terminate on December 2, 2025.

(2) EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATION.—Section 1(c) of Public Law 107–62 (115 Stat. 411; 124 Stat. 1192; 127 Stat. 3880) is amended by striking “December 2, 2025” and inserting “December 2, 2028”.

SEC. 2407. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO REFERENCES TO THE AFRICAN AMERICAN CIVIL RIGHTS NETWORK.

(a) CHAPTER AMENDMENTS.—Chapter 3084 of title 54, United States Code, is amended by striking “U.S. Civil Rights Network” each place it appears and inserting “African American Civil Rights Network” (using identical text as used in the text being replaced).
(b) AMENDMENTS TO LIST OF ITEMS.—The list of items of title 54, United States Code, is amended by striking “U.S. Civil Rights Network” each place it appears and inserting “African American Civil Rights Network” in its place.

(c) REFERENCES.—Any reference in any law (other than in this section), regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to the “U.S. Civil Rights Network” is amended by striking “U.S. Civil Rights Network” and inserting “African American Civil Rights Network” in its place.

SEC. 2408. TRANSFER OF THE JAMES J. HOWARD MARINE SCIENCES LABORATORY.

Section 7 of Public Law 100–515 (16 U.S.C. 1244 note) is amended by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

“(b) TRANSFER FROM THE STATE TO THE NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, or the provisions of the August 13, 1991, Ground Lease Agreement (‘Lease’) between the Department of the Interior and the State of New Jersey (‘State’), upon notice to the National Park Service, the State may transfer without consideration, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration may accept, any improvements within the land assignment and right of way, including the James J. Howard Marine Sciences Laboratory (‘Laboratory’), two parking lots, and the seawater supply and backflow pipes, without consideration, as depicted on the map entitled ‘Gateway National Recreation Area, James J. Howard Marine Science Laboratory Land Assignment’, numbered 666:142.381A, and dated April 2018 (‘Map’) and any related State property.

“(2) LEASE AMENDMENT.—Upon the transfer authorized in paragraph (1), the Lease shall be amended to exclude any obligations of the State and the Department of the Interior related to the Laboratory and associated property and improvements transferred to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. However, all obligations of the State to rehabilitate Building 74 and modify landscaping on the surrounding property as depicted on the Map, under the Lease and pursuant to subsection (a), shall remain in full force and effect.

“(3) USE BY THE NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION.—Upon the transfer authorized in paragraph (1), the Director of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration is authorized to use the land generally depicted on the Map as a land and right of way associated with the Laboratory and appurtenances for continued use of the Laboratory, including providing maintenance and repair, and access to the Laboratory, the parking lots and the seawater supply and back flow pipes, without consideration, except for reimbursement to the National Park Service of agreed upon reasonable actual costs of subsequently provided goods and services.

“(4) AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AND THE NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION.—Upon the transfer authorized in paragraph (1), the Director of the National Park Service and the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall enter into any agreement addressing responsibilities pertaining to the use of the land assignment within the Sandy Hook Unit of the Gateway National Recreation Area as authorized in paragraph (3). The agreement shall prohibit any new construction on this land, permanent or nonpermanent, or significant alteration of the Laboratory, without National Park Service approval.

“(5) RESTORATION.—

“(A) Notwithstanding any provision of the Lease to the contrary, if the State does not transfer the improvements as authorized in paragraph (1), and these improvements are not used or in support of scientific research at the Laboratory, the State shall demolish and remove the improvements and restore the land in accordance with the standards set forth in the August 13, 1991, Ground Lease Agreement of unacceptable encumbrances and in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations regarding known contaminants.

“(B) If the August 13, 1991, Ground Lease Agreement and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration accepts the improvements as authorized in paragraph (1) and these improvements are not used as or in support of scientific research at the Laboratory, the State shall demolish and remove the improvements and restore the land in accordance with the National Park Service, free of unacceptable encumbrances and in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations regarding known contaminants.”.

SEC. 2409. BOWS IN PARKS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 1049 of title 54, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§ 104908. Bows in parks.

“(a) DEFINITION OF NOT READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.—The term ‘not ready for immediate use’ means—

“(1) a bow or crossbow, the arrows of which are secured or stowed in a quiver or other arrow transport case; and

“(2) with respect to a crossbow, uncocked.

“(b) VEHICULAR TRANSPORTATION AUTHORIZED.—The Director shall not promulgate or enforce any regulation that prohibits an individual from transporting bows and crossbows that are not ready for immediate use across any System unit in the vehicle of the individual if—

“(1) the individual is not otherwise prohibited by law from possessing the bows and crossbows;

“(2) the bows or crossbows that are not ready for immediate use remain inside the vehicle of the individual throughout the period during which the bows or crossbows are transported across System land; and

“(3) the possession of bows and crossbows is in compliance with the law of the State in which the System unit is located.

“(c) DONATIONS.—The Secretary may authorize the donation and distribution of meat from wildlife management activities carried out under this section, including the donation and distribution to Indian Tribes, qualified volunteers, food banks, and other organizations that work to address hunger, carrying out such distribution in accordance with applicable health guidelines and such terms and conditions as the Secretary may require.

“(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 1049 of title 54, as amended by section 2409(b), United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 104908 the following:

“104908. Bows in parks.”.

SEC. 2411. POTTAWATAMIE COUNTY REVERSIONARY INTEREST.

Section 2 of Public Law 101–191 (103 Stat. 1567) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(g) CONVEYANCE OF REVERSIONARY INTEREST.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary determines that it is no longer in the public interest to operate and maintain the center, subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary may enter into 1 or more agreements—

“(A) to convey the reversionary interest held by the United States and described in the quitclaim deed dated April 13, 1998, being parcel number 1797, located in section 98, page 55015, in Pottawattamie County, Iowa (referred to in this subsection as the ‘deed’); and

“(B) to extinguish the requirement in the deed that alterations to structures on the property may not be made without the authorization of the Secretary.

“(2) CONSIDERATION.—A reversionary interest may be conveyed under paragraph (1)(A)—

“(A) without consideration, if the land subject to the reversionary interest is required to be used in perpetuity for public recreational, educational, or similar purposes;

“(B) for consideration, in an amount equal to the fair market value of the reversionary interest, as determined based on an appraisal that is conducted in accordance with—

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

“(ii) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

“(d) EXECUTION OF AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary shall execute appropriate instruments to carry out any agreement entered into under paragraph (1).

“(e) EFFECT ON PRIOR AGREEMENT.—Effective on the date on which the Secretary has executed instruments under paragraph (3) and all Federal interests in the land and property acquired under this Act have been conveyed, the agreement between the National Park Service and the State Historical Society of Iowa, dated July 21, 1965, and entered into under subsection (d), shall have no force or effect.”.

SEC. 2412. DESIGNATION OF DEAN STONE BRIDGE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The bridge located in Blount County, Tennessee, on the Foothills Parkway (commonly known as ‘Bridge 2’) shall be known and designated as the “Dean Stone Bridge”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the bridge referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Dean Stone Bridge”.

Subtitle F—National Trails and Related Matters

SEC. 2501. NORTH COUNTRY SCENIC TRAIL ROUTE ADJUSTMENT.

Section 3(a)(8) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(a)(8)) is amended in the sentence ending—

“(1) by striking ‘‘thirty two hundred miles, extending from eastern New York State’’ and...
inserting "4.600 miles, extending from the Appalachian Trail in Vermont"; and

(a) EXTENSION.—Section 5(a)(6) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(a)(6)) is amended—
(1) by striking "three thousand seven hundred" and inserting "4,900";
(2) by striking "Wood River, Illinois," and inserting "the Ohio River in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania,";

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect on the date that is 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2505. AMERICAN DISCOVERY TRAIL SIGNAGE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
(1) SECRETARY CONCERNED.—The term “Secretary concerned” means
(A) the Secretary, with respect to Federal land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary; or
(B) the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to Federal land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture.

(2) TRAIL.—The term “Trail” means the trail known as the “American Discovery Trail”, which consists of approximately 6,800 miles of trails extending from Cape Henlopen State Park in Delaware to Point Reyes National Seashore, California, as generally described in volume 2 of the National Park Service feasibility study dated June 1995.

(b) SIGNAGE AUTHORIZED.—As soon as practicable after the date on which signage acceptable to the Secretary concerned is designated to the United States for placement on Federal land at points along the Trail, the Secretary concerned shall place the signage on the Federal land.

(c) NO FEDERAL FUNDS.—No Federal funds may be used for the provision of signage authorized for placement under subsection (b).

SEC. 2504. PIKE NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL STUDY.

Section 5(c) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

(4) PIKE NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL.—The Pike National Historic Trail, a series of routes extending approximately 3,664 miles, which follows the route taken by Lt. Zebulon Montgomery Pike during the 1806–1807 Pike expedition, is located in Fort Bellemont, Missouri, extended through portions of the States of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas, and ended in Natchitoches, Louisiana.

TITLE III—CONSERVATION AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 3001. REALLOCATION OF LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 200302 of title 54, United States Code, is amended—
(1) in subsection (b), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking "During the period ending September 30, 2018, there and inserting "There"; and
(2) in subsection (c)(1), by striking "through September 30, 2018".

(b) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—Section 200304 of title 54, United States Code, is amended—
(1) by striking the second sentence;
180 days.

(b) CLOSURE PROCEDURES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A temporary closure under this section may not exceed a period of—

(A) not less than 60 days for a permanent closure; or

(B) not less than 30 days for a temporary closure.

(B) FINAL DECISION.—In a final decision to permanently or temporarily close an area to hunting, fishing, or recreational shooting, the Secretary concerned shall—

(i) respond in a reasoned manner to the comments received; 

(ii) explain how the Secretary concerned resolved any significant issues raised by the comments; and 

(iii) show how the resolution led to the closure.

(c) TEMPORARY CLOSURES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A temporary closure under this section may not exceed a period of 180 days.

(2) RENEWAL.—Except in an emergency, a temporary closure for the same area of land closed to the same activities—

(A) may not be renewed more than 3 times after the first temporary closure; and 

(B) must be subject to a separate notice and comment procedure in accordance with subsection (b)(2).

(3) EFFECT OF TEMPORARY CLOSURE.—Any Federal land that is temporarily closed to hunting, fishing, or recreational shooting under this section shall not become permanently closed to that activity without a separate public notice and opportunity to comment in accordance with subsection (b)(2).

(d) REPORTING.—On an annual basis, the Secretaries concerned shall—

(1) publish on a public website a list of all areas of Federal land temporarily or permanently subject to a closure under this section; and 

(2) submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives a report that identifies—

(A) a list of each area of Federal land temporarily or permanently subject to a closure; 

(B) the acreage of each closure; and 

(C) a survey of—

(i) the aggregate areas and acreage closed under this section in each State; and 

(ii) the percentage of Federal land in each State closed under this section with respect to hunting, fishing, and recreational shooting.

(e) APPLICATION.—This section shall not apply if the closure is—

(1) less than 14 days in duration; and 

(2) covered by a special use permit.

SECTION 4104. SHOOTING RANGES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), the Secretary concerned may, in accordance with this section and other applicable law, provide for the use of Federal land for a shooting range.

(b) EXCEPTION.—The Secretary concerned shall not lease or permit the use of Federal land for a shooting range within—

(1) a component of the National Landscape Conservation System;

(2) a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System; 

(3) any area that is—

(A) designated as a wilderness study area; 

(B) administratively designated as—

(i) wilderness-eligible; or 

(ii) wilderness-suited; or 

(C) a primitive or semiprimitive area; 

(4) a national monument, national volcanic monument, or national scenic area; or 

(5) a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (including areas designated for potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System).

SECTION 4105. IDENTIFYING OPPORTUNITIES FOR RECREATION, HUNTING, AND FISHING ON FEDERAL LAND.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means—

(A) the Secretary, with respect to land administered by—

(i) the Director of the National Park Service;

(ii) the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service; and 

(iii) the Director of the Bureau of Land Management; or

(B) the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to land under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, including national parks, national forests, national grasslands, and national monuments, or national wildlife refuges.

(2) STATE OR REGIONAL OFFICE.—The term "State or regional office" means—

(A) a State office of the Bureau of Land Management; or 

(B) a regional office of—

(i) the National Park Service;

(ii) the United States Fish and Wildlife Service; or

(iii) the Forest Service.

(3) TRAVEL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The term "travel management plan" means a plan for the management of travel on Federal land under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, on park roads and designated routes under section 4.10 of title 36, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations);

(B) with respect to land under the jurisdiction of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service or any other Federal agency, a multiple use-use plan prepared under section 4(e) of the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 668dd); and

(C) with respect to land under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service, on National Forest System land under part 212 of title 36, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations);

(b) PRIORITY LISTS REQUIRED.

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and biennially thereafter during the 10-year period beginning on the date on which the first priority list is completed, the Secretary shall prepare a priority list, to be made publicly available online on the website of the applicable Federal agency referred to in subsection (a), a list which shall identify the designated areas and acreage of land within the jurisdiction of each State or regional office on which the public is allowed, under Federal or State law, to hunt, fish, or engage in other recreational purposes but—

(A) to which there is no public access or egress; or

(B) to which public access or egress to the legal boundaries of the land is significantly restricted (as determined by the Secretary).

(2) MINIMUM SIZE.—Any land identified under paragraph (1) shall consist of contiguous acreage of at least 640 acres.

(c) CONSIDERATIONS.—In preparing the priority list required under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall consider, with respect to the land—

(1) whether access is absent or merely restricted, including the extent of the restriction;

(2) the likelihood of resolving the absence of or restriction to public access;

(3) whether access is needed for recreational use; and

(4) any information provided by the public or other stakeholders during the nomination process described in paragraph (5); and

(5) any other factor, as determined by the Secretary.

(d) PRIORITY LISTS.—For each parcel of land on the priority list, the Secretary shall include in the priority list whether resolving the issue of public access or egress to the land would require acquisition of an easement, right-of-way, or fee title from—

(A) another Federal agency; 

(B) a State, local, or Tribal government; or

(C) a private landowner.

(2) NOMINATION PROCESS.—In preparing a priority list under this section, the Secretary shall provide an opportunity for members of the public to nominate parcels for inclusion on the priority list.

(3) ACCESS OPTIONS.—With respect to land included on a priority list described in sub-section (b), the Secretary shall develop and submit to the Committees on Appropriations and Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committees on Appropriations and Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report on options for providing access that—

(1) identifies how public access and egress could reasonably be provided to the legal boundaries of the land in a manner that minimizes the impact on wildlife habitat and water quality;
(2) specifies the steps recommended to secure the access and egress, including acquiring an easement, right-of-way, or fee title from a willing owner of any land that abuts the land, in consultation with the applicable land management agency or another Federal, State, or Tribal government to allow for such access and egress; and

(d) consistent with the travel management plan in effect on the land.

(d) PROTECTION OF PERSONALLY IDENTIFYING INFORMATION.—In making the priority list and report prepared under subsections (b) and (c) available, the Secretary shall ensure that no personally identifying information is included, such as names or addresses of individuals or entities.

(e) WILLING OWNERS.—For purposes of providing any permits to, or entering into agreements with, State, local, or Tribal government or private landowner with respect to the use of land under the jurisdiction of the government or landowner, the Secretary shall not take into account whether the State, local, or Tribal government or private landowner has granted or denied public access or egress to the land.

(f) MEANS OF PUBLIC ACCESS AND EGRESS INCLUDED.—In considering public access and egress under subsections (b) and (c), the Secretary shall coordinate with eligible States, local, or Tribal government or private landowner with respect to the use of land under the jurisdiction of the government or landowner, the Secretary shall not take into account whether the State, local, or Tribal government or private landowner has granted or denied public access or egress.

(g) (1) by motorized or non-motorized vehicles; and

(h) on foot or horseback.

(i) EFFECT.—

(1) In general.—This section shall have no effect on whether a particular recreational use shall be allowed on the land included in a priority list under this section.

(2) RECREATIONAL USES ON AGENCY CONSIDERATION.—In preparing the priority list under subsection (b), the Secretary shall only consider recreational uses that are allowed on the land at the time that the priority list is prepared.

Subtitle C—Open Book on Equal Access to Justice

SEC. 4201. FEDERAL EQUAL ACCESS TRANSPARENCY.

(a) MODIFICATION OF EQUAL ACCESS TO JUSTICE PROVISIONS.—

(1) AGENCY PROCEEDINGS.—Section 504 of title 28 United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (c)(1), by striking ‘‘ . . . . United States Code’’;

(B) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (g); and

(C) by striking subsection (e) and inserting the following:

‘‘(e)(1) Not later than March 31 of the first fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of the Natural Resources Management Act, and every fiscal year thereafter, the Chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States shall submit to Congress and make publicly available online a report on the amount of fees and other expenses awarded during the preceding fiscal year pursuant to this subsection.

(2) Each report under paragraph (1) shall describe the number, nature, and amount of the awards, the claims involved in the controversy, and any other relevant information that may aid Congress in evaluating the scope and impact of such awards.

(3)(A) Each subparagraph of this paragraph shall account for all payments of fees and other expenses awarded under this subsection that are made pursuant to a settlement agreement, regardless of whether the settlement agreement is sealed or otherwise subject to a nondisclosure provision.

(i) The disclosure of fees and other expenses required under clause (i) shall not affect any other information that is subject to a nondisclosure provision.

(ii) The disclosure of fees and other expenses required under clause (ii) shall not subject to a nondisclosure provision in a settlement agreement.

(iii) The disclosure of fees and other expenses required under clause (ii) shall not affect any other information that is subject to a nondisclosure provision in a settlement agreement.

(i) As soon as practicable, and in any event not later than the date on which the first report under paragraph (5A) is required to be submitted, the chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States shall maintain online a searchable database containing, with respect to each award of fees and other expenses under this subsection made on or after the date of enactment of the Natural Resources Management Act, the following information:

(A) The case name and number, hyperlinked to the case, if available.

(B) The name of the agency involved in the adversary adjudication.

(C) The name of each party to whom the award was made as such party is identified in the order or other court document making the award.

(D) A description of the claims in the adversary adjudication.

(2) The basis for the finding that the position of the agency concerned was not substantially justified.

(3) The online searchable database described in subsection (f) may not reveal any information the disclosure of which is prohibited by law or a court order.

(4) The amount paid representing principal liability, and any amounts paid representing any ancillary liability, including attorney fees, costs, and interest.

(5) The name of the specific agency or entity whose actions gave rise to the claim or judgment.

(6) The name of the counsel for the plaintiff or claimant.

(7) The name of counsel for the plaintiff or claimant.

(8) The amount of expenses incurred in representing any ancillary liability, including attorney fees, costs, and interest.

(9) A brief description of the facts that gave rise to the claim.

(10) The name of the agency that submitted the claim.

Subtitle D—Migratory Bird Framework and Hunting Opportunities for Veterans

SEC. 4301. FEDERAL CLOSING DATE FOR HUNTING OPPORTUNITIES FOR VETERANS

(a) MODIFICATION OF SAME DATE.—Section 3 of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 704) is amended by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(c) FEDERAL FRAMEWORK CLOSING DATE FOR HUNTING OF DUCKS, MEGANERS, AND COOTS.—

Section 3 of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act is amended by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(c) FEDERAL FRAMEWORK CLOSING DATE FOR HUNTING OF DUCKS, MEGANERS, AND COOTS.—

Each year, the Secretary of the Interior shall issue a framework for the closing date up to which the States may select seasons for migratory bird hunting, except as provided in
paragraph (2), the Secretary shall, with respect to the hunting season for ducks, mergers, and coots—

(i) subject to subparagraph (B), adopt the recommendations of the Secretary for flyway councils (as defined in section 21.152 of title 50, Code of Federal Regulations) for the Federal framework if the Secretary determines that the recommendation is consistent with science-based and sustainable harvest management; and

(ii) allow the States to establish the closing date for the hunting season in accordance with the Federal framework.

"(B) REQUIREMENT.—The framework closing date promulgated by the Secretary under subparagraph (A) shall not be later than January 31 of each year.

"(2) SPECIAL HUNTING DAYS FOR YOUTHS, VETERANS, AND ACTIVE MILITARY PERSONNEL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the Federal framework closing date under paragraph (1) and subject to subparagraphs (B) and (C), the Secretary shall allow States to select 2 days for youths and 2 days for veterans (as defined in section 101 of title 38, United States Code) and members of the Armed Forces on active duty, including members of the National Guard and Reserves on active duty (other than for training), to hunt eligible ducks, geese, swans, mergansers, coots, moorhens, and gallinules, if the Secretary determines that the addition of those days is consistent with science-based and sustainable harvest management. Such days shall be treated as separate from, and in addition to, the annual Federal framework hunting season lengths.

(B) REQUIREMENTS.—In selecting days under subparagraph (A), a State shall ensure that—

(i) the days selected—

(1) may only include the hunting of duck, geese, mergansers, coot, moorhen, and gallinule species that are eligible for hunting under the applicable annual Federal framework;

(II) are not more than 14 days before or after the Federal framework hunting season for ducks, mergansers, and coots; and

(III) are otherwise consistent with the Federal framework hunting season.

(ii) the total number of days in a hunting season for any migratory bird species, including species days selected under subparagraph (A), is not more than 107 days.

(C) LIMITATION.—A State may combine the 2 days allowed for youths with the 2 days allowed for veterans and members of the Armed Forces on active duty under subparagraph (A), but in no circumstance may a State have more than a total of 4 additional days added to its regular hunting season for any purpose.

(3) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall promulgate regulations in accordance with this subsection for the Federal framework for migratory bird hunting for the 2019–2020 hunting season and each hunting season thereafter.

Subtitle E—Miscellaneous

SEC. 4401. RESPECT FOR TREATIES AND RIGHTS.

Nothing in this title or the amendments made by this title—

(1) affects or modifies any treaty or other right of any federally recognized Indian Tribe; or

(2) modifies any provision of Federal law relating to migratory birds or to endangered or threatened species.

SEC. 4402. NO PRIORITY.

Nothing in this title or the amendments made by this title—

(1) provides a preference for hunting, fishing, or recreational shooting over any other use of Federal land or water.

(II) recommendations for, and progress towards, establishing new, or enhancing existing, partnerships to leverage resources.

(B) ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—The Secretary shall establish an advisory committee to assist the Secretary in implementing the System, to be comprised of representatives of relevant agencies and members of the scientific community, to be appointed by the Secretary.

(C) PARTNERSHIPS.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with institutions of higher education and State agencies designating the institutions of higher education and State agencies as volcano observatory partners for the System.

(4) ANNUAL REPORT.—Annually, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report that describes the activities carried out under this section.

(c) FUNDING.—Nothing in this title supplants, Federal funds made available for other United States Geological Survey hazards activities and programs.
WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON.—

(A) In general.—There is established the Mortimer National Heritage Area in the State of Washington, to include land in Whatcom, Skagit, Snohomish, San Juan, Island, King, Pierce, Thurston, Mason, Kitsap, Jefferson, Clallam, and Grays Harbor Counties in the State that is at least partially located within the area that is four-mile landward of the shoreline, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Mortimer National Heritage Area Proposed Boundary”, numbered 584/125,484, and dated August 2, 2010.

(B) Local coordinating entity.—The Washington Trust for Historic Preservation shall be the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A).

(3) MOUNTAINS TO SOUND GREENWAY NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA, WASHINGTON.—

(A) In general.—There is established the Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area in the State of Washington, to consist of land in King and Kittitas Counties in the State, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area Proposed Boundary”, numbered 584/125,483, and dated August 2, 2010 (referred to in this paragraph as the “map”).

(B) Local coordinating entity.—The Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust shall be the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A).

(5) SUSQUEHANNA NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA, PENNSYLVANIA.—

(A) In general.—There is established the Susquehanna National Heritage Area in the State of Pennsylvania, to consist of land in Lancaster and York Counties in the State.

(B) Local coordinating entity.—The Susquehanna Heritage Corporation, a nonprofit organization established under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, shall be the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A).

(6) PROHIBITION ON THE ACQUISITION OF REAL PROPERTY.—The local coordinating entity shall not use Federal funds made available under this subsection for the acquisition of real property or any interest in real property.
(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the local coordinating entity for each of the National Heritage Areas designated by subsection (a) shall, in consultation with the Secretary, submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources recommendations for a management plan for the National Heritage Area.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The management plan shall—

(A) incorporate an integrated and cooperative approach for the protection, enhancement, and interpretation of the natural, cultural, scenic, and recreational resources of the National Heritage Area;

(B) take into consideration Federal, State, local, and Tribal plans and treaty rights;

(C) include—

(i) an inventory of—

(I) the resources located in the National Heritage Area;

(ii) the authority of the State to manage fish and wildlife, including the regulation of fishing and hunting within a National Heritage Area designated by subsection (a); or

(iii) the authority of the Indian Tribes to regulate members of Indian Tribes with respect to fishing, hunting, and gathering in the exercise of treaty rights; or

(D) AMENDMENTS.—

(A) conduct an evaluation of the accomplishments of the National Heritage Area; and

(B) prepare a report in accordance with paragraph (3).

(2) EVALUATION.—An evaluation conducted under paragraph (1)(A) shall—

(a) assess the progress of the local management entity with respect to—

(1) accomplishing the purposes of the authorizing legislation for the National Heritage Area; and

(2) reviewing the goals and objectives of the approved management plan for the National Heritage Area; and

(B) analyze the investments of the Federal Government, State, Tribal, and local governments, and private entities in each National Heritage Area to determine the impact of the investments; and

(3) REPORT.—Based on the evaluation conducted under paragraph (1)(A), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report that includes recommendations for the future role of the National Park Service, if any, with respect to the National Heritage Area.

(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated for each National Heritage Area designated by subsection (a) to carry out the purposes of this section $10,000,000, of which not more than $1,000,000 may be made available in any fiscal year.

(2) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts made available under paragraph (1) shall remain available until expended.

(3) COST-SHARING REQUIREMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Federal share of the total cost of any activity under this section shall be not more than 50 percent.

(B) FORM.—The non-Federal contribution may be in the form of in-kind contributions of goods or services fairly valued.

(4) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authorizing legislation for the National Heritage Area shall terminate on the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act.
SEC. 6002. ADJUSTMENT OF BOUNDARIES OF LINCOLN NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.

(a) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—Section 443(b)(1) of the Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–229; 122 Stat. 819) is amended—

(1) by inserting “, Livingston,” after “La Salle”;

(2) by inserting “, the city of Jonesboro in Union County, and the city of Freeport in Stephenson County” after “Woodford counties”;

(b) MAP.—The Secretary shall update the map referred to in section 443(b)(2) of the Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008 to reflect the boundary adjustment made by the amendments in subsection (a).

SEC. 6003. FINGER LAKES NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA STUDY.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) HERITAGE AREA.—The term “Heritage Area” means the Finger Lakes National Heritage Area.

(2) STATE.—The term “State” means the State of New York.

(3) STUDY AREA.—The term “study area” means—

(A) the counties in the State of Cayuga, Chemung, Cortland, Livingston, Monroe, Onondaga, Ontario, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Tioga, Tompkins, Wayne, and Yates; and

(B) any other areas in the State that—

(i) have heritage aspects that are similar to the areas described in subparagraph (A); and

(ii) are adjacent to, or in the vicinity of, those areas.

(b) STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with State and local historic preservation officers, State and local historical societies, State and local tourism offices, and other appropriate organizations and governmental agencies, shall conduct a study to assess the suitability and feasibility of designating the study area as a National Heritage Area, to be known as the “Finger Lakes National Heritage Area”.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The study shall include analysis, documentation, and determinations on whether the study area—

(A) has an assemblage of natural, historic, and cultural resources that—

(i) present distinctive aspects of the heritage of the United States;

(ii) are worthy of recognition, conservation, interpretation, and continuing use; and

(iii) have been managed;

(I) through partnerships among public and private entities; and

(II) by linking diverse and sometimes noncontiguous resources and active communities;

(B) reflects traditions, customs, beliefs, and folklore that are a valuable part of the study area; and

(C) provides outstanding opportunities—

(i) to conserve natural, historic, cultural, or scenic features; and

(ii) for recreation and education;

(D) contains resources that—

(i) are important to any identified themes of the study area; and

(ii) retain a degree of integrity capable of supporting interpretation;

(E) includes residents, business interests, nonprofit organizations, and State and local governments that—

(i) are involved in the planning of the Heritage Area; and

(ii) have developed a conceptual financial plan for carrying out the roles of all participants in the Heritage Area, including the Federal Government; and

(iii) have demonstrated support for the designation of the Heritage Area;

(F) has a potential management entity to work in partnership with the individuals and entities described in subparagraph (E) to develop the Heritage Area while encouraging State and local economic activity; and

(G) has a conceptual boundary map that is supported by the recommendations of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report that describes—

(1) the findings of the study under subsection (b); and

(2) any conclusions and recommendations of the Secretary.

(2) NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA AMENDMENTS.

(a) RIVERS OF STEEL NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 406(a) of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–333; 110 Stat. 4256; 129 Stat. 2551) is amended in the second sentence, by striking “$17,000,000” and inserting “$20,000,000”.

(b) ESSEX NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 508(b) of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–333; 110 Stat. 4260; 129 Stat. 2551) is amended in the second sentence, by striking “$17,000,000” and inserting “$20,000,000”.

(c) OHIO & ERIK NATIONAL HERITAGE CANALWAY.—Section 810(a) of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–333; 110 Stat. 4279; 129 Stat. 826) is amended by striking the second sentence and inserting the following: “Not more than a total of $20,000,000 may be appropriated for the canalway under this title.”


(1) in subsection (i)(1), by striking “$12,000,000” and inserting “$14,000,000”; and

(2) by striking subsection (j) and inserting the following:

“(j) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority of the Secretary to provide assistance under this section terminates on September 30, 2021.”

(e) MOTORCITIES NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 405 of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 105–355; 112 Stat. 3252) is amended, in the second sentence, by striking “$10,000,000” and inserting “$12,000,000”.

(f) WHEELING NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Subsection (h)(1) of the Wheeling National Heritage Area Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–201; 114 Stat. 967; 128 Stat. 2421; 132 Stat. 2560) is amended by striking “$13,000,000” and inserting “$15,000,000”.

(g) BLUE RIDGE CIVIL WAR HERITAGE AREA.—Section 208 of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–333; 110 Stat. 4248; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 341; 129 Stat. 2551; 132 Stat. 661) is amended by adding a new subsection (a), to read as follows:

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘Civil War Heritage Area’ means the complex of a community of organisms and the environment of the organisms.

(b) ELIGIBLE STATE.—The term ‘eligible State’ means any of—

(1) a State;

(2) the District of Columbia;

(3) the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico;

(4) Guam;

(5) American Samoa;

(6) the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands; and

(7) the United States Virgin Islands.

(8) INVASIVE SPECIES.—The term ‘invasive species’ means an alien species, the introduction of which causes, or is likely to cause, economic or environmental harm or harm to human health.

(c) ASSOCIATED DEFINITION.—For purposes of paragraph (A), the term ‘invasive species’, with respect to a particular ecosystem, means any species (including the seeds, eggs, spores, or other biological material of the species that are capable of invading the species that is not native to the affected ecosystem.

TITHE VII—WILDLIFE HABITAT AND CONSERVATION

SEC. 7001. WILDLIFE HABITAT AND CONSERVATION.

(a) PARTNERS FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE PROGRAM REAUTHORIZATION.—Section 5 of the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Act (16 U.S.C. 3774) is amended by striking “$20,000,000” and inserting “$22,000,000”.

(b) FISH AND WILDLIFE COORDINATION.—

(1) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this subsection is to protect aquatic, terrestrial, coastal, and wildlife from invasive species.

(2) AMENDMENTS TO FISH AND WILDLIFE COORDINATION ACT.

SEC. 7002. PROTECTION OF WATER, OCEANS, COASTS, AND WILDLIFE FROM INVASIVE SPECIES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CONTROL.—The term ‘control’, with respect to an invasive species, means the eradication, suppression, or reduction of the population of the invasive species within the area in which the invasive species is present.

(2) ECOSYSTEM.—The term ‘ecosystem’ means the complex of a community of organisms and the environment of the organisms.

(3) ELIGIBLE STATE.—The term ‘eligible State’ means any of—

(1) a State;

(2) the District of Columbia;

(3) the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico;

(4) Guam;

(5) American Samoa;

(6) the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands; and

(7) the United States Virgin Islands.

(8) INVASIVE SPECIES.—The term ‘invasive species’ means an alien species, the introduction of which causes, or is likely to cause, economic or environmental harm or harm to human health.

(c) ASSOCIATED DEFINITION.—For purposes of paragraph (A), the term ‘invasive species’, with respect to a particular ecosystem, means any species (including the seeds, eggs, spores, or other biological material of the species that are capable of invading the species that is not native to the affected ecosystem.
"(5) MANAGE, MANAGEMENT.—The terms ‘manage’ and ‘management’, with respect to an invasive species, mean the active implementation of any activity—

(A) to stop the spread of the invasive species; and

(B) to inhibit further infestations of the invasive species, the spread of the invasive species, and losses caused by the invasive species, including investigations regarding methods for early detection and rapid response, prevention, control, or management of the invasive species.

(6) PREVENT.—The term ‘prevent’, with respect to an invasive species, means—

(A) to hinder the introduction of the invasive species onto land or water; or

(B) to impede the spread of the invasive species within land or water by inspecting, intercepting, or confiscating invasive species or threats prior to the establishment of the invasive species onto land or water of an eligible State.

(7) SECRETARY CONCERNED.—The term ‘Secretary concerned’ means—

(A) the Secretary of the Army, with respect to Federal land administered by the Corps of Engineers;

(B) the Secretary of the Interior, with respect to Federal land administered by the Secretary of the Interior through—

(i) the United States Fish and Wildlife Service;

(ii) the Bureau of Indian Affairs;

(iii) the Bureau of Land Management;

(iv) the Bureau of Reclamation; or

(v) the National Park Service;

(C) the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to Federal land administered by the Secretary of Agriculture through the Forest Service and

(D) the head or a representative of any other Federal agency the duties of whom require planning relating to, and the treatment of species for the purpose of protecting water and wildlife on land and coasts and in oceans and water.

(8) SPECIES.—The term ‘species’ means a group of organisms, all of which—

(A) have a high degree of genetic similarity;

(B) are morphologically distinct;

(C) generally—

(i) interbreed at maturity only among themselves; and

(ii) produce fertile offspring; and

(D) show persistent differences from members of allied groups of organisms.

(b) CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT.—Each Secretary concerned shall plan and carry out activities, or contract for the purpose of protecting water and wildlife on land and by controlling and managing invasive species—

(1) to inhibit or reduce the populations of invasive species; and

(2) to effectuate restoration or reclamation efforts.

(c) STRATEGIC PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each Secretary concerned shall develop a strategic plan for the implementation of the invasive species program to achieve, to the maximum extent practicable, a substantive annual net reduction of invasive species populations or infested acreage on land or water managed by the Secretary concerned.

(2) COORDINATION.—Each strategic plan under paragraph (1) shall be developed—

(A) in coordination with affected—

(i) eligible State; and

(ii) political subdivisions of eligible States;

(B) in consultation with federally recognized Indian tribes; and

(C) in accordance with the priorities established by 1 or more Governors of the eligible States in which an ecosystem affected by an invasive species is located.

(3) FACTORS FOR CONSIDERATION.—In developing a strategic plan under this subsection, the Secretary concerned shall take into consideration the economic and ecological costs of action or inaction, as applicable.

(4) COST-EFFECTIVE METHODS.—In selecting a method to be used to control or manage an invasive species as part of a specific control or management project conducted as part of a strategic plan developed under subsection (c), the Secretary concerned shall prioritize the use of methods that—

(i) effectively control and manage invasive species, as determined by the Secretary concerned, based on sound scientific data;

(ii) minimize environmental impacts; and

(iii) control and manage invasive species in the most cost-effective manner.

(e) COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT.—To achieve compliance with subsection (d), the Secretary concerned shall require a comparative economic assessment of invasive species control and management methods to be conducted.

(1) EXPEDITED ACTION.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—The Secretaries concerned shall use all tools and flexibilities available (as of enactment of this section) to expedite the projects and activities described in paragraph (2).

(2) DESCRIPTION OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES.—A project or activity referred to in paragraph (1) includes an activity—

(A) to protect water or wildlife from an invasive species that, as determined by the Secretary concerned, is, will be carried out on land or water that is—

(i) directly managed by the Secretary concerned; and

(ii) located in an area that is—

(I) at high risk for the introduction, establishment, or spread of invasive species; and

(II) determined by the Secretary concerned to require immediate action to address the risk identified in clause (I); and

(B) carried out in accordance with applicable agency procedures, including any applicable—

(i) land or resource management plan; or

(ii) land use plan.

(f) ADDITIONAL FUNDING.—Of the amount appropriated or otherwise made available to each Secretary concerned for a fiscal year for programs that address or include protection of land or water from an invasive species, not more than 15 percent may be used for activities incurred to carry out those programs, including costs relating to oversight and management of the programs, and implementation of the strategic plan developed under subsection (c).

(g) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—Not later than 60 days after the end of the second fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of this section, each Secretary concerned shall submit to Congress a report—

(I) describing the use by the Secretary concerned during the 2 preceding fiscal years of funds for programs that address or include invasive species management or control; and

(II) specifying the percentage of funds expended for each of the purposes specified in subsections (g), (h), and (i).

(h) RELATION TO OTHER AUTHORITY.—

(1) OTHER INVASIVE SPECIES CONTROL, PREVENTION, AND MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY.—Nothing in this section precludes the Secretary concerned from pursuing or supporting, pursuant to any other provision of law, any activity regarding the control, prevention, or management of an invasive species, including investigations to improve the control, prevention, or management of the invasive species.

