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 BRIAN 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 tre mendous 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 years old. Mr. Speaker, I agree with President Trump. Together, we can break decades of political stalemate and choose greatness over gridlock.

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 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 heard the bravery and valor 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 support or strongly support 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 problem 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 innovating. 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; the crisis is more so 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 23(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.

AFTER 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 for 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 gentlewoman 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.
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 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 range, and now inspires me to Google Civilian Service, and the Chapel of Four Chaplains Hall of Heroes Gold Medal.

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

RECOGNIZING OMAHA PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOUNDATION AND DI- RECTOR 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.

An 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.

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 La Salle 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 co-chaired South Sudan’s 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.

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

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

Mr. DAVID SCOTT. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Children’s Healthcare of Atlanta for their extraordinary work in treating 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 Jamil 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 PEMOSI,
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 6, 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. 430.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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
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.

The term "earthquake early warning system" includes—
(A) a description of how Federal agencies and more successfully adapt to a covered event.
(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) 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.

(b) TASK FORCE.—
(1) MEMBERSHIP.—The membership of the Task Force shall include a cross section 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.
(3) DETAINED 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, and more 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 locally owned critical infrastructure.
(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) Indications 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.

(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 cross section 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.
(3) DETAINED 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, and more 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 locally owned critical infrastructure.
(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) Indications 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.

February 6, 2019
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE
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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 economically was 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 real-time 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 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.

The 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 9 in the next 50 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 now. 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 prepare, protect, and adapt our homes, our property, 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 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.

Madam Speaker, 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 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, my committee, the Science, Space, and Technology Committee, has had 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 colleague Chairman Denham for working with me to ensure that H.R. 876 does not unintentionally create any confusion or uncertainty as to the respective roles and responsibilities of each of these agencies.

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 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 the 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 bill 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 Clerk was directed to make a notation on the record.

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 once 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; it simply allows visitors to Federal buildings to make use of spaces that are already available to Federal employees or to access similar spaces to 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 and other key nutrients 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 in its current form 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 the general direction of my bill, opening federally managed, owned, or leased Federal facilities visited by millions of tourists who visit Federal facilities or otherwise open to the public to public nursing rooms that are available.

The bill would apply to buildings that are already open to the public and would open currently non-public buildings to Federal employes 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 to 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.

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 material on H.R. 543.

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.

Madam Speaker, on the morning of September 29, 2016, a New Jersey Transit commuter train collided with 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 10 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 passenger rail services and inform our constituents of any business as usual 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.

It requires notification of proper congressional committees and Members of Congress of the initiation of certain safety assessments for passenger railroad 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 advised 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, in 2016, in Hoboken, New Jersey, my district, a New Jersey Transit commuter train ran past the end of the track and into the terminal, killing a young mother and injuring over 100 passengers and crew members.

In the wake of this tragedy, it was made public that the Federal Railroad Administration had been conducting a deep audit on New Jersey Transit for months, prompted by an increase in safety violations. At that time, the safety review was not known to relevant Members of Congress or the public who relied on New Jersey Transit to take them to work and bring them home safely every day.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 543 is a simple, straightforward piece of legislation. When the FRA begins a safety assessment of an intercity or commuter passenger rail 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 rail 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, Madam Speaker, in 2016, when the Senate spoke forward, 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
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 mot- tos. 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 scee- nic areas, and we have such extraordinary treasures in our country. There is much more to America.

By reopening the scenic byways designa- tions, we are giving access to, we are bringing attention to some of these great places, some of these great expe- riences 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 Para- dise.

Madam Speaker, it really is just in- credible. 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 at- tention 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 trend 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 revive America’s Scenic Byways Act.

The National Scenic Byways Program was established by Congress in 1981 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 2006. Under this program, the Secretary of Transportation designates certain roads as all-American roads or national scenic byways based on one or more ar- chaeological, cultural, historic, natu- ral, 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, road- ways such as Paradise Avenue on Aquidneck Island in Newport and Route 102 are really excellent can- didates for designation and all the ben- efits that will follow.

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

I thank the chairman of the committee and the ranking member for their work. I urge passage of this legisla- tion, and conclude by, again, thank- ing the gentleman 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 the legislation.

Mr. Graves of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentle- man from Illinois (Mr. Rodney Davis).

Mr. Rodney Davis of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague, Mr. Graves, for the surprising yield- ing.

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

My district in central and south- western Illinois contains numerous sce- nic byways, and I am excited that this bill is such a bipartisan bill, too.
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, we see the bipartisan nature 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 gentleman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 831.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, 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.

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

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:

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.

(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.

(3) One member, who shall be a qualified citizen described in subsection (b), appointed by the Secretary of Transportation.

(4) One member, who shall be a qualified citizen described in subsection (b), appointed by the Governor of Wisconsin.

(5) One member, who shall be a qualified citizen described in subsection (b), appointed by the Governor of Minnesota.

(6) One member, who shall be a qualified citizen described in subsection (b), appointed by the Governor of Tennessee.

(7) One member, who shall be a qualified citizen described in subsection (b), appointed by the Governor of Arkansas.

(8) One member, who shall be a qualified citizen described in subsection (b), appointed by the Governor of California.

(9) One member, who shall be a qualified citizen described in subsection (b), appointed by the Governor of Arizona.

(10) One member, who shall be a qualified citizen described in subsection (b), appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts.

(11) One member, who shall be a qualified citizen described in subsection (b), appointed by the Governor of Maine.

(12) One member, who shall be a qualified citizen described in subsection (b), appointed by the Governor of New Mexico.

(13) One member, who shall be a qualified citizen described in subsection (b), appointed by the Governor of New York.

(14) One member, who shall be a qualified citizen described in subsection (b), appointed by the Governor of North Carolina.

(15) One member, who shall be a qualified citizen described in subsection (b), appointed by the Governor of South Carolina.

(16) One member, who shall be a qualified citizen described in subsection (b), appointed by the Governor of Louisiana.

(17) One member, who shall be a qualified citizen described in subsection (b), appointed by the Governor of Mississippi.

(18) One member, who shall be a qualified citizen described in subsection (b), appointed by the Governor of Alabama.

(19) One member, who shall be a qualified citizen described in subsection (b), appointed by the Governor of Georgia.

(20) One member, who shall be a qualified citizen described in subsection (b), appointed by the Governor of Florida.

(21) One member, who shall be a qualified citizen described in subsection (b), appointed by the Governor of Maryland.

(b) Qualified Citizen.—A qualified citizen described in this subsection is a private citizen of the United States.

(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 serve as a Member of Congress, or 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) Basic 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 constitute a quorum but a lesser number may hold hearings.

(j) Chair.—The President, in consultation with the Secretary of Transportation, shall designate one member of the Commission as Chair.

(k) Meetings.—The Commission shall meet at the call of the Chair.

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:

(a) To study activities that may be carried out by the United States and others in celebration of the 100th anniversary of Route 66, and recommend to Congress activities that are fitting and proper to commemorate that anniv

(b) To recommend to Congress the activities the Commission considers most fitting and proper to honor Route 66 on occasion of its centennial anniversary, including any of the activities described in subsection (a); and to coordinate such activities with the Federal Government that the Commission considers most appropriate to carry out such activities.

(c) To plan and host, in cooperation with such partners, a conference on the U.S. Numbered 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:

(b) Qualified Citizen.—A qualified citizen described in this subsection is a private citizen of the United States.

(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 serve as a Member of Congress, or 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) Basic 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 constitute a quorum but a lesser number may hold hearings.

(j) Chair.—The President, in consultation with the Secretary of Transportation, 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.—

(c) 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 title 5 relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates.

(d) Director.—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 title 5 relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates.

SEC. 7. POWERS.

(a) Hearing 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 of the Commission, if authorized by the Commission, may, at any time, act on behalf of the Commission, to make such investigations, inspections, and such determinations and recommendations as the Commission considers to be appropriate.

(c) Official Data.—The Commission may secure directly from any department or agency of the United States information necessary to enable the Commission to carry out its duties under this Act.

(d) Administrative Support Services.—Upon request of the Chair of the Commission, the head of any department or agency shall furnish that information to the Commission.

(e) Access to Records.—The Commission may use the United States mails in the same manner and under the same conditions as other departments and agencies of the United States.

(f) Assistance to Members and Agents.—The Commission may use the United States mails in the same manner and under the same conditions as other departments and agencies of the United States.

SEC. 8. REPORTS.

(a) In General.—The Commission shall 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 resources of the Commission to 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 Committee 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, 2027.

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 for speeches.

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 time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The request is granted.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 66. This bill establishes a Route 66 Centennial Commission to develop and plan a fitting celebration of the 100th anniversary of America’s Mother Road, as it is called.

U.S. Route 66 was established November 11, 1926. The 2,448-mile highway originally ran from Chicago, Illinois, to Los Angeles, California, and passed through Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona in between.

A precursor of the interstate system, this route was born out of the need for greater connectivity in our Nation after the rise of automobile ownership.

Disparate segments of roads and paths were woven into a cohesive highway that offered Americans unparalleled ease of mobility.

The historic route has carried Americans of all stripes, from migrants during the Dust Bowl of the 1930s to curious readers following in the footsteps of Jack Kerouac.

While Route 66 became largely obsolete after completion of the interstate system, it holds a unique place in our Nation’s cultural history. The story of Route 66 serves as an important reminder as to why our interconnected system of roads is vital and why we can never devolve to a piecemeal approach to surface transportation policy.

This bipartisan bill is led by Representative DAVIDS, the ranking member of the Highways and Transit Subcommittee, and has bipartisan cosponsorship among Transportation and Infrastructure Committee members, including Representatives NAPOLITANO and LIPINSKI, and I am proud to be a cosponsor as well. I support H.R. 66 and urge my colleagues join me in passing this legislation.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, 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.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The request is granted.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 66.

I thank the Speaker of the House for granting us this designation of 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, Route 66 was one of 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 transportation 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 our good friend Representative Tim Butler and my State representative, 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 dining-attached inn, it in the small town of LaSalle, Illinois, 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, Asian 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 to plan for, with the theme to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Route 66 in the year 2026. It will also direct the Department of Transportation to develop a plan on the preservation of Route 66. The Department is required to work with 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 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.

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 15 1/2 minutes.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. 15 1/2 minutes. Awesome. 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, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I certainly associate myself with my colleague’s remarks on this bill.

Madam Speaker, I am accustomed to historic places in the District of Columbia, because I represent the Nation’s Capital. But I love the notion of a historic road, to understand how we built our country.

I particularly think it is appropriate for us to be considering this bill this year when we have to consider a new transportation bill. As we consider the movement from east to west, this bill reminds us 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 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 in the entire Congress. It was not only an economic driver, it was part of the identity of the community.

I am thrilled to see Congress is taking proactive steps towards the revitalization and preservation of Route 66 and I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this legislation.

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 was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.
Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, on a point of order I ask—

The Speaker pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings will be postponed.

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.

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.

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

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Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged and be, and are hereby, elected to the following:

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Madam Speaker, on Wednesday, February 6, I was not present for Roll Call votes 66 and 67. Had I been present, I would have voted:

**Yea** on Roll Call 66, on the motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 831, the Reviving America's Scenic Byways Act of 2019.

**Yea** on Roll Call 67, on the motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 66, the Route 66 Centennial Commission Act.

REQUEST TO CONSIDER H.R. 962, BORN-Alive ABORTion SURVIVORS PROTECTION ACT

Mr. MCCARTHY. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 962, the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

Ms. CHENEY. Madam Speaker, by direction of the Republican Conference, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. Res. 103

Resolved. That the following named Members be, and are hereby, elected to the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION: Mr. Walker, Mr. Loudermilk.

Ms. CHENEY (during the reading). Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered as read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Speaker pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. MCCARTHY. Madam Speaker, I can assure you there are no objections on the Republican side. Is the Chair saying that the Democrat leadership has not cleared this important legislation to protect children who have been born alive?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. A unanimous consent request for consideration of that measure would have to have received clearance by the majority and minority floor and committee leaders.

The Chair is unaware of such clearance. Therefore, the Chair cannot entertain that request at this time.

Mr. MCCARTHY. Madam Speaker, further parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. MCCARTHY. Madam Speaker, as I said, there is no objection on the Republican side, and it is just 2 p.m. on a Wednesday. Is the Chair saying there is not enough time left today to consider this bill that would save the life of a child who is born alive?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has not stated a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. MCCARTHY. Madam Speaker, further parliamentary inquiry.
The resolution was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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

Ms. Houlahan. Madam Speaker, 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 upon 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 19th 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. LAMALFA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAMALFA. 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 approved 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 pertinent to Hispanic communities across America.

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

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 bills 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 true story.

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 President Trump about the girl, 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 immigrants and to tell them our compelling stories.

That is why I brought, as my guest, 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 left her home 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 this, 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 have your children torn away 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 North Carolina. She found out her children were sent to a facility in my own congressional district in Manhattan, 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 in­olved 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 children 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 dispelling a myth being bust­ing, and I hope that President Trump and his acolytes at FOX News are watching because they could use this important lesson.

We will start with my favorite, myth number one: immigrants are violent criminals—false. In fact, all immi­grants, documented or undocumented, actually commit far less crime, lower rates of crime than any native-born Americans or any naturalized Amer­i­cans like you and I, Madam Speaker.

As you can see, this chart, published by the Cato Institute, shows that un­documented criminals commit crimes at far less than half the rate of native­born U.S. citizens. Undocumented immi­grants commit crimes at even lower rates.

Now, when you think about this, it makes perfect sense. So many immi­grants come to the United States, in the first place, to flee strife in their own countries of origin. Why would anyone fleeing crime and violence just commit a crime in the new country that has harbored them?

I don’t know of any immigrant, man or woman, who leaves their house to go to work or school, only to get arrested, then to be deported. That is a myth, and it is irrational.

Myth number two: the number of un­documented immigrants is growing due to a porous southern border and people are flowing in—again, false.

Not only has the number of undocu­mented immigrants decreased over the past few years, but the way most undocu­mented immigrants arrive in the U.S. has completely changed from what it was just 10 years ago. The data shows that only half as many people arrive by crossing our border as those who legally enter the United States and overstay their visa, and the num­ber of those crossing at the Mexican border continues to decrease.

Finally, myth number three: there is a crisis at our southern border—again, false.

As you can see right here in this chart, 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 most important, 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 safety 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 families are reunited, 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 colleagues 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 policies.

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 an already desperate population and our(formatter error)

Finally, my 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. Members are reminded to refrain from en­gaging in personalities toward the President of the United States.

NEED FOR COMPREHENSIVE IMMIGRATION REFORM

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, but I hope that, in this hour, 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, recently 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 got with groups of 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 Marianas 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 Marianas 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 Marianas Islands as a lawfully present resident. 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 Marianas, 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 pass it.

Again, I thank the gentleman from New York for giving me this time to speak.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCIA).

Mr. GARCIA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleagues, Representative ESPAILLAT and Representative SABLIN, for yielding this time and for organizing this important hour to speak truth to power and provide an opportunity to the American people to hear the truth in contrast to the lies that were told by President Trump in how he propagated about immigrants.

I take this issue personally. The way the President has characterized immigrants denigrates the dignity and the humanity of millions around the world, including myself.

You see, Madam Speaker, I was born in a tiny village called Los Pinos in the Mexican state of Durango. I am an immigrant.

My mother raised me, the youngest of four, while my father worked in the United States as part of a World War II-era bracero program. He was a migrant seasonal worker, a pioneer of what would later become the H-2A visa program.

Eventually, my father got a job in a storage plant in Chicago, and my family immigrated to the U.S. in 1965. I still eat the bologna sandwich my mother made at a gas station in El Paso, Texas, a bologna sandwich.

Today, I stand on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives with great pride to have been elected a Member of Congress. But, also, I carry a heavy burden, both on my conscience and on my shoulders.

The President’s grotesque characterization of immigrants as rapists, drug dealers, and murderers is an affront to me, to my mother, to my family. Most importantly, it is an affront to my community and every single American, lest we forget that our Nation values immigrants.

Last night, the President doubled down on his rhetoric of hate, once again falsely describing a security crisis at the border. Today, I want to make clear three points on why we so desperately need immigration reform.

First, let me be clear: There is no crisis at the border. The only crisis we face is our inadequate response to the humanitarian relief that women, children, asylum seekers, and refugees need while this administration abdicates America’s moral duty to serve and welcome those most in need.

The truth is that, Madam Speaker, migrants are escaping some of the harshest regimes in Central America, where political and economic turmoil threaten their lives. That is why they come.

Contrary to the President’s fearmongering, analysis from The New York Times and the Center for American Progress shows that illegal immigration is near an all-time low. In fact, illegal border crossings have declined more than 75 percent since the year 2000. Most drug trafficking is coming through our ports of entry, not rural sections of the border.

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 little 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 of these children 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’s mother arrived at about 7 years old, 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 tamales 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, is what is being modernized as 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 our 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.

These years of 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 4 million people on the wait list for family visas and 113,000 waiting for employment-based visas.

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 must stand here 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 propaganda that flies in the face of truth. Immigration is not broken in the Nation. 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 this 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.

Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAN) for yielding me the time to share my story.

Mr. SABLAN. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. ESCOBAR), the CHC freshman Representative.

Ms. ESCOBAR. Madam Speaker, I am here to correct the RECORD, to bust the myth, to make sure that Americans know the truth about my wonderful, generous, incredible community, El Paso, Texas.

Last night, 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.

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.

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 I am here 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 in the world.

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.

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 those conversations, I pointed to my guest at the State of the Union Address, Senaida Navar, who is a Dreamer; she is a teacher; she is an activist; she is 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, they are getting 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...
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 genitally mutilated. In 25 countries where FGM is routinely practiced, 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 what happens.

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 Florida and I are of the House of Representatives.

FGM is classified into four major types, ranging from pricking, nicking, scraping, and cauterization, 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, septicemia, 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. When I practiced FGM? FGM is a deeply rooted cultural practice. Different communities give different explanations for why they insist upon FGM, which usually involves nonconsensual, 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 premarital virginity and marital fidelity. It is more likely to be carried out by communities that believe that this mutilation increases marriageability.

In the beginning, girls were practiced under the notion that girls are more clean and beautiful after removal of body parts that are considered unclean, unfeeminine, or male.

As an international community, we must stand up to these 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 more prevalent 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 the incidence 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 America.

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 photograph of Nagarwala and said that she was the person who performed the procedure.

Victim 1 said she took off her pants and underwear and laid on an examining 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.

In November 2017, a Minnesota performed a complete medical examination of victim 1 pursuant to a search warrant. Victim 1’s affidavit has spoken to the medical doctor who performed the procedure 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 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 photograph 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 laid on an examining 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 for “germs” 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 oversstepped its bounds by legislating to prohibit FGM. . . . ‘Local criminal activity’ . . . is for the States to regulate, not Congress.”

Because of that, because of that disappointing and horrifying 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.

The first was the bipartisan Protect Our Girls Act, H.R. 959, in which we expressly criminalized the transport of a minor across State lines for the purpose of female genital mutilation. The
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 Violent 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 services 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 when 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 allowed to practice it but are discouraged from practicing?” they will say, “Well, it doesn’t happen here. We don’t have any cases of it being reported.”

It is not going to be reported, folks. The people who do these things 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 talking about something like that.

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 want to remind you on a bipartisan basis that we can address this horrific, 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 what we call 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 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 this is possible.

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 newborn 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 land 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 28 of our United States have varying degree. And again, I have gone to my State, and I have said: “Please, let’s 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 would report it.

I ask that the 22 States that currently have no law banning FGM, to immediately, 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 this 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 in our communities; it never happened before. I am asking 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.”

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end there. She has got to heal, which may take weeks and months, or longer, physically. But the scars of what happens to this little girl and millions around the world and in our country, as well, lasts the rest of their lifetime. For whom?

As our society becomes more transient and diverse, we must strengthen our efforts to stop this practice. It simply must 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. 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 society. We don’t accept this. 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, and we are going to get even more support, bipartisan 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 right here in the United States of America. And Americans need to be aware. They need to be informed. The medical practitioners need to be informed. Law enforcement needs a tool. They need something to ensure that the people who are contemplating doing this will contemplate not doing it; that people who think somehow it is culturally acceptable figure out and are informed that it is not; that people who somehow think they must do this to their little girl so that they can then force her into some marriage and that she will be acceptable to the partner that she is forced to be with, that that is no longer acceptable.

It never was acceptable. It is not acceptable in the United States, and it is our job to make sure it is not acceptable anywhere. And it starts right here, and it starts right now. We have waited too long.

Mr. Speaker, it has been my privilege to speak up on this issue.

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 embarrassment. 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 set their lives and their ear to listening that they 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, try to do something—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 genital mutilated 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 the noninterest spending of the budget has about a $16 trillion on the positive side, so you have got an $84 trillion shortfall. So what do we 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 these numbers, from 2008 to 2028, the calculation 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 revolutionary—they don’t have a disruptive nature in the cost of healthcare services. We are just moving around saying: we want more government. No, we want some non-governmental 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 watched 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 digiculticals—that are coming into the market. We as a body need to talk more about 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 will 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.

What happened to the days when you used to have to go to a medical clinic that had the specialty equipment? 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 that is. That is a revolution.

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.

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.

Here is a quick thought experiment. What if I came to you and said: 50 percent of the pharmaceutical prescriptions will be written this year will not be properly used or used at all. So just as a thought experiment, half the pharmaceutical prescriptions written this year just won’t be used at all, or will be misused.

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 formularies, 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.

Something like this, as simple as this, is a technology solution to an issue where we know we have lots and lots of seniors that don’t take their medicines on time or in the proper fashion.

We even have more complicated ones that are in the same vein. What if you are someone who has multiple pills that you take? This one was particularly designed for seniors with some memory issues combined.

This is a dispencer that was just shown at the Consumer Electronics Show in Las Vegas 3 weeks ago. At a certain time, it notifies you and drops the prescribed combination of pills into a little cup for you. It is a technology solution for drug utilization where we know that 50 percent of pharmaceuticals are not being properly used.

Mr. Speaker, I beg of us as a body, we need to get out of our rhetoric sounding like it is the late 1990s. There is a technology revolution 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 a Republican or a 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 fault 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. That wonderful person who is on the intake side in the emergency room, as I am bleeding down my arm, is saying: David, do we have your medical records? Are you allergic to anything? I am going: Yes. Well, the absurdity is my medical records were in the office that was closed because it 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, this actually just turns out.

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 file; 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 digiculticals—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 or at 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, 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 deal with this almost immediately; that the time between actually getting your pharmaceutical to actually manage this infection and the moment you were feeling sick it is now hours.

How much cost did you just save out of the medical system?

So I need us all to be creative here and think this issue through. If 50 percent—actually more than 50 percent—of our healthcare cost is 5 percent of our brothers and sisters with chronic conditions; we already know these types of technologies are helping us manage individuals’ needs and issues who have chronic conditions.

We saw the pill bottles to make sure that—is there a way that the 50 percent of pharmaceuticals that are not being properly used or used at all are being properly managed? Our ability to manage our data is going to be coming from all these healthcare devices.

So my thesis is very, very simple. As we have the arguments about drug prices and as we have the arguments about healthcare costs, we need to have the discussion of it is time for a technology revolution, and we need to drag that technology solution into the debate in how we regulate, how we incentivize, and how we compensate.

Because, Mr. Speaker, I will make you the argument: this is the moment that—if you remember, the first couple slides were the healthcare costs that we have committed to as a society that functionally consume almost every incremental dollar of our future. What would our future look like if we were able to bend that cost curve because we actually found and embraced the technological disruption that is on our doorstep?

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.

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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.
H.R. 994. A bill to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to make technical corrections to the designation for the Chico 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 settlement agreements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. CLARKE of New York (for herself, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. SIMPSON, and Ms. MINGO):

H.R. 996. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from gross income in-kind payments in a federalized loan repayment program 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, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, and Mr. LAHOOD):

H.R. 1000. 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 Committees 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. CARDENAS (for himself and Ms. CASTOR of Florida):

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, 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.

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. ESPAILLAT (for himself, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, and Mr. BRYER):

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. ESPAILLAT (for himself, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, and Mr. BRYER):

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. ESPAILLAT (for himself, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, and Mr. BRYER):

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 Committee 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-COLON of Puerto Rico (for herself, Mr. SARLAN, Ms. RADERWAGEN, 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 regulation of certain areas for oil and gas exploration and development, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. HILL of California (for herself and Mr. BROWN 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 during the World War I Doughboy Movement and to establish a Military Memorial Center to commemorate the contributions of military veterans and service members; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

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

H.R. 1016. A bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to establish a fund for 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 children, 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 sign business ties with foreign entities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By MS. MURKOWSKI.

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 to the 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, 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. QUIGLEY (for himself, Mr. UPTON, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. SCHAKowsky, Mr. KILDEE of Michigan, Mr. JOVICK of Ohio, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. STAUBER, Ms. SLOTkin, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, and Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania).

H.R. 1023. A bill to authorize the President to conduct monitoring, assessment, science, and research, in support of the bimetallic 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. CRINER).

H.R. 1024. A bill to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to issue regulations to require 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. HASTINGS, Mr. COHEN, Mr. LYNCH, and Ms. WEXTON).

H.R. 1025. A bill to counter the mass arbitrary detention of Turkic Muslims, including Uighurs and other ethnic minorities of the 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 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 needs at National Park Service units; to the Committee on Natural Resources, 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. SMITH of Missouri (for himself and Ms. ADAMS).

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 Federal Highway user fee on 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 conduct an examination of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration 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, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. GARBARD, Mr. GELAIVA, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. HHIGGINS of New York, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCCOVERN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PETERS, Ms. PINGERER, Mr. RUSH, Ms. SCHAKowsky, Mr. SUOZZI, Mrs. WARTH, Ms. WATSON 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 administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs.

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 (for herself, Ms. BARRAGAN, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. DEsAULNIEr, Ms. MOORE, and Mr. HORSEFORD).

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 proper degree of care in the case of a child who survives an abortion or attempted abortion; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mrs. CHENEY.

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

By Mr. O’HALLERAN (for himself, Mr. COLE, Mr. YOUNG, and Ms. T 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. PERRY).

H. Res. 105. A resolution denouncing femicide, genital mutilation, and violence against 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 designated 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 Representa-
tives, the following statements are sub-
mitted regarding the specific powers
granted to Congress in the Constitu-
tion to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

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

By Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER:
H.R. 987.
Congress has the power to enact this legis-
lation 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. POSEY:
H.R. 988.
Congress has the power to enact this legis-
lation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.

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

By Mr. FLORES:
H.R. 990.
Congress has the power to enact this legis-
lation 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.

By Ms. SEWELL of Alabama:
H.R. 991.
Congress has the power to enact this legis-
lation 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 legis-
lation 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 legis-
lation 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 legis-
lation 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 legis-
lation 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 Pow-

ers, and all other Powers vested by this Con-
stitution 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 legis-
lation pursuant to the following:

The power granted to Congress under Arti-
icle I of the United States Constitution and it subsequent amendments, and further clari-

cified 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 legis-
lation 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. CHENEY:
H.R. 998.

By Ms. WILSON of Florida:
H.R. 1000.
Congress has the power to enact this legis-
lation 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 Mr. DEFAZIO:
H.R. 999.
Congress has the power to enact this legis-
lation 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 Mr. FITZPATRICK:
H.R. 1001.
Congress has the power to enact this legis-
lation pursuant to the following:

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all need-

ful rules and regulations respecting the territorial or property belonging to the United States.

By Mr. DEFAZIO:
H.R. 1002.
Congress has the power to enact this legis-
lation pursuant to the following:

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all need-
ful rules and regulations respecting the territorial or property belonging to the United States.

By Mr. CASTRO of Texas:
H.R. 1003.
Congress has the power to enact this legis-
lation pursuant to the following:

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all need-
ful rules and regulations respecting the territorial or property belonging to the United States.

Congress has the power to enact this legis-
lation pursuant to the following:

By Mr. SPALDING:
H.R. 1004.
Congress has the power to enact this legis-

law which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the fore-
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By Ms. CLARKE of New York:
H.R. 996.

By Ms. WILSON of Florida:
H.R. 1000.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:
H.R. 1001.

By Mr. SPALDING:
H.R. 1004.

By Mr. DEFAZIO:
H.R. 992.

By Mr. DEFAZIO:
H.R. 993.

By Mr. DEFAZIO:
H.R. 994.

By Mr. PALMER:
H.R. 995.

By Ms. CHENEY:
H.R. 998.

By Ms. WILSON of Florida:
H.R. 1000.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:
H.R. 1001.

By Mr. SPALDING:
H.R. 1004.

By Mr. DEFAZIO:
H.R. 992.

By Mr. DEFAZIO:
H.R. 993.

By Mr. DEFAZIO:
H.R. 994.
nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.’’

— By Ms. HILL of California

H.R. 1013: Mr. LANG of California.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 18 of the United States Constitution

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. SPEIER:

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. TIPPTON:

H.R. 1029.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3:

(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

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’’

By Mr. POSEY:

H.R. 1031.

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’’

By Mr. QUIGLEY:

H.R. 1032.

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’’

By Mr. SIMPSON:

H.R. 1035.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. SHERMAN:

H.R. 1025.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution

By Mr. SIMPSON:

H.R. 1026.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact legislation is provided by Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically clause 1 (relating to the power of Congress to provide for the general welfare of the United States) and 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 the power of Congress to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States).’’

— By Mr. HORSFORD:

H.R. 1016.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 14 provides Congress with the power to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

By Mr. MEEKS:

H.R. 1018.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Commerce Clause

By Mr. PANETTA:

H.R. 1019.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 18

By Mr. KELLY of Mississippi:

H.R. 1017.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 18 of the Constitution

By Ms. SPEIER:

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. TIPPTON:

H.R. 1029.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1: 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 of Officer thereof.

By Ms. TITUS:

H.R. 1030.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3: Congress has the power to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes, and with the States of Foreign Nations.

By Mr. VARGAS:

H.R. 1031.

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:

By Mr. SCHUMER:

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

H.R. 38: Mr. SCALISE.

H.R. 66: Mr. ROUSH 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. DeSALVADOR, Mr. HUMMINS, Mr. WINTER, Mr. MACHATE, Mr. HUSSEIN, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. AICOA, Mr. KEYES, and Mr. QUIGLEY.

H.R. 96: Ms. GIBBS, Mr. MCDAM, and Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mr. SCHRADER, and Mr. LATT.

H.R. 590: Mr. SHerman.

H.R. 592: Mr. deSALVADER, Ms. WILD, Mr. ROUSH of New York, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. JACKSON Lee, and Mr. TIEDLIEU of California.

H.R. 597: Mrs. MURPHY and Mr. HUPFMAN.

H.R. 613: Mr. Ryan, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. TONK and Mr. LUCA.

H.R. 639: Mr. CONNOLLY.

H.R. 647: Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. McGOVERN, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. PETTerson, Mr. DAV of Tennessee, and Mr. CUMMINGS.

H.R. 658: Mr. McGOVERN.

H.R. 665: Mr. CLAY, Mr. HECK, and Mr. NORTON.

H.R. 666: Ms. JACKSON Lee.

H.R. 671: Mr. CLOUD.

H.R. 696: Ms. SINHA, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. LANGKEVIN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. BRENDAF BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. CARDENAS, Ms. TITUS, and Mr. McNERNY.

H.R. 692: Ms. HUIZENGA, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. KELLY of New York, Mr. BUDD, and Mr. RUCK.
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 helped 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—by 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 do 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, “cooperation, 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 PROCEED—Reconsidered

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.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to S. 47, a bill to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. McCONNELL. 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. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic leader is recognized.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, last night President Trump had the opportunity to bring our parties together and offer the Congress and the country a new vision for the next 2 years of divided government. President Trump squandered the opportunity with a forgettable and, oftentimes, incoherent speech. At times, he called for unity without specifics, and at other times he served up divisive campaign rhetoric that he has used so frequently in the past.

The President’s speech was like a 90-minute performance of “Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde,” calling for comity but lacking the character, unity and the focus we need.

Listen to a few of the contradictions in the speech. There were so many that I can’t mention all of them.

President Trump says he believes in legal immigration but not illegal immigration, but every bill he has pushed on immigration has cut legal immigration as well as illegal immigration, including the proposal he has now sent over to the Senate. He even changed the asylum process dramatically.

President Trump said he would only work with us in Congress if we abandoned our oversight duties. He is back to his old tricks—hostage-taking. He said: I am not going to advance the causes of the American people if Congress investigates me.

Congress is supposed to do oversight of the executive branch. It is one of the things the Founding Fathers put in the Constitution: the check and balance, the power to overseeing Executive power. They wanted Congress to be a check.

What is President Trump afraid of? If he weren’t afraid of these investigations and if he weren’t afraid of something that might be there that he did that was wrong, he would shrug his shoulders and say: Let them go forward.

But, instead, he threatens. He threatens the American people by saying: Unless these bills pass, I am not going to move forward on anything.

How about this one? This one made everybody’s eyes roll, even on the Republican side. He said if he weren’t elected President, we would be in a war with North Korea—what hyperbole. It is not just hyperbole—what untruth, what selective memory. President Trump began his time in office by preparing the American people for the President’s war, when President Trump spoke about the need to defend protections for Americans with preexisting conditions, while at the very same time his administration is waging a lawsuit that would eviscerate protections for preexisting conditions. How can the President have the nerve to get up on the podium last night and say he wants to preserve preexisting conditions and wage a lawsuit, support a lawsuit that tries to undo them? It is the same hypocrisy that one maybe most of all for a speech that had many.

Of course, there were a whole lot of omissions in the speech that many Americans felt should have been placed in. Let me give an example. The President did talk about a few potential ways for bipartisan compromise. We Democrats would love to compromise with the President and come up with some things that would advance the causes of working families in America, things the President mentioned in his budget and prescription drugs, but instead of offering substantive ideas and spending some time on these issues, he delivered a couple of lines about each and then moved on. It seemed obligatory and perfunctorily. There was no new spin, no real way to figure out if there is a way we can come together and get something done, because he really didn’t seem interested.

He talked about the future of American health care, but didn’t even mention climate change. How could you do that? Every scientist who has studied it knows that in the next 10, 20, 30, or 40 years, climate change is going to evoke huge changes in our country and in our world. If you believe in the future and you want to have a good future for our children and grandchildren, which we all do, you can’t ignore climate change. You may have different views on it, but you can’t ignore it.

He also talked a great deal about the safety of the American people, but there was not one mention about gun safety—not one. Again, maybe not to President Trump, maybe not to his hard-core supporters, but to the rest of America, to talk about the need for security and the safety of our citizens and not to talk about gun safety misses the mark badly.

Then he rattled off economic statistics—how great everything is—but completely ignored the damage the economic realities of working Americans. Why do so many Americans not have faith in the future? Why do so many Americans worry that their children...
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 three-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 about 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 Americans.

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 he started. 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, who 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 McConneNELL 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. 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. She offered a vision for the plight of our average families but also filled 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 the American people need 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 liked to blame someone 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 grown larger, 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 PRESIDENT. 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 the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDENT. The order is rescinded.

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—by the —the big geopolitical 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 challenges 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 GESFEN 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, John D. Negroponte, gave that speech called the Responsible Stakeholder Speech. That was over a decade ago, and Deputy Secretary Zoellick 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, National Security Advisor Bolton, 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 what is happening right now in terms of our reorientation of the U.S.-China relationship and what we are finally demanding of them.

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 dialogues, rhetoric—what do 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. With the President at a meeting, I was a staffer for Secretary Condoleezza Rice, who, at the time was National Security Adviser, and President George W. Bush was in the Oval Office with a senior administration official from China. Madame Wu Yi was the Chinese official who 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. Protecting intellectual property is very important to my country. We know it hurts your country when we steal it. We are going to fix this. I am in charge.

That 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 theft, through the internet, your intellectual property and other valuable trade secrets from American companies—whether related to defense, whether related to other issues. Both 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 had 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-
thief. Great countries, particularly in these kind of settings, need to keep their word. China should know this. A key element of any deal that we as a country strike with China needs to take into account this promise fatigue and have real mechanisms to keep their commitments.

Third, we need to make sure China commits to end its global corrupt practices. What do I mean by that? Predatory Chinese infrastructure financing and bribery of foreign officials are traps that around the world, trapping them in debt and marginalizing outside competition by foreign investors.

There was an article recently in the Wall Street Journal that went into very minute detail of how Chinese officials at the highest levels were bribing senior officials from Malaysia to get investment opportunities with regard to infrastructure in that country.

This is essentially official policy in China to bribe and pay off officials in other countries to help their companies, which are often state-owned and compete against other companies. Is this fair? No. Is this good for the international economic system? No. Does China do it on a regular basis? Yes. Do our companies? Do the U.S. Government or U.S. companies engage in this kind of systemic corruption globally? No.

If the U.S. companies do this, their leaders can go to jail for violating the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act. China has no such prohibitions. To the contrary, they do it as part of official state policy.

Whatever agreement we have with regard to the Chinese on this issue also needs to include addressing this challenge globally of foreign corrupt practices. This kind of state-sponsored corruption should not be tolerated or overlooked. Again, in my discussions with the administration’s senior officials, I have encouraged them to make sure this is part of the negotiations in the agreement.

Finally, an important element of our strategy with regard to China has to involve our allies. All of the issues I just talked about—promise fatigue, industrial cyber theft, intellectual property theft—aren’t just issues China. They are issues all of our key allies are dealing with—the Germans, the European Union, Japan, Korea, Canada. Everybody is dealing with these same challenges with regard to China. What does that mean?

The good news is, strategically, the United States is an ally-rich nation, and our adversaries and potential adversaries are ally-poor. We have built a system of alliances. Since World War II, that provides strategic advantage to our Nation. As a matter of fact, one of the most strategic, important advantages we have is our system of alliances, and that we need to deepen and broaden. There are many countries in Asia—many countries in Asia—that want a closer relationship with the United States because of the rise of China. This administration needs to seize that because it makes strategic sense for us, but they also need to coordinate with these countries as we are working on these broader global economic issues as it relates to China. Why? Because to the table, not just the United States but with the Europeans, with the Japanese, with the Koreans, with the Canadians, this provides leverage.

The countries I just named, including ours, constitutes well over two-thirds of the global GDP. If we come together with these demands, we will have much more leverage to get a better deal.

The time is right. I have had the opportunity to meet with senior officials from all of these countries. Every single one of them has challenges like we did with regard to China, and every single one of them wants to work with us.

I commend Ambassador Lighthizer for starting an alliance on trade, as it relates to China, on a regular basis with the EU and Japan. The EU, Japan, and the United States are coordinating on these issues. I think it makes sense for the United States to stand up—coalition—the coalition of the willing on these issues. It does bring significant leverage, and countries are ready for the United States to lean on us. As a matter of fact, the number of countries and Ambassadors whom I have heard who have cited Vice President Pence’s speech on how we have to deal with China has been remarkable. They are looking for U.S. leadership. The administration needs to provide it. Using and making sure we are coordinating with our traditional allies on this issue is vital, and that is how we are going to come to a successful conclusion.

There is a lot we need to do with regard to the challenges posed by China. They are not all negative. A lot of them can be positive. If we had Chinese investment, greenfield investment, in our country, that could help with jobs. That could help ease tensions. It is something we really want. We have been encouraging Chinese officials to do for a long time. It is in their interests. I think it is in our interests. We need to take seriously these challenges.

It is an issue. You often hear about some of the tensions or some of the conflicts that exist in this body. In my view, a lot of that is overblown. There is a lot of bipartisan work that goes on in the Senate. The vast majority of the work that goes on in the Senate is bipartisan.

One area of bipartisan agreement, I believe, is the need to focus on this very important geostategic challenge that our country faces with regard to the rise of China. We are off to a good start in that. I want to encourage the administration to continue to focus on this issue and focus on these four points I highlighted this morning on the Senate floor.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

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 shortest road 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 using up 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 to be 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 to our office in the Hart Office Building to the minority leader’s office. He went to the Capitol to help lead the Democratic caucus’s collective efforts on the hill.

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 in the height of the Great Depression; after the stock market had crashed, losing almost 90 percent of its value; after 11,000 American banks went bust; after nearly a quarter of the United States was unemployed, Franklin Roosevelt called for “a new deal for the American people.” He said that they were living in “unprecedented and unusual times” in which we must “highly resolve to summarize the country’s uninterrupted march along the path of real progress, of real justice, [and] of real equality.”

Well, in our “we the people” Nation, we are once again finding ourselves in unprecedented and unusual times, and a big factor is the ravages of climate chaos, carbon pollution and the chaos that ensues from that wreaking havoc not only on the environment but on the lives of Americans all across our Nation. We see it in the wildfires that are burning long after what we had before, not just affecting our forests and the jobs in our forests and our forest economies but at times incinerating entire communities, such as Paradise, CA. Even when such a dramatic event doesn’t occur, there is sufficient damage to our cities, their economies, and their people’s health from the smoke.

We have seen over time that the average number of large wildfires has grown. Back in the decade of the 1980s, there were about 140 per year. Now here we are after the turn of the century looking at nearly twice that—250 major wildfires per year on average. And the fire season has gone from roughly 5 months in the early 1970s to 7 months. This is the story of longer, hotter summers—one impact of climate chaos.

We also see climate chaos in the oceans. They are growing hotter year by year. They are growing more acidic year by year. The Earth’s oceans, which becomes carbonic acid, actually changing the chemistry of the ocean. We have found that the oceans are about 30 percent more acidic than they were before the Industrial Revolution, affecting our coral reefs and our shellfish.

A recent study found that the planet’s oceans are heating up even faster than we anticipated—40 percent faster than we thought just 5 years ago. Now, 2018 broke the record for the warmest ocean temperatures. It beat out the previous record holder of 2017, and that 2017 record broke the previous record holder of 2016. Rising temperatures don’t just harm our sea life; they are impacting communities through impacts on the fishing industry. Starving the coastal communities for which coastal activities are their livelihood.

I was down on the gulf coast of Florida where they had a red tide that has been in place for 10 of the last 12 months. A red tide essentially is toxic algae that produces toxins that float inland and irritate the lungs and aggravate the asthma of those living near the seashore, and it kills sea life. In addition to the toxins from the red tide, there are those that theyProsperity, dolphins, fish, and turtles washing up on the shores and decomposing, adding to the stench. People on the gulf coast of Florida take inland vacations that at times extend to months to escape the consequences of the red tide, and it causes a huge impact on the economy of those coastal cities.

We see chaos in extreme weather events, massive storms like Harvey and Irma and Maria, which in that year cost our country $265 billion in damages, took the lives of thousands—thousands in just Puerto Rico—and destroyed hundreds of thousands of homes in the gulf and the Caribbean.

We also see it in wild temperature swings in communities like Chicago. Last summer, Chicago experienced record-breaking heat and then was hit with a record-breaking polar vortex. This is climate chaos.

Mr. President, we the farmers, we the foresters, we the fishermen, and, of course, we the frontline communities of America, minority and low-income communities, whose health is being impacted, feel the impact, a devastating impact, and bear the brunt of climate chaos.

So it is now another time for a new deal for the American people to take on this massive, immediate threat to our people and our planet—a threat we cannot delay responding to.

This time, it must be a Green New Deal—a Green New Deal that not only transitions America to an energy economy that is powered by 100-percent noncarbon, non-fossil-fuel, renewable energy, but a Green New Deal that creates millions of good, living-wage jobs in the process and continues our Nation’s march along the path of real progress, real justice, and real equality.

We think, for a moment, of what the core principles are when we say the words “Green New Deal.” Here are some of the core issues.

The first is an energy shift that utilizes today’s technology as it becomes competitive, and that improves our electric grid and our transportation system from ones powered by fossil fuels to ones powered by renewable energy. A key principle of the Green New Deal is that of an energy shift to solar and offshore wind, wave energy, tidal energy, and geothermal energy—all potentially contributing to the noncarbon electricity to power our Nation.

Here is the good news. The cost of noncarbon, non-fossil-fuel energy has dropped. It has fallen about 90 percent over the last decade. It has gone from 35 cents per kilowatt hour with solar energy to about 3 to 5 cents per kilowatt hour. That is a big change.

Wind has fallen about 70 percent, and now it is down to 2 to 4 cents per kilowatt hour. What does this mean? This means that a decade ago, the costs were above the costs of burning fossil fuels. Now they are below or are even with the costs of burning fossil fuels because it is about 10 cents per kilowatt hour to create electrons from coal, and it is about 5 cents from natural gas. When you have wind at 2 to 4 cents and solar at 3 to 5 cents, you are competitive, and that means we can choose not only the energy that is best for the planet and best for our health but that is also the smartest investment for our economy.

We are where we are now. We can pursue the smartest investment. If you don’t have any understanding of the impact of the climate chaos that is devastating our resources and our cities and our people, you can still choose green power, because it is the smartest economic decision.

The second core principle of the Green New Deal is to create millions of
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. Even blue-collar, red-collar, and green-collar 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, pay-family-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. Tidal, 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 leaders in this 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 family-wage jobs for Americans in the decades ahead.

The third big principle is that no one gets left behind in this revolution. It ensures that all Americans have the benefit and, in particular, 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 green economy 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 the 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. There are 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 greatly.”

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 proponents and others 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 like my S. importance to the 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 prove 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 National Park Service units. One is the provision that would 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 if that is the final question you are going to ask me, 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 the 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 simple things. In this case, which takes the mark 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 the first plot 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 So-
ciety of the Colonial Dames of Amer-
ica, the Foundation for Restoration of
Genevieve Chamber of Commerce. They
have all worked hard to recognize the
unique architecture they have here, some
of which dates back to the late 18th cen-
tury. 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
changes to the park, including
acquiring a standing visitors center
that wouldn't happen otherwise.
This bill also permanently reauthor-
izes the Land and Water Conservation
Fund. Many of those hunters and fish-
ermen 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 still to be available to
hunters, fishermen, birdwatchers,
and outdoor enthusiasts.
That fund is largely funded from Fed-
eral receipts from the offshore oil
and gas leases. In 2018, $497 million was
appropriated to continue to
maintain and enhance that fund. It
supports Federal and State land acquis-
tion, planning grants, and outdoor
recreational programs. That has been
a program that, for a long time now, the
Federal Government has perennially
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 re-
sponse 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 Endan-
gered Species Act. A lot of determina-
tions 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.
I want to congratulate Senator Mur-
kowski 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, send-
ing 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 could be an important differ-
ence—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.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The
clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk
proceeded to call the roll.

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.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, last
night, most of America was tuned in
to the President's State of the Union Ad-
dress, 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
about ways that people can face 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 administra-
tion is trying to eliminate those pro-
tections 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 adminis-
tration and the President, and it would
declare the entire Affordable Care Act
unconstitutional, including those pro-
tections that President Trump wants
to eliminate.

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 Attorney General 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 sabo-
tages the Affordable Care Act.

Let me say a word about the child-
hood cancer issue. What a heart-
breaking, 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 and saw how important and
grandparent in the audience saw in her
exactly what we love about little chil-

Let's be honest about what the Presi-
dent 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 val-
ues in Congress and in the government
are often measured by how much you
are willing to spend.

The President suggested that he
wanted to spend $500 million on child-
hood cancer. That is breathtaking, $500
million, until you listen to the rest of
the sentence—over 30 years, so $50 mil-
lion 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,
nears $35 billion; $50 million against
$35 billion pales in comparison. Look at
this. Each year, the National Institutes
of Health spends almost $300 million on
childhood cancer. I want to make sure
we spend more, spend more, research
more.

I thank Roy Blunt, the Senator from
Missouri—Republican Senator from
Missouri; Lamar Alexander, Repub-
lican Senator from Tennessee; and, of
Mr. Mulvaney, our champion when it
comes to medical research on the
Democratic side. What they have
done for 4 successive years is have a 5-
percent real increase in medical re-
search. That is amazing. That is al-
lmost 3 percent more spent on medical
research because this bipartisan
team—which I am a cheerleader for—has
done that kind of investment.

So when the President talks about,
now he is going to tackle childhood
cancer, I can't wait to see the next
budget for the National Institutes of
Health. It is Congress that has been
pushing the 5-percent real growth
every year, not President Trump.

So, yes. I am glad he is on board for
childhood cancer. I want to help that
little girl, and so many others like her
each year who are battling cancer, we
need to do it and put party aside, but
$50 million a year is hardly a moonshot
against cancer when it comes to chil-
dren. If we are going to make a massive
investment to make this work, it will
take a lot more of an investment than
that.

For the past 2 years, President
Trump has proposed cuts—cuts—in the
National Institutes of Health. Mr. Mul-
vaney, who is now his Acting Chief
of Staff, is pretty good as a budget cut-
er. He is not very good when it comes to
investing in research. He suggested
an 18-percent cut and a 6-percent cut
to the very Agency responsible for med-
ical research increases. Thank good-
ness, the team of Senators I mentioned
to you earlier ignored the President's
request and Mr. Mulvaney's directive
to cut spending when it came to med-
ical research. We need to make sure we
invest in medical research, increase
the funding for the National Institutes
of Health, invest in medical research,
make childhood cancer a top priority,
and push the 5-percent real growth
every year. Thank you.
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 rescinded and allowed the government to go back into business and pay their employees—some 800,000 Federal employees—he dangled again the possibility that next week he will do it all over again, shut down the government again. God forbid. We have seen this 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 shortly thereafter 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 majestic 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 TSA, I would hate to see it 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 90s and 100s—were 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. A war from which we have not come back 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 agencies 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 move up on 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 worried, 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 for everyone. 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 in last night after the nuclear agreement, they weren’t developing nuclear weapons. They were destroying centrifuges and other equipment that could lead them to develop a nuclear weapon. Unfortunately, the net result was Iran stepped back, and 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 once 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 on something to make sure 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 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 tax-payers. Unfortunately, the President’s position on taxes has not helped in any regard whatsoever.

I want to say about the last night’s Inaugural 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.
work with President Trump and are determined to do everything they can in order to defeat him or that anything that he happens to be for they are reflexively against. That seemed to be what gave us the 35-day shutdown, when Nancy Pelosi said that building a physical barrier along the southwestern 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 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 scourgé 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 90 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 discontented look on their faces. That is because 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, brought 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 Affordability 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 offered up some constructive ideas about what that might be: rebuilding America’s infrastructure, making healthcare and prescription drugs more affordable, and, finally, eliminating 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 the 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 all 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.

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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 has served currently the Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, an obscure but important Agency—probably the most powerful Agency nobody has ever heard of here in Washington, DC. She was confirmed to that position on a bipartisan basis in 2017, and since taking the helm at OIRA. Agencies have reduced regulatory costs by more than $23 billion, which has been another spur to the American economy.

Ms. Rao is currently an 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. They noted:

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, 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 Schumer from New York and Senator Lencz 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 unpalatable 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 Trump picks.” 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 tough 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 unqualified for the job, but 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 wrote that 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 30 years ago. 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 of Congress or the precedents of the U.S. 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 Justice 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 you for allowing 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 in the House 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 to Texas and Oklahoma families who live 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 DAO

Ms. HIRONO. 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 personal and ideological 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.

That is what I have in mind 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 disagreement over energy 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, Haleakala 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 watersheds.

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. 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.

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—

The 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 and Wildlife Service to protect the ala. When Keith had 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 currently closed or blocked by invasive species. Program funding may provide funds to purchase lands that are threatened with development and for projects that will enhance and protect natural resources. Projects must also protect and sustain water resources, improve ecosystems, and preserve Native Hawaiian cultural resources.

Aside from helping mitigate climate change, the LWCF provides numerous downstream benefits to local economies. In 2003, for example, the LWCF provided funds to acquire 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. As if this weren’t enough, the state’s other National Parks and Recreation Areas, such as Kilauea and Mauna Loa volcanoes on Hawaii Island and the Fish & Wildlife Service about selling a portion of their property to add to the national wildlife refuge. Through his past experience working with the Agency, he “knew that their conservation philosophy aligned with ours.”

The Fish & Wildlife Service began seeking money to acquire the property in 2011 and made it their top priority for acquisition in the Pacific region for fiscal years 2013 through 2015. Funding to acquire the McCandless Ranch became possible because of the collaborative work to develop the State of Hawaii’s “Island Forests at Risk” proposal. Developed through engagement with a wide range of stakeholders, “Island Forests at Risk” was a comprehensive proposal to protect endangered or threatened species, safeguard water resources, improve ecosystems, and preserve Native Hawaiian cultural resources. This proposal included a number of land acquisitions to add to existing national parks and wildlife refuges in Hawaii, including the McCandless Ranch addition to Hakalau.

In addition to Federal land management agencies such as the National Park Service, the Fish & Wildlife Service, “Island Forests at Risk” incorporated input and perspectives from Hawaii’s State agencies, such as the Department of Land and Natural Resources, local organizations, such as The Nature Conservancy Hawaii and The Trust for Public Land, and local landowners, such as Keith Unger with the McCandless Ranch.

Beginning in fiscal year 2016, after many meetings between myself and the principals overseeing the LWCF proposals, Hawaii’s land acquisition within “Island Forests at Risk” began to receive Federal funding. Between fiscal years 2016 and 2018, nearly $120 million was awarded to acquire land to add to Hawaii’s Volcanoes National Park, Haleakalā National Park, and Hakalau Forest National Wildlife Refuge.

In addition to facilitating the purchase of land such as the McCandless Ranch, the LWCF also funds the Fish & Wildlife Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund. In Hawaii, we have over 500 threatened and endangered species—more than any other State. One-third of all endangered birds in the United States are found in Hawaii. LWCF funds are essential for protecting and reintroducing these species, including the alala.

The LWCF also funds the Forest Legacy Program, which helps States and private owners protect and enhance forest habitats. The program has leveraged over $22 million of Federal funding for Hawaii’s forests over the past 50 years.

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 monitoring and preparing 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 combine 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 situational awareness of all active volcanoes in the United States and its territories, including Kilauea and Mauna Loa volcanoes on Hawaii Island.

Our legislation will also create a grant program for the research and development of emerging technologies for our volcano monitoring.

During yesterday’s cloture vote, the Natural Resources Management Act earned the support of 99 out of 100 Senators. We don’t know how to get 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 now 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 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, Congress has 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 earning at least $100,000 a year. Well, these car buyers don’t need a taxpayer subsidy.

The program has served its purpose, and I say that because today a million electric vehicles travel our highways. The market for electric vehicles is rising as well. Now nearly every automaker is entering the market. In fact, the U.S. Energy Information Administration projects that sales of light-duty 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 fact, this 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; first is to save taxpayers billions of dollars through the subsidy program; second is to help maintain our aging roads and bridges; and the 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 vehicles that must be zero emission. This category is almost exclusively electric vehicles. In 2017, Californians purchased 95,000 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 just 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 a gas tax, which is paid only by drivers of gas- and diesel-powered vehicles. Drivers 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 highways as a Ford Focus, the Tesla driver pays next to nothing 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 improvements to our aging 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 testifying for the exit before I can say nice things about him. I want to say how I represent Wyoming. We have a place called Wyoming, 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 the 80 percent where we agree and then maybe the 20 percent we can agree to disagree until another day. I appreciate your staying here, but you don’t have to. I know you have better things to do than to listen to me.

Something that is being lost in this conversation is, at least to this point in time, there is a reason we have a policy that encourages people to buy electric-powered vehicles. There is a reason we have a tax policy and other policies to encourage people to buy fuel-cell powered vehicles that are fueled by hydrogen. The reason why is that the burning of carbon dioxide in the air, and it is creating great challenges for these young pages who are sitting down here at your feet, Mr. President. They have a planet to worry about. I will be around for several years of those young people. I will not be here in the Senate. I assure you, for 30 years or more. They are going to be around here for, gosh, 70, 80, 90 years or more, and they have to worry about this planet, and we have to worry about this planet for them and for our own kids and, eventually, hopefully, for my wife and me, our grandchildren.

We want to make sure they have a planet to live on and to grow up on, and we have way too much carbon, and we are not careful about it, we can’t continue to get worse rather than better.

Here recently, just in the last several months, we have had 13 Federal Agencies that have come together to say the situation is even more dire with respect to climate change, global warming, severe weather than we thought. A month or so before that, an arm, if you will, of the United Nations had a similar kind of report, and the forecast was equally daunting and really frightening.

So the reason we are trying to encourage people to buy electric-powered vehicles and to buy hydrogen-powered vehicles is to reduce carbon in the air.

Why do we care about cars, trucks, vans, and their emissions? The largest source of carbon emissions 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.

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 and this world is getting better and better.

I just want to say to the Presiding Officer who was from Massachusetts and was the Governor there for a number of years, there is a company there—and I think they are still in the Cambridge area—A123 battery, and they are one of the earlier pioneers in battery technology for vehicles and others.

My son actually was offered an internship there when he was at MIT one summer. So we have been interested in this industry for quite some time.

I go to the Detroit Auto Show just about every year. People ask: Why do you go to the Detroit Auto Show? Up until about 6, 7, 8 years ago, Delaware built more cars, trucks, and vans per capita than any State in the Nation. Think about that. More cars, trucks, and vans per capita than any State in the Nation.
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. Chrysler and GM went into bankruptcy, which was a huge blow to the economy of a small State, as you can imagine.

The reason I used to go to the auto show in Detroit 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 the Chevrolet Volt, V-0-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 140 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 from all over the country, 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 in your car, when you are driving around, you need a place to refuel and to recharge, and you can’t take the time—well, I have 6 hours to recharge my battery. People don’t want to do that. They might be willing to spend 30 minutes to do that and grab something to eat, but 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—not just mass transit, not just hydrogen—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. Among 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 498,000 miles. 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 relive 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 to buy cars, trucks, and vans—other gasoline stations—they will be putting in their own money to put in these 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 hurricanes 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 500 years. In Ellicott City, MD, 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 evidence 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 opportunities. 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 part of the Obama regulation, 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.

