The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CUNNINGHAM).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore prevailed that the House of Representatives is open when the House is in session on such day.

WASHINGTON, DC, February 12, 2019.
I hereby appoint the Honorable Joe Cunningham to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

Reverend Dr. Dan C. Cummins, Capitol Worship, Washington, D.C., offered the following prayer:

Heavenly Father, we pause in Your presence, in this hallowed Chamber, remembering the lifetimes of two great Americans and distinguished Members of Congress: John David Dingell, Jr., and Walter Beaman Jones, Jr.

With their passing, Lord, our Nation is immeasurably indebted to them and to their families for their tireless dedication and dutiful sacrifices offered upon the altar of public service.

Einstein’s words fit appropriately: “Only a life lived in the service of others is worth living.” May we, too, live emulating their example.

The prophet Jeremiah declares that, while we are formed in our mother’s womb, You designed a purpose for every life. With certainty, Messrs. Dingell and Jones were greeted with these words from their Creator: Well done, thou good and faithful servant.

So let us comfort one another with words from their Creator: Well done, good and faithful servant. God, which giveth us the victory shall giveth us the victory over the altar of public service.

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(A) each witness who is to appear before the committee shall file with the committee at least 24 hours in advance of the appearance a statement of proposed testimony in writing, and such limit shall be included in the oral presentation to the committee to a brief summary thereof; and
(B) In the case of a witness appearing in a non-governmental capacity, a written statement of proposed testimony shall include a curriculum vitae and a disclosure of any Federal grants or contracts, or contracts or payments originating with a foreign government, received during the current calendar year or either of the two previous calendar years by the witness or by an entity represented by the witness and related to the subject matter of the hearing.
(C) The disclosure referred to in subdivision (B) shall include—
(i) the country and origin of any payment or contract related to the subject matter of the hearing originating with a foreign government,
(ii) the country and origin of any payment or contract related to the subject matter of the hearing originating with a foreign government.
(D) Such agreements, with appropriate redactions to protect the privacy or security of the witness, shall be made publicly available in electronic form not later than one day after the witness testifies.
(3) The five-minute rule shall be observed in the interrogation of each witness before the committee until each member of the committee has had an opportunity to question the witness.
(3) The provisions of clause 2(k) of rule XI of the Rules of the House shall apply to any hearing conducted by the committee.

SUBPOENAS AND OATHS
(e)(1) Pursuant to clause 2(m) of rule XI of the Rules of the House, a subcommittee may be authorized and issued by the committee or a subcommittee in the conduct of any investigation or series of investigations or activities, only when authorized by a majority of the members voting, a majority being present.
(2) The committee may designate a member of the majority party on each subcommittee as its vice chair.

SUBCOMMITTEE MEETINGS AND HEARINGS
(d)(1) Each subcommittee of the committee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive testimony, mark up legislation, and report to the full committee on any measure or matter referred to it.
(2) No subcommittee of the committee may meet or hold a hearing at the same time as the committee or any of its subcommittees.
(3) The chair of each subcommittee shall schedule meetings and hearings of the subcommittee only after consultation with the chair.

EFFECT OF A VACANCY
(f) Any vacancy in the membership of a subcommittee shall not affect the power of the remaining members to execute the functions of the subcommittee.

EFFECT OF A VACANCY
(g) Each subcommittee of the committee shall provide the full committee with copies of such records of votes taken in the subcommittee and such other records with respect to the subcommittee necessary for the committee to comply with all rules and regulations of the House.
RULE 6.—STAFF

IN GENERAL

(a)(1) Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), the professional and other staff of the Committee shall be appointed, by the Chair, under the general supervision and direction of the Chair.

(2) All professional, and other staff provided to the minority party members of the Committee shall be appointed, by the ranking minority member of the Committee, and shall work under the general supervision and direction of such member.

(3) The employment of all professional staff shall be subject to the approval of the Committee as provided by, and subject to the provisions of, clause 9 of rule X of the Rules of the House.

ASSOCIATE STAFF

(b) Associate staff for members of the Committee may be appointed only at the discretion of the Chair (in consultation with the ranking minority member regarding any minority party associate staff), after taking into account any staff ceilings and budgetary constraints in effect at the time, and any terms, limits, or conditions established by the Committee on House Administration under clause 9 of rule X of the Rules of the House.