(2) PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS.—Nothing in this section authorizes the Secretary concerned to suspend any water delivery or diversion, or otherwise to prevent the operation, or management of an invasive species, including investigations to improve the control, prevention, or management of the invasive species.

(i) USE OF PARTNERSHIPS.—Subject to the subsections (m) and (n), the Secretary concerned may enter into any contract or cooperative agreement with another Federal agency or eligible State, directly managed by the Secretary concerned, or Indian tribe, or other eligible entity or authority to carry out any public purposes, as a measure to control, manage, or prevent the introduction or spread of an invasive species.

(1) USE OF PARTNERSHIPS.—Subject to the subsections (m) and (n), the Secretary concerned and the applicable Federal agency, eligible State, political subdivision of an eligible State, or private individual or entity shall enter into a memorandum of understanding that describes—

(A) the nature of the partnership between the parties to the memorandum of understanding; and

(B) the control and management activities to be conducted under the contract or cooperative agreement.

(2) CONTENTS.—A memorandum of understanding under this subsection shall contain, at a minimum, the following:

(A) a prioritized list of each invasive species to be controlled or managed;

(B) an assessment of the total acres of land or area of water infested by the invasive species after control and management; and

(C) an estimate of the expected total acres of land or area of water infested by the invasive species after control and management.

(D) A description of each specific, integrated pest management option to be used,
including a comparative economic assessment to determine the least-costly method.

"(E) Any map, boundary, or Global Positioning System coordinates needed to clearly identify which control or management activity is proposed to be conducted.

"(F) A written assurance that each partner will comply with section 15 of the Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974 (7 U.S.C. 2814).

"(3) COORDINATION.—If a partner to a contract or cooperative agreement under subsection (1) is an eligible State, political subdivision of an eligible State, or private individual or entity, the memorandum of understanding under this subsection shall include a description of—

"(A) the means by which each applicable control or management effort will be coordinated; and

"(B) the expected outcomes of managing and controlling the invasive species.

"(4) PUBLIC OUTREACH AND AWARENESS EFFORTS.—If a contract or cooperative agreement under subsection (1) involves any outreach or public awareness effort, the memorandum of understanding under this subsection shall include a list of goals and objectives of the outreach or public awareness effort that have been determined to be efficient to inform national, regional, State, Tribal, or local audiences regarding invasive species and management.

"(n) INVESTIGATIONS.—The purpose of any invasive species-related investigation carried out under a contract or cooperative agreement under subsection (1) shall be—

"(1) to develop solutions and specific recommendations for control and management of invasive species; and

"(2) to initially provide faster implementation of control and management methods.

"(o) COORDINATION WITH AFFECTED LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.—Each project and activity carried out pursuant to this section shall be coordinated with affected local governments in a manner that is consistent with section 202(c)(9) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712(c)(9)).

"(p) WILDLIFE CONSERVATION.—

"(1) REAUTHORIZATIONS.—

"(A) AUTHORIZATION OF AFRICAN ELEPHANT CONSERVATION ACT.—Section 2306(a) of the African Elephant Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4245(a)) is amended by striking "2007 through 2012" and inserting "2019 through 2023".

"(B) REAUTHORIZATION OF ASIAN ELEPHANT CONSERVATION ACT OF 1997.—Section 8(a) of the Asian Elephant Conservation Act of 1997 (16 U.S.C. 4266(a)) is amended by striking "2007 through 2012" and inserting "2019 through 2023".

"(C) REAUTHORIZATION OF RHINOCEROS AND TIGER CONSERVATION ACT OF 1994.—Section 10(a) of the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 5396(a)) is amended by striking "2007 through 2012" and inserting "2019 through 2023".

"(2) AMENDMENTS TO GREAT APE CONSERVATION ACT OF 2000.—

"(A) PANEL.—Section 4(1) of the Great Ape Conservation Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 6309(1)) is amended—

"(i) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

"(1) CONVENTION.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Natural Resources Management Act, and every 5 years thereafter, the Secretary may convene a panel of experts on great apes to identify the greatest needs and priorities for the conservation of great apes;" and

"(ii) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (3).

"(B) DEFINITIONS.—Section 3 of the Marine Turtle Conservation Act of 2001 (16 U.S.C. 6602) is amended—

"(i) in paragraph (2) 

"(II) in clause (ii) of subsection (a)(1) (as so redesignated), by striking "nabes of marine turtles in foreign countries and of marine turtles in those habitats" and inserting "marine turtle, freshwater turtles, and tortoises, and the habitats of marine turtles, freshwater turtles, and tortoises, in foreign countries and territories of the United States under the jurisdiction of United States Fish and Wildlife Service programs;"

"(ii) in subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C), by striking "nesting" each place it appears;

"(iii) in subsection (d)—

"(aa) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking "countries to—" and inserting "countries;"

"(bb) by striking "nesting" each place it appears; and

"(cc) in clause (ii), by inserting "to before "protect"; and

"(BB) by striking "nabes of marine turtles in foreign countries and of marine turtles in those habitats used by marine turtles, freshwater turtles, and tortoises"; and

"(VI) in paragraph (3), by striking "nabes of marine turtles in foreign countries and of marine turtles in those habitats used by marine turtles, freshwater turtles, and tortoises"; and

"(7) CONSERVATION PLANS.—In identifying the conservation needs and priorities under paragraph (1), the panel referred to in that paragraph shall consider any relevant greater ape conservation plan or strategy, including scientific research and findings relating to—

"(A) the conservation needs and priorities of great apes; and

"(B) any regional or species-specific action plan or strategy;

"(C) any applicable strategy developed or initiated by the Secretary; and

"(D) any other applicable conservation plan or strategy.

"(4) FUNDS.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary may use amounts available to the Secretary to pay for the costs of convening and facilitating any meeting of the panel referred to in paragraph (1).

"(B) MULTIYEAR GRANTS.—Section 4 of the Great Ape Conservation Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 6303) is amended by adding at the end the following—

"(1) MULTIYEAR GRANTS.—

"(A) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary may award, a grant for a grant under this section a multiyear grant to carry out a project that the person demonstrates is an effective, long-term conservation strategy for great apes and the habitat of great apes.

"(B) EFFECT OF SUBSECTION.—Nothing in this subsection precludes the Secretary from awarding a grant on an annual basis.

"(C) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—Section 5(b)(2) of the Great Ape Conservation Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 6303(b)(2)) is amended by striking "$300,000" and inserting "$500,000."

"(D) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

"(1) CONSERVATION PLANS .—In identifying the greatest needs and priorities for the conservation of great apes, the memorandum of understanding under subsection (l) shall be—

"(A) any map, boundary, or Global Positioning System coordinates needed to clear-
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(ii) by striking subparagraph (A) and inserting the following:

“(A) any wildlife management authority of a foreign country or territory of the United States that has within its boundaries marine turtle, freshwater turtle, or tortoise habitat, if the activities of the authority directly or indirectly affect marine turtle, freshwater turtle, or tortoise conservation; or

(iii) in subparagraph (B), by inserting “freshwater turtles, or tortoises” after “marine turtles”;

(iv) in subsection (c)(2), in each of subparagaphs (A) and (C), by inserting “and territory of the United States” after “each country”;

(v) by striking subsection (d) and inserting the following:

“(d) CRITERIA FOR APPROVAL.—The Secretary shall approve a project proposal under this section if the Secretary determines that the project will help to restore, recover, and sustain a viable population of marine turtles, freshwater turtles, or tortoises in the wild by assisting efforts in a foreign country or territory of the United States to implement a marine turtle, freshwater turtle, or tortoise conservation program.”; and

(vi) in subsection (e), by striking “marine turtles and their nesting habitats” and inserting “marine turtles, freshwater turtles, or tortoises and the habitats of marine turtles, freshwater turtles, or tortoises”.

(D) M ARINE TURTLE CONSERVATION FUND.—Section 111 of the Marine Turtle Conservation Act of 2004 (16 U.S.C. 6604) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “section 7(a)” and inserting “section 7(a)”; and

(2) in subsection (b), by striking “$1,500,000” and inserting “$1,510,000”;

(E) ADVISORY GROUP.—Section 6(a) of the Marine Turtle Conservation Act of 2004 (16 U.S.C. 6605(a)) is amended by inserting “freshwater turtles, or tortoises” after “marine turtles”.

(F) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 7 of the Marine Turtle Conservation Act of 2004 (16 U.S.C. 6606) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 7. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Fund $5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023.

“(b) ALLOCATION.—Of the amounts made available for each fiscal year pursuant to subsection (a)—

“(1) not less than $1,510,000 shall be used by the Secretary for marine turtle conservation purposes in accordance with this Act; and

“(2) of the amounts in excess of the amount described in paragraph (1), not less than 40 percent shall be used by the Secretary for freshwater turtle and tortoise conservation purposes in accordance with this Act.”

(G) PRIZE COMPETITIONS.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) NON-FEDERAL FUNDS.—The term “non-Federal funds” means funds provided by—

(i) a State;

(ii) a territory of the United States;

(iii) 1 or more units of local or tribal government;

(iv) a private for-profit entity;

(v) a nonprofit organization; or

(vi) a private individual.

(B) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary, acting through the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

(C) WILDLIFE.—The term “wildlife” has the meaning given in the term in section 8 of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 666b).

(D) TEDDY ROOSEVELT GENIUS PRIZE FOR PREVENTION OF WILDLIFE POACHING AND TRAFFICKING.—

(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

(i) BOARD.—The term “Board” means the Prevention of Wildlife Poaching and Trafficking Technology Advisory Board established by subparagraph (C)(i).

(ii) PRIZE COMPETITION.—The term “prize competition” means the Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the prevention of wildlife poaching and trafficking established under subparagraph (D)(ii).

(B) AUTHORITY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish under section 24 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3719) a prize competition, to be known as the “Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the prevention of wildlife poaching and trafficking”:

(I) to encourage technological innovation with the potential to advance the mission of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service with respect to the prevention of wildlife poaching and trafficking; and

(II) to award 1 or more prizes annually for a technological advancement that prevents wildlife poaching and trafficking.

(C) ADVISORY BOARD.—

(i) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established an advisory board, to be known as the “Prevention of Wildlife Poaching and Trafficking Technology Advisory Board”:

(ii) COMPOSITION.—The Board shall be composed of not fewer than 9 members appointed by the Secretary, who shall provide expertise in:

(I) wildlife trafficking and trade;

(II) wildlife conservation and management;

(III) biology;

(IV) technology development;

(V) engineering;

(VI) economics;

(VII) business development and management; and

(VIII) any other discipline, as the Secretary determines to be necessary to achieve the purposes of this paragraph.

(iii) DUTIES.—Subject to clause (iv), with respect to the prize competition, the Board shall—

(I) select a topic;

(II) issue a problem statement;

(III) advise the Secretary regarding any opportunity for technological innovation to prevent wildlife poaching and trafficking; and

(IV) advise winners of the prize competition regarding opportunities to pilot and implement winning technologies in relevant fields, including partnerships with conservation organizations, Federal or State agencies, federally recognized Indian tribes, private entities, and research institutions with expertise or interest relating to the prevention of wildlife poaching and trafficking.

(iv) CONSIDERATION.—In selecting a topic and issuing a problem statement for the prize competition under subclauses (I) and (II) of clause (iii), the Board shall consult widely with Federal and non-Federal stakeholders, including—

(I) 1 or more Federal agencies with jurisdiction over the prevention of wildlife poaching and trafficking;

(II) 1 or more State agencies with jurisdiction over the prevention of wildlife poaching and trafficking;

(III) 1 or more State, regional, or local wildlife organizations, the mission of which relates to the prevention of wildlife poaching and trafficking;

(IV) 1 or more wildlife conservation groups, technology companies, research institutions, institutions of higher education, industry associations, and other stakeholders with an interest in the prevention of wildlife poaching and trafficking.

(F) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which a cash prize is awarded under this paragraph, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report on the prize competition that includes—

(I) a statement by the Board that describes the activities carried out by the Board relating to the duties described in subparagraph (C)(iii); and

(ii) if the Secretary has entered into an agreement under subparagraph (D)(i), a statement by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation that describes the activities carried out by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation relating to the duties described in paragraph (7)(B); and

(iii) a statement by or more of the judges appointed under subparagraph (E) that explains the basis on which the winner of the cash prize was selected.

(G) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The Board and all authority provided under this paragraph shall terminate on December 31, 2023.

(H) THEODORE ROOSEVELT GENIUS PRIZE FOR PROMOTION OF WILDLIFE CONSERVATION.—

(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

(i) BOARD.—The term “Board” means the Promotion of Wildlife Conservation Technology Advisory Board established by subparagraph (C)(i).

(ii) PRIZE COMPETITION.—The term “prize competition” means the Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the promotion of wildlife conservation established under subparagraph (B).

(B) AUTHORITY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish under section 24 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3719) a prize competition, to be known as the “Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the promotion of wildlife conservation”:

(I) to encourage technological innovation with the potential to advance the mission of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service with respect to the promotion of wildlife conservation; and

(II) to award 1 or more prizes annually for a technological advancement that promotes wildlife conservation.

(C) ADVISORY BOARD.—

(i) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established an advisory board, to be known as the “Promotion of Wildlife Conservation Technology Advisory Board”:

(ii) COMPOSITION.—The Board shall be composed of not fewer than 9 members appointed...
by the Secretary, who shall provide expertize in—

(I) wildlife conservation and management;

(II) biology;

(III) technology development;

(IV) engineering;

(V) economics;

(VI) business development and management;

(VII) any other discipline, as the Secretary determines to be necessary to achieve the purposes of this paragraph.

(D) DUTIES.—Subject to clause (iv), with respect to the prize competition, the Board shall—

(i) select a topic;

(ii) issue a problem statement;

(iii) advise the Secretary regarding any opportunity for technological innovation to promote wildlife conservation; and

(iv) advise winners of the prize competition regarding opportunities to pilot and implement winning technologies in relevant fields, including in partnership with conservation organizations, Federal or State agencies, federally recognized Indian tribes, private entities, and research institutions, institutions of higher education, industry associations, or individual stakeholders with an interest in the management of invasive species.

(E) JUDGES.—

(i) select any annual winner of the prize competition merits an award.

(ii) 1 or more State agencies with jurisdiction over the promotion of wildlife conservation;

(iii) 1 or more Federal agencies with jurisdiction over the promotion of wildlife conservation;

(iv) 1 or more Federal agencies with jurisdiction over the promotion of wildlife conservation and invasive species; and

(v) economics; and

(vi) business development and management; and

(vii) any other discipline, as the Secretary determines to be necessary to achieve the purposes of this paragraph.

(F) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which a cash prize is awarded under this paragraph, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report on the activities carried out by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation that describes the activities carried out by the Board relating to the duties described in subparagraph (C)(iii); and

(G) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The Board and all authority provided under this paragraph shall terminate on December 31, 2023.

(4) THEODORE ROOSEVELT GENIUS PRIZE FOR MANAGEMENT SUPPORT.—

(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

(i) the term “Board” means the Management of Invasive Species Technology Advisory Board established by subparagraph (C)(i); and

(ii) the term “prize competition” means the Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the management of invasive species established under subparagraph (B).

(B) AUTHORITY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish an advisory board, to be known as the “Management of Invasive Species Technology Advisory Board”.

(C) COMPOSITION.—The Board shall be composed of not fewer than 9 members appointed by the Secretary, who shall provide expertise in—

(I) invasive species;

(II) biology;

(III) technology development;

(IV) engineering;

(V) economics; and

(VI) business development and management; and

(VII) any other discipline, as the Secretary determines to be necessary to achieve the purposes of this paragraph.

(D) DUTIES.—Subject to clause (iv), with respect to the prize competition, the Board shall—

(i) select a topic;

(ii) issue a problem statement;

(iii) advise the Secretary regarding any opportunity for technological innovation to manage invasive species; and

(iv) advise winners of the prize competition regarding opportunities to pilot and implement winning technologies in relevant fields, including in partnership with conservation organizations, Federal or State agencies, federally recognized Indian tribes, private entities, and research institutions, institutions of higher education, industry associations, or individual stakeholders with an interest in the management of invasive species.

(E) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The Board and all authority provided under this paragraph shall terminate on December 31, 2023.

(5) THEODORE ROOSEVELT GENIUS PRIZE FOR PROTECTION OF ENDANGERED SPECIES.—

(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

(i) the term “Board” means the Protection of Endangered Species Technology Advisory Board established by subparagraph (C)(i); and

(ii) the term “prize competition” means the Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the protection of endangered species established under subparagraph (B).

(B) AUTHORITY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish an advisory board, to be known as the “Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the protection of endangered species”.

(C) COMPOSITION.—The Board shall be composed of not fewer than 9 members appointed by the Secretary, who shall provide expertise in—

(I) invasive species;

(II) biology;

(III) technology development;

(IV) engineering;

(V) economics; and

(VI) business development and management; and

(VII) any other discipline, as the Secretary determines to be necessary to achieve the purposes of this paragraph.

(D) DUTIES.—Subject to clause (iv), with respect to the prize competition, the Board shall—

(i) select a topic;

(ii) issue a problem statement;

(iii) advise the Secretary regarding any opportunity for technological innovation to manage invasive species; and

(iv) advise winners of the prize competition regarding opportunities to pilot and implement winning technologies in relevant fields, including in partnership with conservation organizations, Federal or State agencies, federally recognized Indian tribes, private entities, and research institutions, institutions of higher education, industry associations, or individual stakeholders with an interest in the management of invasive species.

(E) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The Board and all authority provided under this paragraph shall terminate on December 31, 2023.

(6) AGREEMENT WITH NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION.—

(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

(i) the term “prize competition” means the Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the management of invasive species established under subparagraph (B);

(ii) the term “prize” means the Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the protection of endangered species established under subparagraph (B)

(iii) the term “invasive species” means the species identified under the provisions of the Endangered Species Act of 1980 (16 U.S.C. 1533) that are listed as an invasive species under section 1 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1992 (15 U.S.C. 3719) that pose a threat to the conservation of the natural resources of the United States;

(iv) the term “specialized invasive species” means a species identified by the Secretary, after consultation with the Committees on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives, as having a particularly significant threat to the conservation of the natural resources of the United States;

(v) the term “management of invasive species” means the use of all actions that are necessary to manage invasive species.

(B) AGREEMENT.—The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation shall enter into an agreement with the Board to administer the prize competition.

(C) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which a cash prize is awarded under this paragraph, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report on the prize competition that includes—

(i) a statement that describes the activities carried out by the Board relating to the duties described in subparagraph (C)(iii);

(ii) a statement that describes the basis on which the winner of the cash prize was selected.

(D) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The Board shall cease to exist upon the effective date of the agreement under subparagraph (C)(i).
with respect to the protection of endangered species; and
(ii) to award 1 or more prizes annually for a technological advancement that protects endangered species.
(C) ADVISORY BOARD.—
(i) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established an advisory board, to be known as the “Protection of Endangered Species Technology Advisory Board”.
(ii) COMPOSITION.—The Board shall be composed of not fewer than 9 members appointed by the Secretary, who shall provide expertise in—
(I) endangered species;
(II) non-lethal wildlife management;
(III) technology development;
(IV) engineering;
(V) economics;
(VI) business development and management; and
(VII) any other discipline, as the Secretary determines to be necessary to achieve the purposes of this paragraph.
(iii) DUTIES.—Subject to clause (iv), with respect to the prize competition, the Board shall—
(I) select a topic;
(II) issue a problem statement;
(III) advise the Secretary regarding any opportunity for technological innovation to protect endangered species; and
(IV) advise winners of the prize competition regarding opportunities to pilot and implement winning technologies in relevant fields.
(iv) CONSULTATION.—In selecting a topic and issuing a problem statement for the prize competition under subclauses (I) and (II) of clause (iii), respectively, the Board shall consult widely with Federal and non-Federal stakeholders, including—
(I) 1 or more Federal agencies with jurisdiction over the protection of endangered species;
(II) 1 or more State agencies with jurisdiction over the protection of endangered species;
(III) 1 or more State, regional, or local wildlife organizations, the mission of which relates to the protection of endangered species; and
(IV) 1 or more wildlife conservation groups, technology companies, research institutions, institutions of higher education, industry associations, or individual stakeholders with an interest in the protection of endangered species.
(v) REQUIREMENTS.—The Board shall comply with all requirements under paragraph (7)(A).
(D) AGREEMENT WITH NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION.—
(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall enter into an agreement under which the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation shall administer the prize competition.
(ii) REQUIREMENTS.—An agreement entered into under clause (i) shall comply with all requirements under paragraph (7)(B).
(B) AUTHORITY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish under section 24 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3700) a prize competition, to be known as the “Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the nonlethal management of human-wildlife conflicts”.
(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:
(I) BOARD.—The term “Board” means the Stevenson-Wydler Genius Prize for the nonlethal management of human-wildlife conflicts Technology Advisory Board established by subparagraph (C)(i).
(II) PRIZE COMPETITION.—The term “prize competition” means the Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the nonlethal management of human-wildlife conflicts established under subparagraph (B).
(C) ADVISORY BOARD.—
(i) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established an advisory board, to be known as the “Non-lethal Management of Human-Wildlife Conflicts Technology Advisory Board”.
(ii) COMPOSITION.—The Board shall be composed of not fewer than 9 members appointed by the Secretary, who shall provide expertise in—
(I) non-lethal wildlife management;
(II) social aspects of human-wildlife conflict management; and
(III) biology;
(IV) technology development;
(V) engineering;
(VI) economics;
(VII) education; and
(VIII) any other discipline, as the Secretary determines to be necessary to achieve the purposes of this paragraph.
(iii) DUTIES.—Subject to clause (iv), with respect to the prize competition, the Board shall—
(I) select a topic;
(II) issue a problem statement;
(III) advise the Secretary regarding any opportunity for technological innovation to promote the nonlethal management of human-wildlife conflicts; and
(IV) advise winners of the prize competition regarding opportunities to pilot and implement winning technologies in relevant fields.
(iv) CONSULTATION.—In selecting a topic and issuing a problem statement for the prize competition under subclauses (I) and (II) of subparagraph (C), respectively, the Board shall consult widely with Federal and non-Federal stakeholders, including—
(I) 1 or more Federal agencies with jurisdiction over the management of native wildlife species at risk due to conflict with human activities;
(II) 1 or more State agencies with jurisdiction over the management of native wildlife species at risk due to conflict with human activities; and
(IV) 1 or more wildlife conservation groups, technology companies, research institutions, institutions of higher education, industry associations, or individual stakeholders with an interest in the management of native wildlife species at risk due to conflict with human activities.
(v) REQUIREMENTS.—The Board shall comply with all requirements under paragraph (7)(A).
(D) AGREEMENT WITH NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION.—
(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall offer to enter into an agreement with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation that describes the activities carried out by the Board relating to the duties described in subparagraph (C)(iii).
(ii) REQUIREMENTS.—An agreement entered into under clause (i) shall comply with all requirements under paragraph (7)(B).
(E) JUDGES.—
(i) APPOINTMENT.—The Secretary shall appoint not fewer than 3 judges who shall, except as provided in clause (ii), select the 1 or more annual winners of the prize competition.
(ii) DETERMINATION BY SECRETARY.—The judges appointed under clause (i) shall not select any annual winner of the prize competition if the Secretary makes a determination that, in the Secretary’s judgment, none of the technological advancements entered into the prize competition merits an award.
(F) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which a cash prize is awarded under this paragraph, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report on the prize competition that includes—
(I) a statement that describes the activities carried out by the Board relating to the duties described in subparagraph (C)(i); and
(ii) if the Secretary has entered into an agreement under subparagraph (D)(i), a statement by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation that describes the activities carried out by the Board relating to the duties described in subparagraph (C)(iii).
(G) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The Board and all authority provided under this paragraph shall terminate on December 31, 2023.
(6) THEODORE ROOSEVELT GENIUS PRIZE FOR NONLETHAL MANAGEMENT OF HUMAN-WILDLIFE CONFLICTS.—
(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:
(I) BOARD.—The term “Board” means the Non-lethal Management of Human-Wildlife Conflicts Technology Advisory Board established by subparagraph (C)(i).
(II) PRIZE COMPETITION.—The term “prize competition” means the Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the nonlethal management of human-wildlife conflicts established under subparagraph (B).
(B) AUTHORITY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish under section 24 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3700) a prize competition, to be known as the “Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the nonlethal management of human-wildlife conflicts”.
(I) To encourage technological innovation with the potential to advance the mission of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service with respect to the nonlethal management of human-wildlife conflicts;
(ii) to award 1 or more prizes annually for a technological advancement that promotes the nonlethal management of human-wildlife conflicts;
(C) ADVISORY BOARD.—
(i) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established an advisory board, to be known as the “Non-lethal Management of Human-Wildlife Conflicts Technology Advisory Board”.
(ii) COMPOSITION.—The Board shall be composed of not fewer than 9 members appointed by the Secretary, who shall provide expertise in—
(I) non-lethal wildlife management;
(II) social aspects of human-wildlife conflict management; and
(III) biology;
(IV) technology development;
(V) engineering;
(VI) education; and
(VII) any other discipline, as the Secretary determines to be necessary to achieve the purposes of this paragraph.
(iii) DUTIES.—Subject to clause (iv), with respect to the prize competition, the Board shall—
(I) select a topic;
(II) issue a problem statement;
(III) advise the Secretary regarding any opportunity for technological innovation to promote the nonlethal management of human-wildlife conflicts; and
(IV) advise winners of the prize competition regarding opportunities to pilot and implement winning technologies in relevant fields, including in partnership with Federal and non-Federal agencies, federally recognized Indian tribes, private entities, and research institutions with expertise or interest relating to the nonlethal management of human-wildlife conflicts.
(iv) CONSULTATION.—In selecting a topic and issuing a problem statement for the prize competition under subclauses (I) and (II) of subparagraph (C), respectively, the Board shall consult widely with Federal and non-Federal stakeholders, including—
(I) 1 or more Federal agencies with jurisdiction over the management of native wildlife species at risk due to conflict with human activities;
(II) 1 or more State agencies with jurisdiction over the management of native wildlife species at risk due to conflict with human activities; and
(IV) 1 or more wildlife conservation groups, technology companies, research institutions, institutions of higher education, industry associations, or individual stakeholders with an interest in the management of native wildlife species at risk due to conflict with human activities.
(v) REQUIREMENTS.—The Board shall comply with all requirements under paragraph (7)(A).
(C) TECHNOLOGY ADVISORY BOARD.—
(i) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established an advisory board, to be known as the “Non-lethal Management of Human-Wildlife Conflicts Technology Advisory Board”.
(ii) COMPOSITION.—The Board shall be composed of not fewer than 9 members appointed by the Secretary, who shall provide expertise in—
(I) non-lethal wildlife management;
(II) social aspects of human-wildlife conflict management; and
(III) biology;
(IV) technology development;
(V) engineering;
(VI) education;
(VII) any other discipline, as the Secretary determines to be necessary to achieve the purposes of this paragraph.
(iii) DUTIES.—Subject to clause (iv), with respect to the prize competition, the Board shall—
(I) select a topic;
(II) issue a problem statement;
(III) advise the Secretary regarding any opportunity for technological innovation to promote the nonlethal management of human-wildlife conflicts; and
(IV) advise winners of the prize competition regarding opportunities to pilot and implement winning technologies in relevant fields, including in partnership with Federal and non-Federal agencies, federally recognized Indian tribes, private entities, and research institutions with expertise or interest relating to the nonlethal management of human-wildlife conflicts.
(G) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The Board and all authority provided under this paragraph shall terminate on December 31, 2023.
(7) ADMINISTRATION OF PRIZE COMPETITIONS.—

(A) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ADVISORY BOARDS.—An advisory board established under paragraph (2)(C)(4), (3)(C)(4), (4)(C)(1), (5)(C)(1), or (6)(C)(1) (referred to in this paragraph as a ‘Board’) shall comply with the following requirements:

(i) TERMS.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which all members of the Board have been appointed, the Board shall hold the initial meeting of the Board.

(ii) MEETINGS.—A Board shall, to the maximum extent practicable, hold the initial meeting of the Board; and
dshall not affect the powers of the Board; and

(bb) shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment was made.

(iii) SOLICITATION OF FUNDS.—An agreement shall provide that the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation have been appointed, the Board may participate in a meeting of the Board; and

(a) REMOTE PARTICIPATION.—Any member of the Board who participates in a meeting remotely under item (aa) shall be considered to be present at the meeting.

(b) PRESENCE.—A member of the Board participating in a meeting remotely under item (aa) shall be considered to be present at the meeting.

(c) QUORUM.—A majority of the members of the Board shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number of members may hold a meeting.

(D) The map entitled “Bocilla Island Unit FL–82” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL–82.

(W) The map entitled “Pine Island Bay Unit FL–39” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL–39 and Unit FL–40.

(X) The map entitled “Tavernier Key Unit FL–39 Snake Creek Unit FL–40” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL–39 and Unit FL–40.

(Y) The map entitled “Biscayne National Park Unit M01” and dated November 20, 2013, with respect to Unit M01.

(Z) The map entitled “Topsail Unit L06 (2 of 2)” and dated November 20, 2013, with respect to Unit L06.

(A) The map entitled “Litchfield Beach Unit M02 Pawleys Inlet Unit M03” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit M02 and Unit M03.

(B) The map entitled “Fort Clinch Unit FL–01/FL–01P” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL–01 and Unit FL–01P.

(C) The map entitled “Usina Beach Unit P09A Conch Island Unit P05/P05P” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit P09A, Unit P05, and Unit P05P.

(D) The map entitled “Ponce Inlet Unit P08/P08P” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit P08 and Unit P08P.

(E) The map entitled “Spessard Holland Park Unit FL–13P Coconut Point Unit P09A/P09AP” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL–13P, Unit P09A, and Unit P09AP.

(F) The map entitled “Blue Hole Unit P10A Pepper Beach Unit FL–14P” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit P10A and Unit FL–14P.

(G) The map entitled “Toucan Key Unit FL–18P” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL–18P.

(H) The map entitled “Birch Point Unit FL–19P” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL–19P.

(I) The map entitled “Lloyd Beach Unit FL–20P North Beach Unit P14A” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL–20P and Unit P14A.

(J) The map entitled “Tavernier Key Unit FL–46 and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL–46.

(K) The map entitled “Bowditch Point Unit P17A Bunche Beach Unit FL–67/FL–67P Sanibel Island Complex P18P (1 of 2)” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit P17A, Unit FL–67, and Unit FL–67P.

(L) The map entitled “Bocilla Island Unit P21/P21P” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit P21 and Unit P21P.

(M) The map entitled “Passage Key Unit FL–71P Casey Key Unit P22” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit P22.

(N) The map entitled “Little Hog Key Unit FL–72P” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL–72P.

(O) The map entitled “De Soto Unit FL–73P Batts Island Key Unit FL–73B Bishop Harbor Unit FL–73” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL–73P, Unit FL–73B, and Unit FL–82.

(P) The map entitled “Passage Key Unit FL–89P Egmont Key Unit FL–81/FL–81P The Reefs Unit P24P (1 of 2)” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL–80P, Unit FL–81, and Unit FL–81P.

(Q) The map entitled “Cockroach Bay Unit FL–83” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL–83.
SEC. 8002. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) CONVEYED PROPERTY.—The term “conveyed property” means an eligible facility that has been conveyed to a qualifying entity under section 8003.

(2) ELIGIBLE FACILITY.—The term “eligible facility” means a facility that meets the criteria for potential transfer established under section 8004(a).

(3) FACILITY.—

(A) In general.—The term “facility” includes a dam, reclamation or irrigation project, a reservoir, a well, an aqueduct, a reservoir or other water conduit, a river or stream, a water power development, or any other facility that stores, conveys, contains, delivers, or produces water.

(B) Exclusions.—The term “facility” does not include a Reclamation project facility, or a portion of a Reclamation project facility—

(i) that is a reserved works as of the date of enactment of this Act;

(ii) that generates hydropower marketed by a Federal power marketing administration;

(iii) that is managed for recreation under a lease, permit, license, or other management agreement that does not contribute to capital repayment;

(iv) that is owned by the Bureau; and

(v) that is constructed by the United States.

(4) PROJECT USE POWER.—The term “project use power” includes the electrical capacity, energy, and associated ancillary service components required to provide the minimum electrical service needed to operate or maintain Reclamation project facilities in accordance with the authorization for the Reclamation project.

(5) QUALIFYING ENTITY.—The term “qualifying entity” means—

(A) the current operator of the eligible facility pursuant to a contract with Reclamation; and

(B) a person determined by the Secretary, has the capacity to continue to manage the eligible facility for the purposes for which the property has been managed under the Reclamation law at the time of the conveyance.

(6) RECLAMATION.—The term “Reclamation” means the Bureau of Reclamation.

(7) RECLAMATION PROJECT.—The term “Reclamation project” means—

(A) any reclamation or irrigation project, including incidental features of the project—

(i) that is authorized by the reclamation law; and

(ii) that is constructed by the United States pursuant to the reclamation law; or

(iii) in connection with which there is a repayment or water service contract executed by the United States pursuant to the reclamation law;

(B) a project constructed by the Secretary for the purposes of the Secretary;

(C) other reclamation projects.

(8) RESERVED WORKS.—The term “reserved works” means any building, structure, facility, or equipment—

(A) that is owned by the Bureau; and

(B) for which operations and maintenance are performed, regardless of the source of funding—

(i) by an employee of the Bureau; or

(ii) through a contract entered into by the Commissioner.

(9) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Commissioner of Reclamation.

SEC. 8003. AUTHORIZATION OF TRANSFERS OF TITLE TO ELIGIBLE FACILITIES.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—Subject to the requirements of this subtitle, the Secretary, with-/out further authorization from Congress, may, on application of a qualifying entity, convey to a qualifying entity all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to an eligible facility, if—

(A) not later than 90 days before the date on which the Secretary makes the conveyance, the Secretary submits to Congress a written notice of the proposed conveyance; and

(B) a description of the reasons for the conveyance, and

(C) if a court resolution disapproving the conveyance is not enacted before the date on which the Secretary makes the conveyance.

(b) RESERVATION OF EASEMENT.—The Secretary reserves an easement over a conveyed property if—

(A) the Secretary determines that the easement is necessary for the management of an interest retained by the Federal Government under this subtitle; and

(B) the Reclamation project or a portion of the Reclamation project remains under Federal ownership.

(c) INTERESTS IN WATER.—No interests in water shall be conveyed under this subtitle unless the conveyance is for a separate, quantified agreement between the Secretary and the qualifying entity, subject to applicable State law and public process requirements.

SEC. 8004. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish criteria for determining whether a facility is eligible for conveyance under this subtitle.

(b) MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) AGREEMENT OF QUALIFYING ENTITY.—The criteria established under subsection (a) shall include a requirement that a qualifying entity shall agree—

(A) to accept title to the eligible facility; and

(B) to be the eligible facility for substantially the same purposes for which the eligible facility is being used at the time the Secretary makes the transfer or water service; and

(C) that is constructed by the United States pursuant to the reclamation law; or

(D) in connection with which there is a repayment or water service contract executed by the United States pursuant to the reclamation law;

(2) REMAIN UNDER FEDERAL OWNERSHIP.—The Secretary shall—

(A) be able to enter into an agreement with the qualifying entity with respect to the legal, institutional, and financial arrangements relating to the conveyance; and

(B) determine that the proposed transfer—

(i) would not have an unmitigated significant effect on the environment; and

(ii) is consistent with the responsibilities of the Secretary.

(3) IN THE ROLE AS TRUSTEE.—In the role as trustee for federally recognized Indian Tribes; and

(4) IN THE ROLE AS OWNER.—In the role as owner of the United States;
(iv) protects the public aspects of the eligible facility, including water rights managed by the United States responsible for a proportionate share of operation and maintenance costs for the Reclamation facilities that generate and deliver, if applicable, power used for delivery of Reclamation project water after the date of conveyance, in accordance with Reclamation project use power rates.

SEC. 8007. COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER LAWS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Before conveying an eligible facility under this subtitle, the Secretary shall comply with all applicable Federal administrative, Executive, or other laws, including—

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

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

(b) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Congress that any Federal permitting and review processes required with respect to a conveyance of an eligible facility under this subtitle should be completed with the maximum efficiency and effectiveness.

Subtitle B—Endangered Fish Recovery Programs

SEC. 8101. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATION FOR ANNUAL BASE FUNDING OF FISH RECOVERY IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMS AND REMOVAL OF CERTAIN REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

Section 3(d) of Public Law 106–392 (114 Stat. 1694; 128 Stat. 2444) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

’ ’’(1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—(A) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to be used by the Bureau of Reclamation to make the annual base funding contributions for the Recovery Implementation Programs $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2023.

(B) NONREIMBURSABLE FUNDS.—The funds contributed to the Recovery Implementation Programs under subparagraph (A) shall be considered a nonreimbursable Federal expenditure.’’; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh sentences.

SEC. 8102. REPORT ON RECOVERY IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMS.

Section 5 of Public Law 106–392 (114 Stat. 1603; 126 Stat. 2444) is amended by adding at the end the following:

’ ’’(1) River basin entity.

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than September 30, 2021, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report that—

(A) describes the accomplishments of the Recovery Implementation Programs;

(B) identifies—

(i) as of the date of the report, the listing status under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) of the Colorado pikeminnow, humpback chub, razorback sucker, and cockroach;

(ii) as of September 30, 2023, the projected listing status under that Act of each of the species referred to in clause (i);

(C) identifies—

(i) the total expenditures and the expenditures by categories of activities by the Recovery Implementation Programs during the period beginning on the date on which the applicable Recovery Implementation Program was established and ending on September 30, 2021; and

(ii) the projected expenditures by the Recovery Implementation Programs during the period beginning on October 1, 2021, and ending on September 30, 2023; and

(D) for purposes of the expenditures identified under clause (i), includes a description of—

(1) any expenditures of appropriated funds;

(2) any power revenues;

(3) any contributions from the States, power customers, Tribes, water users, and environmental organizations; and

(4) any other sources of funds for the Recovery Implementation Programs; and

(iii) any activities to be carried out under the Recovery Implementation Program after September 30, 2023, and the projected cost of the activities described under clause (i).