So here is a situation where we can do good things for the 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? What can we do to help?

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 dealing with problems of sea level rise. 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 an Administrator for 210 days. Sometimes you may have a vacancy 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 who turned out, I think, to be ethically corrupt. 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, there is 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.

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 should reduce your emissions of mercury by 2030.

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 child-bearing 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 real concern to encourage the utility industry to change the rules.

Now the utility industry, including rural electric co-ops, are saying they are not doing that, but actually they 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.

HFCs—we are really good with acronyms—hydrofluorocarbons. We have refrigerants, and we all have air conditioning in our cars and homes—most of us. We used to use refrigerants in the cooling systems, in our refrigeration systems. They have created real problems for the environment and the atmosphere.

The follow-on product was called HFCs, hydrofluorocarbons. We found this was better for the atmosphere, better for the environment—but not great for American companies. American technologies have come up with another product to replace HFC. That form of technology is American-owned, and American technology creates American jobs.

We need to adopt and pass a treaty in this country called the Kigali treaty, which makes it clear that the current HFCs, which are coolants for refrigerators, are still a problem, but they are being phased out, and this new technology by American companies can be phased in to take its place. This involves job creation in this country. We are not talking about a couple of hundred jobs; we are talking about thousands of jobs—good-paying jobs in this country, bringing economic value to American companies—not measured in millions of dollars but billions of dollars every year. It is there for us.

This is a situation in which American technology can do good things for our environment, for our atmosphere, for our air, and at the same time create jobs. American jobs using American technology.

I might mention one more, something called—and I just want to say that the EPA is standing in the way of the administration’s submitting for our approval in the Senate this treaty called the Kigali treaty. Apparently, the State Department wants to submit the treaty for our administration, and the EPA is standing in the way. I don’t really understand why, but before we move expeditiously on the nomination of Mr. Wheeler, the administration should say: OK, we are not messing with the treaty.

Most of the administration thinks they ought to submit it, and, frankly, so do the rest of us. It is one of those deals, again, that is good for the environment, good for public health, creates jobs—win-win.

The last one I want to mention is PFAS. I wish I can tell you what it stands for, but it is a long name. One of the things we found out is that 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 tarmac, off the runways and the parking areas, and it gets into ground-water and creates problems with our drinking water. These are substances that are known carcinogens, and we have seen in places around the country—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 PFOS, 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, not tomorrow, but in 2 years, creating clean water so that people can be protected.

Those are four things we are asking for the administration to take action on and to 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.

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.

After he served 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 recently passed away at the age of 92. I, today, sing the unsung praises of this remarkable champion of whistleblowers.

He was a fiercely independent watchdog. He was one of the rarest of breeds. He brought an uncommon devotion to his work. He prevailed against the muzzles of many of his handlers whom he called “over-dogs.” They used to try and silence him by stuffing him in a far-flung cubbyhole at the Pentagon. Basically, they exiled him to the Pentagon’s attic. The big dogs at the Pentagon didn’t want this watchdog’s work seeing the light of day.

As Americans, we are blessed to have constitutional protections for freedom of speech and freedom of the press. These beacon’s of liberty worked to Ernie’s advantage. Our system of checks and balances also helped to make sure wrongdoing was never swept under the rug.

Throughout my public service, I have paid close attention when I have gotten a whiff of wrongdoing. I have learned that a pervasive stench is often not far behind. As a lifelong Iowa farmer, I know what a load of manure really smells like. I know what a pervasive stench is often not far behind. I have learned paid close attention when I have gotten a whiff of wrongdoing. I have learned.

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As Ernie Fitzgerald explained, Americans aren’t expected to know what a B-1 bomber or an F-15 fighter should cost, but when all of that up, you get a boondoggle of “overpriced spare parts flying in close formation.” Those were Ernie’s words. Ernie’s fiscal forensics uncovered mountains of mismatched receipts and invoice gaps that left taxpayers footing the bills for 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 matched by a tough seat costs at their local hardware stores.

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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 wanted to make sure it could be done without harming national security. I wanted to make sure it could be done without harming national security.

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 words, President Nixon referred to him as a “SOB” with that “big 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 taxpayers were for a $2 billion cost overrun 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 fought long and hard for that. That is why I want to hear what whistle-blowers face even today if they step forward to expose wrongdoing.

Once again, the genius of our system of checks and balances entered into 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 of Congress. We need the eyes and ears of whistle-blowers to root out the truth. That is why I want to hear what whistle-blowers have to say.

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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 Chevroletvette, so I jumped into 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 how baldly 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 Mr. Ernie Fitzgerald to testify 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 bloating defense budgets and not being audited. Instead, they were piling contractor profits at taxpayers’ expense.

Ernie Fitzgerald’s pursuit of truth is one of the primary reasons I also worked to strengthen whistleblower protections. What I like to call committting the truth often comes with a steep price. Whistleblowers, like Ernie Fitzgerald, put their jobs, their livelihoods, and their very health on the line. The pressure in this bureaucracy and in this government to “go along to get along” is entrenched in culture in both 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 tax procurement rules and, of course, cronyism as the reasons for the taxpayer dollars being fleeced, and he was bound and determined to stop these shenanigans. As Ernie once said, “government officials, from the majestistic office of the president to the lowest, sleaziest procurement office, lie routinely and with impunity in the defense of the system.”

In 1998, Ernie testified at a congressional hearing I conducted to examine two audits freshly prepared by what was then called the General Accounting Office. The hearing was called “License to Steal: Administrative Oversight of Financial Controls at the Department of Defense.”

The audits revealed nonexistent internal financial controls. Basically, the Defense Department’s bookkeeping routine allowed it to turn a blind eye for a freewheeling spending spree. The absence of basic financial controls fostered fraud, outright theft, and mismanagement of tax dollars. It was a story of rinse and repeat. Costly accounting anomalies revealed a fundamentally flawed payment system that can’t be audited, even today.

Working from within this bureaucratic behemoth, Ernie Fitzgerald devoted his life to exposing the abuse of authority at the military-industrial complex. Oursized but not outmatched, Ernie Fitzgerald evokes the image of David versus Goliath. At the height of the Cold War, he helped to freeze a galactic defense buildup and shielded taxpayers from massive, unaccountable expenditures.

America owes a debt of gratitude to this now-deceased Ernie Fitzgerald and to the brave work of whistleblowers who will follow in Ernie Fitzgerald’s legendary footsteps. These courageous truth-tellers risk everything to shed light on wrongdoing.

Ever since I met Ernie Fitzgerald and came to know the bureaucratic stonewalling that he fought against, I have worked to empower and protect whistleblowers. Transparency brings accountability.

Since passage of the bipartisan Grassley-Berman updates to the False Claims Act way back in 1986, the Abra-me is credited with recovering nearly $60 billion back into the Federal Treasury, and they are still counting, at an average of about $3 to $4 billion a year. The Department of Justice has called it the government’s single-most effective antifraud weapon that it has in its arsenal. I am told my amendments effectively deter hundreds of billions of dollars of fraudulent activity.

As long as I am in this Senate, I will continue to work to keep the False Claims Act a razor-sharp tool to strengthen whistleblower protections. I will always remember the good work of Ernie Fitzgerald and lots of others like him who kept their nose to the grindstone to do simply what is right.

Ernie Fitzgerald’s long march for the truth teaches 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 co-founder 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 laws, whistleblower protections, and enforcement of the Inspectors 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 gentle southern drawl and the charm of my friend Ernie Fitzgerald. I am glad I was able to visit him in person at the Sun- rise 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 Scripophoto 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.

STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE

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 when I was a young man, the growth rate 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 expansion of the economy, I 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 157 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 millions of 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 the 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, I was this: “Sorry for the Good News.” It said: “This is what happens when the political class takes its boot off of 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 we used to have,

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 Friday’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, Tomahawk, Iowa, or Arnold’s, Iowa, or a small-town business, they tell me 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 97 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. You ladies, Iowa is in for a great future.

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 Dyersville, IA, invested 75 percent of 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 72 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 80 percent 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 move forward. Such 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 mostly Main Street. 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 toward prosperity.

I am very proud of our achievements, and I am thankful for the leadership of the President and folks willing to work together in the economy now. 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 Beatles 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 can be 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: Dad, 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 liked it.

He said: The other thing is, I would like to put in the company memo that this is due to tax reform. He 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 out of your comfort zone 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 paycheck 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 have imposed long over the 40 years we have a proposal that basically is 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, the rising tide of enterprise, the force of enterprisers, the rising tide of prosperity, not political correctness. The FDR-Ike-Maher-Kennedy-Johnson-Carter-Bush-Clinton-era, none of that was there. We are witnessing a different point of view. The Democrats have a proposal that basically is 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.

There is more work yet to be done, and I am thankful for the leadership of the President and folks willing to work together to move the economy forward. Participate. 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 regulation 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. 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, get enthusiasm back, get confidence back 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 exposed 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 Keystone XL in Texas. 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 reparation 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 they banked around $6 trillion in the economy. That is real money when you are talking about a $21 trillion economy. Not all of that has flowed back in yet.

This is what has happened. There is $2 trillion on the Russell 1000 balance sheets. These are our largest public companies, and they had the largest balance sheets in their history. They had about $2 trillion on their balance sheets.

Second, we had about $2 trillion on bank balance sheets of community banks and regional banks because of Dodd-Frank. Estimates were $3 trillion overseas in unrepatriated U.S. profits. What we have done in the last 2 years is fundamentally remove the roadblocks for that capital to flow back into the United States.

What are we seeing? Just the initial blush of regulatory reform pumped up CEO confidence and consumer confidence to 30-year highs. We saw that in the first 6 months of 2017. What happened after that was 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 in total, African-American, Asian 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 3.5 percent, 4 percent growth? No, this is free enterprise. We grew at a little more than twice the rate as we had in the past decade. What is happening is that the economy is growing at a rate that we have never seen before. We've added more than $21 trillion 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. We have to get serious about 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 we have 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 dealing with it, 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 we have to be very clear about 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 human-kind.

I implore both sides here to put the political differences aside, and let’s get to fundamental government on how 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 so 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 Big Government policy does not work. We proved that in the last decade and in other decades of our time.

It is an honor to be in the United States 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 owe it to this floor to discuss the benefits of the tax cut of 14 months ago. Congress then passed historic tax legislation that fundamentally reformed our Tax Code and provided tax relief to middle-income Americans and to job creators. The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, as it is called, made good on our commitment to provide significant tax relief to middle-income taxpayers while making the Tax Code simpler, fairer, and, of course, pro-growth.

Thanks to a near doubling of the standard deduction, millions of taxpayers are discovering right now, as they file their taxes, they can pay less without spending hours and hours sifting through receipts and extra forms, all because the standard deduction is doubled.

Middle-income taxpayers can also expect to see a significant reduction in their tax bill from last year. For example, an Iowa family of four, with a State’s median income of around $73,000, stands to see their tax bill cut by more than half, or approximately $2,000. This is real relief that began appearing in many taxpayers’ paychecks at the start of 2018.

Given this, the best way for taxpayers to see how tax reform affects their bottom line is to compare this year’s tax return with last year’s tax return, before and after their refund. At the end of the day, the vast majority of taxpayers will see that less of their hard-earned money is coming to Washington for 535 Members of Congress to decide how it will be spent. Of course, those of us making that decision, 535 of us, would have less economic impact than 150 million taxpayers with more money to decide how to spend or save—how to spend it or how to save it. That would enhance our income, creating jobs, much more than Washington disposing of that same amount of money.

It responds to the animal spirits of the free market system—willing buyer and willing seller. This tax release stems from many pro-family and pro-business in the middle class, and the law also enacted much needed 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 as 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 provision. Additionally, the law lowered the statutory corporate rate down from the highest in the developed world to 21 percent. The previous corporate tax rate was putting American companies at a very competitive disadvantage, which is harming our economy and consequently costing American jobs.

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 spreading 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 cut.

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 Hispanic and African-American workers.

For the first time on record, the number of job openings has exceeded job seekers for 9 straight months. Small business investment 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 two years, I intend to work forward 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 startup 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 stay 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 months of work, 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 people. We wanted Americans keep more of their hard-earned money; and we wanted to spur 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 over a decade. 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 twice 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. In addition to 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 $5,000 a year. I don’t know what families Democrats are talking to, but 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 said before, I wish I were 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 to our economic growth. 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 put all in- come taxes, 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 making it harder for policies that would raise taxes next to their foreign counterparts. 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.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. COTTON). The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to proceed to voting on other legislation.

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 authorization 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 when 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 1965.

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 (LWCF) permanent authorization was 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 HEINRICH and I have been fighting to protect this rugged, beautiful 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 ranchers, as 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.

Unlike 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-Desert Peaks Act 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 mountain 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 flows, limestone cliffs, and Chihuahuan Desert grasslands, caves, packages 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 than 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 sediment 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. This recent 10-year reauthorization ends on March 30 of this year. We need to permanently authorize this very effective program.

Senator MUKOWSKI and Senator Cantwell, 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 state that 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 to pass this legislation that will open additional, greater outdoor 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, Joe Manchin, and Senator 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 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 National Monument are some 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 and the Rio Sabinillas 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 fought 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, only Congress has 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 Broadway Canyon.

I want to express my deepest gratitude to the diverse coalition of stakeholders from throughout our State who worked for decades to make the Rio Grande del Norte and Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks monuments a reality. From Tribal leaders to local elected officials, sportsmen, ranchers, land grant heirs, acequia parciantes, small business owners, conservation groups, so many New Mexicans came together and worked together to make this possible.

Once again, I especially want to thank my colleague, the senior Senator from New Mexico, Tom Udall, and our former Senator Jeff Bingaman for their leadership and their partnership in getting this over the finish line.

These two monuments protect places that New Mexicans have long recognized as national treasures in their backyards.

Once we pass this legislation, we will put a capstone on years of work to make these monuments national models of community-driven, landscape-scale public lands conservation. I have no doubt that future generations will be grateful for what we are voting on here.

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 are 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 enjoy our nation’s 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 working on a bipartisan package that will authorize what I believe has been one of America’s most successful conservation programs ever, the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

In New Mexico, 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 across the aisle. However, despite our best efforts to save LWCF, congressional inaction allowed the program to expire last year. I am proud to say that once we pass this package, we will no longer need to worry about it ever being canceled. This is a 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 process in the states of jurisdiction most notably, the Energy and Natural Resources Committee. 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 late last 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 moment 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 teed up and ready to go, but in fairness, you run out of that year 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 MANCHIN, 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 GARLIN GARDINER’s team 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, Chairman HINCH 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 are local, too local, too discrete to merit floor time on a standalone basis. That is the problem with lands packages, generally, in that they don’t take up a lot of space when it comes to a Senate schedule, but that every 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. We agreed to is 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 80 Senators. You have a judgment in this body.

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 priority opportunity, a 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 sports men and women on our Federal lands for hunting, fishing, and our outdoor recreation activities.

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 the last Congress. 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, we’ve had a lot of good work done at that around 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 normally land and take away, 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 ignite 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 promise 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 the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. And so, the time is now that 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, 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 those 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 forward, 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 over a year—it is clear that there are 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 we 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 agreement that 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 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 Senate is pretty special. 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 substantial directions 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 conserve them. 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. Indeed, 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 BRUNALVA 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 past 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.

There 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 Pouwer, Democratic Counsel; David Brooks, Democratic General Counsel; Bryan Petit, Democratic Senior Professional Staff Member; Rebecca Bommer, Democratic Professional Staff Member; Camille Tutton, Democratic Professional Staff Member; Sarah Venuto, Democratic Staff Director; Lance West, Democratic Deputy Staff Director; Elliott Howard, Democratic Professional Staff Member; Lauren Vernon, Democratic Research Assistant; Tom Schaff, National Park Service Bevin Poyer, Democratic Staff Assistant; Kennedy Woodward, Democratic Staff Assistant; Cameron Nelson, Democratic Research Assistant; Sarah Greene, Legislative; Gary Myrick, Secretary for the Minority; Tricia Engle, Assistant Secretary for the Minority; Ryan McConaghy, Floor Assistant to the Democratic Leader; Daniel Tinley, Floor Assistant to the Democratic Leader; Brad Watt, Floor Assistant to the Democratic Leader; Stephanie Paone, Democratic Cloakroom Assistant; Matt Woods, 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. For example, 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:

Business 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 Association, and National Association of Livestock; outdoor recreation groups including Access Fund, American Alpine Club, American Canoe Association, American Whitewater, Colorado Environmental Association, Outdoor Industry Association; outdoor recreation groups including Access Fund, American Alpine Club, American Canoe Association, American Whitewater, Colorado Environmental Association, Outdoor Industry Association, Outdoor Industry Association, Surfrider Foundation, The Conservation Alliance, and Partners, Winter Midlands Alliance; and organizations representing the Outdoor Recreation

These lands are located in the Nation’s greatest treasures, and we are directed by Congress. Through their varying missions as different federal agencies—the Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, the Forest Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the National Marine Manufacturers Association—the Bureau of Land Management, the Forest Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the National Park Service—thrive. They better serve the public through their various 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 made 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 $657 billion in consumer spending. Overhead, that we pay millions to the Federal, State, and local governments in tax revenue.

In West Virginia, outdoor recreation supports 90,000 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 welcome you.

This package provides permanent reauthorization of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, which Senator MURKOWSKI has pointed out. This is something most every one of us—535 Members of Congress—would strongly support 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 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 variety of programs and projects. For the most recent program year, 38 AmeriCorps members completed more than 65,000 service hours directly benefiting 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 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 pieces 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 a great relationship with Chairman Grijalva, 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 valuable 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. We werehere on the floor 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 Murkowski 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 for continuing the legacy of those two, and, hopefully, it can continue over the next year. Quite frankly, bills like this don’t get done every day, and they don’t get done by accident. They get done by leadership and folks working hard. I thank both of you. If Senator Cantwell is listening, 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 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 economies 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 mountains: the Absarokas. 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 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 and permanent mining operations would put 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 and 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 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 plans an important role in Montana’s economy, but there are simply some places where you should not drill or dig, and one of those is at the doorstep of Yellowstone National Park. By permanently protecting the gateway, we can keep jobs and billions of dollars that flow into Montana’s economy every year.

Senator Manchin talked about the impact of the outdoor economy on West Virginia. We are very much a part of that outdoor economy. Fly fishermen spend more than $70 million annually at these local businesses while trying to earn the respect of Yellowstone River’s brown, rainbow, and cutthroat trout. In total, the communities in Park County put nearly $200 million pumped into their local economy every year, a trend that continues to rise and rise rapidly.

Quite frankly, if you haven’t been there, I want to explain it this way to you: God doesn’t make places like this everywhere. It is a special place. It is a place so special that the people who live there understand that it could go away with one bad decision. So we need to protect it and protect those small businesses and protect that way of life.

That is why this week, as we pass this lands package that the Yellowstone Gateway Protection bill is a part of, these business owners now can sleep at night, knowing that the businesses they have built over the past many decades will continue and they will be able to continue to look for the opportunity that God has created into Paradise Valley.

But this Yellowstone Gateway Protection Act isn’t the only provision that Montanans are fighting for. The Land and Water Conservation Fund is the best conservation tool this country has—a driver for a lot of things, including access to public lands, including making sure we have more of our hunting, fishing, and hiking spots available to folks who don’t have to be millionaires. Since this Land and Water Conservation Fund was founded some 5 decades ago, LWCF has invested hundreds of millions of dollars to increase outdoor activities on our public lands. We have used it to preserve tens of thousands of acres of the world’s-class elk habitat in central Montana.

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 for 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 of the House resoundingly voted to rescind a chunk of those dollars. 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 po-
litical 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 serves 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 laps but rather 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 im-
portant investments. They are Invest-
ments that will maintain a quality of life not only today but tomorrow, for future generations and for them the op-
portunity to reap the kind of economic rewards that we do because of the fore-
sight and vision of generations that came before.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Sen-
ator from Kansas.

ORGAN DONOR PROCUREMENT

Mr. MORAN. Madam President, I rise today to discuss disappointment and disapp-
ointment over what is a life-and-death matter for many Americans. My disappoin-
tment is about the actions re-
cently taken by the Center for Medi-
care and Medicaid Services, and the ac-
tion they took was reinstating the organ procurement organization LiveOnNY.

I am a Kansan. This is not an organ-
zation 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 impro-
ving the organ procurement process and increasing the number of available or-
gans, rather than expanding the dis-
tance organs travel and moving additional organs from high do-
nation areas to low donation areas.

CMS’ recent decision to renew this contract, which was initially meant to be canceled due to years of poor per-
formance, is troublesome. This organ-
zation was the only organization out of the 58 organ procurement organiza-
tions to have a contract canceled for poor performance, which was only done after numerous reprimands and pen-
alties that failed to lead to improve-
ment.

Conversely, it was reassuring that CMS was finally going to take some re-
ponsibility toward ensuring that donor organizations are adequately per-
foming their jobs and protecting pa-
ients. However, CMS quickly re-
versed course and abdicated their duty to protect some of our Nation’s most vul-
nerable patients when they an-
nounced they would reinstate this li-
vulnerable patients when they an-
versed course and abdicated their duty

sponsibility toward ensuring that

ment.

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Organ Procurement and Transplant

mentation that is located in my State, but

this decision by CMS, when combined

zation that is located in my State, but

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 govern-
ment shutdown that recently ended, but

our country finds itself in.

one area that is ripe for bipartisan ac-

should seek bipartisanship where we

healthcare, and prescription drugs. He

talked about immigration and national security,

midst. 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 after-

noon, and many of them will be joining me on the Senate floor. In addi-
tion, Senator CASEY will be joining us, and I am so glad that he is adding his

So many Americans suffered during the wasteful and unnecessary govern-
ment shutdown that recently ended,

thousands of Federal contract em-

ployees work shoulder to shoulder with Federal employees to make the govern-

ment shutdown that recently ended,

But, no, as Tamela 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 from 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 larger collaborative effort of tracking and monitoring the health of the Great Lakes, a priceless freshwater resource.

Annie said:

I yield to Senator CARDIN from Maryland.

Senator 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 not have any 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 they were doing wrong. The best way to get them backpy is through hashtag backpayformissionaries.

The Senate recently passed legislation to provide backpay to Federal employees authored by Senator CARDIN, and I am very honored to be able to support Senator CARDIN in that work. That bill passed with a single Senator objecting.

Now, I strongly support providing backpay to Federal employees, and it is just common sense that the contractors who work side by side with these Federal employees should get the same backpay that they deserve as well.

The shutdown was wasteful, and it made problems worse for millions of people. Yet Federal contractors have never been made whole in any shutdown, including this last one, and we think that needs to change.

Why should these hard-working people be forced to pay the price for the shutdown?

So we are working to fix this, and we have bipartisan legislation to do so.

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 we are negotiating with 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 during the government shutdown but not have any mechanism to receive that backpay. 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 with that at the end of the day, when government reopens, they are going to get their paychecks, as they should and as every Member of this body agreed is the right thing to do, because our Federal workforce was not responsible for this shutdown. But it goes beyond just $800,000. It even goes beyond our contract workers. Our economy itself suffered. I had an opportunity to be the ranking Democrat on the Small Business and Entrepreneurship Committee. I can tell you that small businesses throughout the country were very much impacted by this 35-day shutdown. I am talking about small businesses that didn’t have a direct relationship with the government, contract workers. It’s small businesses—again, small businesses near our national parks. I had a meeting with Senator VAN HOLLEN in Montgomery County, MD, with small businesses in the community. Because there were so many Federal workers who had been furloughed without pay and contract workers who didn’t have paychecks, the average businesses 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 clean. They are working for modest pay. These are not highly paid jobs.
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 Contractor 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 has had a significant negative 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, a midsized 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 a result of this shutdown, the low-wage service workers.

I hope we can find a way to quickly pass S. 162, and I again thank Senator SMITH for her leadership.

Ms. SMITH. Will Senator CARDIN yield?

Mr. CARDIN. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota.

Ms. SMITH. Senator CARDIN, I want to take a moment to thank you so much for your leadership on this and for making sure that Federal employees get the backpay they deserve. I know that when this issue first became clear to me, you were one of the first people I called over the Christmas holiday to talk about what we might do to fix this problem. So I greatly appreciate your partnership on this, along with the partnership of so many of my other colleagues here but particularly your help on this. Thank you very much.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, I want to thank Senator SMITH, who called me during the holiday recess and said: We have this problem. How do we fix it?

I really appreciated the phone call I received from Senator SMITH. She recognized that we had to build support for the legislation but also make it work right because it is much more complicated to figure out the target group, to try to help make it work. It is drafted the right way. She reached out to get that type of help on drafting, as well as getting support among the stakeholders to make sure the bill was properly drafted. It took some time, and now we have a bill that we can all support.

So once again, I want to thank my colleague from Minnesota for the manner in which she has gone about presenting this legislation.

Ms. SMITH. Thank you.

Mr. CARDIN. Thank you, Madam President. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will 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 paycheck 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 always take 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, and we were unable to get loans. We know that we had 800,000 Federal employees who didn’t get paycheck 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. It was important. We provided Federal employees with the certainty that, at the end of the shutdown, they would all receive backpay, but we have not done anything similar for Federal contract employees, and we need to do that. 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 raise 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. She is, right now, the primary breadwinner for two of her grandchildren. We and those people who receive from her job to make sure they can put food on the table and pay for medical expenses and pay for housing. When the government shut down for 35 days, 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 cafeteria 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 authorizations are and we don’t know if it 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 a bipartisan basis. We have introduced a piece of legislation. It is a bipartisan piece of legislation. It has Democratic and Republican Senators. The same is true for a similar piece of legislation in the House. So I am very hopeful that we will seize the opportunity of the agreement to reopen the government. Hopefully, we will get there, and we will keep it open. I hope we will use that opportunity to address this injustice and to right this wrong.

Again, I thank the Senator from Minnesota.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CRAMER). The Senator from Minnesota.

MS. SMITH. Mr. President, I thank Senator VAN HOLLEN for being here to talk about this.

When I first became aware of this issue, which was over what was the Christmas holiday for us—Federal employees who work for 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.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

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 under way 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 his 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—employees are still struggling due to the lack of their backpay. They were not covered by the bill that provided backpay to Federal employees. Over 820,000 Federal workers went without pay in the 35-day shutdown. It was 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, in his letter, he stated that his wife 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. The threat of another shutdown has drained the family's rainy day fund. . . . 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."

The longest shutdown in American history might be over, but these Federal contractors are still struggling to put food on the table, to purchase medicine, and to pay their bills on time.

"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.

"The longest shutdown in American history might be over, but these Federal contractors are still struggling to put food on the table, to purchase medicine, and to pay their bills on time."

Why is this issue important? We are told that and the Congress has to act and send him legislation, and no more use of shutdowns for other actions, but we should also commit ourselves—both parties, both Houses, and it would help enormously if the President of the United States would also commit himself—to a very simple goal: no more shutdowns—no more shutdowns by anyone.

In fact, 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 bipartisan 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.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. 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. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be allowed to speak as if in morning business for up to 15 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

**CLIMATE CHANGE**

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.” I agree.

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. By correcting a well-known market failure, a carbon tax will send a powerful price signal that harnesses the invisible hand of the marketplace to steer economic actors towards a low-carbon future.

Again, I agree. We must make the price of fossil energy reflect the costs of carbon pollution. That is Econ 101. We have to do it if we are to reduce emissions as much and as quickly as possible.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be allowed to speak as if in morning business for up to 15 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

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 rather than 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— including the risks posed by climate change.

To date, prime-time news has not yet reflected the risk of future climate changes. This is a stupid mistake.

That is not very complicated economic jargon. This is the former head of risk management for one of the smartest and most capitalist 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.

That is why the White- house-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 families, 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 unimpeachable. We have at least one Nobel Laureate from almost 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 academicians. 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: Fed chairs and Treasury Secretaries. What's more, the Whitehouse-Schatz bill is subject to a low-ball economic attack 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 the Senate? What might President Trump 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 then, Senator Trump, along with his daughter, Ivanka, and the Trump Organization, all signed this letter published in the New York Times. This letter urged then-President Obama to pursue a 

reduce carbon dioxide.

this Chamber has been willing to get money in politics? Of course, you do.

power to threaten to spend unlimited money in politics, so you not necessarily also have the 

tage of it. Before you know it, there is 

Senate climate bills kicking around.

responding to the climate change prob-

bills. Bipartisanship was the theme of 

2008, we had bipartisan climate 

Politics—and that changed everything.

floodgates to unlimited special-interest 

Citizens United decision opened the 

ter, the Supreme Court’s disastrous 

taking any serious action on climate 

and the GOP in Congress has fled from 

Donald Trump mocks global warming, 

letter, and much has changed. Now 

it is so ordered.

But let’s think for a minute. What 

Office of the Foreign Relations 

Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations, 

Hon. James E. Risch, 

Lieutenant General, USA, Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 19–02

Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations, 

Non-MDE: Also included are Advanced In-

requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the 

We are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 

concerning the Air Force’s proposed 

state, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 

large Aircraft Infrared Countermeasures (LAIRCM), ALQ–211(V)8 Advanced Integrated 

Defensive Electronic Warfare Suite (AIDEWS), and AN/ALE–47 Counter-Meas-

ures 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/AQ–24(V)1, one (1) LAIRCM 

System Processor Replacements (LSPR), one 

(1) Control Indicator Unit Replacement 

CIUR), one (1) Smart Card Assembly and one 

(1) High Capacity Card (HCC)/User Data 

cards, instead of the UDM cards, 

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):

Twelve (12) Guardian Laser Transmitter 

Assemblies (GLTA) AN/AQ–24(V)1 (6 

installed, 6 spares)

Eight (8) LAIRCM System Processor Re-

placements (LSPR) AN/AQ–24(V)1 (2 

installed, 6 spares)

Twenty-three (23) Missile Warning Sensors 

(MWS) for AN/AAR–54 AAQ–32(V)1 (12 

installed, 11 spares)

Five (5) AN/AE–47 Counter-Measures Dis-

pensing System (CMDS) (2 installed, 3 

spares)

Non-MDE: Also included are Advanced In-

tegrated Defensive Electronic Warfare Suit-

es (AIDEWS), LAIRCM CIURs, SCAs, HCCs, and 

UDM cards, initial supplies, spares, re-

pair and return support, support equipment, 

Self-Protection Suite (SPS) engineering 

design, integration, hardware integration, 

flight test, and operational availability anti-spoofing modules (SAASM), war-

ranties, publications and technical docu-

mentation, training and training equipment, 

field service representatives; U.S. Govern-

ment and contractor engineering, technical 

and logistics support services, and other 

related elements of logistical and program 

support.

(iv) Military Department: Air Force (IN–D– 

QAF).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: IN–D–QID, 

IN–QAA, IN–QAD.

(vi) Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Of-

fered, 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.

MORNING BUSINESS

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.

ARMs SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. Risch, Mr. President, section 

36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior no-

ification 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 stipu-

lates that, if, by the end of the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign 

Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee’s in-

ention to see that relevant informa-

tion 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 

the office of William Foreign Relations 

Committee, room SD–423.

There being no objection, the mate-

rial was ordered to be printed in the 

Record, as follows:

Republican economic leaders aren’t there. You can look across the Repub-

lican 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 it stops so im-

portant that it has been able to over-

come 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 Senate 

be in a period of morning business, 

with Senators permitted to speak therefor for up to 15 minutes each.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Without 

objection, it is so ordered.

THE PRESDING 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.

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 Senate 

be in a period of morning business, 

with Senators permitted to speak therefor for up to 15 minutes each.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Without 

objection, it is so ordered.

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 Senate 

be in a period of morning business, 

with Senators permitted to speak therefor for up to 15 minutes each.
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

February 6, 2019

Policy Justification

India—75 Large Aircraft Infrared Countermeasures Self-Protection Suite

The Government of India has requested to buy two (2) Self-Protection Suites (SPS) consisting of AN/AAQ-24 V/N Large Aircraft Infrared Countermeasures Self-Protection Suite (LAIRCMS), AN/AAQ-211 V8 Advanced Integrated Defensive Electronic Warfare Suite (AIDEWS), and AN/ALE-47 Counter-Measures Dispensing System (CMDS). This proposed sale would include: twelve (12) Guardian Laser Transmitter Assemblies AN/AAQ-24 (5) V/N installed and eight (8) V/MLRS AN/ALE-47 Counter-Measures 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), LAIRCMS CIURs, SCAs, HCCs, and UDM cards, initial spares, consumables, repair and return support, support equipment, technical and logistics support services, and other related elements of logistical and program support. The total estimated cost is $190 million.

The 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 defensive 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 form a robust capability into areas of increased missile threats. India will have no problem absorbing and using the SPS system.

The proposed sale of this equipment and support will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

The prime contractor will be Boeing Company, Oklahoma City, OK. The purchaser typically requests offsets. Any offset agreement will be defined in negotiations between the purchaser and the contractor.

Implementation of this proposed sale will require the assignment of one additional U.S. contractor representative to New Delhi, India.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act

Annex Item No. vii

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology: 1. The AN/AAQ-24 V/N LAIRCMS is a self-contained, direct-energy countermeasures system designed to protect aircraft from infrared-guided surface-to-air missiles. The system features digital technology and microprocessors. The system operates in all conditions, detecting incoming missiles and jamming infrared seeker equipped missiles with aimed bursts of laser energy. The LAIRCMS system consists of multiple Missile Warning Sensors, Guardian Laser Turret Assembly (GLTA), LAIRCMS System Processor Replacement (LSPR), Control Indicator (CI), 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 a jam code is removed from the CP and put in secure storage, the Missile Warning Sensors (MWS) for AN/AAQ-24 V/N are mounted on the aircraft exterior to provide omni-directional protection. The LAIRCMS package of missiles and sends appropriate data signals to the CP for processing. The CP analyzes the data from each sensor and automatically deploys the appropriate countermeasure via system software and hardware is UNCLASSIFIED.

2. The AN/ALE-47 Counter-Measures Dispensing System (CMDS) provides an integrated threat-adaptive, computer controlled capability for dispensing chaff, flares, and active 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 immediate aircraft threat environment may be dispersion. Hardware is UNCLASSIFIED. Software is SECRET. Technical data and documentation to be provided is UNCLASSIFIED.

3. AN/ALE-211 Airborne Integrated Defensive Electronic Warfare Suite (AIDEWS) provides passive radar warning, wide spectrum RF jamming, and control and management of the entire EW system. It is an internally and externally mounted 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 countermeasures or equivalent systems that might reduce the system 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 safeguards for the sensitive technology being released as the U.S. Government. This sale is necessary in furtherance of the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives outlined in the Policy Justification.

6. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal have been authorized for release and export to India.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON HOME-LAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS RULES OF PROCEDURE

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, rule XXVI, paragraph 2, of the Standing Rules of the Senate requires each committee to adopt rules to govern the procedure of the committee and to publish those rules in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD not later than March 1 of the first year of each Congress. Today, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs adopted committee rules of procedure.

Consistent with Standing Rule XXVI, I ask unanimous consent to have a copy of the rules of procedure of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOME-LAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS PURSUANT TO RULE XXVI, SEC. 2, STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

RULE 1. MEETINGS AND MEETING PROCEDURES OTHER THAN HEARINGS

A. Meeting dates. The Committee shall hold its regular meetings on the first Wednesday of each month, when the Congress is in session, or at such other times as the Chairman shall determine. Additional meetings may be called by the Chairman as he/she deems necessary to expedite Committee business. (Rule XXVI, Sec. 3, Standing Rules of the Senate.)

B. Calling special Committee meetings. If at least three Members of the Committee desire the Chairman to call a special meeting, they may file in the offices of the Committee a written request therefor, addressed to the Chairman. Immediately thereafter, the clerk of the Committee shall notify the Chairman of such request. If, within 3 calendar days after the filing of such request, the Chairman fails to call the requested special meeting, which is to be held within 7 calendar days after the filing of such request, a majority of the Committee may file in the offices of the Committee the written notice that a special Committee meeting will be held, specifying the date and hour thereof and the dates on which that date and hour. Immediately upon the filing of such notice, the Committee chief clerk shall notify all Committee Members that such special meeting will be held and inform them of its date and hour. (Rule XXVI, Sec. 3, Standing Rules of the Senate.)

C. Meeting notices and agenda. Written notices of Committee meetings shall be provided by electronic mail. In the event that unforeseen requirements or Committee business prevent a 5-day notice of either the meeting or agenda, the Committee staff shall communicate the written notice and required revisions to the agenda, as soon as practicable by telephone or otherwise to Members or appropriate staff assistants in their offices.

D. Open Committee and subcommittee meetings for the transaction of Committee or subcommittee business shall be conducted in
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 by a majority of the Committee or Subcommittee Members when it is determined that the matters to be discussed or the testimony to be taken would disclose matters necessary to be kept secret in the interests of national defense or the confidential conduct of foreign relations.

(2) will relate solely to matters of Committee or Subcommittee staff personnel or internal staff management or processes;

(3) will tend to charge an individual with crime or misconduct, to disgrace or injure the professional standing of an individual, or otherwise expose an individual to public contempt or obloquy or will represent a clearly unwarranted invasion of the privacy of an individual;

(4) will disclose the identity of an informer or the source of information obtained by the Government from an informer confidentially and in confidence for the purpose of enabling the Government to obtain evidence of unlawful activities; or

(5) will disclose information 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 kept confidential by Government officers and employees; or

(B) the information has been obtained by the Government on a confidential basis, other than in an application for a loan 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

(6) may divulge matters required to be kept confidential under other provisions of law or Government regulations.

E. Prior notice of first degree amendments. It shall not be in order for the Committee, or any Subcommittee thereof, to consider any amendment in the first degree proposed to any measure under consideration by the Committee or Subcommittee unless a written notice of such amendment has been delivered to each Member of the Committee or Subcommittee, as the case may be, and to the chief clerk of the Committee or Subcommittee, by no later than 4:00 p.m. two days before the meeting of the Committee or Subcommittee at which the amendment is to be proposed, unless a Committee or Subcommittee amendment in the nature of a substitute proposed by the manager of the measure, by no later than 5:00 p.m. five days before the meeting of the Committee or Subcommittee in the first degree required by this Rule may be provided by electronic mail. This subsection may be waived by a majority of the Members present, or by consent of the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee or Subcommittee. This subsection shall not apply if an oral request for an amendment or written request for a written notice of a session to mark-up a measure is provided to the Committee or Subcommittee.

F. Meeting transcript. The Committee or Subcommittee shall prepare and keep a complete transcript or electronic recording adequate to fully record the proceedings of each meeting held, any testimony given, unless any part thereof is closed to the public, unless a majority of the Committee or Subcommittee makes a record of such a meeting. (Rule XXVI, Sec. 5(e), Standing Rules of the Senate.)

RULE 2. QUORUMS

A. Reporting measures and matters. A majority of the Members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for reporting to the Senate any measures, matters or recommendations. (Rule XXVI, Sec. 7(a)(1), Standing Rules of the Senate.)

B. Transaction of routine business. One-third of the membership of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of routine business, that one Member of the Minority is present. For the purpose of this paragraph, the term “routine business” includes the convening of a meeting and such other business of the Committee other than reporting to the Senate any measures, matters or recommendations. (Rule XXVI, Sec. 7(a)(1), Standing Rules of the Senate.)

C. Taking testimony. One Member of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for taking sworn or unsworn testimony. (Rule XXVI, Sec. 7(a)(1) and 7(c)(2), Standing Rules of the Senate.)

D. Subcommittee quorums. Subject to the provisions of sections (7(a)(1) and (2) of Rule XXVI of the Senate, the Subcommittees of this Committee are authorized to establish their own quorums for the transaction of business and the taking of sworn testimony.

E. Proxies prohibited in establishment of quorum. Proxies shall not be considered for the establishment of a quorum.

A. Quorum required. Subject to the provisi

E. Prior notice of first degree amendments. It shall not be in order for the Committee, or any Subcommittee thereof, to consider any amendment in the first degree proposed to any measure under consideration by the Committee or Subcommittee unless a written notice of such amendment has been delivered to each Member of the Committee or Subcommittee, as the case may be, and to the chief clerk of the Committee or Subcommittee, by no later than 4:00 p.m. two days before the meeting of the Committee or Subcommittee at which the amendment is to be proposed, unless a Committee or Subcommittee amendment in the nature of a substitute proposed by the manager of the measure, by no later than 5:00 p.m. five days before the meeting of the Committee or Subcommittee in the first degree required by this Rule may be provided by electronic mail. This subsection may be waived by a majority of the Members present, or by consent of the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee or Subcommittee. This subsection shall not apply if an oral request for an amendment or written request for a written notice of a session to mark-up a measure is provided to the Committee or Subcommittee.

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or she shall designate a temporary Chairman to act in his or her place if he or she is unable to be present at a scheduled meeting or hearing. If the Chairman (or his or her designee) is absent 10 minutes after the scheduled time set for a meeting or hearing, the Ranking 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 public announcement of each day’s 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, is open to the public and shall be conducted in a public session unless the Committee, or any Subcommittee thereof, shall provide by a majority vote in open session by a majority of the Committee or Subcommittees when it is determined that the matters to be discussed or the testimony to be taken at such hearing or hearings—

(1) will 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) 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 cast an individual in a bad light;

(4) will disclose the identity of an informer or law enforcement agent or will disclose any information relating to the investigation of or 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 kept confidential by Government officers and employees; or

(B) the information has been obtained by the Government on a confidential basis, other than by application or by the election of 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. 2(c), Standing Rules of the Senate.)

Notwithstanding the foregoing, whenever disorder arises during a Committee or Subcommittee meeting that is open to the public, or where application for approval of the Committee, or any Subcommittee thereof, shall provide by a majority vote in open session by a majority of the Committee or Subcommittees, the Majority Members of the Committee, or any Subcommittee thereof, may impose such conditions as the Committee, or Subcommittee, shall determine. (Rule XXVI, Sec. 4(b), 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 the production of memoranda, documents, records, or any other materials. The Chairman may subpoena attendance or production without the 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 intent to issue a subpoena, including an identification of all individuals and items sought to be subpoenaed. Delivery of the signed notice and signed disapproval letters and any additional communications related to the subpoena may be carried out by staff officers of the Chairman and may occur through electronic mail. If a subpoena is disapproved by the Ranking Minority Member as provided in this subsection, the subpoena may be issued by vote of the Members of the Committee. When the Committee or Chairman authorizes subpoenas, subpoenas may be issued upon the signature of the Chairman or the Clerk or the Chairman, or the Clerk, or the Chairman or the Clerk may permit the proceedings of hearings which are open to the public to be photographed, filmed, broadcast, televised, or otherwise reproduced and make available to the public. (Rule XXVI, Sec. 4(d), Standing Rules of the Senate.)

H. Advance statements of witnesses. A witness appearing before the Committee, or any Subcommittee thereof, may, at any time before the hearing, orally or in writing, or electronically through electronic means, submit a statement stating the nature of the testimony he or she proposes to give. Such advance statement shall be provided to all Members of the Committee at least 48 hours prior to the witness’ appearance. The Committee may permit the proceedings of hearings which are open to the public to be photographed, filmed, broadcast, televised, or otherwise reproduced and make available to the public. (Rule XXVI, Sec. 4(e), Standing Rules of the Senate.)

J. Swearing in witnesses. In any hearings conducted by the Committee, the Chairman or his or her designee may swear in each witness prior to their testimony.

K. Full Committee depositions. Depositions may be taken prior to or after a hearing as provided in this subsection.

(1) Notices for the taking of depositions shall be authorized and issued by the Chairman or the approvable Majority Member of the Committee. The Chairman may initiate depositions without the approval of the Ranking Majority Member where the Chairman has not received a letter of disapproval of the deposition 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 intent to issue a subpoena, including an identification of all individuals sought to be subpoenaed. Delivery of the signed notice and signed disapproval letter and any additional communications related to the subpoena may be carried out by staff officers of the Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member,
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 authorized by a vote of the Members with the Committee. Committee deposition notices shall specify a time and place for examination, and the name of the Committee Member or Members or staff who will take the deposition. Unless otherwise specified, the deposition shall be in private. The Committee shall not initiate procedures leading to the deposition of a witness unless timely notice is filed with the Committee at the earliest practicable time.

E. Impact statements in reports. All Committee reports shall include an impact statement, 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 proposition) 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.) Each such report shall also contain an evaluation, made by the Committee, of the impact of such regulation on the individuals, consumers, and businesses affected, (a) a determination of the economic impact of such regulation on the individuals, consumers, and businesses affected, (b) a determination of the economic impact of such regulation on the personal privacy of the individuals affected, and (c) a determination of the impact of such regulation on the personal privacy of the individuals affected, and (d) a determination of the amount of the reduction or increase in the regulations to be promulgated pursuant to the bill or joint resolution, which 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.)

RULE 7. SUBCOMMITTEES AND SUBCOMMITTEE PROCEDURES

A. Regularly established subcommittees. The Committee shall have three regularly established subcommittees. The subcommittees are as follows:

PERMANENT SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FEDERAL SPENDING OVERSIGHT AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

SUBCOMMITTEE ON POLITICAL REFORM AND FEDERAL MANAGEMENT

B. Ad hoc subcommittees. Following consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, the Chairman shall, from time to time, establish ad hoc subcommittees as he or she deems necessary to expedite Committee business.

C. Subcommittee membership. Following consultation with the Majority Members, and the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee, the Chairman shall announce the membership of the subcommittees referred to in paragraphs A and B, above.

(1) The Chairman and Ranking Minority Member shall select not more than three members of the subcommittees on which they do not serve as voting members.

(2) Any Member of the Committee may attend hearings held by any subcommittee and question witnesses testifying before that subcommittee, subject to the approval of the Chairman and Ranking Member.

D. Subcommittee meetings and hearings. Each subcommittee or its authorized members is authorized to establish meeting dates and adopt rules not inconsistent with the rules of the Committee except as provided in Rules 20 and 21.

E. Subcommittee subpoenas. Each subcommittee is authorized to adopt rules concerning subpoenas which need not be consistent with the rules of the Committee. Provided, however, that in the event the subcommittee authorizes the issuance of a subpoena pursuant to its own rules, a written notice of intent to issue the subpoena shall be provided to the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee, or staff officers designated by them, by the subcommittee or its authorized staff officer designated by him/her immediately upon such authorization, and no subpoena shall be issued for at least 48 hours, excluding Saturdays and Sundays, and within 30 days of delivery of the written notice of intent to issue the 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 two (2) 12-month periods beginning on March 1 and extending through and including the last day of February of the 2 following years, which years comprise that 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 and accomplishments during the preceding Congress detailed year by year, and (2) a table showing a comparison between (a) the number of such personnel requested for the authorized duration of the preceding Congress detailed year by year, and (b) the number of professional and clerical staff members and consultants employed by the subcommittee during the preceding Congress detailed year by year and the number of such personnel requested for each year of the Congress. The Chairman may request additional reports from the subcommittees regarding their activities and costs at any other time during the Congress. (Rule XXVI, Sec. 9, Standing Rules of the Senate.)

RULE 8. CONFIRMATION STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES

A. Standards. In considering a nomination, the Committee shall inquire into the nominee’s experience, qualifications, suitability, and integrity to serve in the position to which he or she has been nominated. The Committee shall recommend confirmation, upon finding that the nominee has the necessary integrity and qualifications as determined by reason of training, education, or experience to carry out the functions of the office to which he or she was nominated.

B. Committee confirmation. Each nominee shall submit the following information to the Committee:
A detailed biographical resume which contains information relating to education, employment, and achievements;

(2) Financial information, in such specificity and detail 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) Relevant documents the Committee may request, such as responses to questions concerning the policies and programs of the nominee, including, but not limited to, any professional activities related to the duties of the office to which he or she is nominated;

(4) 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;

(5) A review of any actions, taken or proposed by the nominee, to remedy conflicts of office, handicap, or disability.

C. Procedures for Committee inquiry. The Committee may conduct an inquiry into the experience, qualifications, suitability, and integrity of nominees, and shall give particular attention to the following matters:

(1) An initial 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 office, handicap, or disability;

(4) A review of any personal or legal matter which may bear upon the nominee’s qualifications for the office for which he or she is nominated. For the purposes of assisting the Committee in the conduct of this inquiry, a Majority investigator or investigators shall be designated by the Chairman and a Minority investigator or investigators shall be designated by the Ranking Minority Member. The Chairman, Ranking Minority Member, other Members of the Committee, and 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 Committee may request the assistance of the U.S. Government Accountability Office and any other such expert opinion as may be necessary in conducting its review of information provided by nominees.

D. Report on the Nominee. After a review of all information pertinent to the nomination, the Committee shall prepare a report on the nominee which 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 Chairman 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 related to 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; 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 assure 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 information 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 nominees nominated by the President to positions requiring their full-time service. At the discretion of the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member, these procedures may apply to persons nominated by the President to serve on a part-time basis.

RULE 9. PERSONNEL ACTIONS AFFECTING FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT

In accordance with Rule XLII of the Standing Rules of the Senate and the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (P.L. 104-1), all personnel actions affecting the staff of the Committees shall be made free from any discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, state of physical handicap, or disability.

RULE 10. APPEAL 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 and it is the responsibility of 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, it is critical to remind the President that INF is one of several treaties that the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, upon request, has been unwilling to take the steps necessary to come back into compliance. INF is not alone; it is one of several treaties that the Senate has jettisoned without any input from the Senate. He is eroding the constitutional powers and institutional prerogatives of the body, and we cannot be silent.

Even if the President had followed a sound process, this decision is misguided on substance. It is another example of the President and his team’s apparent belief that destroying international agreements, with little or no thought given to how to address the underlying problem, is the solution to a complex security issues.

In this case, there is no doubt, what the problem is and where it comes from. Russia, and Russia alone, bears the responsibility for the degradation of the Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces Treaty. INF is not alone; it is one of several treaties that the U.S. Senate has jettisoned without any input from the Senate. He is eroding the constitutional powers and institutional prerogatives of the body, and we cannot be silent.

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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 un-constrained incentive to expand the universe of arms that could be deployed by their new missile system. 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 defense 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 importance of arms control treaties and that this deficiency will lead him to abandon all limitations on U.S.-Russian nuclear forces.

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. The same is true in an arms control agreement with Russia, we conduct on-site inspections of military bases and facilities, and we require data exchanges in order track the status and makeup of their nuclear forces.

In assessing the value of an arms control agreement, we consider whether or not our participation in the agreement advances our national security interests. 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.

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 interests. Our best strategy is to work to avoid a nuclear arms race and to develop a more balanced approach to arms control. A new approach and a new strategy is how the United States should respond.

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 support our friend and 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 the United States. The President and Israel's new missile system makes 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—any entity that . . . knowingly engages in . . . boycott activity . . . intended to limit commercial relations with Israel or persons doing business in Israel or Israeli-controlled territories for purposes of imposing political positions on the Government of Israel.

Now—and I want to make this clear—while I disagree with some of the policies conducted 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—let me be equally clear on this point—I will fiercely defend the constitutional right of every 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—any entity that . . . knowingly engages in . . . boycott activity . . . intended to limit commercial relations with Israel or persons doing business in Israel or Israeli-controlled territories for purposes of imposing political positions on the Government of Israel.

So how does this new 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 not or will not engage in any boycott of Israel, including any boycott relating 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 the best computer consulting 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 Risch’s bill is proposing. I am going to read those 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 Marco Rubio tweeted out: “Our 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 to punish the expression 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 boycotted stores that sold 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 is what this bill does. The 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 part-time teacher-sponsored teacher training program because she refused to sign a certification that she wasn’t participating in a boycott of Israel.

The court found that the anti-boycott 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, 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 Israel, or 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 to provide legal services.

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 Israel, or 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 to provide legal services.

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 who lost two freelance 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 Israeli 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 is 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 contracting 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 the version 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 disinvested from a 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 case of NAACP v. Claiborne Service Co. that the Court 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.

My colleagues and 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 words 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 the way 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 and the threat of a withdrawal to secure 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. 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 boycott against American-founded institutions that have 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 the American Jewish Committee. In the reality 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, the provision 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 undignified 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 institutions 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 will undermine 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, will only undermine it.

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 it means to destroy al Qaeda and ISIS before initiating any significant withdrawal of United States forces from Syria and Afghanistan. This is a really bad day in the U.S. Senate.”

I believe we have to finish the job and destroy al Qaeda and ISIS, but Senator McConnell leaves undefined what it means to destroy 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 it means to destroy 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 it means to destroy al Qaeda and ISIS before initiating any significant withdrawal of United States forces from Syria and Afghanistan.
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 focused on destroying the Syrian Kurds than defeating ISIS.

Finally, this legislation does not acknowledge the obvious: We have a reckless President who undermines our national security daily. We have a 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 advisers 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 we were 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

Ms. 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 the Distinguished Service Cross 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 back to the landing zone, 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. Still flying, he circled the battlefield. 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 dozen 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 who came 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 by building on 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 to improving its community. Today, it is my distinct privilege to honor Haynes Security Services, Inc., of Miami, FL, as the Small Business of the Week.

Founded in 2011, Haynes Security Services has grown from a small firm focused on security consulting, to a full-service security company with 35 employees and more than $600,000 in annual revenues. It has done so in the heart of Liberty City, which has a long, proud, yet complicated, history. In recent years, Liberty City has been characterized as a community that suffers with poverty, schools that have struggled, majority single-parent households, and a declining workforce. However, history tells us that this a community that not that long ago was thriving with entrepreneurs, economic opportunity, and strong families. I think those virtues, those values, and those ambitions still remain in the heart in the soul of the people who live in Liberty City.

On February 1, 2019, I held a committee field hearing in Liberty City to have an in-depth discussion with community advocates about ways that small business policies and collaboration between Federal and city agencies can encourage economic growth and upward mobility in our more vulnerable communities. We discussed how, together, we can support an upward mobility that honors the men, women, and children who live in that community and to provide jobs in the community that support safe and affordable housing options. Small businesses are rooted in their communities, and when an owner of that business also grew up in that community, they are going to hire local citizens, and they are going to support local partnerships and organizations.

It is at the hearing that I learned of Edward “Ed” Haynes. Haynes Security Services 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 security. 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 Florida International 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 of the SBDC consultants and the SBDC 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.

(To be 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:

- [Report Title]
- [Report Title]
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. CRAPO (for himself and Ms. BALDWIN):
S. 347. A bill to repeal title XII 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 Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mrs. GILLBRAND, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. STABENOW, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):
S. 336. 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 Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. WARNEN, and Mr. MARKZEY):
S. 350. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reform taxation of alcoholic beverages; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 336. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reform taxation of alcoholic beverages; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 350. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the limitation amount for qualified highway or surface freight transfer facility bonds; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Mr. WARNER):
S. 332. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the national limitation amount for qualified highway or surface freight transfer facility bonds; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Mr. KAINE):
S. 353. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to improve the transportation infrastructure finance and innovation program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. WARNER (for himself and Ms. COLLINS):

By Mr. WARREN (for himself and Ms. WINTERFELD):
S. 337. 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. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Ms. BROWN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MARKZEY, and Ms. WARNEN):
S. 356. A bill to establish a program to provide assistance to States 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. WARNEN, and Mr. MARKZEY):
S. 354. 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. 336. 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.

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. 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. JOHNSON:
S. Res. 49. An original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs; from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. LANKFORD (for himself and Mr. BLUNT):
S. Res. 50. A resolution improving procedures for the consideration of nominations in the Senate; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. RURB:
S. Res. 51. An original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Select Committee on Intelligence; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. HOBVEN:
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 on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the Office; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS
S. 126
At the request of Ms. 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 Health and Human Services to establish a demonstration program to adapt the successful practices of providing foreign aid to underdeveloped economies to the provision of Federal economic development assistance to Native communities in similarly situated remote areas in the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 130
At the request of Mr. Sasse, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. MCSALLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 130, a bill 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.

S. 162
At the request of Ms. SMITH, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS), the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) and the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) were added as cosponsors of S. 162, a bill to provide back pay to low-wage contractor employees, and for other purposes.

S. 172
At the request of Mr. GARDNER, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 172, a bill to delay the reimposition of the annual fee on health insurance providers until after 2021.

S. 179
At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) was added as a cosponsor of S. 179, 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. 184
At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 184, 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 cosponsor 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. PIETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 246, a bill to establish the implementation of certain presidential actions that restrict individuals from certain countries from entering the United States.

S. 262
At the request of Mr. VAN HOLLEN, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 262, a bill to provide for a pay increase in 2019 for certain civilian employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes.

S. 286
At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) was added as a cosponsor of S. 286, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for the coverage of marriage and family therapist services under part B of the Medicare program, and for other purposes.

S. 293
At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. Cramer) was added as a cosponsor of S. 293, a bill to enhance border security to reduce drug trafficking and related money laundering.

S. 309
At the request of Mr. SANDERS, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor 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. 311
At the request of Mr. Sasse, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. MCSALLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 311, a bill 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.

S. 319
At the request of Mrs. 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 Byways.” 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 Mainer’s 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). In the interim, numerous roadways across the country have been prevented from pursuing National Scenic Byway designations.

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 facilitation of increased economic activity in the regions that they serve.

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 Federal-subsidized loan repayments for dental school faculty; 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 2025, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) 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 to use this month to renew our commitment to ensuring that all children in our country have access to affordable and comprehensive dental services.

In a 2011 Pew Center report, “There is no health without oral health.” Despite being largely preventable, tooth decay is the single most common chronic health condition among children and adolescents in the United States. It is four times more common than early-childhood obesity, five times more common than asthma, and 20 times more common than diabetes. Among children in families living below the federal poverty line, 52 percent have untreated tooth cavities in their primary or “baby” teeth are three times more likely to develop cavities in their permanent, adult teeth, and the early loss of baby teeth can make it harder for permanent teeth to grow in properly. If tooth decay is left untreated, it not only can destroy a child’s teeth; it can have a debilitating impact on his or her health and quality of life.