SUBCOMMITTEE STAFF

(c) From funds made available for the appointment of the Chair of the Committee shall, pursuant to clause 8(d) of rule X of the Rules of the House, ensure that sufficient staff is made available to each subcommittee to carry out its responsibilities under the rules of the Committee, and, after consultation with the ranking minority member of the Committee, that the minority party of the Committee is treated fairly in the appointment of such staff.

COMPENSATION OF STAFF

(d) The Chair shall fix the compensation of all professional and other staff of the Committee, after consultation with the ranking minority member regarding any minority party staff.

CERTIFICATION OF STAFF

(e)(1) To the extent any staff member of the Committee or any of its subcommittees does not fall under the direct supervision and direction of the Chair, the member of the Committee who supervises and directs the staff member's work shall file with the Chief of Staff of the Committee (not later than the tenth day of each month) a certification regarding the staff member's work for that member for the preceding calendar month.

(2) The certification required by paragraph (1) shall be in such form as the Chair may prescribe, shall identify each staff member by name, and shall state that the work engaged in by the staff member and the duties assigned to the staff member for the member of the Committee with respect to the month in question met the requirements of clause 9 of rule X of the Rules of the House.

(3) Any certification of staff of the Committee or any of its subcommittees, made by the Chair in compliance with any provision of law or regulation shall be made—

(A) on the basis of the certifications filed pursuant to clause 1(d) of rule XI of the Rules of the House, shall include a substantially verbatim account of the meeting or meetings; and

(B) for distribution of such broadcasts and unedited recordings thereof to the public and for the storage of audio and video recordings of the proceedings, such broadcasts shall be broadcast live on the Majority Committee website and recordings shall be made available on such website within one calendar day of the proceeding.

COMMITTEE PUBLICATIONS ON THE INTERNET

(d) To the maximum extent feasible, the Committee shall make its publications available in electronic form.

RULE 7.—BUDGET, TRAVEL, PAY OF WITNESSES

SECTIONS

(a) Whenever the Committee authorizes the favorable reporting of a bill or resolution from the Committee—

(1) The Chair or acting Chair shall report it to the House or designate a member of the Committee to do so.

(2) In the case of a bill or resolution in which the Committee has original jurisdiction, the Chair shall, to the extent that the anticipated floor schedule permits, assign staff members a reasonable amount of time to submit views for inclusion in the Committee report on the bill or resolution. Any such report shall contain all material matters relating to the budget of the House of Representatives (or by any provision of law enacted as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the House) and such other information as the Chair deems appropriate.

(3) In the case of a resolution providing for consideration of a measure, the Committee report accompanying such resolution shall include an accurate explanation of any waivers of points of order, including a detailed explanation of all points of order.

RECORDS

(b)(1) There shall be a transcript made of each record of the Committee, and the transcript may be printed if the Chair decides it is appropriate or if a majority of the members of the Committee requests such printing. Any such transcript shall be a substantially verbatim account of remarks actually made during the proceedings, subject only to technical, grammatical, and typographical corrections authorized by the person making the remarks.

Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to require that all such transcripts be subject to copyright.

(2) The Committee shall keep a record of all actions of the Committee and of its subcommittees. The record shall contain all information required by rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives and shall be available for public inspection at reasonable times in the offices of the Committee.

(3) All Committee hearings, records, data, charts, and files shall be kept separate and distinct from the Committee's office records of the Chair, shall be the property of the House, and all Members of the House shall have access thereto as provided in clause (e)(2) of rule XI of the Rules of the House.

(4) The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use in accordance with rule VII of the Rules of the House. The Chair shall notify the ranking minority member of any decision, pursuant to clause (b)(3) or clause (c), to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the Committee for a determination on written request of any member of the Committee.

AUDIO AND VIDEO COVERAGE

(c) The Chair shall provide, to the maximum extent practicable—

(1) complete and unedited audio and video broadcasts of all committee hearings and meetings; and

(2) for distribution of such broadcasts and unedited recordings thereof to the public and for the storage of audio and video recordings of the proceedings, such broadcasts shall be broadcast live on the Majority Committee website and recordings shall be made available on such website within one calendar day of the proceeding.

COMMITTEE PUBLICATIONS ON THE INTERNET

(d) To the maximum extent feasible, the Committee shall make its publications available in electronic form.

RULE 8.—COMMITTEE ADMINISTRATION

REPORTING

(a) Whenever the Committee authorizes the favorable reporting of a bill or resolution from the Committee—

(1) The Chair or acting Chair shall report it to the House or designate a member of the Committee to do so.