(2) Consultation Required.—The Secretary shall consult with the participants in the Integrated Plan, the Recovery Implementation Programs in preparing the report under paragraph (1).’’.

Subtitle C—Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project

SEC. 8201. AUTHORIZATION OF PHASE III.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:


(2) IRRIGATION ENTITY.—The term ‘‘irrigation entity’’ means a district, project, or State-recognized authority, board of control, agency, or entity located in the Yakima River basin that manages and delivers irrigation water to farms in the Yakima River basin.

(3) PRORATABLE IRRIGATION ENTITY.—The term ‘‘proratable irrigation entity’’ means an irrigation entity that possesses, or the members of which possess, proratable water (as defined in section 1202 of Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 4551)).

(4) STATE.—The term ‘‘State’’ means the State of Washington.

(5) TOTAL WATER SUPPLY AVAILABLE.—The term ‘‘total water supply available’’ has the meaning given the term in applicable civil actions, as determined by the Secretary.


(b) INTEGRATED PLAN.—(1) INITIAL DEVELOPMENT PHASE.—(A) IN GENERAL.—As the initial development phase of the Integrated Plan, the Secretary, in coordination with the State and the Yakima Nation, shall identify and implement projects under the Integrated Plan that are prepared to be commenced during the 10-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) APPROVAL.—The initial development phase of the Integrated Plan under subparagraph (A) shall be carried out in accordance with—

(i) this subtitle, including any related plans, reports, and correspondence referred to in this subsection; and


(2) INTERMEDIATE AND FINAL DEVELOPMENT PHASES.
(A) PLANS.—The Secretary, in coordination with the State and the Yakama Nation, shall develop plans for the intermediate and final development phases of the Integrated Plan to accommodate the wishes of the Yakama Nation, shall develop an intermediate development phase of the Integrated Plan, to commence not earlier than 10 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) INTERMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT PHASE.—The Secretary, in coordination with the State and the Yakama Nation, shall develop an intermediate development phase of the Integrated Plan, to commence not earlier than 10 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(C) FINAL DEVELOPMENT PHASE.—The Secretary, in coordination with the State and the Yakama Nation, shall develop a final development phase of the Integrated Plan, to commence not earlier than 20 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(3) REQUIREMENTS.—The projects and activities identified by the Secretary for implementation under the Integrated Plan shall—

(A) subject to authorization and appropriation;

(B) contingent on the completion of applicable feasibility studies, environmental reviews, and cost-benefit analyses that include favorable recommendations for further project development;

(C) on public review and a determination by the Secretary that design, construction, and operation of a proposed project or activity is in the best interest of the public; and

(D) in accordance with applicable laws, including—

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


(4) EFFECT OF SUBSECTION.—Nothing in this subsection—

(A) shall be considered to be a new or supplemental benefit for purposes of the Reclamation Reform Act of 1982 (43 U.S.C. 390aa et seq.);

(B) affects—

(i) any contract in existence on the date of enactment of this Act that was executed pursuant to the National Water Compact;

(ii) any contract or agreement between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Reclamation;

(C) affect waivers, abrogates, diminishes, defines, or interprets any treaty between the Yakama Nation and the United States; or

(D) constrain the authority of the Secretary to provide fish passage in the Yakima River basin, in accordance with the Hoover Power Plant Act of 1984 (43 U.S.C. 619 et seq.).

(5) PROGRESS REPORT.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in conjunction with the State and in consultation with the Yakama Nation, shall transmit to the Committees on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a progress report on the development and implementation of the Integrated Plan.

(c) FINANCING, CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF KACHESS DROUGHT RELIEF PUMPING PLANT AND KEECHELUS TO KACHESS PIPELINE.—

(1) LONG-TERM AGREEMENTS.—

(A) LONG-TERM AGREEMENT.—A long-term agreement negotiated pursuant to this section or the reclamation laws between the Secretary and a participating proratable irrigation entity in the Yakima River basin for the non-Federal financing, construction, operation, or maintenance of the Drought Relief Pumping Plant or the Keechelus to Kachess Pipeline shall include provisions regarding—

(i) responsibilities of each participating proratable irrigation entity for—

(A) the planning and construction of infrastructure, in consultation and coordination with the Secretary; and

(B) the pumping and operational costs necessary to provide a supply of water available that is made inaccessible due to drought during any preceding calendar year, if the Kachess Reservoir fails to refill as a result of using drought storage water during such a calendar year;

(ii) property titles and responsibilities of each participating proratable irrigation entity for the maintenance of, and liability for, all infrastructure constructed under title XII of Public Law 103-449 (108 Stat. 4550; 114 Stat. 1425);

(iii) operation and integration of the projects by the Secretary in the operation of the Yakima Project; and

(iv) costs associated with the design, financing, construction, operation, maintenance, and mitigation of projects, with the costs of Federal oversight and review to be reimbursed jointly and proportionally by the participating proratable irrigation entities and the Yakima Project.

(B) TREATMENT.—A facility developed or operated by a participating proratable irrigation entity under this subsection shall not be considered to be a supplemental work for purposes of section 101 of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (43 U.S.C. 481a).

(2) KACHESS RESERVOIR.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Any additional stored water made available by the construction of a facility to access and deliver inactive and natural storage in Kachess Lake and Reservoir under this subsection—

(i) shall be considered to be Yakima Project water;

(ii) shall be used exclusively by the Secretary to enhance the water supply during years for which the total water supply available is not sufficient to provide a percentage of proratable entitlements in order to make that additional water available, in a quantity representing not more than 70 percent of proratable entitlements to the Kittitas Reclamation District, the Roza Irrigation District, or any other proratable irrigation entity, the construction, operation, or maintenance costs of a facility under this section, in accordance with such terms and conditions as the districts may agree, subject to the conditions that—

(I) the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Wapato Irrigation Project, and the Yakama Nation, on an election to participate, may also obtain water from Kachess Reservoir inactive storage to enhance applicable existing irrigation water supply in accordance with such terms and conditions as the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Yakama Nation may agree; and

(II) the additional supply made available under this clause shall be available to participate proratable irrigation entities based on—

(aa) the proportion that—

(AA) the proratable entitlement of each participating individual or entity; or

(BB) the proratable entitlements of all participating individuals and entities; or

(bb) such other proportion as the participating entities may agree; and

(iii) shall not be any portion of the total water supply available.

(B) EFFECT OF PARAGRAPH.—Nothing in this paragraph affects, as in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, any—

(i) contract;

(ii) law (including regulations) relating to repayment of (iii) water rights; or

(iv) treaty right of the Yakama Nation.

(3) PROJECT POWER FOR KACHESS PUMPING PLANT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraphs (B) through (D), the Administrator of the Bonneville Power Administration, pursuant to the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 839 et seq.), shall provide to the Secretary power to operate the Kachess Pumping Plant constructed under this section if inactive storage in the Kachess Reservoir is needed to provide drought relief for irrigation districts.

(B) DETERMINATIONS BY SECRETARY.—The project power described in subparagraph (A) may be provided only if the Secretary determines that—

(i) there are in effect—

(I) a drought declaration issued by the State; and

(II) conditions that have led to 70 percent or lower water delivery to proratable irrigation districts; and

(ii) it is appropriate to provide the power under that subparagraph.

(C) PERIOD OF AVAILABILITY.—The power described in subparagraph (A) shall be provided during the period—

(i) beginning on the date on which the Secretary makes the determinations described in subparagraph (B); and

(ii) ending on the earlier of—

(I) the date that is 1 year after that date; and

(II) the date on which the Secretary determines that—

(aa) drought mitigation measures are still necessary in the Yakima River basin; or

(bb) the power should no longer be provided for any other reason.

(D) RATE.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the Bonneville Power Administration shall provide project power under subparagraph (A) at the then-applicable lowest Bonneville Power Administration rate for public body, cooperative, and Federal agency customer firm obligations on the date on which the authority is provided.

(ii) NO DISCOUNTS.—The rate under clause (i) shall not include any irrigation discount.

(E) LOCAL PROVIDER.—During any period for which project power is not provided under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall obtain power to operate the Kachess Pumping Plant from a local provider.

(F) OTHER COSTS.—The cost of power for pumping and station service, and the costs of transmitting power from the Federal Columbia River power system to the pumping facility of the Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project, shall be borne by the irrigation districts receiving the benefits of the applicable water.

(G) DUTIES OF COMMISSIONER.—For purposes of this paragraph, the Commissioner of Reclamation shall arrange transmission for any delivery of—

(i) Federal power over the Bonneville system through applicable tariff and business practice processes of that system; or

(ii) power obtained from any local provider.

(d) DESIGN AND USE OF GROUNDWATER RECHARGE PROJECTS.—The Secretary, in coordination with the State and the Yakama Nation, may provide technical assistance for, participate in, and enter into agreements, including with irrigation entities for the use of excess conveyance capacity in Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Projects, for—

(1) groundwater recharge projects; and

(2) aquifer storage and recovery projects.

(e) OPERATIONAL CONTROL OF WATER SUPPLIES.—
(A) in general.—The Secretary shall retain authority and discretion over the management of Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project supplies—

(1) to maximize operational use and flexibility; and

(2) to ensure compliance with all applicable Federal and State laws, treaty rights of the Yakama Nation, and local obligations, including those under title XII of Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 4550; 114 Stat. 1425).

(3) INCLUSION.—The authority and discretion described in paragraph (1) shall include the ability of the United States to store, deliver, conserve, and reuse water supplies devolving from projects authorized under title XII of Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 4550; 114 Stat. 1425).

(f) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS AND GRANTS.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements and grants, as subject to the condition that the acquiring entity shall hold title to, and be responsible for, all required operation, maintenance, and management activities in the Yakima River Basin facing drought, including those under title XII of Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 4550; 114 Stat. 1425).

(2) INCLUSION.—The authority and discretion described in paragraph (1) shall include the ability of the United States to store, deliver, conserve, and reuse water supplies devolving from projects authorized under title XII of Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 4550; 114 Stat. 1425).

(g) X. INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROJECTS.—The Secretary—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (17), and (18), as paragraphs (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), and (14) respectively;

(2) by inserting after paragraph (5) as redesignated by paragraph (4) the following:

"(7) to realize sufficient water savings through implementing the Yakima River Basin Integrated Water Resource Management Plan, so that not less than 85,000 acre-feet of water savings are achieved by implementing the initial development phase of the Integrated Plan pursuant to section 8201(b)(1) of the Natural Resources Management Act, in addition to the 65,000 acre-feet of water savings targeted through the Basin Conservation Program, as authorized on October 31, 1994;"

(3) by striking paragraph (4); and

(4) by inserting after paragraph (6) as redesignated by paragraph (5) the following:

"(8) to observe water use for—"

"(A) domestic consumption (whether urban or rural); "

"(B) maintenance and protection of public health and safety; "

"(C) manufacture, fabrication, processing, assembly, or other production of a good or commodity; "

"(D) production of energy; "

"(E) fish hatcheries; or "

"(F) water conservation activities relating to a use described in subparagraphs (A) through (E);" and

(3) by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and".

(b) INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall retain title to, and be responsible for, all rights, title, and interest to Indian irrigation projects, including those under title XII of Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 4550; 114 Stat. 1425).

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(i) in each of subparagraphs (A) through (D), by striking the comma at the end of the subparagraph;

(ii) in each of subparagraphs (E) through (H), by striking the comma at the end of the subparagraph; and

(iii) in subparagraph (I), by striking the comma at the end of the subparagraph.

SEC. 8202. MODIFICATION OF PURPOSES AND DEFINITIONS.

(a) PURPOSES.—Section 1201 of Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 4550) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

"(1) to protect, mitigate, and enhance fish and wildlife and the recovery and maintenance of self-sustaining harvestable populations of fish and other aquatic life, both anadromous and resident species, throughout their historic distribution area and in the Yakima Basin through—"

"(A) improved water management and the constructions of fish passage at storage and diversions authorized under the Upper Power Plant Act of 1984 (43 U.S.C. 619 et seq.);" and

"(B) improved instream flows and water supplies;" and

"(C) improved water quality, watershed, and ecosystem function;"

"(2) protection, creation, and enhancement of wetlands; and

"(E) other appropriate means of habitat improvement;"

(b) DESIGNATED FEDERAL OFFICIAL.—The term 'designated Federal official' means the designee of the Secretary, acting pursuant to the charter of the Conservation Advisory Group.

"(7) INTEGRATED PLAN.—The term 'Integrated Plan' has the meaning given in the term in section 8201(a) of the Natural Resources Management Act, to be carried out in cooperation with, and in addition to, activities of the State of Washington and the Yakama Nation.

(2) by inserting paragraph (8) as redesignated by paragraph (1) the following:

"(8) MUNICIPAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY AND USE.—The term 'municipal, industrial, and domestic water supply and use' means the supply and use of water for—"

"(A) domestic consumption (whether urban or rural); "

"(B) maintenance and protection of public health and safety; "

"(C) manufacture, fabrication, processing, assembly, or other production of a good or commodity; "

"(D) production of energy; "

"(E) fish hatcheries; or "

"(F) water conservation activities relating to a use described in subparagraphs (A) through (E);" and

(3) by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and".
“(A) IN GENERAL.—The State or the Federal Government may fund not more than the 17.5-percent local share of the costs of the Basin Conservation Program in exchange for the use of any water resulting from conservation measures taken under this title, in addition to water that the Bureau of Reclamation may acquire from any willing third party through purchase, donation, or lease, for water management purposes pursuant to this title.”;

(4) in subsection (e), by striking the first sentence and inserting the following: “To participate in the Basin Conservation Program, as described in subsection (b), an entity shall submit to the Secretary a proposed water conservation plan.”;

(5) in subsection (i)(3)—

(A) by striking “purchase or lease” each place it appears and inserting “purchase, lease, or management”;

(B) in the third sentence, by striking “made immediately upon availability” and all that follows through “Committee” and inserting “continued as needed to provide water to be used by the Yakima Project Manager as flushing flows or as otherwise” and inserting “fishery management”; and

(C) in subsection (j)(4), in the first sentence, by striking “initial acquisition” and all that follows through “Committee” and inserting “well sellers or lessors specifically to provide improved instream flows for anadromous and resident fish and other aquatic life, including pulse flow” and “facilitate outward migration of anadromous fish”.

SEC. 8204. YAKIMA BASIN WATER PROJECTS, OPERATIONS, AND AUTHORIZATIONS.

(a) REDESIGNATION OF YAKAMA NATION.—Section 1290(g) of Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 4557) is amended—

(1) by striking the subsection designation and all that follows through paragraph (1) and inserting the following:—

“(g) REDESIGNATION OF YAKAMA INDIAN NATION TO YAKAMA NATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation shall be known and designated as the ‘Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation’, and inserting ‘deemed to be a reference to the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation’.”;

(b) OPERATION OF YAKIMA BASIN PROJECT.—Section 1296 of Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 4557) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(4)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) by striking “(iii) by inserting the following:—

(‘‘A) R EDESIGNATION OF YAKAMA NATION.—The ‘Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation’ shall be known and designated as the ‘Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation’.”;

(III) by striking “in the Yakima River basin. Enhancement programs that use measures authorized by this subsection may be investigated and implemented by the Secretary in tributaries to the Yakima River, including Taneum Creek, other areas, or tributary basins that currently or could potentially be provided supplemental or transfer water by entities, such as the Kittitas Reclamation District or the Yakima-Tieton Irrigation District, subject to the provision that such activities may commence on completion of applicable and required feasibility studies, environmental reviews, and cost-benefit analyses that include favorable financial conditions and constraints to further project development, as appropriate. Measures to evaluate include—”;

(ii) by inserting “and implementation” after “investigation”;

(iii) by striking “other” before “Yakima River”;

(5) by striking subsection (c); and

(7) in paragraph (2) of subsection (d) (as so redesignated)—

(A) in the first sentence—

(i) by inserting “and implementation” after “investigation”;

(ii) by striking “other” before “Yakima River”;

(3) the headquarters building located at 2402 East Main, Davis, Oklahoma; and

(b) by inserting “negatively” before “affected”.

Subtitled D—Bureau of Reclamation Facility Conveyances

SEC. 8301. CONVEYANCE OF MAINTENANCE COMPLEX AND DISTRICT OFFICE OF THE ARBUCKLE PROJECT, OKLAHOMA.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) AGREEMENT.—The term ‘‘Agreement’’ means the agreement entitled ‘‘Agreement between the United States and the Arbruckle Master Conservancy District for Transferring Title to the Federally Owned Maintenance Complex and District Office to the Arbruckle Master Conservancy District’’ and numbered 1AAG0401.

(2) DISTRICT.—The term ‘‘District’’ means the Arbruckle Master Conservancy District, located in Murray County, Oklahoma.

(3) DISTRICT OFFICE.—The term ‘‘District Office’’ means—

(A) the headquarters building located at 2402 East Main, Davis, Oklahoma; and

(B) the approximately 0.83 acres of land described in the Agreement.
(4) MAINTENANCE COMPLEX.—The term “Maintenance Complex” means the care-taker’s residence, shop buildings, and any appurtenances located on the land described in the agreement comprising approximately 2 acres.

(b) CONVEYANCE TO DISTRICT.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act the Secretary shall convey to the District, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Maintenance Complex and District Office, Arbuckle Project, Oklahoma, consistent with the terms and conditions of the Agreement.

(c) LIABILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Effective on the date of conveyance to the District of the Maintenance Complex and District Office under this section, the United States shall not be held liable by any court for damages of any kind arising out of any act, omission, or occurrence relating to the Maintenance Complex or District Office, except for damages caused by acts of negligence committed by the United States or by an employee or agent of the United States prior to the date of conveyance.

(2) APPLICABLE LAW.—Nothing in this section shall limit the liability of the United States beyond the liability provided in chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code (commonly known as the “Federal Tort Claims Act” (7 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.)).

(d) BENEFITS.—After the conveyance of the Maintenance Complex and District Office to the District under this section—

(1) the Maintenance Complex and District Office shall not be considered to be a part of a Federal reclamation project; and

(2) the District shall not be eligible to receive by reason of any facility comprising that Maintenance Complex and District Office, other than benefits that would be available to a similarly situated person with respect to a facility that is not a part of a Federal reclamation project.

(e) COMMUNICATION.—If the Secretary has not completed the conveyance required under subsection (b) by the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a letter with sufficient detail that—

(1) explains the reasons the conveyance has not been completed; and

(2) specifies the date by which the conveyance will be completed.

SEC. 8092. CONTRA COSTA CANAL TRANSFER.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ACQUIRED LAND.—The term “acquired land” means land in Federal ownership and land transferred to the Federal Government holds an interest for the purpose of the construction and operation of the Contra Costa Canal, including land under the jurisdiction of—

(A) the Bureau of Reclamation;

(B) the Western Area Power Administration; and

(C) the Department of Defense in the case of the Clayton Canal diversion traversing the Concord Naval Weapons Station.

(2) CONTRA COSTA CANAL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “Contra Costa Canal” means the Contra Costa Canal Unit of the Central Valley Project, which exclusively serves the Contra Costa Water District in an urban area of Contra Costa County, California.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term “Contra Costa Canal” includes pipelines, conduits, pumping plants, alignments, laterals, water storage and regulatory facilities, electric substations, related works and improvements, and all interests in land associated with the Contra Costa Canal Unit of the Central Valley Project in existence on the date of enactment of this Act.

(C) EXCLUSION.—The term “Contra Costa Canal” does not include the Rock Slough fish screen facility.

(3) CONTRA COSTA CANAL AGREEMENT.—The term “Contra Costa Canal Agreement” means an agreement between the District and the Bureau of Reclamation to determine the legal, institutional, and financial terms and conditions of the Contra Costa Canal, including compensation to the reclamation fund established by the first section of the Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 386; Public Law 22-103), for the net present value of miscellaneous revenues that the United States would otherwise derive over the 10 years following the signing of this Act from the eligible land and facilities to be transferred, as governed by reclamation law and policy and the contracts.

(d) CONTRACTS.—The term “contracts” means the existing water service contract between the District and the United States, Contract No. 175–345A–L1TR1 (2005), Contra Canal No. 14–06–200–6072A (1972, as amended), and any other contract or land permit involving the United States, the District, and Contra Costa Canal.

(e) DISTRICT.—The term “District” means the Contra Costa Water District, a political subdivision of the State of California.

(f) ROCK SLough FISH SCREEN FACILITY.—The term “Rock Slough fish screen facility” means the fish screen facility at the Rock Slough Intake to the Contra Costa Canal.

(g) INCLUSIONs.—The term “Rock Slough fish screen facility” includes the screen structure, rake cleaning system, and accessory structures integral to the screen function of the Rock Slough fish screen facility, as required under the Central Valley Project Improvement Act (Public Law 102–575; 106 Stat. 4706).

(h) ROCK SLough FISH SCREEN FACILITY TITLE TRANSFER AGREEMENT.—The term “Rock Slough fish screen facility title transfer agreement” means an agreement between the District and the Bureau of Reclamation to—

(A) determine the legal, institutional, and financial terms surrounding the transfer of the Rock Slough fish screen facility; and

(B) ensure the continued safe and reliable operations of the Rock Slough fish screen facility.

(i) LANDS AND FACILITIES.—In general.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, in consideration for the District assuming from the United States all liability for the administration, operation, maintenance, and replacement of the Contra Costa Canal, consistent with the terms and conditions set forth in the Contra Costa Canal Agreement and subject to valid existing rights and existing agreements between the Bureau of Reclamation and the East Bay Regional Park District for Contra Loma Regional Park and other local agencies within the Contra Costa Canal, the Secretary shall offer to convey and assign to the District—

(A) all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to—

(i) the Contra Costa Canal; and

(ii) the acquired land; and

(B) all interests reserved and developed as of the date of enactment of this Act for the Contra Costa Canal in the acquired land, including existing recreation agreements between the Bureau of Reclamation and the East Bay Regional Park District for Contra Loma Regional Park and other local agencies within the Contra Costa Canal.

(2) ROCK SLough FISH SCREEN FACILITY.—In general.—The Secretary shall convey to the District all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Rock Slough fish screen facility pursuant to the Rock Slough fish screen facility title transfer agreement.

(B) COOPERATION.—Not later than 180 days after the conveyance of the Contra Costa Canal Agreement, the Secretary shall enter into good faith negotiations to accomplish the conveyance and assignment under subparagraph (A).

(c) CONSTRUCTION OF COST.—The District shall pay to the Secretary any administrative and real estate transfer costs incurred by the Secretary in carrying out the conveyance and assignments under paragraphs (1) and (2), including the cost of any boundary survey, title search, cadastral survey, appraisal, and other real estate transaction required for the conveyances and assignments.

(d) COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Before carrying out the conveyances and assignments under paragraphs (1) and (2), the Secretary shall comply with all applicable requirements under—

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

(ii) any other law applicable to the Contra Costa Canal or to the acquired land.

(B) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section modifies or alters any obligations under—

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


(c) RELATIONSHIP TO EXISTING CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT CONTRACTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section affects—

(i) the application of the reclamation laws to water delivered to the District pursuant to any contract with the Secretary; or

(ii) the District’s relationships to any contract with the Secretary.

(B) AMENDMENTS TO CONTRACTS.—The Secretary and the District may modify the contracts as necessary to comply with this section.

(d) LIMITATION.—Nothing in this section increases the liability of the United States beyond the liability provided under chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code (commonly known as the “Federal Tort Claims Act”).

(d) REPORT.—If the conveyance and assignment authorized by subsection (b)(1) is not completed by the year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report that—

(1) describes the status of the conveyance and assignment;

(2) describes any obstacles to completing the conveyance and assignment; and

(3) specifies an anticipated date for completion of the conveyance and assignment.

Title E—Project Authorizations

SEC. 8401. EXTENSION OF EQUUS BUDS DIVISION OF THE WICHITA PROJECT.

Section 10(b) of Public Law 86–767 (74 Stat. 1026; 120 Stat. 1474) is amended by striking “10 years” and inserting “20 years”.

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SEC. 8601. WATERSMART.

Section 9004 of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (42 U.S.C. 10364) is amended in subsection (a)—

(1) in paragraph (2)(A)—

(A) by striking “within the States” and inserting the following: “within— (i) the States”; (B) in clause (i) (as so redesignated), by striking “and” at the end; and (C) by adding at the end the following: “(ii) the State of Alaska; or (iii) the State of Hawaii; and”; and

(2) in paragraph (3)(B)—

(A) by redesigning clauses (i) and (ii) as subclauses (I) and (II), respectively, and indenting appropriately;

(B) in the matter preceding subclause (I) (as so redesignated), by striking “in carrying” and inserting the following: “(i) in general.—Except as provided in clause (ii), in carrying”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(ii) Indian tribes.—In the case of an eligible applicant that is an Indian tribe, in carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary shall not provide a grant, or enter into an agreement, for an improvement to conserve irrigation water unless the Indian tribe agrees not— (1) to use any associated water savings to increase the total irrigated acreage more than the water right of that Indian tribe, as determined by— (aa) a court decree; (bb) a settlement; (cc) a law; or (dd) any combination of the authorities described in paragraphs (1) through (3); and (2) to otherwise increase the consumptive use of water more than the water right of the Indian tribe described in subclause (I).”.

Subtitle G—Bureau of Reclamation Transparency

SEC. 8601. DEFINITIONS.

In this part:

(1) ASSET.— (A) IN GENERAL.—The term “asset” means any of the following assets that are used to achieve the mission of the Bureau to manage, develop, operate, and maintain water and related resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner in the interest of the people of the United States:

(i) Capitalized facilities, buildings, structures, project features, power production equipment, recreation facilities, or quarters.

(ii) Capitalized and noncapitalized heavy equipment and other installed equipment.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term “asset” includes assets described in subparagraph (A) that are considered to be mission critical.

(2) ASSET MANAGEMENT REPORT.—The term “Asset Management Report” means—

(A) the annual plan prepared by the Bureau known as the “Asset Management Plan”; and

(B) any publicly available information relating to the plan described in subparagraph (A) that summarizes the efforts of the Bureau to manage and maintain infrastructure assets of the Bureau.

(3) MAJOR REPAIR AND REHABILITATION NEED.—The term “major repair and rehabilitation need” means—

(A) the annual plan prepared by the Bureau known as the “Asset Management Plan”; and

(B) any publicly available information relating to the plan described in subparagraph (A) that summarizes the efforts of the Bureau to manage and maintain infrastructure assets of the Bureau.

(4) PROGRAM.—The term “program” means the Every Kid Outdoors program established under subsection (b)(1).

(5) SECRETARIES.—The term “Secretaries” means—

(A) the Secretary, acting through—

(i) the Director of the National Park Service; (ii) the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service; (iii) the Director of the Bureau of Land Management; and

(C) the Secretary of Commerce, acting through the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; and

(D) the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works.

(6) STATE.—The term “State” means each of the several States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and any other territory or possession of the United States.

(7) STUDENT.—The term “student” means any student that is a “student” or “students” means any fourth grader or home-schooled learner 10 years of age residing in the United States, including any temporary foster or possession of the United States.

(8) every kid outdoors program.—The term “Every Kid Outdoors program” means—

(A) the program described in subsection (a).

(B) any other program that provides for free access to Federal land and waters for students and accompanying individuals in accordance with this subsection.

(9) ANNUAL PASSE.—The term “annual pass” means—

(A) the pass described in subsection (a); and

(B) any other pass that provides for free access to Federal land and waters for students and accompanying individuals in accordance with this subsection.

(10) STATUS.—The term “status” means—

(A) the status described in subsection (a).

(B) any other status that provides for free access to Federal land and waters for students and accompanying individuals in accordance with this subsection.

SEC. 8603. ASSET MANAGEMENT REPORT ENHANCEMENTS FOR TRANSFERRED WORKS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall coordinate with the non-Federal entities responsible for the operation and maintenance of transferred works in developing reporting requirements for Asset Management Reports with respect to major repair and rehabilitation needs for transferred works that are similar to the reporting requirements described in section 8602(b).

(b) GUIDANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—After considering input from water and power contractors of the Bureau, the Secretary shall develop and implement a rating system for transferred works that incorporate, to the maximum extent practicable, the rating system for major repair and rehabilitation needs for reserved works developed under section 8602(b)(3).

(2) UPDATES.—The Secretary shall develop the rating system described in paragraph (1) in consultation and in accordance with the requirements set forth in section 8602(b)(3).

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary shall ensure that the updated Asset Management Reports developed under paragraph (1) shall be included in the updated Asset Management Reports developed under section 8602(b).
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(C) PRESENCE OF A STUDENT IN GRADE FOUR REQUIRED.—A pass described in subparagraph (A) shall be effective only if the student to which the pass was issued is present at the point of entry to the applicable Federal land or water.

(3) OTHER ACTIVITIES.—In carrying out the program, the Secretaries—
(A) may coordinate with State Park systems that opt to implement a complementary Every Kid Outdoors State park pass;
(B) may coordinate with the Secretary of Education to implement the program;
(C) shall maintain a publicly available website with information about the program; and
(D) may provide visitor services for the program; and
(E) may support approved partners of the Federal land and waters by providing the partners with opportunities to participate in the program.

(4) REPORTS.—The Secretary, in coordination with each Secretary described in subparagraphs (B) through (D) of subsection (a)(3), shall prepare a comprehensive report to Congress each year describing—
(A) the implementation of the program;
(B) the geographically distributed distribution of students who participated in the program; and
(C) the number of passes described in paragraphs (A)(A) that were distributed.

(5) SUNSET.—The authorities provided in this section, including the reporting requirement, shall expire on the date that is 7 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 9002. GOOD SAMARITAN SEARCH AND RECOVERY ACT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—
(1) ELIGIBLE.—The term "eligible," with respect to an organization or individual, means that the organization or individual, respectively—
(A) acting in a not-for-profit capacity; and
(B) composed entirely of members who, at the time of the good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission, have attained the age of majority under the law of the State where the mission takes place.

(2) GOOD SAMARITAN SEARCH-AND-RECOVERY MISSION.—The term "good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission" means a search conducted by an eligible organization or individual for missing individuals believed to be deceased at the time that the search is initiated.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Secretary of Agriculture as applicable.

(b) PROCESS.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—Each Secretary shall develop and implement a process to expedite access to Federal land under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for eligible organizations and individuals to request access to Federal land to conduct good Samaritan search-and-recovery missions.

(2) INCLUSIONS.—The process developed and implemented under this subsection shall include provisions to clarify that—
(A) an eligible organization or individual granted access under this section—
(i) shall be acting for private purposes; and
(ii) shall not be considered to be a Federal volunteer;
(B) an eligible organization or individual conducting a good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission under this section shall not be considered to be a volunteer under section 102301(c) of title 54, United States Code; (C) chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code (commonly known as the "Federal Tort Claims Act"), shall not apply to an eligible organization or individual carrying out a privately requested good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission under this section; and
(D) chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the "Federal Employers Compensation Act"), shall not apply to an eligible organization or individual conducting a good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission under this section, and the conduct of the good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission shall not constitute civilian employment.

(3) RELEASE OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT INFORMATION.—The Secretary shall not require an eligible organization or individual to have liability insurance as a condition of accessing Federal land under this section, if the eligible organization or individual—
(1) acknowledges and consents, in writing, to the provisions described in subparagraphs (A) through (D) of subsection (b)(2); and
(2) signs a letter to the Federal Government from all liability relating to the access granted under this section and agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the United States from any claims or lawsuits arising from any conduct by the eligible organization or individual on Federal land.

(d) APPROVAL AND DENIAL OF REQUESTS.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall notify an eligible organization or individual of the approval or denial of a request by the eligible organization or individual to conduct a good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission on Federal land under this section; and
(2) to expedite and accelerate good Samaritan search-and-recovery missions on Federal land under this section, the Secretary shall notify the eligible organization or individual of—
(A) the reason for the denial of the request; and
(B) any actions that the eligible organization or individual can take to meet the requirements for the request to be approved.

(e) PARTNERSHIPS.—Each Secretary shall develop search-and-recovery-focused partnerships with search-and-recovery organizations—
(1) to coordinate good Samaritan search-and-recovery missions on Federal land under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary; and
(2) to expedite and accelerate good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission efforts for missing individuals on Federal land under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary.

(f) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretaries shall submit to Congress a joint report describing—
(1) plans to develop partnerships described in subsection (e)(1); and
(2) efforts carried out to expedite and accelerate good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission efforts for missing individuals on Federal land under the administrative jurisdiction of each Secretary pursuant to subsection (e)(2).

SEC. 9003. 21ST CENTURY CONSERVATION SERV. ICE CORPS ACT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 205 of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1722) is amended—
(1) in paragraph (2), by striking "individually between the ages of 16 and 30, inclusive," and inserting "individually between the ages of 16 and 30, inclusive, or veterans age 35 or younger;"
(2) in subsection (b)—
(A) in the first sentence, by striking "individually between the ages of 16 and 30, inclusive, and veterans age 35 or younger;" and
(B) in the second sentence, by striking "section 137(b) of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 and inserting "paragraphs (1), (3), (4), and (5) of section 137(a) of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12591(a))"; and
(3) by adding at the end the following:
(4) EFFERCE.—Nothing in this subsection authorizes the use of the Public Lands Corps for projects on or impacting real property owned by, operated by, or within the custody, control, or supervision of the Administrator of General Services without the express permission of the Administrator of General Services.
amended by adding at the end the following:

“(e) TRANSPORTATION.—The Secretary may provide to Corps participants who reside in their own homes transportation to and from appropriate conservation project sites.”.

(d) RESOURCE ASSISTANTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 206(a) of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1726a(a)) is amended by striking the first sentence and inserting the following: “The Secretary may provide appropriate conservation project sites."

(2) DIRECT HIRE AUTHORITY.—Section 121(a) of the Indian Youth Service Corps Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 1721a(a)) is amended by inserting the following:

“(16 U.S.C. 1722))”;

(3) INDIAN YOUTH SERVICE CORPS.—Title II of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1721 et seq.) is amended—

(b) by redesigning sections 209 through 211 alphabetically;

(b) by redesigning paragraphs 209 through 211 alphabetically;

(b) by redesigning subsections (b) and (c) as subsections (c) and (d), respectively;

(b) by redesigning paragraphs 209 through 211 alphabetically.

(c) GUIDELINES.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of the Natural Resources Management Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall notify the Congress of a plan for the management of the Indian Youth Service Corps, in accordance with this Act and any other applicable Federal laws.”.

SEC. 9004. NATIONAL NORDIC MUSEUM ACT.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The Nordic Museum located at 2655 N.W. Market Street, Seattle, Washington, is designated as the “National Nordic Museum.”

(b) EFFECT OF DESIGNATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The museum designated by subsection (a) is a unit of the National Park System.

(2) USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS.—The designation of the museum by subsection (a) shall not require Federal funds to be expended for any purpose related to the museum.

SEC. 9005. DESIGNATION OF NATIONAL GEORGE C. MARSHALL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The George C. Marshall Museum and the George C. Marshall Research Library in Lexington, Virginia, are designated as the “National George C. Marshall Museum and Library” (referred to in this section as the “museum”).

(b) EFFECT OF DESIGNATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The museum designated by subsection (a) is not a unit of the National Park System.

(2) USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS.—The designation of the museum by subsection (a) shall not require Federal funds to be expended for any purpose related to the museum.

SEC. 9006. 21ST CENTURY RESPECT ACT.

(a) AMENDMENTS TO REGULATIONS REQUIRED.—

(1) SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall amend section 1901.202 of title 7, Code of Federal Regulations, for purposes of—

(A) replacing the reference to the term “Negro” with “Black or African American”;

(B) replacing the reference to the term “Spanish Surname” with “Hispanic”;

(C) replacing the reference to the term “Oriental” with “Asian American or Pacific Islander”.

(2) ADMINISTRATOR OF GENERAL SERVICES.—The Administrator of General Services shall amend section 906.2 of title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, for purposes of—

(A) replacing the references to the terms “Eskimo” and “Aleut” with “Alaska Native”;

(B) replacing the definition of “Negro” with “Black or African American” as “an individual having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa”;

(C) replacing the references to the term “American” with “Asian American or Pacific Islander”;

(D) replacing the references to the term “Eskimo” and “Aleut” with “Alaska Native.”

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section, or the amendments required by this section, shall be construed to affect Federal law, except with respect to the use of terms by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Administrator of General Services, respectively, to the regulations affected by this section.

SEC. 9007. AMERICAN WORLD WAR II HERITAGE CITIES.

(a) DESIGNATION.—In order to recognize and encourage the continued preservation and importance of the history of the United States involvement in World War II, each calendar year the Secretary may designate 1 or more cities to be designated in section 7 of the several States or a territory of the United States as an “American World War II Heritage City”. Not more
than 1 city in each State or territory may be designated under this section.

(b) APPLICATION FOR DESIGNATION.—The Secretary may—

(1) write and publicize the process by which a city may apply for designation as an American World War II Heritage City based on the criteria in subsection (c); and

(2) give priority to apply for designation as an American World War II Heritage City.

(c) CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATION.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution or the President of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, shall make each designation under subsection (b) based on the following criteria:

(1) Contributions by a city and its environs to the World War II home-front war effort, including contributions related to—

(A) defense manufacturing, such as ships, aircraft, uniforms, and equipment;

(B) production of foodstuffs and consumer items for Armed Forces and home consumption;

(C) war bond drives;

(D) adaptations to wartime survival;

(E) volunteer participation;

(F) public interest awareness;

(G) personnel serving in the Armed Forces, their achievements, and facilities for their rest and recreation; or

(H) the presence of Armed Forces camps, bases, airfields, harbors, repair facilities, and other installations within or in its environs.