Many have spoken about the tragic loss of Deamonte Driver, a 12-year-old Prince George’s County resident, in 2007. Deamonte’s death was particularly heartbreaking because it was entirely preventable. What started out as a toothache turned into a severe brain infection that could have been prevented by an $80 extraction. After multiple surgeries and a lengthy hospital stay, sadly, Deamonte passed away—twelve years ago this month.

Even in less tragic cases, tooth and gum pain can impede a child’s healthy development, including the ability to learn, play, and eat nutritious foods. Recent studies have shown that children with poor oral health are nearly three times more likely to miss school due to dental pain, and children reporting recent toothaches are four times more likely to have a lower grade point average than their peers without dental pain.

Tooth decay and oral health problems also disproportionately affect children from low-income families and minority communities. According to the National Institutes of Health, approximately 1 percent of childhood dental disease is concentrated in 25 percent of the population. These children and families often face inordinately high barriers to receiving essential oral health care and, simply put, the consequences can be devastating.

In 2009, Congress reauthorized the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) with an important addition: a guaranteed pediatric dental benefit. Today, CHIP provides affordable comprehensive dental coverage including dental coverage—to more than 8 million children. Thanks to CHIP, we now have the highest number of children with medical and dental coverage in history. In addition, in 2010, Congress included pediatric dental services in the set of essential health benefits established under the Affordable Care Act.

I am very proud that my State of Maryland has been recognized as a national leader in pediatric dental health coverage. In a 2011 Pew Center report, “The State of Children’s Dental Health,” Maryland earned an “A” and was the only State to meet seven of eight policy benchmarks for addressing children’s dental health needs. In addition, in the Maryland Health Benefit Exchange, every qualified health plan now includes pediatric dental coverage, so families do not have to pay a separate premium for dental coverage for their children and do not have a separate deductible or out-of-pocket limit for pediatric dental services. I am pleased to say that our actions have been working, and our numbers are improving. In 2004, nearly 23 percent of all children had untreated tooth decay. In 2016, that number dropped down to 13 percent.

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, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. KLOBUCHEAR, 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:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
This Act may be cited as the “Forcing Limits on Abusive and Tumultuous 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 with respect to such drug 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 1547a(a)(5)(B) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395w–2a(5)(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 a 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 for such a waiver, at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require; and
(2) based 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(j)(5)(F) of such Act, or paragraphs (6) or (7) of section 351(k) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 262(k)).

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 47—AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURES BY THE COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Mr. CRAPO submitted the following resolution; from the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

SEC. 1. GENERAL AUTHORITY.

In carrying out its powers, duties, and functions under section 202(j) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i)); and
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, 2020 under this resolution shall not exceed $2,343,919, of which amount—
(1) not to exceed $875 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(1) 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 $5,561,004, 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(1) 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(1) 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 $8,534 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(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(1) of that Act).

SEC. 3. EXPENSES AND AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS.

(a) EXPENSES OF THE COMMITTEE.—In general provision 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 charges provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper;
(C) the payment of franked and mass mail costs by the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper;
(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 telecommunications and photographic services paid at an annual rate; and
(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 48—AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURES BY THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. WICKER submitted the following resolution; from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

Resolved, That, in carrying out its powers, duties, and functions under the Standing Rules of the Senate, in accordance with its jurisdiction under rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, 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 Commerce, Science, and Transportation is authorized from March 1, 2019, through February 28, 2021, in its discretion—
(1) to make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate;
(2) to employ personnel; and
(3) to use funds received as authorization for the payment of franked and mass mail, to be used to procure telecommunications and photographic services paid at an annual rate, and to be used to procure telecommunications and photographic services; or
(7) the payment of franked and mass mail costs by the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper.

SEC. 4. There are authorized to be paid from the appropriate accounts 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.

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 XXVI 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 (hereinafter referred to as the "committee") is authorized from March 1, 2019, through February 28, 2021, in its discretion, to—

(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.

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 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 appropriate appropriations and any funds appropriated for the committee by any other Act.

(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 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.

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 the United States and other governmental agencies and its relationships with the public;

(2) 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 engaging in business, trade, or commerce with the Government, and the compliance or noncompliance of such corporations, companies, or individuals or other entities with the laws of the United States in order to protect such inter-est against the occurrence of such practices or activities;

(3) organized criminal activity which may operate in or otherwise utilize the facilities or 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 whom, such utilization is being made, and further, to study and investigate the manner in which and the extent to which persons engaged in organized criminal activity, or who 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 such practices or activities;

(4) all other aspects of crime and 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, commodities and securities fraud, and the use of offshore banking and corporate facilities to carry out criminal objectives.

(5) 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 methods, strategies, and policies as tested against the requirements imposed by the rapidly mounting complexity of national security problems;

(B) the capacity of present national security staffing, methods, and processes to make full use of the Nation's resources of knowledge and talents;

(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 participant, and the extent to which such relations or in groups or organizations of the Government, and the extent to which such individuals or other entities with the laws of the United States in order to protect such inter-

(D) legislative and other proposals to improve these methods, processes, and relationships;

(E) 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;

(E) control of exports of scarce fuels;

(F) the management of tax, import, pricing, and other policies affecting energy supplies;

(G) maintenance of the independent sector of the petroleum industry as a strong competitive force;

(H) the allocation of fuels in short supply by public and private entities;

(I) the management of energy supplies owned or controlled by the Government;

(J) relations with other oil producing and consuming countries;

(K) the monitoring of compliance by governments, corporations, or individuals with

(6) the extent to which terrorist threats are known or have been engaged in the field of labor-management relations or in groups or organizations engaging in business, trade, or commerce with the Government, and the compliance or noncompliance of such corporations, companies, or individuals or other entities with the laws of the United States in order to protect such interest against the occurrence of such practices or activities;
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 inquiries 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) SOCIAL 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, his, 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 at any time or place during the sessions, recess, and adjournment periods of the Senate;

(4) to administer oaths; and

(5) to make use of 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 impress the jurisdiction of any other standing committee of the Senate of any power, or the discharge by such committee of any duty, conferred or imposed upon 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:

S. Res. 50

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 by section 2 of such S. Res. 400, the Select Committee on Intelligence (in this resolution referred to as the “committee”) is authorized 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 not exceed $3,707,448, of which amount not to exceed $10,000 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.—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;

(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 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:

S. Res. 52

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 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 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))).
shall not exceed $1,231,000, of which amount—
(1) not to exceed $20,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individuals, 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 Period.—The expenses of the committee for the period October 1, 2019 through September 30, 2020 under this resolution shall not exceed $2,111,161, 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 $757,778, 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.
(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 stationary 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.

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 with 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. 1057);
Whereas the enactment language 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 those 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 thereby upheld high standards and traditions of the Office by demonstrating great dedication, professionalism, 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 drafting of related court decisions, and into 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 drafting of related court decisions, and into 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 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 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 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;

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 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 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 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. Ms. 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. RUBIO 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. SHAHEEN (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. TSESTER) 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. INHOFE, Mr. RURO, 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. INHOFE, Mr. RURO, 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 126. Mr. BARRASSO 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 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:

At the end of subtitle B of title I, add the following:

SEC. 11. REDESIGNATION 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 114. Mr. LEE (for himself, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. TOOMY, and Mr. ROMNEY) 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 154. Mr. LEE (for himself, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. TOOMY, and Mr. ROMNEY) 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 155. Mr. MANCHIN 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.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 110. 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 title I, add the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

SEC. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—PUBLIC LAND AND FORESTS

Subtitle A—Land Exchanges and Conveyances

TITLES OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE DELTA NATIONAL FOREST IN THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

This Act may be cited as the “Delta National Forest Act”.

This Act takes effect October 1, 2019.
Sec. 1004. Udall Park land exchange.
Sec. 1005. Confirmation of State land grants.
Sec. 1006. Custer County Airport conveyance.
Sec. 1007. Passion Yaqui Tribe land conveyance.
Sec. 1008. La Paz County land conveyance.
Sec. 1009. Lake Blitmean 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 Bull Mountain 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. Cottonwood land exchange.
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 Monuments.
Sec. 1112. Owyhee Wilderness Areas boundary modifications.
Sec. 1113. Chugach Region land study.
Sec. 1114. Wildfire mitigation 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 land 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
Sec. 1201. General provisions.
Sec. 1202. Cerro del Yuta and Rio San Antonio Wilderness Areas.
Sec. 1204. Emigrant Creek withdrawal.
Sec. 1205. Oregon Wildlands.

PART II—EMERY COUNTY PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT
Sec. 1211. Definitions.
Sec. 1212. Administration.
Sec. 1213. Effect on water rights.
Sec. 1214. Savings clause.

SUBPART A—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.

SUBPART B—WILDERNESS AREAS
Sec. 1231. Addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System.
Sec. 1232. Administration.
Sec. 1233. Fish and wildlife management.
Sec. 1234. Relieve.

SUBPART C—WILD AND SCENIC RIVER DESIGNATION
Sec. 1241. Green River wild and scenic river designation.

PART II—DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS IN THE CALIFORNIA DESERT CONSERVATION AREA
Sec. 1251. Goblin Valley State Park.
Sec. 1252. Jurassic National Monument.
Sec. 1253. Public land disposal and acquisition.
Sec. 1254. Public purpose conveyances.
Sec. 1255. Exchange of BLM and School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration land.

Subtitle D—Wild and Scenic Rivers
Sec. 1281. Lower Farmington River and Salmon Brook wild and scenic river.
Sec. 1302. Wood-Pawtucket watershed wild and scenic river segments.
Sec. 1303. Nashua wild and scenic rivers, Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

Title II—NATIONAL PARKS
Subtitle A—Special Resource Studies
Sec. 2001. Special resource study of James K. Polk presidential home.
Sec. 2003. Special resource study of President Street Station.

Subtitle B—National Park System Boundary Adjustments and Related Matters
Sec. 2101. Oregon State Park boundary adjustment.
Sec. 2102. Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park boundary.
Sec. 2103. Kootenai National Park and Battlefield Park boundary.
Sec. 2104. Fort Frederica National Monument, Georgia.
Sec. 2105. Fort Scobey National Historic Site boundary.
Sec. 2106. Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument boundary.
Sec. 2107. Voyageurs National Park boundary adjustment.
Sec. 2108. Acadia National Park boundary.
Sec. 2109. Authority of Secretary of the Interior to accept certain properties, Missouri.
Sec. 2110. Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site.

Subtitle C—National Park System Redesignations
Sec. 2201. Designation of Saint-Gaudens National Historical Park.
Sec. 2202. Redesignation of Robert Emmet Park.
Sec. 2203. Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie National Historical Park.
Sec. 2204. Reconstruction Era National Historical Park and Reconstruction Era National Historic Network.
Sec. 2205. Golden Spike National Historical Park.
Sec. 2206. World War II Pacific sites.

Subtitle D—New Units of the National Park System
Sec. 2301. Medgar and Myrlie Evers Home National Monument.
Sec. 2302. Mill Springs Battlefield National Monument.

Subtitle E—National Park System Management
Sec. 2401. Adams Memorial Commission.
Sec. 2402. Transfer of the James J. Howard Institutional Trust Lands Administration program reauthorized.
Sec. 2403. Authorizing cooperative management agreements between the District of Columbia and the Secretary of the Interior.
Sec. 2404. Fees for Medical Services.
Sec. 2405. Authority to grant easements and rights-of-way over Federal lands within Gateway National Recreation Area.
Sec. 2406. Adams Memorial Commission.
Sec. 2407. Technical corrections to references to the African American Civil Rights Network.
Sec. 2408. Transfer of the James J. Howard Marine Sciences Laboratory.
Sec. 2409. Bows in parks.
Sec. 2410. Wildlife management in parks.
Sec. 2411. Potawatomi County reversionary interest.
Sec. 2412. Designation of Dean Stone Bridge.
Constitutional Record — Senate
February 6, 2019

Subtitle F—National Trails and Related Matters
Sec. 2501. North Country Scenic Trail Route adjustment.
Sec. 2502. Extension of Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail.
Sec. 2503. American Discovery Trail signage.
Sec. 2504. Pike National Historic Trail.

TITLE III—CONSERVATION AUTHORIZATIONS
Sec. 3001. Reauthorization of Land and Water Conservation Fund.
Sec. 3002. Conservation incentives landowner education program.

TITLE IV—SPORTSMEN’S ACCESS AND RELATED MATTERS
Subtitle A—National Policy
Sec. 4001. Congressional declaration of national policy.
Subtitle B—Sportsmen’s Access to Federal Land
Sec. 4101. Definitions.
Sec. 4102. Federal land open to hunting, fishing, and recreational shooting.
Sec. 4103. Closure of Federal land to hunting, fishing, and recreational shooting.
Sec. 4104. Shooting ranges.
Sec. 4105. Identifying opportunities for recreation, hunting, and fishing on Federal land.
Subtitle C—Open Book on Equal Access to Justice
Sec. 4201. Federal action transparency.
Subtitle D—Migratory Bird Framework and Hunting Opportunities for Veterans
Sec. 4301. Definitions.
Sec. 4302. Federal land, private land, and the Secretary; and
Sec. 4303. Federal land parcel identified in subsection (a).
Subtitle E—Project Authorizations
Sec. 4401. Federal closing date for hunting of ducks, mergansers, and coots.
Sec. 4402. No priority.
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TITLE VII—WILDLIFE HABITAT AND CONSERVATION
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Sec. 7003. John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System.

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Sec. 8001. Purpose.
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Sec. 8003. Authorization of transfers of title to eligible facilities.
Sec. 8004. Eligibility criteria.
Sec. 8005. Liability.
Sec. 8006. Betty.
Sec. 8007. Compliance with other laws.
Subtitle B—Endangered Fish Recovery Programs
Sec. 8101. Extension of authorization for amendments to fish recovery programs; removal of certain reporting requirement.
LAND POLICY AND MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716(b)).

SEC. 1002. ARAPAHO NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The boundary of the Arapaho National Forest of Colorado is adjusted to incorporate the approximately 12.95 acres of land generally depicted as “The Wedge” on the map entitled “Arapaho National Forest Map” and dated November 6, 2013, and described as lots three, four, eight, and nine of section 13, Township 4 North, Range 76 West, Sixth Principal Meridian, Colorado. A list described in this subsection may be included in the boundary adjustment only after the Secretary of Agriculture obtains written permission for such action from the lot owner or owners.

(b) BOWEN GULCH PROTECTION AREA.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall include all Federal land within the boundary described in subsection (a) in the Bowen Gulch Protection Area established under section 6 of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 599).

(c) LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND.—For purposes of section 200306(a)(2)(B) of title 54, United States Code, the boundaries of the Arapaho National Forest, as modified under subsection (a), shall be considered to be the boundaries of the Arapaho National Forest set forth in section 365.

(d) PUBLIC MOTORIZED USE.—Nothing in this section opens privately owned lands within the boundary described in subsection (a) to public motorized use.

(e) ACCESS TO NON-FEDERAL LANDS.—Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6(f) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 599(f)) regarding motorized travel, the owners of any non-Federal lands within the boundary described in subsection (a) who historically have accessed their lands through lands owned or hereafter owned by the United States within the boundary described in subsection (a) shall have the continued right of motorized access to their lands across the existing roadway.

SEC. 1003. SANTA ANA RIVER WASH PLAN LAND EXCHANGE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CONSERVATION DISTRICT.—The term “Conservation District” means the San Bernardino Valley Water Conservation District, a political subdivision of the State of California.

(2) FEDERAL EXCHANGE PARCEL.—The term “Federal exchange parcel” means the approximate 327 acres of Federal land administered by the Bureau of Land Management generally depicted as “BLM Equalization Land to SBVWCD” on the Map and is to be conveyed to the Conservation District if necessary to equalize the fair market values of the lands otherwise to be exchanged.

(3) FEDERAL LAND.—The term “Federal land” means the land administered by the Bureau of Land Management generally depicted as “BLM Land to SBVWCD” on the Map.

(4) MAP.—The term “Map” means the map entitled “Santa Ana River Wash Land Exchange” and dated September 3, 2015.

(5) NON-FEDERAL EXCHANGE PARCEL.—The term “non-Federal exchange parcel” means the approximately 59 acres of land owned by the Conservation District generally depicted as “SBVWCD Equalization Land” on the Map.

(6) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—The term “non-Federal land” means the approximately 310 acres of land owned by the Conservation District generally depicted as “SBVWCD to BLM” on the Map.

(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 et seq.), and paragraph (2), as soon as practicable, but not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, if the Conservation District shall offer to convey the exchange land to the United States, the Secretary shall—

(A) convey to the Conservation District all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Federal land, and any such portion of the non-Federal land as may be required to equalize the values of the lands exchanged; and

(B) accept from the Conservation District a conveyance of all right, title, and interest of the Conservation District in and to the non-Federal land, and any such portion of the non-Federal exchange parcel as may be required to equalize the values of the lands exchanged.

(2) EQUALIZATION PAYMENT.—To the extent an equalization payment is necessary under section 6(f) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716(b)), the amount of such equalization payment shall first be made by the Secretary of the Interior in-kind transfer of such portion of the Federal exchange parcel to the Conservation District, or transfer of such portion of the non-Federal exchange parcel to the United States, as the case may be, as may be necessary to equalize the fair market values of the exchanged properties. The fair market value of the Federal exchange parcel or non-Federal exchange parcel as a case may be shall be determined against any required equalization payment. To the extent such credit is not sufficient to offset the entire amount of an 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, Conservation District may make the equalization payment to the United States, the Secretary shall—

(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 Secretary shall order the exchange without requirement of any additional equalization payment by the United States to the Conservation District.

(c) APPRAISALS.—

(A) The value of the land to be exchanged under this section shall be determined by appraisals conducted by one or more independent and qualified appraisers.

(B) The appraisals shall be conducted in accordance with nationally recognized appraisal standards, including, as appropriate, the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions and the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(C) TITLE APPROVAL.—Before the land to be exchanged under this section shall be in a form acceptable to the Secretary and the Conservation District, the following descriptions—

As soon as practicable 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 shall be filed and available for public inspection in appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(6) CONVEYANCE.—As a condition of conveys the parcel of non-Federal exchange parcel, the United States shall convey to the City, without consideration, any lands in T. 6 S. and T. 7 S., R. 1 W., Salt Lake Base and Meridian, that are owned by the United States, under the administrative jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, and that are described in the patent numbered 02–90–0001 and dated October 4, 1989, and more particularly described as lots 3 and 4, S1⁄2NW1⁄4, sec. 5, T.14 S., R.15 W., Utah County (January 1990), as amended by the Pony Express Act Amendment (November 1997), in fulfillment of the land grants made in section 6 of the Act of July 16, 1894 (28 Stat. 107) as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Utah County Quantity Grants” and dated June 27, 1937, to the United States of Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration, without further land use planning action by the Bureau of Land Management.

(b) CONVEYANCE.—The application shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary.

(7) COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.—As a condition of the conveyance under paragraph (1), the County shall pay to the Secretary all costs associated with the conveyance, including the cost of:

(A) the appraisal under paragraph (3); and

(B) the survey under paragraph (6).

(8) PROCEEDS FROM THE SALE OF LAND.—Any proceeds received by the Secretary from the conveyance under paragraph (1) shall be:

(A) deposited in the fund established under Public Law 90–171 (commonly known as the “Siak Act”) (16 U.S.C. 846a); and

(B) available to the Secretary until expended, without further appropriation, for the acquisition of inholdings in units of the National Forest System in the State of South Dakota.

SEC. 1006. CUSTER COUNTY AIRPORT CONVEYANCE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COUNTY.—The term “County” means Custer County, South Dakota.

(2) FEDERAL LAND.—The term “Federal land” means all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to approximately 65.7 acres of National Forest System land, as generally depicted on the map.

(3) MAP.—The term “map” means the map entitled “Custer County Airport Conveyance” and dated October 19, 2017.

(b) SECRERARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service.

(c) APPLICABLE LAW.—

(1) ACT OF FEBRUARY 20, 1909.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any provision of law, the Secretary shall convey the Federal land described in paragraph (3), the Secretary shall convey the Federal land under paragraph (1) to the County for the purpose of extending the airport facilities to the airport described in the patent numbered 12–142–0003 and dated October 11, 1929 (withdrawing a portion of the Federal land). The conveyance under paragraph (1) shall be—

(i) subject to valid existing rights;

(ii) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(b) DETERMINATION OF FAIR MARKET VALUE.—The fair market value of the property acquired under paragraph (1) 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) EFFECT ON LIMITATION.—Nothing in this section affects the limitation established under section 2315(d) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (Public Law 106–65).

SEC. 1007. PASCUA YAQUI TRIBE LAND CONVEYANCE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COUNTY.—The term “County” means the Pascua Yaqui Tribe of Arizona, a federally recognized Indian Tribe.

(b) LAND TO BE HELD IN TRUST.—

(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 for the benefit of the Tribe.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—(A) Subject to paragraph (1) shall take effect on the day after the date on which the Secretary conveys to the Tribe in trust to the Tribe.

(c) 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 all costs associated with the conveyance, including the cost of:

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

(ii) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(B) DETERMINATION OF FAIR MARKET VALUE.—The fair market value of the property described in 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 completion of the appraisal required by subparagraph (C), the District submits to the Secretary an offer to acquire the Federal reversionary interest in all of the approximately 27.9 acres conveyed to the District under Recreation and Public Purposes Act and generally depicted on the
map as "Parcel C", the Secretary shall convey to the District such reversionary interest in the lands covered by the offer. The Secretary shall complete the conveyance not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) SURVEY.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall conduct a survey to determine the precise boundaries and acreage of the lands subject to the Federal reversionary interest.

(c) APPEAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall complete an appraisal of the Federal reversionary interest in the lands identified by the survey required by subparagraph (b). The appraisal shall be conducted 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 the appraised value of the Federal interest, as determined under subparagraph (C).

The consideration shall be paid not later than 30 days after the date of the conveyance.

(e) COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.—As a condition of the conveyance under this paragraph, all costs related to the conveyance, including the cost of the survey required by subparagraph (b) and the appraisal required by subparagraph (C), shall be paid by the District.

(d) GAMING PROHIBITION.—The Tribe may not conduct gaming activities on lands taken into trust pursuant to this section, either by the Tribe or any Indian entity, including the cost of the survey required by subparagraph (b) and the appraisal required by subparagraph (C), shall be paid by the District.

(e) WATER RIGHTS.—The Tribe shall not be entitled to surface water or groundwater for any land taken into trust by the United States for the benefit of the Tribe under this section.

(f) STATE WATER RIGHTS.—The Tribe retains any right or claim to water under State law for any land taken into trust by the United States for the benefit of the Tribe under this section.

(g) FORFEITURE OR ABANDONMENT.—Any water rights that are appurtenant to land taken into trust by the United States for the benefit of the Tribe under this section may not be forfeited or abandoned.

(h) ADMINISTRATION.—Nothing in this section affects or modifies any right of the Tribe or any obligation of the United States under Public Law 95–375.

SEC. 1008. LA PAZ COUNTY LAND CONVEYANCE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COUNTY.—The term "County" means La Paz County, Arizona.

(2) FEDERAL LAND.—The term "Federal land" means the approximately 5,935 acres of land managed by the Bureau of Land Management and designated as "Federal land to be conveyed" on the map.

(3) MAP.—The term "map" means the map prepared by the Bureau of Land Management entitled "Proposed La Paz County Land Conveyance" and dated October 1, 2018.

(b) CONVEYANCE TO LA PAZ COUNTY, ARIZONA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the planning requirements of sections 202 and 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712, 1713) and in accordance with this section and other applicable law, as soon as practicable after receiving a request from 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 Secretary determines are necessary to protect the interests of the Tribe.

(B) EXCLUSION.—The Secretary shall exclude from the conveyance under paragraph (1) any Federal land that contains significant cultural, environmental, wildlife, or recreational resources.

(C) PAYMENT OF FAIR MARKET VALUE.—The conveyance under paragraph (1) shall be for 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. 1712 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.

(D) PROTECTION OF TRIBAL CULTURAL ARTIFACTS.—In conveyance under paragraph (1), the County shall, and as a condition of any subsequent conveyance, any subsequent owner shall—

(A) make efforts to avoid disturbing Tribal artifacts;

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

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

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

(E) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—(A) IN GENERAL.—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

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

(i) make minor boundary adjustments to the Federal land to be conveyed under paragraph (1); and

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

(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 conveyance 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)(B); and

(B) all costs related to the conveyance, including all surveys, appraisals, and other administrative costs associated with the conveyance of the Federal land to the County under paragraph (1).

(b) CONVEYANCES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Consistent with the first section of the Act of December 22, 1928 (commonly known as the "Color of Title Act") (45 Stat. 1069, chapter 47: 43 U.S.C. 1086), except as provided by this section, the Secretary shall convey to the claimant the omitted land, including any mineral interests, that has been held in good faith and in peaceful, adverse possession by a claimant or an ancestor or grantor of the claimant under claim or color of title, based on the Original Survey.

(2) CONFIRMATION OF TITLE.—The conveyance of the omitted land to a claimant under paragraph (1) shall have the effect of confirming title to the surface and minerals in the claimant and shall not serve as any admission by a claimant.

(3) PAYMENT OF COSTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the conveyance required under subsection (b) shall be without consideration.

(2) CONDITION.—As a condition of the conveyance of the omitted land to a claimant under subsection (b), before making the conveyance, the Secretary shall recover from the State of Louisiana any costs incurred by the Secretary relating to any legal description, or associated activities required to prepare and issue a patent under that subsection.

(d) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file, and make available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management, the Map and legal descriptions of the omitted land to be conveyed under subsection (b).
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 the National Forest System land to the County.

(2) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The conveyance under paragraph (1) shall be:

(A) in accordance with section 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1713) and part 2711.3-3 of title 43, Code of Federal Regulations. As consideration for the conveyance the owner shall pay to the Secretary an amount equal to the fair market value of the land conveyed and approved by the appraiser and approved by the Appraisal and Valuation Services Office;


(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) STANDARDS.—The appraisal under subparagraph (A) shall be conducted in accordance with—

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

(ii) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(4) MAP.—

(A) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map shall be kept on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate office of the Forest Service.

(B) CORRECTION OF ERRORS.—The Secretary may correct minor errors in the map.

(5) CONSIDERATION.—As consideration for the conveyance under paragraph (1), the County shall pay to the Secretary an amount equal to the fair market value of the National Forest System land, as determined by the appraisal under paragraph (3).

(6) SURVEY.—The exact acreage and legal description of the National Forest System land to be conveyed under paragraph (1) shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary and the County.

(7) USE.—As a condition of the conveyance under paragraph (1), the County shall agree to manage the land conveyed under that subsection for public recreational purposes.

(8) COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.—As a condition on the conveyance under paragraph (1), the County shall pay to the Secretary all costs associated with the conveyance, including the cost of—

(A) the appraisal under paragraph (3); and

(B) the survey referred to in paragraph (6).

SEC. 1011. LAND CONVEYANCE AND UTILITY RIGHT-OF-WAY, HENRY'S LAKE WILDERNESS STUDY AREA, IDAHO.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CITY.—The term "City" means the City of Henry's Lake Wilderness Study Area.

(b) LAND.—The term "Land" means the land described in subsection (a).

(c) EXCHANGE.—The term "Exchange" means the exchange that may occur under paragraph (2) in accordance with section 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1713) and part 2711.3-3 of title 43, Code of Federal Regulations. As consideration for the conveyance the owner shall pay to the Secretary an amount equal to the fair market value of the land conveyed and approved by the appraiser and approved by the Appraisal and Valuation Services Office.

(d) RIGHT-OF-WAY.—The Secretary shall grant to the City a right-of-way under section 205 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1715), and part 2800 of title 43, Code of Federal Regulations.

(e) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary may require any additional terms and conditions in connection with the conveyance of the land and the rights-of-way under this subsection as the Secretary determines to protect the interests of the United States.

(f) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, subject to the interests of the United States, the Secretary shall convey to the City the land described in subsection (a) of this section.

SEC. 1012. CONVEYANCE TO UKPEGAVIK INUPIAT CORPORATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, subject to valid existing rights, the Secretary shall convey to the Ukpevak Inupiat Corporation all right, title, and interest held by the United States in and to the approximately 2.17 acres of National Forest System land, as determined by the Secretary through appraisal, and to the Secretary, in partial consideration of the conveyance, all right, title, and interest held by the United States in and to the fair market value of the land conveyed to the Ukpevak Inupiat Corporation.

(b) USE.—As a condition of the conveyance the owner shall pay to the Ukpevak Inupiat Corporation all right, title, and interest held by the United States in and to the area described as lot 14, section 33, Township 16 North, Range 43 East, Boise Meridian, Frederick County, Idaho, which is approximately 0.4 acres of Federal land in the Henry’s Lake Wilderness Study Area designated August 24, 2018.

(c) COMPLIANCE WITH ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT OF 1973.—Nothing in this section affects the responsibilities of the Secretary under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

SEC. 1013. PUBLIC PURPOSE CONVEYANCE TO CITY OF HYDE PARK, UTAH.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CITY.—The term "City" means the City of Hyde Park, Utah.

(b) LAND.—The term "Land" means the land described in subsection (a) of this section.

(c) EXCHANGE.—The term "Exchange" means the exchange that may occur under paragraph (2) in accordance with section 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1713) and part 2711.3-3 of title 43, Code of Federal Regulations. As consideration for the conveyance the owner shall pay to the Secretary an amount equal to the fair market value of the land conveyed and approved by the appraiser and approved by the Appraisal and Valuation Services Office.

(d) RIGHT-OF-WAY.—The Secretary shall grant to the City a right-of-way under section 205 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1715), and part 2800 of title 43, Code of Federal Regulations.

(e) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary may require any additional terms and conditions in connection with the conveyance of the land and the rights-of-way under this subsection as the Secretary determines to protect the interests of the United States.

(f) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, subject to valid existing rights and such terms and conditions as are mutually satisfactory to the Secretary and the City, including such additional terms as the Secretary determines to be necessary, the Secretary shall convey to the City all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the non-Federal land described in subsection (b) of this section.

(g) USE.—As a condition of the conveyance the owner shall pay to the City the cost of—

(i) house fire suppression and fuels mitigation personnel;

(ii) to facilitate fire suppression and fuels mitigation activities; and

(iii) for infrastructure and equipment necessary to carry out subparagraphs (A) and (B).

SEC. 1015. BLACK MOUNTAIN RANGE AND BULLHEAD CITY LAND EXCHANGE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CITY.—The term "City" means Bullhead City, Arizona.

(b) LAND.—The term "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.

(c) MAP.—The term "Map" means the map entitled "Bullhead City Land Exchange" and dated August 24, 2018.

(d) EXCHANGE.—The term "Exchange" means the exchange that may occur under paragraph (2) in accordance with section 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1713) and part 2711.3-3 of title 43, Code of Federal Regulations. As consideration for the conveyance the owner shall pay to the Secretary an amount equal to the fair market value of the land conveyed and approved by the appraiser and approved by the Appraisal and Valuation Services Office.

(e) RIGHT-OF-WAY.—The Secretary shall grant to the City a right-of-way under section 205 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1715), and part 2800 of title 43, Code of Federal Regulations. As consideration for the conveyance the owner shall pay to the Secretary an amount equal to the fair market value of the land conveyed and approved by the appraiser and approved by the Appraisal and Valuation Services Office.

(f) USE.—As a condition of the conveyance the owner shall pay to the City the cost of—

(i) public recreation or other public purposes consistent with uses allowed under the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the Recreation and Public Purposes Act) (43 U.S.C. 889 et seq.);

(ii) for infrastructure and equipment necessary to carry out subparagraphs (A) and (B).

SEC. 1016. JUAB COUNTY CONVEYANCE.

(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 177 acres of National Forest System land in the County, located at 740 South Main Street, Nephi, Utah, as depicted as Tax Lot Numbers 5X.A0-6045-1111 and 5X.A90-0054-2 on the map entitled "Nephi Plat 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.

(c) USE OF LAND.—The land conveyed to the County under paragraph (1) shall be used by the County—

(A) to house fire suppression and fuel mitigation personnel;

(B) to facilitate fire suppression and fuel mitigation activities; and

(C) for infrastructure and equipment necessary to carry out subparagraphs (A) and (B).

SEC. 1017. EQUAL VALUE EXCHANGE AND APPRAISALS.—

(a) APPRAISAL.—The values of the lands to be exchanged under this section shall be determined based on 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; and  
(iii) appraisals instructions issued by the Secretary; and  

(B) by an appraiser mutually agreed to by the Secretary and the City.  

(2) CONFLICT.—If there is a conflict between a map, an acreage estimate, or a description of land under this section, the map shall control unless the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(3) 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.

(c) APPRAISAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the exact legal description of the non-Federal land shall be determined in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary.

(3) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary may require such additional terms and conditions to the conveyance under this section, as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(4) COSTS.—The University shall pay all costs associated with the conveyance under subsection (c), the costs of any surveys, recording costs, and other reasonable costs.

(3) APPRAISAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the exact legal description of the non-Federal land shall be determined in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary.

(3) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary may require such additional terms and conditions to the conveyance under this section, as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(4) COSTS.—The University shall pay all costs associated with the conveyance under subsection (c), the costs of any surveys, recording costs, and other reasonable costs.

SEC. 1016. COTTONWOOD LAND EXCHANGE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:  

(1) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—The term “non-Federal land” means the approximately 15-acre parcel of University land identified in section 3(a) of Public Law 156-383 (112 Stat. 3270).

(2) UNIVERSITY.—The term “University” means Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University, Florida.

(3) CONVEYANCE OF FEDERAL REVERSIONARY INTEREST IN LAND LOCATED IN THE COUNTY OF YAVAPA'I, ARIZONA.—  

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if the completion of the appraisal required under subsection (c), the University submits to the Secretary an offer to acquire the reversionary interests of the United States in and to the non-Federal land, the Secretary shall convey to the University the reversionary interests of the United States in and to the non-Federal land. For the purpose of unencumbering the title to the non-Federal land to enable economic development of the non-Federal land.

(2) LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the exact legal description of the non-Federal land shall be determined in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary.

(3) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary may require such additional terms and conditions to the conveyance under this section, as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(4) 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.

(b) CONVEYANCE OF FEDERAL REVERSIONARY INTEREST IN LAND LOCATED IN THE COUNTY OF YAVAPA'I, ARIZONA.—  

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if the completion of the appraisal required under subsection (c), the University submits to the Secretary an offer to acquire the reversionary interests of the United States in and to the non-Federal land, the Secretary shall convey to the University the reversionary interests of the United States in and to the non-Federal land. For the purpose of unencumbering the title to the non-Federal land to enable economic development of the non-Federal land.

(2) LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the exact legal description of the non-Federal land shall be determined in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary.

(3) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary may require such additional terms and conditions to the conveyance under this section, as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(4) 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.

(c) APPRAISAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the exact legal description of the non-Federal land shall be determined in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary.

(3) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary may require such additional terms and conditions to the conveyance under this section, as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(4) COSTS.—The University shall pay all costs associated with the conveyance under subsection (c), the costs of any surveys, recording costs, and other reasonable costs.
Wild Steelhead Special Management Area''.

and designated as the ''Frank and Jeanne Moore Wild
Steelhead Special Management Area by sub-
section (c)(1).''

STATE.—The term “State” means the
State of Oregon.

(c) FRANK AND JEANNE MOORE WILD
STEELHEAD SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA,
OREGON.—

(1) DESIGNATION.—The approximately 99,653 acres of Forest Service land in the State, as
marked by section 102(a)(4)(B), includes the N1/2 NE1/4 SE1/4, sec. 34, Township 22
South, Range 2 East, Gila and Salt River Me-
descriptions prepared under subparagraph (A)
have been corrected and documented.

(2) FORCE OF LAW.—The map and legal
description prepared under subparagraph (A)
shall have the same force and effect as if in-
cluded in this section, except that the Sec-
retary may correct clerical and typo-
graphical errors in the map and legal
description.

(3) ABANDONABILITY.—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.

(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 For-
est 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;

(5) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—Nothing in
this section—
(A) creates any protective perimeter or
buffer zone around the Special Management
Area; or
(B) modifies the applicable travel manage-
ment plan for the Special Management Area.

(6) WILDFIRE MANAGEMENT.—Nothing in
this section limits the Secretary, in co-
operation with other Federal, State, and
local agencies, as appropriate, from con-
ducting wildland fire operations in the Spe-
cial 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.

(7) VACATION.—Nothing in this section
prohibits the Secretary from
conducting vegetation management projects
within the Special Management Area in a
manner consistent with
(A) the purposes described in paragraph (3); and
(B) the applicable forest plan.

(8) PROTECTION OF TRIBAL RIGHTS.—Nothing in
this section diminishes any treaty rights of
an Indian Tribe.

(9) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing
rights, the Federal land within the bound-
aries of the Special Management Area river
segments designated by paragraph (1) is
withdrawn from all forms of—
(A) entry, appropriation, or disposal under
the public land laws;

(b) location, entry, and patent under the mining
law;

(c) location under all laws relating to
mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral
materials.

SEC. 1104. MAINTENANCE OR REPLACEMENT OF
FACILITIES AND STRUCTURES AT SMITH GULCH.
The authorization of the Secretary of Agri-
culture to maintain or replace the facilities or
structures for commercial recreation services
at Smith Gulch under section 3(a)(24)(D)
of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C.
1274(a)(24)(D)).

(1) may include improvements or replace-
ments that the Secretary of Agriculture de-
determines—
(A) are consistent with section 9(b) of the
Central Idaho Wilderness Act of 1980 (16
U.S.C. 1281 note); and

(B) would reduce the impact of the com-
mmercial recreation facilities on the
wilderness or wild and scenic river resources
and values; and

(2) authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture
to consider including, if appropriate—
(A) hydroelectric generators and associated
electrical transmission facilities;

(B) water pumps for fire suppression;

(C) structures for commercial recreation serv-
ices for

(D) solar energy systems;

(E) 6-volt or 12-volt battery banks for power
storage; and

(F) other improvements or replacements
which are consistent with this section that
the Secretary of Agriculture determines ap-
propriate.

SEC. 1105. REPEAL OF PROVISION LIMITING THE
EXPORT OF TIMBER HARVESTED FROM CERTAIN
NATIVE TRIBAL CORPORATIONS.
Section 42 of the Alaska Native Claims Settle-
ment Act (43 U.S.C. 1629b) is amended
by
(1) by striking subsection (h);

(2) by redesignating subsection (i) as sub-
section (h); and

(3) in subsection (h) (as so redesignated, in
the first sentence, by striking “and to pro-
vide” and all that follows through “sub-
section (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 37.85349° N, by—

(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—

(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.
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(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 numbers SAN5005-83, 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 number 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. 7 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 number SAN5093-82, 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), not later than 90 days after the date on which a permittee submits a request to the Secretary, the Secretary shall—

(A) accept tender of consideration from that permittee;

(B) sell and quitclaim to that permittee all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the property for which the permittee holds a permit; and

(C) correct typographical errors in 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-STEELEHEAD FALLS WILDERNESS STUDY AREA BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT, OFFERING, TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

(a) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—The boundary of the Deschutes Canyon-Steelehead Falls Wilderness Study Area is modified to exclude

(1) the approximately 3.9 acres of National Forest System land in NW 1/4, sec. 1, T. 7 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 number SAN5093-82, and dated October 2017;

(b) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—

(1) 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.

(2) PUBLIC INSPECTION.—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. 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 numbered FF–53988, FF–53990, (as of December 31, 1987),

(B) the claimholder of the claims in the State numbered FF–53999, FF–58609, FF–58610, FF–58611, FF–58613, FF–58615, FF–58616, FF–58617, and FF–58618 (as of December 31, 2003); and

(2) THE CLAIM.—The claim holder of the claim in the State numbered FF–53988, FF–53990, and FF–58609 (as of December 31, 1987), and

(3) DEFECT.—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. 1744(a)); and

(B) to pay the required application fee for a small miner maintenance fee waiver application.

(3) STATE.—The term ‘‘State’’ means the State of Alaska.

(b) TREATMENT OF COVERED CLAIMHOLDERS.—

(1) CLAIMHOLDERS.—Notwithstanding section 10101(d) of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (30 U.S.C. 28f(d) and section 314(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1744(c)), 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—

(1) 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

(2) to pay any claim maintenance fees due for any prior period during which the defect existed; and

(3) 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. 1744(a)) (including the failure to timely file an instrument) for any prior period during which the defect existed.

(c) REINSTATEMENT OF CLAIMS DERIVED FROM CLAIM.—The Secretary shall reinstate any claim of a covered claimholder as of the date declared forfeited and void—

(1) under section 10104 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (30 U.S.C. 28i) 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. 1744(c)) for failure to file any instrument required under section 314(a) of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1744(a)) for any prior period during which the defect existed if the covered claimholder—

(A) makes 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).

(b) TREATMENT OF COVERED CLAIM.—

(1) CLAIM.—The claim holder of the claim in the State numbered FF–53988, FF–53990, and FF–58609 (as of December 31, 1987), and

(2) STATE.—The term ‘‘State’’ means the State of California.

(c) CLAIMHOLDER.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary may establish a memorial at the Saint Francis Dam site in the county of Los Angeles, California, for the purpose of honoring the victims of the Saint Francis Dam disaster of March 12, 1928.
(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The Memorial 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 for purposes of developing, designing, constructing, and managing the Memorial.
(c) RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MEMORIAL.—
(1) GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress recommendations regarding—
(A) the planning, design, construction, and long-term management of the Memorial; (B) the proposed boundaries of the Memorial; (C) a visitor center and educational facilities at the Memorial; and (D) ensuring public access to the Memorial.
(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 353 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Saint Francis Dam Disaster National Monument” and dated September 12, 2008, 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.
(2) 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 section; 
(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; (ii) for administrative purposes; or (iii) for emergency responses.
(B) GRAZING.—The Secretary shall permit grazing within the Monument, where established before the date of enactment of this Act, 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 does not constitute a violation of this section.
(5) STUDY REQUIREMENTS.—The study shall—
(A) the Bureau of Land Management map entitled “North Fork Owyhee River 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.
(b) MAPS.—
(1) EFFECT.—The maps referred to in subsection (a) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that the Secretary may correct minor errors in the maps.
(2) AVAILABLE.—The maps referred to in subsection (a) shall be available in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.
SEC. 1113. CHUGACH REGION LAND STUDY.
(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
(i) CAC.—The term “CAC” means the Chugach Alaska Corporation.
(ii) 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)(i) the subsurface estate was conveyed to CAC; and
(ii) the surface estate or a conservation easement in the surface estate was acquired by the State or by the United States as part of the program.
(3) PROGRAM.—The term “program” means the Habitat Protection and Acquisition Program of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council.
(4) REGION.—The term “Region” means the Chugach Region, Alaska.
(5) STUDY.—The term “study” means the study conducted under subsection (b).
(b) CHUGACH REGION LAND EXCHANGE STUDY.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in coordination with the Secretary of Agriculture and in consultation with CAC, shall conduct a study of land ownership and use patterns in the Region.
(2) STUDY REQUIREMENTS.—The study shall—
(A) assess the social and economic impacts of the program, including impacts caused by split estate ownership patterns created by Federal acquisitions under the program, on—
(i) the Region; and
(ii) CAC and CAC land; 
(B) identify sufficient acres of accessible and economically viable Federal land that can be offered in exchange for CAC land identified by CAC as available for exchange; and
(C) provide recommendations for land exchange options with CAC that would—
(i) consolidate ownership of the surface and mineral estate of Federal land under the program; and
(ii) convey to CAC Federal land identified under subparagraph (B).
(3) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, 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 describing the results of the study, including—
(A) a recommendation on options for 1 or more land exchanges; and
(B) detailed information on—
(A) the acres of Federal land identified for exchange; and
(B) any other recommendations provided by the Secretary.
SEC. 1114. WILDFIRE TECHNOLOGY MODERNIZATION.
(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—
(A) to meet applicable protection objectives; and
(B) to increase the safety of—
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(A) firefighters; and
(B) the public.

(b) Definitions.—In this section:
(1) SECRETARIES.—The term “Secretaries” means—
(A) the Secretary of Agriculture; and
(B) the Secretary.

(2) SECRETARY CONCERNED.—The term “Secre-
taries concernated”—
(A) the Secretary of Agriculture, with re-
spect to activities under the Department of
Agriculture; and
(B) the Secretary, with respect to activi-
ties under the Department of the Interior.

(c) UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS.—
(1) Definitions.—In this subsection, the term “un-
manned aircraft system” includes the meaning
given those terms in section 44801 of title 49,
United States Code.

(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 pro-
gram, or expand an applicable existing pro-
gram, to assess unmanned aircraft system
technologies, including optionally piloted
aircraft, across the full range of wildland fire
management operations in order to accel-
erate 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 agree-
ment, in which the Secretaries shall de-
velop consistent protocols and plans for the
use on wildland fires of unmanned aircraft
system technologies, including for the de-
velopment of real-time maps of the location
of wildland fires.

(d) LOCATION SYSTEMS FOR WILDLAND FI-
REFIGHTERS.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years
after the date of enactment of this Act, sub-
ject to the availability of appropriations, the
Secretaries, in coordination with State wild-
land firefighting agencies, shall jointly
develop and operate a tracking system (re-
ferred to in this subsection as the “system”) to
remotely locate the positions of fire re-
sources, and wildland firefighters, in-
cluding, at a minimum, any fire resources
assigned to Federal type 1 wildland fire inci-
dent management teams.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The system shall—
(A) use the most practical and effective
technology available to the Secretaries to
remotely track the location of an active re-
source, such as a Global Positioning System;
(B) depict the location of each fire resource
on the applicable maps developed under sub-
section (c)(3);
(C) in this Act, continuously during the period
for which any firefighting personnel are as-
signed to the applicable Federal wildland
fire; and
(D) be subject to such terms and conditions
as the Secretary concerned determines neces-
sary for the effective implementation of
the system.

(3) OPERATION.—The Secretary concerned
shall—
(A) before commencing operation of the system—
(i) conduct not fewer than 2 pilot projects
relating to the operation, management, and
effectiveness of the system; and
(ii) review the results of those pilot proj-
ects;
(B) conduct, train, and maintain a cul-
ture, such that an employee, officer, or con-
tractor shall not rely on the system for safe-
ty; and
(C) establish procedures for the collection,
storage, and transfer of data collected under
this subsection—
(i) data security; and
(ii) the privacy of wildland fire personnel.
(e) WILDFIRE SUPPORT.—
(1) PROTOCOL.—To the maximum extent
practicable, the Secretaries shall ensure that
wildland fire management activities con-
cerned—
(A) conducted or conducted jointly by the
Secretaries and State wildland
firefighting agencies, achieve compliance
with applicable incident management objec-
tives in a manual that—
(i) minimizes firefighter exposure to
the lowest level necessary; and
(ii) reduces overall costs of wildfire inci-
dents.
(2) WILDFIRE DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretaries, in co-
ordination with State wildland firefighting
agencies, shall establish a system or expand
an existing system to track and monitor de-
cisions made by the Secretaries or State
wildland firefighting agencies in managing
wildfires.

(B) COMPONENTS.—The system established
or expanded under subparagraph (A) shall be able to alert the
Secretary concerned that—
(i) unusual costs are incurred;
(ii) an action to be carried out would like-
ly endanger the safety of a firefighter; or
(II) be ineffective in meeting an applicable
presuppression or protection goal; or
(iii) a decision regarding the management of
a wildfire deviates from—
(I) an applicable protocol established by
the Secretaries, including the requirement
under paragraph (1); or
(II) an applicable spatial fire management
plan or fire management plan of the Secre-
tary concerned.

(3) SMOKE PROJECTIONS FROM ACTIVE WIL-
DLAND FIRES.—The Secretaries shall es-

tablish a program, to be known as the “Interagency Wildland Fire Air Quality Re-

donsor Program”, under which the Secretary
concerned—
(1) to the maximum extent practicable, shall assign 1 or more air resource advisors to a type 1 incident management team man-
ing a fire incident; and
(2) may assign 1 or more air resource advi-
sors to a type 2 incident management team managing a fire incident.

(f) FIREFIGHTER INJURIES DATABASE.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 9(a) of the Federal
Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15
U.S.C. 2208(a)) is amended—
(A) in paragraph (2), by inserting “, cat-
ergorized by the type of fire” after “such in-
juries and deaths”; and
(B) in paragraph (4), by striking “activi-
ties;” and inserting the following: “activi-
ties, including—
(A) all injuries sustained by a firefighter
and treated by a doctor, categorized by the
type of firefighter;
(B) all deaths sustained while undergoing
a pack test or preparing for a work capacity;
(C) all injuries or deaths resulting from
vehicle accidents; and
(D) all injuries or deaths resulting from
aircraft crashes.

(2) USE OF EXISTING DATA GATHERING AND
ANALYSIS ORGANIZATIONS.—Section 9(b)(3)
of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2208(b)(3)) is amended by in-
serting the following: “Center for Fire-
fighter Injury Research and Safety Trends” after “public and private”.

(3) MEDICAL PRIVACY OF FIREFIGHTERS.—
Section 9 of the Federal Fire Prevention and
Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2208) is amend-
ed by adding at the end the following:

“(e) MEDICAL PRIVACY OF FIREFIGHTERS.—
The collection, storage, and transfer of any
medical data collected under this section
shall be conducted in accordance with—
the privacy regulations set forth 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

(2) other applicable regulations, including
parts 160, 162, and 164 of title 45, Code of Fed-
eral Regulations (as in effect on the date of
enactment of this subsection).

(h) RAPID RESPONSE EROSION DATABASE.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretaries, in con-
sultation with the Administrator of the Na-
utonwide Atmospheric Baseline Monitor-
tion and the Secretary of Commerce, shall
establish and maintain a database, to be
known as the “Rapid Response Erosion Data-
base” (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) COMPONENTS.—The maximum extent
practicable, the Database shall provide for—
(i) the automatic incorporation of spatial
data relating to vegetation, soils, and ele-
cements in an applicable map created by the
Secretary concerned that depicts the
changes in land-cover and soil properties
caused by a wildland fire; and
(ii) the generation of a composite map that
may be used by the Secretary concerned
to model the effectiveness of treatments in the
burned area to prevent flooding, erosion, and
tornadoes under a range of weather sce-
narios.

(3) USE.—The Secretary concerned shall
use the Database, as applicable, in develop-
ing recommendations for emergency sta-
ibilization treatments or modifications to
drainage structures to protect values-at-risk
following a wildland fire.

(4) COORDINATION.—The Secretaries may
share the Database, and any results gener-
ed in using the Database, with any State or
unit of local government.

(i) PREDICTING WHERE WILDFIRES WILL
START.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretaries, in con-
sultation with the Administrator of the Na-
utonwide Atmospheric Baseline Moni-
tion, the Secretary of Energy, and the Secre-
tary of Commerce, through their capabili-
ties and assets located at the National Lab-
aboratory, shall establish a sys-
tem to predict the locations of future
wildfires for fire-prone areas of the United
States.

(2) COOPERATION; COMPONENTS.—The system
established under paragraph (1) shall be based
on, and seek to enhance, similar sys-
tems in existence on the date of enactment
of this Act, including the Fire Danger As-
essment System.

(3) USE IN FORECASTS.—Not later than 1
year after the date of enactment of this Act,
the Secretaries shall use the system estab-
lished under paragraph (1), to the maximum
extent practicable, for purposes of devel-
oping any wildland fire potential forecasts.

(4) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The au-
thority 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 sec-

(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;

(2) precludes the Secretary concerned from using existing or future technology that—

(A) is more efficient, safer, or better meets the needs of lifeguards, 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) McCoy Flats and term “County” means Uintah County, Utah.


(3) State.—The term “State” means the State of Utah.

(4) Trail System.—The term “Trail System” means the McCoy Flats Trail System established by subsection (b)(1).

(b) Establishment.—

(1) In general.—Subject to valid existing rights, there is established the McCoy Flats Trail System.

(2) Area included.—The Trail System shall include public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in the County, as described in the Decision Record.

(c) Map and legal description.—

(1) 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 Trail System.

(2) Availability; transmittal to Congress.—The map and legal description prepared under paragraph (1) shall be—

(A) available in appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management; and

(B) transmitted by the Secretary to—

(i) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives; and

(ii) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(d) Force and effect.—The map and legal description prepared under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act except that the Secretary may correct any clerical or typographical errors in the map and legal description.

(e) Administration.—The Secretary shall administer the Trail System in accordance with—

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

(2) this section; and

(3) other applicable law.

(f) Management plan.—

(1) In general.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation and coordination with the County and affected Indian Tribes, shall prepare a management plan for the Trail System.

(2) Public comment.—The management plan shall be developed with opportunities for public comment.

(3) Interim management.—Until the completion of the management plan, the Trail System shall be administered in accordance with this Decision Record.

(4) Recreational opportunities.—In developing the management plan, the Secretary shall seek to provide for new mountain bike trail construction to increase recreational opportunities within the Trail System, consistent with this section.

(g) Uses.—The Trail System shall be used for nonmotorized outdoor recreation, as described in the Decision Record.

(h) Acquisition.—

(1) In general.—On the request of the State, the Secretary shall seek to acquire State land, or interests in State land, located within the Trail System by purchase from a willing seller.

(2) Administration of acquired land.—Any land acquired under this subsection shall be administered as part of the Trail System.

(3) Fees.—No fees shall be charged for access to, or use of, the Trail System and associated parking facilities.

SEC. 1116. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO CERTAIN LAWS RELATING TO FEDERAL LANDS IN THE STATE OF NEVADA.

(a) Amendment to Conveyance of Federal Land in Storey County, Nevada.—Section 3009(d) of the Carl Levin and Howard P. Koch Act of Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3751) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking subparagraphs (B) through (D) and redesignating subparagraph (E) as subparagraph (D); and

(B) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following:

"(B) FEDERAL LAND.—The term 'Federal land' means the land generally depicted as 'Federal land' on the map;"

"(C) MAP.—The term 'map' means the map entitled 'Storey County Land Conveyance' and dated June 6, 2018.'".

(2) in paragraph (2) (A) in subparagraph (A)(i), by striking "after completing the mining claim validity review under paragraph (2)(B), if requested by the County;"

(B) in subparagraph (B) (i) in clause (I)—

(I) in the matter preceding subclause (I), by striking "each parcel of land located in a mining townsite" and inserting "any Federal land";

(II) in subclause (I), by striking "mining townsite" and inserting "Federal land" and "mining townsite" (including improvements to the mining townsite), as identified for conveyance on the map and inserting "Federal land (including improvements)";

(III) by striking clause (ii);

(IV) by redesignating subclauses (I) and (II) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively, and inserting "With respect to the matter preceding subclause (I) of clause (i) and inserting the following:

(1) VALUATION CLAIMS.—With respect to, and"

(iv) by redesignating subclauses (I) and (II) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively, and inserting "With respect to the matter preceding subclause (I) of clause (i) and inserting the following:

(1) VALUATION CLAIMS.—With respect to, and"

(2) Ratification of reconfiguration.—The provisions described in the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Planned Development Project MSHP, Lincoln County, NV (FWS–RS–ES–2008–N0136), and the reconfiguration ordered for in special condition 10 of the Corps of Engineers Permit No. 000005042, are ratified.

(d) Issuance of Corrective Patent in Lincoln County, Nevada.—


(2) Ratification of reconfiguration.—The provisions described by the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Planned Development Project MSHP, Lincoln County, NV (FWS–RS–ES–2008–N0136), and the reconfiguration ordered for in special condition 10 of the Corps of Engineers Permit No. 000005042, are ratified.

(e) Conveyance to Lincoln County, Nevada.—

(f) Modification of utility corridor.—The Secretary shall realign the utility corridor established by section 301(a) of the Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–424; 118 Stat. 2412) to be generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed LCRDA Utility Corridor Realignment” and dated March 14, 2017, by modifying the map entitled “Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act” (referred to in this subsection as the “Map”) and dated October 1, 2004, by—

(1) removing the utility corridor from sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, and 15, T. 7 N., R. 68 E., of the Map; and

(2) redesignating the utility corridor so as to appear on the Map in—

(A) sections 31, 32, and 33, T. 8 N., R. 68 E.;

(B) sections 4, 5, 6, and 7, T. 7 N., R. 68 E.; and

(C) sections 1 and 12, T. 7 N., 67 E.

(g) Final Corrective Patent in Clark County, Nevada.—

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).

(2) LAKE AND NATIONAL FOREST.—The land conveyed under paragraph (1) shall be used by Lincoln County, Nevada, to provide a suitable location for the establishment of a centrally managed public recreation area and authorized facilities to discourage unauthorized dumping and trash disposal on environmentally-sensitive public land. Lincoln County may dispose of the land conveyed under paragraph (1).

(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) MT. MORIAH WILDERNESS, HIGH SCHELLS WILDERNESS, AND ARC DOME WILDERNESS BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS.—

(A) 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:

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(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 water right or interest in water, except on the date of enactment of this Act, including any water right held by the United States; and

(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 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 United States, to protect, enhance and improve the quality of the National Conservation Area, in accordance with other applicable law.

(o) 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) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, no Federal land within the National Conservation Area established by subsection (b)(1).

(2) APPROPRIATIONS.—The appropriations for administrative purposes and for the purposes of the National Conservation Area shall be appropriated annually for the National Conservation Area, including the management of vegetation by the United States, to protect, enhance and improve the quality of the National Conservation Area.