(2) In the case of a bill or resolution in which the Committee has original jurisdiction, the Chair shall, to the extent that the anticipated floor schedule permits, assign staff members a reasonable amount of time to submit views for inclusion in the Committee report on the bill or resolution. Any such report shall contain all material matters relating to the budget of the House of Representatives (or by any provision of law enacted as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the House) and such other information as the Chair deems appropriate.

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of the Rules of the House, but only if written notice of the proposed change has been pro-
vided to each Member at least 48 hours be-
fore the time of the meeting at which the vote
on the change occurs. Any such notice shall be
published in the Congressional Record within 30
calendar days after their approval.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without
objection, the House stands adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow for morning-
hour debate.

There was no objection.

Thursday (at 9 o’clock and 3 min-
utes a.m.), under its previous order, the
House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, February 13, 2019, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,
ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker’s table and referred as follows:

148. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Depart-
ment’s final rule — Airworthiness Direc-
tives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Dock-
et No.: FAA-2018-0809; Product Identifier
2018-NM-101-AD; Amendment 39-19537; AD
2018-06-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received Febru-
ary 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C.
801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transpor-
tation and Infrastructure.

154. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Depart-
ment’s final rule — Airworthiness Direc-
tives; Zodiac Aero Evacuation Systems (Also
Known as Air Cruisers Company) Airplanes
[Docket No.: FAA-2016-9592; Product Identi-
er 2016-05-06 R1] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received
February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C.
801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transpor-
tation and Infrastructure.

155. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Depart-
ment’s final rule — Airworthiness Direc-
tives; Fokker Services B.V. Airplanes [Dock-
et No.: FAA-2016-9592; Product Identifier
2016-9592; Product Identifier 2018-0938; Product Identifier
2018-NM-072-AD; Amendment 39-19537; AD
2018-06-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received Febru-
ary 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C.
801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transpor-
tation and Infrastructure.

176. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Depart-
ment’s final rule — Airworthiness Direc-
tives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Dock-
et No.: FAA-2018-0809; Product Identifier
2018-05-06 R1] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received Febru-
ary 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C.
801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transpor-
tation and Infrastructure.
PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

By Ms. LEE of California:

H.R. 1151. A bill to allow veterans to use, possess, or transport medical marijuana and to discuss the use of medical marijuana with a physician of the Department of Veterans Affairs as authorized by a State or Indian Tribe, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Veterans’ Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SCHNEIDER (for himself, Mr. POSTLE, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, and Ms. UNDERWOOD):

H.R. 1152. A bill to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to revise certain ethylene oxide emissions standards under the Clean Air Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

By Ms. LEE of California:

H.R. 1151. 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 of the United States Constitution and its subsequent amendments, and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Mr. SCHNEIDER:

H.R. 1152. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

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

By Ms. LEE of California:

H.R. 1151.

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 of the United States Constitution and its subsequent amendments, and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Mr. SCHNEIDER:

H.R. 1152.

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

Article I

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 92: Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. RASKIN, and Mr. ROUDA.
H.R. 510: Mr. KILDEE and Ms. KAPTUR.
H.R. 763: Ms. SPEIER.
H.R. 808: Mr. MASSIE.
H.R. 897: Mr. BACON, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, and Mr. CHABOT.
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.
Most glorious and exalted God, You glorify humanity with Your love and mercy. Accept our thanksgiving for Your providential care.

Today, guide our Senators on the road of integrity. May they seek to live above reproach, striving to please You in all they think, say, and do. Lord, give them ears to hear Your divine imperatives and the courage to do them. Use them to heal the wounds in our Nation and world.
We pray in Your merciful 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.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER
The Presiding Officer (Mrs. Hyde-Smith.) The majority leader is recognized.