(2) Achievements by a city and its environs to preserve the heritage and legacy of the city’s contributions to the war effort and to preserve World War II history, including—

(A) the identification, preservation, restoration, and interpretation of World War II-related structures, facilities and sites;

(B) establishment of museums, parks, and markers;

(C) establishment of memorials to area men who lost their lives in service;

(D) organizing groups of veterans and home-front workers and their recognition;

(E) presentation of cultural events such as dances, plays, and lectures;

(F) public relations outreach through the print and electronic media, and books; and

(G) recognition and ceremonies remembering wartime event anniversaries.

SEC. 9008. QUINDARO TOWNSITE NATIONAL COMMEMORATIVE SITE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COMMEMORATIVE SITE.—The term “Commemorative Site” means the Quindaro Townsite National Commemorative Site designated by subsection (b)(1).

(2) STATE.—The term “State” means the State of Kansas.

(b) DESIGNATION.—

(1) COMMEMORATIVE SITE.—The Quindaro Townsite National Commemorative Site shall be a unit of the National Park System.

(2) NATIONAL COMMEMORATIVE SITE.—The Quindaro Townsite National Commemorative Site shall be designated as the “Quindaro Townsite National Commemorative Site”.

(c) SPONSORS.—The Secretary, in consultation with the mayor of the city of Kansas City, Kansas, or the State Historic Preservation Officer of the State of Kansas, may enter into cooperative agreements with appropriate public or private entities, for the purposes of—

(A) protecting historic resources at the Commemorative Site;

(B) providing educational and interpretive facilities and programs at the Commemorative Site for the public.

(d) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—

(1) In general.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with appropriate public or private entities, for the purposes of—

(A) protecting historic resources at the Commemorative Site;

(B) providing educational and interpretive facilities and programs at the Commemorative Site for the public.

(2) LOAN OF FEDERAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary may make technical and financial assistance to any entity with which the Secretary has entered into a cooperative agreement under paragraph (1).

(d) NO EFFECT ON ACTIONS OF PROPERTY OWNERS.—Designation of the Quindaro Townsite National Commemorative Site shall not prohibit any actions that may otherwise be taken by a property owner (including any owner of the Commemorative Site) with respect to the property of the owner.

(e) NO EFFECT ON ADMINISTRATION.—Nothing in this section affects the administration of the Commemorative Site by Kansas City, Kansas, or the National Park Service.

SEC. 9009. DESIGNATION OF NATIONAL COMEDY CENTER IN JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK.

(a) CONGRESSIONAL RECOGNITION.—Congress—

(1) recognizes that the National Comedy Center, located in Jamestown, New York, is the only museum of its kind that exists for the exclusive purpose of celebrating comedy in all its forms; and

(2) officially designates the National Comedy Center as the “National Comedy Center” (referred to in this section as the “Center”).

(b) EFFECT OF RECOGNITION.—The National Comedy Center recognized in this section is not a unit of the National Park System and the designation of the Center shall not be construed to require or permit Federal funds to be expended for any purpose related to the Center.

SA 112. MS. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI (herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and intended to be proposed to amendment SA 112 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI (herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 2402 and insert the following:

SEC. 2402. HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM REAUTHORIZED.

Section 507(d)(2) of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (54 U.S.C. 922101 note) is amended by striking the period at the end and inserting “and each of fiscal years 2019 through 2025.”.

SA 113. MR. BENNET submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title I, add the following:

Subtitle F—Colorado Outdoor Recreation

SEC. 1501. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) Coloradans value public land and have a long history of engaged, varied, sustainable use of public land for agriculture, energy development, recreation, and other purposes;

(2) public lands—

(A) is an essential part of the Colorado way of life and what makes the State a desirable place to live, work, and visit; and

(B) provides—

(i) a clean water supply;

(ii) access to recreational opportunities, including hiking, backpacking, camping, mountain biking, rock climbing, snowmobiling, off-highway vehicle travel, and rafting;

(iii) high-quality wildlife habitat and migration corridors; and

(C) is home to an outstanding fishery, incalculable economic value, and critical component of the economy of the State.

(4) according to the Outdoor Industry Association, outdoor recreation on public land is a key component of the economy of the State, supporting large and small businesses and communities statewide; and

(5) the wilderness, conservation, and recreation areas in this subtitle will—

(A) protect—

(i) 3 highly visible mountain peaks with an elevation of at least 14,000 feet (commonly known as “Fourteeners”), including Mt. Sneffels, Wilson Peak, and Quandary Peak; and

(ii) many well-known smaller peaks;

(B) preserve iconic landscapes across Colorado;

(C) conserve important wildlife habitat;

(D) safeguard important watersheds that provide many communities a supply of clean drinking water;

(E) protect valuable, high-quality land for biking, skiing, and other road- and trail-based recreation; and

(F) provide access to world-class hunting and fishing opportunities;

(6) the Camp Hale National Historic Landscapes designation honors the legacy of the 10th Mountain Division, the members of which—

(A) trained at Camp Hale;

(B) contributed to the United States victory during World War II; and

(C) went on to help create the modern outdoor industry in Colorado, including several iconic Colorado ski areas;

(7) the Thompson Divide in western Colorado—

(A) supports a robust agriculture-based economy;

(B) provides outstanding recreation and hunting opportunities to the public;

(C) serves as an important spring and summer grazing land for ranching operations; and

(D) was described by President Theodore Roosevelt as a “great, wild country’’;

(8) the National Park Service has formally recommended that Congress legislatively establish Curecanti as a National Recreation Area with a new legislative boundary;

(9) Curecanti National Recreation Area—

(A) includes an abundance of natural features in a setting of reservoirs, canyons, pinacles, cliffs, and mesas;

(B) includes Blue Mesa Reservoir, the largest body of water entirely contained in Colorado and home to an outstanding fishery;

(C) offers the public outstanding opportunities for recreation; and

(D) is 1 of the few remaining units of the National Park Service that has never been legislatively established by Congress;

(10) the provisions contained in this subtitle are the result of years-long, locally driven, collaborative efforts from a diverse set of stakeholders regarding the management of public land in Colorado; and

(11) this subtitle will provide long-term certainty for management of public land in Colorado, protecting the relevant areas in perpetuity for the benefit of the people of the United States.

SEC. 1502. DEFINITION OF STATE.

In this subtitle, the term “State” means the State of Colorado.
(b) APPLICABLE LAW.—Any reference in the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.) to the effective date of that Act shall be considered to be the date of enactment of this Act for purposes of administering a covered area.

(c) FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASES.—In accordance with section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)), the Secretary may carry out any activity in a covered area that the Secretary determines to be necessary for the control of fire, insects, and diseases, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(d) GRAFTING.—The grafting of livestock on a covered area, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be permitted to continue subject to such reasonable regulations as are considered to be necessary by the Secretary, in accordance with—

(1) section 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(4)) and

(2) the guidelines set forth in Appendix A of the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 2670 of the 101st Congress (H. Rept. 101–465).

(e) COORDINATION.—For purposes of administering the Federal land designated as wilderness by paragraph (2) of section 2(a) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103–77) as added by subsection (a)(2), the Secretary shall, as determined to be appropriate for the protection of watersheds, coordinate the activities of the Secretary in response to fires and flooding events with interested State and local agencies in this part.

SEC. 1512. COLORADO WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.

(a) DESIGNATION.—Section 3(a) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103–77) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (18), by striking “1993,” and inserting “1993, and certain Federal land within the White River National Forest that comprises approximately 2,916 acres as generally depicted as ‘Proposed Ptarmigan Peak Wilderness Additions’ on the map entitled ‘Proposed Ptarmigan Peak Wilderness Additions’ and dated January 23, 2018, and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(26) EAGLES NEST WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.—Certain Federal land within the White River National Forest that comprises approximately 3,902 acres, as generally depicted as ‘Proposed Megan Dickie Wilderness Addition’ on the map entitled ‘Eagles Nest Wilderness Addition Proposal’ and dated January 23, 2018, which shall be incorporated into, and managed as part of, the ‘Eagles Nest Wilderness designated by section 102(a)(5) of Public Law 96–590 (94 Stat. 3296).”

“(27) HOOSIER RIDGE WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land within the White River National Forest that comprises approximately 2,255 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Hoosier Ridge Proposal’ and dated January 23, 2018, which shall be known as the ‘Hoosier Ridge Wilderness.’”

“(28) EAGLES NEST WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.—Certain Federal land within the White River National Forest that comprises approximately 4,909 acres, as generally depicted as ‘Proposed Spraddle Creek Wilderness Addition’ and ‘Proposed Spraddle Creek Wilderness Addition’ on the map entitled ‘Eagles Nest Wilderness Additions Proposal’ and dated January 23, 2018, which shall be incorporated into, and managed as part of, the Eagles Nest Wilderness designated by Public Law 96–590 (94 Stat. 3296).”

(b) APPLICABLE LAW.—Any reference in the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.) to the effective date of that Act shall be considered to be the date of enactment of this Act for purposes of administering a covered area.

(c) FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASES.—In accordance with section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)), the Secretary may carry out any activity in a covered area that the Secretary determines to be necessary for the control of fire, insects, and diseases, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(d) GRAFTING.—The grafted livestock on a covered area, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be permitted to continue subject to such reasonable regulations as are considered to be necessary by the Secretary, in accordance with—

(1) section 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(4)) and

(2) the guidelines set forth in Appendix A of the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 2670 of the 101st Congress (H. Rept. 101–465).

(e) COORDINATION.—For purposes of administering the Federal land designated as wilderness by paragraph (2) of section 2(a) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103–77) as added by subsection (a)(2), the Secretary shall, as determined to be appropriate for the protection of watersheds, coordinate the activities of the Secretary in response to fires and flooding events with interested State and local agencies in this part.

SEC. 1513. WILLIAMS FORK WILDERNESS.

(a) DESIGNATION.—In furtherance of the purposes described in section 2(a) of the Federal land in the White River National Forest in the State depicted as “Proposed Tenmile Recreation Management Area” on the map entitled “Tenmile Proposal” and dated January 23, 2018, is designated as the “Tenmile Recreation Management Area”.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Recreation Management Area are to conserve, protect, and enhance for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the recreational, scenic, watershed, habitat, and ecological resources of the Recreation Management Area.

(c) MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall manage the Recreation Management Area—

(A) in a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances—

(i) the purposes of the Recreation Management Area described in paragraph (b); and

(ii) recreation opportunities, including mountain biking, hiking, fishing, horseback riding, snowshoeing, climbing, skiing, camping, and hunting;

(B) in accordance with—

(i) the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1606 et seq.); and

(ii) any other applicable laws (including regulations); and

(c) this section.

(2) USES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall only allow such uses of the Recreation Management Area as the Secretary determines will further the purposes described in subsection (b); and

(B) VEHICLES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), the use of motorized vehicles in the Recreation Management Area shall be limited to the roads, vehicle classes, and periods authorized for motorized vehicle use on the date of enactment of this Act.

(ii) NEW OR TEMPORARY ROADS.—Except as provided in clause (iii), new or temporary road shall be constructed in the Recreation Management Area.

(iii) EXCEPTIONS.—Nothing in clause (i) or (ii) prevents the Secretary from—

(A) rerouting or closing an existing road or trail to protect natural resources from degradation, as the Secretary determines to be appropriate;
SEC. 1515. PORCUPINE GULCH WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AREA.

(a) DESIGNATION.—Subject to valid existing rights, the approximately 8,176 acres of Federal land located in the White River National Forest (referred to in this section as the “Porcupine Gulch Wildlife Conservation Area”) and dated January 23, 2018, are designated as the “Porcupine Gulch Wildlife Conservation Area” (referred to in this section as the “Wildlife Conservation Area”).

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Wildlife Conservation Area are—

(1) to conserve and protect a wildlife migration corridor; and

(2) to conserve, protect, and enhance for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the wildlife, scenic, roadless, watershed, and ecological resources of the Wildlife Conservation Area.

(c) MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall manage the Wildlife Conservation Area in a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances the purposes described in subsection (b); and

(2) in accordance with—

(A) the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.); and

(B) any other applicable laws (including regulations); and

(III) the section.

(2) USES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall only allow such uses of the Wildlife Conservation Area as the Secretary determines would further the purposes described in subsection (b).

(B) The Secretary may carry out any activity, in accordance with—

(i) the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.); and

(ii) any other applicable laws (including regulations); and

(iii) this section.

(c) REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS.—Nothing in this section precludes the Secretary from authorizing, in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations), the use or leasing of Federal land within the Recreation Management Area for—

(1) a regional transportation project, including—

(A) highway widening or realignment; and

(B) construction of multimodal transportation systems; or

(2) any infrastructure, activity, or safety measure associated with the implementation of a facility constructed under paragraph (1).
the Secretary shall continue to apply with regard to the land in the Wildlife Conservation Area, consistent with the purposes described in subsection (b).

(3) HISTORIC LANDSCAPES AND DISEASES.—The Secretary may carry out any activity, in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations), that the Secretary determines to be necessary to prevent, control, or mitigate fire, insects, or disease in the Wildlife Conservation Area, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(e) REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS.—Nothing in this section precludes the Secretary from authorizing, in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations), the use or leasing of Federal land within the Wilderness and Protection Area for—

(1) a regional transportation project, including—

(A) highway widening or realignment; and

(B) construction of multimodal transportation systems; or

(2) any infrastructure, activity, or safety measure associated with the implementation or use of (b) facility constructed under paragraph (1).

(f) WATER.—Section 3(e) of the James Peak Wilderness and Protection Area Act (Public Law 107–216; 116 Stat. 1058) shall apply to the Wildlife Conservation Area.

SEC. 1517. CAMP HALE NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDSCAPE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—Subject to valid existing rights, the approximately 28,728 acres of Federal land in the White River National Forest in the area depicted as “Proposed Camp Hale National Historic Landscape” on the map entitled “Camp Hale National Historic Landscape Proposal” and dated January 23, 2018, are designated the “Camp Hale National Historic Landscape”.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Historic Landscape are—

(1) to provide for—

(A) the interpretation of historic events, activities, structures, and artifacts of the Historic Landscape, including with respect to the role of the Historic Landscape in local, national, and world history;

(B) the historic preservation of the Historic Landscape, consistent with—

(i) the designation of the Historic Landscape as a national historic site; and

(ii) other purposes of the Historic Landscape;

(C) recreational opportunities, with an emphasis on the activities related to the historic use of the Historic Landscape, including skiing, snowshoeing, snowmobiling, hiking, horseback riding, climbing, other road- and trail-based activities, and other outdoor activities;

(D) the continued cleanup of unexploded ordnance and legacy hazards at the Camp Hale Formerly Used Defense Site and the Camp Hale historic cantonment area; and

(2) to conserve, protect, restore, and enhance for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the scenic, water-related, and ecological resources of the Historic Landscape.

(c) MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall manage the Historic Landscape in accordance with—

(A) the purposes of the Historic Landscape described in subparagraph (b); and

(B) any other applicable laws (including regulations).

(2) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare a management plan for the Historic Landscape. The management plan prepared under subparagraph (A) shall include plans for—

(i) improving the interpretation of historic events, activities, structures, and artifacts of the Historic Landscape, including with respect to the role of the Historic Landscape in local, national, and world history;

(ii) conducting historic preservation activities;

(iii) managing recreational opportunities, including the use and stewardship of—

(I) the road and trail systems; and

(II) dispersed recreation resources;

(iv) the conservation, protection, restoration, or enhancement of the scenic, water-related, and ecological resources of the Historic Landscape, including conducting the restoration and enhancement project under subsection (d); and

(v) consistent with subsection (e)(2), the removal of unexploded ordnance and other legacy hazards.

(3) ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS.—The Secretary shall provide to the Secretary of the Army a notification of any unexploded ordnance (as defined in section 101(e) of title 10, United States Code) that is discovered in the Historic Landscape.

(d) CAMP HALE RESTORATION AND ENHANCEMENT PROJECT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct a restoration and enhancement project in the Historic Landscape to—

(A) to improve aquatic, riparian, and wetland conditions in and along the Eagle River and tributaries of the Eagle River;

(B) to maintain or expand the recreation and interpretive opportunities and facilities; and

(C) to conserve historic values in the Camp Hale area.

(2) COORDINATION.—In carrying out the project described in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall coordinate with—

(A) the Corps of Engineers;

(B) the Camp Hale–Eagle River Headwaters Collaborative Group;

(C) the National Forest Foundation;

(D) the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment;

(E) the Colorado State Historic Preservation Office;

(F) units of local government; and

(G) other interested organizations and members of the public.

(e) ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the project described in subsection (d)(1), the Secretary shall continue to carry out the projects and activities of the Department of the Army in existence on the date of enactment of this Act or the exercise of such a water right, including—

(A) a water right under an interstate water compact or other agreement for the apportionment made in accordance with such a compact;

(B) a water right decreed within, above, below, or through the Historic Landscape;

(C) a water right held by the United States;

(D) the management or operation of any reservoir, including the storage, management, release, or transportation of water; and

(E) the construction or operation of such infrastructure as is necessary to provide water rights to develop and place to beneficial use those rights, subject to applicable Federal, State, and local law (including regulations).

(2) REMOVAL OF UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Army may remove unexploded ordnance (as defined in section 101(e) of title 10, United States Code) from the Historic Landscape, as the Secretary of the Army determines to be appropriate—

(i) in any case in which the unexploded ordnance interferes with the management of the Historic Landscape; or

(ii) to ensure public safety.

(B) ACTION ON RECEIPT OF NOTICE.—On receipt of the Secretary from the Secretary of a notification of unexploded ordnance under subsection (c)(3), the Secretary of the Army may remove the unexploded ordnance in accordance with—

(i) the program for environmental restoration of formerly used defense sites under section 2701 of title 10, United States Code;

(ii) the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.); or

(iii) any other applicable provision of law (including regulations).

(3) EFFECT OF SUBSECTION.—Nothing in this subsection modifies any obligation in existence on the date of enactment of this Act relating to the remediation or cleanup of any unexploded ordnance or legacy environmental hazard located in or around the Historic Landscape, the Camp Hale Formerly Used Defense Site, or the Historic Landscape, including such an obligation under—

(A) the program for environmental restoration of formerly used defense sites under section 2701 of title 10, United States Code; or

(B) the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.); or

(C) any other applicable provision of law (including regulations).

(f) INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT.—The Secretary and the Secretary of the Army shall enter into an agreement—

(1) to specify—

(A) the responsibility of the Secretary to manage the Historic Landscape; and

(B) the responsibility of the Secretary of the Army for the removal of unexploded ordnance and other legacy hazards in accordance with subsection (e) and other applicable laws; and

(2) to require the Secretary to provide to the Secretary of the Army, by not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act and periodically thereafter, as appropriate, a management plan for the Historic Landscape for purposes of activities described in subsection (e).

(g) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section—

(1) affects the jurisdiction of the State over any water right, water right, or adjudication or administration relating to any water resource;

(2) affects any water right in existence on or before the date of enactment of this Act, or the exercise of such a water right, including—

(A) a water right under an interstate water compact or other agreement for the apportionment made in accordance with such a compact;

(B) a water right decreed within, above, below, or through the Historic Landscape;

(C) a water right held by the United States;

(D) the management or operation of any reservoir, including the storage, management, release, or transportation of water; and

(E) the construction or operation of such infrastructure as is necessary to provide water rights to develop and place to beneficial use those rights, subject to applicable Federal, State, and local law (including regulations); or

(3) constitutes an express or implied reservation by the United States of any reserved or appropriative water right; or

(4) alters or limits—

(A) a permit held by a ski area;

(B) the implementation of activities governed by a ski area permit; or

(C) the authority of the Secretary to modify or expand an existing ski area permit;

(5) prevents the Secretary from closing portions of the Historic Landscape for public safety, environmental remediation, or other use in accordance with applicable laws; or

(6) affects—

(A) any special use permit in effect on the date of enactment of this Act; or

(B) the renewal of a permit described in subparagraph (A).
SEC. 1518. WHITE RIVER NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.

(a) In General.—The boundary of the White River National Forest is modified to include the approximately 120 acres comprised of the SW ¼, SE ¼, and the NE ¼ of the SE ¼ of sec. 1, T. 2 S., R. 80 W., 6th Principal Meridian, in Summit County in the State.

(b) LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND.—Section 2007 of title 54, United States Code, the boundaries of the White River National Forest, as modified under subsection (a), shall be considered to be the boundaries of the White River Na-

tional Forest as in existence on January 1, 1965.

SEC. 1519. ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.

(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to provide for the ongoing maintenance and use, including the Teal Ridge Ranch and the associated property located within Rocky Mountain National Park in Grand County in the State.

(b) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—Section 1932(b) of the Omnibus Public Land Manage-

ment Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-11; 123 Stat. 1670) is amended by adding at the end the follow-
ing:

"(3) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—The bound-

ary of the Wilderness is modified to exclude the potential wilderness comprising approximately 15,515 acres of land identified as "Potential Wilderness to Non-wilderness" on the map entitled "Rocky Mountain National Park Proposed Wilderness Area Amendment" and dated February 12, 2018.".

SEC. 1520. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

(a) FISH AND WILDLIFE.—Nothing in this part affects the jurisdiction or responsibility of the State with respect to fish and wildlife in the State.

(b) NO BUFFER ZONES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this part or an amendment made by this part establishes a protective perimeter or buffer zone around—

(A) a covered area;

(B) a wilderness area or potential wild-

erness area described in section 1513; or

(C) the Recreation Management Area;

(D) a Wildlife Conservation Area;

(E) the Historic Landscape;

(F) the Lizard Head Wilderness;

(G) the Old West Management Area; or

(H) the Park boundary.

(2) acquires any land or interest in land within the boundaries of an area described in subsection (a)(1), unless the acquisition is only pursuant to a donation, or purchase from a willing seller.

(2) MANAGEMENT.—Any land or interest in land acquired under paragraph (1) shall be incor-

porated into, and administered as part of, the wilderness area, Recreation Manage-

ment Area, Wildlife Conservation Area, or Historic Landscape, as applicable, in which the land or interest in land is located.

(e) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid rights in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, the areas described in subsection (b)(1) are withdrawn from—

(1) entry, appropriation, and disposal under the public land laws;

(2) location, entry, and patent under min-

ing laws; and

(3) operation of the mineral leasing, min-

eral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

Nothing in this part or an amendment made by this part restricts or precludes—

(1) any low-level overflight of military air-

craft over any part of this part or an amendment made by this part, including military overflights that can be seen, heard, or detected within such an area;

(2) flight testing over an area described in paragraph (1); or

(3) the use or establishment of—

(A) any new unit of special use airspace over an area described in paragraph (1); or

(B) any military flight training or trans-

portation over such an area.

PART II—SAN JUAN MOUNTAINS

SEC. 1531. DEFINITIONS.

In this part—

(1) COVERED LAND.—The term "covered

land" means—

(A) land designated as wilderness under paragraph (2)(7) of section 2(a) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103-77) as added by section 1532; and

(B) a Special Management Area.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary"

means the Secretary of Agriculture.

(3) SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.—The term "Special Management Area that—

(A) the Sheep Mountain Special Manage-

ment Area designated by section 1533(a)(1); and

(B) the Liberty Bell East Special Manage-

ment Area designated by section 1533(a)(2).

SEC. 1532. ADDITIONS TO NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM.

Section 2(a) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103-77) as added by section 1512(a)(2) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(27) LIZARD HEAD WILDERNESS AD-

TION.—Certain Federal land in the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests comprising approximately 3,141 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Proposed Liberty Bell and Last Dollar Additions to the Mt. Sneffels Wilderness, Liberty Bell East Special Management Area'" and dated September 6, 2018, is designated as the "Lizard Head Wilderness Area".

SEC. 1533. SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS.

(a) DESIGNATION.—

(1) SHEEP MOUNTAIN SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.—The land in the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison and San Juan National Forests in the State comprising approximately 21,693 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Proposed Sheep Mountain Special Management Area" and dated September 19, 2018, is designated as the "Sheep Mountain Special Management Area".

(2) LIBERTY BELL EAST SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.—The land in the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests in the State comprising approximately 792 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Proposed Liberty Bell and Last Dollar Additions to the Mt. Sneffels Wilderness, Liberty Bell East Special Management Area" and dated September 6, 2018, is designated as the "Liberty Bell East Special Management Area".

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Special Management Areas is to conserve and protect for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the geological, cultural, archaeological, historical, natural, scientific, recreational, wilderness, wildlife, riparian, historical, educational, and scenic resources of the Special Management Areas.

(c) MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall man-

age the Special Management Areas in a manner that—

(A) conserves, protects, and enhances the resources and values of the Special Management Areas described in subsection (b); (B) subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), conserves, protects, and enhances the wilderness character of the Special Management Areas and the suitability of the Special Management Areas for the inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System; and

(C) is in accordance with—

(1) the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.);

(2) this part; and

(iii) any other applicable laws.

(2) PROHIBITIONS.—The following shall be prohibited in the Special Management Areas:

(A) Permanent roads.

(B) Except as necessary to meet the minimum requirements for the administration and management of the areas, land use for abandoned mine cleanup, and to protect public health and safety—

(i) the use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment, or mechanical transport (other than as provided in paragraph (3)); and

(ii) the establishment of temporary roads.

(3) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—The Secretary may allow any activities (including helicopter access for recreation and maintenance and the competitive running event permitted since 1992) that have been authorized by permit, or li-

ence as of the date of enactment of this Act to continue within the Special Management
AREAS, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary may require.

(B) PERMITTING.—The designation of the Special Management Areas by subsection (a) shall not be subject to permits relating to the activities covered under subparagraph (A) after the date of enactment of this Act.

(C) BICYCLES.—The Secretary may permit the use of bicycles in—

(i) the portion of the Sheep Mountain Special Management Area identified as "Ophir Valley BLM Field Development Right" on the map entitled "Proposed Sheep Mountain Special Management Area" and dated September 19, 2018; and

(ii) the portion of the Liberty Bell East Special Management Area identified as "Liberty Bell Corridor" on the map entitled "Proposed Liberty Bell and Last Dollar Additions to the Mt. Sneffels Wilderness, Liberty Bell East Special Management Area" and dated September 6, 2018.

(d) APPLICABLE LAW.—Water and water rights in the Special Management Areas shall be administered in accordance with section 8 of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (Public Law 103–77; 107 Stat. 762), except that—

(1) any reference contained in that section to "the lands designated as wilderness by this Act", the Piedra, Roubideau, and Tabeguache areas described in sections 2, 5, 6, and 9 of this Act, or the Bowen Gulch Protection Area or the Fossil Ridge Recreation Management Area identified in sections 5 and 6 of this Act, as defined in sections 2, 5, 6, and 9 of this Act shall be considered to be a reference to "the Special Management Areas"; and

(2) any reference contained in that section to "this Act" shall be considered to be a reference to "part II of subtitle F of title I of the National Resources Management Act".

SEC. 1534. DOMINGUEZ CANYON WILDERNESS STUDY AREA.

(a) DOMINGUEZ CANYON WILDERNESS STUDY AREA.—Subtitle E of title II of Public Law 111–11 is amended—

(1) by redesignating section 2408 (16 U.S.C. 460zzz–7) as section 2409; and

(2) by inserting after section 2407 (16 U.S.C. 460zzz–6) the following:

"SEC. 2409. RELEASE.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—Congress finds that, for the purposes of section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)), the portions of the Dominguez Canyon Wilderness Study Area not designated as wilderness by this subsection have been adequately studied for wilderness designation.

"(b) RELEASE.—Any public land referred to in subsection (a) that is not designated as wilderness by this subsection—

(1) is no longer subject to section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)); and

(2) shall be managed in accordance with this subtitle and any other applicable laws.

(b) McKENNA PEAK WILDERNESS STUDY AREA.

(1) IN GENERAL.—Congress finds that, for the purposes of section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)), the portions of the McKenna Peak Wilderness Study Area in San Miguel County in the State not designated as wilderness by paragraph (2) of section 2(a) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103–77) (as added by section 1532) have been adequately studied for wilderness designation.

(2) RELEASE.—Any public land referred to in paragraph (1) that is not designated as wilderness by paragraph (2) of section 2(a) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103–77) (as added by section 1532) may carry out any activity in the wilderness area that the Secretary determines to be necessary for the control of fire, insects, and diseases, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(c) APPLICABLE LAW.—The purposes of this part are—

(1) entry, appropriation, and disposal under the public land laws;

(2) location, entry, and patent under mining laws; and

(3) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.
(3) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(b) SURVEYS.—The exact acreage and legal description of the Thompson Divide Withdrawal Area shall be determined by surveys approved by the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture.

SEC. 1544. THOMPSON DIVIDE LEASE EXCHANGE. (a) In General.—In exchange for the relinquishment by a leaseholder of all Thompson Divide leases of the leaseholder, the Secretary may issue to the leaseholder credits issued under subsection (a) shall be permanent and shall not be reissued.

(b) ADMISSION.—(1) In General.—The Secretary may accept credits issued under subsection (a) in exchange for the relinquishment by a leaseholder of a Thompson Divide lease relinquished under subsection (a) if—

(A) the amount of the credits issued to the leaseholder is equal to the amount of any rental paid for the applicable Thompson Divide leases as of the date on which the leaseholder submits to the Secretary a notice of the decision to relinquish the applicable Thompson Divide leases, and

(B) the Secretary determines that the conditions described in that subsection are met.

(c) CANCELLATION.—Effective on relinquishment under this section, and without any additional action by the Secretary, a Thompson Divide lease—

(1) shall be permanently cancelled; and

(2) shall not be reissued.

(d) CONDITIONS.—(1) APPLICABLE LAW.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, each exchange under this section shall be conducted in accordance with—

(A) this subtitle; and

(B) other applicable laws (including regulations).

(2) ACCEPTANCE OF CREDITS.—(A) The Secretary shall accept credits issued under subsection (a) in the same manner as cash for the payments described in that subsection.

(B) The Secretary shall accept credits issued under subsection (a) in exchange for the relinquishment of a leasehold interest in a Thompson Divide lease, any leaseholder with a Wolf Creek Storage Field development right shall permanently relinquish, transfer, and otherwise convey to the Secretary, in a form acceptable to the Secretary, all Wolf Creek Storage Field development rights of the leaseholder.

(2) LIMITATION OF TRANSFER.—An interest acquired by the Secretary under paragraph (1) shall be held in perpetuity; and shall not be—

(i) transferred;

(ii) reissued; or

(iii) otherwise used for mineral extraction.

SEC. 1545. METHANE LEASING IN LOWER NORTH FORK VALLEY. (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall complete, or shall collaborate with agencies of the State or with institutions of higher education in the State, a demonstration program for the complete, an inventory of all significant emissions of methane in the North Fork Valley in the State, including methane emissions from active, inactive, and abandoned coal mines.

(b) LEASING PROGRAM.—(1) In General.—Not later than 2 years after the date of completion of the inventory required under subsection (a), the Secretary shall carry out, to the extent permissible under applicable law, a lease program to lease Federal methane from active, inactive, and abandoned coal mines where methane is escaping into the atmosphere, subject to validation.

(2) CONDITIONS.—The program carried out under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) only include methane that can be collected and transported in a manner that does not—

(i) endanger the safety of coal mine workers; or

(ii) unreasonably interfere with ongoing operations at coal mines; and

(B) provide for the owners or operators of mines with leases that overlap potential methane leasing under the program, if the owner or operator determines that the conditions described in subparagraph (A) are not met.

(c) COAL MINE METHANE ELECTRICAL POWER GENERATION PROGRAM.—(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of completion of the inventory required under subsection (a), the Secretary shall carry out, to the extent permissible under applicable law, a program to facilitate the sale and delivery of methane from active, inactive, and abandoned coal mines where methane is escaping into the atmosphere to 1 or more of the eligible entities described in paragraph (2) to develop a program to facilitate the sale and delivery of methane from active, inactive, and abandoned coal mines to the extent that the laws are consistent with this section.

(3) DESCRIPTION OF ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—An eligible entity referred to in paragraph (1) is any rural electric utility, energy cooperative, or municipal utility the service area boundaries of which are located within 100 miles of Paonia in the State.

(4) ESTABLISHMENT OF PRICING.—The Secretary shall establish pricing for the sale and delivery of methane under paragraph (1) that is sufficient to reimburse all costs to the Secretary for the implementation and management of the demonstration program under this paragraph (4). The Secretary shall publish a contract that provides for the sale and delivery of the methane referred to in paragraph (1) that is sufficient to reimburse all costs to the Secretary for the management of the demonstration program under this paragraph (4). The Secretary may enter contracts with the eligible entities described in paragraph (3) to facilitate the program under paragraph (1), with all related costs to be included in the pricing established under paragraph (3).

SEC. 1546. EFFECT. Except as expressly provided in this part, nothing in this part—

(1) expands, diminishes, or impairs any valid existing mineral leases, mineral interest, or other property rights wholly or partly within the Thompson Divide Withdrawal and Protection Area, including access to the leases, interests, rights, or land in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and local laws (including regulations);

(2) prevents the capture of methane from any active, inactive, or abandoned coal mine covered by this part, in accordance with applicable law; or

(3) prevents access to, or the development of, any new or existing coal mine or lease in Delta or Gunnison County in the State.

PART IV—CURECANTI NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

SEC. 1551. DEFINITIONS. In this part:

(1) MAP.—The term "map" means the map entitled "Curecanti National Recreation Area, Proposed Boundary", numbered 616/100.865C, and dated August 11, 2016.

(2) NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.—The term "Curecanti National Recreation Area" means the Curecanti National Recreation Area established by section 1552(a).

SEC. 1552. CURECANTI NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Effective beginning on the earlier of the date on which the Secretary approves a request under subsection (c) and the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, there shall be established as a unit of the National Park System the Curecanti National Recreation Area, in accordance with this part, consisting of approximately 50,667 acres of land in the State, as generally depicted on the map as "Curecanti National Recreation Area Proposed Boundary".

(b) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the National Recreation Area in accordance with—

(A) this part; and

(B) the laws (including regulations) governing the National Park System, including section 100101(a), chapter 1003, and sections 100751(a), 100752, 100753, and 102101 of title 54, United States Code.

(2) DAM, POWERPLANT, AND RESERVOIR MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS.—(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this part affects or interferes with the authority of the Secretary—

(i) to operate the Uncompahgre Valley Reclamation Project under the reclamation laws;

(ii) to operate the Wayne N. Aspinall Unit of the Colorado River Storage Project under the Act of April 11, 1956 (commonly known as the "Colorado River Storage Project Act") (43 U.S.C. 620 et seq.); or

(iii) under the Federal Water Project Reclamation Act (16 U.S.C. 801-812 et seq.).

(B) RECLAMATION LAWS.—(1) SUBMISSION OF REQUEST TO RETAIN ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.—If, before the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commissioner of Reclamation submits to the Secretary a request for the Commissioner of Reclamation to retain administrative jurisdiction over the reclamation project involved in the reclamation project identified on the map as "Lands withdrawn or acquired for Bureau of Reclamation——S1002

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—12 et seq.).

(A) the map as "Curecanti National Recreation Area

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the National Recreation Area in accordance with—

(A) this part; and

(B) the laws (including regulations) governing the National Park System, including section 100101(a), chapter 1003, and sections 100751(a), 100752, 100753, and 102101 of title 54, United States Code.

(2) DAM, POWERPLANT, AND RESERVOIR MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS.—(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this part affects or interferes with the authority of the Secretary—

(i) to operate the Uncompahgre Valley Reclamation Project under the reclamation laws;

(ii) to operate the Wayne N. Aspinall Unit of the Colorado River Storage Project under the Act of April 11, 1956 (commonly known as the "Colorado River Storage Project Act") (43 U.S.C. 620 et seq.); or

(iii) under the Federal Water Project Reclamation Act (16 U.S.C. 801-812 et seq.).

(B) RECLAMATION LAWS.—(1) SUBMISSION OF REQUEST TO RETAIN ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.—If, before the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commissioner of Reclamation submits to the Secretary a request for the Commissioner of Reclamation to retain administrative jurisdiction over the reclamation project involved in the reclamation project identified on the map as "Lands withdrawn or acquired for Bureau of Reclamation...
projects” that the Commissioner of Reclamation identifies as necessary for the effective operation of Bureau of Reclamation water facilities, the Secretary may—

(1) approve, modify, or disapprove the request; and

(2) if the request is approved under subclause (I), make any modifications to the map necessary to reflect that the Commissioner of Reclamation has management authority over the minimum quantity of land required to fulfill the reclamation mission agreed to under section 202(a) of the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act.

(II) if the request is approved under subclause (I), make any modifications to the map necessary to reflect that the Commissioner of Reclamation has management authority over the minimum quantity of land required to fulfill the reclamation mission agreed to under section 202(a) of the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act.

(II) TRANSFER OF LAND.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—Administrative jurisdiction over the National Recreation Area located within the boundary of the National Recreation Area shall be transferred to the Secretary not later than the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

(II) Access to Transferred Land.—

(aa) In General.—Subject to item (bb), the Commissioner of Reclamation shall retain access to the land transferred to the Director of the National Park Service described in subparagraph (A) for reasons of public safety, administrative, or compliance with applicable laws.

(bb) Proposed Reclamation Projects.—The Commissioner of Reclamation may retain access to the land transferred to the Director of the National Park Service described in subparagraph (A) for purposes of administering the lease if the use was established before the date of enactment of this Act, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary may require.

II) MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may enter into management agreements, or modify management agreements in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, for the purpose of administering the lease if the use was established before the date of enactment of this Act, relating to the boundary of the National Recreation Area, in accordance with the cooperative management authority under section 1553 of title 43, United States Code.

(B) RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES.—

(A) Authorization.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall allow boating, swimming, and riparian activities and fishing in the National Recreation Area in accordance with applicable Federal and State laws.