(3) 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.

(4) WILDLIFE WATER PROJECTS.—The Secretary, in consultation with the State of Utah, may authorize wildlife water projects (including guzzlers) within the National Conservation Area.

(5) GREATER SAGE-GROUSE CONSERVATION PROJECTS.—Nothing in this section affects existing water rights with respect to the National Conservation Area.

(6) EFFECTS.—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.

(7) PRACTICES IN CONSERVATION AREA.—

(1) GENERAL.—Subject to the conditions set forth in subsection (b)(1), the Secretary shall—

(2) PROHIBIT.—Nothing in this section shall prevent the Secretary from conducting vegetation management projects, including the management of vegetation by the United States, to protect, enhance and improve the quality of the National Conservation Area, or section, except that the Secretary may correct minor errors in the map or legal description.

(3) AVAILABILITY.—A copy of the map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(4) MANAGEMENT.—The Secretary shall—

(a) THE MANAGEMENT PLAN.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop a management plan for the National Conservation Area.

(b) BACKGROUND.—The Secretary shall—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop a management plan for the National Conservation Area.

(2) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary shall—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, no Federal land within the National Conservation Area established by subsection (b)(1).

(2) APPROPRIATIONS.—The appropriations for administrative purposes and for the purposes of the National Conservation Area shall be appropriated annually for the National Conservation Area, including the management of vegetation by the United States, to protect, enhance and improve the quality of the National Conservation Area.

(3) 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.

(4) WILDLIFE WATER PROJECTS.—The Secretary, in consultation with the State of Utah, may authorize wildlife water projects (including guzzlers) within the National Conservation Area.

(5) GREATER SAGE-GROUSE CONSERVATION PROJECTS.—Nothing in this section affects existing water rights with respect to the National Conservation Area.

(6) EFFECTS.—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.

(7) PRACTICES IN CONSERVATION AREA.—

(1) GENERAL.—Subject to the conditions set forth in subsection (b)(1), the Secretary shall—

(2) PROHIBIT.—Nothing in this section shall prevent the Secretary from conducting vegetation management projects, including the management of vegetation by the United States, to protect, enhance and improve the quality of the National Conservation Area, or section, except that the Secretary may correct minor errors in the map or legal description.

(3) AVAILABILITY.—A copy of the map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(4) MANAGEMENT.—The Secretary shall—

(a) THE MANAGEMENT PLAN.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop a management plan for the National Conservation Area.

(b) BACKGROUND.—The Secretary shall—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, no Federal land within the National Conservation Area established by subsection (b)(1).

(2) APPROPRIATIONS.—The appropriations for administrative purposes and for the purposes of the National Conservation Area shall be appropriated annually for the National Conservation Area, including the management of vegetation by the United States, to protect, enhance and improve the quality of the National Conservation Area.

(3) 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.

(4) WILDLIFE WATER PROJECTS.—The Secretary, in consultation with the State of Utah, may authorize wildlife water projects (including guzzlers) within the National Conservation Area.

(5) GREATER SAGE-GROUSE CONSERVATION PROJECTS.—Nothing in this section affects existing water rights with respect to the National Conservation Area.

(6) EFFECTS.—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.

(7) PRACTICES IN CONSERVATION AREA.—

(1) GENERAL.—Subject to the conditions set forth in subsection (b)(1), the Secretary shall—

(2) PROHIBIT.—Nothing in this section shall prevent the Secretary from conducting vegetation management projects, including the management of vegetation by the United States, to protect, enhance and improve the quality of the National Conservation Area, or section, except that the Secretary may correct minor errors in the map or legal description.

(3) AVAILABILITY.—A copy of the map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(4) MANAGEMENT.—The Secretary shall—

(a) THE MANAGEMENT PLAN.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop a management plan for the National Conservation Area.

(b) BACKGROUND.—The Secretary shall—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, no Federal land within the National Conservation Area established by subsection (b)(1).

(2) APPROPRIATIONS.—The appropriations for administrative purposes and for the purposes of the National Conservation Area shall be appropriated annually for the National Conservation Area, including the management of vegetation by the United States, to protect, enhance and improve the quality of the National Conservation Area.

(3) 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.
(q) WILDLAND FIRE OPERATIONS.—Nothing in this section prohibits the Secretary, in consultation with other Federal, State, local, and Tribal agencies, as appropriate, from conducting wildland fire prevention and restoration operations in the National Conservation Area, consistent with the purposes of this section.

(r) OUTFITTING AND GUIDE ACTIVITIES.—

Outfitting and guide services within the National Conservation Area, including commercial outfitting and guide services, are authorized in accordance with this section and other applicable law (including regulations).

(s) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section affects non-Federal land or interests in non-Federal land within the National Conservation Area.

(2) REASONABLE ACCESS.—The Secretary shall provide reasonable access to non-Federal land or interests in non-Federal land within the National Conservation Area.

(t) RESEARCH AND INTERPRETIVE MANAGEMENT.—The Secretary may establish programs and projects for the conduct of scientific research, cultural, historical, and natural studies through the use of public and private partnerships that further the purposes of the National Conservation Area.

SEC. 1118. ALASKA NATIVE VIETNAM ERA VETERANS LAND ALLOTMENT.

(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 under subsection (b)(5); or

(ii) has been selected by, but not yet conveyed to—

(I) the State, if the State agrees to voluntarily relinquish the selection of the Federal land for selection by an eligible individual; or

(II) a Regional Corporation or a Village Corporation, if the Regional Corporation or Village Corporation agrees to voluntarily relinquish the selection of the Federal land for selection by an eligible individual;

(B) identification of the specific areas (including maps) within units of the National Wildlife Refuge System in the State that the Secretary shall—

(i) give preference to the selection application of an eligible individual; and

(ii) on making a selection pursuant to clause (i), shall promulgate regulations to carry out this subsection.

(c) IDENTIFICATION OF AVAILABLE FEDERAL LAND IN UNITS OF THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM.

(1) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall—

(A) conduct a study to determine whether any additional Federal lands within units of the National Wildlife Refuge System in the State should be made available for allotment selection; and

(B) include the findings and conclusions of the study in Congress.

(2) CONTENT OF THE REPORT.—The Secretary shall include in the report required under paragraph (1) a statement that the Secretary's determination whether Federal lands within units of the National Wildlife Refuge System in the State should be made available for allotment selection by eligible individuals and the identification of the specific areas (including maps) 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 special purposes for which the unit was established, and this subsection.

(d) 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 by eligible individuals and the identification of the specific areas (including maps) within units of the National Wildlife Refuge System in the State that the Secretary determines should be made available, the Secretary shall—

(A) consider the proximity of the Federal land to the National Wildlife Refuge System in the State to eligible individuals; and

(B) consider the proximity of the Federal land within units of the National Wildlife Refuge System in the State to eligible individuals; and

(C) consider 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 for allotment selection by eligible individuals.

(e) IDENTIFYING FEDERAL LAND IN UNITS OF THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM.—In identifying whether Federal lands within
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 alter with biological, physical, cultural, scenic, recreational, natural quiet, or subsistence values of the unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System; or
(ii) could obstruct access by the public or the Fish and Wildlife Service to the resource values of the unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System; or
(iii) could trigger development or future uses in an area that would adversely affect resource values of the surrounding National Wildlife Refuge System; or
(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; or
(B) that is located within 300 feet from the shore of a navigable water body; or
(C) that was surveyed after the date on which the survey for approval to—
(i) conduct an official gradient boundary survey method; and
(ii) span the length of the affected area; or
(D) 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 the Concho River on the east.

(B) TIMING OF APPROVAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which the survey or a portion of the survey for approval to
(A) conduct an official gradient boundary survey method; and
(ii) span the length of the affected area; or
(B) any field notes relating to—
(A) the Federal Register; and
(B) 1 or more local newspapers; and
(C) a notice of the approval, if requested, 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.

(c) SURVEY OF INDIVIDUAL PARCELS.—Surveys of individual parcels in the affected area shall be conducted in accordance with the boundary survey approved under subsection (b)(2).

(d) NOTICE AND AVAILABILITY OF SURVEY.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which the boundary survey is approved under subsection (b)(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.

(e) 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; or
(2) modifies any land subsequently set aside by 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; or
(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); or
(4) creates or reinstates any Indian reservation or any portion of such a reservation; or
(5) modifies any interest or any property or trust rights of any individual 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 572).

(f) 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 IMPLEMENTATION.

(a) EXCHANGE OF COAL PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS.—

(1) DEFINITION OF BIDDING RIGHT.—In this subsection, the term “bidding right” means 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—

(A) in lieu of a monetary payment for 50 percent of a bonus in 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 any Federal coal lease.

(2) USE OF BIDDING RIGHT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary retires a coal preference right lease application under the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) by issuing a bidding right in exchange for the relinquishment of the coal preference right lease application, the bidding right subsequently may be used in lieu of 50 percent of the amount owed for any monetary payment of—

(i) a bonus in a coal lease sale; or
(ii) any 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 38(a) of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 191a) based on the computation of the value of the bidding rights and amounts received.

(ii) Amounts received.—Except as provided in this paragraph, for purposes of calculating the payment of amounts owed to a relevant State under clause (i) only, a bidding right shall be considered amounts received.

(iii) Value.—(A) A bidding right 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 method described in paragraph (1) to replace the land selections cancels excluded for selection under the San Juan County Settlement Implementation Act.''

(iv) Selections.—(A) The Secretary shall (B) transfer by any method described in paragraph (1) to replace the land selections cancels excluded for selection under the San Juan County Settlement Implementation Act.''

(c) Designation of Ah-Shi-Sle-Pah Wilderness

(1) In general.—In accordance with 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.

(2) Administration.—(A) In general.—Subject to existing rights, the land designated as wilderness by paragraph (1) shall be administered by the Director 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

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(ii) MANAGEMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights, the land designated as wilderness by paragraph (1) shall be administered by the Director 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.

(B) Adjacent management.—(i) In general.—Congress does not intend for the designation of the Wilderness to create a perimeter or buffer zone around the Wilderness.

(ii) NONWILDERNESS ACTIVITIES.—The fact that nonwilderness activities or uses can be conducted from areas within the Wilderness shall not preclude the conduct of the activities or uses outside the boundary of the Wilderness.

(C) 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 subsection; and

(III) any other applicable laws.

(D) Designation.—Grants of Federal land in the Wilderness, where established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be allowed to continue in accordance with—

(i) the date of enactment of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(4)); and

(ii) the guidelines set forth in the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives on H.R. 5487 of the 96th Congress (H. Rept. 96-917).

(3) Release of wilderness study areas.—Congress finds that, for the purposes of section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1723(c)), the land designated as wilderness by paragraph (1) shall be administered by the Bureau of Land Management in accordance with—

(A) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.); and


(4) Expansion of Bisti/De-Na-Zin Wilderness

(1) In general.—There is designated as wilderness and as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System certain Federal land comprising approximately 2,250 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘‘San Juan County Wilderness Designations’’ and dated April 2, 2015, which is incorporated in and shall be considered to be a part of the Bisti/De-Na-Zin Wilderness.

(2) Administration.—Subject to valid existing rights, the land designated as wilderness by paragraph (1) shall be administered by the Director of the Bureau of Land Management (referred to in this subsection as the ‘‘Director’’), in accordance with—

(A) 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;

(B) the San Juan Basin Wilderness Protection Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-603; 98 Stat. 3156; 43 U.S.C. 728); and

(3) Adjacent management.—(A) In general.—Congress does not intend for the designation of the land as wilderness by paragraph (1) to create a perimeter or buffer zone around that land.

(B) NONWILDERNESS ACTIVITIES.—The fact that nonwilderness activities or uses can be conducted from areas within the Wilderness designated as wilderness by paragraph (1) shall not preclude the conduct of the activities or uses outside the boundary of that land.

(4) Incorporation of acquired land and interests in land.—Any land or interest in land that is within the boundary of the land
designated as wilderness by paragraph (1) that is acquired by the United States shall—

(A) become part of the Blsit/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.

(4) Grazing.—Grazing of livestock in the land designated as wilderness by paragraph (1), where established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be allowed to continue 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 the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 5487 of the 96th Congress (H. Rpt. 96–617).

(5) Road Maintenance.—

(a) In general.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, shall ensure that the Bureau of Land Management, in Utah, is maintained in a condition that is safe for motorized use.

(b) Use of Funds.—In carrying out paragraph (a), 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.).

(6) Road Upgrades.—

(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 the written agreement of the Pueblo of Laguna.

(C) Inventory.—Nothing in this subsection requires L–54 to be placed on the National Tribal Transportation Facility Inventory.

SEC. 1112. RIO PUEBO WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROGRAM.

(a) Reauthorization of the Rio Pueblo Watershed Management Program.—Section 401(b)(4) of division I of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–335; 110 Stat. 3485) is amended by striking “Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009” and inserting “Natural Resources Management Act”.

(b) Reauthorization of the Rio Pueblo Watershed Management Program.—Section 401(e) of division I of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–335; 110 Stat. 3485; 123 Stat. 1106) 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 the proposed area, the approximate 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:

(1) The conveyed land shall be managed as open space to protect the watershed and undeveloped groundwater aquifer and aquifer.

(2) 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 the extent 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—DESERT PEAKS WILDERNESS DESIGNATION.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) Monument.—The term “Monument” means the Organ Mountains—Desert Peaks Wilderness.

(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 an act of Congress.

(4) Designation of Wilderness Areas.—

(A) In general.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas are designated as wilderness and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(i) Aden Lava Flow Wilderness.

(ii) Broad Canyon Wilderness.

(iii) Cinder Cone Wilderness.

(iv) Mountain Riley Wilderness.

(v) Mount Riley Wilderness.

(B) Be managed in accordance with—

(i) this section; and

(ii) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), except that—

(I) any reference in the Wilderness Act to “Organ Mountains Wilderness” and as components of the National Landscape Conservation System; and

(II) any reference in the Wilderness Act to “Organ Mountains Wilderness” and as components of the National Landscape Conservation System; and

(III) any reference in the Wilderness Act to “Organ Mountains Wilderness” and as components of the National Landscape Conservation System; and

(IV) any reference in the Wilderness Act to “Organ Mountains Wilderness” and as components of the National Landscape Conservation System; and

(v) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), except that—

(1) any reference in the Wilderness Act to “Organ Mountains Wilderness” and as components of the National Landscape Conservation System; and

(2) the Secretary shall file maps and legal descriptions of the wilderness areas with—

(i) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and

(ii) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

(B) Force of Law.—The maps and legal descriptions filed under subparagraph (A) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this section, except that the Secretary may correct errors in the maps and legal descriptions.

(C) 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.

(D) Management.—Subject to valid existing rights, the wilderness areas shall be administered by the Secretary.

(E) Incorporation of Acquired Land and Interests in Land.—Any land or interest in land which is within the boundary of a wilderness area that is acquired by the United States shall—

(A) become part of the wilderness area within the boundaries of which the land is located; and

(B) be managed in accordance with—

(i) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.); and

(ii) this section; and

(iii) any other applicable laws.

(F) Grazing.—Grazing of livestock in the wilderness areas, which were established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be administered 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 to accompany H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress (H. Rept. 101–405).

6 MIlitary OVERFLIGHTS.—Nothing in this subsection restricts or precludes—
(A) the right of any aircraft to fly over the wilderness areas, including military aircraft that can be seen or heard within the wilderness areas;
(B) the use or establishment 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 affects the jurisdiction of the State or the Secretary or the Secretary of the Army to 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 providing for the conduct of military training on the parcel.

8 PARAGLIDING.—The use of paragliding within areas of the East Potrillo Mountains Wilderness designated by paragraph (1)(D) in which the use has been established before the date of enactment of this Act shall be allowed to continue in accordance with section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)), subject to any terms and conditions the Secretary determines to be necessary.

9 CLIMATOLOGIC DATA COLLECTION.—Subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary or the Secretary of the Army determines to be necessary, the Secretary of the Army in this section precludes the installation and maintenance of hydrologic, meteorologic, or climatologic collection devices in wilderness areas if the facilities and access to the facilities are essential to flood warning, flood control, or water reservoir operation activities.

10 Flying—Federal law or military law in this section affects the jurisdiction of the State with respect to fish and wildlife located on public land in the State, except that the Secretary, after consultation with the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, may designate zones where, and establish periods during which, no hunting or fishing shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, or compliance with applicable law.

11 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 within the United States in the wilderness areas after the date of enactment of this Act is withdrawn from—
(i) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws; and
(ii) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and
(iii) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(B) CERTAIN AREA.—
(i) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section—
(A) withdraws any Federal lands described in paragraph (A) in a manner that, to the maximum extent practicable, (aa) provides for the protection of natural, historic, and cultural resources in the area of the parcel; or
(bb) provides to the Secretary of the Army the parcel; and
(BB) provides to the Secretary of the Army the parcel; and
(C) permits the conduct of certain recreational activities on the approximately 2,005 acres of land generally described as—
(2) ORGAN MOUNTAINS.—In developing the plan under subclause (I), the Secretary of the Army 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 providing for the conduct of military training on the parcel.

(D) TRANSFER TO ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION; WITHDRAWAL.—
(I) IN GENERAL.—On a determination by the Secretary of the Army that military training capabilities, personnel safety, and radiation security would not be hindered as a result of the transfer to the Secretary of administrative jurisdiction over the parcel, the Secretary shall transfer to the Secretary of the Army administrative jurisdiction over the parcel.

(ii) Withdrawal.—On transfer of the parcel under subclause (I), the parcel shall be—
(A) under the jurisdiction of the Director of the Bureau of Land Management; and
(B) withdrawn from—
(aa) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws; and
(bb) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and
(cc) operation of the mining leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(III) Reservation.—On transfer under subclause (I), the parcel shall be reserved for—
(i) conducting military training on the parcel; and
(ii) conducting mining activities on the parcel.

(II) USES.—The Secretary shall permit only—
(A) public use; and
(B) uses on the land described in subparagraph (C).

(C) USES.—The Secretary shall permit only—
(i) public use; and
(ii) uses on the land described in subparagraph (C).

(D) Safety.—The Secretary shall ensure adequate access to non-Federal land located within the boundary of a wilderness area.

(E) BORDER SECURITY.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section—
(A) authorizes the Secretary of Homeland Security to conduct any low-level overflights or flights over the wilderness areas, or conduct any activities on the wilderness areas, that may be necessary for law enforcement and border security purposes;

(2) WITHDRAWAL AND ADMINISTRATION OF CERTAIN AREA.
(A) Withdrawal.—The area described as—
(1) Parcel A on the map entitled ‘‘Potrillo Mountains Complex’’ and dated September 27, 2018, is withdrawn in accordance with subparagraph (b)(12)(A).

(B) Administration.—Except as provided in subparagraph (C) and (D), the Secretary shall administer the area described in subparagraph (A) in a manner that, to the maximum extent practicable, protects the wilderness character of the area.

(C) USE OF MOTOR VEHICLES.—The use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment, and
mechanical transport shall be prohibited in the area described in subparagraph (A) except as necessary for—
(i) the administration of the area (including the enforcement of border security activities in the area); or
(ii) grazing by authorized permittees.
(D) EFFECT OF SUBSECTION.—Nothing in this paragraph precludes the Secretary from allowing within the area described in subparagraph (A) the installation and maintenance of communication or surveillance infrastructure necessary for law enforcement or border security activities.
(3) RESTRICTED ROUTE.—The route excluded from administration under paragraphs (A) and (B) of this subsection comprises approximately 13,420 acres as generally depicted on the map entitled “Potrillo Mountains Complex” and dated July 28, 2015.
(A) closed to public access; but
(B) available for administrative and law enforcement uses, including border security activities.
(d) ORGAN MOUNTAINS-DESERT PEAKS NATIONAL MONUMENT—
(1) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—In preparing and implementing the management plan for the Monument, the Secretary shall include a watershed health assessment to identify opportunities for restoration.
(2) INCORPORATION OF ACQUIRED STATE TRUST LAND AND INTERESTS IN STATE TRUST LAND.
(A) IN GENERAL.—Any land or interest in land that is within the State trust land described in subparagraph (B) that is acquired by the United States shall—
(i) become part of the Monument; and
(ii) be managed in accordance with—
(I) Presidential Proclamation 9131 (79 Fed. Reg. 3043);
(II) any successor or any other applicable law.
(B) DESCRIPTIVE OF STATE TRUST LAND.—The State trust land referred to in subparagraph (A) is the State trust land in T. 22 S., R. 01 W., New Mexico Principal Meridian, and T. 22 S., R. 02 W., New Mexico Principal Meridian.
(C) LAND EXCHANGES.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraphs (C) through (F), the Secretary shall attempt to enter into an agreement to initiate an exchange under section 2201.1 of title 43, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulation), with the Commissioner of Public Lands or the New Mexico State Land Commissioner, for the value of the State trust land to be exchanged under this paragraph, the exact acreage and legal description of which shall be determined by appraisals approved by the Secretary and the New Mexico State Land Office.
(C) APPLICABLE LAW.—A land exchange under subparagraph (A) shall be subject to—
(i) such terms as the Secretary and the State shall establish.
(ii) valuation, appraisals, and equalization.
(iii) in general.—The value of the Bureau of Land Management land and the State trust land to be conveyed in a land exchange under this paragraph shall be—
(I) to be equal, as determined by appraisals conducted in accordance with clause (i); or
(ii) if not equal, shall be equalized in accordance with clause (ii).
(iv) APPRAISALS.—
(I) IN GENERAL.—The Bureau of Land Management land to be exchanged under this paragraph shall be appraised by 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—
(aa) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions; and
(bb) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.
(v) EQUALIZATION.—
(I) IN GENERAL.—If the value of the Bureau of Land Management land and the State trust land to be conveyed in a land exchange under this paragraph is not equal, the value may be equalized by—
(aa) 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. 1716(b)); or
(bb) 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)(aa) shall be—
(aa) 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
(bb) used in accordance with that Act.
(F) 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:
(1) MAP.—The term “map” means the map entitled “Elevado del Norte National Monument Proposed Wilderness Areas” and dated July 28, 2015.
(2) WILDERNESS AREA.—The term “wilder-
ness area” means a wilderness area designated by subsection (b)(1).
(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. 1311 et seq.), the following areas in the Rio Grande del Norte National Monument are designated as wilderness:
(A) CERRO DEL YUTA WILDERNESS.—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 WILDERNESS.—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-
ance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1311 et seq.), and this section, except that with respect to the wilderness areas designated by this section—
(a) reference to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be considered to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act; and
(b) any reference in the Wilderness Act to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be considered to be a reference to the Secretary.
(3) INCORPORATION OF ACQUIRED LAND AND INTERESTS.—Nothing in this section precludes the Secretary from acquiring in land within the boundary of the wilderness areas that is acquired by the United States shall—
(A) become part of the wilderness area in which the land is located; and
(B) be managed in accordance with—
(i) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1311 et seq.),
(ii) this section; and
(iii) any other applicable laws.
(4) GRAZING.—Grazing of livestock in the wilderness areas, where established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be administered in accordance with—
(A) section 4(d) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131(d)); and
(B) the guidelines set forth in appendix A of the Report of the Committee on Interior and Related Agencies (H. Rept. 2707 of the 101st Congress (H. Rept. 101-405).
(5) BUFFER ZONES.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around the wilderness areas.
(B) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE WILDERNESS AREAS.—The fact that an activity or use on land outside a wilderness area can be seen or heard within the wilderness area shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the wilderness area.
(6) RELEASE OF WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS.—Congress finds that, for purposes of section 693(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1753(c)), the public land within the San Antonio Wilderness Study Area not designated as wilderness by this section—
(A) has been adequately studied for wilder-
ness designation;
(B) is no longer subject to section 693(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1753(c)); and
(C) shall be managed in accordance with this section.
(b) MAPS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file the map and legal de-
scriptions of the wilderness areas with—
(i) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and
(ii) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.
(B) FORCE OF LAW.—The map and legal de-
scriptions filed under subparagraph (A) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this section, except that the Secretary may correct errors in the legal description and map.
(C) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The map 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.
(D) NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM.—The wilderness areas shall be adminis-
tered as components of the National Landscape Conservation System.
(E) WITHDRAWALS.—Nothing in this section affects the jurisdiction of the State of New Mexico with respect to fish and wild-
life located on public land in the State.
(F) NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM.
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;
(B) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and
(C) section of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(11) TREATY RIGHTS.—Nothing in this section enfranges, diminishes, or otherwise modifies any treaty rights.

SEC. 1203. METHOW VALLEY, WASHINGTON, FEDERAL LAND WITHDRAWAL.

(a) DEFINITION OF MAP.—In this section, the term "Forest Service map" means any map entitled "Methow Headwaters Withdrawal Proposal Legislative Map" and dated May 23, 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) disposition 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 Crevice 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) disposition 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.

(e) 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.

(f) 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 WILD AND SCENIC RIVER.

(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 McKinnon Bridge, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, as agreed to by the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture or as directed by the President.

(B) ADDITIONS.—In addition to the segment described in subparagraph (A), there are designated the following segments in the Rogue River:

(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 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 scenic river.

(ii) 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, as a wild river.

(iii) WHISKEY CREEK.—

(A) 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 Federal land in T. 33 S., R. 8 W., sec. 17, Willamette Meridian, as a recreational river.

(B) 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) WHISKEY CREEK.—

(A) 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 Federal land in T. 33 S., R. 8 W., sec. 17, Willamette Meridian, as a recreational river.

(i) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 0.9-mile segment of 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.

(ii) 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, downstream to road 33-8-26, as a wild river.

(ii) RECREATIONAL RIVER.—The approximately 0.3-mile segment of East Fork Whiskey Creek from its headwaters downstream to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 9 W., sec. 28, Willamette Meridian, as a recreational river.

(i) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 2.2-mile segment of East Fork Whiskey Creek from its headwaters downstream to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 9 W., sec. 28, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a scenic river.

(iii) MULE CREEK.—

(A) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 3.5-mile segment of Mule Creek from its headwaters downstream to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 9 W., sec. 24, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

(ii) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 7.8-mile segment of Mule Creek from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 32 S., R. 9 W., sec. 28, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

(iv) MISSOURI CREEK.—

(i) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 3.1-mile segment of Missouri Creek from its headwaters downstream to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 10 W., sec. 24, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

(ii) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 1.6-mile segment of Missouri Creek from its headwaters downstream to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 10 W., sec. 24, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

(ii) JENNY CREEK.—

(i) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 3.1-mile segment of Jenny Creek from its headwaters downstream to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 9 W., sec. 28, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

(ii) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 1.8-mile segment of Jenny Creek from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 9 W., sec. 28, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

(iii) RUM CREEK.—

(i) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 2.2-mile segment of Rum Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 34 S., R. 8 W., sec. 9, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

(ii) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 2.2-mile segment of Rum Creek from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 34 S., R. 8 W., sec. 9, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

(i) RECREATIONAL RIVER.—The approximately 0.8-mile segment of East Fork Rum Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 34 S., R. 8 W., sec. 9, Willamette Meridian, as a recreational river.

(ii) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 1.7-mile segment of Wildcat Creek from its headwaters to road 34-8-36, as a scenic river.

(ii) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 3.7-mile segment of East Fork Big Windy Creek from road 34-8-36 to the confluence with Big Windy Creek, as a wild river.

(v) LITTLE WINDY CREEK.—

(i) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 1.2-mile segment of Little Windy Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 9 W., sec. 33, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

(ii) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 1.9-mile segment of Little Windy Creek from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 9 W., sec. 33, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

(iv) HOWARD CREEK.—

(i) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 3.5-mile segment of Howard Creek from its headwaters to road 34-9-34, as a scenic river.

(ii) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 6.9-mile segment of Howard Creek from 0.1 miles downstream of road 34-9-34 to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

(iii) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 3.5-mile segment of Howard Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 9 W., sec. 26, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence with Howard Creek, as a wild river.

(iv) MULE CREEK.—

(i) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 3.5-mile segment of Mule Creek from its headwaters downstream to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 9 W., sec. 24, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

(ii) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 7.8-mile segment of Mule Creek from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 32 S., R. 9 W., sec. 28, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.
headwaters downstream to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

"(xvi) MONTGOMERY CREEK.—The approximately 1.8-mile segment of Montgomery Creek from its headwaters downstream to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

"(xvii) HENWITT CREEK.—The approximately 0.8-mile segment of Henwitt Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 9 W., sec. 19, Williamette Meridian, as a wild river.

"(xviii) BUNKER CREEK.—The approximately 6.5-mile segment of Bunker Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

"(xix) DULOG CREEK.—(I) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 0.8-mile segment of Dulog Creek from its headwaters to 0.1 miles downstream of road 34-8-36, as a scenic river.

"(II) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 1.0-mile segment of Dulog Creek from road 34-8-36 to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

"(xx) QUAIL CREEK.—The approximately 0.8-mile segment of Quail Creek from its headwaters downstream to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a scenic river.

"(xxi) MEADOW CREEK.—The approximately 4.1-mile segment of Meadow Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

"(xxii) RUSSIAN CREEK.—The approximately 2.5-mile segment of Russian Creek from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 10 W., sec. 1, Williamette Meridian, to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

"(xxiii) ALDER CREEK.—The approximately 1.2-mile segment of Alder 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.

"(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.

"(xxvi) COPSEY 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) 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 1.8-mile segment of Cowley Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

"(xxix) DITCH CREEK.—The approximately 1.8-mile segment of Ditch Creek from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 9 W., sec. 5, Williamette Meridian, to its confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

"(xxx) FRANCIS CREEK.—The approximately 0.9-mile segment of Francis Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

"(xxxi) LONG GULCH.—(I) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 1.4-mile segment of Long Gulch from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 10 W., sec. 23, Williamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

"(II) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 1.1-mile segment of Long Gulch from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 10 W., sec. 23, Williamette Meridian, to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

"(xxxii) BAILEY CREEK.—(I) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 1.4-mile segment of Bailey Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary on the west section line of T. 34 S., R. 8 W., sec. 14, Williamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

"(II) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 1.7-mile segment of Bailey Creek from the west section line of T. 34 S., R. 8 W., sec. 14, Williamette Meridian, to the confluence of the Rogue River, as a wild river.

"(xxxiii) SHADY CREEK.—The approximately 0.7-mile segment of Shady Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

"(xxxiv) SLIDE CREEK.—(I) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 0.5-mile segment of Slide Creek from its headwaters to road 33-9-6, as a scenic river.

"(II) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 0.7-mile segment of Slide Creek from road 33-9-6 to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

"(III) BUNKER CREEK.—The approximately 1.2-mile segment of Bunker Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

"(IV) QUAIL CREEK.—The approximately 0.8-mile segment of Quail Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness in T. 33 S., R. 8 W., sec. 1, Williamette Meridian, to its confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

"(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. 8 W., sec. 1, Williamette Meridian, to its confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

"(VI) GALICE CREEK.—The approximately 2.2-mile segment of Galice Creek from its confluence with the North Fork Galice Creek downstream to the confluence with the Rogue River in T. 34 S., R. 8 W., sec. 36, Williamette 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 in T. 34 S., R. 8 W., sec. 4, Williamette 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, Williamette Meridian.

(2) TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT.—

(A) CHRISTO, OREGON.—Section 3(a)(69) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)(69)) is amended—

(i) in the matter preceding clause (i) (as so redesignated), by striking ''The 44.5-mile'' and inserting ''The 44.5-mile''; and

(ii) in clause (i) (as so redesignated), by striking ''25.5-mile'' and inserting ''25.5-mile''; and

(B) by striking ''Boulder Creek at the Kalmiopsis Wilderness boundary'' and inserting ''Mislatnah Creek'';

(iv) in clause (ii) (as so redesignated)—

(I) by striking ''2-mile'' and inserting ''2-mile''; and

(V) by striking ''Steel Bridge'' and inserting ''Eagle Creek''; and

(vi) by adding at the end the following:

"(B) by striking ''12-mile'' and inserting ''12-mile''; and

(ii) by striking ''8-mile'' and inserting ''7.5-mile''; and

(viii) by striking ''2-mile'' and inserting ''2-mile''; and

(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, Williamette Meridian.

(II) GRAVE CREEK.—The approximately 10.2-mile segment of Grave Creek from the east boundary of T. 34 S., R. 7 W., sec. 1, Williamette Meridian, downstream to the confluence with the Rogue River.

(III) CENTENNIAL GULCH.—The approximately 2.5-mile segment of Centennial Gulch from its headwaters to its confluence with the Rogue River in T. 34 S., R. 7 W., sec. 18, Williamette Meridian.

(V) 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) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the mining laws; and

(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) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the mining laws; and

(III) disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.

(V) DISPOSITION UNDER ALL LAWS PERTAINING TO MINERAL AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING OR MINERAL MATERIALS.
“(ii) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) and (B) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively, and indenting appropriately;”

“(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) the preceding paragraph clause (i) as so redesignated—

“(B) by striking ‘In general.—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) the paragraph preceding clause (i) as so redesignated—

“(B) by striking ‘The approximately 2.9-mile segment of the headwaters to the western boundary of T. 9 S., R. 5 W., sec. 26, Willamette Meridian, to its confluence with Black Mountain Creek, as a recreational river.”;

“(xvii) OTHER TRIBUTARIES.—The approximately 0.6-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.”;

“(xviii) PANTHER CREEK.—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.”;

“(xix) EAST FORK BLACKBERRY CREEK.—The approximately 2.0-mile segment of the headwaters to the western edge of T. 9 S., R. 5 W., sec. 26, Willamette Meridian, to its confluence with Black Mountain Creek, as a scenic river.”;

“(xx) BUTLER CREEK.—The approximately 4.0-mile segment of Butler Creek from—

“(i) its headwaters to the southern 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 Black Mountain Creek, as a scenic river.”;

“(xxi) PURPLE MOUNTAIN CREEK.—The approximately 2.0-mile segment locally known as ‘Purple Mountain Creek’ from—

“(i) its headwaters in secs. 35 and 36, T. 33 S., R. 14 W., Willamette Meridian, to 0.01 miles above Forest Service Road 5325, as a wild river; and

“(ii) 0.01 miles above Forest Service Road 5325 to its confluence with the Elk River, as a scenic river.”;

“(xxii) NESTUCCIA RIVER, OREGON.—The approximately 15.5-mile segment of its trunk from its confluence with Ginger Creek downstream until it crosses the western edge of T. 4 S., R. 7 W., sec. 7, Willamette Meridian, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a recreational river.”;

“(xxiii) WALKER CREEK, OREGON.—The approximately 2.9-mile segment from the headwaters in T. 3 S., R. 6 W., sec. 20 downstream to—

“(ix) MILBURY CREEK.—The approximately 4.5-mile segment of Blackberry Creek from its source in the southeastern quarter of T. 33 S., R. 12 W., sec. 32, Willamette Meridian, Forest Service Road 3333, as a scenic river.”;

“(xii) 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.”;

“(xiii) BEAR CREEK.—The approximately 1.8-mile segment of the headwaters to the confluence with Bald Mountain Creek, as a recreational river.”;

“(xiv) BUTLER CREEK.—The approximately 4.0-mile segment of Butler Creek from—

“(i) its headwaters to the southern 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 Black Mountain Creek, as a scenic river.”;

“(xv) EAST FORK BLACKBERRY CREEK.—The approximately 2.0-mile segment of the headwaters to the western edge of T. 9 S., R. 5 W., sec. 26, Willamette Meridian, to its confluence with Black Mountain Creek, as a scenic river.”;

“(xvi) PURPLE MOUNTAIN CREEK.—The approximately 2.0-mile segment locally known as ‘Purple Mountain Creek’ from—

“(i) its headwaters in secs. 35 and 36, T. 33 S., R. 14 W., Willamette Meridian, to 0.01 miles above Forest Service Road 5325, as a wild river; and

“(ii) 0.01 miles above Forest Service Road 5325 to its confluence with the Elk River, as a scenic river.”;

“(xvii) OTHER TRIBUTARIES.—The approximately 0.6-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.”;

“(xviii) PANTHER CREEK.—The approximately 5.0-mile segment of Panther Creek from—

“(i) its headwaters, including Mountain Well, to Forest Service Road 5325, as a wild river; and

“(ii) Forest Service Road 5325 to its confluence with Elk River, as a scenic river.”;

“(xix) EAST FORK PANTHER CREEK.—The approximately 3.0-mile segment of East Fork Panther Creek from its headwaters, to its confluence with Panther Creek, as a wild river.”;

“(xx) 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.”;

“(xxi) WALKER CREEK, OREGON.—The approximately 2.9-mile segment from the headwaters in T. 3 S., R. 6 W., sec. 20 downstream to—
to the confluence with the Nestucca River in T. 3 S., R. 6 W., sec. 15, Willamette Meridian, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a recreational river.

(219) ELK CREEK, OREGON.—The approximately 17.6-mile segment from the boundaries at T. 33 S., R. 10 W., sec. 20, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence with the Willamette River in T. 21 S., R. 11 W., sec. 32, is designated as wilderness and as a scenic river.

(220) JENNY CREEK, OREGON.—The approximately 4.9-mile segment from its source at Jenny Lake in T. 31 S., R. 6 E., sec. 3, to its confluence with the Owyhee River in T. 30 S., R. 8 E., sec. 34, is designated as wilderness and as a scenic river.

(221) SPRING CREEK, OREGON.—The approximately 1.1-mile segment from its source at Shoat Springs in T. 40 S., R. 4 E., sec. 34, to its confluence with the McKenzie River in T. 39 S., R. 4 E., sec. 3, is designated as wilderness and as a scenic river.

(222) LOBSTER CREEK, OREGON.—The approximately 5-mile segment from its source at Lobster Lake in T. 41 S., R. 8 W., sec. 1, Willamette Meridian, to its confluence with the Willamette River in T. 3 S., R. 3 W., sec. 15, is designated as wilderness and as a scenic river.

(223) ELK CREEK, OREGON.—The approximately 3.9-mile segment from its confluence with Flat Creek near river mile 9, to the confluence with the Umpqua River near river mile 1.7, is designated as wilderness and as a scenic river.

(ii) ADMINISTRATION OF ELK CREEK.—(A) MAP.—The term ''map'' means the map entitled ''Elk Creek Project authorized under the Flood Control Act of 1962 (Public Law 87-874; 76 Stat. 1192)'' and declassified.

(iii) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land within the boundaries of the river segment designated by paragraph (223) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as added by clause (i)) is withdrawn from all forms of—

(1) mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral mining laws; and

(2) transfer of administration to the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management.

(2) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1311 et seq.), the approximately 30,621 acres of Forest Service land and Bureau of Land Management land within the boundaries of 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''.

(3) 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 same 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.

(D) 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. 1311 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.

(5) FISH AND WILDLIFE.—Nothing in this subsection affects the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the State with respect to fish and wildlife in the State.

(6) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this subsection creates any protective perimeter or buffer zone around the Wilderness.

(B) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE WILDERNESS.—The fact that a nonwilderness activity or use on land outside the Wilderness can be seen or heard within the Wilderness shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the Wilderness.

(7) PROTECTION OF TRIBAL RIGHTS.—Nothing in this subsection diminishes any treaty rights of an Indian Tribe.

(8) 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, is 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. 460 et seq.); and

(ii) any laws (including regulations) applicable to the National Forest System.

PART II—EMERY COUNTY 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).

MAP.—The term ''Map'' means the map entitled ''Emery County Public Land Management Act of 2016 Overview Map'' and dated February 6, 2019.

RECREATION AREA.—The term ''Recreation Area'' means the San Rafael Swell Recreation Area established by section 1221(a)(1).

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.

STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of Utah.

WILDERNESS AREA.—The term ''wilderness 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 interest in water;

(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;

(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; or

(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 90-535 (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, as if included in the subpart, and as if the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in the map and legal description.
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) APPLICABLE LAW.—The Council shall be subject to—

(1) the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.); and


(d) 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 recreational users;

(3) 1 member shall represent nonmotorized recreational users;

(4) 1 member shall represent permits holders granting 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 leadership of a Federally 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 142,996 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 13,832 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 13,231 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 54,643 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 5,479 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Little Wild Horse 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 20,660 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 Lower Last Chance Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Lower Last Chance Wilderness”.

(10) MIDDLE MOUNTAIN.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 19,338 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Middle Mountain Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Middle Mountain Wilderness”.

(11) 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...
“Proposed Middle Wild Horse Mesa Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Middle Wild Horse Mesa Wilderness”.

(13) MUDDY CREEK.—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”.

(14) NIELSON MOUNTAIN.— (A) IN GENERAL.—Certain Federal land managed by the BLM, comprising approximately 60,442 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Nielson Mountain Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Nielson Mountain Wilderness”.

(B) TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.—Administrative jurisdiction over the 257-acre portion of the Nielson Mountain Wilderness designated by subparagraph (A) is transferred from the BLM to the Forest Service.

(15) RED’S CANYON.—Certain Federal land managed by the BLM, comprising approximately 17,325 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Red’s Canyon Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Red’s Canyon Wilderness”.

(16) SAN RAFAEL REEF.—Certain Federal land managed by the BLM, 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”.

(17) SID’S MOUNTAIN.—Certain Federal land managed by the BLM, 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”.

(18) TEASER CALF.—Certain Federal land managed by the BLM, comprising approximately 29,029 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Teaser Calf Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Teaser Calf Wilderness”.

(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 wilderness area with—

(A) the National Resources of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(2) EFFECT.—Each map and legal description filed pursuant to 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.

(c) AVAILABILITY.—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) 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 of enactment of that Act shall be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act; and

(2) any reference in that Act to the Secretary’s determination to be a reference to the Secretary.

(b) RECREATIONAL CLIMBING.—Nothing in this part prohibits recreational rock climbing on any wilderness areas, subject to the placement, use, and maintenance of fixed anchors, including any fixed anchor established after the date of enactment of this Act—

(1) in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.); and

(2) subject to the Secretary’s determination to be necessary.

(c) TRAIL PLAN.—After providing opportunities for public comment, the Secretary shall prepare a trail plan for wilderness trails in the wilderness areas in a manner consistent with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

(d) LIVESTOCK.— (1) IN GENERAL.—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 House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress (House Report 101–405).

(2) INVENTORY.—With respect to each wilderness area in which grazing of livestock is allowed to continue under paragraph (1), not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall carry out an inventory of facilities and improvements associated with grazing activities in the wilderness area.

(e) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.— (1) IN GENERAL.—Congress does not intend that nonwilderness activities or uses can be seen or heard from areas within a wilderness area.

(2) LIMITATIONS.—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 designation of new units of special use airspace, or the establishment of military flight training routes, over the wilderness areas.

(f) COMMERCIAL SERVICES.—Commercial services (including authorized outfitting and guide activities) within the wilderness areas may be authorized to the extent necessary for activities that are appropriate for realizing the recreational or other wilderness purposes of the wilderness areas, in accordance with section 4(d)(5) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(5)).

(g) 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 donation, purchase from a willing seller, or exchange.

(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) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this subpart—

(A) shall constitute or be construed to constitute either an express or implied reservation of water rights with respect to the land designated 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 wilderness designations; or

(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 apportionments made before the date of enactment of this Act or after the date of enactment of this Act with respect to the wilderness areas.

(j) MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.—The Secretary shall enter into a memorandum of understanding with the Governor of the State that has not been designated as wilderness, consistent with the purposes of section 1231(a) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)), and 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 rescue operations in the wilderness.

SEC. 1233. FISH AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT.

(a) FINDING.—Congress finds that, for the purposes of section 661(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)), the approximately 17,420 acres of public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management and San Juan County in the State of Utah that has not been designated as wilderness by section 1231(a) has been adequately studied for wilderness designation.

(1) The public land described in subsection (a)—

(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));

(2) shall be managed in accordance with—

(A) applicable law; and


(b) ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.—The Secretary may acquire land and interests in land within the boundaries of a wilderness area by donation, purchase from a willing seller, or exchange.

Subpart C—Wild and Scenic River Designation

SEC. 1241. GREEN RIVER WILD AND SCENIC RIVER DESIGNATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)) (as amended by section 1205(a)(5)(B)(i)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(224) GREEN RIVER.—The approximately 63-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 Nepotit box boat ramp, as a wild river.

“(B) RECREATIONAL RIVER SEGMENT.—The 8.5-mile segment from the Nepotit boat ramp, south to the Swasey’s boat ramp, as a recreational river.

“(C) SCENIC RIVER SEGMENT.—The 49.2-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 non-Federal land within or adjacent to a river segment of the Green River designated by paragraph (224) of section 3(a) of the Wild
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 system.

Subpart D—Land Management and Conveyances

SEC. 1251. GOBLIN VALLEY STATE PARK.

(a) In General.—The Secretary shall offer to convey to the State the Division of Parks and Recreation of the Utah Department of Natural Resources (referred to in this section as the State) (1) an approximately 3,261 acres of land that is identified 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 the purposes of 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) Reversionary 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) Establishment Purposes.—To conserve, interpret, and enhance for the benefit of present and future generations the paleontological, scientific, educational, and recreational resources (referred to in this section as the Jurassic National 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 Jurassic National 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—

(A) the map and legal description shall correct clerical or typographical errors in the map and legal description, subject to the requirement that, before making the proposed corrections, shall submit to the State and any affected county the proposed corrections.

(B) 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.

(c) Withdrawal.—Subject to valid existing rights, any Federal land within the boundaries of the Monument and any land or interest acquired 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) disposal under the mineral leasing laws, geothermal leasing laws, and minerals material laws.

(d) Management.—

(1) In General.—The Secretary shall manage the Monument in a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances the resources and values of the Monument, consistent with the purposes 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. 1701 et seq.); and

(iii) any other applicable Federal law.

(2) National Monument.—The Monument shall be a component of the National Landscape Conservation System.

(e) 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.

(f) Authorized Users.—The Secretary shall only allow uses of the Monument that the Secretary determines would further the purposes for which the Monument has been established.

(g) Interpretation, Education, and Scientific Research.—

(1) In General.—The Secretary shall provide for public interpretation of, and education and scientific research on, the paleontological, geological, and historical resources of the Monument.

(2) Cooperative Agreements.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with public entities to carry out paragraph (1), and carry out subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall convey without consideration, the Secretary shall convey to the State the Jurassic National Monument, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, in a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances the resources and values of the Monument.

(h) Grazing.—The grazing of livestock in the Monument, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be allowed to continue, subject to such reasonableness 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 Fiscal Year 2010 Appropriations Act, 111th Congress (H.R. 3050 of the 111th Congress (House Report 110–405)); 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 on the Map and legal description 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 sale to be distributed to any territorial government) under which the sale of public land under subsection (a) shall be deposited in a separate account in the Treasury, to be known as the "Emery County, Utah, Land Acquisition Account" (referred to in this section as the "Account"),

(2) Availability.—

(A) In General.—Amounts in the Account shall be available to the Secretary, without further appropriation, to purchase from willing sellers land or interests in land within a wilderness area or the Recreation Area.

(B) Use of Proceeds.—To the extent that there are amounts 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.

SEC. 1254. PUBLIC PURPOSES 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 consideration the following parcels of public land to be used for public purposes:

(1) EMERY CITY RECREATION AREA.—The approximately 460-acre parcel as generally depicted on the Map, to the City of Emery, 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.).

(HUNTINGTON AIRPORT.—The approximately 330-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) EMERY COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE.—The approximately 5-acre parcel as generally depicted on the Map, to Emery County Sheriff's Office, 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.).

(BUCKHORN INFORMATION CENTER.—The approximately 5-acre parcel as generally depicted on the Map, to 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.).

(4) 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 section, except that—

(A) the map and legal description shall correct clerical or typographical errors in the map and legal description, subject to the requirement that, before making the proposed corrections, shall submit to the State and any affected county the proposed corrections.

(B) 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.

(c) Withdrawal.—Subject to valid existing rights, any Federal land within the boundaries of the Monument and any land or interest acquired 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) disposal under the mineral leasing laws, geothermal leasing laws, and minerals material laws.

(d) Management.—

(1) In General.—The Secretary shall manage the Monument 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—

...
shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Price Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management.

(c) **REVERSION.**—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 course 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 is conveyed under subsection (a) shall be responsible for remediation.

### SEC. 1255. EXCHANGE OF BLM AND SCHOOL AND INDIAN 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, 2018.

(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 Land 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 the title to the non-Federal land, the Secretary, in accordance with this section, shall—

(A) accept the offer; and

(B) convey to the State—

(i) the Federal land and non-Federal land to be exchanged under paragraph (1) in phases, to allow the exchange of the other parcels of Federal land and non-Federal land under subsection (a); and

(ii) 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), 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 to be exchanged under subsection (b)(1) shall be subject to validity rights, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Federal land and non-Federal land.

(2) **CONVEYANCE OF PARCELS IN PHASES.**

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding that appraisals for all of the parcels of Federal land and non-Federal land may not have been approved under subsection (c)(5), parcels of the Federal land and non-Federal land may be exchanged under paragraph (1) in phases, to be mutually agreed by the Secretary and the State, beginning on the date on which the appraised values of the parcels included in the applicable phase are approved.

(B) **NON EXCHANGE.**—If any dispute or delay arises with respect to the exchange of an individual parcel of Federal land or non-Federal land under paragraph (1), the Secretary and the State may mutually agree to set aside the individual parcel to allow the exchange of the other parcels of Federal land and non-Federal land to proceed.

(3) **EXCLUSION.**—If a parcel of land designated for a species listed as an endangered species or a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), (A) shall be the smallest area necessary to protect the applicable critical habitat.

(b) **APPLICABLE LAW.**—In general, the land exchange under paragraph (1) shall be subject to section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716) and other applicable law.

(b) **LAND USE PLANNING.**—With respect to the Federal land to be conveyed under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall not be required to undertake a 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.

(5) **VALID EXISTING RIGHTS.**—The land exchange under paragraph (1) shall be subject to valid existing rights.

(6) **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.

(c) **APPRASAL.**

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The value of the Federal land and the non-Federal land to be exchanged under subsection (b)(1) shall be determined by appraisals conducted by 1 or more independent and qualified appraisers.

(2) **STATE APPRAISAL.**—The Secretary and the State may agree to use an independent and qualified appraiser—

(A) retained by the State; and

(B) approved by the Secretary.

(3) **APPLICABLE LAW.**—The appraisals under paragraph (1) shall be conducted in accordance with nationally recognized appraisal standards, including, as appropriate—

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

(B) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(d) **MINERALS.**

(1) **MINERAL REPORTS.**—The appraisals under paragraph (1) may take into account mineral and technical reports provided by the Secretary and the State in the evaluation of any minerals in the Federal land and non-Federal land.

(B) **MINING CLAIMS.**—To the extent permissible under applicable appraisal standards, the value of the Federal land to be exchanged shall be adjusted by—

(i) the Secretary making a cash equalization payment to the State, in accordance with subsection (g); or

(ii) by removing non-Federal land from the 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 subtitile O of title I of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1075); and

(3) **IN GENERAL.**—If value is attributed to any parcel of Federal land because of the presence of minerals subject to leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), the value of the parcel (as otherwise established under subsection (c)) shall be reduced by the percentage of the applicable Federal revenue sharing obligation under subsection 35(a) of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 101) to—

(B) **LIMITATION.**—An adjustment under clause (i) shall not be considered to be a property right of the State.

(b) **APPRASAL.**—The appraisal conducted under paragraph (1) shall be submitted to the Secretary and the State for approval.

(6) **DURATION.**—An appraisal conducted under paragraph (1) shall remain valid for 3 years after the date on which the appraisal is approved by the Secretary and the State.

(c) **PERIOD OF APPRAISAL.**—(A) IN GENERAL.**—The cost of an appraisal conducted under paragraph (1) shall be paid equally by the Secretary and the State.

(B) **REIMBURSEMENT BY SECRETARY.**—If the Secretary retains an appraiser in accordance with paragraph (2), the Secretary shall reimburse the State in an amount equal to 50 percent of the costs incurred by the State.

(d) **CONVEYANCE OF TITLE.**—It is the intent of Congress that the land exchange authorized under subsection (b)(1) shall be completed not later than 1 year after final approval by the Secretary and the State of the appraisals conducted under subsection (c).

(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), all final appraisals and appraisal reviews for the land to be exchanged shall be available for public review at the office of the State Director of the Bureau of Land Management in the State of Utah.

(2) **NOTICE.**—The Secretary shall make available on the public website of the Secretary, and the Secretary or the State, as applicable, a public notice of the general circulation in Salt Lake County, Utah, a notice that the appraisals conducted under subsection (c) are available for public inspection.

(f) **EVALUATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The value of the Federal land and non-Federal land to be exchanged under subsection (b)(1) shall be—

(A) shall be equaled; 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 State conveying to the Secretary, 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 subtitile 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 non-Federal land shall be equalized—

(i) by the Secretary calling a cash equalization payment to the State, in accordance with section 206(b)(3) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716b); or

(ii) by removing non-Federal land from the exchange.

(g) **INDIAN TRIBES.**—The Secretary shall consult with any federally recognized Indian Tribe in the vicinity of the Federal land and

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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 used by a grazing permittee or lessee, the land so conveyed by the State under subsection (b)(1) before the completion of the conveyance of a parcel of Federal land or non-Federal land subject to the permit, lease, or contract has been leased for operations in support of mineral development, the Secretary or the State shall not cancel or modify the grazing permit, lease, or contract if the Federal land or non-Federal land subject to the permit, lease, or contract is used for grazing purposes by the Secretary or the State.

(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 if the Federal land or non-Federal land subject to the permit, lease, or contract is used by a grazing permittee or lessee for Federal grazing permit or lease, the land shall continue to qualify as a base property for the purposes of the Federal land exchanged under subsection (b)(1) by using 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.

(2) WITHDRAWAL OF FEDERAL LAND FROM MINERAL LOCATION.—If the portion of the segment designated in subsection (b) is withdrawn from mineral location, the study area; the Lower Farmington River and Salmon Brook Study Committee has recommended the Farmington River designation for the river segments, and has included this recommendation as an integral part of the management plan.

(3) LAND MANAGEMENT.—

(3) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements provided for under this section shall be consistent with the management plan and may include provisions for financial or other assistance from the United States.

(3) ZONING ORDINANCES.—For the purposes of the segments designated in subsection (b), zoning ordinances adopted by the towns in Avon, Bloomfield, Burlington, East Granby, Farmington, Granby, Hartford, Simsbury, and Windsor in Connecticut that—

(A) prohibit, pre-empt, or abridge the potential future licensing of the Rainbow Dam and Reservoir (including any and all elements of its facilities, operations and transmission lines) by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission as a federally licensed hydroelectric generation project under the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 801 et seq.), provided that the Commission may, in the discretion of the Commission and consistent with this section, establish such reasonable terms and conditions in accordance with the hydropower license for Rainbow Dam as are necessary to reduce impacts identified by the Secretary as including or unreasonably diminishing the scenic, recreational, and fish and wildlife values of the segments designated by subsection (b); or

(B) affect the operation of, or impose any flow or release requirements on, the unlicensed hydropower facility at Rainbow Dam and Reservoir.

(4) RELATION TO NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM.—Notwithstanding section 19(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1281(c)), 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.

(4) FARMINGTON RIVER, CONNECTICUT, DESIGNATION.—

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the Lower Farmington River and Salmon Brook Study Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–370) authorized the study of the Farmington River downstream from the segment designated by subsection (b) (16 U.S.C. 1277(a)(156) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1277(a)(156)) to its confluence with the Connecticut River in Windsor as a recreational river.

(2) The approximately 11.4-mile segment of the West Branch of Salmon Brook extending from the confluence of the East and Brances to the confluence with the Farmington River as a recreational river.

(b) The approximately 11.4-mile segment of the West Branch of Salmon Brook extending from its headwaters in Hartland, Connecticut, to its confluence with the East Branch of Salmon Brook as a recreational river.

(c) MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The river segments designated by subsection (b) shall be managed in accordance with the management plan and such amendments to the management plan as the Secretary determines are consistent with this section. The management plan shall be designed to satisfy the requirements for a comprehensive management plan pursuant to section 3(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1277(c)).

(2) The Secretary shall coordinate the management responsibilities of the Secretary under this section with the Lower Farmington River and Salmon Brook Wild and Scenic Study Committee, as specified in the management plan.

(3) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary shall enter into cooperative agreements to provide for the long-term protection, preservation, and enhancement of the river segment designated by subsection (b), the Secretary is authorized to enter into Federal-State agreements pursuant to sections 10(e) and 11(b)(1) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1281(e) and 1282(b)(1)) with—

(i) the State of Connecticut; and

(ii) the towns of Avon, Bloomfield, Burlington, East Granby, Farmington, Granby, Hartford, Simsbury, and Windsor in Connecticut; and

(iii) appropriate local planning and environmental organizations.
line" and inserting "to the confluence with the Nepaug River".

SEC. 1302. WOOD-PAWCATUCK WATERSHED WILD AND SCENIC RIVER SEGMENTS.

(a) Designation.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as amended by section 130(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(226) WOOD-PAWCATUCK WATERSHED, RHODE ISLAND AND CONNECTICUT.—The following river segments within the Wood-Pawcatuck watershed, as 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 Worden 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 Abanaki River from its confluence with the Green Fall River to its confluence with the Pawcatuck River in Hopkinton, Rhode Island, as a recreational river.

"(E) The approximately 3-mile segment of the Pawcatuck River from the Worden Pond 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 in 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 Wood-Pawcatuck River in Hopkinton, Connecticut, to the mouth of the river between Pawcatuck Point in Stonington, Connecticut, and Richfield Pond in Charlestown, Rhode Island, 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 Nipmuc River from the Arcadia Road Bridge in Hopkinton and Richmond, Rhode Island, to the confluence with the Pawcatuck River in Charlestown, Hopkinton, and Richmond, Rhode Island, as a recreational river.