GOVERNMENT FUNDING
Mr. McConnell. Madam President, first, I want to thank and congratulate our colleagues who have been working hard to secure a bipartisan, bicameral solution to complete the appropriations process and fund the government. It had been clear to everyone that in order to reach an agreement, our Democratic colleagues would have to walk away from two extreme positions that had been dictated to them presumably by the far left—the notion that Congress shouldn’t spend more than “one dollar” on new border barriers and the idea that we should import our entire cohort on ICE detainees in the interior of our country, which would require the release of criminals into the United States.
Fortunately, our Democratic colleagues did abandon those unreasonable positions, and the negotiations were able to move forward productively. Last night, Chairman Shelby, Senator Leahy, and their counterparts in the House announced they have reached an agreement in principle, which is certainly good news. It provides new funds for miles of new border barriers, and it completes all seven outstanding appropriations bills, so Congress can complete a funding process for all the outstanding parts of the Federal Government with predictability and with certainty.
I know I speak for Members on both sides of the aisle when I say that we are grateful to our colleagues on the Appropriations Committee for their leadership. We are eager to see them complete this work. As we speak, our colleagues are working hard to produce legislative text. I look forward to reviewing the full text as soon as possible and hope the Senate can act on this legislation in short order.

S. 47
Mr. McConnell. Madam President, yesterday the Senate advanced S. 47, the Natural Resources Management Act, and later today we will vote to pass it. The lands bill is the product of over 100 pieces of legislation addressing the management and preservation of some of our Nation’s most precious natural areas. It touches every State, features the input of a wide coalition of our colleagues, and has earned the support of a broad, diverse coalition of many advocates for public lands, economic development, and conservation.
I am especially proud that the bill will take action on key priorities for my own State, from protecting national monuments, to preserving the legacy of historically Black colleges and universities, to helping local communities fight invasive species.
The fact that we are about to push this comprehensive package across the finish line is a credit to the dedicated efforts of Chairman Murkowski and Ranking Member Manchin. From the outset, S. 47 has benefitted from good-faith, bipartisan efforts at the committee level and here on the floor. I look forward to voting to pass the bill later this afternoon. I am going to do so enthusiastically for the people of Kentucky and for communities across the Nation.

H.R. 1
Mr. McConnell. Madam President, on one final matter, last week the House began the hearing process on Speaker Pelosi’s signature bill, H.R. 1, the Democrat Politician Protection Act. I have already touched on several of its outlandish and problematic provisions. What I want to do today is focus on one corner of the craziness. It is the wild idea that what American politics today is really missing is a big taxpayer bailout of political campaigns, attack-ad makers, and campaign consultants.
For everyone who is now convinced they must have misheard what I just said, let me say five of those words again: taxpayer bailout for political campaigns.
It is really something. Democrats have spent months, if not years, crafting this sprawling, 500-plus page Federal takeover of our political speech and our elections. They had all the time in the world to carefully choose each provision and tailor their political strategy, but even after all that, my colleagues in the House Democratic conference are so Washington-centric in their thinking and so

This “bullet” symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.
happy to tax and spend other people’s money that it never occurred to any-
one that maybe the American people wouldn’t love the idea of their own tax dollars being redistributed to political campaign consultants. It never oc-
curred to me that the American people might not like to have their tax money redistributed to political con-
sultants. This is how out of touch with taxpayers the modern Democratic Party has become.

They saw all these proposals to take the American people’s tax dollars and funnel them into more attack ads, yard signs, and telephone calls, and thought, what a great idea. We will put that in. The Democrat Political Protection Act would do this in several different ways. There would be a new Washington, DC-run voucher program so that we’d political donors could simply ask for chunks of taxpayer money and then hand it out to the campaigns they favor. There would also be a brandnew, sixfold matching program for certain donations. The Federal Government would literally come in—sort of the way some businesses match their workers’ charitable contributions—and use the American people’s money to match certain contributions said.

In other words, millions of dollars would be available for each candidate who comes along asking for his or her share of the taxpayer loot.

Keep in mind—this would put each taxpayer on the hook for financing the candidates and campaigns they personally disagree with. They will take our money and give it to people we are not for. If Democrats have their way, citi-
izens won’t just have to sit through televi-
sion commercials railing against the candidate they plan to vote for; now they would also have the pleasure of bankrolling the ads. You can sit there in front of the TV screen and watch your tax dollars at work sup-
porting a person you are going to vote against. People are going to love that.

When you ask Democrats why exactly they would propose something as absolutely ludicrous as a massive, new, taxpayer-funded bailout of the perma-
nent political class, sometimes they make vague claims that problems in American politics would go away if only we took more power out of the people’s hands and shipped it here to the Nation’s Capital. The evidence sug-
gests that is wrong on its face. Research suggests that jurisdictions—and there are a few of them—that have matching-fund systems in many cases also have rampant corruption, mis-
appropriation, and waste. There are numer-
ous examples that there is still plenty of corruption and wrongdoing in those systems—not exactly a surprise outcome when you centralize more money and power through government channels.