(B) Closures; Designated Zones.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Superintendent of the National Recreation Area, may designate in zones in which the Secretary determines will result in adverse impacts (as defined in section 1.4.7.1 of the National Park Service document entitled “Management Policies 2006: The Guide to Managing the National Park System”) to the natural, cultural, recreational, and scenic resources of the land within the National Recreation Area; and

(2) CONSULTATION REQUIRED.—Except in the case of an emergency, any closure proposed by the Secretary under clause (i) subject to the condition that no existing fishing access downstream of the Aspinall Unit shall be counted toward the minimum mileage requirement under the program.

(C) PLAN.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall—

(1) develop a plan for fulfilling the obligations of the Secretary described in subparagraph (B); and

(2) submit to Congress a report that—

(i) includes the plan developed under clause (i); and

(ii) describes any progress made in the acquisition of public access fishing easements as mitigation for the Aspinall Unit under the program.

SEC. 1553. ACQUISITION OF LAND; BOUNDARY MANAGEMENT.

(A) ACQUISITION.—The Secretary may acquire any land or interest in land within the boundary of the National Recreation Area.

(B) MANNER OF ACQUISITION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the Secretary may acquire land described in paragraph (1) by—

(i) donation;

(ii) purchase from willing sellers with donated or appropriated funds;

(iii) transfer from another Federal agency; or

(iv) exchange.

(B) STATE LAND.—Land or interests in land owned by the State or a political subdivision of the State may only be acquired by purchase, donation, or exchange.
Service proposed transfer to the National Park Service” is transferred to the Secretary, to be administered by the Director of the National Park Service as part of the National Recreation Area.

(B) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—The boundary of the Gunnison National Forest shall be adjusted to exclude the land transferred to the Secretary under subparagraph (A).

(2) BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LAND.—Administrative jurisdiction over the approximately 5,040 acres of land identified on the map “Proposed for transfer to the Bureau of Land Management” shall be transferred to the Director of the Bureau of Land Management on relinquishment of the land by the Bureau of Reclamation and revocation of the Bureau of Land Management withdrawal.”

In this part:

SEC. 1511. FINDINGS.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF CONVEYANCE.—Notwithstanding sections 202 and 203, subsection (b) through (i) of section 206, and section 209 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1713, 1716, 1719), the Secretary, in cooperation with the County and in consultation with the appropriate Federal land management agencies, may exchange any parcel of eligible land that is transferred from the Director of the National Park Service, to be administered by the Secretary, to be administered by the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, to the Bureau of Reclamation, for another parcel of land that is:

(1) located within the boundaries of the National Recreation Area; and

(2) managed as a part of the National Recreation Area.

SEC. 1512. DEFINITIONS.

In this part:

SEC. 1513. SALE OR EXCHANGE OF ELIGIBLE LAND.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF CONVEYANCE.—Notwithstanding sections 302 and 203, subsection (b) through (i) of section 206, and section 209 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712, 1713, 1716, 1719), the Secretary, in cooperation with the appropriate Federal land management agencies, may exchange any parcel of eligible land that is transferred from the Director of the National Park Service, to be administered by the Secretary, to be administered by the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, for another parcel of land that is:

(1) located within the boundaries of the National Recreation Area; and

(2) managed as a part of the National Recreation Area.

SA 114. Ms. CORTEZ MASTO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed hereby to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title I, add the following:

Subtitle F—Pershing County, Nevada.

Economic Development and Conservation

SEC. 1501. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) COUNTY.—The term “County” means Pershing County, Nevada.

(2) STATE.—The term “State” means the State of Nevada.

(3) WILDERNESS AREA.—The term “wilderness area” means a wilderness area designated by section 1531(a).
(e) Withholding.—

(1) In general.—Subject to valid existing rights and mining claims for which the claims maintenance fees have been paid in the applicable assessment year, effective on the date on which a parcel of eligible land is selected for sale or exchange under subsection (b), that parcel is withdrawn from—

(A) all forms of entry and appropriation under the public land laws, including the mining laws;

(B) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(C) operation of the mineral leasing and geothermal leasing laws.

(2) Postponement.—If the withdrawal of a parcel of eligible land under paragraph (1) shall terminate—

(A) on the date of sale or, in the case of exchange the closing date of title of the parcel of eligible land under this part; or

(B) with respect to any parcel of eligible land selected for sale or exchange under subsection (b), that parcel has been disposed of or the date on which the County requests a postponement under paragraph (3), the Secretary shall offer for sale the parcels of eligible land jointly selected under subsection (b).

(f) Parameters for sale or exchange.—

(1) General.—The Secretary may postpone or exclude from a sale or exchange all or a portion of the eligible land selected for sale or exchange under subsection (b) if—

(A) the reimbursement of costs incurred by the Department of the Interior in preparing for the sale or exchange of the eligible land, including—

(i) the costs of surveys and appraisals; and

(ii) the costs of compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and sections 203 and 205 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712, 1713);

(B) the conduct of wildlife habitat conservation and restoration projects, including projects that benefit the greater sage-grouse in the County;

(C) the acquisition of environmentally sensitive land or interests in environmentally sensitive land in the County;

(D) projects that secure public access to Federal land for hunting, fishing, and other recreational purposes through easements or rights-of-way in the County; and

(E) the conduct of any surveys related to the designation of the wilderness areas under part III.

(2) Limitation.—The total acreage of eligible land sold under this part shall consist of—

(A) the parcel was offered for sale or exchange under subsection (b); or

(B) with respect to the parcels of eligible land jointly selected under subsection (b), that parcel has been disposed of or the date on which the County requests a postponement under paragraph (3), the Secretary shall offer for sale the parcels of eligible land jointly selected under subsection (b).

(3) Postponement; exclusion for sale or exchange.—

(A) Request by county for postponement or exclusion.—Except as provided in paragraph (3), not later than 1 year after the date on which the Secretary requests a postponement under paragraph (3), the Secretary shall offer for sale the parcels of eligible land jointly selected under subsection (b).

(B) Indefinite postponement.—Unless specifically requested by the County, a postponement under subparagraph (A) shall not be indefinite.

(C) Postponement or exclusion by the Secretary.—The Secretary may postpone or exclude from a sale or exchange all or a portion of the eligible land jointly selected under subsection (b) for emergency ecological or safety reasons.

SEC. 1514. Disposition of proceeds.

(a) Disposition of proceeds.—Of the proceeds from the sale of land under section 1513 or 1521—

(1) 5 percent shall be disbursed to the State for use in the general education program of the State;

(2) 10 percent shall be disbursed to the County for use as determined through normal County procedures; and

(3) the remainder shall be deposited in a special account in the Treasury of the United States, to be known as the "Pershing County Land Conveyances and Transfers" fund, for the purpose of providing for the conveyance of the covered land to a qualified entity, the Secretary, or the Congress for the purposes set forth in this section.

(b) Investment of special account.—Any amounts deposited into the special account shall be acquired by the Secretary and invested in obligations of the United States of comparable maturities; and

(c) Reports.—

(1) In general.—Beginning with the fiscal year 2020, and once every 5 fiscal years thereafter, not later than 60 days after the last day of the preceding fiscal year, the Secretary shall submit to the Senate and the House of Representatives to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the operation of the special account established under subsection (a)(3) for the preceding fiscal year.

(2) Contents.—Each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include, for the fiscal year covered by the report—

(A) a list of the amounts deposited into the special account;

(B) a description of the expenditures made from the special account for the fiscal year, including a schedule of payments to the covered land holder or the qualified entity,

(C) recommendations for additional authorities to fulfill the purpose of the special account; and

(D) a statement of the balance remaining in the special account at the end of the fiscal year.

PART II—LAND CONVEYANCES AND TRANSFERS.

SEC. 1521. Conveyances of covered land.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) Covered land.—The term "covered land" means Federal land in the County identified on the Map as "Covered Land".

(2) Map.—The term "Map" means the map entitled "Pershing County Land Conveyances and Transfers" and dated February 9, 2017.

(3) Qualified entity.—The term "qualified entity" means—

(A) the owner of the mining claims, millsites, or tunnel sites on a portion of the covered land in the County on the date of enactment of this Act;

(B) the lessee, or other successor in interest of the owner; and

(C) a subsequent successor to the interest of a qualified entity in the covered land that has the authority of the owner to acquire the portion of covered land.

(b) Land conveyances.—

(1) In general.—Subject to paragraph (3), notwithstanding the inventory and land use planning requirements of sections 201 and 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1711, 1712, 1713), not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act and subject to valid existing rights held by third parties and any mining claims, millsites, or tunnel sites within the applicable assessment boundary of the portion of covered land, as determined based on the criteria of the Bureau of Land Management as of the date of introduction of this Act; and

(2) Notice.—

(A) 5 percent shall be disbursed to the State for use in the general education program of the State;

(B) any qualified entity, for fair market value, the remaining right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the covered land.

(2) Conveyance.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the acceptance of an offer under paragraph (1) by a qualified entity and completion of a sale for all or part of the covered land to a qualified entity, the Secretary, by delivery of an appropriate deed, patent, or other valid conveyance, shall convey the qualified entity, all remaining right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the applicable portion of the covered land.

(c) Merger.—Subject to valid existing rights held by third parties, on delivery of the instrument of conveyance to the qualified entity under paragraph (2), any prior interests in the locatable minerals and the right to use the surface for mineral purposes held by the qualified entity under a mining claim, millsite, tunnel site, or any other Federal land use authorization applicable to the covered land conveyed to the qualified entity shall merge with all right, title, and interest in the covered land conveyed to the qualified entity by the United States under this section to ensure that the qualified entity receives fair market value.

(d) Appraisal to determine fair market value.—The Secretary shall determine the fair market value of the covered land to be conveyed under this subsection in accordance with—

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

(2) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(5) Costs.—As a condition of the conveyance of the covered land under this section, the qualified entity shall pay all costs related to the conveyance of the covered land conveyed, including the costs of surveys and other administrative costs associated with the conveyance.

(e) Availability of map.—The Map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(f) Conversions to public lands.—In consultation with the County, the Secretary, in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management, shall correct any minor errors in the Map or a description of the covered land.
(d) TERMINATION.—The authority of the Secretary to sell covered land under this section shall terminate on the date that is 10 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1522. CONVEYANCE OF LAND FOR USE AS A PUBLIC CEMETERY.

(a) In General.—The Secretary shall convey to the County, without consideration, the Federal land described in subsection (b).

(b) DESCRIPTION OF FEDERAL LAND.—The Federal land referred to in subsection (a) is approximately 10 acres of land depicted as "Unionville Cemetery" on the Map.

(c) LAND.—The Federal land conveyed under subsection (a) shall be used by the County as a public cemetery.

III—WILDERNESS AREAS

SEC. 1531. ADDITIONS TO THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS SYSTEM.

(a) ADDITIONS.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following parcels of Federal land in the State are designated as wilderness and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

1. CAIN MOUNTAIN WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 12,339 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Proposed Cain Mountain Wilderness" and dated February 9, 2017, which shall be known as the "Cain Mountain Wilderness".

2. BLUEWING WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 24,900 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Proposed Bluewing Wilderness" and dated February 9, 2017, which shall be known as the "Bluewing Wilderness".

3. SELINITE PEAK WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 22,822 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Proposed Selinite Peak Wilderness" and dated February 9, 2017, which shall be known as the "Selinite Peak Wilderness".

4. MOUNT LIMBO WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 11,855 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Proposed Mt. Limbo Wilderness" and dated February 9, 2017, which shall be known as the "Mt. Limbo Wilderness".

5. NORTH SAHWAVE WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 13,876 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Proposed North Sahwawe Wilderness" and dated February 9, 2017, which shall be known as the "North Sahwawe Wilderness".

6. GRANDFATHERS' WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 35,389 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Proposed Grandfathers' Wilderness" and dated February 9, 2017, which shall be known as the "Grandfathers' Wilderness".

(b) BOUNDARY.—The boundary of any portion of an area that is bordered by a road shall be 100 feet from the centerline of the road.

(1) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file a map and legal description of the area described in paragraph (d).

(2) EFFECT.—Each map and legal description prepared under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this subtitle, except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in the map or legal description.

(3) AVAILABILITY.—The map and legal description prepared under paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(4) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the wilderness areas designated by subsection (a) are withdrawn from—

(A) all forms of appropriation, and disposal under the public land laws;

(B) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(C) disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.

SEC. 1532. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) MANAGEMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights, the wilderness areas shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), except that—

(1) any reference in that Act to the effective date shall be considered to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act; and

(2) any reference in that Act to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be considered to be a reference to the Secretary of the Interior.

(b) LIVESTOCK.—The grazing of livestock in the wilderness areas established before the date of enactment of this Act shall be allowed to continue, subject to such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary considers to be necessary in accordance with—

(1) section 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(4)); and

(2) the guidelines set forth in Appendix A of the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 9, the 101st Congress (House Report 101-405).

(c) INCORPORATION OF ACQUIRED LAND AND INTERESTS.—Any land or interest in land within the boundary of a wilderness area that is acquired by the United States after the date of enactment of this Act shall be added to and administered as part of the wilderness area.

(d) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Congress does not intend for the designation of the wilderness areas to create protection zones or buffer zones around the wilderness areas.

(2) NONWILDERNESS ACTIVITIES.—The fact that nonwilderness activities or uses can be seen or heard within a wilderness area shall not preclude the conduct of those activities or uses outside the boundary of the wilderness area.

(e) MILITARY OVERFLIGHTS.—Nothing in this subtitle restricts or precludes—

(1) low-level overflights of military aircraft over the wilderness areas, including military overflights that can be seen or heard within the wilderness areas;

(2) flight testing and evaluation; or

(3) the designation or creation of new units of special military training, the establishment of military flight training routes, over the wilderness areas.

(f) WILDFIRE, INSECT, AND DISEASE MANAGEMENT.—In accordance with section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)), the Secretary may take such measures in the wilderness areas as are necessary for the protection of the wilderness areas (including, as the Secretary determines to be appropriate, the coordination of the activities with a State or local agency).

(g) CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA COLLECTION.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.) and subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe, the Secretary may authorize the installation and maintenance of hydrologic, meteorologic, or climatological data collection or measurement devices in the wilderness areas if the Secretary determines that the facilities and access to the facilities are essential to flood warning, flood control, or water reservoir operation activities.

(h) WATER RIGHTS.—

(1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(A) the wilderness areas if the Secretary determines that the facilities and access to the facilities are essential to flood warning, flood control, or water reservoir operation activities.

(B) the wilderness areas are generally not suitable for use or development of new water resource facilities; and

(C) because of the unique nature of the wilderness areas, it is possible to provide for proper management and protection of the wilderness and other values of land in ways different from those used for other areas.

(2) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to protect the wilderness values of the wilderness areas by means other than federal reserved water rights.

(3) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subtitle—

(A) constitutes an express or implied reservation by the United States of any water or water rights with respect to the wilderness areas;

(B) affects any water rights in the State (including any water rights held by the United States) in existence on the date of enactment of this Act; and

(C) establishes a precedent with regard to any future wilderness designations;

(D) affects the interpretation of, or any designation made under, any other Act; or

(E) limits, alters, modifies, or amends any interstate compact or equitable apportionment decree that apportions water among and between the State and other States.

(4) NEVADA WATER LAW.—The Secretary shall—

(A) provide for strict compliance with the Nevada water laws; and

(B) require that any development of water or water rights with respect to the wilderness areas.

(5) NEW PROJECTS.—

(A) DEFINITION OF WATER RESOURCE FACILITIES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—In this paragraph, the term "water resource facility" means irrigation and pumping facilities, reservoirs, water conservation works, aqueducts, canals, ditches, pipelines, powerhouses, hydropower projects, transmission and other ancillary facilities, and other water diversion, storage, and carriage structures.

(ii) EXCLUSION.—In this paragraph, the term "water resource facility" does not include wildlife guzzlers.

(iii) USES IN THE DESIGNATION OF NEW WATER RESOURCE FACILITIES.—Except as otherwise provided in this subtitle, on and after the date of enactment of this Act, neither the President nor any other officer, employee, or agent of the United States shall fund, assist, authorize, or issue a license or permit for the development of any new water resource facility within the wilderness areas.

(i) TEMPORARY TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEVICE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this subtitle prevents the placement of temporary telecommunications devices for law enforcement or agency administrative purposes in the wilderness areas.
Selenite Peak Wilderness in accordance with paragraph (2).

(2) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—Any temporary telecommunication device authorized by the Secretary under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) be carried out in accordance with—

(i) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.); and

(ii) all other applicable laws (including regulations);

(B) to the maximum practicable, be located in such a manner as to minimize impacts on the recreational and other wilderness values of the area; and

(C) be for a period of not longer than 7 years.

SEC. 1533. WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT.

(a) In General.—In accordance with section 4(d)(7) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(7)), nothing in this subtitle affects or diminishes the jurisdiction of the State with respect to fish and wildlife management, including the regulation of hunting, fishing, and trapping, in the wilderness areas.

(b) Management Activities.—In furtherance of the purposes and principles of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the Secretary may conduct any management activity in areas that—

(i) are necessary to maintain or restore fish and wildlife populations and the habitats to support the populations, if the activities are carried out—

(1) consistent with relevant wilderness management plans; and

(2) in accordance with—

(A) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.); and

(B) appropriate policies such as those set forth in Appendix B to the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress (House Report 101–405), including noxious weed treatment and the occasional and temporary use of motorized vehicles if the use, as determined by the Secretary, would promote healthy, viable, and more naturally distributed wildlife populations that would enhance wilderness values with the minimal impact necessary to reasonably accomplish those tasks.

(c) Cultural Uses.—Consistent with section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)) and in accordance with appropriate policies such as those set forth in Appendix B to the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress (House Report 101–405), the Secretary may continue to use aircraft, including helicopters, to survey, capture, transport, monitor, and provide water for wildlife populations, specifically sage-grouse, in the wilderness areas.

(d) WILDERNESS WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.—Subject to subsection (f), the Secretary shall authorize structures and facilities, including existing structures and facilities, for wilderness water development projects, including guzzlers, in the wilderness areas if—

(1) the structures and facilities will, as determined by the Secretary, enhance wilderness values by promoting healthy, viable, and more naturally distributed wildlife populations;

(2) the visual impacts of the structures and facilities on the wilderness areas can reasonably be minimized.

(e) WILDERNESS WATERSHED MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may designate areas in which, and establish periods during which, for reasons of public safety, administration, or compliance with applicable laws, no hunting, fishing, or trapping will be permitted in the wilderness areas.

(2) CONSULTATION.—Except in emergencies, the Secretary shall consult with the appropriate State agency and notify the public before taking any action under paragraph (1).

(f) RELEASE.—The public land described in subsection (a) shall be restored to the wilderness areas.

SEC. 1534. RELEASE OF WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS.

(a) FINDING.—Congress finds that, for purposes of section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)), the approximately 46,800 acres of public land in the portions of the China Mountain, Mt. Limbo, Selenite Mountains, and township study areas that have not been designated as wilderness by section 1531(a) and the portion of the Augusta Mountains wilderness study area with respect to the County that has not been designated as wilderness by section 1531(a) have been adequately studied for wilderness designation.

(b) RELEASE.—The public land described in subsection (a) shall—

(1) be no longer subject to section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)); and

(2) shall be managed in accordance with the applicable land use plans adopted under section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712).

SEC. 1535. NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS USES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this part alters or diminishes the treaty rights of any Indian tribe as defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).

(b) CULTURAL USES.—Nothing in this part precludes the traditional collection of pine nuts in a wilderness area for personal, noncommercial use consistent with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

SA 115. Ms. CORTEZ MASTO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of section 1116, add the following:

(g) FACILITATION OF PINYON-JUNIPER IMPACTED PROJECTS.

(1) A VAILABLE FUNDING OF SPECIAL ACCOUNT UNDER LINCOLN COUNTY LAND ACT OF 2000.—Section 5(b) of the Lincoln County Land Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–298; 114 Stat. 1048) is amended—

(A) in subsection (b)(1), by inserting “in subparagraph (C)” after “subsection (a)”;

(B) in subparagraph (C), by inserting “and” after “implementation”;

(C) in paragraph (3), by inserting “(1) by adding at the end the following:—

(iii) develop and implementation of comprehensive, cost-effective, and multi-jurisdictional hazardous fuels reduction and wildfire prevention planning and wildlife related activities (particularly for pinyon-juniper dominated landscapes) and other rangeland and woodland restoration projects within the County, consistent with the National Forest Plan or the Wilderness Act, or any subsequent revisions or amendments to that plan; and”;

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(ii) in paragraph (a)(2), by inserting “in subparagraph (C)” after “subsection (a)”;

(iii) in subparagraph (C), by inserting “and” after “implementation”;

(D) in paragraph (3), by inserting “in subparagraph (C)” after “subsection (a)”;

(2) PLANNING FUNDING OF SPECIAL ACCOUNT UNDER LINCOLN COUNTY LAND ACT OF 2000.—Section 5(a)(2) of the Lincoln County Land Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–298; 114 Stat. 1048) is amended by inserting “and economic development initiatives” after “subject to the”;

(3) DISPOSITION OF PROCEEDS.—

(A) DISPOSITION OF PROCEEDS UNDER LINCOLN COUNTY LAND ACT OF 2000.—Section 5(a)(2) of the Lincoln County Land Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–298; 114 Stat. 1048) is amended by inserting “and economic development initiatives” after “subject to the”;

(B) DISPOSITION OF PROCEEDS UNDER LINCOLN COUNTY CONSERVATION, RECREATION, AND
SA 117. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 1 . REPEAL OF PERCENTAGE DEPLETION ALLOWANCE FOR CERTAIN HARDROCK MINES.

(a) In General.—Section 631(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting "(other than hardrock mines located on lands subject to the general mining laws or on land patented under the general mining laws)" after "In the case of the mining"

(b) General Mining Laws Defined.—Section 631 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(d) GENERAL MINING LAWS.—For purposes of subsection (a), the term ‘general mining laws’ means those Acts which generally comprise chapters 2, 11, 12, 12A, 15, and 16, and sections 161 and 162, of title 30, United States Code.

(c) Effective date.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2019.

SA 118. Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself and Ms. COLLINS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title II, add the following:

SEC. 24 . NATIONAL RECREATIONAL PASSES FOR DISABLED VETERANS.

Section 805(b) of the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (16 U.S.C. 6804(b)) is amended by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

"(2) Disabling condition.—The Secretary shall make the National Parks and Federal Recreation Lands Pass available, without charge and for the lifetime of the passholder, to the following:

(A) Any United States citizen or person domiciled in the United States who has been medically determined to be permanently disabled by a service-connected disability under chapter 61, title 38, United States Code; and

(B) Any veteran who has been found to be disabled for purposes of section 7(20)(A)(i) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 705(20)(A)(i)), if the citizen or person provides adequate proof of the disability and such citizenship or residency.

SA 119. Mr. BARRASSO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 3001 and insert the following:

SEC. 3001 . LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND.

(a) Reauthorization.—Section 200302 of title 54, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking "September 30, 2043" and inserting "September 30, 2018"; and

(2) in subsection (c)(1), by striking "September 30, 2018" and inserting "September 30, 2043";

(b) Allocation of Funds.—Section 200304 of title 54, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking "There" and inserting the following:

"(a) In General.—There; and

(2) by striking the second sentence and inserting the following:

"(b) Allocation.—

"(i) in General.—Of the appropriations from the Fund—

(A) not less than 60 percent shall be used collectively to provide financial assistance to States under section 200305; and

(B) not less than 30 percent shall be used collectively for Federal purposes under section 200305;

"(C) not less than 10 percent shall be used collectively—

(I) for the Forest Legacy Program established under section 7 of the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 2103c); and

(ii) for cooperative endangered species grants authorized under section 6 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1535); and

(ii) for the America’s Battlefields Protection Program established under chapter 3081.

(2) Requirement.—Of the appropriations from the Fund, not less than 1.5 percent or $10,000,000, whichever is greater, shall be used for projects that secure recreational public access to Federal public land for hunting, fishing, or other recreational purposes.

SA 120. Mr. BARRASSO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of section 3001, add the following:

(f) Allowable Purposes.—Section 200308(a) of title 54, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (3) and (4) as paragraphs (4) and (5), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

"(3) Conservation activities.—Amounts shall be allotted for conservation activities, collaborative projects, invasive species control, prevention, and mitigation efforts, to improve the ecological health of Federal land and water resources."
SA 111 submitted by Ms. Murkowski (for herself and Mr. Manchin) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SEC. 8701. PURPOSE. The purpose of this subtitle is to ensure a safe and reliable rural public and industrial water supply for the citizens of—

SEC. 8702. DEFINITIONS. In this subtitle—

(a) AUTHORITY.—The term “Authority” means—

SEC. 8703. MUSSEL SHELL-JUDITH RURAL WATER SYSTEM.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary may carry out the planning, design, and construction of the Musselshell-Judith Rural Water System; and

(b) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT.—The Secretary shall enter into a cooperative agreement with the Authority to provide Federal assistance for the planning, design, and construction of the Musselshell-Judith Rural Water System.

(c) COST-SHARING REQUIREMENT.—

(1) FEDERAL SHARE.—

(2) LOCAL SHARE.—

(3) PROJECT AREA.—

SEC. 8704. DRY-REDWATER FEASIBILITY STUDY.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(b) SUBMITTED FEASIBILITY STUDY.—The term “submitted feasibility study” means the feasibility study entitled “Dry-Redwater Regional Water Authority System Feasibility Study” prepared by the Dry-Redwater Regional Water Authority System; and

(c) REQUIREMENT.—The study shall—

SEC. 8705. WATER RIGHTS.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Authority, may undertake a study, in accordance with the feasibility study requirements described in section 106 of the Reclamation Rural Water System Act of 2006 (43 U.S.C. 2206) (as in effect on September 29, 2016). The study shall—

SEC. 8706. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The amount authorized to be appropriated shall be—

(b) COST INDEXING.—The amount authorized to be appropriated shall be increased or decreased in accordance with applicable indices applicable to construction activities that are similar to the construction of the Musselshell-Judith Rural Water System.

SEC. 8707. DRY-REDWATER REGIONAL WATER AUTHORITY.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary may authorize the Authority to carry out the planning, design, and construction of the Dry-Redwater Regional Water System.

(b) REQUIREMENT.—The study shall—

SEC. 8708. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The amount authorized to be appropriated shall be—

(b) COST INDEXING.—The amount authorized to be appropriated shall be increased or decreased in accordance with applicable indices applicable to construction activities that are similar to the construction of the Dry-Redwater Regional Water System.

SA 123. Mr. Rubio submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. Murkowski (for herself and Mr. Manchin) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SEC. 3001. LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND.

(a) REALLOCATION.—Section 20302 of title 54, United States Code, is amended—

(b) LIMITATION.—The amounts available under subparagraph (A) shall not be retained or reimbursable under the reclamation laws.

(c) USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS.—

(d) USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS.—

SEC. 3001. LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND.

(a) REALLOCATION.—Section 20302 of title 54, United States Code, is amended—

(b) LIMITATION.—The amounts available under subparagraph (A) shall not be retained or reimbursable under the reclamation laws.

(c) USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS.—

(d) USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS.—

SA 124. Mr. Lankförd (for himself, Mr. Lee, Mr. Inhofe, Mr. Cruz, Mr. Rubio, Mrs. Fischer, and Mr. Braun) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. Murkowski (for herself and Mr. Manchin) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 3001 and insert the following:

SEC. 3001. LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND.

(a) REALLOCATION.—Section 20302 of title 54, United States Code, is amended—

(b) LIMITATION.—The amounts available under subparagraph (A) shall not be retained or reimbursable under the reclamation laws.

(c) USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS.—

(d) USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS.—

SEC. 3001. LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND.

(a) REALLOCATION.—Section 20302 of title 54, United States Code, is amended—

(b) LIMITATION.—The amounts available under subparagraph (A) shall not be retained or reimbursable under the reclamation laws.

(c) USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS.—

(d) USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS.—

SEC. 3001. LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND.

(a) REALLOCATION.—Section 20302 of title 54, United States Code, is amended—

(b) LIMITATION.—The amounts available under subparagraph (A) shall not be retained or reimbursable under the reclamation laws.

(c) USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS.—

(d) USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS.—

SEC. 3001. LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND.

(a) REALLOCATION.—Section 20302 of title 54, United States Code, is amended—

(b) LIMITATION.—The amounts available under subparagraph (A) shall not be retained or reimbursable under the reclamation laws.

(c) USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS.—

(d) USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS.—
(b) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—Section 200304 of title 54, United States Code, is amended—
(1) by striking “There” and inserting “(a) In General.—There”;
and
(2) by striking the second sentence and inserting the following:
“(b) ALLOCATION.—Of the appropriations from the Fund—
“(1) not less than 50 percent shall be used to provide financial assistance to States under section 200305; and
“(2) not more than 50 percent shall be used collectively for Federal purposes under section 200306, of which not less than 50 percent shall be used for deferred maintenance needs on Federal land under subsection (a)(2)(D) of that section.”
(c) CERTAIN LAND ACQUISITION REQUIREMENTS.—Section 200306 of title 54, United States Code, is amended—
(1) in subsection (a), in paragraph (2)—
(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking “or water” and inserting “or water; deferred maintenance needs”; and
(B) by adding at the end the following:
“(D) Deferred maintenance needs.—Amounts shall be allotted for deferred maintenance needs on Federal land.”;
and
(2) by adding at the end the following:
“(c) MAINTENANCE.—
“(1) In general.—Subject to paragraph (3), funds appropriated for the acquisition of land under this section shall include any funds necessary to address maintenance needs at the time of acquisition on the acquired land.
“(2) Acceptance of donations.—A Federal agency may accept, hold, administer, and use donations to address maintenance needs on land acquired under this section.
“(3) Limitation.—If a Federal agency accepts a donation under paragraph (2) to address maintenance needs on land acquired under this section, the funds appropriated for the acquisition under paragraph (1) shall not include funds equivalent to the amount of that donation.
“(d) CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL OF CERTAIN LAND ACQUISITION REQUIREMENTS.—For any acquisition of land under this section for which the cost of the land is greater than $50,000 per acre, as indexed for United States dollar inflation from the date of enactment of the Natural Resources Management Act (as measured by the Consumer Price Index),
“(1) if the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report that describes the land proposed to be acquired; and
“(2) no acquisition may be made unless the proposed acquisition is—
“(A) reported to Congress in accordance with paragraph (1); and
“(B) approved by the enactment of a bill or joint resolution.”.
SA 125. Mr. LANKFORD (for himself, Mr. Lee, Mr. Inhofe, Mr. Rubio, and Mr. Braun) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. Murkowski (for herself and Mr. Manchin) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:
In section 2003, strike subsection (b) and insert the following:
(b) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 200304 of title 54, United States Code, is amended—
(A) by striking ‘‘There’’ and inserting ‘‘(a) In General.—There’’;
and
(B) by striking the second sentence and inserting the following:
“(b) ALLOCATION.—Of the appropriations from the Fund—
“(1) not less than 50 percent shall be used to provide financial assistance to States under section 200305; and
“(2) not more than 50 percent shall be used collectively for Federal purposes under section 200306, of which not less than 50 percent shall be used for deferred maintenance needs on Federal land under subsection (a)(2)(D) of that section.”
(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 200306a of title 54, United States Code, is amended—
(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking “or water” and inserting “or water; deferred maintenance needs”;
and
(B) by adding at the end the following:
“(D) Deferred maintenance needs.—Amounts shall be allotted for deferred maintenance needs on Federal land.”
SA 126. Mr. LANKFORD (for himself, Mr. Lee, Mr. Inhofe, Mr. Rubio, and Mr. Braun) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. Murkowski (for herself and Mr. Manchin) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:
In section 2003, add the following:
(1) CERTAIN LAND ACQUISITION REQUIREMENTS.—Section 200306 of title 54, United States Code (as amended by subsection (c)), is amended by adding at the end the following:
“(c) MAINTENANCE.—
“(1) In general.—Subject to paragraph (3), funds appropriated for the acquisition of land under this section shall include any funds necessary to address maintenance needs at the time of acquisition on the acquired land.
“(2) Acceptance of donations.—A Federal agency may accept, hold, administer, and use donations to address maintenance needs on land acquired under this section.
“(3) Limitation.—If a Federal agency accepts a donation under paragraph (2) to address maintenance needs on land acquired under this section, the funds appropriated for the acquisition under paragraph (1) shall not include funds equivalent to the amount of that donation.
“(d) CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL OF CERTAIN LAND ACQUISITION REQUIREMENTS.—For any acquisition of land under this section for which the cost of the land is greater than $50,000 per acre, as indexed for United States dollar inflation from the date of enactment of the Natural Resources Management Act (as measured by the Consumer Price Index),
“(1) if the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report that describes the land proposed to be acquired; and
“(2) no acquisition may be made unless the proposed acquisition is—
“(A) reported to Congress in accordance with paragraph (1); and
“(B) approved by the enactment of a bill or joint resolution.”.
SA 127. Mr. LANKFORD (for himself, Mr. Inhofe, and Mr. Braun) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. Murkowski (for herself and Mr. Manchin) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:
In section 200304(b)(1) of title 54, United States Code (as added by section 3006(b)(3)), strike “purposes” and insert “purposes, of which not less than 5 percent shall be used for deferred maintenance needs on Federal land.”
SA 128. Mr. ISAKSON (for himself, Mr. Kaine, and Mr. Blunt) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 117 submitted by Ms. Murkowski (for herself and Mr. Manchin) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:
At the end of subtitle E of title II, add the following:
SEC. 24. PRESERVATION OF NATIONALLY SIGNIFICANT BATTLEFIELDS.
(a) CIVIL WAR BATTLEFIELD PRESERVATION ACT OF 2002.—Section 2 of the Civil War Battlefield Preservation Act of 2002 (Public Law 106-359) is amended to read as follows:
“SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.
“(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:
“(1) That the battlefields of the American Revolution, War of 1812, and the Civil War—
“(A) provide a means for the people of the United States to understand our Nation’s turbulent first century;
“(B) serve as living memorials to those who fought and sacrificed in these conflicts to establish and maintain our freedom and liberty;
“(C) serve as training grounds for our Nation’s Armed Forces; and
“(D) serve as heritage tourism destinations, generating revenue for local economies.
“(2) According to the Report on the Nation’s Civil War Battlefields, prepared by the National Park Service and updated in 2010, of the 383 Civil War battlefields identified as national preservation priorities—
“(A) only at 31 battlefields is more than half of the surviving landscape permanently protected;
“(B) at 227 battlefields, less than half of the surviving landscape is permanently protected;
“(C) 65 battlefields have no protection at all; and
“(D) 113 battlefields have been severely hampered by development since the Civil War or are on the verge of being overwhelmed.
“(3) According to the 2007 Report to Congress on the Historic Preservation of Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Sites in the United States, prepared by the National Park Service, of the 243 principal Revolutionary War and War of 1812 battlefields identified as national preservation priorities—
“(A) almost 70 percent lie within urban areas, protected; and
“(B) 141 are or extremely fragmented, with residential and commercial development the chief threats;
“(C) 100 other battlefields retain significant features and lands from the period of battle, although on average these battlefields retain only 37 percent of the original historic scene;
“(D) of these 100 surviving but diminished battlefield landscapes, 82 are partially owned and protected by public and nonprofit stewards, although the extent of that protection varies from site to site;
“(E) 18 are without any legal protection;
“(F) the condition of two battlefields is unknown, with additional research and survey being required to determine their exact location and condition; and
“(G) the paucity of existing battlefield landscapes necessitates preservation and maintenance of what precious little remains today.
“(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are—
“(1) to act quickly and proactively to preserve and protect nationally significant battlefields of the American Revolution, War of 1812, and Civil War through conservation easements and fee-simple purchases of those battlefields from willing sellers; and
“(2) to create partnerships among State and local governments, regional entities, and the private sector to preserve, conserve, and enhance the visitor experience at nationally significant sites and landscapes of the American Revolution, War of 1812, and Civil War.”.

(b) PRESERVATION ASSISTANCE.—Section 380319(f) of title 54, United States Code, is amended as follows:

“(1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated for projects and programs that modernize battlefield interpretive and educational assets through the deployment of technology, disbursed through a competitive grant process to non-profit organizations.

“(2) Not more than $1,000,000 for grants to organizations described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of such Code to be used for projects that restore day-of-battle conditions on land preserved through Battlefield Land Acquisition Grant Program funds.”.

SA 129. Mr. BURR (for himself and Mr. TILLIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title VII, add the following:

SEC. 70. WILD HORSES IN AND AROUND THE CURRITUCK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE.

(a) GENETIC DIVERSITY.—The Secretary, in consultation with the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Currituck County, North Carolina, and the Corolla Wild Horse Fund, shall allow for the introduction of a small number of free-roaming wild horses from the Cape Lookout National Seashore as necessary to ensure the genetic diversity of the wild horse population in and around the Currituck National Wildlife Refuge, consistent with—

(1) existing regulations applicable to the Currituck National Wildlife Refuge and the Cape Lookout National Seashore;

(2) the December 2014 Wild Horse Management Agreement approved by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Currituck County, North Carolina, and the Corolla Wild Horse Fund.

(b) AGREEMENT.—

(1) DEFINITION.—The Secretary may enter into an agreement with the Corolla Wild Horse Fund to provide for the cost-effective management of the horses in and around the Currituck National Wildlife Refuge, while ensuring that natural resources within the Currituck National Wildlife Refuge are not adversely impacted.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The agreement entered into under paragraph (1) shall specify that the Corolla Wild Horse Fund shall pay the costs associated with, respect to the horses in and around the Currituck National Wildlife Refuge—

(A) coordinating and conducting a periodic census, and inspecting the health, of the horses;

(B) maintaining records of the horses living in the wild and in confinement;

(C) coordinating and conducting the removal of wild horses; and

(D) administering a viable population control plan for the horses, including auctions, adoptions, contraceptive fertility methods, and other viable options.