(b) MANAGEMENT OF RIVER SEGMENTS.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

"(A) COVERED TRIBUTARY.—The term "covered tributary" means—

"(i) each of Assmekonk Brook, Breakheart Brook, Bropt Road Brook, Chickasheen Brook, Cedar Swamp Brook, Fisherville Brook, Glade Brook, Glen Rock Brook, Kelly Brook, Locke Brook, Meadow Brook, Metro Brook, Norwood Brook, Passiquod Brook, Phillips Brook, Poquint Brook, Queens Port Brook, Roaring Brook, Sherman Brook, Taney Brook, Tomaqaug Brook, Usquepaugh Brook, and Wyanus Brook within the Wood-Pawcatuck watershed; and

"(ii) any other perennial stream within the Wood-Pawcatuck watershed.

"(B) WOOD-PAWCATUCK WILDCAT AND SCENIC RIVERS STEWARDSHIP PLAN.—(1) The term "Stewardship Plan" means the term "Wood-Pawcatuck Wild and Scenic Rivers Stewardship Plan for the Beaver, Chipuxet, Green Fall-Ashaway, Pawcatuck, Queen-Ashaway-Usquepaugh, Shunock, and Wood Rivers" and dated June 2018, which takes a watershed approach to the management of the river segments.

(2) WOOD-PAWCATUCK WILDCAT AND SCENIC RIVERS STEWARDSHIP PLAN.—(A) In general.—The Secretary, in cooperation with the Wood-Pawcatuck Wild and Scenic Rivers Stewardship Council, 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.

"(B) 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.

"(C) 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)).

(3) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—To provide for the long-term protection, preservation, and enhancement of each river segment, in consultation with the River Protection and Stewardship Plan, the Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements (which may include the provision of financial assistance or other assistance from the Federal Government) with—

"(A) the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island;

"(B) political subdivisions of the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island, including—

"(i) the towns of North Stonington, Sterling, Stonington, and Voluntown, Connecticut; and

"(ii) the towns of Charlestown, Exeter, Hopkinton, North Kingstown, Richmond, South Kingstown, Westerly, and West Greenwich, Rhode Island;

"(C) the Wood-Pawcatuck Wild and Scenic Rivers Stewardship Council; and

"(D) any appropriate nonprofit organization, as determined by the Secretary.

(4) RELATION TO NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM.—Notwithstanding section 10(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1281(c)), each river segment—

"(A) administered as a unit of the National Park System; or

"(B) subject to the laws (including regulations) of the National Park System.

(5) LAND MANAGEMENT.—

(6) ZONING ORDINANCES.—The zoning ordinances adopted by the towns of North Stonington, Sterling, Stonington, and Voluntown, Connecticut, and Charlestown, Richmond, South Kingstown, Westerly, and West Greenwich, Rhode Island (including any provision of the zoning ordinances relating to the protection of floodplains, wetlands, and watercourses associated with any river segment), shall be considered to satisfy the standards and requirements described in section 6(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1277(c)).

(8) VILLAGES.—For purposes of section 6(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1277(c)), each town containing a river segment, the Secretary may also construe the term "village" to mean a town with an incorporated village.
1274(a) (as added by subsection (a)) shall be managed in accordance with—

(i) the Nashua, Squannacock, and Nissitissit Rivers Stewardship Plan developed pursuant to the study described in section 5(b)(2)(i) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(b)(2)(i)) (referred to in this subsection as the “management plan”), dated December 4, 2018; and

(ii) such amendments to the management plan as the Secretary determines are consistent with this section and as are approved by the Nashua, Squannacock, and Nissitissit Rivers Stewardship Council (referred to in this subsection as the “Stewardship Council”).

(B) COMPREHENSIVE MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The management plan shall be considered to satisfy the requirements for a comprehensive management plan under section 3(d) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(d)).

(2) COMMITTEE.—The Secretary shall coordinate the management responsibilities of the Secretary under this section with the Stewardship Council, as specified in the management plan.

(3) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In order to provide for the identification, preservation, and enhancement of the river segments designated by paragraph (227) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a) (as added by subsection (a)), the Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements pursuant to sections 10(e) and 11(b)(1) of that Act (16 U.S.C. 1281(e), 1282(b)(1)) with—

(i) the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the State of New Hampshire;

(ii) the municipalities of Ayer, Bolton, Dunstable, Groton, Harvard, Lancaster, Pepperell, Shirley, and Townsend in Massachusetts; and

(iii) any other local, regional, State, or multistate, planning, environmental, or recreational organizations.

(B) CONSISTENCY.—Each cooperative agreement entered into under this paragraph shall be consistent with the management plan and may include provisions for financial or other assistance from the United States.

(4) EFFECT ON WORKING DAMS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The designation of the river segments by paragraph (227) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a) (as added by subsection (a)) does not—

(i) impact or alter the existing terms of permitting, licensing, or operation of—

(I) the Pepperell hydroelectric project (FERC Project P-12721, Nashua River, Pepperell, MA); or

(II) the Ice House hydroelectric project (FERC Project P-12769, Nashua River, Ayer, MA); or

(III) the Hollingsworth and Vose Dam (non-FERC industrial facility, Squannacock River, West Groton, MA) as further described in the management plan (Appendix A, “Working Dams”); or

(ii) preclude the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission from licensing, relicensing, or otherwise authorizing the operation of—

(I) the Pepperell hydroelectric project and the Ice House hydroelectric projects under the terms of licenses or exemptions in effect on the date of enactment of this Act; or

(ii) any dam subsequently constructed, modernized, or upgraded, or carry out other changes to such projects authorized pursuant to clause (i), subject to written determination by the Secretary that the changes are consistent with the purposes of the designation.

(5) LAND MANAGEMENT.—

(A) ZONING ORDINANCES.—For the purpose of the sections designated by paragraph (227) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a) (as added by subsection (a)), the zoning ordinances adopted by the municipalities described in paragraph (3)(A)(ii), including provisions for conservation of floodplains, wetlands, and waterfronts associated with the segments, shall be deemed to satisfy the standards and requirements of section 8(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(c)).

(B) ACQUISITIONS OF LANDS.—The authority of the Secretary to acquire land for the purposes of the segments designated by paragraph (227) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a) (as added by subsection (a)) shall be—

(i) limited to acquisition by donation or acquisition with the consent of the owner of the land; and

(ii) subject to the additional criteria set forth in the management plan.

(C) NO CONDEMNATION.—No land or interest in land within the boundary of the river segments designated by paragraph (227) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a) (as added by subsection (a)) may be acquired by condemnation.

(6) RELATION TO THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM.—Notwithstanding section 10(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(e)), each segment of the Nashua, Squannacock, and Nissitissit Rivers designated as a component of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System under this section is not—

(A) to be administered as a unit of the National Park System; or

(B) to be subject to regulations that govern the National Park System.

Subtitle E—California Desert Protection and Recreation

SEC. 1410. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle—

(1) CONSERVATION AREA.—The term “Conservation Area” means the California Desert Conservation Area.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means—

(A) the Secretary, with respect to land administered by the Department of the Interior; or

(B) the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to the National Forest System land.

(3) STATE.—The term “State” means the State of California.

PART I—DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS

SEC. 1411. CALIFORNIA DESERT CONSERVATION

(A) DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS TO BE ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT.—Section 102 of the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103–433; 108 Stat. 4472) is amended by adding at the end thereof:

“(70) AVAWATZ MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS.—Certain land in the California Desert Conservation Area administered by the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 89,500 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Proposed Avawatz Mountains Wilderness’ and dated November 7, 2018, to be known as the ‘Avawatz Mountains Wilderness’.

“(71) GREAT FALLS BASIN WILDERNESS.—Certain land in the California Desert Conservation Area administered by the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 10,860 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Proposed Great Falls Basin Wilderness’ and dated November 7, 2018, to be known as the ‘Great Falls Basin Wilderness’.

“(72) SODA MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS.—Certain land in the California Desert Conservation Area, administered by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 80,890 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Proposed Soda Mountains Wilderness’ and dated December 4, 2018, to be known as the ‘Soda Mountains Wilderness’.

“(73) MILPITAS WASH WILDERNESS.—Certain land in the California Desert Conservation Area administered by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 17,250 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Proposed Milpitas Wash Wilderness’ and dated December 4, 2018, to be known as the ‘Milpitas Wash Wilderness’.

“(74) BUZZARDS PEAK WILDERNESS.—Certain land in the California Desert Conservation Area, administered by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 11,840 acres, depicted as ‘Proposed Buzzards Peak Wilderness’ on the map entitled ‘Proposed Vinagre Wash Special Management Area and Proposed Wilderness’ and dated December 4, 2018, to be known as the ‘Buzzards Peak Wilderness’.

(b) ADDITIONS TO EXISTING WILDERNESS AREAS ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT.—For 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:

(1) GOLDEN VALLEY WILDERNESS.—Certain land in the Conservation Area administered by the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 1,250 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Proposed Golden Valley Wilderness Additions’ and dated November 7, 2018, which shall be added to and administered as part of the “Golden Valley Wilderness”.

(2) KINGSTON RANGE WILDERNESS.—Certain land in the Conservation Area administered by the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 52,410 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Kingston Range Wilderness Additions” and dated November 7, 2018, which shall be added to and administered as part of the “Kingston Range Wilderness”.

(3) PALO VERDE MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS.—Certain land in the Conservation Area administered by the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 90,950 acres, depicted as ‘Proposed Palo Verde Mountains Wilderness Additions’ on the map entitled “Proposed Vinagre Wash Special Management Area and Proposed Wilderness” and dated December 4, 2018, which shall be added to and administered as part of the “Palo Verde Mountains Wilderness”.

(4) INDIAN PASS MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS.—Certain land in the Conservation Area administered by the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 10,860 acres, depicted as “Proposed Indian Pass Mountains Wilderness” on the map entitled “Proposed Vinagre Wash Special Management Area and Proposed Wilderness” and dated December 4, 2018, which shall be added to and administered as part of the “Indian Pass Mountains Wilderness”.

(c) DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS TO BE ADMINISTERED BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.—In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following land in Death Valley National Park is designated as wilderness and as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System, which shall be added to, and administered as part of the Death Valley National Park Wilderness established by section 102(1) of the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103–433; 108 Stat. 4966):
DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS ADDITIONS—WARM SPRINGS.—Approximately 10,485 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Death Valley National Park Proposed Wilderness Area—Wash Spring Canyon/Galena Canyon”, numbered 143/100.082D, and dated November 1, 2018.

DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS ADDITIONS—AXE HEAD.—Approximately 23,650 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.

DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS ADDITIONS—PANAMINT VALLEY.—Approximately 11,496 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Death Valley National Park Proposed Wilderness Area—Panamint Valley”, numbered 143/100.083D, and dated November 1, 2018.

DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS ADDITIONS—WARMBECK.—Approximately 10,655 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Death Valley National Park Proposed Wilderness Area—Warm Spring Canyon/Galena Canyon”, numbered 143/100.084D, and dated November 1, 2018.

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 143/100.086D, and dated November 1, 2018.


ADDITIONS TO EXISTING WILDERNESS AREA ADMINISTERED BY THE FOREST SERVICE.—

(A) In general.—In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the land described in paragraph (2) 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.).

(B) 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.

(C) 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 diseases, 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) Revisions 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 23,923 acres of Bureau of Land Management land in San Bernardino County, California, abutting the southern end of the Death Valley National Park that lies between Death Valley National Park and the Mormon Peak Microwave Facility; 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 jurisdiction 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 Maps.—The map described in subsection (a) and the map depicting the 25 acres described in subsection (c)(2) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(c) Administration.—The Secretary shall administer 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 (including regulations).

SEC. 1432. MOJAVE NATIONAL PRESERVE.

The boundary of the Mojave National Preserve is adjusted to include the 25 acres of Bureau of Land Management land in Baker, California, as depicted on the map entitled “Mojave National Preserve Proposed Boundary Addition—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 in the vicinity of the Joshua Tree National Park that are depicted as “MDLT Proposed Boundary Addition” on the map entitled “Joshua Tree National Park Proposed Boundary Additions”, numbered 156/199,375, and dated November 1, 2018.

(b) Availability of Maps.—The map described in subsection (a) and the map depicting the 25 acres described in subsection (c)(2) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(c) Administration.—The Secretary shall administer 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 (including regulations).

SEC. 1434. ADDITIONAL NATIONAL PARKS.

(a) In General.—Nothing in this section affects any valid right-of-way for the use of mechanized vehicles, helicopters, or other aerial devices.

(b) Upgrades and Replacements.—Nothing in this section prohibits the upgrading or replacement of—

(A) Southern California Edison Company energy transport facilities, including the energy transport facilities referred to as the Jellystone, Burnt Mountain, Whitehorn, Allegra, and Utah distribution circuits;

(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.

(c) Authorization.—Not later than the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act or the issuance of a new energy transport 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 emergency access by the Southern California Edison Company to the rights-of- way of the Southern California Edison Company within Joshua Tree National Park.

SEC. 1435. VISITOR CENTER.

(a) In General.—The Secretary may acquire not more than 5 acres of land and interests in land, and improvements on the land, in the park, in the unincorporated village of Joshua Tree, for the purpose of operating a visitor center.

(b) Boundary.—The Secretary shall modify 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 property owner and in accordance with the procedures and requirements for acquisition of vacant, 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. 1701 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, California, is designated as Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Areas:

“(1) DUMONT DUNES OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREA.—Certain Bureau of Land Management land in the Conservation Area, comprising approximately 7,620 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’.

“(1) EL MIRAGE 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 El Mirage OHV Recreation Area’ and dated December 10, 2018, which shall be known as the ‘El Mirage Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area’.

“(1) RASOR OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREA.—Certain Bureau of Land Management land in the Conservation Area, comprising approximately 21,000 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’.

“(1) SPANGLER HILLS OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREA.—Certain Bureau of Land Management land in the Conservation Area, comprising approximately 92,840 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’.

“(1) STODDARD VALLEY OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREA.—Certain Bureau of Land Management land in the Conservation Area, comprising approximately 190,118 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’.


“PURPOSE.—The purpose of the off-highway vehicle recreation areas designated or expanded by subsection (a) is to preserve and enhance the recreational opportunities within the Conservation Area (including opportunities for off-highway vehicular recreation), while conserving the wildlife and other natural resource values of the Conservation Area.

“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 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 filed 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 applicable Federal law (including regulations).

“(B) OTHER USES.—The Secretary may authorize the use of the land within the off-highway vehicle recreation areas designated or expanded by subsection (a) for—

“(I) energy transport facilities or rights-of-way; or

“(II) water transport facilities or rights-of-way; or

“(III) interagency projects, as may be approved by the California Public Utilities Commission and the Bureau of Land Management; or

“(4) PROHIBITED USES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), commercial development (including 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 purposes described in subsection (a).

“(B) EXCEPTION.—The Secretary may issue a temporary permit to a commercial vendor to provide accessories and other support for off-highway vehicle use in the off-highway vehicle recreation areas 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 Federal 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 or subparagraph (A).

“(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 Federal laws (including regulations).

“(C) INTERIM PLANS.—Pending completion of the management plan under subparagraph (A), the existing resource management plans shall govern the use of the applicable off-highway vehicle recreation area.

“(d) WITHDRAWAL.—Subsection (a) and existing rights, all Federal land within the off-highway vehicle recreation areas designated or expanded by subsection (a) is withdrawn from—

“(1) all forms of entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

“(2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

“(3) right-of-way, leasing, or disposition under all laws relating to mineral leasing, geothermal leasing, mining leases, and mineral entry.

“(g) SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON 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, 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 successor in interest or assign) that is located on land included in—

“(i) the El Mirage Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area; or

“(ii) the Spangler Hills Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area; or

“(iii) the Stoddard Valley Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area; or

“(iv) the Johnson Valley Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area; or

“(B) affects the application, siting, route selection, right-of-way, or construction of the Coolwater-Lugo transmission project, as may be approved by the California Public Utilities Commission and the Bureau of Land Management; or

“(C) prohibits the upgrading or replacement of any Southern California Edison Company utility facility, including such a utility facility known on the date of enactment of this title as—

“(i) ‘Gaile-FS 512 transmission lines or rights-of-way’; or

“(ii) ’Patio, Jack Ranch, and Kenworth distribution circuits or rights-of-way’; or

“(iii) ’Bessemer and Peacock distribution circuits or rights-of-way’; or

“(iv) energy transport facility in a right-of-way issued, granted, or permitted by the
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 regular 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 date of enactment of this title.

(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.

(b) 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 replacement within an existing right-of-way, replacement, or other authorized activity (including the use of any mechanical, pneumatic, or other device) in a right-of-way acquired by or issued, granted, or permitted to Pacific Gas and Electric Company (including any successor or assign) 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) as a component of the National Landscape Conservation System;

(B) as part of a management plan sustaining a recreational, educational, biological, historical, recreational, cinematographic, and scientific resources of the Scenic Area in a manner consistent with section 302(a) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1732(a));

(ii) utility facilities of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company in rights-of-way issued, granted, or permitted to the Southern California Edison Company to the rights-of-way of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, shall publish plans for regular and emergency access by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company to the rights-of-way of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

TITLE XIV—ALABAMA HILLS NATIONAL SCENIC AREA

"SEC. 1401. DEFINITIONS."

"In this title—"

(1) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The term ‘management plan’ means the management plan for the Scenic Area developed under section 1403(a).

(2) MAP.—The term ‘Map’ means the map entitled ‘Proposed Alabama Hills National Scenic Area’ and dated November 7, 2018.

(3) MOTORIZED VEHICLE.—The term ‘motorized vehicle’ means a motorized or mechanized vehicle or equivalent, a helicopter, and any other aerial device necessary to maintain electrical or communications infrastructure.

(4) SCENIC AREA.—The term ‘Scenic Area’ means the Alabama Hills National Scenic Area established by section 1402(a).

(5) STATE.—The term ‘State’ means the State of California.

(6) TRIBE.—The term ‘Tribe’ means the Lone Pine Paiute-Shoshone Tribe.

"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 described in subsection (b).

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Scenic Area is to conserve, protect, and enhance for the benefit, use, and enjoyment of present and future generations the nationally significant scenic, cultural, geological, educational, biological, historical, recreational, cinematographic, and scientific resources of the Scenic Area in a manner consistent with section 302(a) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1732(a)).

(c) MAP, LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—

(1) In the case of a map or legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title.

(2) CORRECT MAPPING.—The map and legal descriptions filed under paragraph (1) shall correct any clerical and typographical errors in the map and legal descriptions.

(d) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—Each map and legal description 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.

(e) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall manage the Scenic Area—

(A) as a component of the National Landscape Conservation System; and

(B) in a manner consistent with the purpose of the Scenic Area as described in subsection (b).

(2) so as not to impact the future continuing operation and maintenance of any activities associated with valid, existing rights, including water rights.

(f) WILDLAND FIRE OPERATIONS.—Nothing in this title prohibits the Secretary, in cooperation with the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management, from taking action necessary to carry out any other initiative relating to the restoration, conservation, or management of the Scenic Area.

(g) UTILITY FACILITIES AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY.—

(1) EFFECT OF TITLE.—Nothing in this title affects the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the State of California.

(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 occurring outside the boundaries of the Scenic Area.

(h) FILMING.—Nothing in this title prohibits filming (including commercial film production, student filming, and still photography) within the Scenic Area.

(1) subject to—

(A) such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary considers to be necessary; and

(B) applicable law; and

(2) in a manner consistent with the purposes described in subsection (b).

(i) FISH AND WILDLIFE.—Nothing in this title affects the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the State with respect to fish and wildlife.

(j) LIVESTOCK.—The grazing of livestock in the Scenic Area, including grazing under the Alabama Hills allotment and the George Creek allotment, as established before the date of enactment of this title, shall be permitted to continue—

(1) subject to—

(A) such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary considers to be necessary; and

(B) applicable law; and

(2) in a manner consistent with the purposes described in subsection (b).

(k) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to the provisions of this title and valid rights in existence on the date of enactment of this title, including rights established by prior withdrawals, the Federal land within the Scenic Area is withdrawn from forms of—

(i) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws; and

(ii) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(iii) disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral and geological leasing or mineral materials.

(l) WILDLAND FIRE OPERATIONS.—Nothing in this title prohibits the Secretary, in cooperation with other Federal, State, and local agencies, as appropriate, from conducting wildfires and other operations in the Scenic Area, consistent with the purposes described in subsection (b).

(m) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with, State, Tribal, and local governmental entities and private entities to conduct research, interpret public education or to carry out any other initiative relating to the restoration, conservation, or management of the Scenic Area.

"(n) UTILITY FACILITIES AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY.—"

(1) EFFECT OF TITLE.—Nothing in this title—

(A) affects the existence, use, operation, maintenance (including vegetation control), repair, construction, reconstruction, expansion, inspection, renewal, reconstruction, alteration, addition, relocation, improvement, funding, removal, or replacement of any utility facility or appurtenant right-of-way within or adjacent to the Scenic Area;

(B) subject to subsection (b), affects necessary or efficient access to utility facilities or rights-of-way within or adjacent to the Scenic Area; and

(C) includes the Secretary from 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).
‘(1) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and any other applicable law;

‘(2) subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate; and

‘(3) that are determined by the Secretary to be the only technical or feasible location, following a comprehensive survey of existing rights-of-way or outside of the Scenic Area.

(2) Management plan.—Consistent with this title, the Management Plan shall establish provisions for administration of public land depicted on the Map as 'Lone Pine Paiute-Shoshone Reservation' in accordance with section 1402(b).

(3) Interpretation.—In developing the Management Plan, the Secretary shall consult with—

‘(1) appropriate State, Tribal, and local governmental entities, including Inyo County and the Inyo National Forest;

‘(2) utilities, including Southern California Edison Company and the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power;

‘(3) the Alabama Hills Stewardship Group; and

‘(4) members of the public.

(4) Incorporation.—In accordance with this title, the management plan shall include provisions for maintenance of public utility and other rights-of-way within the Scenic Area.

(5) Incorporation.—In developing the management plan, in accordance with this section, the Secretary may allow casual use mining activities, subject to the use of hand tools, metal detectors, hand-fed dry washers, vacuum cleaners, gold pans, small sluices, and similar items.

(6) Environment management.—Pending completion of the management plan, the Secretary shall manage the Scenic Area in accordance with section 102(b).

SEC. 1604. LAND TAKEN INTO TRUST FOR LONE PINE PAIUTE-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 approximately 132 acres of Federal land depicted on the map as 'Lone Pine Paiute-Shoshone Reservation Addition' shall be held in trust for the benefit of the Tribe, subject to paragraphs (2) and (3).

‘(2) Conditions.—The land described in paragraph (1) shall be subject to all easements, covenants, conditions, restrictions, withholdments, and other matters of record in existence on the date of enactment of this title.

‘(3) Exclusion.—The federal 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. 801, chapter 3526), shall not be taken into trust for the Tribe.

‘(b) Survey.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary shall conduct a survey of the boundaries to establish the boundaries of the land to be held in trust under subsection (a)(1).

‘(c) 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.

‘(d) 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 56 acres of Federal land depicted on the Map as 'Lone Pine Paiute-Shoshone Reservation' 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 this subsection to the State of California.

‘(b) Description of land.—The land referred to in subsection (a) is certain BLM land in San Diego County, California, comprising approximately 934 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Proposed Table Mountain Wilderness Study Area Transfer to the State’ and dated November 7, 2018.

‘(c) Management.—The land transferred under subsection (a) shall be managed in accordance with the provisions of the California Wilderness Act (California Public Resources Code sections 5955.30–5993.60).

SEC. 1452. WILDLIFE CORRIDORS.

‘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. 713. WILDLIFE CORRIDORS.

‘(a) In general.—The Secretary shall—

‘(1) assess the impacts of habitat fragmentation on wildlife in the California Desert Conservation Area; and

‘(2) establish policies and procedures to ensure the preservation of wildlife corridors and facilitate species migration.

‘(b) Study.—

‘(1) In general.—As soon as practicable, but not later than 2 years, after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall complete a study regarding the impact of habitat fragmentation on wildlife in the California Desert Conservation Area.

(2) Components.—The study under paragraph (1) shall—

‘(A) identify the species migrating, or likely to migrate in the California Desert Conservation Area;

‘(B) determine the impacts and potential impacts of habitat fragmentation on—

‘(i) plants, insects, and animals;

‘(ii) soil;

‘(iii) air quality;

‘(iv) water quality and quantity; and

‘(C) identify critical wildlife and species migration corridors recommended for preservation;

‘(D) include recommendations for ensuring the biological connectivity of public land managed by the Secretary and the Secretary of Defense throughout the California Desert Conservation Area.

‘(3) Rights-of-way.—The Secretary shall consider the information and recommendations of the study under paragraph (1) to determine the individual and cumulative impacts of rights-of-way for projects in the California Desert Conservation Area, in accordance with—

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

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

‘(C) any other applicable law.

‘(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.

‘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. 714. 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.

‘(2) donated land.—The term ‘donated land’ means any land donated from the Federal land and water conservation fund established under section 200302 of title 54, United States Code.

‘(3) Conservation area.—The term ‘Conservation Area’ means the California Desert Conservation Area.

‘(4) donated land.—The term ‘donated land’ means any private 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—

‘(A) a national conservation land established pursuant to section 2002(b)(2)(D) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (16 U.S.C. 7202(b)(2)(D)); and

‘(B) 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)).

‘(C) donated land.—The term ‘donated land’ means any private land donated to the State of California for conservation purposes in the Conservation Area.

‘(D) 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 for any activities contrary 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 routes;
(B) off-highway vehicle areas designated by law; and
(C) administratively designated open areas.

(2) EXCEPTIONS.—

(A) 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 transport project associated with energy transport 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.

(B) APPEAL.—The private land to be donated under subparagraph (A) shall be appropriaed by the Secretary after—

(1) consultation, to the maximum extent practicable, with the donor of the private land proposed for nonconservation uses; and
(2) an opportunity for public comment regarding the donation.

(3) EXISTING AGREEMENTS.—Nothing in this subsection shall prohibit the use of donated land or acquired land in 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.

(4) DEED RESTRICTIONS.—Effective beginning on the date of enactment of this section, within the Conservation Area, the Secretary may—

(A) accept deed restrictions requested by landowners for land donated to, or otherwise acquired by, the United States; and

(B) 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—

(i) to fulfill the mitigation requirements resulting from the development of renewable resources; and

(ii) to satisfy the conditions of—

(A) 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

(B) a public law 94–36 (commonly known as the ‘American Indian Religious Freedom Act’) (42 U.S.C. 1996); 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, the Secretary shall ensure that—

(A) designated routes;

(B) off-highway vehicle areas designated by law; and

(C) administratively designated open areas.

(3) by adding at the end the following:

(d) TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Natural Resources Management Act, the Secretary shall develop and implement a Tribal cultural resources management plan to identify, protect, and conserve cultural resources of Indian Tribes associated with the Xam erawitha, Hualapai, Chemehuevi, Haustauch, Avikwaame (Spirit Mountain, Nevada) to Avikwaame (Pilot Knob, California), and Kwatchan Trail network extending from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.

(2) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary shall consult on the development and implementation of the Tribal cultural resources management plan under paragraph (1) with—

(A) each of—

(i) the Cahuilla Indian Tribe;

(ii) the Hualapai Tribal Nation;

(iii) the Fort Mojave Indian Tribe;

(iv) the Colorado River Indian Tribes;

(v) the Quechan Tribe; and

(vi) the Cocopah Indian Tribe;

(B) the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; and

(C) the Historic Preservation Offices of Nevada, Arizona, and California.

(3) RESOURCE PROTECTION.—The Tribal cultural resources management plan developed under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) be based on a completed Tribal cultural resources survey; and

(B) include procedures for identifying, protecting, and preserving petroglyphs, ancient trails, intaglios, sleeping circles, artifacts, and other resources of cultural, archaeological, or historical significance in accordance with all applicable laws and policies, including—

(i) chapter 203 of title 54, United States Code;

(ii) Public Law 95–341 (commonly known as the ‘American Indian Religious Freedom Act’) (42 U.S.C. 1996);

(iii) the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S.C. 410aaa–77); and

(iv) the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.);


(e) 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—

(1) all forms of entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(3) right-of-way leasing and disposition under all laws relating to minerals or solar, wind, or geothermal energy.

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 279).

(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- out limitation, all right, title, and interest 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 law authorizing 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 cover, 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 (42 U.S.C. 410aaa–77) is amended—

(1) by section (a) and—

(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”),’ and

(ii) by inserting ‘national monuments, off-highway vehicle recreation areas,’ after ‘more of the wilderness areas’; and

(B) in subsection (b)(1), by inserting ‘“State”’ after the words ‘The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California’;

(C) in subsection (b)(2), by inserting ‘national monuments, off-highway vehicle recreation areas,’ after ‘wilderness areas’.

SEC. 1457. DESIGNATION OF WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS.

(a) AMARGOSA RIVER, CALIFORNIA.—Section 306(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)(196(A)) is amended to read as follows:
“(A) The approximately 7.5-mile segment of the Amargosa River in the State of California, the private property boundary in sec. 19, T. 22 N., R. 7 E., to 100 feet upstream of the Truth Hot Springs Road crossing, administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a scenic river.”;

(b) ADDITIONAL SEGMENTS.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as amended by section 1309(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“229. SURPRISE CANYON CREEK, CALIFORNIA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The following segments of Surprise Canyon Creek in the State of California, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture:

(i) The approximately 6.5-mile segment from 0.25 mile downstream of the Rainbow Dam to the confluence with Deep Creek, as a scenic river.

(ii) The 0.5-mile segment from 0.25 mile upstream of the Road 3N34 crossing to the 0.25 mile upstream of the Trail 2W01 crossing, as a wild river.

(iii) The 2.5-mile segment from 0.25 mile downstream of the Road 3 N. 34 crossing to 0.25 miles upstream of the Trail 2W01 crossing, as a wild river.

(iv) The 0.5-mile segment from 0.25 miles upstream of the Trail 2W01 crossing to 0.25 mile downstream of the Trail 2W01 crossing, as a scenic river.

(v) The 1-mile segment from 0.25 miles downstream of the Trail 2W01 crossing to the upper limit of the Mojave Dam flood zone in sec. 17, T. 3 N., R. 2 W., San Bernardino Meridian, to 0.25 mile upstream of the Road 3N34 crossing, as a wild river.

(vi) The 1-mile segment of the Surprise Canyon Creek from 0.25 miles downstream of Holcomb Crossing to the confluence with the Deep Creek, as a recreational river.

(B) EFFECT ON HISTORIC MINING STRUCTURES.—Nothing in this paragraph affects the historic mining structures associated with the former Panamint Mining District.

(C) The 1-mile segment of the South Fork Whitewater River from the San Gorgonio Wilderness boundary to .25 miles upstream of the southern boundary of section 35, T. 2 S., R. 2 E., San Bernardino Meridian, as a recreational river.

SEC. 1458. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—Section 1 of the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 410aa–69) is amended by striking section 711 (16 U.S.C. 410aa–82) and inserting the following:

“(v) The 10-mile segment from 0.25 miles downstream of the South Fork Whitewater River to the confluence with the Middle Fork, as a wild river.

“(P) The 5.4-mile segment of the main stem of the Whitewater River from the confluence of the South Fork Whitewater River with the San Gorgonio Wilderness boundary to .25 miles upstream of the southern boundary of section 35, T. 2 S., R. 2 E., San Bernardino Meridian, as a recreational river.”

(b) ADDITIONAL SEGMENTS.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as amended by section 1309(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“229. SURPRISE CANYON CREEK, CALIFORNIA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The following segments of Surprise Canyon Creek in the State of California, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture:

(i) The 5.8-mile segment of the North Fork Whitewater River from the source of the River near Mt. San Gorgonio to the confluence with the South Fork Whitewater River, as a recreational river.

(ii) The 6.4-mile segment of the Middle Fork Whitewater River from the source of the River to the confluence with the South Fork Whitewater River, as a recreational river.

(iii) The 1-mile segment of the South Fork Whitewater River from the confluence of the River with the East Fork to the section line between sections 32 and 33, T. 1 S., R. 2 E., San Bernardino Meridian, as a wild river.

(b) THE 1-MILE SEGMENT OF THE SOUTH FORK WHITETEWARD RIVER.-Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as amended by section 1309(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“229. SURPRISE CANYON CREEK, CALIFORNIA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The following segments of Surprise Canyon Creek in the State of California, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture:

(i) The approximately 6.5-mile segment from 0.25 mile downstream of the Rainbow Dam to the confluence with Deep Creek, as a scenic river.

(ii) The 0.5-mile segment from 0.25 mile upstream of the Road 3N34 crossing to 0.25 mile downstream of the Road 3N34 crossing, as a scenic river.

(iii) The 2.5-mile segment from 0.25 mile downstream of the Road 3 N. 34 crossing to 0.25 miles upstream of the Trail 2W01 crossing, as a wild river.

(iv) The 0.5-mile segment from 0.25 miles upstream of the Trail 2W01 crossing to 0.25 mile downstream of the Trail 2W01 crossing, as a scenic river.

(v) The 1-mile segment from 0.25 miles downstream of the Trail 2W01 crossing to the upper limit of the Mojave Dam flood zone in sec. 17, T. 3 N., R. 2 W., San Bernardino Meridian, to 0.25 mile upstream of the Road 3N34 crossing, as a wild river.

(vi) The 1-mile segment of the Surprise Canyon Creek from 0.25 miles downstream of Holcomb Crossing to the confluence with the Deep Creek, as a recreational river.

(B) EFFECT ON HISTORIC MINING STRUCTURES.—Nothing in this paragraph affects the historic mining structures associated with the former Panamint Mining District.

(C) The 1-mile segment of the South Fork Whitewater River from the San Gorgonio Wilderness boundary to .25 miles upstream of the southern boundary of section 35, T. 2 S., R. 2 E., San Bernardino Meridian, as a recreational river.”

SEC. 1458. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—Section 1 of the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 410aaa–69) is amended by striking section 711 (16 U.S.C. 410aaa–82) and inserting the following:

“(A) TITLES I THROUGH IX.—In titles I through IX, the term ‘this Act’ means only—

(1) sections 1 and 2; and

(2) titles I through IX.

(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.

SEC. 1459. JUNIPER FLATS.

The California Desert Protection Act of 1994 is amended by striking section 711 (16 U.S.C. 410aa–81) and inserting the following:

“711. JUNIPER FLATS.

‘‘Development of renewable energy generation facilities (excluding rights-of-way or facilities for the transmission of energy and telecommunication facilities and infrastructure) is prohibited on approximately 27,990 acres of Federal land generally depicted as ‘BLM Land Unavailable for Energy Development’ on the map entitled ‘Juniper Flats’ and dated July 7, 2013.’’

SEC. 1460. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO CALIFORNIA MILITARY LANDS WITHDRAWAL AND OVERSIGHT ACT OF 1994.

(a) FINDINGS.—Section 801(b)(2) of the California Military Lands Withdrawal and Oversight Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 410aa–82 note; Public Law 103–433) is amended by inserting “, special management areas, off-highway vehicle recreation areas, scenic areas,” before “wilderness areas”;

(b) OVERFLIGHTS; SPECIAL AIRSPACE.—Section 802 of the California Military Lands Withdrawal and Oversight Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 410aa–82) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting “, scenic areas, off-highway vehicle recreation areas, or special management areas” before “designated by this Act”;

(2) in subsection (b), by inserting “, scenic areas, off-highway vehicle recreation areas, or special management areas” before “designated by this Act”;

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(d) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FACILITIES.—Nothing in this Act or the authority of the Secretary of Defense to conduct military operations at installations and ranges within the California Desert Conservation Area that is designated by this Act shall be authorized under any other provision of law.”

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 staff and manage the Center; and

(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 law.

(c) NON-FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS.—The Secretary may accept and expend contributions of non-Federal funds to establish, operate, and maintain the Center.

TITLE II—NATIONAL PARKS

Subtitle A—Special Resource Studies

SEC. 2001. SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY OF JAMES K. POLK PRESIDENTIAL HOME.

(a) DEFINITION OF STUDY AREA.—In this section, the term ‘study area’ means the President James K. Polk Home in Columbia, Tennessee, and adjacent property.

(b) STUDY REQUIRED.—(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 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 for 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.

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, or private and nonprofit organizations, or any other interested 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, or private and nonprofit organizations; 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 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.

Subtitle B—National Park System Boundary Adjustments and Related Matters

SEC. 2101. SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section:
(1) AFFILIATED AREA.—The term ‘‘affiliated area’’ means the Parker’s Crossroads Battlefield established as an affiliated area of the National Park System by subsection (c)(1).
(2) PARK.—The term ‘‘Park’’ means Shiloh National Military Park, a unit of the National Park System.
(3) AREAS TO BE ADDED TO SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK.—
(A) Fallen Timbers Battlefield.
(B) Russell House Battlefield.
(C) Davis Bridge Battlefield.

(4) ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.—The Secretary may acquire the land described in paragraph (1) by donation, purchase from willing sellers with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange.

(5) ADMINISTRATION.—Any land acquired under this subsection shall be administered as part of the Park.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF AFFILIATED 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 AFFILIATED AREA.—The affiliated area shall consist of the area generally depicted within the ‘‘Proposed Boundary’’ on the map entitled ‘‘Shiloh National Military Park, Proposed Boundary Adjustment’’, numbered 304–80,011, and dated July 2014, and which are comprised of the following:
(A) Fallen Timbers Battlefield.
(B) Russell House Battlefield.
(C) Davis Bridge Battlefield.

(6) LIMITED ROLE OF THE SECRETARY.—No thing in this section authorizes the Secretary to acquire property at the affiliated area or to assume overall financial responsibility for the management, operation, 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 park 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 Senate the general management plan under subparagraph (A).

SEC. 2102. OCUMULGEE MOUNDS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK BOUNDARY.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) HISTORICAL PARK.—The term “Historical Park” means the Omulgee Mounds National Historical Park in the State of Georgia, as redesignated by subsection (b)(1)(A).


(3) STUDY AREA.—The term “study area” means the Omulgee River corridor between the cities of Macon, Georgia, and Hawkinsville, Georgia.

(b) OCUMULGEE MOUNDS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.—

(1) DESIGNATION.—(A) IN GENERAL.—The Omulgee National Monument, established pursuant to the Act of June 14, 1934 (48 Stat. 956, chapter 519), shall be known and designated as the “Omulgee Mounds National Historical Park”.

(B) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, deed, paper, or other record of the United States to the “Omulgee National Monument” shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Omulgee 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 “Walls 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 offices of the National Park Service.

(c) LAND ACQUISITION.—The Secretary may acquire land or interests in land described in paragraph (1) by donation, purchase from willing sellers, or exchange.

(d) 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. 2103. KENNESAW MOUNTAIN NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK BOUNDARY.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:


(2) PARK.—The term “Park” means the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park.

(b) KENNESAW MOUNTAIN NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—

(1) BOUNDARY.—The boundary of the Park is modified to include the approximately 305 acres of land described in paragraph (1) by donation, purchase from willing sellers, or exchange.

(2) ADMINISTRATION.—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 ACQUISITION.—The first section of the Act of May 26, 1936 (16 U.S.C. 833g), is amended by striking “two hundred and fifty acres” and inserting “1,000 acres”.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary may not acquire by condemnation any land or interests in land within the boundaries of the Historical Park.

(c) DESTRUCTION.—The Secretary shall conduct a special study of the study area.

(d) 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 Federal Government, State or local government entities, or private and nonprofit organizations; and
(D) consult with interested Federal agencies, 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.

SEC. 2105. FLORISSANT FOSSIL BEDS NATIONAL MONUMENT BOUNDARY.

The first section of Public Law 91–60 (83 Stat. 101) is amended—


(2) by striking “six thousand acres” and inserting “6,300 acres”.

SEC. 2106. 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 “ adverse to subparagraph (A)” and inserting “to subparagraph (A)”;

(B) by striking the proviso; and

(C) in the fourth sentence, by striking “the drawing entitled ‘Voyageurs National Park, Proposed Land Transfer & Boundary Adjustment, numbered NM–FFB–7100, and dated March 2009 (22 sheets)’” and inserting “the map entitled ‘Voyageurs National Park, Proposed Land Transfer & Boundary Adjustment, numbered NM–FFB–7100, and dated March 2009 (22 sheets)’”;

(B) in the second and third sentences, by striking paragraph 1(E) and inserting paragraph 1(E);

(c) 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 “paragraph 1(E)” and inserting “subparagraphs (C) and (E)”;

(B) in the second proviso, by striking “paragraph 1(E)” and inserting “paragraph 1(E)”; and

(d) 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 “The Secretary” and inserting the following:

SEC. 201. LAND ACQUISITIONS.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary;

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the second sentence, by striking “any tract of land is wholly within the boundaries of the park”;

(B) in the third sentence, by striking “Land so acquired” and inserting the following:

“Land so acquired”;

(C) in the fourth sentence, by striking “portion of a tract of land is within the boundaries of the park”;

(D) in the fifth sentence, by striking “An Federal property” and inserting the following:

“Federal property”;

(E) 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 over—

(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, if 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.

(iii) OFFERS BY INDIVIDUALS.—In exercising his authority to make—

(a) BOUNDARIES.—Subject to subsections (b) and (c)(2), to—

(1) the first sentence, by striking “in order to” and inserting the following:

“(a) BOUNDARIES.—Subject to subsections (b) and (c)(2), to—

(1) the first sentence—

(A) by striking “The map shall be on file” and inserting the following:

“(A) by striking ‘the’ and inserting ‘the’;

(B) in striking ‘Interior, and it shall be’ and inserting the following: ‘Interior;’ and

(C) in paragraph (1) is used for a purpose other than

(ii) in which the Secretary has or acquires a property interest or conservation easement pursuant to this title.

(4) TAKING.—The term ‘taking’ means the removal or attempted removal of a marine species, marine worm, or shellfish from the normal mean high water mark of the marine species, marine worm, or shellfish; or


(b) HARRY S TRUMAN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE—Public Law 98-32 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note) is amended—

(1) in section 3, by striking "The Secretary is further authorized, in the administration of the site, to" and inserting the following: "(b) USE BY MARGARET TRUMAN DANIEL.—In administering the Harry S Truman National Historic Site, the Secretary may; and

(B) by striking the section designation and all that follows through "authorized to" and inserting the following:

(2) in section 2—

(A) in the first sentence, by striking "The Secretary may acquire, by any means described in paragraph (1), any fixtures"; and

(B) in subsection (c)—

(i) by striking the section designation and all that follows through "authorized to" and inserting the following:

"(c) THURMAN FARM HOME.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may; and

(II) by striking "Farm Home" and inserting "Farm Home"; and

(II) by striking the paragraph designation and all that follows through "authorized to" and inserting the following:

"(ii) by striking "(b)(1) The Secretary is fur- ther authorized to" and inserting the follow- ing:

"(b) NO LANDHAUSEN BERG AND WALLACE HOUSES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may; and

(ii) in paragraph (1), by inserting subpara- graphs (A) and (B) appropriately;

(D) by adding at the end the following:

(e) ADDITIONAL LAND IN INDEPENDENCE FOR VARIOUS USES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may acquire, by donation from the City of Independence, Missouri, the land described in paragraph (2) for—

(A) inclusion in the Harry S Truman Na- tional Historic Site; and

(B) if the Secretary determines appropriate, use as a visitor center of the historic site, which may include administrative serv- ices.

(2) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—The land re- ferred to in paragraph (1) consists of the approx- imately 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 Inde- pendence, Jackson County, Missouri; and

(C) located in the area of the city bound 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 acquisi- tion of the land under this subsection, the Secretary shall modify the boundary of the Harry S Truman National Historic Site to reflect that acquisition; and

(E) in subsection (a)—

(I) in the second sentence, by striking "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 SEC- RETARY.—

(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 Sec- retary of the Interior.

SEC. 2. PURPOSE; ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY.—

(a) PURPOSE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—To acquire, by donation from the city of Independence, Missouri; and

(2) in section 2(a), by striking "historic

(C) by striking the section designation and all that follows through "authorized to" and inserting the following:

"SEC. 3. DESIGNATION; USE BY MARGARET TRU- MAN DANIEL.—

(a) DESIGNATION.—Any property acquired pursuant to this section—

(1) in section 3, by striking the section des--
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(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 in the United States during the period from 1898 to 1942, known as the “Endicott Period”; and

(E) the lives of:

(i) the free and enslaved workers who built and maintained Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie;

(ii) the soldiers who defended the forts;

(iii) the prisoners held at the forts;

(iv) captive Africans bound for slavery who, after first landing in the United States, were brought to quarantine houses in the vicinity of Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie in the 18th century, if the Secretary determines that the quarantine houses and associated historical values are nationally significant;

(C) Other governmental and nongovernmental facilities, sites, and programs of an educational, research, or interpretive nature that are directly related to the Reconstruction Era.

(4) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS AND MEMORANDUMS OF UNDERSTANDING.—The purposes of this section and to ensure effective coordination of the Federal and non-Federal elements of the Network and units of the National Park Service, the Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements and memoranda of understanding with other Federal and non-Federal governmental bodies, and private entities.

SEC. 2205. GOLDEN SPIKE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) REDESIGNATION.—The Secretary shall administer the Golden Spike National Historical Park in accordance with this section and with the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System.

(B) NETWORK.—The term “Network” means the Network established pursuant to this section.

(c) RECONSTRUCTION ERA NATIONAL HISTORICAL NETWORK.

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Reconstruction Era National Historical Park shall be considered to be a reference to the historical park to encompass that Federal land or interests in Federal land adjacent to the existing boundary at Camp Saxton, as reflected on the Map, and at the approximately 1,912-mile continuous railroad constructed between 1863 and 1869 extending from Council Bluffs, Iowa, to San Francisco, California.

(2) REDESIGNATION.—The Golden Spike National Historical Park shall be known and designated as the “Golden Spike National Historical Park”.

(3) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, record, map, or other record of the United States to the Golden Spike National Historical Site shall be considered to be a reference to the “Golden Spike National Historical Park”.

(c) TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD COMMEMORATION AND PROGRAM.- In general.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary shall establish within the National Park Service a program to commemorate and interpret the Transcontinental Railroad that includes—

(A) a historical assessment of the Transcontinental Railroad;

(B) the identification of—

(i) existing National Park System land and affiliated areas, land managed by other Federal agencies, and Federal programs that may be related to preserving, commemorating, and interpreting the Transcontinental Railroad;

(ii) any properties relating to the Transcontinental Railroad that are designated as, or could meet the criteria for designation as, National Historical Landmarks;

(C) Other Federal, State, local, and privately owned properties that the Secretary determines—

(i) relate to the Reconstruction Era; and

(ii) are included in, or determined by the Secretary to be eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places;

(3) PROGRAM.—The term “Program” means the program to commemorate and interpret the Transcontinental Railroad authorized under subsection (c).

(3) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary, acting through the Director of the National Park Service.

(4) TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD.—The term “Transcontinental Railroad” means the approximately 1,912-mile continuous railroad constructed between 1863 and 1869 extending from Council Bluffs, Iowa, to San Francisco, California.

(b) REDEDICATION.—The Secretary shall conduct a study of alternatives for commemorating and interpreting the Transcontinental Railroad that includes—

(A) a historical assessment of the Transcontinental Railroad;
(ii) any objects relating to the Transcontinental Railroad that have educational, research, or interpretative value; and

(iv) any governmental programs and non-governmental programs of an educational, research, or interpretative nature relating to the Transcontinental Railroad; and

(C) recommendations for—

(i) the development of resources identified under subparagraph (B) into the Program; and

(ii) other appropriate ways to enhance historical research, education, interpretation, and public awareness of the Transcontinental Railroad.

(3) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which the Secretary is required to carry out the study under paragraph (2), 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 containing the findings and recommendations of the study.

(4) FREIGHT RAILROAD OPERATIONS.—The Program shall not include any properties that are—

(A) used in active freight railroad operations for any purpose; or

(B) reasonably anticipated to be used for freight railroad operations in the future.

(5) ELEMENTS OF THE PROGRAM.—In carrying out the Program under this subsection, the Secretary—

(A) shall produce and disseminate appropriate education materials relating to the history, construction, and legacy of the Transcontinental Railroad, such as handbooks, maps, interpretive guides, or electronic information;

(B) may enter into appropriate cooperative agreements and memoranda of understanding and provide technical assistance to the heads of other Federal agencies, States, units of local government, regional governmental bodies, and private entities to further the purposes of the Program and this section; and

(C) may—

(i) create and adopt an official, uniform symbol or device to identify the Program; and

(ii) issue guidance for the use of the symbol or device created and adopted under clause (i).

(d) PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall seek to enter into a programmatic agreement with the Utah State Historical Society, or such other Officer to add a list of undertakings eligible for streamlined review under section 390106 of title 54, United States Code, certain uses that would have limited physical impact to land in the Park.

(2) DEVELOPMENT AND CONSULTATION.—The programmatic agreement entered into under paragraph (1) shall be developed—

(A) in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations); and

(B) in consultation with adjacent landowners, Indian Tribes, and other interested parties.

(3) APPROVAL.—The Secretary shall—

(A) consider any application for uses covered by the programmatic agreement; and

(B) not later than 60 days after the receipt of an application described in subparagraph (A), approve the application, if the Secretary determines the application is consistent with—

(i) the programmatic agreement entered into under paragraph (1); and

(ii) applicable laws (including regulations).

(4) CONTRACTS.—The Secretary shall consult with, and seek to coordinate with, adjacent landowners to address the treatment of invasive species adjacent to, and within the boundaries of, the Park.

SEC. 2206. WORLD WAR II PACIFIC SITES.

(a) PEARL HARBOR NATIONAL MEMORIAL, HAWAII.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:


(B) NATIONAL MEMORIAL.—The term “National Memorial” means the Pearl Harbor National Memorial established by paragraph (2)(A)(i).

(2) PEARL HARBOR NATIONAL MEMORIAL.—

(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Pearl Harbor National Memorial in the State of Hawai’i as a unit of the National Park System.

(ii) BOUNDARIES.—The boundaries of the National Memorial shall be the boundaries 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) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the National Memorial are to preserve, interpret, and commemorate the places and events, past and future generations the history of World War II in the Pacific from the events leading to the attack on Pearl Harbor, attack on O’ahu, to peace and reconciliation.

(4) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall administer the National Memorial in accordance with this subsection, section 121 of Public Law 111–118 (123 Stat. 2930), and the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System including—

(A) section 100101(a), chapter 1003, and sections 100755(a), 100752, 100753, and 120101 of title 54, United States Code; and

(B) chapter 3301 of title 54, United States Code.

(5) REMOVAL OF PEARL HARBOR NATIONAL MEMORIAL FROM THE WORLD WAR II VALOR IN THE PACIFIC NATIONAL MONUMENT.—

(A) BOUNDARIES.—The boundaries of the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument are revised to exclude from the monument the land and interests in land identified as the “Pearl Harbor National Memorial”, as depicted on the Map.

(B) INCORPORATION INTO NATIONAL MONUMENT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The land and interests in land excluded from the monument under subparagraph (A) are incorporated in and made part of the National Memorial in accordance with this subsection.

(ii) USE OF FUNDS.—Any funds for the purposes of the land and interests in land excluded from the monument under subparagraph (A) shall be made available for the purposes of the National Memorial.

(iii) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law (other than this section), regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to resources in the State of California included in the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument shall be considered a reference to “Tule Lake National Monument”.

(b) TULE LAKE NATIONAL MONUMENT, CALIFORNIA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The areas of the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument located in the State of California, as established by Presidential Proclamation 8327 (73 Fed. Reg. 75293; December 10, 2008), are redesignated as the “Tule Lake National Monument”.

(2) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall administer the Tule Lake National Monument in accordance with the provisions of 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.

(c) ALEUTIAN ISLANDS WORLD WAR II NATIONAL MONUMENT, ALASKA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The areas of the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument included in the Site established by Presidential Proclamation 8327 (73 Fed. Reg. 75293; December 10, 2008), are redesignated as the “Aleutian Islands World War II National Monument”.

(2) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall administer the Aleutian Islands World War II National Monument in accordance with the provisions of Presidential Proclamation 8327 (73 Fed. Reg. 75293; December 10, 2008) applicable to the sites and resources in the State of Alaska that are subject to that proclamation.

(d) HONOLULU NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, HAWAII.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) HISTORIC SITE.—The term “Historic Site” means the Honolulu National Historic Site established by paragraph (2)(A)(i).

(B) MAP.—The term “Map” means the map entitled “Honolulu National Historic Site—Proposed Boundary”, numbered 680/139428, and dated June 2017.

(2) HONOLULU NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.—

(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established the Honolulu National Historic Site in the State of Hawai’i as a unit of the National Park System.

(B) BOUNDARIES.—The boundaries of the Historic Site shall be the boundaries generally depicted on the Map.

(iii) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The Map shall be on file and available for public inspection in appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(B) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Historic Site are to preserve and interpret for the benefit of present and future generations the history associated with the internment and detention of civilians of Japanese and other ancestry during World War II in Hawai’i, the impacts of war and military law on society in the Hawaiian Islands, and the collaboration and location and diverse experiences of Prisoners of War at the Honolulu Internment Camp site.

(3) ADMINISTRATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the Historic Site in accordance with this subsection and the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including—

(i) section 100101(a), chapter 1003, and sections 100755(a), 100752, 100753, and 120101 of title 54, United States Code; and

(ii) chapter 3301 of title 54, United States Code.

(B) PARTNERSHIPS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may enter into agreements with, or acquire easements from, the owners of property adjacent to the Historic Site to provide public access to the Historic Site.
(ii) INTERPRETATION.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with governmental and nongovernmental organizations to provide for interpretation at the Monument.

(C) SHARED RESOURCES.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary may use the resources of the Pearl Harbor National Memorial in accordance with this section and 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 101201 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 this purpose, the Secretary shall prepare a general management plan for the Monument in accordance with section 100502 of title 54, United States Code.

(B) SUBMISSION.—On completion of the general management plan under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall submit it to the Director of the National Park Service.

(3) HISTORIC DISTRICT.—The Secretary may enter into agreements with the owner of a nationally significant historic property within the Monument, to identify, mark, interpret, and provide technical assistance with respect to the preservation and interpretation of the property.

(4) BOUNDARY.—The boundary of the Monument shall be established by the Secretary.

(5) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary, acting through the Director of the National Park Service.

(6) ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.—The Secretary may only acquire land or an interest in land within the boundary of the Monument to constitute a manageable unit.

(7) ADMINISTRATION.—The term “Monument” means the Camp Nelson Heritage National Monument established by subsection (b)(1).

(8) BOUNDARIES.—The boundaries of the Monument shall be the boundaries generally depicted on the Map.

(9) AVAILABLE 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 unit.

(f) BOUNDARIES.—The boundaries of the Monument shall be the boundaries generally depicted on the Map.

(g) ADMINISTRATION.—The term “Monument” means the Monument in accordance with—

(i) section 100101(a), chapter 1003, and sections 100751(a), 100752, 100753, and 101201 of title 54, United States Code; and

(ii) chapter 3201 of title 54, United States Code.

(h) ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.—The Secretary may only acquire any land or interest in land that has been acquired to constitute a manageable unit.

(i) ADMINISTRATION.—The term “Monument” means the Monument in accordance with—

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”, number 297/145513, and dated June 2018.

(2) MONUMENT.—The term “Monument” means the Mill Springs Battlefield National Monument established by subsection (b)(1).

(3) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary, acting through the Director of the National Park Service.

(4) BOUNDARY.—The boundary of the Monument shall be established by the Secretary.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), there is established as a unit of the National Park System, the Mill Springs Battlefield National Monument in the State of Kentucky, to preserve, protect, and interpret for the benefit of present and future generations, the nationally significant historic resources of the Mill Springs Battlefield; and

(2) 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 preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the Monument.

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the Monument in accordance with—

(2) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The Map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(d) ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.—The Secretary may only acquire any land or interest in land that has been acquired to constitute a manageable unit.

(e) BOUNDARIES.—The boundaries of the Monument shall be the boundaries generally depicted on the Map.

(f) AVAILABLE OF MAP.—The Map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.
land located within the boundary of the Monument by donation, purchase with do-
nated or appropriated funds, or exchange.

(f) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall ad-
minister this management plan in accordance with—

(A) this section; 

(B) Presidential Proclamation 9811 (83 Fed.
Reg. 54416 (October 31, 2018)); and

(C) the laws generally applicable to units of
the National Park System, including—

(i) section 100101(a), chapter 1003, and sec-
tions 100751(a), 100752, 100753, and 102121 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 prepara-
tion of a general management plan for the
Monument, the Secretary shall prepare a
general management plan for the Monument
in accordance with section 100002 of title 54,
United States Code.

(B) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—On com-
pletion 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) GENERAL.—Nothing in this section
creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone
around the Monument.

(2) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE NATIONAL MONU-
MENT.—Public fact that an activity or use on
land outside the Monument can be seen or
heard within the Monument shall not pre-
clude the activity or use outside the bound-
ary of the Monument.

(b) CONFLICTS.—If there is conflict between
this section and Proclamation 9811 (83 Fed.
Reg. 54845, October 31, 2018), this section
shall control.

Subtitle E—National Park System Management

SEC. 2401. DENALI NATIONAL PARK AND PRE-
SERVE NATURAL GAS PIPELINE.

(a) PERMIT.—Section 3(b)(1) of the Denali
National Park Improvement Act (Public Law
113–33; 127 Stat. 516) is amended by striking
"within the area approximately 7-
mile segment of the George Parks Highway
that runs through the Park".