Public financing doesn’t appear to change the playing field between chal-
lengers and incumbents in any way ei-
ther. Here is how one University of Wiscon-
sin political scientist summed it up: “The people who propose these sys-
tems often oversell them.”

There are no apparent benefits, sig-
ificant new costs, and they want to stick taxpayers with the bill. This is just another one of the Democrat Poli-
tician Protection Act’s greatest hits. I will have more to say on that.

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

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

GOVERNMENT FUNDING

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, last night, the country heard some good news. The members of the con-
ference committee reached a tenta-
tive agreement to keep the govern-
ment open past Friday as well as pro-
vide additional border security. It was welcome news.

All on the conference committee worked very hard and should be com-
mented for their efforts. I talked to them regularly. Everyone wanted to get something done, and everyone wanted to avoid a government shut-
down. While the details are still being hammered out, the tentative agree-
ment represents a path forward for our country—away from another round of fraught negotiations up against a gov-
ernment funding cliff, away from a dreaded government shutdown.

Over the past few months, we have been lurching from one manufactured crisis to another. It would be a won-
derful thing for this Congress to pass bills that settle the budget issues for the rest of this year and for the country to finally move past. Hopefully, that is what this agreement will portend. Hopefully, this agreement means that there will not be another government shutdown on Friday—sparing the country of another nightmare of furloughed Federal employees, snarled airports, and economic hardship. Hopefully, it means that we will pass not only the DHS appropriations bill but all six other appropriations bills—done in a bipartisan way—that have been caught in the tangle of these negotiations since last year.

Each of these bills is a product of bi-
partisan consensus. Each contains more support for programs to help the American people—additional funding for infrastructure, housing, money to combat the opioid crisis, and more. We should pass these appropriations bills alongside this agreement on DHS.

These months of shutdown politics must come to an end. We now have a bipartisan proposal to accomplish our goals, better secure the border, and avoid another senseless government shutdown. I don’t know the details, but the parameters of this are good. So I thank the members of the conference committee. I would make one more point. I urge President Trump to sign this agree-
ment. We must not have a rerun of what happened a few months back, whereby legislators—Democratic and Republican, House and Senate—agreed, and President Trump then rump out from under the agreement and caused the shutdown. If he opposes this agreement, the same thing could hap-
pen again. We don’t need it. So I strongly urge the President to sign this agree-
ment. No one gets everything one wants in these agreements. The Presi-
dent must sign it and not cause another shutdown.

PRESS

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, on another matter, late last week, I had the privilege of addressing an audience at the Newseum about the current challenges facing the free press in America.

I ask unanimous consent that my re-
marks be printed in the RECORD after my remarks here.

One of the most significant chal-
lenes to the press faces today is eco-
nomic. Besieged by a fragmented media landscape and rapidly changing tech-
nology, newspapers have been forced to adapt or die. Some have adapted, but many have died.

One area in which it is particularly troubling to me is in smaller markets in midsized and smaller cities. In those areas, local newspapers have been the glue that keeps communities informed and stitched together. I have seen it. In cities in Upstate New York—small- and medium-sized—big cities to the left, and some of the community banks have been bought up by major large banks. The things that keep a community to-
gether are greatly deteriorating. News-
papers are one of the few glues these communities have. They are vital—way beyond the profit and loss that they might make. The external benefits of these newspapers, as the economists would say, are large, but they are in trouble because of all the economic issues I mentioned.

Now there is a new threat on the ho-

horizon. A few weeks ago, a hedge fund, known as the “destroyer of news-
papers,” announced a bid to take over Gannett, which, in addition to USA Today, publishes a lot of small- and medium-sized newspapers and four im-
portant papers in my State, those being the Democrat and Chronicle in Rochester, the Press & Sun in Bing-
hamton, the Poughkeepsie Journal, the Journal News in Westchester, and

This morning, on the front page of the Washington Post, there is an arti-
cle about the business practices of
February 12, 2019

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Alden and its subsidiaries. Essentially, Alden’s strategy is to buy up newspapers, cut staff, and then sell the commercial real estate of newsrooms and printing presses for profit. The article quotes several experts who have said of Alden: “They are the ultimate cash flow mercenary. They want to find cash flow and bleed it to death.”