SEC. 130. Mr. BURR (for himself and Mr. TILLIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title VII, add the following:

SEC. 70. BEACH RENOURISHMENT PROJECTS.

(a) PROHIBITION.—Section 6(a)(6) of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3505(a)(6)(G)) is amended by inserting “, including beach renourishment projects that remove sand material within a System unit for placement on or near a shoreline that is not within the Stabilization System’’.

SA 131. Mr. MARKEY (for himself and Ms. WARREN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title VII, add the following:

SEC. 24. CAPE COD NATIONAL SEASHORE ADVISORY COMMISSION.

Effective September 26, 2018, section 8(a) of Public Law 87–126 (16 U.S.C. 459b–7(a)(a)) is amended in the second sentence by striking “2018” and inserting “2028”.

SA 132. Mr. GARDNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title IX, add the following:

SEC. 90. BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS RELocation.

(a) DEFINITION OF WESTERN STATE.—In this section, the term “western State” means any of the States of Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, or Wyoming.

(b) STRATEGY FOR RELOCATING THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT FROM WASHINGTON, DC, TO A WESTERN STATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the United States, and the Committee on Natural Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3505(a)(6)(G)) is amended by inserting “, including beach renourishment projects that remove sand material within a System unit for placement on or near a shoreline that is not within the Stabilization System’’.

SA 133. Mr. GARDNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Before section 9001, insert the following:

Subtitle A.—Good Samaritan Remediation of Orphan Hardrock Mines

SEC. 9001. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(2) COOPERATING PERSON.—The term “cooperating person” means any person that is named by the Good Samaritan in the permit application as a cooperating entity.

(3) FEDERAL LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCY.—The term “Federal land management agency” means any Federal agency authorized by law or executive order to exercise jurisdiction, custody, or control over land owned by the United States.

(4) GOOD SAMARITAN.—The term “Good Samaritan” means a person that, with respect to historic mine residue, as determined by the Administrator—

(A) is not a past or current owner or operator of an active mine site; and

(B) is not potentially liable under any Federal, State, Tribal, or local law for the remediation, treatment, or control of the historic mine residue.

(5) HISTORIC MINE RESIDUE.—The term “historic mine residue” means a permit granted by the Administrator under section 9003(a)(1).

(6) HISTORIC MINE RESIDUE.—The term “historic mine residue” means mine residue that is in a condition at an orphan mine site resulting from hardrock mining activities conducted on—

(1) Federal land under sections 2319 through 2332 of the Revised Statutes (commonly known as the “Mining Law of 1872’’; 30 U.S.C. 22 et seq.) or (ii) State or private land.

(7) HISTORIC MINE RESIDUE.—The term “historic mine residue” includes—

(i) previously mined ores and minerals other than coal that contribute to acid mine drainage or other pollution;

(ii) equipment (including materials in equipment);

(iii) any tailings, leach piles, dump leach piles, waste rock, overburden, slag piles, or other waste or material resulting from any extraction, beneficiation, or other processing activity that occurred during the active operation of an orphan mine site;

(iv) any acidic or otherwise polluted flow in surface water or groundwater that originates from, or is pooled and contained in, an inactive or abandoned mine site, such as an inactive operation of an orphan mine site; and

(v) any railroad, road, or other structure or appurtenance of a mine site, including underdrain workings, open pits, in-situ leaching operations, ponds, or impoundments;
SEC. 9003. ORPHAN MINE SITE GOOD SAMARITAN PILOT PROJECT AUTHORIZATION.
(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall establish a pilot program under which the Administrator shall grant not more than 15 Good Samaritan permits to carry out projects to remediate historic mine residue at any portions of orphan mine sites in accordance with this subtitle.
(b) GOOD SAMARITAN PERMIT ELIGIBILITY.—(1) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible to receive a Good Samaritan permit to carry out a project to remediate an orphan mine site, a person shall demonstrate that—
(A) the orphan mine site that is the subject of the application for a Good Samaritan permit is located in the United States;
(B) the purpose of the proposed project is the remediation at that orphan mine site of historic mine residue;
(C) the proposed activities are designed to result in the partial or complete remediation of historic mine residue at the orphan mine site;
(D) to the satisfaction of the Administrator, the person—
(i) possesses, or has the ability to secure, the financial and other resources necessary—
(I) to complete the permitted work, as determined by the Administrator; and
(II) to address any contingencies identified in the Good Samaritan permit application described in subsection (c); and
(ii) possesses the proper and appropriate experience and capacity to complete the permitted work; and
(E) the person is a Good Samaritan with respect to the historic mine residue proposed to be remediated by the Good Samaritan permit;
(2) IDENTIFICATION OF ALL RESPONSIBLE OWNERS OR OPERATORS.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—A Good Samaritan shall maintain reasonable and due diligence to identify, from a review of publicly available information in land records or on internet websites of Federal, State, and local regulatory authorities, all responsible owners or operators of any orphan mine site proposed to be remediated by the Good Samaritan under this subtitle.
(B) RESPONSIBLE OWNER OR OPERATOR.—If the Administrator determines, based on information provided by a Good Samaritan or otherwise, that a responsible owner or operator of an orphan mine site proposed to be remediated by the Good Samaritan, the Administrator shall deny the application for a Good Samaritan permit.
(C) APPLICATION FOR PERMITS.—To obtain a Good Samaritan permit, a person shall submit to the Administrator an application, by the person and any cooperating person, that provides, to the extent known or reasonably discoverable by the person on the date on which the application is submitted—
(1) a description of the orphan mine site (including the boundaries of the orphan mine site) proposed to be covered by the Good Samaritan permit;
(2) a description of all parties proposed to be involved in the remediation project, including any cooperating person and each
member of an applicable corporation, association, partnership, consortium, joint venture, commercial entity, or nonprofit association;

(3) evidence that the person has or will acquire all legal rights or the authority necessary to enter the relevant orphan mine site and perform the remediation described in the application;

(4) a detailed description of the historic mine residue to be remediated;

(5) a detailed description of the expertise and experience of the person and the resources available to the person to successfully implement and complete the remediation described in subparagraph (A);

(6) to the satisfaction of the Administrator and subject to subsection (d), a description of the baseline environmental conditions, including potentially affected surface water quality and hydrological conditions, affected by the historic mine residue to be remediated that includes—

(A) the nature and extent of any adverse impact on the water quality of any body of water caused by the drainage of historic mine residue or other discharges from the orphan mine site;

(B) the flow rate and concentration of any drainage of historic mine residue or other discharge from the orphan mine site in any body of water that may result in an adverse impact described in subparagraph (A); and

(C) any other release or threat of release of historic mine residue that has resulted in an adverse impact to public health or the environment;

(7) subject to subsection (d), a remediation plan for the orphan mine site that describes—

(A) the nature and scope of the proposed remediation activities, including—

(i) to improve or enhance water quality or the site-specific soil quality relevant to the historic mine residue addressed by the remediation plan;

(ii) to otherwise protect human health and the environment (including through the prevention of a release, discharge, or threat of release) and possess the resources necessary to implement the monitoring and other form of assessment, if any, that will be undertaken by the person to evaluate the success of the activities carried out by a person under the Good Samaritan permit; or

(C) each plan required under paragraphs (5) and (6) and decline to undertake remediation on conclusion of investigative sampling.

(5) POST-SAMPLING REMEDIATION.—

(A) REFUSAL TO CONVERT PERMIT.—Subject to subsection (c), if an investigative sampling permit may decline to apply to convert the investigative sampling permit into a Good Samaritan permit under paragraph (6) and decline to undertake remediation on conclusion of investigative sampling.

(B) RETURN TO PREEXISTING CONDITIONS.—If the activities carried out by a person under an investigative sampling permit result in surface water quality conditions, or any other environmental conditions, that are worse than the preexisting conditions of the applicable orphan mine site due to historic mine residue at the orphan mine site, the person shall undertake actions to return the orphan mine site to those preexisting conditions.

(6) PERMIT CONVERSION.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the investigative sampling permit concludes, a person to whom an investigative sampling permit is granted under paragraph (1) may apply to convert an investigative sampling permit into a Good Samaritan permit under subsection (e)(1).

(e) INVESTIGATIVE SAMPLING CONVERSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A Good Samaritan permit granted under paragraph (1) may apply to convert the investigative sampling permit into a Good Samaritan permit into a Good Samaritan permit.

(2) APPLICATION.—

(A) INVESTIGATIVE SAMPLING.—An application for the conversion of an investigative sampling permit under paragraph (1) shall include any requirement described in subsection (c) that was not included in full in the application submitted under subsection (d).

(B) PUBLIC NOTICE AND COMMENT.—An application for permit conversion under this paragraph shall be subject to—

(i) a period of public notice and comment; and

(ii) a public hearing, if requested.

(3) CONTENT OF PERMITS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A Good Samaritan permit shall contain—

(A) the information described in subsection (c), including any modification required by the Administrator;

(B) a provision that states that the Good Samaritan permit contains all authorizations, licenses, and permits that are required under applicable law except for—

(i) section 301, 302, 306, 307, 402, or 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1311, 1312, 1316, 1317, 1322, 1344); and

(ii) the information described in subsection (c) that was not included in full in the application submitted under subsection (d); and

(C) any other authorization, license, or permit that would not need to be obtained if the remediation was conducted pursuant to subsection (d) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9621); or

(ii) in the case of an orphan mine site in a State that is authorized to implement State laws pursuant to section 104 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1342, 1344) or on land of an Indian tribe that...
is authorized to implement Tribal law pursuant to that section, a provision that states that the Good Samaritan is responsible for securing, for all activities authorized under the Good Samaritan permit, all authorizations, licenses, and permits that are required under applicable law, except for—

(i) the State or Tribal law, as applicable; and

(ii) authorizations, licenses, and permits that would not need to be obtained if the remediation was conducted pursuant to section 121 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9621);

(c) specific public notification requirements, including the contact information for all applicant centers in accordance with subsection (o); and

(d) any other terms and conditions determined to be appropriate by the Administrator.

(2) FORCE MAJEURE.—A Good Samaritan permit may include, at the request of the Good Samaritan, a provision that a Good Samaritan permit process, including—

(A) an act of God;

(B) act of war; and

(C) negligence on the part of the United States;

or (D) act or omission of a third party, if the Good Samaritan—

(i) exercises due care with respect to the actions of the Good Samaritan under the Good Samaritan permit, as determined by the Administrator;

(ii) took precautions against foreseeable acts or omissions of the third party, as determined by the Administrator; and

(iii) to anticipate any potential force majeure and to address the effects of any potential force majeure.

(3) MONITORING.—

(A) In general.—The Good Samaritan shall take such actions as the Good Samaritan permits require to ensure appropriate baseline monitoring, monitoring during the remediation project, and post-remediation monitoring of the environment under paragraphs (6), (7), and (15), respectively, of subsection (c).

(B) MULTIPARTY MONITORING.—The Administrator may grant a Good Samaritan permit to the monitoring by multiple cooperating persons if, as determined by the Administrator—

(i) a multiparty monitoring will effectively accomplish the goals of this section; and

(ii) the Good Samaritan remains responsible for compliance with the terms of the Good Samaritan permit.

(4) SIGNATURE BY GOOD SAMARITAN.—The signature of the relevant Good Samaritan and a statement that, if any, on the Good Samaritan permit shall be acknowledged by the Good Samaritan that the Good Samaritan accepts the terms and conditions of the Good Samaritan permit.

(5) OTHER DEVELOPMENT.—

(A) NO AUTHORIZATION OF MINING ACTIVITIES.—No mining exploration, processing, beneficiation, or mining shall be—

(1) authorized by this subtitle; or

(2) covered by any waiver of liability provided by this subtitle from applicable law.

(B) SALE OR USE OF MATERIALS.—A Good Samaritan permit may include—

(i) a provision that a Good Samaritan permit may include materials, including materials described in subsection (c)(5), that are subject to a Good Samaritan permit process, including—

(A) a public comment period; and

(B) a public hearing, if requested; and

(C) enforce and otherwise carry out this section.

(k) STATE, LOCAL, AND TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS.—As soon as practicable, but not later than 30 days after the date on which the Administrator receives an application for the remediation of an orphan mine site under this section, the Administrator shall provide notice and a copy of the application to—

(1) each local government with jurisdiction over a drinking water utility, and each Indian Tribe with jurisdiction over treaty rights to water or land, located downstream from a proposed remediation project that is reasonably anticipated to be adversely impacted by a potential release of contaminants from mine site, as determined by the Administrator; and

(2) each Federal, State, and Tribal agency that may have an interest in the application; and

(l) in the case of an orphan mine site that is located partially or entirely on land owned by the United States, the Federal land management agency with jurisdiction over that land.

(1) PUBLIC NOTICE OF RECEIPT OF APPLICATIONS.—

(A) In general.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Administrator receives a complete application for a Good Samaritan permit, the Administrator shall publish to the public a notice that—

(i) describes the location of the orphan mine site and the proposed remediation project; and

(ii) the scope and nature of the proposed remediation project.

(B) Notice.—Not later than 30 days before the date of a hearing under subparagraph (A), the Administrator shall provide to the public—

(i) notice of the hearing; and

(ii) a draft Good Samaritan permit.

(C) COMMENTS.—The Administrator shall provide to the relevant applicant the public the opportunity—

(1) to comment on the draft Good Samaritan permit at the public hearing; and

(2) to submit written comments to the Administrator during the 30-day period beginning on the date of the hearing.

(D) PERMIT GRANT.—

(1) In general.—The Administrator may grant a Good Samaritan permit to carry out a project for the remediation of an orphan mine site only if—

(A) the Administrator determines that—

(i) the person seeking the permit is a Good Samaritan; and

(ii) the application described in subsection (c) is complete; and

(iii) the proposed project is designed to remediate historic mine residue at the orphan mine site to protect public health and the environment;

(iv) the proposed project is designed to meet all other goals, as determined by the Administrator, including any goals set forth in the application for the Good Samaritan permit that are acceptable to the Administrator; and

(v) the proposed activities are designed to result in, as compared to the baseline conditions described in subsection (c)(6)—

(I) improved water or soil quality or other environmental or safety conditions; or

(II) reductions in further threats to water or soil quality or other environmental or safety conditions;

(2) if the Administrator grants a Good Samaritan permit to carry out a project for the remediation of an orphan mine site only if—

(A) the Administrator determines that—

(i) the person seeking the permit is a Good Samaritan; and

(ii) the application described in subsection (c) is complete; and

(iii) the proposed project is designed to remediate historic mine residue at the orphan mine site to protect public health and the environment;

(iv) the proposed project is designed to meet all other goals, as determined by the Administrator, including any goals set forth in the application for the Good Samaritan permit that are acceptable to the Administrator; and

(v) the proposed activities are designed to result in, as compared to the baseline conditions described in subsection (c)(6)—

(I) improved water or soil quality or other environmental or safety conditions; or

(II) reductions in further threats to water or soil quality or other environmental or safety conditions;

(vi) the applicant has—

(1) filed a written application for a Good Samaritan permit;

(2) notified the Administrator of the public hearing; and

(3) provided to the Administrator a complete application for a Good Samaritan permit.
(I) demonstrated that the applicant has the proper and appropriate experience and capacity to complete the permitted work; 

(II) demonstrated that the applicant will complete the permitted work; 

(III) the financial and other resources to address any contingencies identified in the Good Samaritan permit application described in subsections (b) and (c); 

(iv) granted access and provided the authority to review the records of the applicant relevant to compliance with the requirements of the Good Samaritan permit; and 

(V) demonstrated, to the satisfaction of the Administrator, that—

(aa) the applicant has, or has access to, the financial resources to complete the project described in the Good Samaritan permit application, including any long-term monitoring and operations and maintenance that the Administrator may require the applicant to perform in the Good Samaritan permit; or 

(bb) the applicant has established a third-party financial assurance mechanism, such as a corporate guarantee, letter of credit, trust, surety bond, or insurance to assure that funds are available to complete the permitted work for operations and maintenance and to address potential contingencies, that establishes the Administrator as the beneficiary of the third-party financial assurance mechanism and that allows the Administrator to retain and use the financial assurance mechanism in the event the Good Samaritan does not complete the remediation under the Good Samaritan permit; and 

(vii) the project meets the requirements of this subtitle; 

(B) the State or Indian tribe with jurisdiction over land on which the orphan mine site is located has been given an opportunity to review and, if necessary, comment on the grant of the Good Samaritan permit; 

(C) in the case of a project proposed to be carried out under the Good Samaritan permit partially or entirely on land owned by the United States—

(i) the head of the Federal land management agency has been given an opportunity to review and comment on the Good Samaritan permit application, and 

(ii) the head of the Federal land management agency may request that funds from the financial assurance mechanism be held in escrow or in any other manner to ensure that funds will be available to complete the project described in the Good Samaritan permit. 

(D) the Administrator has provided—

(i) notice under subsection (1); and 

(ii) a period of public comment and a public hearing under that subsection, if requested. 

(E) RELATION TO NEPA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A Good Samaritan or any cooperating person that carries out any activity relating to mineral exploration, processing, or development is subject to the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332). 

(B) LIMITATION.—Nothing in this paragraph exempts the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior, as applicable, from any other requirements of section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332). 

(2) ACTIVITIES NOT RELATING TO REMEDIATION

(A) IN GENERAL.—A Good Samaritan or any cooperating person that carries out any activity other than that authorized by the Good Samaritan permit shall not be subject to the National Environmental Policy Act. 

(B) LIMITATION.—Nothing in subparagraph (A) limits the authority to review the records of the applicant relevant to compliance with the Good Samaritan permit. 

(3) NO ENFORCEMENT LIABILITY.—

(A) DISCHARGES.—Subject to subparagraphs (B) and (C), a Good Samaritan, recipient of an investigative sampling permit, passive landowner, and any cooperating person that undertakes remediation activities identified in subparagraph (A) that are necessary to be conducted in full compliance with a Good Samaritan permit—

(i) shall be considered to be in compliance with all requirements (including permitting requirements) under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.) (including any law or regulation implemented by the Administrator) and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.) during the term of the Good Samaritan permit and after the termination of the Good Samaritan permit; and 

(ii) was submitted not later than 180 days before that date; and 

(B) OTHER PARTIES.—Nothing in subparagraph (A) limits the authority to review the records of the applicant relevant to compliance with the Good Samaritan permit. 

(C) VIOLATION OF PERMIT PRIOR TO TERMINATION.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), if a Good Samaritan, passive landowner, or any cooperating person violates the terms of the Good Samaritan permit and that violation results in surface water quality or other environmental conditions that are worse than baseline conditions at the orphan mine site, the Administrator—

(i) shall notify the Good Samaritan of the violation; and 

(ii) may require the Good Samaritan to undertake reasonable measures, as determined by the Administrator, to return surface water quality or other environmental conditions to the condition that existed prior to the violation. 

(D) PUBLIC NOTIFICATION OF ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITION.—A Good Samaritan shall notify all appropriate Federal, State, Tribal, and local entities of any unplanned or previously unknown release of historic mine residue or any other condition that the actions of the Good Samaritan, passive landowner, or any cooperating person in accordance with—

(i) section 103 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9603); and 

(ii) any other applicable provision of Federal, State, Tribal, or local law. 

(E) GRANT ELIGIBILITY.—A remediation project conducted under a Good Samaritan permit shall be eligible for funding pursuant to—

(1) section 102 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1227); and 

(2) any other applicable provision of Federal, State, Tribal, or local law. 

(F) LIABILITY.—Nothing in this section affects the authority of—

(A) the Administrator to take any responsive action authorized by law; 

(B) a Federal, State, Tribal, or local agency to carry out any emergency authority, including an emergency authority provided under Federal, State, Tribal, or local law; and 

(C) a Federal, State, Tribal, or local agency to conduct remediation pursuant to a Good Samaritan permit. 

(G) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (B), the authority to grant Good Samaritan permits pursuant to this subtitle shall terminate on the date that is 7 years after the date of enactment of this Act. 

(B) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), the Administrator may grant a Good Samaritan permit pursuant to this subtitle after the date identified in subparagraph (A) if the application for the Good Samaritan permit submitted by the applicant—

(i) was submitted not later than 180 days before that date; and
(ii) was completed in accordance with subsection (e)(1) by not later than 7 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) EFFECT ON CERTAIN PERMITS.—Any Good Samaritan permit granted by the deadline prescribed in subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (1), as applicable, that is in effect on the date that is 7 years after the date of enactment of this Act, shall remain in effect after that date in accordance with—

(A) the terms and conditions of the Good Samaritan permit; and

(B) this subtitle.

(3) TERMINATION OF PERMIT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A Good Samaritan permit shall terminate—

(i) on inspection and notice from the Administrator to the recipient of the Good Samaritan permit that the permitted work has been completed in accordance with the terms of the Good Samaritan permit, as determined by the Administrator;

(ii) if the Administrator terminates a permit under paragraph (4)(B)(i) or (ii); and

(iii) except as provided in subparagraph (B)—

(I) on the date that is 18 months after the date on which the Administrator granted the Good Samaritan permit, if the permitted work has not commenced by that date; or

(II) if the grant of the Good Samaritan permit was conditioned on a petition for judicial review, on the date that is 18 months after the date on which the judicial review, including any appeals, has been concluded, if the permitted work has not commenced by that date.

(B) EXTENSION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—If the Administrator is otherwise required to terminate a Good Samaritan permit under subparagraph (A)(iii), the Administrator may grant an extension of the Good Samaritan permit.

(ii) LIMITATION.—Any extension granted under clause (i) shall be not more than 180 days for each extension.

(4) UNFORESEEN CIRCUMSTANCES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The recipient of a Good Samaritan permit or investigative sampling permit may seek to modify or terminate the Good Samaritan permit or investigative sampling permit to take into account any event or condition that—

(i) significantly reduces the feasibility or significantly increases the cost of completing the remediation project that is the subject of the Good Samaritan permit or investigative sampling permit;

(ii) was not reasonably contemplated by the recipient of the permit; or

(iii) taken into account in the remediation plan of the recipient of the permit; and

(B) TERMINATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (n)(3), the Administrator shall terminate a Good Samaritan permit or investigative sampling permit if—

(I) the recipient of the permit seeks termination of the permit under subparagraph (A); or

(II) the factors described in subparagraph (A) are satisfied; and

(III) the Administrator determines that remediation activities conducted by the Good Samaritan permit or permit pursuant to the Good Samaritan permit or investigative sampling permit, respectively, may result in surface water quality conditions, or any other environment condition, that will be worse than the baseline conditions, as described in subsection (c)(6), as applicable.

(ii) EFFECT OF TERMINATION.—Notwithstanding the termination of a Good Samaritan permit or investigative sampling permit under clause (i), the provisions of paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of subsection (n) shall continue to apply to the Good Samaritan, the recipient of an investigative sampling permit, and any cooperating persons after the termination.

(iii) LONG-TERM OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE.—In the case of a project that involves long-term operations and maintenance at an abandoned or orphaned mine land owned by the United States, the project may be considered complete and the Administrator may terminate the Good Samaritan permit under this section if the applicable Federal land management agency or a cooperating person for the long-term operations and maintenance that includes sufficient funding for the long-term operations and maintenance.

(e) REGULATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, and appropriate State, Tribal, and local officials, shall promulgate regulations to establish—

(A) requirements for remediation plans described in subsection (c); and

(B) any other requirement that the Administrator determines to be necessary to carry out this subtitle.

(2) SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS BEFORE PROMULGATION OF REGULATIONS.—Before the date on which the Administrator promulgates regulations under paragraph (1), the Administrator may establish, on a case-by-case basis, specific requirements that the Administrator determines would facilitate the implementation of this subsection with respect to a Good Samaritan permitting program.

SEC. 9004. SPECIAL ACCOUNTS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a Good Samaritan Mine Remediation Fund (referred to in this section as a ‘‘Fund’’), to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a Good Samaritan Mine Remediation Fund (referred to in this section as the ‘‘Fund’’), to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes.

(c) TERMINATION.—The Fund shall terminate on the date that is 20 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) ADMINISTRATION.—The Fund shall be administered by the Federal land management agencies and the National Park Service.

(e) LIMITATION.—Amounts in each Fund may only be used for the Good Samaritan project for which the funds were deposited.

SEC. 9005. REPORT TO CONGRESS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 8 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator, in consultation with the heads of Federal land management agencies, shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Energy and Commerce, and Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report on the Good Samaritan pilot program under this subtitle.

(b) INCLUSIONS.—The report under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) a description of—

(A) the number, types, and objectives of Good Samaritan permits granted pursuant to this subtitle; and

(B) each remediation project authorized by those Good Samaritan permits;

(2) qualitative and quantitative data on the results achieved under the Good Samaritan permits before the date of issuance of the report;

(3) a description of—

(A) any problems encountered in administering this subtitle; and

(B) whether the problems have been or can be remedied by administrative action (including amendments to existing law)

(4) a description of progress made in achieving the purposes of this subtitle; and

(5) recommendations on whether the Good Samaritan pilot program under this subtitle should be continued, including a description of any modifications (including amendments to existing law) required to continue administering this subtitle.

Subtitle B—Other Matters

SA 134. Mr. PORTMAN (for himself, Mr. WARNER, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. KING, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. DAINES, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. GARDNER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title II, add the following:

SEC. 24. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE LEGACY RESTORATION FUND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 1049 of title 54, United States Code (as amended by section 216(a)), is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§ 10491. National park service legacy restoration fund

“(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) FUND.—The term ‘Fund’ means the National Park Service Legacy Restoration Fund established by subsection (b).

“(2) PROJECT.—The term ‘project’ means the overall plan of remediation of deferred maintenance for an asset, which may include resolving directly related infrastructure deficiencies of the asset.

“(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund, to be known as the National Park Service Legacy Restoration Fund.

“(c) DEPOSITS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023, there shall be deposited in the Fund an amount equal to 50 percent of all

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energy development revenues due and payable to the United States from oil, gas, coal, or alternative or renewable energy development on Federal land and water that would otherwise be allocated, reserved, or deposited as miscellaneous receipts under Federal law.

(2) Maximum Amount.—The amount deposited in the Fund under paragraph (1) shall not exceed 1 percent of any fiscal year limitation.

(3) Effect on Other Revenues.—Nothing in this section affects the disposition of revenues from

(a) Federal lands and waters, or

(b) lands and waters leased from the States, and

(c) lands and waters administered by the Secretary of the Interior

(4) Availability of Funds.—Amounts deposited in the Fund shall be available to the Secretary without further appropriation or fiscal year limitation.

(5) Investment of Amounts.—

(1) In General.—The Secretary may request the Secretary of the Treasury to invest any portion of the Fund that is not, as determined by the Secretary, required to meet the current needs of the Fund.

(2) Requirement.—An investment requested under paragraph (1) shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury in a public debt security—

(A) with a maturity suitable to the needs of the Fund, as determined by the Secretary; and

(B) bearing interest at a rate determined by the Secretary, taking into consideration current market yields on debt securities—

(A) with a maturity suitable to the needs of the Fund;

(B) bearing interest at a rate determined by the Secretary, to carry out repair, restoration, or rehabilitation projects as follows:

(1) Not less than 65 percent of amounts in the Fund shall be allocated for non-transportation projects, including—

(A) historic structures, facilities, and other historic assets;

(B) structures, facilities, and other non-historic assets that relate directly to the visitor experience, including—

(i) access, including making facilities accessible to visitors with disabilities;

(ii) health and safety; and

(iii) recreation; and

(C) administrative facilities, water and utility systems, and employee housing.

(2) The remaining amounts in the Fund may be allocated to road, bridge, tunnel, or other transportation-related projects that may be eligible for funding made available to the Service through—

(A) the transportation program under section 203 of title 23; or

(B) any similar Federal land highway program administered by the Secretary of Transportation.

(g) Prohibited Use of Funds.—No amounts in the Fund shall be used—

(1) for land acquisition;

(2) to supplant discretionary funding made available for the annually recurring facility operations, maintenance, and construction needs of the Service; or

(3) for employees of the Federal Government that are carrying out this section.

(2) Submission to Congress.—The Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives, as part of the annual budget submission of the President, a list of projects for which the amounts in the Fund are allocated under this section, including a description of each project.

(i) Public Donations.—

(1) In General.—The Secretary and the Director may accept public cash or in-kind donations that—

(A) to reduce the deferred maintenance backlog of the Service; and

(B) to encourage relevant public-private partnerships.

(2) Credits to Fund.—Any cash donations accepted under paragraph (1) shall be credited to, and form a part of, the Fund.

(3) Reporting.—Each donation received under paragraph (1) that is used for, or directly related to, the reduction of the deferred maintenance backlog of the Service shall be included with the annual budget submission of the President to Congress.

(b) Clerical Amendment.—The table of sections for chapter 109 of title 54, United States Code (section 2400c(5)), is amended by adding at the end the following:

8090. National Park Service Legacy Restoration Fund.

(c) Use of Funds.—Amounts in the Fund shall be used for the priority deferred maintenance needs of the Service, as determined by the Secretary, to carry out repair, restoration, or rehabilitation projects as follows:

(1)的历史结构、设施和其它历史资产；

(2) 结构、设施和其它非历史资产，它们直接关系到游客体验，包括：

(i) 访问，包括使设施对游客无障碍；

(ii) 健康和安全；和

(iii) 娱乐；

(C) 行政管理设施，水资源和公用系统，以及员工住房。

(2) 其余的金额在基金中可以分配到道路、桥梁、隧道或其他交通基础设施项目，这些项目可能符合由服务提供的交通基金。

(A) 联邦土地高速公路项目，由运输部长管理；或

(B) 任何类似的联邦土地高速公路项目。

(g) 禁止使用资金。—基金中没有金额用于：

(1) 购买土地；

(2) 取代基础设施项目的拨款；或

(3) 服务的员工。

(2) 提交给国会。—秘书应将基金中投入的项目提交给参议院能源和自然资源委员会和众议院自然委员会，作为年度预算提交的一部分，包括每个项目的描述。

(i) 公共捐赠。—

(1) 一般。—秘书和局长应接受公共现金或实物捐赠，包括：

(A) 减少服务的维护欠款；和

(B) 鼓励相关的公共私人合作伙伴关系。

(2) 贡献基金。—任何现金捐赠应根据第(1)款接受的贡献基金，应记入基金，并作为基金的一部分。

(3) 报告。—每一份接受第(1)款的贡献基金用于或直接相关的，减少服务的维护欠款的基金应包括在年度预算提交给总统的。
SA 144. Mr. BLUNT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 2109, strike subsection (a) and insert the following:

(a) STRONG NATIONAL HISTORICAL PROTECTION.—Section 719(e)(1) of the Energy and Natural Resources Act of 2017 (as enacted into law by section 121(a)(2) of division G of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115-141)) is amended—

(1) by striking the criteria described in section 4(g)(1)(B) of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 5603(g)(1)(B)), and

(2) by inserting “and” after “is included in a set of maps as part of the Coastal Barrier Resources System entitled ‘“John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System” and dated December 21, 2018, and which was ordered to lie on the table;”.

SEC. 145. Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. CASSIDY, and Mr. HEINRICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 18. NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION ACT AUTHORIZATION.

In section 7(c) of the North American Wetlands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4406(c)) is amended by striking “not to exceed $60,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024.”.
SA 146. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 3. STUDY ON EFFECTS OF FLOODING OF AGRICULTURAL FIELDS.
Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall carry out, and submit to Congress a report describing the results of, a study on the effects of the flooding of agricultural fields for non-agricultural purposes on duck migration.

SA 148. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 4. NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM DESIGNATION.

Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordained to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 3. MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OF CERTAIN FACILITIES.

SA 149. Mr. BRAUN (for himself and Mr. TOOMEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 3. MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OF CERTAIN FACILITIES.

SEC. 3. MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OF CERTAIN FACILITIES.

SA 150. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 122. MANAGEMENT OF RECREATION AREA.

(a) In General.—The Secretary shall administer the Recreation Area—

SA 151. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 3. MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OF CERTAIN FACILITIES.

Mr. TOOMEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 3. MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OF CERTAIN FACILITIES.

SEC. 3. MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OF CERTAIN FACILITIES.

Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 3. MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OF CERTAIN FACILITIES.

Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 3. MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OF CERTAIN FACILITIES.
(A) applicable law (including regulations); and
(b) the purposes of the Recreation Area.

(2) INVENTORY.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in collaboration with any affected grazing permittee, shall carry out an inventory of facilities and improvements associated with nonmotorized recreational activities in the Recreation Area.

(c) NATIONAL LAND USE PLAN.—The Secretary shall carry out the inventory referred to in subsection (b) and shall establish a plan for the management of the Recreation Area in a manner that guarantees the public use of Cold War sites, historic uranium mine sites in the Recreation Area, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary considers necessary to protect public health and safety.

(g) I N C O R P O R A T I O N O F A C Q U I R E D L A N D A N D I N T E R E S T S.—Any land or interest in land located within the boundary of the Recreation Area that is acquired by the United States after the date of enactment of this Act shall—

(1) become part of the Recreation Area; and
(2) be managed in accordance with applicable laws, including as provided in this section.

(h) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, all Federal land within the Recreation Area, including any land or interest in land located within the boundary of the Recreation Area after the date of enactment of this Act, is withdrawn from—

(1) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws; and
(2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and
(3) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(i) S T U D Y O F N O N M O T O R I Z E D R E C R E A T I O N O P P O R T U N I T I E S.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall conduct a study of nonmotorized recreation trail opportunities, including bicycle trails, within the Recreation Area, consistent with the purposes of the Recreation Area.

(j) C O O P E R A T I V E A G R E E M E N T.—The Secretary may enter into a cooperative agreement with the State in accordance with section 307(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1737(b)) and other applicable laws to provide for the protection, management, and maintenance of the Recreation Area.

SEC. 1223. SAN RAFAEL SWELL RECREATION AREA ADVISORY COUNCIL.

(a) E S T A B L I S H M E N T.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish an advisory council, to be known as the “San Rafael Swell Recreation Area Advisory Council”.

(b) D U T I E S .—The Council shall advise the Secretary with respect to the preparation and implementation of the Management Plan for the Recreation Area.

(c) A P P L I C A B L E L A W .—The Council shall be subject to—

(1) the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.); and

(d) M E M B E R S .—The Council shall include 7 members, to be appointed by the Secretary, of whom, to the maximum extent practicable—

(1) 1 member shall represent the Emery County Commission;
(2) 1 member shall represent motorized recreational users;
(3) 1 member shall represent nonmotorized recreational users;
(4) 1 member shall represent permittees holding grazing allotments within the Recreation Area or wilderness areas designated in this part;
(5) 1 member shall represent conservation organizations;
(6) 1 member shall have expertise in the historical uses of the Recreation Area; and
(7) members shall be selected from the elected leadership of a Federally recognized Indian Tribe that has significant cultural or historical connections to, and expertise in, the lands described in this section.

SEC. 1224. LIMITATION ON THE DESIGNATION OF NATIONAL MONUMENTS IN THE COUNTY.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no national monuments may be established in the area described in section 200101 of title 54, United States Code.

Subpart B—Wilderness Areas

SEC. 1231. ADDITIONS TO THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM.

(a) A D D I T I O N S .—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following land in the State is designated as wilderness and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) C O L D W A S H .—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 10,901 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Cold Wash Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Cold Wash Wilderness”.

(2) D E S I D A N D C O L D W A S H.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 142,996 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Desolation Canyon Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Desolation Canyon Wilderness”.

(3) D E V I L ’ S C A N Y O N .—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 5,875 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Devil’s Canyon Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Devil’s Canyon Wilderness”.

(4) E A G L E C A N Y O N .—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 4,043 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Eagle Canyon Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Eagle Canyon Wilderness”.

(5) L A B Y R I N T H C A N Y O N .—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 9,022 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Labyrinth Canyon Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Labyrinth Canyon Wilderness”.

(6) M E X I C A N M O U N T A I N .—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 76,413 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Mexican Mountain Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Mexican Mountain Wilderness”.

(7) M U D D Y C R E E K .—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 96,023 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Muddy Creek Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Muddy Creek Wilderness”.

(8) N E S L O N M O U N T A I N .—

(A) I N G E N E R A L .—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 7,176 acres, and certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 257 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Nelson Mountain Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Nelson Mountain Wilderness”.

(B) T R A N S F E R O F A D M I N I S T R A T I V E J U R I S D I C T I O N .—By administrative jurisdiction over the 257-acre portion of the Nelson Mountain Wilderness designated by subparagraph (A) is transferred from the Bureau of Land Management to the Forest Service.

(9) R E D ’ S C A N Y O N .—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 17,925 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Red’s Canyon Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Red’s Canyon Wilderness”.

(10) R E L A P E R .—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 60,442 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed San Rafael Reef Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “San Rafael Reef Wilderness”.

(11) S I D ’ S M O U N T A I N .—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 49,130 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Sid’s Mountain Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Sid’s Mountain Wilderness”.

(12) T U T T L E R C A N Y O N .—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 29,029 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Turtle Canyon Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Turtle Canyon Wilderness”.

(b) M A P A N D L E G A L D E S C R I P T I O N .—

(1) I N G E N E R A L .—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file a map and legal description of each wilderness area with—

(A) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(2) E F F E C T .—Each map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this part, except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in the maps and legal descriptions.

(3) A V A I L A B I L I T Y .—Each map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate office of the Secretary.

SEC. 1232. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) M A N A G E M E N T .—Subject to valid existing rights, the wilderness areas shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), except that—

(1) any reference in that Act to the effective date shall be considered to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act; and

(2) any reference in that Act to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be considered to be a reference to the Secretary.

(b) R E C R E A T I O N A L C L I M B I N G .—Nothing in this Act shall prohibit rock climbing activities in the wilderness areas, such as the placement, use, and maintenance of fixed anchors, including any fixed anchor established before the date of the enactment of this Act—

(1) in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.); and

(2) subject to any terms and conditions determined to be necessary by the Secretary.