(b) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—Section 3(c)(1)
of the Denali National Park Improvement Act
(Public Law 113–33; 127 Stat. 516) is amended
by adding at the end the following:

"(d) APPLICABLE LAW.—A high pressure gas
transmission pipeline (including appur-
tances) in a wilderness area within the
boundary of the Park shall not be subject
to title XI of the Alaska National Interest
Lands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 3161 et
seq.).".

SEC. 2402. HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND
UNIVERSITIES HISTORIC PRESER-
VATION PROGRAM REAUTHORIZED.

Section 507(d)(2) of the Omnibus Parks and
Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (94 U.S.C. 1755) is amended by striking the
period at the end and inserting "and each of fiscal years 2018 through 2024.").

SEC. 2403. AUTHORIZING COOPERATIVE MANAGE-
MENT AGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND THE SECRETARY.

The Secretary may enter into a coopera-
tive management agreement with the Dis-
trict of Columbia in accordance with section
101705 of title 54, United States Code.

SEC. 2404. FEES FOR MEDICAL SERVICES.

(a) FEES AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary may
authorize reasonable fees for medical ser-
VICES provided to persons in units of the Na-
tional Park System or for medical services
provided by National Park Service personnel
outside units of National Park System.

(b) NATIONAL PARK MEDICAL SERVICES FUND.—There is established in the Treasury
a fund, to be known as the "National Park
Medical Services Fund" (referred to in this
section as the "Fund"). The Fund shall con-
sist of—

(1) donations to the Fund; and

(2) fees collected under subsection (a).

(c) AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS.—All
amounts deposited into the Fund shall be
available to the Secretary, to the extent pro-
vided in advance by Acts of appropriation,
for the following in units of the National Park System:

(1) Services listed in subsection (a).

(2) Preparing needs assessments or other
programmatic analyses for medical facili-
ties, equipment, vehicles, and other needs
and costs of providing services listed in sub-
section (a).

(3) Developing management plans for med-
ical facilities, equipment, vehicles, and other
needs and costs of services listed in sub-
section (a).

(4) Training related to providing services
listed in subsection (a).

(5) Obtaining or improving medical facil-
ties, equipment, vehicles, and other needs
and costs of providing services listed in sub-
section (a).

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:

"(j) AUTHORITY TO GRANT EASEMENTS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY.—The Secretary shall have the
power to grant, to any State or local gov-
ernment, an easement or right-of-way over
land owned by the Federal Government, an easement or right-of-way over Federal lands within Gateway National Recreation Area for construction, operation, and maintenance of natural or artificial water control and prevention of flooding and shoreline erosion.

"(k) 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 Mem-
orial Commission" (referred to in this sec-
tion as the "Commission") for the purpose of
establishing a permanent memorial to honor
John Adams and his legacy as authorized by
460cc–2) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(d) APPLICABLE LAW.—A high pressure gas
transmission pipeline (including appur-
tances) in a wilderness area within the
boundary of the Park shall not be subject
to title XI of the Alaska National Interest
Lands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 3161 et
seq.).".

sec. 2407. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO RE-
ferences to the African American Civil Rights
Code.

(a) CHAPTER AMENDMENTS.—Chapter 304 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 identi-
tical font 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 this section), regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to the "U.S. Civil Rights Network" shall be replaced with reference to the "African American Civil Rights Network".

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 adding, in lieu thereof 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, all improvements within the land assignment and right of way, including the James J. Howard Marine Science Laboratory (‘Laboratory’), two parking lots, and the seawater supply and backflow pipes as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Gateway National Recreation Area, James J. Howard Marine Science Laboratory Land Assignment’, numbered 666:142,581A, and dated April 2018 (‘Map’) and any related State parcel properties.

"(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 landscape 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 Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration is authorized to use the land generally depicted on the Map as a land management area and right of way and associated land 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 consideration, any new construction on this land, permanent or nonpermanent, or significant alteration of the Laboratory, without National Park Service approval.

"(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 may enter into 1 or more agreements—(i) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions; and (ii) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

"(5) EXECUTION OF AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary shall execute appropriate instruments to carry out an agreement entered into under paragraph (1).

"(6) 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. 2409. BOWS IN PARKS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 1049 of title 54, United States Code, as 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 and crossbows are in compliance with the law of the State in which the System unit is located.

"(c) AGREEMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 1049 of title 54, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 104907 the following:

‘104908. Bows in parks.

SEC. 2410. WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT IN PARKS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 1049 of title 54, United States Code (as amended by section 2408(a)), is amended by adding at the end the following:

"§ 104909. Wildlife management in parks.

"(a) USE OF QUALIFIED VOLUNTEERS.—If the Secretary determines it is necessary to reduce the size of a wildlife population on System land in accordance with applicable law (including regulations), the Secretary may use qualified volunteers to assist in carrying out wildlife management on System land.

"(b) REQUIREMENTS FOR QUALIFIED VOLUNTEERS.—Qualified volunteers providing assistance under subsection (a) shall be subject to—(1) any training requirements or qualifications established by the Secretary; and (2) any other terms and conditions that the Secretary may require.

"(c) DONATION.—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, food insecurity, and health and nutrition of meat from wildlife management activities extending from eastern New York State and
(a) by striking “three thousand seven hundred” and inserting “4,900”;

(b) 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. 2503. 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 in 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 determined to be necessary, 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 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. 1242(c)(6)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(40) PIKE NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL.—The Pike National Historic Trail, a series of routes extending approximately 3,666 miles, which follows the route taken by Lt. Zebulon Montgomery Pike during the 1806-1807 Pike expedition, is located in Fort Belknap, 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. REAUTHORIZATION OF LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3002 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 shall be “There” and inserting “There”; and

(2) in subsection (c)(1), by striking “Through September 30, 2018.”

(b) IN GENERAL.—Section 3003 of title 54, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking the second sentence;
(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2) and in accordance with section 302(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1732(b)), the Secretary concerned shall permit any area on Federal land in which, and establish any period during which, for reasons of public safety, administration, or compliance with applicable laws, to hunt, fish, or recreational shooting shall be permitted.

(2) REQUIREMENT.—In making a designation under paragraph (1), the Secretary concerned shall—

(A) consult with State fish and wildlife agencies; and

(B) provide public notice and opportunity for comment under paragraph (2).

(b) PUBLIC NOTICE AND COMMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Public notice and comment shall include—

(i) a notice of intent;

(ii) a proposed closure; and

(iii) an opportunity for public comment for a period of—

(I) not less than 60 days for a permanent closure; or

(II) not less than 30 days for a temporary closure.

(B) PRIORITY LISTS REQUIRED.—

(I) IDENTIFICATION.—In a final decision to permanently or temporarily close an area to hunting, fishing, or recreational shooting, the Secretary concerned shall—

(a) identify how public access and egress shall be provided access that—

(aa) is consistent with the applicable laws,

(bb) includes the aggregate area included in a priority list under this section, the Secretary shall—

(i) provide an opportunity for public comment for a period of—

(aa) in the Federal Register; and

(bb) on the website of the applicable Federal agency; and

(cc) on the website of the Federal land unit, if available; and

(dd) in at least 1 local newspaper;

(ii) a component of the National Mountain Conservation System; or

(iii) an opportunity for public comment for a period of—

(aa) in the Federal Register; and

(bb) on the website of the applicable Federal agency; and

(cc) on the website of the Federal land unit, if available; and

(dd) in at least 1 local newspaper;

(B) ADMINISTRATIVE CLASSIFICATION.—

(i) the Director of the Bureau of Land Management; and

(ii) the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service; and

(iii) the Director of the National Park Service; and

(iv) any Federal land, to hunting, fishing, or 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).

(C) MINIMUM ACREAGE.—Any land identified under paragraph (1) shall consist of contiguous acreage of at least 640 acres.

(D) CONSIDERATIONS.—In preparing the priority list required under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall consider, with respect to the land—

(i) whether access is absent or merely restricted, including the extent of the restriction;

(ii) the likelihood of resolving the absence of or restriction to public access;

(iii) the potential for recreational use; and

(iv) any information provided by the public or other stakeholders during the nomination process described in paragraph (5); and

(v) any other factor, as determined by the Secretary.

(E) ADJACENT LAND STATUS.—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.

(F) 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.

(G) ACCESS OPTIONS.—With respect to land included on a priority list described in subsection (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—

(i) 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 lands covered by the applicable land management agreements or other Federal, State, or Tribal governments to allow for such access and egress; and

(3) 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 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 agencies to the legal boundaries of the land described in those subsections, including access and egress—

(1) by motorized or non-motorized vehicles; and

(2) on foot or horseback.

(g) 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) E FFECT OF ALLOWABLE 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 ELECTION TRANSPARENCY.

(a) MODIFICATION OF EQUAL ACCESS TO JUSTICE PROVISIONS.—

(1) AGENCY PROCEEDINGS.—Section 504 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking "of this title" and inserting "United States Code";

(B) by redesignating subsection (I) as subsection (II) and inserting after such redesignated subsection (I) the following:

"(II) The disclosure of fees and other expenses required under subparagraph (A) shall account for all payments of fees and other expenses awarded during the preceding fiscal year pursuant to this subsection.

(2) Each report under subparagraph (A) shall describe the number, nature, and extent of the settlements involved in the controversy, and any other relevant information that may aid Congress in evaluating the scope and impact of such awards.

(B) Each report under subsection (A) shall account for all payments of fees and other expenses awarded during 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.

(3) The disclosure of fees and other expenses required under subparagraph (A) shall not affect any other information that is subject to a nondisclosure provision in a settlement agreement.

(4) As soon as practicable, and in any event not later than the date on which the first report under paragraph (3)(A) 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.

(E) The amount of the award.

(F) The basis for the finding that the position of the agency concerned was not substantially justified.

(G) 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.

(5) The head of each agency involved in the adversary adjudication shall provide to the chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States the following information:

(A) A description of the claims in the adversary adjudication;

(B) The name of such party;

(C) The name of the agency involved in the adversary adjudication;

(D) The amount of the award;

(E) The basis for the finding that the position of the agency concerned was not substantially justified;

(F) 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.

(6) The head of each agency involved in the adversary adjudication shall make publicly available online a searchable database containing, with respect to each award of fees and other expenses awarded under this section that are made pursuant to a settlement agreement, regardless of whether the settlement agreement is sealed or otherwise prohibited by law or a court order, the chairman to comply with the requirements of paragraphs (5), (6), and (7).

(7) 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.

(8) The head of each agency involved in the adversary adjudication shall provide to the chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States a timely manner all information requested by the chairman by the requirements of paragraphs (5), (6), and (7).

(9) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 2412 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by—

(A) in subsection (d)(3), by striking "United States Code"; and

(B) by inserting "of such title" and inserting "of this title".

(B) JUDGMENT FUND TRANSPARENCY.—Section 1304 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(c) FEDERAL FRAMEWORK CLOSING DATE FOR HUNTING OF DUCKS, MERGANSERS, AND COOTS.—

Section 3 of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 704) is amended by adding at the end the following:

(1) REGULATIONS RELATING TO FRAMEWORK CLOSING DATE—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In promulgating regulations under subsection (a) relating to the Federal framework for the closing date up to which the States may select seasons for migratory bird hunting, except as provided in

Subtitle D—Migratory Bird Framework and Hunting Opportunities for Veterans

SEC. 4301. FEDERAL CLOSING DATE FOR HUNTING OF DUCKS, MERGANSERS, AND COOTS.

Section 3 of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 704) is amended by adding at the end the following:

(1) REGULATIONS RELATING TO FRAMEWORK CLOSING DATE—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In promulgating regulations under subsection (a) relating to the Federal framework for the closing date up to which the States may select seasons for migratory bird hunting, except as provided in
subsection (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 (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

(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 for migratory bird hunting.

(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 shall—

(1) affect or modify any treaty or other right of any federally recognized Indian Tribe;

(2) modify any provision of Federal law relating to migratory birds or to endangered or threatened species.

SEC. 4402. NO PRIORITIES.

Nothing in this title or the amendments made by this title provide a preference for hunting, fishing, or recreational shooting over any other use of Federal land or water.

SEC. 4403. STATE AUTHORITY FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE.

Nothing in this title—

(1) authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary to require Federal licenses or permits to hunt and fish on Federal land; or

(2) enlarges or diminishes the responsibility of States with respect to fish and wildlife management.

TITLE V—HAZARDS AND MAPPING

SEC. 5001. NATIONAL VOLCANO EARLY WARNING AND MONITORING SYSTEM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) SECRETARY.—The term ‘‘Secretary’’ means the Secretary, acting through the Director of the United States Geological Survey.

(2) SYSTEM.—The term ‘‘System’’ means the National Volcano Early Warning and Monitoring System established under subsection (b)(1)(A).

(b) NATIONAL VOLCANO EARLY WARNING AND MONITORING SYSTEM.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish within the United States Geological Survey a System known as the ‘‘National Volcano Early Warning and Monitoring System’’, to monitor, warn, and protect citizens of the United States from undue and avoidable harm from volcanic activity.

(B) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the System are—

(i) to organize, modernize, standardize, and stabilize the monitoring systems of the volcano observatories in the United States, which includes the Alaska Volcano Observatory, California Volcano Observatory, Cascades Volcano Observatory, Hawaiian Volcano Observatory, and Yellowstone Volcano Observatory; and

(ii) to unify the monitoring systems of volcano observatories in the United States into a single interoperable system.

(C) OBJECTIVE.—The objective of the System is to monitor all the volcanoes in the United States at a level commensurate with the threat posed by the volcanoes by—

(i) upgrading existing networks on monitored volcanoes;

(ii) installing new networks on unmonitored volcanoes; and

(iii) employing geodetic and other components when applicable.

(2) SYSTEM COMPONENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The System shall include—

(i) a national volcano watch office that is operational 7 days a week; and

(ii) a national volcano data center; and

(iii) an external grants program to support research in volcano monitoring science and technology.

(B) MODERNIZATION ACTIVITIES.—Modernization activities under the System shall include the comprehensive application of emerging technologies, including digital broadband seismometers, real-time continuous Global Positioning System receivers, satellite and airborne radar interferometry, acoustic pressure sensors, and spectrometry to measure gas emissions.

(3) MANAGEMENT.—

(A) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a 5-year management plan for establishing and operating the System.

(ii) SUBMISSION.—The management plan submitted under clause (i) shall include—

(I) an annual cost estimates for modernization activities and operation of the System;

(II) annual milestones, standards, and performance goals; and

(III) 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 State and local governments and with State agencies designating the institutions of higher education and State agencies as volcano observatory partners for the System.

(4) SYSTEM COORDINATION.—The Secretary shall coordinate the activities under this section with the heads of relevant Federal agencies, including—

(i) the Secretary of Transportation;

(ii) the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration;

(iii) the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; and

(iv) the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

(5) ANNUAL REPORT.—Annually, the Secretary shall submit to the Secretary of Transportation an annual report that describes the activities carried out under this section.

(c) FUNDING.—

(1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $55,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2019 through 2023.

(2) EFFECT ON OTHER SOURCES OF FEDERAL FUNDING.—Amounts made available under this subsection shall supplement, and not supplant, Federal funds made available for the United States Geological Survey hazards activities and programs.


(a) REAUTHORIZATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 9(a) of the National Geologic Mapping Act of 1992 (38 U.S.C. 81a) is amended by striking ‘‘2018’’ and inserting ‘‘2023’’.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 4(b)(1) of the National Geologic Mapping Act of 1992 (38 U.S.C. 81a) is amended by striking ‘‘Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009’’ each place it appears in subparagraphs (A) and (B) and inserting ‘‘Natural Heritage Management Act’’.

(b) GEOLOGIC MAPPING ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—Section 5(a)(3) of the National Geologic Mapping Act of 1992 (38 U.S.C. 81a) is amended by striking ‘‘the Director for Geology’’ and inserting ‘‘Associate Director for Core Science Systems’’.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—Section 3 of the National Geologic Mapping Act of 1992 (38 U.S.C. 81b) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4), by striking ‘‘section 6(d)(3)’’ and inserting ‘‘section 6(d)(3)’’;

(2) in paragraph (5), by striking ‘‘section 6(d)(1)’’ and inserting ‘‘section 6(d)(1)’’;

(3) in paragraph (9), by striking ‘‘section 6(d)(2)’’ and inserting ‘‘section 6(d)(2)’’.

TITLE VI—NATIONAL HERITAGE AREAS

SEC. 6001. NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA DESIGNATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The following areas are designated as National Heritage Areas, to be administered in accordance with this section:

(1) APPALACHIAN FOREST NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA, WEST VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Appalachian Forest National Heritage Area in the States of West Virginia and Maryland, as depicted on the map entitled ‘‘Appalachian Forest National Heritage Area’’, numbered TW/80,000, and dated October 2007, including—

SEC. 6002. NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA DESIGNATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The following areas are designated as National Heritage Areas, to be administered in accordance with this section:

(1) APPALACHIAN FOREST NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA, WEST VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Appalachian Forest National Heritage Area in the States of West Virginia and Maryland, as depicted on the map entitled ‘‘Appalachian Forest National Heritage Area’’, numbered TW/80,000, and dated October 2007,
(i) Barbour, Braxton, Grant, Greenbrier, Hampshire, Hardy, Mineral, Morgan, Nicholas, Pendleton, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Tucker, Upshur, and Webster Counties in West Virginia; and
(ii) Allegany and Garrett Counties in Maryland.

(B) LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.—The Appalachian Forest Heritage Area, Inc., shall be—

(i) the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A); and
(ii) governed by a board of directors that shall—

(A) include members to represent a geographic balance across the counties described in subparagraph (A) and the States of West Virginia and Maryland;
(B) be composed of not fewer than 7, and not more than 15, members elected by the membership of the local coordinating entity; and
(C) be selected to represent a balanced group of diverse interests, including—
(aa) the forest industry;
(bb) environmental interests;
(cc) Tribal interests;
(dd) tourism interests; and
(ee) regional agency partners;

(D) exercise all corporate powers of the local coordinating entity;

(E) manage the activities and affairs of the local coordinating entity; and

(F) subject to any limitations in the articles of organization and bylaws of the local coordinating entity, this section, and another applicable Federal or State law, establish the policies of the local coordinating entity.

(2) MARITIME WASHINGTON NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA, WASHINGTON.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Maritime Washington 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 1/4-mile landward of the shoreline, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Maritime Washington National Heritage Area Proposed Boundary”, numbered 584/125,484, and dated August 20, 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 20, 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).

(C) MAP.—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of—

(i) the National Park Service;
(ii) the Forest Service; and
(iii) the local coordinating entity.

(D) REFERENCES TO INDIAN TRIBE; TRIBAL.—Any reference in this paragraph to the terms “Indian tribe” or “tribal” shall be redefined, for purposes of the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A), to refer to each of the Tribal governments of the Snoqualmie, Yakama, Tulalip, Muckleshoot, and Colville Indian Tribes.

(E) MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS.—With respect to the Maritime Washington National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A)—

(i) the preparation of an interpretive plan under subsection (c)(2)(C)(vii) shall also include plans provided under any other Federal law or program;

(ii) the Secretary shall ensure that the management plan developed under subsection (c) is consistent with the trust responsibilities of the Secretary to Indian Tribes and Tribal treaty rights within the National Heritage Area;

(iii) the interpretive plan and management plan for the National Heritage Area shall be developed in consultation with the Indian Tribes;

(iv) nothing in this paragraph shall grant or diminish any hunting, fishing, or gathering treaty right of any Indian Tribe; and

(v) nothing in this paragraph affects the authority of a State or an Indian Tribe to manage fish and wildlife, including the regulation of hunting and fishing within the National Heritage Area.

(4) SACRAMENTO-SAN JOAQUIN DELTA NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA, CALIFORNIA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta National Heritage Area in the State of California, to consist of San Joaquin, Contra Costa, Alameda, San Francisco, Solano, and Yolo Counties in the State, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta National Heritage Area Proposed Boundary”, numbered T27/105,030, and dated October 2012.

(B) LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.—The Delta Protection Commission established by section 8783 of title 5, United States Code, shall be the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A).

(C) SANTA CRUZ VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA, ARIZONA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Santa Cruz Valley National Heritage Area in the State of Arizona, to consist of land in Pima and Santa Cruz Counties in the State, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Santa Cruz Valley National Heritage Area”, numbered T79/90,000, and dated November 13, 2007.

(B) LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.—Santa Cruz Valley Heritage, Inc., a nonprofit organization established under the laws of the State of Arizona, shall be the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A).

(C) 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).

(C) ADMINISTRATION.—

(I) AUTHORITIES.—For purposes of carrying out the management plan for each of the National Heritage Areas designated by subsection (a), the Secretary, acting through the local coordinating entity, may use amounts made available under subsection (g) to—

(A) to make grants to the State or a political subdivision of the State, Indian Tribes, nonprofit organizations, and other persons;

(B) enter into cooperative agreements with, or provide technical assistance to, the State or a political subdivision of the State, Indian Tribes, nonprofit organizations, and other interested parties;

(C) to hire and compensate staff, which shall include individuals with expertise in natural resource management, cultural resources protection, and heritage programming;

(D) to obtain money or services from any source including any money or services that are provided under any other Federal law or program;

(E) to contract for goods or services; and

(F) to undertake to be a catalyst for any other activity that furthers the National Heritage Area and is consistent with the approved management plan.

(II) DUTIES.—The local coordinating entity for each of the National Heritage Areas designated by subsection (a) shall—

(A) in accordance with subsection (c), prepare and submit a management plan for the National Heritage Area to the Secretary;

(B) assist Federal agencies, the State or a political subdivision of the State, Indian Tribes, regional planning organizations, nonprofit organizations and other interested parties in carrying out the approved management plan by developing programs and projects that recognize, protect, and enhance important resource values in the National Heritage Area;

(C) (i) establishing and maintaining interpretive exhibits and programs in the National Heritage Area;

(ii) developing recreational and educational opportunities in the National Heritage Area;

(iii) increasing public awareness of, and appreciation for, natural, historical, scenic, and cultural resources of the National Heritage Area;

(iv) protecting and restoring historic sites and buildings in the National Heritage Area that are consistent with National Heritage Area themes;

(vi) ensuring that clear, consistent, and appropriate signs identifying points of public access and sites of interest are posted throughout the National Heritage Area; and

(vii) promoting a wide range of partnership among the Federal Government, State, Tribal, and local governments, organizations, and individuals to further the National Heritage Area;

(D) consider the interests of diverse units of government, businesses, organizations, and individuals in the National Heritage Area in the preparation and implementation of the management plan;

(E) conduct meetings open to the public at least semiannually regarding the development and implementation of the management plan.

(F) for any year that Federal funds have been received under this subsection—

(i) submit to the Secretary an annual report that describes the activities, expenses, and income of the local coordinating entity (including grants to any other entities during the year that the report is made) and—

(ii) make available to the Secretary for audit all records relating to the expenditure of the funds and any matching funds; and

(iii) require, with respect to all agreements authorizing expenditure of Federal funds by other organizations, that the organizations receiving the funds make available to the Secretary for audit all records concerning the expenditure of the funds; and

(G) encourage by appropriate means economic viability that is consistent with the National Heritage Area.

(3) PROHIBITION ON THE ACQUISITION OF REAL PROPERTY.—The local coordinating entity shall not use Federal funds made available under this title to acquire any interest in real property or any interest in real property.

(C) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—
(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 submit to the Secretary a management plan, and the Secretary shall approve a proposed 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; and

(ii) the local coordinating entity is responsible for the resources of the National Heritage Area;

(iii) make recommendations for revisions to the management plan; and

(ii) not later than 180 days after the receipt of a proposed revised management plan, the Secretary shall—

(i) advise the local coordinating entity in writing of the reasons for the disapproval; and

(ii) make recommendations for revisions to the management plan; and

(ii) the resources located in the National Heritage Area."
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 "LaSalle;"
(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) represent distinctive aspects of the heritage of the United States;
(ii) are worthy of recognition, conservation, interpretation, and continuing use; and
(iii) have been managed;
(B) through partnerships among public and private entities; and
(C) by linking diverse and sometimes noncontiguous resources and active communities;
(D) reflects traditions, customs, beliefs, and folklore that are a valuable part of the story of the United States;
(E) provides outstanding opportunities—
(i) to conserve natural, historic, cultural, or scenic features; and
(ii) for recreation and education;
(F) contains resources that—
(i) are important to any identified themes of the study area; and
(ii) reflect a degree of integrity capable of supporting interpretation;
(G) includes residents, business interests, nonprofit organizations, and State and local governments that—
(i) are involved in the planning of the Heritage Area;
(ii) have developed a conceptual financial plan and identified 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 study.
(c) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available to carry out this section, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and 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.
SEC. 6004. 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 "$20,000,000," inserting "$15,000,000," 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 1896 (Public Law 104–333; 110 Stat. 4272; 122 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 (i) and inserting the following:
"(i) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority of the Secretary to provide assistance under this section terminates on September 30, 2021."
(e) MOTORCITY NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 505 of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 2008 (Public Law 105–355; 112 Stat. 3525) is amended, in the second sentence, by striking "$10,000,000," and inserting "$12,000,000.".
(f) WHEELING NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 110(a) of the Wheeling National Heritage Area Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–201; 114 Stat. 967; 128 Stat. 2421; 129 Stat. 2560) is amended by striking "$33,000,000," and inserting "$35,000,000.".
(g) SOUTH CAROLINA NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR.—Section 607 of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–333; 110 Stat. 4266; 127 Stat. 2587) is amended by striking "2019" and inserting "2021".
(j) OIL REGION NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—The Oil Region National Heritage Area Act (Public Law 108–447; 118 Stat. 3398) is amended by striking "Oil Heritage Region, Inc." and inserting "Oil Region Alliance of Business, Industry and Tourism";
(k) HUDSON RIVER VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA REDESIGNATION.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—The Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–333; 110 Stat. 4257) is amended by striking "Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area" each place it appears and inserting "Maurice D. Hinchee Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area"
(2) REFERENCE IN LAW.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Heritage Area referred to in paragraph (1) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Maurice D. Hinchee Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area".

TITLE 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 "2006" and inserting "2021".
(b) FISH AND WILDLIFE COORDINATION.—
(1) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this subsection is to protect plants, fish, mammals, birds, and wildlife from invasive species.
(2) AMENDMENTS TO FISH AND WILDLIFE COORDINATION ACT.—
(A) SHORT TITLE; AUTHORIZATION.—The first section of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 661) is amended by striking "For the purpose" and inserting the following:
"SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; AUTHORIZATION.
“(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ‘Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act’.
“(b) AUTHORIZATION.—For the purpose—
(B) PROTECTION OF WATER, OCEANS, COASTS, AND WILDLIFE FROM INVASIVE SPECIES.—The Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

SEC. 10. PROTECTION OF WATER, OCEANS, and COASTS 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.
(4) INVASIVE SPECIES.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—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.

(B) ASSOCIATED DEFINITION.—For purposes of clause (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 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 prevent, control, or manage invasive species, stop the spread of the invasive species; and

(b) To inhibit further infestations of the invasive species, the spread of the invasive species, the spread of invasive species 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 into land or water; or

(B) to impede the spread of the invasive species within land or water by inspecting, intercepting, or confiscating invasive species

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, measures 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 to prevent, control, or manage the spread of an invasive species, the spread of invasive species caused by the invasive species, within land or water by inspecting, intercepting, or confiscating invasive species threats prior to the establishment of the invasive species onto land or water of an eligible State.

(9) In general.—The Secretary concerned shall require a comparative economic assessment of invasive species control and management methods for early detection and rapid response, prevention, control, or management of the invasive species.

(10) Evaluation efforts.—The Secretary concerned shall prioritize the use of methods that—

(a) control and manage invasive species, as determined by the Secretary concerned, based on sound scientific data;

(b) minimize environmental impacts; and

(c) control and manage invasive species in the most cost-effective manner.

(c) 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.

(11) 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).

(ii) Description of projects and activities.—A project or activity referred to in paragraph (11) shall—

(A) to protect water or wildlife from an invasive species that, as determined by the Secretary concerned is, or 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 subsection (i); and

(B) carried out in accordance with applicable agency procedures, including any applicable-

(i) A land or resource management plan; or

(ii) land use plan.

(d) Cost-effective methods.—In selecting a method to be used to control or manage an invasive species as a 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—

(1) effectively control and manage invasive species, as determined by the Secretary concerned, based on sound scientific data;

(2) minimize environmental impacts; and

(3) 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.

(f) EXPEDITED ACTION.—

(1) In general.—The Secretary 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 (11) shall—

(A) to protect water or wildlife from an invasive species that, as determined by the Secretary concerned is, or 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 subsection (i); and

(B) carried out in accordance with applicable agency procedures, including any applicable-

(i) A land or resource management plan; or

(ii) land use plan.

(g) ALLOCATION OF FUNDING.—Of the amount appropriated or otherwise made available to each Secretary concerned for a fiscal year for programs that address or include invasive species management, the Secretary concerned shall require a substantive annual net reduction of funds for programs that address or include invasive species management, which may include—

(1) the purchase of necessary products, equipment, or services to conduct that control or management activity;

(2) the use of integrated pest management options, including options that use pesticides authorized for sale, distribution, or use under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136 et seq.);

(3) the use of biological control agents that are proven to be effective to reduce invasive species populations;

(4) the use of revegetation or cultural restoration methods designed to improve the diversity and richness of ecosystems;

(5) the use of monitoring and detection activities for invasive species, including equipment, detection dogs, and mechanical devices;

(6) the use of appropriate methods to remove invasive species from a vehicle or vessel capable of conveyance; or

(7) the use of other effective mechanical or manual management strategies.

(h) INVESTIGATIONS, OUTREACH, AND PUBLIC AWARENESS.—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, the Secretary concerned may use not more than 15 percent for investigations, development activities, and outreach and public awareness efforts to address invasive species control and management needs.

(i) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—Of the amount appropriated or otherwise made available to the Secretary concerned for a fiscal year for programs that address or include protection of land or water from an invasive species, not more than 10 percent may be used for administrative costs incurred to carry out those programs, including costs relating to oversight and management of the program and implementation of the strategic plan developed under subsection (c).

(j) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—Not later than 90 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—

(1) describing the use by the Secretary concerned during the 2 preceding fiscal years of funds for programs that address or include invasive species management, which may include investigations to improve the control, prevention, or management of the invasive species;

(2) specifying the percentage of funds expended for each of the purposes specified in subsections (g), (h), and (i);

(k) RELATION TO OTHER AUTHORITY.—

(1) OTHER INVASIVE SPECIES CONTROL, PREVENTION, AND MANAGEMENT AUTHORITIES.—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.

(l) 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, 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 may enter into any contract or cooperative agreement with another Federal agency or eligible Indian tribe or recognized Indian tribe, a political subdivision of an eligible State, or a private individual or entity to assist with the control and management of an invasive species, as a measure to control, manage, or prevent the introduction or spread of an invasive species.

(2) CONTENTS.—A memorandum of understanding entered into under subsection (l) shall describe—

(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.

(m) MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As a condition of a contract or cooperative agreement under subsection (l), 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.

(n) Prioritized lists.—Each Secretary concerned may prioritize invasive species to be controlled or managed.

(1) An assessment of the total acres of land or area of water infested by the invasive species.

(C) An estimate of the expected total acres of land or area of water infested by the invasive species after control and management efforts are undertaken.

(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 each 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 (2) 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 for each outreach or public awareness effort that have been determined to be efficient to inform national, regional, State, Tribal, or local audiences regarding invasive species control 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 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)).

(c) WILDLIFE CONSERVATION.—

(1) AUTHORIZATIONS.—

(A) AUTHORIZATION OF AFRICAN ELEPHANT CONSERVATION ACT.—Section 2306(a) of the African Elephant Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4249(a)) is amended by striking "2007 through 2012" and inserting "2019 through 2023".

(B) AUTHORIZATION OF ASIAN ELEPHANT CONSERVATION ACT OF 1997.—Section 8(a) of the Asian Elephant Conservation Act of 1997 (16 U.S.C. 6305) is amended by striking "2007 through 2012" and inserting "2019 through 2023".

(C) AUTHORIZATION OF RHINOCEROS AND TURTLE 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".

(D) AUTHORIZATION OF MARINE TURTLE CONSERVATION ACT OF 2004.—

(A) PURPOSE.—Section 2 of the Marine Turtle Conservation Act of 2004 (16 U.S.C. 6601) is amended by striking "2007 through 2012" and inserting "2019 through 2023".

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term 'freshwater turtle' includes—

(i) any part, product, egg, or offspring of a turtle described in subparagraph (A); and

(ii) a carcass of such a turtle.

(E) the United States Virgin Islands; and

(D) Guam.

(E) the United States Virgin Islands; and

(F) any other territory or possession of the United States.

(10) TORTOISE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘tortoise’ means any member of the family Testudinidae.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term ‘tortoise’ includes—

(i) any part, product, egg, or offspring of a tortoise described in subparagraph (A); and

(ii) a carcass of such a tortoise.

(C) CONSERVATION ASSISTANCE.—Section 4 of the Marine Turtle Conservation Act of 2004 (16 U.S.C. 6605) is amended—

(E) the United States Virgin Islands; and

(G) any other territory or possession of the United States.

(10) TORTOISE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘tortoise’ means any member of the family Testudinidae.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term ‘tortoise’ includes—

(i) any part, product, egg, or offspring of a tortoise described in subparagraph (A); and

(ii) a carcass of such a tortoise.

(C) CONSERVATION ASSISTANCE.—Section 4 of the Marine Turtle Conservation Act of 2004 (16 U.S.C. 6605) is amended—

(E) the United States Virgin Islands; and

(G) any other territory or possession of the United States.

(10) TORTOISE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘tortoise’ means any member of the family Testudinidae.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term ‘tortoise’ includes—

(i) any part, product, egg, or offspring of a tortoise described in subparagraph (A); and

(ii) a carcass of such a tortoise.

(C) CONSERVATION ASSISTANCE.—Section 4 of the Marine Turtle Conservation Act of 2004 (16 U.S.C. 6605) is amended—

(E) the United States Virgin Islands; and

(G) any other territory or possession of the United States.
(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 (C)(i).
(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.
(D) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 7 of the Marine Turtle Conservation Act of 2004 (16 U.S.C. 6606) is amended to read as follows:
(a) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Fund $5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023.
(b) FEDERAL FUNDS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish under this Act a prize competition that includes—
(I) 1 or more wildlife conservation groups, 1 or more State, regional, or local wildlife organizations, federal or State agencies, and research institutions with expertise or interest relating to the prevention of wildlife poaching and trafficking.
(ii) P RIZE COMPETITION.—The term “prize competition” means the Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the promotion of wildlife conservation established under subsection (A)(iv).
(iii) R EQUIREMENTS.—The Board shall comply with all requirements under paragraph (A)(iv).
(D) AGREEMENT WITH NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION.—
(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall enter into an agreement with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to administer the prize competition.
(ii) REQUIREMENTS.—An agreement entered into under clause (i) shall comply with all requirements under paragraph (A)(iv).
(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 determines that, in any fiscal year, 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 purposes and effectiveness of the prize competition.
(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.—
(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:
(A) NON-FEDERAL FUNDS.—The term “non-Federal funds” means funds provided by—
(i) a State;
(ii) a territory of the United States; or
(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) WILDLIFE.—The term “wildlife” has the meaning given in section 8 of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 666b).
(C) THEODORE ROOSEVELT GENIUS PRIZE FOR PREVENTION OF WILDLIFE POACHING AND TRAFFICKING.—
(1) 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 (C)(i).
(B) AUTHORITY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall enter into an agreement with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to administer the 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 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 expertise 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.

(ii) select a topic;
(iii) issue a problem statement;
(iv) advise the Secretary regarding any opportunity for technological innovation to promote wildlife conservation; and
(v) 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 with an interest in the promotion of wildlife conservation.

(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) Federal and non-Federal agencies with jurisdiction over the promotion of wildlife conservation;
(II) 1 or more State agencies with jurisdiction over the promotion of wildlife conservation;
(III) 1 or more State, regional, or local wildlife conservation organizations, technology companies, research institutions, institutions of higher education, industry associations, or individual stakeholders with an interest in the promotion of wildlife conservation.

(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 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).

(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) DUTIES.—Subject to subclause (i), the judges shall—
(I) select a topic;
(II) issue a problem statement;
(III) advise the Secretary regarding any opportunity for technological innovation to manage invasive species;
(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 with an interest in the promotion of invasive species;
(V) terminate over the promotion of invasive species;
(VI) 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 was 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 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.

(4) THEODORE ROOSEVELT GENIUS PRIZE FOR MANAGEMENT OF INVASIVE SPECIES.—

(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:
(I) BOARD.—The term “Board” means the Management of Invasive Species Technology Advisory Board established by subparagraph (C)(i).

(ii) PRIZE COMPETITION.—The term “prize competition” means the Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the management of invasive species established under subparagraph (B).

(iii) ADVISORY BOARD.—
(I) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established an advisory board, to be known as the “Management of Invasive 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) invasive species;
(II) biology;
(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), 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;
(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 with an interest in the promotion of invasive species;

(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 conservation organizations with jurisdiction over the management of invasive species;
(II) 1 or more State agencies with jurisdiction over the management of invasive species;
(III) 1 or more State, regional, or local wildlife conservation organizations, technology companies, research institutions, institutions of higher education, industry associations, or individual stakeholders with an interest in the management of invasive species.

(G) 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) BOARD.—The term “Board” means the Protection of Endangered Species Technology Advisory Board established by subparagraph (C)(ii).

(ii) PRIZE COMPETITION.—The term “prize competition” means the Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the protection of endangered species established under subparagraph (B).

(iii) ADVISORY BOARD.—The Board shall comply with all requirements under paragraph (7)(A).

(F) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, 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 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.
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.—
(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established an advisory board, to be known as the “Protection of Endangered Species Technology Advisory Board”.
(2) MEMBERS.—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-Federal stakeholders, including—
(aa) State agencies, federally recognized Indian tribes, private entities, and research institutions of higher education, industry associations, or individual stakeholders with expertise or interest relating to the protection of endangered species;
(bb) non-Federal stakeholders, including—
(1) 1 or more Federal agencies with jurisdiction over the protection of endangered species;
(2) 1 or more State agencies with jurisdiction over the protection of endangered species;
(3) 1 or more State, regional, or local wildlife organizations, the mission of which relates to the protection of endangered species; and
(4) 1 or more wildlife conservation groups, technology companies, research institutions, and institutions of higher education, industry associations, or individual stakeholders with an interest in the protection of endangered species.
(3) REQUIREMENTS.—The Board shall comply with all requirements under paragraph (7)(B).

(D) AGREEMENT WITH NATIONAL FISHER AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION.—
(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall enter into an agreement with 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
(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 1 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.

(6) THEODORE ROOSEVELT GENIUS PRIZE FOR NONLETHAL MANAGEMENT OF HUMAN-WILDLIFE CONFLICTS.—
(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:
(1) BOARD.—The term “Board” means the Nonlethal Management of Human-Wildlife Conflicts Technology Advisory Board established by subparagraph (C)(i).
(2) 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 a 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 expertise or interest relating to the protection of endangered species.

(C) ADVISORY BOARD.—
(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established an advisory board, to be known as the “Nonlethal Management of Human-Wildlife Conflicts Technology Advisory Board”.
(2) MEMBERS.—The Board shall be composed of not fewer than 9 members appointed by the Secretary, who shall provide expertise in—
(I) nonlethal wildlife management;
(II) social aspects of human-wildlife conflict management;
(III) biology;
(IV) technology development;
(V) engineering;
(VI) outreach;
(VII) education;
(VIII) business development and management; and
(VIII) any other discipline, as the Secretary determines to be necessary to achieve the purposes of this paragraph.

(D) AGREEMENT WITH NATIONAL FISHER AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION.—
(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall offer to 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).

(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) APPOINTMENT.—An entry into an agreement under clause (i) shall comply with all requirements under paragraph (7)(B).

(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 by the Board that describes the activities carried out by the Board relating to the duties described in subparagraph (C)(iii);
(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 1 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.
(7) ADMINISTRATION OF PRIZE COMPETITIONS.—

(A) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ADVISORY BOARDS.—An advisory board established under paragraph (2) (B) (C), (D), (E), (F), (G), and (H) of section 458 (a) (1) shall consist of individuals who—

(aa) are knowledgeable about the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation or any subsidiary of the Foundation;

(bb) are knowledgeable about natural resources;

(cc) are knowledgeable about the conservation and management of fish and wildlife;

(dd) have experience in the field of conservation and management of fish and wildlife;

(ee) have experience in the field of business management;

(ff) have experience in the field of financial management;

(gg) have experience in the field of legal matters;

(hh) have experience in the field of policy matters;

(i) have experience in the field of public relations;

(j) have experience in the field of public speaking;

(k) have experience in the field of writing;

(l) have experience in the field of teaching;

(m) have experience in the field of research;

(n) have experience in the field of education;

(o) have experience in the field of tourism;

(p) have experience in the field of architecture;

(q) have experience in the field of engineering;

(r) have experience in the field of manufacturing;

(s) have experience in the field of technology;

(t) have experience in the field of health care;

(u) have experience in the field of energy;

(v) have experience in the field of transportation;

(w) have experience in the field of agriculture;

(x) have experience in the field of food;

(y) have experience in the field of clothing;

(z) have experience in the field of housing;

(AA) have experience in the field of education;

(bb) have experience in the field of business management;

(cc) have experience in the field of financial management;

(dd) have experience in the field of legal matters;

(ee) have experience in the field of policy matters;

(ff) have experience in the field of public relations;

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(bb) have experience in the field of writing;

(bb) have experience in the field of teaching;

(bb) have experience in the field of research;

(bb) have experience in the field of education;

(bb) have experience in the field of tourism;

(bb) have experience in the field of architecture;

(bb) have experience in the field of engineering;

(bb) have experience in the field of manufacturing;

(bb) have experience in the field of technology;

(bb) have experience in the field of health care;

(bb) have experience in the field of energy;

(bb) have experience in the field of transportation;

(bb) have experience in the field of agriculture;
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 8003(a).

(3) FACILITY.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—The term "facility" includes a dam or appurtenant works, canal, lateral, ditch, gate, control structure, pumping station, other infrastructure, recreation, conservation, distribution, and drainage works, and associated land or interest in land or water.

(B) EXCLUSIONS.—The term "facility" does not include Reclamation project facilities, 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 contribute to capital repayment;

(4) PROJECT USE POWER.—The term "project use power" means the electrical capacity, energy, and associated ancillary service components of 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 an agency of a State or political subdivision of a State, a joint action or powers agency, a water users association, or an Indian Tribe or Tribal utility authority that—
(A) as of the date of conveyance under this subtitle, is the current operator of the eligible facility pursuant to a contract with Reclamation; and
(B) is determined by the Secretary, has the capacity to continue to manage the eligible facility for the same purposes for which the property has been managed under the reclamation law.

(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;
(ii) that is constructed by the United States pursuant to the reclamation laws; or
(iii) in connection with which there is a repayment or other service contract executed by the United States pursuant to the reclamation laws;

(B) any project constructed by the Secretary for the Federal Government.

(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 Secretary of the Interior, acting through 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

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**TITLE VIII—WATER AND POWER**

**SEC. 8001. PURPOSE.**

The purpose of this subtitle is to facilitate the transfer of Reclamation project facilities to qualifying entities on the completion of repayment of capital costs.
(iv) protects the public aspects of the eligible facility, including water rights managed for public purposes, such as flood control or fish and wildlife;
(v) power sold with all applicable Federal and State law; and
(vi) will not result in an adverse impact on fulfillment of existing water delivery obligations for Federal operations and applicable contracts; and
(C) if the eligible facility proposed to be transferred is a dam or diversion works (not including canals or other project features that receive or convey water from the diverting works) diverting water from a water body containing a species listed as a threatened or endangered species or critical habitat under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), determine that—
(i) the eligible facility continues to comply with the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) in a manner that provides no less protection to the listed species as existed under Federal ownership; and
(ii) the eligible facility is not part of the Central Valley Project in the State of California.

(b) STATUS OF RECLAMATION LAND.—The criteria established under subsection (a) shall require that any land to be conveyed out of Federal ownership under this subtitle be—
(A) land owned by the Secretary; or
(B) land withdrawn by the Secretary, only if—
(i) the Secretary determines in writing that the withdrawn land is encumbered by facilities to the extent that the withdrawn land is unsuitable for return to the public domain; and
(ii) the qualifying entity agrees to pay fair market value based on historical or existing uses for the withdrawn land to be conveyed.

(c) HOLD HARMLESS.—No conveyance under this subtitle shall adversely impact applicable Federal power rates, repayment obligations, or other project power uses.

SEC. 8005. LIABILITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Effective on the date of conveyance of any eligible facility under this subtitle, the United States shall not be held liable by any court for damages of any kind arising from, omission, or occurrence relating to the eligible facility, other than damages caused by acts of negligence committed by the United States or by agents or employees of the United States prior to the date of the conveyance.

(b) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section increases the liability of the United States beyond that currently provided in chapter 121 of title 28, United States Code (commonly known as the “Federal Tort Claims Act”).

SEC. 8006. BENEFITS.

After a conveyance of an eligible facility under this subtitle—

(a) the conveyed property shall no longer be considered to be part of a Reclamation project; and

(b) except as provided in paragraph (3), the qualifying entity to which the conveyed property is conveyed shall not be eligible to receive any benefits, including project use power, with respect to the conveyed property, except for any benefit that would be available to a similarly situated entity with respect to property that is not a part of a Reclamation project; and

(C) the Secretary and the qualifying entity enter into an agreement under which the qualifying entity agrees to continue to be responsible for a proportionate share of operation and maintenance and capital costs for the Federal 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 environmental laws, including—
(1) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (84 Stat. 2347); (2) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.); and (3) subtitle III of title 54, United States Code.

(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; REMOVAL OF CERTAIN REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Section 302 of Public Law 106–392 (114 Stat. 1694; 128 Stat. 2444) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting—

‘‘(1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

‘‘(A) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to be used for the purposes of this title $5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020, 2021, and 2022.

‘‘(2) INTEGRATION WITH PROJECTS.—In addition to funds authorized to be appropriated under subsection (1), there are authorized to be appropriated $3,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020, 2021, and 2022 to support the purposes of this title.

‘‘(3) STATUS OF RECLAMATION LAND.—The criteria established under subsection (1) shall require that—

(1) any activities to be carried out under the Recovery Implementation Program after September 30, 2023, and

(ii) the projected cost of the activities described under clause (1).


(4) PRORATALE 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 1292 of Public Law 103–343 (108 Stat. 4551)).

(5) STATUS OF WASHINGTON.—The term ‘‘status of Washington’’ means the status of the State of Washington.

(6) 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 Yakama 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.

(B) REQUIREMENT.—The initial development phase of the Integrated Plan under subparagraph (A) shall be carried out in accordance with—


(2) INTERMEDIATE AND FINAL DEVELOPMENT PHASES.
River basin, in accordance with the Hoover Secretary to provide fish passage in the Yakima Yakama Nation and the United States; or Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of suant to the reclamation laws; or (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 20 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 the date that is 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 be carried out only—

(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 a long-term agreement; or

(ii) any contract or agreement between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Reclamation;

(C) affect, waive, abrogate, diminish, define, or interpret any treaty between the Yakama Nation and the United States; or

(D) constrains 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, 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) IN GENERAL.—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, design, and construction of infrastructure, in consultation and coordination with the Secretary; and

(B) the pumping and operational costs necessary to ensure that supply water available that is made inaccessible due to drought pumping during any preceding calendar year, if the Kachess Reservoir fails to refill as a result of pumping 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 103-434 (108 Stat. 4550; 114 Stat. 1426);

(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 non-reimbursable to 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 10(a) of the Reclamation Project Act of 1909 (43 U.S.C. 485(a)).

(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 the Kittitas Reclamation District, the Roza Irrigation District, or any other proratable irrigation entity; or project power is not provided to the Secretary by the Yakama Nation with the State and the Yakama Nation may agree; and

(ii) the additional supply made available under this clause shall be available to participating proratable irrigation entities based on:

(aa) the proportion that—

(AA) the proratable entitlement of each participating proratable irrigation entity; and

(BB) the proratable entitlements of all participating individuals and entities; or

(bb) such other proportion as the participating individuals and entities may agree, subject to the condition 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 districts may agree, subject to the condition 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.

(B) DETERMINATIONS BY SECRETARY.—The project 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 non-reimbursable 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 Power Administration 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 STORAGE 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 Project facilities, for—

(1) groundwater recharge projects; and

(2) aquifer storage and recovery projects.

(e) OPERATIONAL CONTROL OF WATER SUPPLIES.—
(1) In general.—The Secretary shall retain authority and discretion over the management of Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project supplies—

(a) to optimize operational use and flexibility; and

(b) to ensure compliance with all applicable Federal and State laws, treaty rights of the Yakama Nation, and other legal obligations, 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 sell, donate, conserve, and reuse water supplies deriving from projects authorized under title XII of Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 4550; 114 Stat. 1425).

(3) Cooperative Agreements and Grants.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements and grants, and to carry out this section, including for the purposes of land and water transfers, leases, and acquisitions from willing participants, subject to the condition that the acquiring entity shall hold title to, and be responsible for, all required operation, maintenance, and management of the acquired land or water during any period in which the acquiring entity holds title to the acquired land.

(g) Indian Irrigation Projects.—The Secretary may participate in, provide funding for, and accept non-Federal financing for water conservation projects, regardless of whether the projects are in accordance with the Yakima River Basin Water Conservation Program established under section 1203 of Public Law 108–434 (108 Stat. 4551), that are intended to partially implement the Integrated Plan by providing conserved water to improve tributary and mainstream flows.

(h) Indian Irrigation Projects.—

(1) In general.—The Secretary, acting through the Commissioner of Reclamation, may contribute funds for the preparation of plans and reports with respect to the Yakima River Basin Water Conservation Program in accordance with the Yakima River Basin Water Conservation Program established under section 1203 of Public Law 108–434 (108 Stat. 4551), that are intended to partially implement the Integrated Plan by providing conserved water to improve tributary and mainstream flows.

(2) Authorization of Appropriations.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection $75,000,000.

SEC. 8202. MODIFICATION OF PURPOSES AND USES.

There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section, including for the purposes of land and water transfers, leases, and acquisitions from willing participants, subject to the condition that the acquiring entity shall hold title to, and be responsible for, all required operation, maintenance, and management of the acquired land or water during any period in which the acquiring entity holds title to the acquired land.

(g) Indian Irrigation Projects.—

(h) Indian Irrigation Projects.—

(1) In general.—The Secretary, acting through the Commissioner of Reclamation, may contribute funds for the preparation of plans and reports with respect to the Yakima River Basin Water Conservation Program in accordance with the Yakima River Basin Water Conservation Program established under section 1203 of Public Law 108–434 (108 Stat. 4551), that are intended to partially implement the Integrated Plan by providing conserved water to improve tributary and mainstream flows.

(2) Authorization of Appropriations.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection $75,000,000.

SEC. 8203. YAKIMA RIVER BASIN WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAM.

Section 1203 of Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 4551) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1), in the second sentence, by striking "title" and inserting "section"; and

(B) in paragraph (4), by striking "within 5 years of the date of enactment of this Act" and inserting "the number of irrigated acres"; and

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (2), (i) in each of subparagraphs (A) through (D), by striking the comma at the end of the subparagraph and inserting a semicolon;

(ii) in subparagraph (D), by striking the comma at the end of the subparagraph and inserting a semicolon;

(iii) in subparagraphs (E) through (I), by striking the comma at the end of the subparagraph and inserting a semicolon;

(iv) in paragraph (2), by striking subparagraph (G);

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) in subparagraphs (A) through (C), by striking the comma at the end of the subparagraph and inserting a semicolon;

(ii) in subparagraph (D), by striking "and" and inserting a semicolon;

(iii) in subparagraph (E), by striking the period at the end and inserting "and"; and

(iv) by adding at the end the following:

"(f) provide recommendations to advance the purposes and programs of the Yakima Enhancement Project, including the Integrated Plan; and"

(3) by striking paragraph (4) and inserting the following:

"(4) Authority of Designated Federal Official.—The designated Federal official may;

(A) arrange and provide logistical support for meetings of the Conservation Advisory Group;

(B) use a facilitator to serve as a moderator for meetings of the Conservation Advisory Group or provide additional logistical support; and

(C) grant any request for a facilitator by any member of the Conservation Advisory Group;"

(4) Payment of Local Share by State or Federal Government.

"(4) Payment of Local Share by State or Federal Government."
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

February 6, 2019

SEC. 8204. YAKIMA BASIN WATER PROJECTS, OPERATIONS, AND AUTHORIZATIONS.

(a) REDesignation of Yakima Nation.—Section 1204(g) of Public Law 103-434 (108 Stat. 4557) is amended—

(1) by striking the subsection designation and heading and all that follows through paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

"(1) in the section heading, by striking "Yakima River Basin Project," inserting "Yakima Project Manager," and deleting "as is required by law"; and

(B) by inserting "and water rights mandated'' after "water rights''.

(b) USE of CONSERVED water.—The Yakima Project Manager may use water resulting from conservation measures taken under this title, in addition to water that the Bureau of Reclamation may acquire from any willing purchaser through purchase, donation, lease, or for water management purposes pursuant to the purposes of this title.

(c) Conservation Activities.—Sec. 8204(c) of Public Law 103-434 (108 Stat. 4562) is amended—

(1) by striking "and" and inserting "or"; and

(2) by inserting "thereafter'' after "the Yakima Project Manager as flushing flows or as otherwise'' and inserting "fishery management purposes'' in place thereof.

(d) Municipal, Industrial, and Domestic Use.—Sec. 8204(d) of Public Law 103-434 (108 Stat. 4562) is amended—

(1) by striking "and water supply use'' after "owners''; and

(2) by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following:

"(3) in paragraph (1), by inserting "and water supply use'' after "owners''; and

(e) Water Supply for Yakima Basin Tributaries.—Sec. 1207 of Public Law 103-434 (108 Stat. 4562) is amended—

(1) by inserting "and'' after "water supply use'' and inserting "water management uses pursuant to this title."

(f) General.—Sec. 1207(g) of Public Law 103-434 (108 Stat. 4562) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraphs (1) and (5) and inserting the following:

"(1) USE of CONSERVED water.—The Yakima Project Manager may use water resulting from conservation measures taken under this title, in addition to water that the Bureau of Reclamation may acquire from any willing purchaser through purchase, donation, lease, or for water management purposes pursuant to the purposes of this title.

(B) the approximately 0.83 acres of land designated—

(iii) by redesignating clause (iii) as clause (iv), by striking "and economic'' and inserting "and infrastructure, economic, and land use;'' and

(vi) in subparagraph (E) (as redesignated by clause (iii)) by striking "ground water'' and inserting "groundwater recharge and'';

(vii) in subparagraph (G) (as so redesignated), by inserting "or transfer'' after "purchase'';

5. In the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking "the Taneum Creek study'' and inserting "studies under this subsection."

(ii) by inserting "and other water supply use'' after "owners''; and

(f) Yakima River Watershed.—Sec. 1207(h) of Public Law 103-434 (108 Stat. 4562; 114 Stat. 1424) is amended by—

(1) redesignating the second sentence of the section heading as paragraph (1); and

(2) inserting "and economic'' in the paragraph (1) heading.

(g) Operations, and Authorizations.—Sec. 1207(i) of Public Law 103-434 (108 Stat. 4562) is amended by—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking "the Taneum Creek study'' and inserting "studies under this section;''

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by inserting "and'' after "economic'' and inserting "infrastructure, economic, and land use;'' and

(iii) by inserting "economic'' after "infrastructure;'' and

(h) Water Management or Delivery Facilities.—Sec. 1207(k) of Public Law 103-434 (108 Stat. 4562) is amended by—

(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking "the Taneum Creek study'' and inserting "studies under this subsection;''

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by inserting "and economic'' after "infrastructure;'' and

(iii) by inserting "economic'' after "infrastructure;'' and

(i) Yakima River Basins.—Sec. 1207(l) of Public Law 103-434 (108 Stat. 4562) is amended by—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking "the Taneum Creek study'' and inserting "studies under this subsection;''

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by inserting "and economic'' after "infrastructure;'' and

(iii) by inserting "economic'' after "infrastructure;'' and

(j) General.—Sec. 1207(m) of Public Law 103-434 (108 Stat. 4562) is amended by—

(i) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

"(1) USE of CONSERVED water.—The Yakima Project Manager may use water resulting from conservation measures taken under this title, in addition to water that the Bureau of Reclamation may acquire from any willing purchaser through purchase, donation, lease, or for water management purposes pursuant to the purposes of this title.

(B) Municipal, industrial, and domestic use."

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 Arbcuckle Master Conservancy District for Transferring Title to the Federally Owned Maintenance Complex and District Office to the Arkansas River Basin, Oklahoma Master Conservancy District and numbered 14A694031."

(2) DISTRICT.—The term "District" means the Arbcuckle Master Conservancy District, located in Murray County, Oklahoma.

(3) DISTRICT Office.—The term "District Office'' means—

(A) the headquarters building located at 2180 East Main, Davis, Oklahoma;

(B) the approximately 0.83 acres of land described in the Agreement.
SEC. 8302. CONTRA COSTA CANAL TRANSFER.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ACQUIRED LAND.—The term "acquired land" means land in Federal ownership and United States control in an urban area of Contra Costa County, California.

(b) CONVEYANCE TO DISTRICT.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall convey to the Contra Costa Water District, all right, title, and interest of the United States prior to the date of conveyance.