Their principle is “no new investment and sell off what you can while you can” according to analysts who have studied it.

An analysis of the newspapers owned by Alden revealed that it cut newspaper staff at more than twice the rate of its competitors. In all likelihood, when it sells the real estate, the vast majority of the money does not go to revitalizing newspapers, as a newspaper itself would do when it sells real estate; it goes elsewhere. For Alden Global Capital, the hedge fund, the acquisition and streamlining of Gannett papers might increase its profits a couple of percentage points, but the loss of the Press & Sun and the Democrat and Chronicle would be incalculable.

Let me ask the American people and every one of my colleagues here: What is more important—having our newspapers go on, which is so important to local communities, or having a hedge fund raise its market profits by five points, if it is public, or by a certain amount? What is more important? I would argue: the newspapers.

The Gannett consortium was already the result of a consolidated news business, with one reporter working multiple stories for multiple newspapers. I have seen that in Upstate New York. What was already an overburdened, undersourced operation now faces potential annihilation by an indifferent media conglomerate that has been for an even more indifferent hedge fund.

What do we do about this? I don’t know how to solve the broader economic problem for newspapers, big and small. But there is one thing we can do: Support the local hospital, a worthy endeavor to buy a local newspaper, rather than just maximizing profits—although profit is the greater benefit of us all. Everyone who owns news outlets has seen this work at flagship newspapers like the Red Sox were champions again this year, which—no matter how many times it has happened—will always be a bit bemusing to us Yankee fans with 27 championships. They stings, but Sox fans: you have a long way to go.

I didn’t want to miss the opportunity to be here with you this afternoon, because, as you all know, I have such respect and admiration for the press. At the Al Smith Dinner a few years ago Mr. Ailes made the joke that I brought the press along with me as my “loved ones.” And just as I do with my loved ones, I worry about the future of the media; the future of journalism.

We live in a time of immense challenge: economic, global, political. The institutions of our democracy are being tested in ways perhaps never before in the early days of the Republic. If ever there were a time for a vigorous Fourth Estate—to ferret out the facts, inform a divided nation, and hold power accountable—it’s right now.

But journalism, in its moment of maximum peril, is also at its moment of maximum opportunity. Besieged by large economic forces, technological change, journalism has been forced to adapt or die. Some have adapted; many have died. On top of these economic forces, the media faces a relentless campaign of de-legitimization waged by the most powerful office in the free world.

This afternoon, I’d like to discuss both of these challenges with you; what they mean for our country and what we might do about them.

I want to begin by talking about the concerted effort to destroy the credibility of most news organizations.

To do that, I have to wind back the clock a bit to the beginning of the Internet age, where the media universe splintered into a near-infinite number of outlets, some of which do important niche reporting, but many of which are hyper-partisan, whose sole purpose is to market news to a specific political demographic.

It used to be in America that we had a national town hall every night at 6 o’clock with the ABC, CBS, and NBC evening newscasts. You watched CBS if you liked Cronkite, or NBC if you preferred Huntley-Brinkley. But as the Internet grew, we chose, we all got the same information; everyone started with the same common base that helped us relate to one another at the water cooler.

The same went for major newspapers. As Arthur Miller quipped, “a good newspaper, I suppose, is a nation talking to itself.” Our nation is no longer talking to itself—we’re not even speaking the same language.

1987 was a pivot point, when the Reagan FCC with an understanding of the First Amendment struck down the FCC’s notion that a newspaper company could not own TV stations and radio stations. This was taken advantage of by folks from every dot on the political spectrum, but figures like Rupert Murdoch, Roger Ailes, Andrew Breitbart and Steve Bannon took it a step further. They realized they could cultivate a network of partisan media outlets, walking right up to—and sometimes crossing—the line of blurring fact and fiction.

Enter President Trump: stage right. Fueled by his derision for all but the most flattering reporting, President Trump has taken it one step farther.

His goal, it seems, is to discredit the media altogether as a check on his power, to say to the American people that newspapers are irrelevant, that the “fake news” contagion has spread, beyond even the president’s most ardent supporters, for a number of reasons.

We live in an age during which nearly all institutions are mistrusted. Faith in the news media, historically one of the most trusted institutions, has declined like so many others—the government, the Church, corporate America, schools and universities. But if the public, broadly speaking, loses faith in the media—if the public comes to believe that all news is fake—that’s the beginning of the end of America as we know it.