(c) T R A I L P L A N .—After providing opportunities for public comment, the Secretary shall establish a trail system for hiking and equestrian trails on the wilderness areas in a manner consistent with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

(d) L I V E S T O C K .—

(1) I N G E N E R A L .—The grazing of livestock in the wilderness areas, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be allowed to continue, subject to such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary considers to be necessary in accordance with—

(A) section 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(4)); and

(B) the guidelines set forth in Appendix A of the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the Senate accompanying H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress (House Report 101–405).
(2) INVENTORY.—With respect to each wild-
erness area in which grazing of livestock is
allowed to continue under paragraph (1), not
later than 2 years after the date of enact-
ment of this Act, the Secretary, in collabora-
tion with any affected grazing permittee,
shall carry out an inventory of facilities and
improvements associated with grazing ac-
tivities in the wilderness area.
(e) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—
(1) GENERAL.—Congress does not intend
to create protective perimeters or buffer zones
around the wilderness areas.
(2) NONWILDERNESS ACTIVITIES.—The fact
that nonwilderness activities or uses can be
seen or heard from areas within a wilderness
area shall not preclude the conduct of those
activities or uses outside the boundary of the
wilderness area.
(f) MILITARY OVERFLIGHTS.—Nothing in
this subpart restricts or precludes—
(1) low-level overflights of military aircraft
over the wilderness areas, including military
overflights that can be seen or
heard within the wilderness areas;
(2) flight testing and evaluation; or
(3) the creation of new units of special use airspace, or the establishment of
military flight training routes, over the
wilderness areas.
(g) COMMERCIAL SERVICES.—Commercial
services (including authorized outfitting and
guide activities) within the wilderness areas
may be authorized to the extent necessary for administering appropriate for real-
izing the recreational or other wilderness
purposes of the wilderness areas, in accord-
cance with section 16113(d)(6) of the
Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 11313(d)(6)).
(h) LAND ACQUISITION AND INCORPORATION
OF ACQUIRED LAND AND INTERESTS.—
(1) ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.—The Secretary
may acquire land and interests in land within
the boundaries of a wilderness area by do-
nation, purchase from a willing seller, or ex-
change.
(2) INCORPORATION.—Any land or interest in
land within the boundaries of a wilderness
area that is acquired by the United States
after the date of enactment of this Act shall
be added to and administered as part of the
wilderness area.
(i) WATER RIGHTS.—
(1) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this
subpart—
(A) shall constitute or be construed to consti-
tuate either an express or implied reserva-
tion by the United States of any water or
water rights with respect to the land des-
ignated as wilderness by section 1231;
(B) shall affect any water rights in the State
existing on the date of enactment of this Act, including any water rights held by the United States;
(C) shall be construed as establishing a precedent with regard to any future wild-
erness designations;
(D) shall affect the interpretation of, or
any designation made pursuant to, any other Act; or
(E) shall be construed as limiting, altering, modifying, or amending any of the interstate compacts or equitable apportionment de-
crees that apportions water among and be-
tween the State and other States.
(2) STATE WATER LAW.—The Secretary shall
follow the procedural and substantive re-
quirements of the State in order to obtain
and hold any water rights not in existence on the
date of enactment of this Act with re-
spect to the wilderness areas.
(j) MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.—The Secretary shall offer to enter into a memo-
randum of understanding with the County, in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), to clarify the approval
processes for the use of motorized equipment
and mechanical transport for search and rescu-
actives in the Muddy Creek Wilderness established by section 1231(a)(7).
SA 151. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment
SA 111 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and intended to be proposed
to the bill S. 47, to provide for the man-
agement of the natural resources of the
States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to line on the table; as follows:
At the appropriate place, insert the fol-
lowing:
SEC. 2. ACREAGE LIMITATIONS FOR CONVEY-
ANCES OF PUBLIC LAND FOR REC-
REATIONAL AND PUBLIC PURPOSES.
Section 1 of the Act of June 14, 1926 (com-
monly known as the “Recreation and Public
Purposes Act”) (44 Stat. 741, chapter 578; 43
U.S.C. 869), is amended—
(1) in subsection (a)—
(A) in the second sentence, by striking
“460” and inserting “6,400”;
and
(B) in the third sentence, by striking “six
hundred forty” and inserting “6,400”;
and
(2) in subsection (b)—
(A) in clause (1)—
(i) in subparagraph (A)—
(I) by striking “thousand four hundred” and
inserting “64,000”;
and
(II) by striking “ten” and inserting “100”;
and
(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking “six
hundred and forty” and inserting “6,400”;
and
(iii) in subparagraph (C), in the first sen-
entence, by striking “twenty-five thousand six
hundred” and inserting “640,000”;
(B) in clause (ii), by striking “six hundred
and forty” each place it appears and insert-
ing “6,400”.
SA 152. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment
SA 111 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and intended to be proposed
to the bill S. 47, to provide for the man-
agement of the natural resources of the
United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:
At the appropriate place, add the fol-
lowing:
SEC. LIMITATION ON THE EXTEND-
ATION OR ESTABLISHMENT OF Na-
TIONAL MONUMENTS IN THE STATE OF
UTAH.
Section 323031(d) of title 54, United States
Code, is amended—
(1) in the heading, by striking “Wyoming” and
inserting “the State of Wyoming or Utah”;
and
(2) by striking “Wyoming” and inserting “the
State of Wyoming or Utah”.
SA 155. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment
SA 111 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and intended to be proposed
to the bill S. 47, to provide for the man-
agement of the natural resources of the
United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:
At the appropriate place, add the fol-
lowing:
SEC. LIMITATION ON THE ESTABLISH-
MENT OR EXTENSION OF Na-
TIONAL MONUMENTS IN THE STATE OF
UTAH.
Section 323031 of title 54, United States
Code, is amended by adding at the end the fol-
lowing:
“(e) LIMITATION ON THE ESTABLISH-
MENT OR EXTENSION OF Na-
TIONAL MONUMENTS IN THE STATE OF
UTAH.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the President may not establish or extend a national monument in the State of Utah (referred to in this subsection as the ‘State’) unless—
(1) the extension has been authorized by an Act of Congress; and
(2) the President has received from the Governor of the State notice that the State legislature has enacted legislation approving the proposed establishment or extension.”.
SA 154. Mr. LEE (for himself, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. TOOMEY, and Mr. ROM-
NEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment
SA 111 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and inten-
ted to be proposed to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the
natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was or-
dered to lie on the table; as follows:
At the appropriate place, add the fol-
lowing:
SEC. LIMITATION ON THE EXTEND-
ATION OR ESTABLISHMENT OF Na-
TIONAL MONUMENTS IN THE STATE OF
UTAH.
Section 323031(d) of title 54, United States
Code, is amended—
(1) in the heading, by striking “Wyoming” and
inserting “the State of Wyoming or Utah”;
and
(2) by striking “Wyoming” and inserting “the
State of Wyoming or Utah”.
SA 156. Mr. LEE (for himself and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment
SA 111 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:
In section 3001(b), strike paragraph (3) and
insert the following:
“(3) by adding at the end the following:
‘(b) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—Of the total amount made available through appropri-
ations or deposited in the Fund under section 105(a)(2)(B) of the Gulf of Mex-
ico Energy Security Act of 2006 (43 U.S.C. 179 note; Public Law 110-143);
(1) ‘not more than 50 percent shall be used for Federal purposes; and
(2) ‘not less than 50 percent shall be used to provide financial assistance to States.’.”.
SA 157. Mr. SCHATZ (for himself and Mr. Cassidy) submitted an amendment

intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SEC. 24. MODIFICATIONS TO THE PRESERVE AMERICA PROGRAM.

(a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are—

(1) to strengthen economic development across the United States by supporting cultural heritage tourism and historic preservation activities through the Preserve America Program; and

(2) to encourage the Director of the National Park Service to partner with gateway communities (including Native American communities and National Heritage Areas) to leverage local cultural and historic heritage tourism assets.

(b) PRESERVE AMERICA GRANT PROGRAM.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Section 311102 of title 54, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (d)—

(i) in paragraph (1), by inserting “and the Secretary of Commerce’’ after ‘‘Council’’; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(3) ADVISORY ROLE OF SECRETARY OF COM- MERCe.—The Secretary of Commerce shall advise the program with respect to job cre- ation, economic growth, and tourism policy and promotion.’’; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(1) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—

‘‘(i) IN GENERAL.—For any fiscal year for which funds are not made available to pro- vide grants under this section, to the extent practicable, the program shall, in lieu of the grantee providing technical assistance to the eligible entities described in subsection (a) for projects that meet the eligibility require- ments described in subsection (b), as identi- fied on the list of projects prepared by the Secretary in accordance with subsection (d).’’

(2) LIMITATION.—The Secretary may take into account the availability of staff re- sources at the Department of the Interior, the Council, and the Department of Com- mercial for purposes of determining the number of projects that are provided technical assistance under this subsection.

‘‘(3) FORM.—The form of technical assist- ance under paragraph (1) may include tech- nical assistance provided by—

‘‘(A) the Secretary with respect to—

‘‘(i) best practices in visitor services;’’

(ii) the conduct of research, inventories, and surveys;’’

(iii) the documentation of historical re- sources; and

(iv) the interpretation and promotion of cultural and heritage assets;’’

‘‘(B) the Council with respect to historic preservation initiatives and best practices in stewardship; and

‘‘(C) the Secretary of Commerce, with re- spect to economic development and job cre- ation resources.’’

(2) PROGRAM METRICS.—Chapter 311 of title 54, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by redesignating section 311105 as sec- tion 311106; and

(B) by inserting after section 311104 the following:

‘‘§ 311105. Reports

‘‘(a) METRICS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the National Resources Management Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the Council and the Secretary of Commerce, shall develop spec- ific metrics to measure the effectiveness of the program, including—

‘‘(1) the economic impact of the program on local communities (including Native American communities and National Heritage Areas); and

‘‘(2) the effect of the program on efforts to preserve heritage resources.

‘‘(b) GRANTEE REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date on which a grantee re- ceives a grant or technical assistance under this chapter, the grantee shall submit to the Secretary a report that—

‘‘(1) describes the outcome of the project that was provided a grant or technical as- sistance under this chapter; and

‘‘(2) based on the metrics developed under subsection (a), assesses—

‘‘(A) the accomplishments of the project; and

‘‘(B) the impact of the project on the com- munity in which the project was carried out.

‘‘(c) ANNUAL REPORTS.—The Secretary shall submit an annual report to the appro- priate committees of Congress that includes data on—

‘‘(1) appropriate grantees to demonstrate the economic impact of the program.’’

(3) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 311 of title 54, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 311105 and inserting the following:

‘‘311105. Reports.

311106. Authorization of appropriations.

(c) NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PARTNERSHIPS WITH GATEWAY COMMUNITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subdivision 1 of division B of title 54, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

‘‘CHAPTER 3092—PARTNERSHIPS WITH GATEWAY COMMUNITIES

‘‘Sec.

309201. Definitions.

309202. Partnerships with gateway commun- ities.


309204. Authorization of appropriations.

§ 309201. Definitions

‘‘In this chapter:

‘‘(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COM- MITTEE.—The term ‘appropriate congress- sional committee’ means—

‘‘(A) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate;’’

‘‘(B) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate;’’

‘‘(C) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;’’

‘‘(D) the Committee on Energy and Com- mercial of the House of Representatives;’’

‘‘(E) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives;’’

‘‘(F) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives;’’

‘‘(2) GATEWAY COMMUNITY.—The term ‘gate- way community’ means a community adja- cent to a unit of the System, including a Na- tive American community or a National Her- itage Area.

‘‘(3) HERITAGE TOURISM.—The term ‘herit- age tourism’ has the meaning given the term in section 311101.

§ 309202. Partnerships with gateway commu- nities

‘‘(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall, to the extent practicable, offer to enter into partnerships with gateway communities to leverage heritage tourism assets to strength- en local economies and create jobs in the gateway communities with the goal of estab- lishing a standardized framework for part- nerships throughout the System, including through—

‘‘(1) providing financial assistance to gate- way communities to support outreach and promotion strategies; and

‘‘(2) providing technical assistance to gate- way communities based on Service best prac- tices in tourism development and visitor management, such as—

‘‘(A) inventorying tourism resources in the gateway community;

‘‘(B) identifying historic heritage and cultural resources;

‘‘(C) engaging collaborative partners and stakeholders;

‘‘(D) designing community outreach and participation strategies;

‘‘(E) developing concept plans for trails, parks, historic resources, and natural areas; and

‘‘(F) developing sustainable tourism devel- opment frameworks for community plan- ning; and

‘‘(G) encouraging regional strategies for tourism development and promotion; and

‘‘(3) assisting gateway communities in ac- cessing additional Federal resources avail- able to strengthen tourism assets and sup- port economic development.

‘‘(b) OBTAINING FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary, in consulta- tion with stakeholders of System units, shall es- tablish a process through which States, units of local government, and Tribal governments may apply for designation as a gateway com- munity to become eligible for financial and technical assistance made available under this section.

‘‘(c) METRICS.—The Secretary, in consulta- tion with gateway communities, shall de- velop metrics to measure the impact of the financial and technical assistance provided to gateway communities under this section.

§ 309203. Report

‘‘Not later than 1 year after the date of en- actment of this Act, the Secretary shall sub- mit to the appropriate congressional commit- tees a report that—

‘‘(1) describes the efforts of the Secretary to partner with gateway communities under this chapter;

‘‘(2) analyzes the results of the financial and technical assistance using the metrics developed under section 309202(c); and

‘‘(3) identifies—

‘‘(A) the next steps that should be taken to improve partnerships with gateway commu- nities; and

‘‘(B) any actions that the Secretary will take to improve the partnerships.

§ 309204. Authorization of appropriations

‘‘There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as necessary to carry out this chapter.’’

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of chapters for title 54, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to chapter 3091 the following:

‘‘3092. Partnerships with gate- way communities ................. 309201’’.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. CORKYN, Mr. President, I have 8 requests for committees to meet during today’s session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a) of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are au- thorized to meet during today’s session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, February 6, 2019, at 9:45 a.m., to conduct a hearing entitled
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate, comprised of the Vice President of the United States, presiding, met at 10 a.m., pursuant to adjournment, and at 5:49 p.m., pursuant to order, and at 6:18 p.m., adjourned until Thursday, February 7, 2019, at 12 noon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

APPOINTMENTS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Vice President, pursuant to the order of the Senate of January 24, 1901, as modified by the order of February 6, 2019, appoints the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. SCOTT), the Senator from New York (Mr. FRANK), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. ROBPORTER), and the Senator from Arizona (Mr. CROCKETT) to the Committee on the Budget for the consideration of the Senate on Wednesday, February 6, 2019, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing on the fiscal year 2020 budget resolutions. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL TOMORROW

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned until Thursday, February 7, 2019, at 12 noon.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—READING OF WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution of the Senate of January 24, 1901, the traditional reading of Washington's Farewell Address take place on Monday, February 25, 2019, at a time to be determined by the majority leader in consultation with the Democratic leader.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUPPORTING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF CATHOLIC SCHOOLS

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 2019

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution (S. Res. 33) supporting the contributions of Catholic schools be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. McCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution (S. Res. 53) recognizing the staff of the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the Office be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 53) was agreed to.

Mr. McCONNELL. The resolution (with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")
NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

TODD M. HARMER, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR A TERM EXPIRING APRIL 19, 2021, VICE DEBORAH MATZ, RESIGNED.

UNITED STATES TAX COURT

TRAVIS GRAVES, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE A JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES TAX COURT FOR A TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS, VICE JUAN F. VASQUEZ, TERM EXPIRED.

MARK VAN DYKE HOLMES, OF NEW YORK, TO BE A JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES TAX COURT FOR A TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS, VICE JOHN M. OLIVAN, RESIGNED.

COURTNEY DUNBAR JONES, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES TAX COURT FOR A TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS, VICE ALBERT G. ROYER, RESIGNED.

The Judiciary

STANLEY BLUMENFELD, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, VICE AUDREY B. COLLINS, RETIRED.

DANIEL AARON BRESS, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT, VICE STEVEN B. ROSEN, RESIGNED.

PATRICK J. SUMATAY, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, VICE MARILYN L. HUFF, RETIRED.

DANIEL P. COLLINS, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT, VICE RONALD W. GAGAN, RESIGNED.

KENTHERN KITUL, LEE, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, VICE STEPHEN R. HENNAROT-DECHARGE.

JEREMY B. ROSES, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, VICE MAGARDET M. MORISON, RETIRED.

MARK C. SCARS, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, VICE GREGORY H. KING, RETIRED.

The Air Force

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

MAJ. GEN. DUAN A. GABOR

Major General Duan A. Gabor, of California, to be United States Air Force Judge Advocate, Vice Christopher C. Durkin, Retired.

The Army

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

GEN. STEPHEN J. TOWNSEND

General Stephen J. Townsend, of California, to be United States Army Judge Advocate General, Vice Margaret M. Morrow, Retired.

Gen. Duane A. Gamble, of California, to be United States Army Judge Advocate General, Vice Jennifer M. Welsh, Retired.

The Judiciary

LYNNE A. LASIGLIA

Lyne A. Lasigliao, of California, to be United States Tax Court Judge, Vice William J. Skidmore, Retired.

Josephine M. Sisco, of California, to be United States Tax Court Judge, Vice John O. Colvin, Retired.

Karen L. Halverson, of California, to be United States Tax Court Judge, Vice Joseph R. Spaeth, Retired.

The following named officials for appointment in the grades indicated in the regular Air Force to a term of fifteen years, VICE JUAN F. VASQUEZ, TERM EXPIRED.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

GEN. STEPHEN J. TOWNSEND

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TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY
February 6, 2019

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE

S1027

To be major
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE
S1029

February 6, 2019

TONTA L. GABRIEL
STEFANIE M. GASKEL
GEORGETTE D. GASKIN
CARRI L. GATTS
JOHANNES L. GEEST
JEFFREY J. GENSLINGER
RORY GELDR
CURTIS A. GIBBS
DEREK G. GIBSON
SCOTT J. GILBERT
CRISTINA C. GOMEZ
KRISTEN N. GONZALEZ
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JASON W. GOODSON
SHASHIEK S. GOOLSBY
BRIAN M. GRACE
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ANTHONY D. GRAY
NICHOLAS B. GRECO
SHERRI A. GERGGOEBR
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JEREMY D. GRIFFIN
MICHAEL R. GRIFFIN
MAGGIE GUEYR
DERRICK I. GUILLOGLY
DEREK R. GUNTER
JEAN J. GWIN

JUSTIN D. HACKETT
JAROD M. HAIN
BRIAN M. HALL
MARK W. HAMMER
TANDISHA C. HANSON
ROBERT A. HARKNESS, JR.
JOSPHI N. HARMON
KEVIN M. HARRIS
LASHERRIO M. HARRIS
SHALAM J. HARRIS
JOY L. HAMBY
JON W. HATCHER
JAMES S. HAWTHORNE
ROBERT E. HAYNES
ANTHONY E. HEDBERG
THOMAS R. HEIDORN
ALAND W. HENDRICK
GRIGORY O. HERDEZON
MICHAEL A. HERRERS
JOHN W. HERRICK, JR.
SARAH M. HERNANDEZ
LONNIE R. HILL
ANDREW S. HINDE
COYD L. HILLIER
AARON B. HOLKER
DANIEL R. HOLTZ
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JOSEPH J. HOPPENSTEEL
STEVEN A. HOPWOOD
JACOB M. HOUSE
APRIL M. HOWARD
JAMES M. HOWARD, JR.
JOSIE C. HOWARD
COLETTA A. HOWELL
JEREMY M. HOWELL
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FRED E. HOWELL
THERESA J. HOWELL
BRIAN M. HOWELL
JAMIE A. HOWELL
KELSEE M. HOWELL
NIKOLAS A. HOWELL
KEVIN S. HOWELL
RANDY S. HOWELL
DAVID J. HOWARD
JONATHAN C. HOWARD
JENIFER M. HOWARD
KRISTI R. HOWARD
BRENDAN L. HOWARD
JAKOBI L. HOWARD
SOPHIA M. HOWARD
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ROY GEORGE
JOHANNES J. GEIST
GAREY L. GATES
STEFANIE M. GASKILL

February 6, 2019

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February 6, 2019

TRAVIS A. PROPES
THOMAS C. PRITCHARD
FERGUSON G. PRICE
COLE S. PRICE
SOLOMON A. PREKO
KEVIN L. PORTER
WILLIAM E. PONDER
JIMMY PLATA
DAVID M. PICARD
JUDITH A. PHINN
JOSHUA W. PETRUS
TIMOTHY B. PETERS
FERDINAND PEREZ-RIVERA
JADDIEL PEREZ-COLON
JOSE L. PEREZ, JR.
TERRENCE C. PARKER
REGINALD F. PARKER
ANTWON D. PARKER
KEDRICK D. PALMER
DARYLE S. PALMER, JR.
DAVID J. PADDOCK
ANDREA D. PABODY
EUNICE E. OWUSUBOADI
KINGSLEY C. ONYEMA
JENNIFER L. NICHOLAS
KENNY K. NGUYEN
JUSTIN A. NEWLIN
MATTHEW J. NETER
STEVEN J. NASER
ROLLIN B. MYERS
JAMAL D. MURPHY
CHRISTOPHER E. MULLIS
LUCAS J. MOUTON
MICHAEL A. MORNER
JESSE L. MORGAN IV
KELCEE L. MOODY
VICTOR M. MONTELLANO
KELCI R. MOODY
JESSICA L. MORGAN IV
JUDITH R. MORGAN
SHAELEE R. MORGAN
MICHAEL A. MORENO
JOHANNA A. MOSSY
LUCA J. MONTON
JEFFREY S. MURR
CHRISTOPHER E. MULLIS
JAMAL D. MURPHY
ROLLIN B. MYERS
STEVEN J. NASER
MATT M. NEWTON
DIANA L. NEWTON
KENNY R. NGUYEN
JENNIFER L. NICHOLAS
BLAKE A. NIEBURDNESS
KINGSLEY C. ONYEMA
MARIA M. OROZCO
JOERG A. ORTIZ
RENATA E. OSWEGOLDI
ANDREA D. FADBONO
DAVID J. PADDOCK
MINOU PAK
DALEY L. PALMER, JR.
KEVIN D. PALKER
ANTHONY D. PARKER
BRANDON P. PARKER
TRENCE R. PARKER
ALVIA M. PEARSON
RACHEL L. PENNY
JOSE L. PEREZ, JR.
JADELL PEREGRINO
FREGIBRUIN PEZEROGUE
GEORGE W. PERKINS
TIMOTHY B. PETERS
JOSHUA W. PETERS
JUDITH A. PETERSON
DAVID M. PIGAR
JON A. PICKER
JIMMY PLATA
VITALY PROHODZHKOV
WILLIAM R. PONDER
JASON A. PETER
KEVIN L. PORTER
SOLOMON A. PHERO
COLE J. PRICE
FREDGUSON G. PRICE
THOMAS C. PRESTCHARD
TRAVIS A. PROPS

EMLILIE K. PROSKO
ROSECLAIRE PROSKER
CHAD R. PROSSER
ROWAN L. PRUITT
BRITTANY K. J. QUILLES
RAHRED T. RASHIN
VINCENT T. RASON
FAOOGI A. RAFAEL
STEVEN J. RANCOCH
CANTLANA L. RAVIN
JOHN R. RAYNOIR
COURTNEY B. RAYSON
NATHAN H. RICCA
JOSUE A. RINCON
KURT L. REYNOLDS
MICHAEL G. RICHARD
ADAN L. RIVAS
MIGUEL J. RIVIERA-TRISTANI
BENIF P. ROBINSON
ELISBA R. ROBINSON
TOMORA S. ROBINSON
ROMAN A. ROGDRUZ
GENITEVY E. ROBIN
NIENJOEF N. ROSA
ADRIAN ROSS
DIANN W. ROWE
TATIANA V. SAVROVA
JORDAN L. SALCEDO
KESTIN M. SALTIRE
JAMES F. SANDERS
SKONTAE J. SANDIN
RENE L. SANDERS
ELVIN J. SANTOSBRENTS
MARCUS L. SAVEDA
CHRISTOPHER L. SAWTILLE
ANTHONY D. SAYLES
MARK M. SCHOLY
SHANE A. SCHRADER
BRANDON J. SCHWARTZ
STEPHAN J. SCHWARTZ
ALICIA D. SCHOFF
KINNIETH SCOTT
LEABE R. SCOTTBERGIN
CHRISTINA A. SCOTTO
OLIVIER B. SEBAG	
SUMLANDINGI S. SERION
EDUARDO SERRANO
DARRELL E. SHIFFRARD
FLANKER B. SHY
DIXETER D. SIMMONS
DANIAL A. SINGER
JAMA J. SINGH
SAMAEL A. SITUE
DANIEL T. SLOAN
CHARLES F. SMITH
CHRISTINA D. SMITH
DIYAN M. SMITH
RICHARD A. SMITH
SALOME SOTSELLO
WALTER F. SPRENGELER
ADAM D. STEFAN
BRADLEY P. STRIMMER
JIMMY T. STUART
DOUGLAS R. STOFFHAL
ANETRIA D. STOVAL
ANDREASALLI E. STRAKA
ALAN M. STRANG
MARCUS D. STRICKER
SANDIES SULLIVAN II
JAMES B. SUTHERS
TRENT W. SUTTERFIELD
JESSE D. SWAN
TSOQIEN S. TAGALOG, JR.
JACOB A. TAHALAMANI
ERIC TAYLOR
JOSHUA P. TAYLOR
RONALD C. TAYLOR
JEFFREY R. TEPLIS
TREVOR P. TETZLAFF
WIDMER N. THOMAS
KATHY A. THERIEN
JEREMY L. THOMPSON, JR.
ANTHONY E. THOMPSON
JOSUE R. THOMPSON
MICHAEL L. THOMPSON
KIER G. TIMMICK
JAMES B. TOOMY
CHRISTOPHER J. TRILLING
MATTHEW TRUAX
ERIC E. TURIS
RYAN D. TUTTEN
CHAD M. TYSON
LILLIAN E. V. PALMER
BENJAMIN V. VANHURDEN
CABRINI P. VALENZUELA
AMY M. VARNER
BRYAN J. VELEZ
JOHN P. VEHIDIAN III
AL J. VILLANUVA
BOTSOETE A. VOUGHEL
KRIVIN S. VOGES
RASHILA WAGHENHIM
JACOB A. WALKS
CHARLES A. WALTON
GREGORY R. WARDWELL
WILLIAM T. WARBURN
JAMES D. WATSON
CAMERON D. WEBB
ANDREW J. WARDIN
JEREMY M. WEEKS
JOSUE A. WENTZ
JOHN W. WEAUJAUCH
JOSUHA J. WHEATMAN
JOHN D. WELCH
ERICK S. WENSTRUP
ENRIQUE J. WEST
KATHANO J. WEST
THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

JOEL R. FREDERICKSON
AVHERKETA A. FREEMAN
JOSHUA GOMPERZ
DANIEL L. HANNUM
DANIEL S. HARTHAUSEN
SETH M. HAYDEN
MATTHEW D. HILMNER
PHILIP T. HENKE
NATHAN M. HICKS
NATHAN R. JENKINS
AUSTIN W. KEUTSCHER
MARK C. KILGORE
WILLIAM B. KINZIE
SEAN M. LYNCH
PHILIP J. MACIEJEWSKI
NEIL A. MILCHAK
JOSHUA A. NIKER
HERBERT W. NORTON III
DANIEL B. OCHER
BRADLEY D. PEMBERTON
JULIAN C. PETTY
ROY D. RADISH
KIMBERLY A. RAYBORN II
JOSCHA S. RAUSZ
JOSHUA A. SARATALLAMACCHIA
THOMAS M. SCHINDLER
SARAH J. SMITH
JOSHUA J. SNYDER
SHANE A. SARTALAMACCHIA
THOMAS M. SPRAGUE
STEPHANIE J. STONE
ANDREW J. SZCZYPKA
BRIDGER S. TERRA
STEVEN M. WHITHAM
ADAM J. WILSON
BRADLEY W. YOUNG
THOMAS E. ZASTOUPIL

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

EDITH A. FIELDS

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 605:

To be major

ELIZABETH A. BELL

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 651:

To be major

SCOTT A. ADAMS
Mr. ROSE of New York. Madam Speaker, I respectfully ask that you and my other distinguished colleagues join me in honoring Dr. R.A. Gregg for his consistently remarkable dedication to community affairs, community-police relations and his longstanding commitment to improving our community.

While Dr. Gregg has a varied professional portfolio ranging from Commissioner and Chief Executive Officer of a community affairs non-profit organization that serves New York State to political campaign committee Chairman to Director of Operations for a family established boutique law firm, his dedication to providing community affairs and improving community-police relations can be seen in all his endeavors. Most recently, Dr. Gregg was appointed the first Commissioner of the New York State Community Affairs Bureau, a nonprofit organization, by its Board of Governors. The NYSCAB is a volunteer organization comprised of community, nonprofit and clergy leaders as well as current, former and retired law enforcement officers and law enforcement and government officials that provides quality community affairs services to New York State, New York City and its residents.

Beyond his dedication to ensuring that quality community affairs services are provided to New York State, New York City and its residents, Commissioner Gregg has a passion for community-police relations. He is active in the law enforcement community and serves as a Chaplain or Chaplain (ex-officio) for numerous organizations including the New York City Department of Correction’s Correction Officers’ Benevolent Association (COBA), the New York State Court Officers Association, the New York City Police Department’s Detectives Endowment Association (DEA) and the New York City Police Department’s Patrolmen’s Benevolent Association (PBA), among others. He also serves as the Chief of the Chaplains Unit for the Law Enforcement Employees Benevolent Association (LEEBA). Upon being appointed Commissioner of NYSCAB, he established the NYSCAB Volunteers in Police Service Unit to oversee and run the VIPS Program which is a locally-driven Citizen Corps program that allows community members to offer their time and talents to NYSCAB and local law enforcement agencies. The VIPS program is managed and implemented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) and has registered the NYSCAB VIPS with the national VIPS program.

For many years Dr. Gregg has been active in civic organizations. He serves as a Member of the Board of Directors or as a Member of the following organizations: Archdiocese of New York (Regional Advisory Board Member and School Advisory Board Member), African American Clergy & Elected Officials—Brooklyn (Member), Bronx Clergy Task Force (Member), the Global Alliance of Hispanic Law Enforcement Professionals (Chair, Board of Chaplains), God’s Whisper Burial Fund (Vice Chairman), the International Conference of Police Chaplains (Member), the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) (Member), National Baptist Convention (Member), the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE) (Regular Member), Clergy Leaders of the Nation’s Major Metropolitan Religious Council (Member) and Occupy the Block (a Founding Member).

Each aspect of Dr. Gregg’s service to the community speaks to his complete nature and his dedication to improving the quality of life for the residents of the community as well as for the police community. I am proud to say that we have someone like Dr. R.A. Gregg living in our community and am very grateful for all the work he has done and continues to do to improve our community.

Madam Speaker, it is with great pleasure and admiration that I extend to you today to honor Dr. R.A. Gregg for his many years of selfless and compassionate service to the Staten Island and Brooklyn community, and to all of our community’s residents and acknowledge his latest recognition which he shall receive at the 2019 Somos Albany Conference held March 8–10, 2019 as well as recognize Dr. Gregg’s milestone birthday which is on March 9th.

Clarifying Remarks on H. Res. 41

HON. STEVE KING
OF IOWA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 6, 2019

Mr. KING of Iowa. Madam Speaker, on January 15, 2019, the House of Representatives considered H. Res. 41, a resolution rejecting white nationalism and white supremacy as hateful expressions of intolerance that define the people of the United States. I voted for the resolution because it cited accurately the misquote of my words by The New York Times and because I wholeheartedly agree with the rejection of white nationalism and white supremacy. I write today to emphatically correct the quote once again to align with what I actually stated to The New York Times reporter and on the floor of the House of Representatives. As I stated on the House floor, what I actually said was “White nationalist, white supremacist—that is a dash here as a pause” Westem civilization, how did that language become offensive? Why did I sit in classes teaching me about the merits of our history and civilization—that is the end of the quote—just to watch ‘Western civilization’ become a derogatory term in political discourse today?”

According to my actual words, the question “how did that language become offensive?” clearly referred only to the term “Western Civilization”. I was not asking how the terms white nationalist and white supremacist have become offensive. If there is any doubt as to the accuracy of this accounting, I would direct you to the CSPAN video of my floor remarks from that day, January 15, 2019.

As the descendant of abolitionists and Union soldiers who fought and died to purge this land of the crime of human slavery, I well know why certain terms—such as white nationalist and white supremacist—are offensive. And I always have and always will reject them completely.

I stipulate that the RECORD reflects precisely my words, which are those of a man who loves his country and all its people and will work for the betterment of our society for all Americans, who are all endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights and are equal under the law.

Honor Judy Hawley

HON. MICHAEL CLOUD
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 6, 2019

Mr. CLOUD. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Judy Hawley, who devoted her life to serving the people of Corpus Christi, Texas. Ms. Hawley received the 2018 nomination for the Texas Transportation Hall of Honor, due in large part to her commitment and advocacy for transportation infrastructure investment and policy decisions.

Some of Ms. Hawley’s community involvement includes: eight years in the Texas House of Representatives, Commissioner for the Port of Corpus Christi Authority from 2004 to 2016 (serving as Chair during the last two years), chair of the Corpus Christi Regional Economic Development Corporation, chair of the Texas State Aquarium Board, and co-chair of the Chamber Infrastructure Committee.

Furthermore, Ms. Hawley served as the former chair of the I–69 Advisory Committee. During her tenure, she played a pivotal role in guiding the growth of essential trade corridors linking ports, waterways, trains, airports, and highways from the Rio Grande Valley and the Coastal Bend, creating opportunities for local jobs and commerce.

If not for Judy Hawley, critical issues, such as the need for a rail master plan, an enduring job creator in our region, would not have been received the kind of attention they warranted. I would like to extend my heartfelt thanks and appreciation to Judy Hawley for her incredible service and devotion to the people of Corpus Christi and the 27th District of Texas.
IN HONOR OF 40 YEARS OF YES TO YOUTH: MONTGOMERY COUNTY YOUTH SERVICES

HON. KEVIN BRADY
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 6, 2019

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, today I rise to recognize the Fortieth Anniversary of one of my community’s finest service organizations, Yes to Youth—Montgomery County Youth Services.

Established on February 2, 1979, Yes to Youth (Y2Y) has faithfully served the Montgomery County community for four decades. Their noble mission is to empower teens and their families by building up their existing strengths, expanding their access to opportunities, and overall, enhancing their lives. Their selfless service, hard work, and dedicated commitment to this mission has inspired and positively affected countless lives in our community.

Y2Y first began providing services to teens facing crises through the launch of their crisis hotline. As the organization expanded over the years, so too did the scope of the services offered to those in need. Today, the organization offers a wide variety of resources and initiatives to serve teens and their families. To name just a few, Y2Y offers group and family mental health counseling, school presentations on crisis situations, suicide prevention, emergency youth shelter, outreach program from homeless teens, and a support program for young adults.

These services have not only saved countless lives, but they have made Montgomery County a better place to call home. The qualities that Y2Y and its volunteers embody represent the best in our society, and today is about making sure they know the tireless work they do to improve our community does not go unnoticed.

It is my absolute honor to congratulate the Y2Y team today as they celebrate four decades of extraordinary service. I know I speak for the entire Eighth Congressional District of Texas when I say, thank you, Madam Speaker, please join me in honoring Y2Y’s Fortieth Anniversary and their positive impact on the Montgomery County community.

IN RECOGNITION OF COLONEL MICHAEL “MOSES” THOMPSON

HON. ROBERT J. WITTMAN
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 6, 2019

Mr. WITTMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the retirement of Colonel Michael “Moses” Thompson. As a member of the United States Air Force, “Moses,” his call sign as an F–16 pilot, plans his retirement after 24 years of dutiful service to his country.

With his long and successful career in a many number of leadership positions, Colonel Moses Thompson will officially retire in the summer of this year. His career began at the United States Air Force Academy in 1991 where he majored in Political Science and International Relations. He became an F–16 Pilot of the 14th Fighter Squadron, then joined the 79th Fighter Squadron in 1999 as Chief of Standardization and Evaluation. Continuing his love of flight and earning ability to help others, Moses started instructing young and hopeful pilots, then becoming an Air Liaison and Flight Commander in Fort Benning, Georgia. In 2007 he received an MBA from the University of Maryland University College, and soon after finished another master’s degree, this time from the United States Air Force Command and Staff College. After more positions in leadership as a commander in Germany and senior advisor to the Iraqi Ministry of Defense in Baghdad, Moses Thompson is now the Chief of Advanced Weapons Systems at the U.S. Air Force Headquarters Air Combat Command.

After a lengthy and dedicated career, Colonel Thompson will now retire with his wife Ali. He has been described as a “powerful, inspiring, and effective leader,” known for his integrity and ability to “make the difficult look easy.” As previously stated, he has had many titles and many honorable positions, but his selfless action and dedicated service are what keep Americans safe. People like Moses are special and rare, and our country is blessed to have had him serve our people.

Madam Speaker, I ask you to join me in recognizing the many accomplishments of Colonel Michael “Moses” Thompson, honoring his love of country and service he has given to our great nation.

CELEBRATION AND RECOGNITION OF NILDA L. WILSON

HON. ADRIANO ESPAILLAT
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 6, 2019

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Madam Speaker, Nilda L. Wilson has been a longtime leader in the Dominican community. She was among the original co-founders of many non-profit charities including the Dominican Medical Society Women’s Chapter, Dominicanos Pro-Ayuda A La Niñez, and many more philanthropic activities supporting the community.