(c) LIABILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Effective on the date of conveyance the United States, the Secretary, and the Contra Costa Water District, shall hold harmless the United States, and the Secretary, from and against any damages caused by acts of negligence committed by the United States or by any employee or agent of the United States prior to the date of conveyance.

(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 any funds or benefits that would be available to a similarly situated person, or facility, if the District Office were 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 report 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. 8002. CONTRA COSTA CANAL TRANSFER.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ACQUIRED LAND.—The term "acquired land" means land in Federal ownership and United States control in an urban area of Contra Costa County, California.

(b) CONVEYANCE TO DISTRICT.—As soon as practicable after the date of conveyance of this Act, the Secretary shall convey to the Contra Costa Water District, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to 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.

(c) LIABILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Effective on the date of conveyance 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.

(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 any funds or benefits that would be available to a similarly situated person, or facility, if the District Office were 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 report 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. 8002. CONTRA COSTA CANAL TRANSFER.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ACQUIRED LAND.—The term "acquired land" means land in Federal ownership and United States control in an urban area of Contra Costa County, California.

(b) CONVEYANCE TO DISTRICT.—As soon as practicable after the date of conveyance of this Act, the Secretary shall convey to the Contra Costa Water District, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to 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.

(c) LIABILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Effective on the date of conveyance 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.

(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 any funds or benefits that would be available to a similarly situated person, or facility, if the District Office were 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 report 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. 8002. CONTRA COSTA CANAL TRANSFER.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ACQUIRED LAND.—The term "acquired land" means land in Federal ownership and United States control in an urban area of Contra Costa County, California.

(b) CONVEYANCE TO DISTRICT.—As soon as practicable after the date of conveyance of this Act, the Secretary shall convey to the Contra Costa Water District, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to 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.

(c) LIABILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Effective on the date of conveyance 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.
Subtitle F—Modifications of Existing Programs

SEC. 8501. WATERSMART.  
Section 594 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) that summarizes the efforts of the Bureau to the plan described in subparagraph and

(ii) the States";

(B) in clause (i) (as so designated), 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), by deleting the words 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 to—

(I) to use any associated water savings to increase the total irrigated acreage more than the water right of that Indian tribe, as determined by—

(a) a court decree;

(b) a settlement;

(c) a law; or

(d) any combination of the authorities described in Public Law 94–563 (43 U.S.C. 1831d); and

(ii) otherwise to 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, control, store, and divert 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) Major Repair and Rehabilitation Need.—The term "Major Repair and Rehabilitation Need" means—

(i) Capitalized facilities, buildings, structures, project features, power production equipment, recreation facilities, quarters, and major nonrecurring maintenance at a Reclamation facility, including maintenance related to the safety of dams, extraordinary maintenance of dams, deformation monitoring activities, and all other significant repairs and extraordinary maintenance.

SEC. 8602. ASSET MANAGEMENT REPORT ENHANCEMENTS FOR RESERVED WORKS.  
(a) In general.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress an Asset Management Report that—

(1) describes the efforts of the Bureau to—

(A) maintain in a reliable manner all reserved works at Reclamation facilities; and

(B) to standardize and streamline data reporting on the use of facilities and on the annual budget process and agency requirements; and

(2) expands on the information otherwise provided in an Asset Management Report, in accordance with subsection (b).

(b) Infrastructure Maintenance Needs Assessment—

(1) In General.—The Asset Management Report submitted under subsection (a) shall include—

(A) a detailed assessment of major repair and rehabilitation needs for all reserved works at all Reclamation projects; and

(B) to the maximum extent practicable, an itemized list of major repair and rehabilitation needs under paragraph (1)(B) shall include—

(i) a budget level cost estimate of the appropriations needed to complete each item; and

(ii) an assignment of a categorical rating for each item, consistent with paragraph (3).

(2) Rating Requirements.—

(A) In general.—The system for assigning ratings under paragraph (2)(B) shall be—

(i) consistent with existing uniform categorization systems to inform the annual budget process and agency requirements; and

(ii) subject to the guidance and instructions issued under subparagraph (B).

(B) Guidance.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall issue guidance that describes the applicability of the rating system applicable under paragraph (2)(B) to Reclamation facilities.

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 incorporates, 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 an updated version of the rating system described in paragraph (1) and shall include it in the updated Asset Management Reports under section 8602(b).

TITRE IX—MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 9001. EVERY KID OUTDOORS ACT.  
(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) Federal land and waters.—The term "Federal land and waters" means any Federal land or body of water under the jurisdiction of any of the Secretaries to which the public has access.

(2) Program.—The term "program" means the "Every Kid Outdoors program" established under subsection (b)(1).

(3) Secretaries.—The term "Secretary" 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;

(B) the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service;

(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.

(4) 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.

(5) Student.—The term "student" or "students" means any fourth grader or home-schooled learner 10 years of age residing in the United States, including any temporary or seasonal migrant worker.

(b) Every Kid Outdoors Program.—

(1) Establishment.—The Secretaries shall jointly establish a program, to be known as the "Every Kid Outdoors program", to provide free access to Federal land and waters for students and accompanying individuals in accordance with this subsection.

(2) Annual Passes.—

(A) In general.—At the request of a student, the Secretaries shall issue a pass to the student, which allows access to Federal lands and waters for which access is subject to an entrance, standard amenity, or day use fee, free of charge for the student and—

(i) in the case of a per-vehicle fee area—

(I) any passengers accompanying the student in a private, noncommercial vehicle; or

(ii) in the case of a per-person fee area, not more than three adults accompanying the student.

(B) Term.—A pass described in subparagraph (A) shall be effective during the period beginning on September 1 and ending on August 31 of the following year.

(3) Inclusions.—The term "inclusions" means—

(A) any Federal land or body of water under the jurisdiction of any of the Secretaries to which the public has access;

(B) State, Tribal, and local parks;

(C) National Forest System land;

(D) Fish and Wildlife Service lands;

(E) National Park Service areas;

(F) National Monuments;

(G) National Marine Sanctuaries;

(H) National Wildlife Refuges;

(I) National Historic Sites;

(J) National Historical Parks;

(K) National Battlefield Parks;

(L) National Memorials;

(M) National Historical Parks and試物;

(N) National Lakeshores;

(O) National Wildlife Refuge Areas;

(P) National Recreation Areas; and

(Q) National Seashores.

(4) Exclusions.—The term "exclusions" means—

(A) National Parks;

(B) National Parks System;

(C) National Parks Service;

(D) National Parks System of the United States;

(E) National Parks System; and

(F) National Parks System. Air and Water.

(5) Annual passes.—The term "annual passes" means an annual pass that is—

(A) issued to a student under paragraph (1); and

(B) is subject to the following:

(i) a fee, free of charge for the student; and

(ii) a fee, free of charge for students accompanied by more than three adults; and

(iii) a fee, free of charge for the student and—

(A) a per-vehicle fee area—

(I) any passengers accompanying the student in a private, noncommercial vehicle; or

(ii) in the case of a per-person fee area, not more than three adults accompanying the student; and

(B) in other cases, not applicable.
(a) Definitions.—In this section—

(1) ELIGIBLE.—The term "eligible", with respect to an organization or individual, means 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 laws of the State where the search 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 1 or more missing individuals being sought by a responsible law enforcement agency or, in the absence of such an agency, by the Department of the Interior to conduct good Samaritan search-and-recovery missions.

(b) Process.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each Secretary shall—

(A) notify the eligible organization or individual to carry out a good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission under this section, the Secretary shall notify 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 an agreement with 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.

(c) 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 carry out a good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission under this section—

(A) not later than 48 hours after the request is made; and

(B) in writing, and including any reasons for the approval or denial of such request.

(2) DENIALS.—If the Secretary denies a request by an eligible organization or individual to conduct a good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission 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.

(d) Partnerships.—Each Secretary shall develop and coordinate partnerships to carry out the program.

(e) Exclusions.—(1) The Secretary shall notify the eligible organization or individual of the approval or denial of a request by the eligible organization or individual to carry out a good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission 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.

(f) Exclusions.—(1) The Secretary shall notify the 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 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.

(2) Denial of Request.—If the Secretary denies a request by an eligible organization or individual to conduct a good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission 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.

(g) Exclusions.—(1) The Secretary shall notify the 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 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.

(h) Exclusions.—(1) The Secretary shall notify the 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 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.

(i) Exclusions.—(1) The Secretary shall notify the 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 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.
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than 1 city in each State or territory may be designated under this section.
(b) APPLICATION FOR DESIGNATION.—The Secretary may
(1) invite 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) require the application to apply for designation as an American World War II Heritage City.

(c) CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATION.—The Secretary may—
(1) in consultation with the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution or the President of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, determine specific criteria for designation of the Quindaro Townsite under this section;
(2) establish rules for the implementation of such criteria; and
(3) review applications for designation under subsection (b).

(d) NO EFFECT ON ACTIONS OF PROPERTY OWNERS.—Designation of the Quindaro Townsite as a 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.

SEC. 9008. DESIGNATION OF NATIONAL COMMEMORATIVE SITE 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.

SEC. 9009. DESIGNATION OF NATIONAL COMMEMORATIVE SITE 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. 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 (43 U.S.C. 2021 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 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 appreciation, varied and 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) provide—

(i) a clean water supply;

(ii) access to recreational opportunities, including hiking, backpacking, camping, mountain biking, climbing, snowmobiling, off-highway vehicle travel, and rafting;

(iii) high-quality wildlife habitat and migration corridors that support at-risk species and big game animals important to hunters and anglers across the United States; and

(iv) grazing land that supports the agricultural economy of the State;

(3) outdoor recreation on public land is a key component of the economy of the State, supporting large and small businesses and communities statewide;

(4) according to the Outdoor Industry Association, 37 percent of Colorado residents participate in outdoor recreation each year; and

(B) in Colorado, outdoor recreation generates—

(i) $7,200,000,000 in consumer spending annually;

(ii) 229,000 direct jobs;

(iii) $9,700,000,000 in wages and salaries; and

(iv) $4,900,000,000 in State and local tax revenue.

(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 habitats;

(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 Landscape 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, pinnacles, 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.
PART I—CONTINENTAL DIVIDE

SEC. 1511. DEFINITIONS.

In this part:

(1) COVERED AREA.—The term ‘‘covered area’’ means any area designated as wilderness in the area to which this part applies by section 1512(b) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103–77) made by section 1512(a).

(2) HISTORIC LANDSCAPE.—The term ‘‘Historic Landscape’’ means the Camp Hale National Historic Landscape designated by section 1512(a).

(3) RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA.—The term ‘‘Recreation Management Area’’ means the Tennille Recreation Management Area designated by section 1514(a).

(4) SECRETARY.—The term ‘‘Secretary’’ means the Secretary of Agriculture.

(5) WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AREA.—The term ‘‘Wildlife Conservation Area’’ means, as applicable—

(A) the Porcupine Gulch Wildlife Conservation Area designated by section 1512(a); and

(B) the Williams Fork Wildlife Conservation Area designated by section 1512(a).

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 6,876 acres, as generally depicted as ‘Proposed Spraddle Creek Wilderness Additions’ on the map entitled ‘Proposed Spraddle Creek Wilderness Additions’ and dated January 23, 2018, which shall be incorporated into, and managed as part of, the Holy Cross Wilderness by paragraph (26) of section 2(a) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103–77)’’; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(23) HOLY CROSS WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land within the White River National Forest that comprises approximately 5,255 acres, as generally depicted as ‘Proposed Williams Fork Wilderness Additions’ on the map entitled ‘Proposed Williams Fork Wilderness Additions’ and dated January 23, 2018, which shall be incorporated into, and managed as part of, the Holy Cross Wilderness by section 1513(b) of Public Law 96–560 (94 Stat. 3296).

‘‘(24) HOOSIER RIDGE WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land within the White River National Forest that comprises approximately 7,606 acres, as generally depicted as ‘Proposed Eagles Nest Wilderness Addition’ on the map entitled ‘Eagles Nest Wilderness Additions’ and dated January 23, 2018, which shall be incorporated into, and managed as part of, the Eagles Nest Wilderness by Public Law 96–560 (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 subsection (d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133d(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) GRAZING.—The grazing of livestock on a covered area, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be permitted to continue under 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. 1133d(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. 2570 of the 101st Congress (H. Rept. 101–405).

(e) COORDINATION.—For purposes of administering the Federal land designated as wilderness by paragraph (26) 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, including operations using aircraft or mechanized equipment.

SEC. 1513. WILLIAMS FORK WILDERNESS.

(a) DESIGNATION.—In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), certain Federal land in the White River National Forest in the State depicted as ‘‘Proposed Williams Fork Wilderness’’ on the map entitled ‘‘Williams Fork Proposal’’ and dated January 23, 2018, is designated as a potential wilderness area.

(b) MANAGEMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights and except as provided in subsection (d), the potential wilderness area designated by subsection (a) shall be managed in accordance with—

(1) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.); and

(2) this section.

(c) LIVESTOCK USE OF VACANT ALLOTMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations), the Secretary shall publish a determination regarding whether to authorize livestock grazing or other use by livestock on the vacant allotments known as—

(A) the ‘‘Big Hole Allotment’’; and

(B) the ‘‘Blue Ridge Allotment’’.

(2) MODIFICATION OF ALLOTMENTS.—In publishing a determination pursuant to paragraph (1), the Secretary may modify or combine the vacant allotments referred to in that paragraph.

(d) PERMIT OR OTHER AUTHORIZATION.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which a determination of the Secretary to authorize livestock grazing or other use by livestock on the vacant allotments known as—

(I) the ‘‘Big Hole Allotment’’; and

(ii) the ‘‘Blue Ridge Allotment’’.

(e) DESIGNATION AS WILDERNESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary determines that livestock grazing or other use by livestock on the potential wilderness area under subsection (c) is—

(A) necessary to obtain appropriate livestock management objectives (including habitat and watershed restoration);

(B) in the public interest; and

(C) consistent with administration of the Federal land designated as wilderness by subsection (a), the Secretary shall designate the area as a wilderness area.

(2) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority for that livestock grazing or other use by livestock under subsection (c)(3) shall terminate on the date on which the Secretary publishes a determination in accordance with subsection (c)(3).

(3) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The effective date of that Act shall be considered to be the date that is 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) APPLICABLE LAW.—Any reference in the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1132; Public Law 103–77) 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 subsection (d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133d(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) GRAZING.—The grazing of livestock on a covered area, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be permitted to continue under 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. 1133d(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. 2570 of the 101st Congress (H. Rept. 101–405).

(e) COORDINATION.—For purposes of administering the Federal land designated as wilderness by paragraph (26) 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, including operations using aircraft or mechanized equipment.

SEC. 1514. TENMILE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA.

(a) DESIGNATION.—Subject to valid existing rights, the approximately 5,235 acres of Federal land in the White River National Forest in the State described as the ‘‘Proposed Tenmile Recreation Management Area’’ on the map entitled ‘‘Tenmile Proposal’’ and dated January 23, 2018, are 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 educational 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 subsection (b); (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. 1601 et seq.); and

(ii) any other applicable laws (including regulations); and

(ii) this section.

(2) USES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall only allow such uses of the Recreation Management Area as the Secretary determines would further the purposes described in subsection (b);

(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), no 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;
(II) authorizing the use of motorized vehicles for administrative purposes or roadside camping;
(III) constructing temporary roads or permitting the use of motorized vehicles to carry out pre- or post-fire watershed protection projects;
(IV) authorizing the use of motorized vehicles to carry out activities described in subsection (d), (e)(1), or (f); or
(V) responding to an emergency.
(C) COMMERCIAL TIMBER.—
(i) GENERAL.—Subject to clause (ii), no project shall be carried out in the Recreation Management Area for the purpose of harvesting commercial timber.
(ii) LIMITATION.—Nothing in clause (i) prevents the Secretary from harvesting or selling a merchantable product that is a byproduct of an activity authorized under this section.
(d) FIRE, INSECTS, 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 Recreation Management Area, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.
(e) WATER.—
(1) CREATION OF WATER MANAGEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE.—Nothing in this section affects the construction, repair, reconstruction, replacement, operation, maintenance, or renovation of infrastructure within the Recreation Management Area of—
(A) water management infrastructure in existence on the date of enactment of this Act; or
(B) any future infrastructure necessary for the development or exercise of water rights decreed before the date of enactment of this Act.
(2) APPLICABLE LAW.—Section 3(e) of the James Peak Wilderness and Protection Area Act (Public Law 107–216; 116 Stat. 1583) shall apply to the Recreation Management Area.
(f) 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—
(I) a regional transportation project, including—
(A) highway widening or realignment; and
(B) construction of multimodal transportation systems;
(II) any infrastructure, activity, or safety measure associated with the implementation or use of a facility constructed under paragraph (I); or
(III) constructing temporary roads or permitting the use of motorized vehicles or mechanized transport to carry out activities described in subsection (d), (e)(1), or (f); or
(A) using a merchantable product that is a byproduct of an activity authorized under this section.
(2) USES.—
(I) MOTORIZED VEHICLES AND MECHANIZED TRANSPORT: NEW OR TEMPORARY ROADS.—
(A) MOTORIZED VEHICLES AND MECHANIZED TRANSPORT: existing roads.—Subject to subsection (d)(1) and this section, the use of motorized vehicles and mechanized transport in the Wildlife Conservation Area shall be prohibited.
(B) NEW OR TEMPORARY ROADS.—Except as provided in clause (iii) of subsection (d) and subsection (e), no new or temporary road shall be constructed within the Wildlife Conservation Area.
(C) EXCEPTIONS.—Nothing in clause (i) or (ii) prevents the Secretary from—
(I) authorizing the use of motorized vehicles or mechanized transport for administrative purposes;
(II) constructing temporary roads or permitting the use of motorized vehicles or mechanized transport to carry out pre- or post-fire watershed protection projects;
(III) authorizing the use of motorized vehicles or mechanized transport to carry out activities described in subsection (d) or (e); or
(IV) responding to an emergency.
(D) COMMERCIAL TIMBER.—
(I) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause (ii), no project shall be carried out in the Wildlife Conservation Area for the purpose of harvesting commercial timber.
(II) LIMITATION.—Nothing in clause (i) prevents the Secretary from harvesting or selling a merchantable product that is a byproduct of an activity authorized under this section.
(E) FIRE, INSECTS, 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, and mitigate fire, insects, and diseases in the Wildlife Conservation Area, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.
(2) APPLICABLE LAW.—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 Wildlife Conservation Area for—
(I) 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 a facility constructed under paragraph (I).
(g) WATERS.—Section 3(e) of the Williams Fork Wilderness and Protection Area Act (Public Law 107–216; 116 Stat. 1583) shall apply to the Wildlife Conservation Area.
SEC. 1516. WILLIAMS FORK WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AREA.
(a) DESIGNATION.—Subject to valid existing rights, the approximately 3,492 acres of Federal land within the White River National Forest and properly designated on the map entitled “Williams Fork Proposal” and dated January 23, 2018, are designated as the “Williams Fork Wildlife Conservation Area” referred to in this section as the “Wildlife Conservation Area.”
(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Wildlife Conservation Area are—
(I) in general.—The Secretary shall manage the Wildlife Conservation Area to—
(1) conserve and protect a wildlife migration corridor; and
(2) 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.
(II) management.—The Secretary shall carry out the purposes described in subsection (b) and—
(A) in a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances the purposes described in subsection (b); and
(B) in accordance with—
(i) the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.);
(ii) any other applicable laws (including regulations); and
(iii) this section.
(III) 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) COMMERCIAL TIMBER.—The Secretary may carry out any activity, in accordance with applicable laws, that the Secretary determines to be consistent with the purposes described in subsection (b).
(C) MOTORIZED VEHICLES AND MECHANIZED TRANSPORT: NEW OR TEMPORARY ROADS.—
(i) MOTORIZED VEHICLES AND MECHANIZED TRANSPORT: existing roads.—Subject to subsection (d) and this section, the use of motorized vehicles and mechanized transport in the Wildlife Conservation Area shall be prohibited.
(ii) NEW OR TEMPORARY ROADS.—Except as provided in clause (iii), no new or temporary road shall be constructed within the Wildlife Conservation Area.
(iii) EXCEPTIONS.—Nothing in clause (i) or (ii) prevents the Secretary from—
(I) authorizing the use of motorized vehicles or mechanized transport for administrative purposes;
(II) constructing temporary roads or permitting the use of motorized vehicles or mechanized transport to carry out activities described in subsection (d) or (e); or
(IV) responding to an emergency.
(D) COMMERCIAL TIMBER.—
(I) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause (ii), no project shall be carried out in the Wildlife Conservation Area for the purpose of harvesting commercial timber.
(II) LIMITATION.—Nothing in clause (i) prevents the Secretary from harvesting or selling a merchantable product that is a byproduct of an activity authorized under this section.
(E) FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASES.—The Secretary may carry out any activity, in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations), the Secretary determines to be necessary to prevent, control, and mitigate fire, insects, and diseases in the Wildlife Conservation Area, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.
(2) APPLICABLE LAW.—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 Wildlife Conservation Area for—
(I) 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 a facility constructed under paragraph (I).
(f) APPLICABLE LAW.—Nothing in this section affects the designation of the Federal land located in the White River National Forest in the State, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Williams Fork Proposal” and dated January 23, 2018, are designated as the “Williams Fork Wildlife Conservation Area” referred to in this section as the “Wildlife Conservation Area.”
(g) WATERS.—Section 3(e) of the Williams Fork Wilderness and Protection Area Act (Public Law 107–216; 116 Stat. 1583) shall apply to the Wildlife Conservation Area.
SEC. 1518. JAMES PEAK WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AREA.
(a) DESIGNATION.—Subject to valid existing rights, the approximately 4,812 acres of Federal land within the White River National Forest in the State of Colorado, as designated in the map entitled “James Peak Proposal” and dated January 23, 2018, are designated as the “James Peak Wildlife Conservation Area” referred to in this section as the “Wildlife Conservation Area.”
(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Wildlife Conservation Area are to conserve, protect, and enhance for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the wildlife, scenic, roadless, watershed, recreational, and ecological resources of the Wildlife Conservation Area.
(c) MANAGEMENT.—
(I) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall manage the Wildlife Conservation Area—
(A) in a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances the purposes described in subsection (b); and
(B) in accordance with—
(i) the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.);
(ii) any other applicable laws (including regulations); and
(iii) this section.
(II) 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) COMMERCIAL TIMBER.—The Secretary may carry out any activity, in accordance with applicable laws, that the Secretary determines to be consistent with the purposes described in subsection (b).
(C) MOTORIZED VEHICLES AND MECHANIZED TRANSPORT: NEW OR TEMPORARY ROADS.—
(i) MOTORIZED VEHICLES AND MECHANIZED TRANSPORT: existing roads.—Subject to subsection (d) and this section, the use of motorized vehicles and mechanized transport in the Wildlife Conservation Area shall be prohibited.
(ii) NEW OR TEMPORARY ROADS.—Except as provided in clause (iii), no new or temporary road shall be constructed within the Wildlife Conservation Area.
(iii) EXCEPTIONS.—Nothing in clause (i) or (ii) prevents the Secretary from—
(I) authorizing the use of motorized vehicles or mechanized transport for administrative purposes;
(II) constructing temporary roads or permitting the use of motorized vehicles or mechanized transport to carry out activities described in subsection (d) or (e); or
(IV) responding to an emergency.
(D) COMMERCIAL TIMBER.—
(I) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause (ii), no project shall be carried out in the Wildlife Conservation Area for the purpose of harvesting commercial timber.
(II) LIMITATION.—Nothing in clause (i) prevents the Secretary from harvesting or selling a merchantable product that is a byproduct of an activity authorized under this section.
(E) FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASES.—The Secretary may carry out any activity, in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations), the Secretary determines to be necessary to prevent, control, and mitigate fire, insects, and diseases in the Wildlife Conservation Area, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.
(2) APPLICABLE LAW.—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—
(I) 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 a facility constructed under paragraph (I).
the Secretary shall continue to apply with regard to the land in the Wilderness Conservation Area, consistent with the purposes described in subsection (b).

(d) HISTORIC PRESERVATION, 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 Wilderness 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 Conservation 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 a facility constructed under paragraph (1).

(f) WATER.—Section 3(e) of the James Peak Wilderness Protection Area Act (Public Law 107-216; 116 Stat. 1058) shall apply to the Wilderness and Protection Area Act (Public Law 107-216; 116 Stat. 1058).

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 State 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; and

(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, watered, 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 paragraph (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.

(B) CONTENTS.—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, watered, 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 10(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 improve 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 Colorado 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 purposes of this section, 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 and periodically thereafter, as appropriate, a management plan for the Historic Landscape for purposes of all activities described in subsection (e).

(2) REMOVAL OF UNEXPLoded ORDeNANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Army may remove unexploded ordnance (as defined in section 10(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 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;

(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 to—

(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 all activities described in subsection (e).

(g) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section—

(1) affects the jurisdiction of the State over any water law, water right, or adjudication or administration relating to any water resource;

(2) affects any water right in existence on, or after 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

(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 by an individual or entity holding water rights to develop and place to beneficial use those rights, subject to applicable Federal, State, and local law (including regulations);

(3) constitutes an express or implied reservation by the United States of any recharged or appropriated water right;

(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 use or collection of water; or

(B) the implementation of activities governed by a ski area permit.

(h) FUNDING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of the Army for the removal of unexploded ordnance and other legacy hazards in accordance with subsection (e) of this Act and periodically thereafter, as appropriate, a management plan for the Historic Landscape for purposes of all activities described in subsection (e).

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of the Army for the removal of unexploded ordnance and other legacy hazards in accordance with subsection (e) of this Act and periodically thereafter, as appropriate, a management plan for the Historic Landscape for purposes of all activities described in subsection (e).
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, the SE ¼, and the NE ¼ of the NW 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 2002 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 National 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 of the Trail Ridge Road 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 Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1670) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(3) Boundary adjustment.—The boundary of the Wilderness is modified to exclude the potential wilderness comprising approximately 15.5 acres of land identified as 'Potential Wilderness to Non-wilderness' on the map entitled 'Rocky Mountain National Park Proposed Wilderness Area Amendment' and dated June 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) Buffer zones.—(1) In general.—Nothing in this part or an amendment made by this part extends to land outside of a covered area the protective perimeter or buffer zone around—

(A) a covered area;

(B) a wilderness area or potential wilderness area as listed in subsection (a);

(C) the Recreation Management Area;

(D) a Wildlife Conservation Area; or

(E) the Historic Landscape.

(2) Acquisitions.—The fact that a wilderness activity or use on land outside of a covered area can be seen or heard from nonwilderness activity or use on land outside of a covered area.

(3) Land and water conservation fund.—The map entitled 'Proposed McKenna Peak Wilderness Area' and dated September 6, 2018, is designated as the "McKenna Peak Wilderness Area." The Secretary shall file maps and legal descriptions filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this part, except that the Secretary may correct typographical errors in the maps and legal descriptions.

(c) Public availability.—Each map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall be available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service.

(d) Acquisition of land.—

(1) In general.—The Secretary may acquire any land or interest in land within the boundaries of a described area in subsection (b)(1) only by, upon donation, or purchase from a willing seller.

(2) Management.—Any land or interest in land acquired under paragraph (1) shall be incorporated into a part of the wilderness area, Recreation Management Area, Wildlife Conservation Area, or Historic Landscape, as applicable, in which the land or interest in land is located.

(e) Withdrawal.—Subject to valid existing 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 mining laws; and

(3) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral 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 aircraft over an area described in paragraph (1); or

(2) flight tests over an area described in paragraph (1); or

(3) the use or establishment of—

(A) any new unit of special use airspace over the area described in paragraph (1); or

(B) any military flight training or transportation 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 (27) through (29) of section 2(a) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103–77) as amended 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" means each of—

(A) the Sheep Mountain Special Management Area designated by section 1533(a)(1); and

(B) the Liberty Bell East Special Management Area designated by section 1533(a)(2).

SEC. 1532. ADDITIONS TO NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM.

Section 201 of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103–77) as amended by section 1512(a)(2) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(27) LIBERTY BELL EAST WILDERNESS ADDITION.—Certain Federal land in the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests in the State comprising approximately 1,063 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".

"(28) MOUNT SNEFFELS WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.—(A) LIBERTY BELL AND LAST DOLLAR ADDITIONS.—Certain Federal land in the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests comprising approximately 12,465 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, which is incorporated in, and shall be administered as part of, the Mount Sneffels Wilderness.

(1) Whitehouse Additions.—Certain Federal land in the State of Colorado comprising approximately 1,063 acres of Bureau of Land Management land, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Proposed Whitehouse Additions to the Mt. Sneffels Wilderness' and dated September 6, 2018, which is incorporated in, and shall be administered as part of, the Mount Sneffels Wilderness.

"(29) MCKENNA PEAK WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land in the State of Colorado comprising approximately 8,584 acres of Bureau of Land Management land, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Proposed McKenna Peak Wilderness Area' and dated September 18, 2018, is designated as the 'McKenna Peak Wilderness Area'.

SEC. 1533. SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS.

(a) Designation.—

(1) SHEEP MOUNTAIN SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.—The Federal land in the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison and San Juan National Forests in the State comprising approximately 21,683 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".

(b) Provisions.—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, natural, scientific, recreational, wilderness, wildlife, riparian, historical, educational, and scenic resources of the Special Management Areas.

(c) Management.—

(1) In general.—The Secretary shall manage 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 paragraph (2), maintains or improves the wilderness character of the Special Management Areas and the suitability of the Special Management Areas for wilderness inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System; and

(C) is in accordance with—

(i) the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.); and

(ii) 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 of the land, to provide access 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.

(C) Authorized activities.—The Secretary may allow any activities (including helicopter access for recreation and maintenance and the competitive running event permitted since 1992) that are permitted by law in the Special Management Areas, including public access for mineral mining, and mining exploration, and mineral production, provided that such activities are authorized by permit or license as of the date of enactment of this Act to continue within the Special Management Areas.
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 subtitle—

(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) RELEASE.—Any public land referred to in subsection (a) that is not designated as wilderness by this subtitle—

(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.

McKINNEY PEAK WILDERNESS STUDY AREA.

SEC. 1535. McKINNEY PEAK WILDERNESS STUDY AREA.

(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 McKenney 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. 1133 note; Public Law 103–77) (as added by section 1532) have been adequately studied for wilderness designation.

(b) RELEASE.—Any public land referred to in paragraph (a) that is not designated as wilderness by paragraph (2) of section 2(a) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1133 note; Public Law 103–77) (as added by section 1532) 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.

(ii) is associated with a Wolf Creek Storage Field development right; or

(2) FORCE OF LAW.—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 or the Secretary of the Interior, as appropriate, may correct any typographical errors in the maps and legal descriptions.

SEC. 1542. DEFINITIONS.

SEC. 1543. THOMPSON DIVIDE WITHDRAWAL AND PROTECTION AREA.

SEC. 1544. WOLF CREEK STORAGE FIELD DEVELOPMENT RIGHT.
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—

(A) be held in perpetuity; and

(B) shall not be—

(i) transferred;

(ii) reissued; or

(iii) otherwise used for mineral extraction.

SEC. 1545. METHANE LEASING IN LOWER NORTH FORK VALLEY.

(a) INVENTORIES.—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 to 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 1 year 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 lease Federal methane from active, inactive, and abandoned coal mines where methane is escaping into the atmosphere, subject to valid existing rights.

(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 leases 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—

(A) establish the program described in paragraph (2) to develop 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 to demonstrate the feasibility, cost-effectiveness, and environmental benefits of producing electrical power from methane that—

(A) is subject to subsection (b); but

(B) has not been leased under that subsection.

(2) 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.

(3) 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) CONTRACTS.—The Secretary may enter into a contract with the State or 1 or more institutions of higher education in the State to implement the program described in paragraph (2) 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 partially 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 laws; 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 616/100.858C, and dated August 11, 2016.

(2) NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.—The term "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 (b)(1)(A) 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 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 admin-ister the National Recreation Area in accordance with—

(A) this part; and

(B) the laws (including regulations) gener ally applicable to units of the National Park System, including section 100101(a), chapter 103, 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; or

(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 Recreation Act (16 U.S.C. 4601–12 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 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

(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.

(ii) Transfer of land.—

(1) In general.—Administrative jurisdiction over land disposed of by the Secretary by transfer or disposal under paragraph (i) for reclamation purposes, including for the operation, maintenance, and expansion or replacement of facilities.

(ii) Appropriate understanding.—The terms of the access authorized under item (aa) shall be determined by a memorandum of understanding entered into between the Secretary and the Chief of the Forest Service to manage Federal land within, adjacent to, or near the boundary of the National Recreation Area, in accordance with applicable Federal and State laws.

(B) State land.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative management agreements for any land administered by the State that is within, adjacent to, or near the National Recreation Area, in accordance with the cooperative management authority under section 503 of the United States Code.

(4) Recreational activities.—

(A) Authorization.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall allow boating, fishing, and hunting and fishing in the National Recreation Area in accordance with applicable Federal and State laws.

(B) closures; designated zones.—

(i) In general.—The Secretary, acting through the Superintendent of the National Recreation Area, may designate zones in which, and establish periods during which, no boating, hunting, or fishing shall be permitted in the National Recreation Area under subparagraph (A) for reasons of public safety, administrative, or compliance with applicable laws.

(ii) consultation required.—Except in the case of an emergency, any closure proposed by the Secretary under clause (i) shall not take effect until after the date on which the Superintendent of the National Recreation Area consults with—

(I) the appropriate State agency responsible for hunting and fishing activities; and

(II) the Board of County Commissioners in each county in which the zone is proposed to be designated.

(5) Landowner assistance.—On the written request of an individual that owns private land located not more than 3 miles from the boundary of the National Recreation Area, the Secretary may work in partnership with the individual to enhance the long-term conservation, recreational, and scenic resources in and around the National Recreation Area—

(A) by acquiring the portion of the private land or interests in private land located not more than 3 miles from the boundary of the National Recreation Area by purchase, exchange, or donation, in accordance with section 503 of the Act; or

(B) by providing technical assistance to the individual, including cooperative assistance; (C) through available grant programs; and

(D) by supporting conservation easement opportunities.

(6) withdrawal.—Subject to valid existing rights, all Federal land within the National Recreation Area is withdrawn from—

(A) all forms of entry, appropriation, or 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.

(7) Grazing.—

(A) State land subject to a state grazing lease.—

(I) In general.—If State land acquired under this part for State grazing lease in effect on the date of acquisition, the Secretary shall allow the grazing to continue for the remainder of the term of the lease, subject to the related terms and conditions of user agreements, including permitted stocking rates, grazing fee levels, access rights, and ownership and use of range improvements.

(ii) Access.—A lessee of State land may use established routes within the National Recreation Area to access State land 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.

(B) State and private land.—The Secretary may, in accordance with applicable laws, authorize grazing on land acquired from the State or private landowners under section 1503, if the use was established before the date of acquisition.

(C) private land.—On private land acquired from a willing seller under section 1503 for the purpose of administering the lease, any successor in interest to that division shall be allowed to continue the grazing and access rights that were in existence on the date of acquisition, subject to the related terms and conditions of the grazing lease.

(D) Federal land.—The Secretary shall—

(i) allow, consistent with the grazing leases, uses, and practices in effect as of the date of acquisition and renewal of grazing on Federal land located within the boundary of the National Recreation Area on which grazing is allowed before the date of acquisition, until the Secretary determines that grazing on the Federal land would present unacceptable impacts (as defined in section 1471.1 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 National Recreation Area; and

(ii) retain all authorities to manage grazing in the National Recreation Area.

(E) Termination of leases.—The Secretary may—

(i) accept the voluntary termination of a lease or permit for grazing; or

(ii) in the case of a lease or permit vacated for a period of 3 or more years, terminate the lease or permit.

(8) Water rights.—Nothing in this part—

(A) affects any use or allocation in existence on the date of enactment of this Act of water right, water right, or interest in water; (B) 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 State; (C) affects any water right, water right, or interests in water; and

(D) affects any interstate water compact in existence on the date of enactment of this Act.

(9) Fishing easements.—The Secretary shall continue to fulfill the obligation of the Secretary under the program to acquire 26 miles of class 1 public fishing access. The Secretary may provide to sportmen access for fishing within the Upper Gunnison Basin upstream of the Aspinall Unit, 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—

(i) develop a plan for fulfilling the obligation of the Secretary described in subparagraph (B); and

(ii) 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. 1502. 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), any land described in paragraph (1) may be acquired under this subsection 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 or donation.

(c) Transfer of administrative jurisdiction.—

(1) Forest service land.—The Secretary may acquire by purchase or donation any land identified on the map as “U.S. Forest
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.

(2) BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LAND.—Administrative jurisdiction over the approximately 5,040 acres of land identified on the map as ‘‘Potential Land Exchange’’ shall be transferred to the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, to be administered by the Bureau of Land Management as part of the National Recreation Area.

(3) WITHDRAWAL.—Administrative jurisdiction over the land identified on the map as ‘‘Proposed for transfer to the Bureau of Land Management, on relinquishment of the land by the Bureau of Reclamation and revocation of the Bureau of Reclamation withdrawal’’ shall be transferred to the Bureau of Land Management on relinquishment of the land by the Bureau of Reclamation and revocation of the Bureau of Reclamation withdrawal and the land shall be transferred to the National Park Service.

(4) EXCHANGE INCLUSION IN NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.—On transfer of the land identified on the map as ‘‘Proposed for transfer to the Bureau of Land Management, on relinquishment of the land by the Bureau of Reclamation and revocation of the Bureau of Reclamation withdrawal’’ shall be transferred to the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, to be administered by the Bureau of Land Management as part of the National Recreation Area.

SEC. 1554. GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.
Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this part, the Director of the National Park Service, in consultation with the Commissioner of Reclamation, shall prepare a general management plan for the National Recreation Area in accordance with section 100602 of title 54, United States Code.

SEC. 1555. REPORT BY SURVEY.
The Secretary (acting through the Director of the National Park Service) shall prepare a survey and legal description of the National Recreation Area.

SA 114. 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 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).

PART I—CHECKERBOARD LAND RESOLUTION

SEC. 1511. FINDING.
Congress finds that—

(1) since the passage of the Act of July 1, 1862 (2 Stat. 489, chapter 120) (commonly known as the ‘‘Pacific Railway Act of 1862’’), under which railroad land grants along the Union Pacific Railroad right-of-way created a checkerboard land pattern of alternating Federal and privately owned land, management of the land in the checkerboard area has been a constant source of frustration for both private landholders and the Federal Government;

(2) management of Federal land in the checkerboard area has been costly and difficult for the Federal land management agencies, creating a disincentive to manage the land effectively;

(3) parcels of land within the checkerboard area in the County will not vary significantly in similarity of highest and best use in the County; and

(4) consolidation of appropriate land within the checkerboard area through sales and as acre-for-acre exchanges for development and Federal management will—

(A) help improve the tax base of the County; and

(B) simplify management for the Federal Government.

SEC. 1512. DEFINITIONS.
In this part—

(1) ELIGIBLE LAND.—The term ‘‘eligible land’’ means—

(A) any land administered by the Director of the Bureau of Land Management that is within the area identified on the Map as ‘‘Checkerboards Land Resolutions Area’’ that is designated for disposal by the Secretary through—

(i) the Winnemucca Consolidated Resource Management Plan; or

(ii) any subsequent amendment or revision to the management plan that is undertaken with public participation; and

(B) the land identified on the Map as ‘‘Additional Lands Eligible for Disposal’’.

(2) MAP.—‘‘Map’’ means the map entitled ‘‘Pershing County Checkerboards Resolutions’’ and dated February 9, 2017.

SEC. 1513. SALE OR EXCHANGE OF ELIGIBLE LAND.
(a) AUTHORIZATION OF CONVEYANCE.—Notwithstanding sections 202 and 203, subsections (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 Commissioner of Reclamation, shall, subject to valid existing rights, and to subject to valid existing rights, shall conduct sales or exchanges of the eligible land.

(b) JOINT SELECTION REQUIRED.—The Secretary and the County shall jointly select which parcels of eligible land to offer for sale or exchange under subsection (a).

(c) COMPLIANCE WITH LOCAL PLANNING AND ZONING LAWS.—Before carrying out a sale or exchange under subsection (a), the County shall submit to the Secretary a certification that qualified bidders have agreed to comply with—

(1) local zoning ordinances; and

(2) any master plan for the area approved by the County.

(d) METHOD OF SALE OR EXCHANGE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The sale or exchange of eligible land under subsection (a) shall be—

(A) consistent with subsections (b), (d), and (f) of section 203 and section 206(a) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1713, 1716(a)); and

(B) conducted through—

(i) a sale, which shall be conducted through a competitive bidding process, under which adjoining landowners are offered the first option, unless otherwise determined by the Secretary;

(ii) for not less than fair market value, based on an appraisal in accordance with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice; or

(iii) conducted in accordance with subsection (i); or

(ii) subject to paragraph (3), an acre-for-acre exchange for private land located within a Management Priority Area identified under paragraph (4)(A).

(2) MASS APPRAISAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 5 years thereafter, the Secretary shall—

(A) conduct a mass appraisal of the eligible land to determine whether any parcel of eligible land is likely valued at equal to or greater than $500 per acre (in 2017 constant dollars, as measured by the Consumer Price Index); and

(B) make available to the public the results of the mass appraisal conducted under subparagraph (A).

(3) EXCLUSION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary determines that a parcel of eligible land is likely valued at equal to or greater than $500 per acre (in 2017 constant dollars, as measured by the Consumer Price Index) under paragraph (2)(A), the Secretary shall exclude that parcel from the acre-for-acre exchange described in paragraph (1)(B)(i).

(B) PUBLICATION IN FEDERAL REGISTER.—If a mass appraisal of eligible land under paragraph (2)(A) is not finalized, or up-to-date and publicly available, before an acre-for-acre exchange described in paragraph (1)(B)(ii) is completed, the Secretary may finalize the exchange if the Secretary publishes in the Federal Register—

(i) a determination stating that the one or more parcels of eligible land included in the acre-for-acre exchange are likely valued at less than $500 per acre (in 2017 constant dollars, as measured by the Consumer Price Index); and

(ii) a description of the methodology used to arrive at that determination.

(4) MANAGEMENT PRIORITY AREAS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, for the purpose of the exchanges authorized under paragraph (1)(B)(ii), the Secretary shall—

(i) identify Management Priority Areas within the Checkerboards Land Resolutions Area, as identified on the Map, that are considered by the Secretary to be—

(I) greater sage-grouse critical habitat;

(II) part of an identified wildlife corridor or designated critical habitat;

(III) of value for outdoor recreation or public access for hunting, fishing, and other recreational purposes; or

(IV) of significant cultural, historic, ecological, or scenic value; or

(V) of value for improving Federal land management; and

(ii) as appropriate, may identify additional management priority areas in the County and the area within any Management Priority Area identified under subsection (a) shall not be changed based solely on that identification.
(e) WITHDRAWAL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights and mining claims for which the claim 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 mineral laws; and

(C) operation of the mineral leasing and geothermal leasing laws.

(2) TERMINATION.—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 conveyance 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 shall be offered for sale or exchange under this part no later than 2 years after the date on which the parcel was offered for sale or exchange under this part.

(4) PARA METERS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—

(1) SALES.—

(A) DEADLINE.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and not less frequently than once per year thereafter until the date on which the limitation in subparagraph (B) has been reached 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).

(B) LIMITATION.—The total acreage of eligible land sold under this part shall consist of not more than 150,000 acres of eligible land.

(2) C OVERAGE.—With respect to any parcel of eligible land selected for sale or exchange under subsection (b), the Secretary shall offer for sale the parcel on or before not later than 60 days after the last day of the fiscal year in 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) M ERGER.—Subject to valid existing rights held by third parties, on delivery of the qualified entity's application for conveyance 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 shall convey to the qualified entity, all 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 shall convey to the qualified entity, all remaining right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the covered land.

(3) M ERGER.—Subject to valid existing rights held by third parties, on delivery of the instrument of conveyance to the qualified entity under paragraph (1), the qualified entity shall pay all costs related to the conveyance of the covered land.

(4) SALE AND EXCHANGE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning with fiscal year 2020, and once every 5 fiscal years thereafter, the Secretary shall sell the covered land, as defined in paragraph (3), for the benefit of the United States, including—

(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 202 and 203 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) a project or activity carried out in the County to address drought conditions;

(D) the implementation of wildlife presumpresuppression and restoration projects in the County;

(E) the acquisition of environmentally sensitive land or interests in environmentally sensitive land in the County;

(F) 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

(G) the conduct of any surveys related to the designation of the wilderness areas under part III.

(2) INVESTMENT OF SPECIAL ACCOUNT.—Any amounts deposited into the special account established under subsection (a)(3) shall be invested by the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with the designation of the wilderness areas under part III.

(3) M ERGER.—Subject to valid existing rights held by third parties, on delivery of the instrument of conveyance to the qualified entity under paragraph (1), the qualified entity shall pay all costs related to the conveyance of the covered land.

(4) SALE AND EXCHANGE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning with fiscal year 2020, and once every 5 fiscal years thereafter, the Secretary shall sell the covered land, as defined in paragraph (3), for the benefit of the United States, including—

(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 202 and 203 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) a project or activity carried out in the County to address drought conditions;

(D) the implementation of wildlife presumpresuppression and restoration projects in the County;

(E) the acquisition of environmentally sensitive land or interests in environmentally sensitive land in the County;

(F) 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

(G) the conduct of any surveys related to the designation of the wilderness areas under part III.

(2) INVESTMENT OF SPECIAL ACCOUNT.—Any amounts deposited into the special account established under subsection (a)(3) shall be invested by the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with the designation of the wilderness areas under part III.

(3) M ERGER.—Subject to valid existing rights held by third parties, on delivery of the instrument of conveyance to the qualified entity under paragraph (1), the qualified entity shall pay all costs related to the conveyance of the covered land, including—

(A) the costs of surveys and appraisals; and

(B) the costs of compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and sections 202 and 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712, 1713);
(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. 1532. 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 described in subsection (a) is the following parcels of Federal land in the State of Nevada:

(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 22,822 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) Selenite Peak Wilderness.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 12,355 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Selenite Peak Wilderness” and dated February 9, 2017, which shall be known as the “Selenite Peak Wilderness”.

(4) MOUNT LIMBO WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 24,900 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Mount Limbo Wilderness” and dated February 9, 2017, which shall be known as the “Mount Limbo Wilderness”.

(5) NORTH SAHWAVE WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 11,855 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed North Sahwave Wilderness” and dated February 9, 2017, which shall be known as the “North Sahwave Wilderness”.

(6) GRANDFATHERS’ WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 35,359 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Grandfathers’ Wilderness” and dated February 9, 2017, which shall be known as the “Grandfathers’ Wilderness”.

(7) FENCEMAKER WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 14,942 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Fencemaker Wilderness” and dated February 9, 2017, which shall be known as the “Fencemaker Wilderness”.

(b) Boundaries.—The boundary of any portion of the land that is bordered by a road shall be 100 feet from the centerline of the road.

(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 area described in paragraph (a).

(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.—A 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 entry, 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 that were established before the date of enactment of this Act shall be allowed to continue, subject to such reasonable regulatory rules 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


(c) Incorporation of Acquired Land and Interests.—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.

(d) Adjacent Management.—

(1) In General.—Congress does not intend for the designation of the wilderness areas to create protective wildlands 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 concern for protection of wildlife or military overflights.

(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 suppression of wildfires (including, as the Secretary determines to be appropriate, the coordination of the activities with a State or local agency), and

(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 collectors 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 located in the State of Nevada

(i) in the semiarid region of the Great Basin; and

(ii) at the headwaters of the streams and rivers on land with respect to which there are few, if any—

(I) actual or proposed water resource facilities; and

(II) opportunities for diversion, storage, or other uses of water occurring outside the land that would adversely affect the wilderness values of the land;

(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 in other areas.

(2) Purpose.—The purpose of the section is to protect the wilderness values of the wilderness areas by means other than a federal reserved water right.

(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 right held by the United States) in existence on the date of enactment of this Act;

(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 apports water among and between the State and other States.

(4) Nevada Water Law.—The Secretary shall follow the procedures and the conjunctive requirements of State law in order to obtain and hold any water rights not in existence on the date of enactment of this Act 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, wells, hydropower projects, transmission and other ancillary facilities, and other water diversion, storage, and conveyance structures.

(ii) Exclusion.—In this paragraph, the term “water resource facility” does not include wildlife gizzards or other uses in the use of new water resource facilities.

(II) 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.

(1) Temporary Telecommunications Device.—

(i) In General.—Nothing in this subtitle purports to place the placement of telecommunications device for law enforcement or agency administrative purposes in the
Selenium 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); and

(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 wilderness areas that is 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 of 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) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—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 of 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.

(d) WILDLIFE WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.—Subject to subsection (f), the Secretary shall authorize structures and facilities, including existing structures and facilities, for wildlife 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 and

(2) the visual impacts of the structures and facilities on the wilderness areas can reasonably be minimized.

(e) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may designate areas in which, and establish periods during which, for reasons of public safety, administrative efficiency, 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).

(3) CODEveloper.—In accordance with the cooperative agreement entered into between the Bureau of Land Management and the Nevada Department of Wildlife Supplemental No. 9 and signed November and December 1984, and 1989, the Secretary may conduct on the wilderness areas any activities that are authorized by the cooperative agreement entered into by the Secretary and the State; and

(b) subject to all applicable laws (including regulations).

(2) REFERENCES.—Clark County.—For the purposes of this subsection, any reference to Clark County in the cooperative agreement described in paragraph (1)(A) shall be considered to be a reference 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 48,600 acres of public land in the portions of the Chinamen Mountain, Mt. Limbo, Selinite Mountains, and Tern Creek wilderness study areas that have not been designated as wilderness by section 1531(a) and the portion of the Augusta Mountains wilderness study area with 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)—

(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 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.—In this part—

(1) any Indian tribe residing 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. 450c); and

(b) CULTURAL USES.—Nothing in this part precludes the traditional collection of pine nuts in a wilderness area for personal, non-commercial 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 REPLANT PROJECTS.—

(1) A VAILABILITY OF SPECIAL ACCOUNT UNDER LINCOLN COUNTY LAND ACT OF 2000.—Section 5(b) of the Lincoln County Land Act of 2000 (Public Law 108–298; 114 Stat. 1046).''.

(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. 1046) is amended—

(i) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''and'' at the end and inserting a semicolon;

(ii) in subparagraph (F), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

''(G) development and implementation of comprehensive, cost-effective, and multi-jurisdictional hazardous fuels reduction and wildfire prevention planning activities (particularly for pinyon-juniper dominated landscapes) and other rangeland and woodland restoration projects within the County, consistent with the Ely Resource Management Plan or any subsequent revisions or amendments to that plan;'' and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(C) planning, management, and law enforcement associated with the Silver State OHV Trail designated by that Act;'' and

''(D) planning associated with land disposal and related land use authorizations required for utility corridors and rights-of-way to serve land that has been, or is to be, disposed of pursuant to that Act and this Act;''.

(2) A VAILABILITY OF SPECIAL ACCOUNT UNDER LINCOLN COUNTY CONSERVATION, RECREATION, AND DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2001.—Section 103 of the Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–424; 118 Stat. 2460) is amended—

(A) in subsection (b) of that section—

(i) in subparagraph (D), by striking ''and'' at the end and inserting a semicolon;

(ii) in subparagraph (F), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

''(G) development and implementation of comprehensive, cost-effective, and multi-jurisdictional hazardous fuels reduction and wildfire prevention planning activities (particularly for pinyon-juniper dominated landscapes) and other rangeland and woodland restoration projects within the County, consistent with the Ely Resource Management Plan or any subsequent revisions or amendments to that plan;'' and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(E) planning, management, and law enforcement associated with the Silver State OHV Trail designated by that Act;'' and

''(F) planning associated with land disposal and related land use authorizations required for utility corridors and rights-of-way to serve land that has been, or is to be, disposed of pursuant to that Act and this Act;''.
**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. **11.** REPEAL OF PERCENTAGE DEPLETION ALLOWANCE FOR CERTAIN HARDROCK MINES.**

(a) **In GENERAL.**—Section 613(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 mines".

(b) **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 subsection B of title II, add the following:

#### SEC. **24.** NATIONAL RECREATIONAL PASSES FOR DISABLED VETERANS.**

Section 200306(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) **Disability Discount.**—The Secretary shall make the National Parks and Federal Recreational 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 for purposes of section 720(a)(1) 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;

- (B) Any veteran who has been found to have a compensable or noncompensable service-connected disability under title 38, United States Code;"

**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 300302 of title 54, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by striking "September 30, 2018" and inserting "September 30, 2043"; and

(2) in subsection (c)(1), by striking "September 30, 2018" and inserting "September 30, 2043."

**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 300308(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, including the acquisition of land necessary for the protection of water and water resources."

**SA 121. 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:**

In section 3001, strike subsection (a) and insert the following:

(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 "September 30, 2018" and inserting "September 30, 2043"; and

(2) in subsection (c)(1), by striking "September 30, 2018" and inserting "September 30, 2043."

**SA 122. Mr. DAINES (for himself and Mr. TESTER)** 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 title VIII, add the following:

Subtitle H—Clean Water for Rural Communities

SEC. 8701. PURPOSE.
The purpose of this subtitle is to ensure a safe and adequate municipal, rural, and industrial water supply for the citizens of—
(1) Dawson, Garfield, McCone, Prairie, Richland, Judith Basin, Wheatland, Golden Valley, and Musselshell Counties in the State of Montana; and
(2) McKenzie County, North Dakota.

SEC. 8702. DEFINITIONS.
In this subtitle—
(1) AUTHORITY.—The term ‘Authority’ means—
(A) the Central Montana Regional Water Authority, a publicly owned nonprofit water authority formed in accordance with Mont. Code Ann. Sec. 75-6-302 (2007); and
(B) any nonprofit successor entity to the Authority described in subparagraph (A).

(2) MUSSELSHELL-JUDITH RURAL WATER SYSTEM.—The term ‘Musselshell-Judith Rural Water System’ means the Musselshell-Judith Regional Water Authority System authorized under subsection (a) of section 8703(a), with a project service area that includes—
(A) Judith Basin, Wheatland, Golden Valley, and Musselshell Counties in the State; (B) the portion of Yellowstone County in the State within 2 miles of State Highway 3 and within 4 miles of the county line between Yellowstone and Wheatland Counties in the State, inclusive of the Town of Broadview, Montana; and
(C) the portion of Fergus County in the State within 2 miles of U.S. Highway 87 and within 4 miles of the county line between Fergus and Judith Basin Counties in the State, inclusive of the Town of Moore, Montana.

(3) STATE.—The term ‘State’ means the State of Montana.

SEC. 8703. MUSSELSHELL-JUDITH RURAL WATER SYSTEM.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary may carry out the planning, design, and construction of the Musselshell-Judith Rural Water System in a manner that is substantially in accordance with the feasibility report entitled ‘Musselshell-Judith Rural Water System Feasibility Report’ (including any and all revisions of the report);

(b) COST-SHARING REQUIREMENT.—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-INCORPORATION.—
(1) FEDERAL SHARE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Federal share of the costs relating to the planning, design, and construction of the Musselshell-Judith Rural Water System shall not exceed 65 percent of the total cost of the Musselshell-Judith Rural Water System.

(B) LIMITATION.—Amounts made available under subparagraph (A) shall not be returnable or reimbursable under the reclamation laws.

(2) USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS.—
(A) GENERAL USES.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the Secretary, in consultation with the Authority, may use Federal funds made available under this section for—
(i) facilities relating to—
(I) water treatment;
(II) water treatment;
(III) water storage;
(IV) water supply wells;
(V) distribution pipelines; and
(VI) control transmission pipelines;
(ii) pumping stations;
(iii) appurtenant buildings, maintenance equipment; and
(iv) any interconnection facility that connects a pipeline of the Musselshell-Judith Rural Water System to a pipeline of a public water system;
(v) microwave power transmission and distribution facilities required for the operation and maintenance of the Musselshell-Judith Rural Water System;
(vi) any other facility or service required for the development of a rural water distribution system, as determined by the Secretary; and
(vii) any property or property right required for the construction or operation of a facility described in this subsection.

(B) LIMITATION.—Federal funds made available to carry out this section shall not be used for the operation, maintenance, or replacement of the Musselshell-Judith Rural Water System.

(c) TITLE.—Title to the Musselshell-Judith Rural Water System shall be held by the Authority.

SEC. 8704. DRY-REDWATER FEASIBILITY STUDY.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) DRY-REDWATER REGIONAL WATER AUTHORITY.—The term ‘Dry-Redwater Regional Water Authority’ means—
(A) the Dry-Redwater Regional Water Authority, a publicly owned nonprofit water authority formed in accordance with Mont. Code Ann. § 75–6–302 (2007); and
(B) any nonprofit successor entity to the Authority described in subparagraph (A).

(2) DRY-REDWATER REGIONAL WATER AUTHORITY SYSTEM.—The term ‘Dry-Redwater Regional Water Authority System’ means the project entitled the ‘Dry-Redwater Regional Water Authority System’, with a project service area that includes—
(A) Garfield and McCone Counties in the State; (B) the area west of the Yellowstone River in Dawson and Richland Counties in the State; (C) the portion of Central Montana that is located west of the Yellowstone River in the State of North Dakota. (D) TITLE.—

(i) facilities relating to—
(E) FACILITIES.—The term ‘facilities’ means the Musselshell-Judith Rural Water System.

(ii) transmission pipelines;
(iii) water storage;
(iv) distribution pipelines; and
(v) any property or property right required for the construction or operation of a facility described in this subsection.