Nilda L. Wilson with her husband Dr. James A. Wilson, have for over 40 years managed and operated one of the earliest Dominican medical practices in Washington Heights in New York’s 13th Congressional District.

They were among the first Dominican medical practices in Northern Manhattan first established in 1966 on the corner of 178th St. & Audubon Ave. and remained in the same location serving the Dominican community through their retirement in 2006.

Nilda L. Wilson has always felt a strong and enduring responsibility to care for those in need of health care especially in Washington Heights and Northern Manhattan. Ms. Wilson and Dr. Wilson have maintained and strengthened their ties to the Dominican Republic helping support medical students and trainees coming to the United States.

Nilda L. Wilson and her remarkable family have reached extraordinary professional success and continue to give back to the Dominican-American community.

HONORING THE EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS OF KAZAKHSTAN’S NUR OTAN PARTY

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 6, 2019

Mr. HASTINGS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Nur Otan party in Kazakhstan for its twentieth anniversary and the convening of its eighteenth Congress in Astana, Kazakhstan later this month. The Nur Otan party has made Kazakhstan’s growth in the region, and around the world, its core mission through “Kazakhstan 2050”.

This strategy seeks to place the country in the top 30 global economies by 2050 by investing in not only economic sectors; but through social initiatives as well. For instance, President Nazarbayev, Chairman of Nur Otan, has singled out investments in public housing, education, small business, economic diversification, and energy.

Madam Speaker, we must encourage such development, but we must not forget the role Kazakhstan has played in our fight against terrorism and the immense role the country has played in the global cause of non-proliferation. In Afghanistan, Kazakhstan has provided invaluable support for supply lines used by the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) Coalition, while also conducting joint military training programs with American and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) forces in the Central Asian steppes. As for non-proliferation, Kazakhstan, under President Nazarbayev’s steady leadership, has not only relentlessly championed the cause of nuclear disarmament, but it has also established the world’s first-ever Low Enriched Uranium Fuel Bank, in order to ensure stable civil nuclear energy use worldwide.

Madam Speaker, it is abundantly clear that Kazakhstan has been, and continues to be, a strong partner of ours in Central Asia, and it is my hope that the U.S.-Kazakhstan relationship will continue to strengthen to the benefit of both countries.

HONORING MAYOR JOE D. HERMES

HON. MICHAEL CLOUD
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 6, 2019

Mr. CLOUD. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Mayor Joe D. Hermes, an Edna native who dedicated his life to public service and his community.

Mayor Hermes first moved to Edna when he was six years old and has considered it his home ever since. His first public service role came as council member from 1979 to 1987. He was then elected Mayor in 1987. After forty devoted years of serving the people of Edna, Mayor Hermes has decided to retire.

Since Mayor Hermes took office, Edna has built three parks and a swimming pool, purchased and restored property for the city, moved City Hall from the Methodist that now accommodates the Edna Police Department, and navigated the community through difficult economic times.
REMEMBERING THE LIFE OF
MOZZELLE W. MYERS
HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN
OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 6, 2019
Mr. CLYBURN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an extraordinary woman who possessed an adventurous spirit and a big heart. Mrs. Mozelle Myers passed away on Thursday, January 31, 2019, but her legacy remains with us through the many lives she touched during her 82 years among us. Mozelle, the daughter of the late Reverend Willie Williams and Inez Williams Brown, was born on March 16, 1936. She was an honor graduate of Burke High School and graduated Summa Cum Laude from Claflin University in 1958. She married her college sweetheart and classmate,AME President Elder Samuel L. Myers.

Mrs. Myers had a passion for learning and service that led to a lifelong pursuit of knowledge. She continued her education at the University of Notre Dame, South Carolina State University, the University of South Carolina, and the College of Charleston. Mrs. Myers shared her deep appreciation for knowledge with future generations, devoting 30 years to teaching at Bonds Wilson and North Charleston High Schools. Her desire to learn extended beyond the classroom and inspired her to study the Bible and ancient history.

As a First Lady of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Mrs. Myers supported her husband’s mission in ministry while remaining a leader in the church and her community. As a leader in the Women’s Missionary Society for over 50 years she supported scholarship and community building efforts. Her favorite words of inspiration were, “Lord, when it’s my time to leave, let me come home to you with a clean heart and a peaceful soul. I have fought a good fight; now let me rest in your loving arms.”

In addition to her husband of 61 years, she is survived by her loving daughters, Ms. Angela Myers and Ms. Sarita Myers; a special grandson, Brandon Jackson-Williams; siblings, Rev. Dr. Alfred Williams, Mrs. Luethel McNeill, Mrs. Mildred Williams, Mrs. Leila Daniels, Mrs. Rebecca Simmons, Ms. Gloria Edwards, Mrs. Susie Simmons, Mrs. Leon Williams, and nieces, nephews, cousins and friends. She was predeceased by her devoted brother, Isaac Williams, who also served as an aide to me for many years. As a First Lady of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Mrs. Myers has a remarkable record of service that led to a lifelong pursuit of knowledge. She was a remarkable woman who exemplified faith, dedication, and community building efforts.

HONORING MR. JOHN SALTER, JR.
HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON
OF MISSISSIPPI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 6, 2019
Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. John Salter, Jr. on his great contributions to civil rights activism.

Born in Chicago and raised in Flagstaff, Arizona, John began his journey to higher education at Arizona State University after serving in the Army. He graduated in 1958 and received his master’s degree in sociology in 1960. Mr. Salter alternated between activism and teaching. He pursued his tenure in both education and activism in Vermont, the State of Washington, Rochester, New York, Chicago, at the University of Iowa, Díne College, and the University of North Dakota. His work encompassed a variety of services including Directing the Department of American Indian Studies at the University of North Dakota, teaching, and working with street gangs in Chicago. Mr. Salter worked as a labor organizer in Arizona, the NAACP’s Mississippi field secretary, and organized the Jackson Movement.

John Salter, Jr. died on Monday, January 7, 2019, at 84 years of age. He and his wife Eldri Johnson, who died in 2015, had been married for 54 years. He is survived by four children, Maria Salter and Josephine Evans, both of Pocatello, and John Salter III and Peter Salter, both of Lincoln, Neb.; a brother; 12 grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren. Madam Speaker, today I honor the life of Mr. John Salter, Jr. for his many contributions to education and civil rights. Salter made a career of serving others, and his work had a direct and positive influence on the lives of literally thousands.

CELEBRATION AND RECOGNITION OF JUDGE MARY V. ROSADO
HON. ADRIANO ESPAILLAT
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 6, 2019
Mr. ESPAILLAT. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and celebrate the elevation of Judge Mary V. Rosado to the New York State Supreme Court, the highest-ranking court in the State of New York.

Judge Rosado is a lifelong resident of Manhattan and was raised in the Jefferson Houses in East Harlem in New York’s 13th Congressional District.

From an early age, Judge Rosado was an accomplished contributor to the local community organizing daytime summer camps in East Harlem. Before starting her legal career, she was a committed educator in the New York City Public Schools for seven years teaching Social Studies and English.

As the oldest of ten children born to Puerto Rican migrants to the U.S., Judge Rosado has committed herself to scholastic achievement as a graduate of Hunter College of the City University of New York (CUNY) where she received her B.A. and M.A. and Fullbright Scholar in Cairo, Egypt before receiving her J.D. from Columbia University Law School.

Judge Rosado through her professional and pro-bono work has become an acclaimed community activist and is the Founder and President of Friends of the West 59th Street Recreation Center Inc., Puerto Rican Bar Association, Dominican Bar Association, Women’s Bar Association, Harlem School of the Arts, Inc., Amsterdam Action Community Association, Dominican Women’s Caucus, and proud participant in the Mentor-Guardian ad literatum program with the Civil Court of the City of New York.

Judge Rosado has forged a thirty-year legal career which epitomized with the creation of
IN RECOGNITION OF CYRUS TARAPOREVALA’S REMARKS ON THE OCCASION OF THE INSTALLATION OF THE “FEARLESS GIRL STATUE” AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 2019

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.

Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize and include in the RECORD remarks made by State Street Global Advisors CEO, Cyrus Taraporevala, at the unveiling of the “Fearless Girl” statue at the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) on December 10, 2018. The “Fearless Girl” was commissioned by State Street to draw attention to the small number or women in leadership positions on Wall Street. She was moved from her original location opposite the “Charging Bull” statue near Bowling Green to a permanent home at the NYSE.

“Thank you Lori. It is so exciting to be here to unveil Fearless Girl at her new home where she will have an even bigger stage to make an even bigger impact.

“I want to thank everyone who helped make this day happen: Mayor de Blasio and his team; the Department of Transportation; the Landmarks Preservation Commission; the New York Stock Exchange, in particular Betty Liu and the Exchange president Stacey Cunningham; Congressman Jamie Raskin; Congresswoman Maloney; the thousands of women in leadership; and, the millions of Fearless Girl fans worldwide.

“Throughout this campaign, even today, many people have asked: Why is State Street Commissioning—one of the largest investment managers in the world—so focused on an issue like gender diversity? I’d like to explain.

“Our clients are businesses and organizations serving millions of people across the globe. They’re pension plans helping to fund a teacher or police officer’s retirement. They’re foundations investing in scientific and environmental breakthroughs. And advisors helping moms and dads figure out how to make the numbers add up so they can pay for their children’s college education. Our goal is to ensure the investments we manage on their behalf perform for the long-term.

“But for me, there’s also something deeply personal about Fearless Girl’s new location here at the New York Stock Exchange. Nearly 30 years ago I was fortunate to have a summer internship right here at the Exchange. I worked as a specialist on the floor of the Exchange in 1989. It was the first job in America for this immigrant.

“Every day I would grab my lunch and sit on those steps at the Federal Building, next to George Washington’s statue, and I’d look at that powerful symbol of the New York Stock Exchange facade represents.

“New Fearless Girl will be part of that powerful image to inspire the next generation of business leaders, the next business leader of one of the companies in the Russell 3000—the 3,000 largest public companies in the U.S.—to be more inclusive. And another 28 companies have committed to doing so. In addition, many other investment managers and institutions have stepped forward to advocate for greater gender diversity on boards as well.

“All told, $15 trillion in total shareholder assets now publicly back greater gender diversity on boards. And while there’s still a lot more work to do, the number of companies in the Russell 3000 without a female board director has now actually dropped by a third. It’s gone from 24% to 16%.

“But for me, there’s also something deeply personal about Fearless Girl’s new location here at the New York Stock Exchange. Nearly 30 years ago I was fortunate to have a summer internship right here at the Exchange. I worked as a specialist on the floor of the Exchange in 1989. It was the first job in America for this immigrant.

“Every day I would grab my lunch and sit on those steps at the Federal Building, next to George Washington’s statue, and I’d look at that powerful symbol of the New York Stock Exchange facade represents.

“New Fearless Girl will be part of that powerful image to inspire the next generation of business leaders, the next business leader of one of the companies traded on this Exchange.

“That’s why I believe Fearless Girl is not only reinventing the way we invest, she is also changing the way we invest, she is also changing the way we think and vote as a large shareholder—to push them to take seriously the issues we believe are important to their long-term sustainability, issues like climate change or cybersecurity. And, yes, gender diversity.”

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Cyrus Taraporevala’s remarks and the inspiring message of the “Fearless Girl” statue.
HONORING JEAN MEADORS  

HON. MICHAEL CLOUD  
OF TEXAS  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Wednesday, February 6, 2019  

Mr. CLOUD. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Jean Meadors, who dedicated her life to educating and serving her community. Jean Meadors’ love of teaching and books motivated her to devote the last thirty years inspiring and educating children at the Owen R. Hopkins Public Library in Corpus Christi. As the Youth Librarian, Meadors was known for her popular story-telling series, “Miss Jean’s Story Time Kids,” which has been a tradition at the public library for decades. Meadors started her “Story Time Kids” series to introduce children to an interactive book reading experience. Her selfless devotion to the children of Corpus Christi has made an impact on the community that spans generations. Individuals like Jean Meadors serve as an inspiring role model to all.

I would like to extend my thanks and gratitude to Jean Meadors for her gracious heart and contribution to developing the eager minds of Corpus Christi. Her stories will be dearly missed, but her legacy lives on in the generations of book readers and story tellers she inspired.

HONORING THE LIFE OF MR. DAVID ARIAN  

HON. TED LIEU  
OF CALIFORNIA  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Wednesday, February 6, 2019  

Mr. TED LIEU of California. Madam Speaker, I rise to remember and celebrate the life of Mr. David Arian, a tireless defender of the rights of dockworkers and an invaluable member of our community. Over the course of his remarkable career, Dave rose to be the International President of the International Longshore and Warehouse Union and later served on the Los Angeles Harbor Commission.

Born and raised in San Pedro, California, Dave began working on the docks of the Wilmington waterfront when he was only 18 years old. Dave became involved with International Longshore and Warehouse Union (ILWU) and served three terms as local president before being elected as the International President. Despite reaching the highest office of the union, Dave always described himself as a “rank and filer,” and maintained his open and down to earth demeanor.

After his retirement, Dave was appointed to the Los Angeles Board of Harbor Commissioners, where he used his decades of expertise to reduce air emissions and set a record for cargo volume. Dave served on the commission until his death, all the while fighting for what was best for the dockworkers and maintaining a vision of the port’s future.

Dave is survived by his children, Sean and Justine, his sister Laraine, five grandchildren, and many nieces, nephews and cousins. Dave is also remembered by countless friends and colleagues on whom he left a lasting impression.
SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate of February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, February 7, 2019 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

FEBRUARY 12

9:30 a.m.
Committee on Armed Services
To hold hearings to examine the United States Indo-Pacific Command and United States Forces Korea in review of the Defense Authorization Request for fiscal year 2020 and the Future Years Defense Program. SD-G50

10 a.m.
Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
To hold hearings to examine managing pain during the opioid crisis. SD-430

2:30 p.m.
Committee on Armed Services

FEBRUARY 13

Time to be announced
Committee on the Judiciary
To hold hearings to examine pending nominations. SD-226

9:30 a.m.
Committee on Armed Services
To receive a closed briefing on cyber operations to defend the midterm elections. SVC-217

10 a.m.
Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Janice Miriam Heilbruch, of Hawaii, Robert A. Mandell, of Florida, Don Munce, of Florida, and Bruce M. Ramer, of California, each to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, and a routine list in the Coast Guard. SD-G50

Committee on Environment and Public Works
To hold hearings to examine the invasive species threat, focusing on protecting wildlife, public health, and infrastructure. SD-406

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs
Business meeting to consider S. 195, to require the Director of the Government Publishing Office to establish and maintain a website accessible to the public that allows the public to obtain electronic copies of all congressionally mandated reports in one place, S. 196, to save taxpayer money and improve the efficiency and speed of intragovernmental correspondence, S. 315, to authorize cyber hunt and incident response teams at the Department of Homeland Security, S. 333, to authorize the Secretary of Homeland Security to work with cybersecurity consortia for training, S. 74, to prohibit paying Members of Congress during periods during which a Government shutdown is in effect, H.R. 501, to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require the Department of Homeland Security to develop an engagement strategy with fusion centers, an original bill entitled, “Guidance Out Of Darkness Act”, an original bill to amend section 1202 of title 5, United States Code, to modify the continuation of service provision for members of the Merit Systems Protection Board, an original bill entitled, “Presidential Transition Enhancement Act of 2019”, an original bill entitled, “Providing Accountability Through Transparency Act of 2019”, an original bill entitled, “Federal Rotational Cyber Workforce Program Act of 2019”, an original bill entitled, “Payment Integrity Information Act of 2019”, an original bill entitled, “Fair Chance Act”, and the nominations of Dennis Dean Kirk, of Virginia, to be Chairman, and Julia Akins Clark, of Maryland, and Andrew F. Maunz, of Ohio, both to be a Member, all of the of the Merit Systems Protection Board, and Ronald D. Vitiello, of Illinois, to be an Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security. SD-342

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe
To receive a briefing on asset recovery in Eurasia. SD-562

10:30 a.m.
Committee on Rules and Administration
Business meeting to consider S. Res. 50, improving procedures for the consideration of nominations in the Senate, an original resolution authorizing expenditures by committees for the 116th Congress, and committee rules. SR-301

2 p.m.
Committee on Armed Services
Subcommittee on Personnel
To hold a joint hearing to examine the current condition of the Military Housing Privatization Initiative. SD-G50

FEBRUARY 14

2 p.m.
Select Committee on Intelligence
To receive a closed briefing on certain intelligence matters. SH-219

FEBRUARY 27

2:30 p.m.
Committee on Armed Services
Subcommittee on Personnel
To hold an oversight hearing to examine pending nominations. SR-222
Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S875–S1030

Measures Introduced: Twenty-five bills and seven resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 342–366, and S. Res. 47–53.

Measures Reported:
- S. Res. 47, authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.
- S. Res. 48, authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.
- S. Res. 49, authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.
- S. Res. 51, authorizing expenditures by the Select Committee on Intelligence.
- S. Res. 52, authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Measures Passed:
- Supporting the Contributions of Catholic Schools: Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions was discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 33, supporting the contributions of Catholic schools, and the resolution was then agreed to.

100th Anniversary of the Office of Legislative Counsel: Senate agreed to S. Res. 53, recognizing the staff of the Office of Legislative Counsel of the Senate on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the Office.

Measures Considered:

Natural Resources Management Act—Agreement: Senate continued consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States.

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill, post-cloture, at approximately 12 noon, on Thursday, February 7, 2019, with all post-cloture time on the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill expired.

Appointments:

John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Training and Development Board of Trustees: The Chair announced, on behalf of the Democratic Leader, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 100–458, sec. 114(b)(2)(c), the appointment of the following individual to serve as a member of the Board of Trustees of the John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Training and Development for a term expiring 2020: Senator Coons vice Mike Moore of Mississippi.

Joint Committee on Taxation: The Chair announced on behalf of the Committee on Finance, pursuant to section 8002 of title 26, U.S. Code, the designation of the following Senators as members of the Joint Committee on Taxation: Senators Grassley, Crapo, Enzi, Wyden, and Stabenow.

Congressional Advisers on Trade Policy and Negotiations: The Chair, in accordance with Public Law 93–618, as amended by Public Law 100–418, on behalf of the President pro tempore and upon the recommendation of the Chairman of the Committee on Finance, appointed the following Members of the Finance Committee as congressional advisers on trade policy and negotiations to International conferences, meetings and negotiation sessions relating to trade agreements: Senators Grassley, Crapo, Roberts, Wyden, and Stabenow.

Washington’s Farewell Address: The Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, pursuant to the order of the Senate of January 24, 1901, as modified by the order of February 6, 2019, appointed Senator Fischer to read Washington’s Farewell Address on Monday, February 25, 2019.

Washington’s Farewell Address—Agreement: A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that notwithstanding the resolution of the Senate of January 24, 1901, the traditional reading of Washington’s Farewell Address take place on Monday, February 25, 2019, at a time to be determined by the Majority Leader, in consultation with the Democratic Leader.

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:
Todd M. Harper, of Virginia, to be a Member of the National Credit Union Administration Board for a term expiring April 10, 2021.

Travis Greaves, of the District of Columbia, to be a Judge of the United States Tax Court for a term of fifteen years.

Mark Van Dyke Holmes, of New York, to be a Judge of the United States Tax Court for a term of fifteen years.

Courtney Dunbar Jones, of Virginia, to be a Judge of the United States Tax Court for a term of fifteen years.

Emin Toro, of Virginia, to be a Judge of the United States Tax Court for a term of fifteen years.

Stanley Blumenfeld, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of California.

Daniel Aaron Bress, of California, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit.

Patrick J. Bumatay, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of California.

Daniel P. Collins, of California, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit.

Kenneth Kiyul Lee, of California, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit.

Jeremy B. Rosen, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of California.

Mark C. Scarsi, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of California.

1 Air Force nomination in the rank of general.

2 Army nominations in the rank of general.

Routine lists in the Air Force, Army, Marine Corps, and Navy.

Messages from the House:

Measures Placed on the Calendar:

Additional Cosponsors:

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions:

Additional Statements:

Amendments Submitted:

Authorities for Committees to Meet:

Adjournment: Senate convened at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 6:18 p.m., until 12 noon on Thursday, February 7, 2019. (For Senate’s program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today’s Record on page S1023.)

Committee Meetings

(Automatically generated translation)

ARMY READINESS

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Readiness and Management Support concluded a closed hearing to examine United States Army readiness, after receiving testimony from Mark T. Esper, Secretary of the Army, General Mark A. Milley, USA, Chief of Staff of the Army, both of the Department of Defense; and John H. Pendleton, Director, Defense Capabilities and Management, Government Accountability Office.

GLOBAL NUCLEAR DEVELOPMENTS

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Strategic Forces received a closed briefing on global nuclear developments from Richard Kline, Senior Defense Intelligence Analyst, Defense Intelligence Agency, Department of Defense; Stockton Butler, Deputy National Intelligence Officer for Weapons of Mass Destruction, Joint Atomic Energy Intelligence Committee; and Frank Szakaly, National Intelligence Officer for Weapons of Mass Destruction, and Michael Allison, Principle Deputy National Intelligence Officer for Military Issues, both of the National Intelligence Council.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: Committee ordered favorably reported an original resolution (S. Res. 47) authorizing expenditures by the Committee, and adopted its rules of procedure for the 116th Congress.

Also, Committee announced the following subcommittee assignments:

Subcommittee on Housing, Transportation, and Community Development: Senators Perdue (Chair), Shelby, Cotton, Rounds, McSally, Moran, Cramer, Menendez, Reed, Warren, Cortez Masto, Jones, and Smith.


Subcommittee on Securities, Insurance, and Investment: Senators Toomey (Chair), Shelby, McSally, Scott (SC), Cotton, Rounds, Perdue, Tillis, Kennedy, Van Hollen, Reed, Menendez, Tester, Warner, Warren, Smith, and Sinema.

Subcommittee on National Security and International Trade and Finance: Senators Sasse (Chair), McSally, Moran, Toomey, Scott (SC), Warner, Schatz, Van Hollen, and Sinema.

Senators Crapo and Brown are ex-officio members of each subcommittee.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Committee ordered favorably reported an original resolution (S. Res. 48) authorizing expenditures by the committee for the 116th Congress.

Also, Committee announced the following subcommittee assignments:

Subcommittee on Aviation and Space: Senators Cruz (Chair), Thune, Blunt, Moran, Gardner, Blackburn, Capito, Lee, Sinema, Schatz, Udall, Peters, Duckworth, Tester, and Rosen.

Subcommittee on Communications, Technology, Innovation, and the Internet: Senators Thune (Chair), Cruz, Blunt, Fischer, Moran, Sullivan, Gardner, Blackburn, Capito, Lee, Johnson, Young, Scott (FL), Schatz, Klobuchar, Blumenthal, Markey, Udall, Peters, Baldwin, Duckworth, Tester, Sinema, and Rosen.

Subcommittee on Manufacturing, Trade, and Consumer Protection: Senators Moran (Chair), Thune, Fischer, Sullivan, Blackburn, Capito, Lee, Johnson, Young, Blumenthal, Klobuchar, Schatz, Markey, Udall, Baldwin, Sinema, and Rosen.

Subcommittee on Science, Oceans, Fisheries, and Weather: Senators Gardner (Chair), Cruz, Sullivan, Johnson, Scott (FL), Baldwin, Blumenthal, Schatz, and Peters.

Subcommittee on Security: Senators Sullivan (Chair), Cruz, Blunt, Fischer, Blackburn, Lee, Johnson, Young, Scott (FL), Markey, Klobuchar, Blumenthal, Schatz, Udall, Duckworth, Sinema, and Rosen.

Subcommittee on Transportation and Safety: Senators Fischer (Chair), Thune, Blunt, Moran, Gardner, Capito, Young, Scott (FL), Duckworth, Klobuchar, Blumenthal, Markey, Udall, Peters, and Baldwin.

Senators Wicker and Cantwell are ex-officio members of each subcommittee.

WINNING THE RACE TO 5G

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Committee concluded a hearing to examine winning the race to 5G and the next era of technology innovation in the United States, after receiving testimony from Michael Wessel, Commissioner, U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission; Brad Gillen, CTIA, Steven K. Berry, Competitive Carriers Association, and Shailen P. Bhatt, The Intelligent Transportation Society of America, all of Washington, D.C.; and Kim Zentz, Urbanova, Spokane, Washington.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: Committee adopted its rules of procedure, and ordered favorably reported an original resolution (S. Res. 49) authorizing expenditures by the Committee for the 116th Congress.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Indian Affairs: Committee adopted its rules of procedure, and ordered favorably reported the following business items:

S. 256, to amend the Native American Programs Act of 1974 to provide flexibility and reauthorization to ensure the survival and continuing vitality of Native American languages,

S. 257, to provide for rental assistance for homeless or at-risk Indian veterans,

S. 294, to establish a business incubators program within the Department of the Interior to promote economic development in Indian reservation communities; and

An original resolution (S. Res. 52) authorizing expenditures by the committee for the 116th Congress.

FINANCIAL SECURITY IN RETIREMENT

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 46 public bills, H.R. 986–1031; and 7 resolutions, H.J. Res. 43, and H. Res. 102–104, 106–108, were introduced.

Additional Cosponsors:

Report Filed: A report was filed today as follows:

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Thompson (MS) to act as Speaker pro tempore for today.

Recess: The House recessed at 10:12 a.m. and reconvened at 12 noon.

Guest Chaplain: The prayer was offered by the Guest Chaplain, Rabbi Arnold E. Resnicoff, United States Navy Chaplain, Retired, Washington, DC.

Speaker Pro Tempore Designations: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Hoyer, Representative Clyburn, Representative Scott (VA), Representative Cummings, Representative Matsui, Representative Sarbanes, Representative Connolly, Representative Beyer, Representative Brown (MD), Representative McEachin, and Representative Raskin to act as Speaker pro tempore to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions through the remainder of the One Hundred Sixteenth Congress.

Suspensions: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measures:

Pacific Northwest Earthquake Preparedness Act of 2019: H.R. 876, amended, to direct the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to carry out a plan for the purchase and installation of an earthquake early warning system for the Cascadia Subduction Zone;

Fairness For Breastfeeding Mothers Act of 2019: H.R. 866, to provide a lactation room in public buildings;

Requiring the Federal Railroad Administration to provide appropriate congressional notice of comprehensive safety assessments conducted with respect to intercity or commuter rail passenger transportation: H.R. 543, to require the Federal Railroad Administration to provide appropriate congressional notice of comprehensive safety assessments conducted with respect to intercity or commuter rail passenger transportation;

Reviving America’s Scenic Byways Act of 2019: H.R. 831, to direct the Secretary of Transportation to request nominations for and make determinations regarding roads to be designated under the national scenic byways program, by a 2/3 yea-and-nay vote of 404 yeas to 19 nays, Roll No. 66; and

Route 66 Centennial Commission Act: H.R. 66, to establish the Route 66 Centennial Commission, to direct the Secretary of Transportation to prepare a plan on the preservation needs of Route 66, by a 2/3 yea-and-nay vote of 399 yeas to 22 nays, Roll No. 67.

Recess: The House recessed at 1:06 p.m. and reconvened at 1:31 p.m.

Committee Election: The House agreed to H. Res. 103, electing Members to a certain standing committee of the House of Representatives.

Recess: The House recessed at 3:50 p.m. and reconvened at 4:36 p.m.

Senate Referrals: S. 49 was referred to the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs. S. 1 was held at the desk.

Senate Messages: Messages received from the Senate by the Clerk and subsequently presented to the House today appear on page H1368.

Quorum Calls—Votes: Two yea-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H1377 and H1377–78. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 4:38 p.m.

Committee Meetings

OVERSIGHT HEARING: IMPACT OF THE ADMINISTRATION’S POLICIES AFFECTING THE AFFORDABLE CARE ACT

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies held a hearing entitled “Oversight Hearing: Impact of the Administration’s Policies Affecting the Affordable Care Act”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.
THE POWER OF THE PURSE: A REVIEW OF AGENCY SPENDING RESTRICTIONS DURING A SHUTDOWN
Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies held a hearing entitled “The Power of the Purse: A Review of Agency Spending Restrictions During a Shutdown”. Testimony was heard from Julia Matta, Managing Associate General Counsel, Government Accountability Office; and public witnesses.

WORLD WIDE THREAT ASSESSMENT AND INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY POSTURE
Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Defense held a hearing entitled “World Wide Threat Assessment and Intelligence Community Posture”. Testimony was heard from Daniel Coats, Director of National Intelligence; and Joseph D. Kernan, Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence. This hearing was closed.

EVALUATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE’S COUNTERTERRORISM APPROACH
Committee on Armed Services: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Evaluation of the Department of Defense’s Counterterrorism Approach”. Testimony was heard from Owen West, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict, Office of the Secretary of Defense; and Major General Jim Hecker, Vice Director for Operations (J3), Joint Staff.

EXAMINING THREATS TO WORKERS WITH PREEXISTING CONDITIONS
Committee on Education and Labor: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Examining Threats to Workers with Preexisting Conditions”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

TIME FOR ACTION: ADDRESSING THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE
Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Environment and Climate Change held a hearing entitled “Time for Action: Addressing the Environmental and Economic Effects of Climate Change”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

TEXAS V. U.S.: THE REPUBLICAN LAWSUIT AND ITS IMPACTS ON AMERICANS WITH PRE-EXISTING CONDITIONS
Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Health held a hearing entitled “Texas v. U.S.: The Republican Lawsuit and Its Impacts on Americans with Pre-Existing Conditions”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

U.S. POLICY IN THE ARABIAN PENINSULA; MISCELLANEOUS MEASURE
Committee on Foreign Affairs: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “U.S. Policy in the Arabian Peninsula”; and markup on H.J. Res. 37, directing the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities in the Republic of Yemen that have not been authorized by Congress. Testimony was heard from public witnesses. H.J. Res. 37 was ordered reported, without amendment.

PREVENTING GUN VIOLENCE: A CALL TO ACTION
Committee on the Judiciary: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Preventing Gun Violence: A Call to Action”. Testimony was heard from Major Sabrina Tapp-Harper, Commander, Domestic Violence Unit, Baltimore City Sheriff’s Office, Baltimore, Maryland; Chief Art Acevedo, Chief of Police, Houston Police Department, Houston, Texas; and public witnesses.

CLIMATE CHANGE: THE IMPACTS AND THE NEED TO ACT
Committee on Natural Resources: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Climate Change: The Impacts and the Need to Act”. Testimony was heard from Roy Cooper, Governor, North Carolina; Charlie Baker, Governor, Massachusetts; and public witnesses.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURE
Committee on Oversight and Reform: Full Committee held a hearing on H.R. 1, the “Strengthening Ethics Rules for the Ethics Branch”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

VETERANS’ ACCESS TO CHILD CARE ACT; PROVIDING AMOUNTS FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE CLIMATE CRISIS AND THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE MODERNIZATION OF CONGRESS
Committee on Rules: Full Committee held a hearing on H.R. 840, the “Veterans’ Access to Child Care Act”; and H. Res. 86, providing amounts for the expenses of the Select Committee on the Climate Crisis and the Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress. The Committee granted, by voice vote, a rule providing for consideration of H.R. 840, the Veterans’ Access to Child Care Act, and H. Res. 86, Providing amounts for the expenses of the Select Committee on the Climate Crisis and the Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress. Section 1 of the rule provides for consideration of H.R. 840 under a structured rule. The rule provides one hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule makes in order as original text for the purpose of amendment the amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 116-3 and provides that it shall be considered as read. The rule waives all points of order against that amendment in the nature of a
substitute. The rule makes in order only those further amendments printed in the Rules Committee report. Each such amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. The rule waives all points of order against the amendments printed in the report. The rule provides one motion to recommit with or without instructions. Section 2 of the rule provides that H. Res. 86, Providing amounts for the expenses of the Select Committee on the Climate Crisis and the Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress, is hereby adopted. Section 3 of the rule provides that it shall be in order at any time through the legislative day of February 15, 2019, for the Speaker to entertain motions that the House suspend the rules as though under clause 1 of rule XV, and that the Speaker or her designee shall consult with the Minority Leader or his designee on the designation of any matter for consideration pursuant to this section. Testimony was heard from Chairman Takano, and Representatives David P. Roe of Tennessee and Brownley of California.

ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING
Committee on Science, Space, and Technology: Full Committee held an organizational meeting. The Committee adopted its Rules for the 116th Congress.

ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING
Committee on Small Business: Full Committee held an organizational meeting. The Committee adopted its Rules for the 116th Congress; and approved Subcommittee Chairs and Ranking Members.

THE SHUTDOWN: ECONOMIC IMPACT TO SMALL BUSINESSES
Committee on Small Business: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “The Shutdown: Economic Impact to Small Businesses”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

IMPROVING RETIREMENT SECURITY FOR AMERICA’S WORKERS
Committee on Ways and Means: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Improving Retirement Security for America’s Workers”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING; BUSINESS MEETING
Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence: Full Committee held an organizational meeting; and business meeting on the Transmission of Certain Committee Transcripts. The Committee adopted its Rules for the 116th Congress, without amendment. A Motion to Transmit Certain Committee Transcripts to the Department of Justice was adopted, without amend-

ment; and a Motion to Subpoena Certain Witnesses was not adopted. This meeting was closed.

Joint Meetings
No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 2019
(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate
Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry: organizational business meeting to consider committee rules, subcommittee assignments, and an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the committee for the 116th Congress, Time to be announced, Room to be announced.
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: to hold hearings to examine the status and outlook of energy innovation in the United States, 9:30 a.m., SD–366.
Committee on Foreign Relations: organizational business meeting to consider committee rules, subcommittee assignments, and an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the committee for the 116th Congress, 2 p.m., S–116, Capitol.
Committee on the Judiciary: business meeting to consider committee rules, subcommittee assignments, an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the committee for the 116th Congress, and the nominations of William Pelham Barr, of Virginia, to be Attorney General, and Donald W. Washington, of Texas, to be Director of the United States Marshals Service, both of the Department of Justice, Bridget S. Bade, of Arizona, and Eric D. Miller, of Washington, both to be a United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit, Paul B. Matey, of New Jersey, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Third Circuit, Eric E. Murphy, of Ohio, and Chad A. Readler, of Ohio, both to be a United States Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit, Allison Jones Rushing, of North Carolina, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fourth Circuit, Rossie David Alston, Jr., to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia, Roy Kalman Altman, Rodolfo Armando Ruiz II, and Rodney Smith, each to be a United States District Judge for the Southern District of Florida, Raul M. Arias-Marxuach, to be United States District Judge for the District of Puerto Rico, Thomas P. Barber, and Wendy Williams Berger, both to be a United States District Judge for the Middle District of Florida, J. Campbell Barker, and Michael J. Truncale, both to be a United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Texas, Pamela A. Barker, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio, Kenneth D. Bell, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of North Carolina, Jean-Paul Boulee, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Georgia, Holly A. Brady, and Damon Ray Leichty, both to be a United States District Judge for the Northern District of Indiana, Andrew Lynn Brasher, to be United States District Judge for the Middle District of Alabama, Brian C. Buescher, to be United

Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship: organizational business meeting to consider committee rules and an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the committee for the 116th Congress, Time to be announced, S–216, Capitol.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: organizational business meeting to consider committee rules and an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the committee for the 116th Congress, Time to be announced, Room to be announced.

Select Committee on Intelligence: to receive a closed briefing on certain intelligence matters, 2 p.m., SH–219.

House
Committee on Agriculture, Full Committee, organizational meeting, 11 a.m., 1300 Longworth.

Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies, hearing entitled “Energy Trends and Outlook”, 10 a.m., 2362–B Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Legislative Branch, hearing entitled “Office of Congressional Workplace Rights”, 10 a.m., HT–2 Capitol.

Subcommittee on Legislative Branch, hearing entitled “Open World Leadership Center”, 11 a.m., HT–2 Capitol.

Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies, hearing entitled “Quality of Life in the Military”, 10 a.m., H–140 Capitol.

Committee on the Budget, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Investing in America's Economic and National Security”, 10 a.m., 210 Cannon.

Committee on Education and Labor, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Gradually Raising the Minimum Wage to $15: Good for Workers, Good for Businesses, and Good for the Economy”, 10:15 a.m., 2175 Rayburn.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, hearing entitled “Examining the Failures of the Trump Administration’s Inhumane Family Separation Policy”, 10:30 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Communications and Technology, hearing entitled “Preserving an Open Internet for Consumers, Small Businesses, and Free Speech”, 11 a.m., 2322 Rayburn.

Committee on House Administration, Full Committee, organizational meeting, 10 a.m., 1310 Longworth.

Committee on the Judiciary, Full Committee, markup on a resolution authorizing issuance of a subpoena to Acting Attorney General Matthew G. Whitaker to secure his appearance and testimony at the hearing of the Committee regarding oversight of the U.S. Department of Justice; and H.R. 948, the “No Oil Producing and Exporting Cartels Act of 2019”, 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn.


Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Full Committee, organizational meeting, and hearing entitled “The Cost of Doing Nothing: Why Investing in Our Nation's Infrastructure Cannot Wait”, 9:30 a.m., HVC–210.

Committee on Ways and Means, Subcommittee on Oversight, hearing entitled “Legislative Proposals and Tax Law Related to Presidential and Vice-Presidential Tax Returns”, 2 p.m., 1100 Longworth.
Next Meeting of the Senate
12 noon, Thursday, February 7

Senate Chamber

Program for Thursday: Senate will continue consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of S. 47, Natural Resources Management Act, post-cloture, and vote on the motion to proceed.

Next Meeting of the House of Representatives
10 a.m., Thursday, February 7

House Chamber

Program for Thursday: Consideration of H.R. 840—Veterans’ Access to Child Care Act (Subject to a Rule).

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

HOUSE

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