(b) REQUIREMENT.—The study shall be conducted in accordance with ordinary fluctuations in development costs incurred after November 1, 2014, as directed by any available engineering cost indices applicable to construction activities that are similar to the construction of the Musselshell-Judith Rural Water System.

(c) LIMITATION.—Federal funds made available under subsection (a) may be increased or decreased in accordance with ordinary fluctuations in development costs incurred after November 1, 2014, as directed by any available engineering cost indices applicable to construction activities that are similar to the construction of the Musselshell-Judith Rural Water System.

(d) TERMINATION.—The study shall be completed within 4 years of the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 8705. WATER RIGHTS.

Nothing in this subtitle—
(1) preempts or affects any State water law; or
(2) affects any authority of a State, as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act, to manage water resources within that State.

SEC. 8706. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out the planning, design, and construction of the Musselshell-Judith Rural Water System, substantially in accordance with the feasibility report described in section 8703(a), $56,650,000.

(b) COST INDEXING.—The amount authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a) may be increased or decreased in accordance with ordinary fluctuations in development costs incurred after November 1, 2014, as directed by any available engineering cost indices applicable to construction activities that are similar to the construction of the Musselshell-Judith Rural Water System.

SEC. 8707. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out the planning, design, and construction of the Musselshell-Judith Rural Water System, substantially in accordance with the feasibility report described in section 8703(a), $56,650,000.

(b) COST INDEXING.—The amount authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a) may be increased or decreased in accordance with ordinary fluctuations in development costs incurred after November 1, 2014, as directed by any available engineering cost indices applicable to construction activities that are similar to the construction of the Musselshell-Judith Rural 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:

By Mr. RUBIO: A substitute amendment intended to be proposed to the 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) 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, 2018’ and inserting ‘September 30, 2023’; and
(2) in subsection (c)(1), by striking ‘September 30, 2018’ and inserting ‘September 30, 2023’.

Mr. LANKFORD (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) 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, 2018’ and inserting ‘September 30, 2023’; and
(2) in subsection (c)(1), by striking ‘September 30, 2018’ and inserting ‘September 30, 2023’.
(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.’’.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 200306, 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:

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) Civil War 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 as reported in the census;

‘‘(B) 141 are lost or extremely fragmented, with residential and commercial development being 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 battle 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 symbols of the American Revolution, War of 1812, and Civil War.

(b) PRESERVATION ASSISTANCE.—Section 308103(f) of title 54, United States Code, is amended as follows:

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(1) Not more than $1,000,000 for projects and programs that modernize battlefield interpretive and educational assets through the deployment of technology, disbursed throughout the competitive grant process to nonprofit 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.
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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 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. 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 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) IN GENERAL.—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 any horses removed from the Corolla Wild Horse Fund;

(D) administering a viable population control plan for the horses, including auctions, adoptions, contraceptive fertility methods, and other viable options.

SA 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) ASSET PROTECTION AND UNDERWATER LAND MANAGEMENT FROM WASHINGTON, DC, TO A WESTERN STATE.—Notwithstanding section 72 of title 4, United States Code, the Secretary may relocate the headquarters of the Bureau of Land Management from Washington, DC, to a western State specified by the Secretary.

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 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 the ore mine site at which the historic mine residue is located; or

(B) is not a past or current owner or operator of any portion of that ore mine site; or

(C) is not potentially liable under any Federal, State, Tribal, or local law for the remediation, treatment, or control of the historic mine residue.

(5) GOOD SAMARITAN PERMIT.—The term “Good Samaritan permit” means a permit issued by the Administrator under section 9003(a)(1).

(6) HISTORIC MINE RESIDUE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “historic mine residue” means mine residue or other pollution resulting from mining operations, ponds, or impoundments from any extraction, beneficiation, or other waste or material resulting from any extraction, beneficiation, or other processing activity that occurred during the active operation of an ore mine site;

(B) EQUIPMENT.—The term “historic mine residue” includes—

(i) any acidic or otherwise polluted flow in surface water or groundwater that originates from, or is pooled and contained in, an abandoned or uncontrolled mine site;

(ii) any acidic or otherwise polluted flow in surface water or groundwater that originates from, or is pooled and contained in, an abandoned or uncontrolled mine site;

(iii) any acidic or otherwise polluted flow in surface water or groundwater that originates from, or is pooled and contained in, an abandoned or uncontrolled mine site;

(iv) any acidic or otherwise polluted flow in surface water or groundwater that originates from, or is pooled and contained in, an abandoned or uncontrolled mine site;
Sec. 502 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1377(h)).

In Investigative sampling permit.—The term "investigative sampling permit" means a permit granted by the Administrator under section 903(d)(1).

(9) ORPHAN MINE SITE.— (A) In General.— The term "orphan mine site" means a hardrock mine site and any facility associated with an abandoned or inactive hardrock mine site and any facility associated with an abandoned or inactive hardrock mine site—

(i) that was used for the production of a mineral other than coal conducted on 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 on non-Federal land; and

(ii) for which, based on information supplied by a person that is financially able to comply with each requirement described in that section; or

The term "orphan mine site", or to otherwise protect and characterize, or cleanup, in whole or in part, a discharge, release, or threat of release of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant that would harm human health or the environment; or

The term "orphan mine site'' includes a hardrock mine site (including any cooperating person and each operator under paragraph (1), and any action taken by the Administrator may oversee the remediation project for the duration of the Good Samaritan permit, for the duration of the Good Samaritan permit, as the Administrator determines to be necessary to review the status of the project.

(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 hazardous 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); or

(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 make reasonable and due inquiry to identify, from a review of publicly available information in land records or on internet sites of Federal, State, and local regulatory authorities, all responsible owners or operators of an orphan mine site proposed to be remediated by the Good Samaritan under this subtitle.

(B) Existing Responsible Owner or Operator.—If the Administrator determines, based on information provided by a Good Samaritan or otherwise, that a responsible owner or operator exists for 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, signed 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—

(i) a description of the orphan mine site (including the boundaries of the orphan mine site) proposed to be covered by the Good Samaritan permit;

(ii) a description of all parties proposed to be involved in the remediation project, including any cooperating person and each

SEC. 1012. CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE February 6, 2019
member of an applicable corporation, association, partnership, consortium, joint venture, commercial entity, or nonprofit association;

(2) 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 for the historic mine site;

(3) a detailed description of the historic mine residue to be remediated;

(4) 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 the application for the historic mine site;

(5) 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, and the proposed means of addressing that impact;

(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 resulted 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;

(6) 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) the historic mine residue to be addressed by the remediation plan; and

(ii) a description of the goals of the remediation including, if applicable, with respect to—

(I) the prevention or reduction of release, threat of release, or discharge to surface waters; or

(II) other appropriate goals relating to water or soil;

(B) each activity that the person proposes to take that is designated in subparagraph (A) and the purpose of the activity;

(C) whether the activity may result in adverse impacts to human health and the environment (including through the prevention of a release, discharge, or threat of release of water or soil); and

(D) the monitoring or other form of assessment, if any, that will be undertaken by the person to evaluate the success of the activities described in subparagraph (A) during and after the remediation, with respect to the baseline conditions, as described in paragraph (6); and

(7) the satisfaction of the Administrator, detailed engineering plans for the project;

(8) any proposed recycling or reprocessing of historic mine residue to be conducted by the person (including a description of how all proposed recycling or reprocessing activities relate to the remediation of the orphan mine site); and

(9) identification of any proposed contractor that will perform any remediation activity;

(10) a project to subsection (d), a schedule for the work to be carried out under the project, including a schedule for periodic reporting by the person on the remediation of the orphan mine site; and

(11) subject to subsection (d), in the case of a remediation activity that requires plugging, opening, or otherwise altering the portal or adit of an orphan mine site, an evaluation of orphan mine site conditions, including an assessment of any pooled water or hydraulic pressure situations, conducted by a licensed professional engineer;

(12) a health and safety plan that is specifically designed for mining remediation work;

(13) the specimen that demonstrates that the person has or will acquire all legal rights or the authority necessary to enter the relevant orphan mine site; and

(14) provisions on response and notification to Federal, State, and local authorities with jurisdiction over downstream waters that would be impacted by an unplanned release or discharge of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants;

(B) required by the Administrator as a condition of granting the permit;

(15) subject to subsection (d), a detailed plan for any required operation and maintenance of any remediation, including a timeline, if necessary;

(16) subject to subsection (d), a description of any planned post-remediation monitoring, if necessary; and

(17) any other appropriate information, as determined by the Administrator or the applicant.

(3) INVESTIGATIVE SAMPLING.—The Administrator may grant an investigative sampling permit for a period determined by the Administrator, to ensure compliance with applicable conditions, including any long-term operations and maintenance of remediation activities that may be—

(A) proposed in the application for the Good Samaritan permit; or

(B) required by the Administrator as a condition of granting the permit;

(4) POST-SAMPLING REMEDIATION.—In conducting investigative sampling of historic mine residue, soil, or water, as described in the investigative sampling permit application under paragraph (2), a person shall—

(A) collect samples that are representative of the conditions present at the orphan mine site, and the specimen that is the subject of the investigative sampling permit; and

(B) retain publically available records of all sampling events for a period of not less than 3 years.

(5) POST-SAMPLING REMEDIATION.—

(A) REFUSAL TO CONVERT PERMIT.—Subject to paragraph (7), a person who obtains 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 more adverse 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 was granted under paragraph (1) may apply to convert the investigative sampling permit into a Good Samaritan permit under subsection (e)(1).

(e) INVESTIGATIVE SAMPLING CONVERSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A person to whom an investigative sampling permit was granted under paragraph (1) may apply to convert the investigative sampling permit into a Good Samaritan permit under subsection (e)(1).

(B) EACH PLAN REQUIRED UNDER PARAGRAPHS (1) AND (2) OF SECTION 1343 OR 1344 OR ON LAND OF AN INDIAN TRIBE THAT

(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.

(f) CONTENT OF PERMITS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A Good Samaritan permit shall contain—

(i) the information described in subsection (c), including any modification required by the Administrator;

(B) evidence that the person 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) section 301, 302, 306, 307, 402, or 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1311, 1312, 1316, 1317, 1342, 1344); 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); or

(ii) in the case of an orphan mine site in a State that is authorized to implement State superfund programs under section 404 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—

(1) 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 122 of 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 appropriate response 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 may assert a claim of force majeure for any violation of the Good Samaritan permit caused solely by—

(A) an act of God;

(B) an act of war;

(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

(D) 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 permit 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 transferee may appear on the Good Samaritan permit if, on the Good Samaritan permit shall be considered to be an acknowledgment 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 conducted on the site of an orphan mine site during the implementation of a remediation plan only if all of the proceeds from the sale or use of the materials are first used—

(i) to defray the costs of the remediation, and

(ii) to the extent required by the Good Samaritan permit, to reimburse the Administrator or the head of a Federal land management agency for any costs incurred for oversight of the remediation; and

(C) CONNECTION WITH OTHER ACTIVITIES.—The commingling or association of any other discharge of water or historic mine residue with any activity, project, or operation with any aspect of a project subject to a Good Samaritan permit shall not limit or reduce the liability of any person associated with the other discharge, and shall not reduce the liability of the Good Samaritan for any residue or activity, project, or operation.

(6) ADDITIONAL WORK.—A Good Samaritan permit may allow the Good Samaritan to remediate any orphan mine site at the conclusion of the remediation to perform operations and maintenance or other work—

(1) to ensure the functionality of the orphan mine site; or

(2) to protect public health and the environment.

(b) TMNO.—Work authorized under a Good Samaritan permit—

(1) shall commence, as applicable—

(A) not later than the date that is 18 months after the date on which the Administrator granted the Good Samaritan permit, unless the Administrator grants an extension under subsection (v)(3)(B)(v); or

(B) if the grant of the Good Samaritan permit is the subject of a petition for judicial review, not later than the date that is 18 months after the date on which the judicial review, including any appeals, has concluded; and

(2) shall continue until completed, with temporary suspensions permitted during adverse weather or other conditions specified in the Good Samaritan permit.

(i) TRANSFER OF PERMITS.—A Good Samaritan permit may be transferred to another person only if—

(1) the Administrator determines that the transferee qualifies as a Good Samaritan; and

(2) the transferee signs, and agrees to be bound by the terms of, the Good Samaritan permit;

(3) the Administrator includes in the transferred Good Samaritan permit any additional conditions necessary to meet the goals of this subtitle; and

(4) in the case of a project carried out or to be carried out under the transferred Good Samaritan permit on land owned by the United States—

(A) the head of the appropriate Federal land management agency consents to the transfer; and

(B) the transferee enters into any applicable special use permit or other land use agreement with that Federal land management agency.

(7) ROLE OF ADMINISTRATOR.—In carrying out this section, the Administrator shall—

(1) consult with applicants; (2) convene, coordinate, and lead the application review process; (3) maintain all records relating to the Good Samaritan permit and the permit process; (4) provide an opportunity for cooperating persons and the public to participate in the Good Samaritan permit process, including—

(A) a public comment period; and

(B) a public hearing, if requested; and

(5) 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 individual with reservation or off-reservation treaty rights to land or water, 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

(3) 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 APPLICATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Prior to the date on which the Administrator receives a complete application for a Good Samaritan permit, the Administrator shall provide to the public a notice that—

(A) describes—

(1) the location of the relevant orphan mine site; and

(2) to the scope and nature of the proposed remediation; and

(B) provides to the public a means of viewing or obtaining the application, including, at a minimum, posting the application on the website of the Administrator.

(ii) PUBLIC NOTICE.—Not later than 30 days before the date of a hearing under subparagraph (i), the Administrator shall provide to the public—

(A) notice of the hearing; and

(B) a draft Good Samaritan permit.

(C) COMMENTS.—The Administrator shall provide the relevant applicant and the public the opportunity to—

(i) comment on the draft Good Samaritan permit at the public hearing; and

(ii) submit written comments to the Administrator during the 30-day period beginning on the date of the hearing.

(m) PERMIT GRANT.—

(i) 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—

(1) the person seeking the permit is a Good Samaritan; and

(ii) the application described in subsection (c) is complete;

(B) the project is designed to remediate historic mine residue at the orphan mine site to protect public health and the environment;

(v) 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 accepted by the Administrator; and

(vi) the proposed activities are designed to result in, as compared to the baseline conditions described in subsection (c)(6)—

(1) improved water or soil quality or other environmental or safety conditions; or

(vii) the applicant has—
(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); and

(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—

(a) 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 from a parent or other corporate affiliate, 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 any funds from 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, having jurisdiction over that land, reviews and concurs with the grant of the Good Samaritan permit; and

(ii) the Good Samaritan has entered into any agreement with any other Indian tribe, or Federal or State land use agreement with the Federal land management agency pursuant to applicable Federal land management law; and

(D) the applicant has provided—

(1) notice under subsection (l); and

(2) a period of public comment and a public hearing under that subsection, if requested.

(2) RELATION TO NEPA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The grant or modification of a Good Samaritan permit by the Administrator shall be considered to be a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment for purposes of section 102 of 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 provision of law, including—

(i) section 319 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1329); and

(ii) section 10(k) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9604(k)).

(C) PUBLIC NOTIFICATION OF ADVERSE EFFECTS.—The 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 past, present, or future releases, threats of releases, or discharges of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants at or from the orphan mine site that is the subject of the Good Samaritan permit (including any releases, threats of releases, or discharges that occurred prior to the grant of the Good Samaritan permit and after termination of the Good Samaritan permit). (D) EXEMPTION FROM RESPONSIBILITY.—(E) 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 has met all the requirements of subsection (c) or if such later date as may be determined by the Administrator with notification provided to the Administrator.

(B) CONSTRUCTIVE DENIAL.—If the Administrator fails to grant or deny a Good Samaritan permit by the applicable deadline described in subsection (c), the application shall be considered to be denied.

(C) VIOLATION OF PERMIT PRIOR TO TERMINATION.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), if the Good Samaritan, passive landowner, or 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—

(1) 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) E XEMPTION FROM RESPONSIBILITY.—Nothing in this section affects the authority of—

(A) the Administrator to take any responsive action under law; or

(B) a Federal, State, or Tribal, or local agency to carry out any emergency authority, including an emergency authority under Federal, State, or Tribal, or local law.

(E) LIABILITY.—Except as specifically provided in this subtitle, nothing in this subtitle or a Good Samaritan permit limits the liability of the Good Samaritan, passive landowner, or any cooperating person for any past, present, or future releases, threats of releases, or discharges of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants at or from the orphan mine site that is the subject of the Good Samaritan permit.
(1) was completed in accordance with subsection (e)(1) by not later than 7 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 9003. 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 Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Energy and Commerce, and Natural Resources of the House of Representives 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 any regulations 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’) for each Federal land management agency that authorizes a Good Samaritan project in a state. Each such Fund shall be remedied by administrative action (including amendments to any regulations that the Administrator determines would facilitate the implementation of this subsection with respect to a Good Samaritan permitting program.

(b) DEPOSITS.—Each Fund shall consist of—

(1) amounts provided in appropriation Acts;

(2) any reimbursements for the costs of oversight received under section 9003(s)(5);

(3) financial assurance funds collected from an agreement described in section 9003(m)(1)(A)(vii)(bb);

(4) any funds collected for long-term operations and maintenance under an agreement under section 9003(r)(5); and

(5) any interest earned under an investment under subsection (c); and

any proceeds from the sale or redemption of investments in the Fund.

(c) UNUSED FUNDS.—Amounts in each Fund not currently needed to carry out this subtitle shall be—

(1) maintained as readily available or on deposit;

(2) invested in obligations of the United States, or in obligations of or guaranteed by the United States; or

(3) invested in obligations, participations, or other instruments that are lawful investments for fiduciary, trust, or public funds.

(d) RETAIN AND USE AUTHORITY.—Each head of a Federal land management agency, as appropriate, may, notwithstanding any other provision of law, retain and use money in the Fund without fiscal year limitation for the purpose of carrying out this subtitle.

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 Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Energy and Commerce, and Natural Resources of the House of Representives 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 any regulations that the Administrator determines would facilitate the implementation of this subsection with respect to a Good Samaritan permitting program.

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:

SEC. 24. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE LEGACY RESTORATION FUND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 1049 of title 54, United States Code (as amended by section 210(a)), is amended by adding at the end the following:

"§ 104910. National park service legacy restoration fund.

(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

...
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 required to be covered, or deposited as miscellaneous receipts under Federal law.

(2) MAXIMUM AMOUNT.—The amount deposited in the Fund under paragraph (1) shall not exceed 5 percent of any fiscal year's estimated revenues that—

(A) are due to the United States, special funds, trust funds, or States from mineral and energy development on Federal land and water;

(B) have been otherwise appropriated under Federal law, including the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 (43 U.S.C. 1331 note; Public Law 109-432), the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), and chapter 2003.

(3) EFFECT ON OTHER REVENUES.—Nothing in this section affects the disposition of revenues that—

(A) are due to the United States, special funds, trust funds, or States from mineral and energy development on Federal land and water;

(B) have been otherwise appropriated under Federal law, including the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 (43 U.S.C. 1331 note; Public Law 109-432), the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), and chapter 2003.

(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 of the Treasury, taking into consideration current market yields on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States of comparable maturity.

(3) CREDITS TO FUND.—The income on investments of the Fund under this subsection shall be credited to, and form a part of, the Fund.

(6) USE OF FUNDS.—Amounts in the Fund shall be used for the priority deferred maintenance needs of the Service; or

(A) to reduce the deferred maintenance backlog of the Service; and

(B) to encourage relevant public-private partnerships.

(7) 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 22401 et seq.), is amended by adding at the end the following:

"109010. National Park Service Legacy Restoration Fund.".

SA 135. Ms. McSALLY (for herself and Ms. SINEMA) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to the 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:

On page 163, between lines 14 and 15, insert the following:

SEC. 1124. COCONINO NATIONAL FOREST, ARIZONA.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) OBSERVATORY.—The term "Observatory" means the Lowell Observatory in Flagstaff, Arizona.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service.

(b) RELEASE OF REVERSIONARY AND Reserved Interests.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, if the Observatory makes a written request to the Secretary for conveyance of the parcel of land described in paragraph (2) not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall convey to the Observatory, without consideration and by quitclaim deed, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to that parcel of land.

(2) LAND DESCRIBED.—The parcel of land to be conveyed under paragraph (1) is the National Forest System land—

(A) conveyed by the United States to Percival Lowell and his heirs by the Act entitled "An Act granting certain lands in the Coconino National Forest, in Arizona, for observatory purposes", approved May 30, 1910 (36 Stat. 452; chapter 261); and

(B) described by the 104910. National Park Service Legacy Restoration Fund. (21 N. R. 7 E., of the Gila and Salt River base and meridian in Coconino County, Arizona.

SA 136. Mr. JOHNSON (for himself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BARRASSO, and Mr. ENZI) 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:

On page 236, line 9, insert "‘s, including full development of any apportionment made in accordance with any interstate water compact after ‘Act’.

SA 137. Mr. BARRASSO 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:

On page 236, line 9, insert "‘s, including full development of any apportionment made in accordance with any interstate water compact after ‘Act’.

SA 138. Mr. BARRASSO 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 title IX, add the following:

SEC. 90. REDUCTION IN ROYALTY RATE ON SODA ASH.

Notwithstanding section 102(a)(9) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1710(a)(9)), section 24 of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 221), and the terms of any lease under that Act, the royalty rate on the quantity or gross value of the output of sodium compounds and related products at the point of shipment to market from Federal land in the 1-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act shall be 4 percent.

SA 139. Mr. CASSIDY (for himself, Mr. JONES, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. WICKER) 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:
(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 105(a) of the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 (43 U.S.C. 1331 note; Public Law 109–432) is amended—
(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “$50” and inserting “$75”;
(2) in paragraph (2)—
(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “$50” and inserting “$80”; and
(B) in subparagraph (A), by striking “$75” and inserting “$80”;
and
(c) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the infrastructure referred to in subsection (a)—
(1) is identified for disposal by the Secretary.
(2) MAP.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare a map of the National Forest System land referred to in subsection (b)(1), which meets the criteria described in section 4(g)(1)(B) of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3903(g)(1)(B)) and is available for use.

SA 142. Mr. UDALL (for himself and Mr. HENRICH) 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. 12. WITHDRAWAL OF CERTAIN FEDERAL FOREST LAND IN THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO.
(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
(1) FEDERAL LAND.—The term “Federal land” means—
(A) any Federal land or interest in Federal land that is within the boundaries of the Chaco Cultural Heritage Withdrawal Area, as depicted on the Map; and
(B) any land or interest in land located within the boundaries of the Chaco Cultural Heritage Withdrawal Area, as depicted on the Map, that is acquired by the Federal Government after the date of enactment of this Act.
(2) MAP.—The term “Map” means the map prepared by the Bureau of Land Management entitled “Chaco Cultural Heritage Withdrawal Area” dated December 21, 2018.
(b) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to any valid existing rights, the Federal land is withdrawn from—
(1) all forms of 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.
(c) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The Map shall be made available for inspection at each appropriate office of the Bureau of Land Management.
(d) EFFECT OF ACT.—Nothing in this section—
(1) affects the mineral rights of a Tribe or member of a Tribe to trust land or allotment land; or
(2) precludes improvements to, or rights-of-way for water, power, road development on, the Federal land to assist communities adjacent to or in the vicinity of the Federal land.

SA 144. Mr. BLUMENT 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) STE. GENEVIEVE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.—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 by striking “Coastal Barrier Resources System in North Topsail Beach, North Carolina” and inserting “Coastal Barrier Resources System in North Topsail Beach, North Carolina, that was serviced by infrastructure, as described in subsection (c), installed along North Carolina Highway 210 and New River Inlet Road as of the date of enactment of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3903(e)), and New River Inlet Road shall be considered to meet the criteria described in section 4(g)(1)(B) of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3903(g)(1)(B)).

SA 145. Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. CASSIDY, and Mr. HENRICH) 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. 11. ACCESS TO WATERWAYS IN THE DANIEL BOONE NATIONAL FOREST, KENTUCKY.

The Secretary of Agriculture shall allow access to the waterways feeding into Lake Cumberland through the Daniel Boone National Forest in Rockcastle County, Pulaski County, Laurel County, Wayne County, McCreary County, and Whitley County, Kentucky, for the purpose of installing docks, boat slips, and marinas.

SA 141. Mr. PAUL 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 subtitle B of title I, add the following:

SEC. 9. SALE OF CERTAIN NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM LAND IN THE DANIEL BOONE NATIONAL FOREST.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Agriculture (referred to in this section as the “Secretary”) shall, in accordance with any other applicable law and subject to valid existing rights, conduct a 1 or more sales of National Forest System land described in subsection (b) to qualified bidders.

(b) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—The National Forest System land referred to in subsection (a) consists of National Forest System land that—
(1) is located along U.S. Highway No. 27 from Burnside, Kentucky, through the Daniel Boone National Forest to the point at which U.S. Highway No. 27 crosses into the State of Tennessee and as depicted on the map prepared under subsection (c); and
(2) is identified for disposal by the Secretary.

(c) MAP.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare a map of the National Forest System land referred to in subsection (b)(1), which meets the criteria described in section 4(g)(1)(B) of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3903(g)(1)(B)).
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. 2. EMERALD ASH BORER PLAN.

Each Secretary concerned (as defined in section 10(a) of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.)) shall expeditiously determine any potential impacts to the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act (16 U.S.C. 668dd et seq.) is amended by striking sections 10(a), 10(b), and 10(c) and inserting after section 10 as redesignated by subsection (b)(1) the following:

SEC. 3. MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OF CERTAIN FACILITIES.

(a) DEFINITION OF COVERED CONCESSION ACTIVITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In this section, the term ‘covered concession activity’ means a commercial activity conducted to provide accommodations, facilities, or services to members of the public who are visiting land or water in the System for the purpose of providing those members of the public recreational, educational, or interpretive enjoyment of the land or water.

(2) EXCLUSION.—(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘covered concession activity’ does not include—

(i) any activity carried out under a procurement contract, grant agreement, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement;

(ii) the performance of volunteer services;

(iii) any activity by a governmental entity; or

(iv) except as provided in subparagraph (B), the performance of any guide or outfitter services authorized by any permit or other authorization issued by the Secretary, including services related to fishing, hunting, boating, sightseeing, hiking, or camping.

(B) EXCEPTION.—Clause (iv) of subparagraph (A) does not include the construction, maintenance, or occupancy of any significant structure or facility.

(b) MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall include in each contract that authorizes a person to use any land or water in the System for a covered concession activity provisions that—

(A) authorize the person to maintain or repair any improvement on or in the land or water that the person is authorized to use for that activity; and

(B) treat costs incurred by the person for the maintenance or repair described in subparagraph (A) as consideration otherwise required to be paid to the United States for that use.

(2) DIRECT RELATION.—Nothing in this subsection authorizes any maintenance or repair that is not directly related to a covered concession activity authorized by a contract described in paragraph (1).

(c) TITLES.—The United States shall retain title to all property that is maintained or repaired under this subsection.

(d) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 12 of Public Law 91–135 (83 Stat. 282) is amended by striking subsection (l).

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. 3. STUDY ON EFFECTS OF FLOODING OF AGRICULTURAL FIELDS.

Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary concerned 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 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. 4. NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM DESIGNATION.

(a) DESIGNATION.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—For the purpose of—

(A) avoiding confusion where the term ‘Federal land holdings’ is used to refer to the total area of Federal land holdings; and

(B) conforming to the requirements of this section.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—The National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 668dd) is amended by inserting after section 2 (as redesignated by subsection (b)(1)) the following:

SEC. 3. REPORT ON MAINTAINING FEDERAL LAND HOLDINGS.

Not later than 120 days after the date on which the President submits to Congress the budget of the United States for fiscal year 2020, the President shall submit to Congress a report that describes—

(1) all Federal land holdings; and

(2) the total cost of maintaining the Federal land holdings described under paragraph (1) for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2019, including an accounting of holdings and expenditures by each Federal agency with respect to the land holdings.

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:

Strike sections 1222 through 1232 and insert the following:

``SEC. 1223. MANAGEMENT OF RECREATION AREA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the Recreation Area—

(1) in a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances the purposes for which the Recreation Area is established; and

(2) in accordance with—

(A) this section;

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

(C) other applicable laws.

(b) USES.—The Secretary shall allow only the uses of the Recreation Area that are consistent with the purposes for which the Recreation Area is established.

(c) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 5 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 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;

(C) take into consideration any information developed in studies of the land within the Recreation Area; and


(d) MOTORIZED VEHICLES; EXISTING ROADS.—

(1) MOTORIZED VEHICLES.—Except as needed for emergency response or administrative purposes, the use of motorized vehicles in the Recreation Area shall be permitted only on roads and motorized routes designated in the Management Plan for the use of motorized vehicles.

(2) EXISTING ROADS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Necessary maintenance or repairs to existing roads designated in the Management Plan for the use of motorized vehicles, including necessary repairs to keep existing roads free of debris or other safety hazards, shall be permitted after the date of enactment of this Act, consistent with the requirements of this section.

(B) EFFECT.—Nothing in this subsection prevents the Secretary from rerouting an existing road or trail to protect Recreation Area resources from degradation or to protect public safety, as determined to be appropriate by the Secretary.

(e) GRAZING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall authorize livestock grazing on public lands in the Recreation Area, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, subject to such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary considers to be necessary in accordance with—

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(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 permittees, shall carry out an inventory of facilities and improvements associated with and grazing activities in the Recreation Area.

(c) COLD WAR SITES.—The Secretary shall manage the Recreation Area in a manner that educates the public about Cold War and 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.

(d) INCORPORATION OF ACQUIRED LAND AND INTERESTS.—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.

(e) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, all Federal land within the Recreation Area, including any land or interest in land acquired by the Secretary, shall be withdrawn from entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws; and

(f) STUDY OF NONMOTORIZED RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with interested parties, shall conduct a study of nonmotorized recreation trail opportunities, including bicycle trails, within the Recreation Area, consistent with the purposes of the Recreation Area.

(g) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT.—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 any reference in that Act to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be considered to be references to the Secretary of the Interior.

(h) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—
(1) COLD WASH.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 1,901 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Cold Wash Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Cold Wash Wilderness”.

(2) DESOLATION CANYON.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 124,986 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Desolation Canyon Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Desolation Canyon Wilderness”.

(3) DEVIL’S CANYON.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 8,675 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Devil’s Canyon Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Devil’s Canyon Wilderness”.

(4) EAGLE CANYON.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 54,683 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Eagle Canyon Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Eagle Canyon Wilderness”.

(5) Labyrinth Canyon.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 16,789 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Labyrinth Canyon Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Labyrinth Canyon Wilderness”.

(6) Mexican Mountain.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 98,023 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Mexican Mountain Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Mexican Mountain Wilderness”.

(7) Muddy Creek.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 39,109 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Muddy Creek Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Muddy Creek Wilderness”.

(8) Nelson Mountain.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 17,325 acres, and certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 11,001 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Red’s Canyon Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Red’s Canyon Wilderness”.

(B) TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.—(i) The Secretary may enter into a cooperative agreement with the Secretary of the Interior for the transfer of 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 National Park Service.

(C) IN GENERAL.—The grazing of livestock in the wilderness areas, 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) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.); 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. 2570 of the 101st Congress (House Report 101–405).

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. 1131 et seq.), the following land in the State is designated as wilderness and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) COLD WASH.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 1,901 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Cold Wash Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Cold Wash Wilderness”.

(2) Desolation Canyon.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 124,986 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Desolation Canyon Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Desolation Canyon Wilderness”.

(3) Devil’s Canyon.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 8,675 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Devil’s Canyon Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Devil’s Canyon Wilderness”.

(4) Eagle Canyon.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 54,683 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Eagle Canyon Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Eagle Canyon Wilderness”.

(5) Labyrinth Canyon.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 16,789 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Labyrinth Canyon Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Labyrinth Canyon Wilderness”.

(6) Mexican Mountain.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 98,023 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Mexican Mountain Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Mexican Mountain Wilderness”.

(7) Muddy Creek.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 39,109 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Muddy Creek Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Muddy Creek Wilderness”.

(8) Nelson Mountain.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 17,325 acres, and certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 11,001 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Red’s Canyon Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Red’s Canyon Wilderness”.

(B) TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.—(i) The Secretary may enter into a cooperative agreement with the Secretary of the Interior for the transfer of 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 National Park Service.

(C) IN GENERAL.—The grazing of livestock in the wilderness areas, 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) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.); 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. 2570 of the 101st Congress (House Report 101–405).

Subpart C—Special Recreation Areas

SEC. 1232. ADDITIONS TO THE NATIONAL RECREATIONAL AREAS.

(a) ADDITIONS.—In accordance with the Recreation Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 4331 et seq.), the following land in the State is designated as a special recreation area:

(1) COLD WASH.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 1,901 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Cold Wash Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Cold Wash Wilderness”.

(2) Desolation Canyon.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 124,986 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Desolation Canyon Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Desolation Canyon Wilderness”.

(3) Devil’s Canyon.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 8,675 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Devil’s Canyon Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Devil’s Canyon Wilderness”.

(4) Eagle Canyon.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 54,683 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Eagle Canyon Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Eagle Canyon Wilderness”.

(5) Labyrinth Canyon.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 16,789 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Labyrinth Canyon Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Labyrinth Canyon Wilderness”.

(6) Mexican Mountain.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 98,023 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Mexican Mountain Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Mexican Mountain Wilderness”.

(7) Muddy Creek.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 39,109 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Muddy Creek Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Muddy Creek Wilderness”.

(8) Nelson Mountain.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 17,325 acres, and certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 11,001 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Red’s Canyon Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Red’s Canyon Wilderness”.

(B) TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.—(i) The Secretary may enter into a cooperative agreement with the Secretary of the Interior for the transfer of 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 National Park Service.

(C) IN GENERAL.—The grazing of livestock in the wilderness areas, 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) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.); 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. 2570 of the 101st Congress (House Report 101–405).

Subpart D—Administrative Review

SEC. 1233. ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW.

(a) MANAGEMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights, all the wilderness areas, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be managed by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.) as authorized by paragraph (1) of subparagraph (A) of section 1231 of the Act.

(b) ANY REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary may establish a trail plan that addresses permitted activities for public comment, 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.

(c) 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 and typographical errors in the maps and legal descriptions.

(d) AVAILABILITY.—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.
(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 activ-
ties in the wilderness area.
(e) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—Congress does not in-
terpret the designation of the wilderness areas 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 accomplishing appropriate for real-
izing the recreational or other wilderness purposes of the wilderness areas, in accord-
ance with section 16 of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).
(h) LAND ACQUISITION AND INCORPORATION
OF ACQUIRED LAND AND INTERESTS.—
(1) AGENCY 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-
tuute either an express or implied reserva-
tion in favor of 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) be construed as establishing a precedent with regard to any future wilder-
ness designations;
(D) shall affect the interpretation of, or
any designation made pursuant to, any other Act;
(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 section 65 of 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 res-
cue activities 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. MURKOWSKY (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, insert the follow-
ing:
SEC. 4. ACREAGE LIMITATIONS FOR CONVEY-
ANCES OF PUBLIC LAND FOR RECRE-
ATIONAL AND PUBLIC PURPOSES.
Section 3 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
day sixty forty” and inserting “6,400”;
and
(2) in subsection (b)—
(A) in clause (1)—
(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking “thousand four hundred” and
inserting “6,400”;
and
(ii) by striking “ten” and inserting “100”;
and
(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking “six
hundred forty” and inserting “6,400”;
and
(ii) in subparagraph (C), in the first sen-
tence, by striking “twenty-five thousand six
hundred” and inserting “25,640”;
and
(B) in clause (ii), by striking “six
hundred and forty” each place it appears and
inserting “6,400”.
SA 152. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to
amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKY (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. 5. LIMITATION ON THE ESTABLISH-
MENT OR EXTENSION OF NATIONAL
MONUMENTS IN THE STATE OF
UTAH.
Section 323001 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. MURKOWSKY (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. 6. LIMITATION ON THE ESTABLISH-
MENT OR EXTENSION OF NATIONAL
MONUMENTS IN THE STATE OF
UTAH.
Section 323001 of title 54, United States
Code, is amended—
(1) in subsection (a), by striking “September
30, 2018” and inserting “September 30, 2028”;
and
(2) in subsection (b), by striking “Sep-
tember 30, 2018” and inserting “September 30, 2028”.
SA 157. Mr. SCHATZ (for himself and Mr.
CASSIDY) submitted an amendment
provision of this section, the President may
not establish or extend a national monument
in the State of Utah (referred to in this sub-
section as the ‘State’) unless—
(1) the establishment 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. RO-
NEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment
SA 111 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKY (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 or-
dered to lie on the table; as follows:
At the appropriate place, add the fol-
lowing:
SEC. 1. EXTENSION OF NATIONAL MONUMENTS IN THE STATE OF
UTAH.

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 subtitle E of title II, add the following:

**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 COMMERCE.—The Secretary of Commerce shall advise the program with respect to job creation, economic growth, and tourism policy and promotion.”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(1) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—

(1) best practices in visitor services;

(2) the implementation of the Natural Resources Conservation Act; and

(3) providing technical assistance to gateway communities under this chapter; and

(2) GATEWAY COMMUNITY.—The term ‘gateway community’ means a community adjacent to a unit of the System, including a National Park Service unit, that may apply for designation as a gateway community.

(3) METRICS.—The Secretary, in consultation with gateway communities, shall develop specific 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 effects of the program on efforts to preserve heritage resources.

(b) GRANTEE REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date on which a grantee receives 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 assistance 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 community in which the project was carried out.

(c) ANNUAL REPORTS.—The Secretary shall submit an annual report to the appropriate committees of Congress that includes data on the 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 I of division B of title 54, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“CHAPTER 3092—PARTNERSHIPS WITH GATEWAY COMMUNITIES


§ 309201. Definitions.

“‘In this chapter:’

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.—The term ‘appropriate congressional 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 Commerce of the House of Representatives;

(E) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives; and

(F) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(2) GATEWAY COMMUNITY.—The term ‘gateway community’ means a community adjacent to a unit of the System, including a National Park Service unit, that may apply for designation as a gateway community.

(3) HERITAGE TOURISM.—The term ‘heritage tourism’ has the meaning given the term in section 31101.

§ 309202. Partnerships with gateway communities

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall, to the extent practicable, offer to enter into partnerships with gateway communities to leverage heritage tourism assets to strengthen local economies and create jobs in the gateway communities with the goal of establishing a standardized framework for partnerships throughout the System, including through—

(1) providing financial assistance to gateway communities to support outreach and promotion activities; and

(2) providing technical assistance to gateway communities based on Service best practices 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 development frameworks for community planning; and

(E) encouraging regional strategies for tourism development and promotion; and

(3) assisting gateway communities in accessing additional Federal resources available to strengthen tourism assets and support economic development.

(b) OBTAINING FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary, in consultation with stakeholders of System units, shall establish a process through which States, units of local government, and Tribal governments may apply for designation as a gateway community to become eligible for financial and technical assistance made available under this section.

“(c) METRICS.—The Secretary, in consultation with gateway communities, shall develop 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 enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees 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 communities; 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 are 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 gateway communities”.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. CORNYN. 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 authorized 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
“Organizational business meeting to consider committee rules, subcommittee assignments, and committee budget resolutions.”

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, February 6, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct an executive hearing.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, February 6, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing entitled “Winning the Race to G and the Next Era of Technology Innovation in the United States”.

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

The Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, February 6, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct an organizational hearing.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

The Committee on Indian Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, February 6, 2019, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a business meeting and hearing entitled “Organizational business meeting to consider committee rules, subcommittee assignments, and an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the committee.”

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS’ AFFAIRS

The Committee on Veterans’ Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, February 6, 2019, to conduct a hearing entitled “Organizational business meeting to consider committee rules, subcommittee assignments, and committee budget resolutions.”

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING

The Special Committee on Aging is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, February 6, 2019, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing entitled “Financial Security in Retirement: InnoVation and Best Practices to Promote Savings.”

SUBCOMMITTEE ON READINESS AND MANAGEMENT SUPPORT

The Subcommittee on Readiness and Management Support of the Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, February 6, 2019, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a closed hearing.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—READING OF WASHINGTON’S FAREWELL ADDRESS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent 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.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

APPOINTMENTS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. 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, appoints the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER) to read Washington’s Farewell Address on Monday, February 25, 2019.

The Chair announces 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: the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO), the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN), and the Senator from Montana (Ms. STEBBEN).

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, appoints 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: the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN), and the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW).

The Chair, in accordance with 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: the Honorable CHRISTOPHER A. COONS of Delaware vice Mike Moore of Mississippi.

SUPPORTING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF CATHOLIC SCHOOLS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Health, Education, Labor, and Pension Committee be discharged from further consideration of, and the Senate now proceed to, S. Res. 33.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will report the resolution by title.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 33) recognizing the contributions of Catholic schools.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Health, Education, Labor, and Pension Committee be discharged from further consideration of, and the Senate now proceed to, S. Res. 33.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will report the resolution by title.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 33) supporting the contributions of Catholic schools.

There being no objection, the Committee on Finance was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. MCCONNELL. 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.

The resolution (S. Res. 33) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution (with its preamble, is printed in today’s RECORD under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

RECOGNIZING THE STAFF OF THE OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL OF THE SENATE ON THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE OFFICE

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 33, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will report the resolution by title.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 33) recognizing the staff of the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the Office.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. MCCONNELL. 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 with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 33) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution (with its preamble, is printed in today’s RECORD under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 2019

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 12 noon, Thursday, February 7; further, that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and morning business be closed; finally, that following leader remarks, the Senate resume consideration of the motion to proceed to S. 47, with all postcloture time on the motion to proceed expired.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL TOMORROW

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 6:18 p.m., adjourned until Thursday, February 7, 2019, at 12 noon.
NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

TODD M. HARPER, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR A TERM EXPIRING APRIL 18, 2021. VICE DEBORAH MATZ, RETIRED.

UNITED STATES TAX COURT

TRAVIS GREEVES, 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.

COURTNEY DUNBAR JONES, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES TAX COURT FOR A TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS. REAPPOINTMENT.

MARK VAN DYKE HOLMES, OF NEW YORK, TO BE A JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES TAX COURT FOR A TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS. REAPPOINTMENT.

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 BRIEFS, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT, VICE ALEX KOZinski, RETIRED.

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 BARBRA POMEROY, RETIRED.

KENNETH KITUL, LEE, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, VICE MARGARET M. Hình, RETIRED.

STEPHEN R. HENNARST, DECEASED.

JEREMY B. ROSEN, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, VICE GREGORY H. KING, RETIRED.

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named officer 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 624:

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. Vidalin Jimison

IN THE ARMY

The following named officer 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 624:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Duane A. Gamble

The following named officer 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 624:

To be general

Gen. Stephen J. Townsend

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grades indicated in the regular air force under Title 10, U.S.C. Sections 501 and 716:

To be lieutenant colonel

Patrick N. Westmoreland

IN THE ARMY

The following named officers for appointment in the grades indicated in the regular air force under Title 10, U.S.C. Section 624:

To be major

Adrian A. Acadie

To be colonel

Joseph A. Callamato

Michael P. Craig

Jodi L. Dietrick

Brian A. Hughes

Aaron J. Lippy

IN THE ARMY

The following nominated officers for appointment in the grades indicated in the United States Army under Title 10, U.S.C. Section 624:

To be major

Adrian Acord

Ryan N. Adams

Remington D. Adams

William A. Aires IV

Andre C. Al-Din

Kathleen E. Alfin

Chad A. Aldford

Brian K. Alliston

William B. Allsup

Andrew M. Alonso

Matthew A. Alvey

Aaron W. Amacker

Emmanuel P. Ambrose

Jacob M. Amidon

Christopher W. Adsley

Garrett D. Anderson

John P. Andrews

Blair T. Anthony

Christopher A. Arnett

Nicholas P. Ashley

Christopher Hoath Athanasopoulos

Kyle R. Atwell

Curtin R. Auzenne

Donald R. Ayar

Jonathan C. Austin

Gregory V. Avant

Edward M. Bacon

Darnell L. Badger

Jason J. Backstrom

Colin J. Bagley

Gretchen P. Bailey

Gregory W. Bailey, Jr.

Steven M. Bailey

Joshua C. Baker

Michael E. Baker

Jared S. Baldwin

Zachary B. Baldwin

Darnell T. Ball

Daniel L. Ball

Robert W. Banks

Abigail B. Bollwage

Gretchen R. Burch

Matthew J. Burch

Kirk T. Burnett

John W. Buchanan, Jr.

Ryan E. Buchanan

Paula N. Buncic

Anthony T. Burch

Jason W. Burns

Emmanuel J. Buxes

Tyler J. Buys

Kevin M. Burns

Andrew D. Byrd

William R. Byrd, Jr.

James R. Byrdwell

Joel Camacho

Andrew W. Campbell

Brian A. Canefield

Dennis P. Campbell

Makovenko A. Campbell

Michael J. Campbell

Morgan W. Campbell

Mariano J. Cantone

Scott T. Capella

Paul A. Capone

Anthony D. Capozzi

Edmund J. Carazo III

Nicholas N. Carney

Ross W. Carigilo

Christopher S. Carlson

Robert W. Carney

Matthew J. Carpenter

Aaron J. Carnarvon

Spencer G. Carriker

Kenneth V. Carroll

Abeigal G. Carter

Michael P. Cassidy

Chad A. Cassidy

Orlando R. Castaneda

Joel O. Castro

Nathan R. Catching

Austin B. Caubel

Omar M. Cavalier

David A. Celid

Matthew Cerniglia

John M. Chedick

Michael A. Chandler

Sean S. Clark

Stephen S. Cramer

Christopher J. Chavez

Michael L. Chavez

Kevin A. Chesnut

Lindas M. Cho

Brian H. Choi

Derek K. Cline

Anthony L. Chung

Robert C. Chubb

Dominick J. Cinotto

Michael T. Clapper

Abdulrahman H. Clark

Andrew M. Clark

Matthew N. Clark

William L. Clark

Andrew J. G. Clark

William C. Cleland

Nicholas H. Clarke

Arthur N. Clymer

Mackenzie E. Coletta

David F. Comey

Paul M. Coleman

Robert W. Coleman

John C. Coller

Joseph F. Corder

Jay R. Colloton

Joel P. Concannon

Michael A. Conforti

Matthew N. Connell

Matthew J. Connolly

Brian A. Cooke

Eric V. Cornelius

Thomas C. Correll

Seth D. Corrigan

Andrew D. Cotter

Brandon E. Counts

Dale E. Cox

Matthew J. Cox

Trenton J. Coy

Matthew J. Crampot

Willie L. Crawley

Byron L. Crutchfield

Henny J. Crockett

Justin J. Crofts

Danny Cruz

Daniel C. Cummings

Steven A. Cummings

Christophjus O. Curhan

Keith A. Daily

Lanceot T. Dalby

Jonathan D. Damalouji

Scott A. Darnhov

Joshefa P. Davis

Benjamin A. Davis

David R. Daves

Kyle C. Davis

Daniel G. Davidson

Drew T. Deal

Clifford Deonter

Brian M. Degen

Joseph E. Dehayn

Braulio DelRio, Santiago

Javier A. Delatorre

Oscar Delgado

Edwin C. Denhard

Robert A. DePepa

William F. DePeters

David J. Dreyer

Brittany N. Diakara

Jovan V. Diaz

Charles A. Dir

Clinton L. Dikkerson

Avalon E. Dion

Dahrely H. Delt, Jr.

Knock J. Dixon

Jeffrey S. Dorts

Adam B. Dotts

Robert T. Douglas

Michael J. Doyle

Nathan B. Drey

Cory J. DuBois

Jonathan T. Duke

Dustin M. Duncan

Thomas A. Duncan

Michael C. Dunyon, Jr.

Myler W. Durbin

Dimitri A. Duvall

Charles F. D'vorak

Donald J. Dyre

Charles M. Rason
THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C. TO BE MAJOR
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
AVERHOE A. FREEMAN
JOSHUA GOMPERZ
DANIEL L. HANNUM
DANIEL S. HAYTHORNE
SETH M. HAYDEN
MATTHEW D. HEINMILLER
PHILIP T. HENKE
NATHAN M. HICKS
NATHAN E. JENKINS
AUVEYON W. KEUTSINGER
MARK C. LARSAK
WILLIAM L. LIERS
SEAN M. LYNCH
PHILIP J. MACIEJEWSKI
NEIL A. MILCHAK
JOSHUA S. NIKES
HERBERT W. NORTON III
DANIEL OCONER
BRADLEY D. PEMBERTON
JULIAN C. PETTY
ROY D. RAGSDALE
HYMAN H. RAYBORN II
JOSHUA C. SANCHEZ
ADAM J. SZCZYPKA
BRIDGET B. TERRA
SARAH P. WHITE
STEVEN M. WHITHAM
LEONARD A. WILLIS, JR.
JOHN A. WOOD

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 lieutenant commander

SCOTT A. ADAMS
AGUSTINE A. FREEMAN
JOSHUA GOMPERZ
DANIEL L. HANNUM
DANIEL S. HAYTHORNE
SETH M. HAYDEN
MATTHEW D. HEINMILLER
PHILIP T. HENKE
NATHAN M. HICKS
NATHAN E. JENKINS
AUVEYON W. KEUTSINGER
MARK C. LARSAK
WILLIAM L. LIERS
SEAN M. LYNCH
PHILIP J. MACIEJEWSKI
NEIL A. MILCHAK
JOSHUA S. NIKES
HERBERT W. NORTON III
DANIEL OCONER
BRADLEY D. PEMBERTON
JULIAN C. PETTY
ROY D. RAGSDALE
HYMAN H. RAYBORN II
JOSHUA C. SANCHEZ
ADAM J. SZCZYPKA
BRIDGET B. TERRA
SARAH P. WHITE
STEVEN M. WHITHAM
LEONARD A. WILLIS, JR.
JOHN A. WOOD
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 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 rise 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 are contradictory to the values 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’s a dash here as a pause) Western 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.
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 as part of 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 sponsor 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.

RECOGNIZING 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 signed 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 years of service, 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 Church to a building that now accommodates the Edna Police Department, and navigated the community through difficult economic times.
Mayor Hermes’ service to Edna includes various board member and committee member positions on the Golden Crescent Regional Planning Commission, the Jackson County Industrial Foundation and the Jackson County Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture, among others.

Mayor Hermes’ retirement will afford him the opportunity to spend more time with some of his most important constituents, his three children and grandchildren, all of whom live within two hours of the city. Nevertheless, he will remain involved in the community.

I would like to extend my heartfelt thanks and appreciation to Mayor Joe D. Hermes for his tremendous public service and dedication to the people of Edna. He is a model of generosity and embodies the spirit of Edna, Texas.

RECOGNIZING THE CANANDAIGUA VA MEDICAL CENTER

HON. ANTHONY BRINDISI
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 6, 2019

Mr. BRINDISI. Madam Speaker, I rise today on behalf of my constituent to recognize the staff of the Canandaigua, New York U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Medical Center.

Health care for our nation’s veterans is truly one of the most important services the federal government provides. All too often however, we read news stories about substandard and unacceptable care that those who served our country in uniform receive. I was heartened recently to receive correspondence from a constituent, Beth Jones of Rome. Beth is the sister of a Vietnam veteran who served a total of six years in the Air Force and Army. He suffered trauma connected to his service, and through the years has resided in several facilities for veterans.

Beth told my office that, for nearly ten years, her brother has resided at the VA’s Canandaigua community living center. During that time, he and the other patients there have received individual attention with staff members that take care of any health issues or other concerns promptly; communicate with out of town family members; and maintain the facility so that it is a clean, comfortable environment for its residents.

On Beth’s behalf, I would like to commend the staff of the Canandaigua VA Medical Center for providing such devoted and compassionate care to this veteran and his family. Our nation’s veterans have earned our steadfast support and respect, and I am glad to hear that this military family has received the care they needed at Canandaigua.

Veterans in New York and across the country deserve this same level of care, and I will continue fighting to ensure that they have the support and resources they need both when wearing our country’s uniform, and when they return home.

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. Mozzelle 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.

Mozzelle, 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 Presiding 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 Smolansky, Ms. Gloria Edwards, Mrs. Susie Simmons, Mr. 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. Madam Speaker, I ask that you and my colleagues join me in offering our heartfelt condolences to Mozzelle Myers’ family and friends. Her extraordinary faith and dedication to serving others are the hallmarks of a life well lived.

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 omnipresent 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 Wecandy 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
her very own practice in 1998, the Law Office of Mary V. Rosado. Since then, she has served as Manhattan Civil Court judge and now ascends to serve in the First District of the New York State Supreme Court.

REMEMBERING THE LIFE OF SANDRA ELLA LEE

HON. TIM RYAN
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 6, 2019

Mr. RYAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Sandra Ella Lee, age 71, who passed away peacefully on Sunday, October 21, 2018 at Holy Cross Hospital in Silver Spring, Maryland.

Sandra Ella Lee, one of four daughters born to Ralph W. Lee and Flossie A. Lee, arrived unexpectedly early on the morning of April 1, 1947, on the way to Gallinger Hospital in Washington, D.C. She was a tiny baby with a pair of lungs so powerful that only her father’s deep bass voice could coax her to quiet down.

She attended Washington, D.C. Public Schools where she was a good student known for crisp wise cracks and phenomenal fram ing. She was raised as a faithful member of Shiloh Baptist Church, where she was baptized at age 9. Sandra graduated in Eastern Senior High School’s Class of 1965 and later attended Federal City College, now known as the University of the District of Columbia.

During a 40-year career, Sandra held positions with both federal and city governments, including assignments at the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve, the D.C. Mayor’s Office on Aging, and the D.C. City Council. She worked with the staff of City Council member Vincent Gray until her death. And, she was a volunteer who helped serve meals to homeless city residents on Thanksgiving Day every year.

Among her many accomplishments, Sandra was nominated to be Ward 7 Council member Vincent Gray to receive the 2018 Ward 7 Women of Excellence Award. This award was presented to her on March 27, 2018.

Sandra was also an active, long-time, and devoted member of New Bethel Baptist Church, where she attended Bible Study and Prayer Services. She was also active in the Women’s Ministry and participated in many community outreach projects.

Sandra is preceded in death by her parents; brother, Ralph W. Lee, Jr; grandchild, Troy Jackson, Jr.; and great grandchild, Kayla Rose Taylor. She is survived by her children: Troy Jackson (Moana) and Terri Christene Phillips (Mark); grandchildren: Janay Jackson, Andre Taylor, Taylor Jackson, Darrell West, II, Deondre Wright, Deyares Jackson, Diamond Jackson, and Ayanna Jackson; two great grandchildren: Kennedy Rose Taylor and Antonio Kingwood, three sisters: Jessica Lee Lalanne (Joseph), Donna Lee Frederick (Keith), and Dianne Lee; three nieces: Dawn Bragg, Dana Queen, and Nakeya Proctor; one aunt, Greta L. Dunn; and a host of other family and friends.

I am very proud to be a friend of her son, Troy Jackson. I extend my deepest sympathies to all the family and friends whose lives were blessed by Sandra Ella Lee.
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.

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. 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 13

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Committee</th>
<th>Agenda</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:30 a.m.</td>
<td>Committee on the Judiciary</td>
<td>To hold hearings to examine pending nominations.</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:30 a.m.</td>
<td>Committee on Armed Services</td>
<td>To receive a closed briefing on cyber operations to defend the midterm elections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 a.m.</td>
<td>Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation</td>
<td>To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Janice Miriam Helreisch, 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 a.m.</td>
<td>Committee on Environment and Public Works</td>
<td>To hold hearings to examine the invasive species threat, focusing on protecting wildlife, public health, and infrastructure.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs</td>
<td>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. 504, 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Committee on Rules and Administration</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 p.m.</td>
<td>Committee on Armed Services</td>
<td>To hold a joint hearing to examine the current condition of the Military Housing Privatization Initiative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 p.m.</td>
<td>Select Committee on Intelligence</td>
<td>To receive a closed briefing on certain intelligence matters.</td>
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#### FEBRUARY 14

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Committee on Armed Services</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2:30 p.m.</td>
<td>Subcommittee on Personnel</td>
<td>To hold an oversight hearing to examine pending nominations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 p.m.</td>
<td>Select Committee on Intelligence</td>
<td>To receive a closed briefing on certain intelligence matters.</td>
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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: Pages S1024–30

Measures Placed on the Calendar: Page S918

Additional Cosponsors: Page S920

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

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: Pages H1389–91

Report Filed: A report was filed today as follows:

- H. Res. 105, providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 840) to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct 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 Modernization of Congress; and providing for consideration of motions to suspend the rules (H. Rept. 116–6).

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 certainstanding 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 amendment; 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 States District Judge for the...
States District Judge for the District of Nebraska, James David Cain, Jr., to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Louisiana, Stephen R. Clark, Sr., to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Missouri, Clifton L. Coker, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Tennessee, Daniel Desmond Domenico, to be United States District Judge for the District of Colorado, Karin J. Immergut, to be United States District Judge for the District of Oregon, Matthew J. Kacsmaryk, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Texas, Corey Landon Maze, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Texas, Sarah Daggett Morrison, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Ohio, Carl J. Nichols, to be United States District Judge for the District of Columbia, Howard C. Nielson, Jr., to be United States District Judge for the District of Utah, J. Nicholas Ranjan, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Pennsylvania, Wendy Vitter, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Oklahoma, M. Miller Baker, of Louisiana, and Timothy M. Reif, of the District of Columbia, both to be a Judge of the United States Court of International Trade, and Richard A. Hertling, of Maryland, and Ryan T. Holte, of Ohio, both to be a Judge of the United States Court of Federal Claims, 10 a.m., SH–216.

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.


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., 2125 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 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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