So I want to speak directly to the members of the media in the audience and those who may be watching.

Your job is more important than ever. It’s important to rebut alternative facts with facts.

It’s important to correct the president’s lies. And it is equally important that you not let the president wear you down or throw you off course . . . to think—maybe we should tone it down a little, maybe we can let that one go, when in fact it should be the opposite.

Dictators throughout the course of history have learned that the best way to consolidate power is to capture or totally discredit the news media.

Your mission goes beyond rebutting Trump’s lies, important as that may be. Your mission is intertwined with the future of our democracy.

President Johnson said that “an informed mind is the guardian genius of democracy.” That’s what good journalism does. It informs. It establishes truth. It is like a guardrail for the country—keeping us from swerving off the road and over a cliff.

At a time when those fundamental principles are under attack, we have a very important and a very nature of truth—keeping the media strong, keeping the media free, keeping the media alive . . . has never been more important.

It is up to every one of you, without doubt, to keep us on course. You have a noble thing. You just have to stay the course, charge ahead, undaunted and undeterred.
Don't flag or lose faith. The Trump presidency has reinvigorated a level of interest in journalism not seen since Watergate. At the CUNY Journalism school, the number of applications for a 40% higher than they were the year before. So long as journalists continue to do their jobs without fear or favor, I truly believe that the president's assault on free press will not succeed.

Now, the second challenge facing journalism is also menacing, also existential: the arrival of the internet—the Huffington Post and Buzzfeed, followed closely by Twitter, Facebook, and social media—brought an end to the traditional business model for newspapers. Consumers expect their news instantaneous, often expect it to be free. Subscriptions and newstand sales fell. Craigslist became the preferred destination for classified ads, the most reliable revenue stream for newspapers. Facebook, Twitter, and Google gobbled up the remaining ad revenue as venues for the journalism of others. I submit to you that it is not an accident that Facebook's home page is called the "news feed."

Like a boat taking on water faster than it can be bailed out: newscrooms shrunk, the industry consolidated, and many once-revered papers simply sunk.

None of this is "news" as you would say—but the "news"—"our" newspapers' business model is still claiming victims. One area where it's particularly troubling to me is in smaller markets, in mid-sized and smaller cities. There are some startling examples I've seen of independent journalism in upstate New York. Just a few years ago, the major newspaper in a town of 70,000 had fifteen full-time reporters. Now it has two.

For independent, local newspapers and television stations have been the glue that keeps small communities informed and stitched together. In a big city, there are many interlocking layers of civic life: social clubs, religious groups, sports teams, municipal organizations. But in many smaller cities and towns, the local paper is the most robust civic organization left in that community.

When Kodak was in Rochester, it looked out for its civic life, its charities, its communities. But there is no more Kodak. When the community bank headquartered in Elmira was purchased, a national bank came in and took much less interest in the community banks' efforts. When Walmart came in and supplanted every clothing and hardware store all across upstate, it eroded both the finances and social fabric of those communities. There are one or two institutions left in smaller cities and towns. Just anecdotally, cities with strong, successful newspapers—like Buffalo with the Buffalo News—tend to do better economically and politically than those with a quorum call. The local paper is the most robust civic organization left in that community.

The Gannet consortium was already the reservoir of a consolidated news business, with the acquisition and "streamlining" of Gan-net newspapers might increase its profits a couple of percentage points. But the loss of the Rochester Democrat & Chronicle would be incalculable. The Rochester Democrat & Chronicle is owned by the Johnson family and it does more—and I am pained for solutions. What do we do about this?

The plight of the Fourth Estate should move the Senate to reconsider the provisions of a number of bills that would curtail the ability of newspapers to run stories in multiple newspapers. What would we do without them?

The Senate has considered and failed to pass a number of bills that would have strengthened the ability of newspapers to run stories in multiple newspapers. What would we do without them?
transportation systems in the United States to remove pollution and greenhouse gas emissions from the transportation sector as much as is technologically feasible” and much, much more, and they don’t limit themselves to energy initiatives either. The Green New Deal must include guaranteeing every person in the United States a job, healthcare, paid vacations, and more.

It is possible the reason the Democrats will not tell you details about how to pay for their plan is because they knew that outlining the actual cost would sink their plan from the very beginning. I cannot even imagine the staggering amount of money that would be required to pay for the ideas on their wish list, and that money will come from the pockets of the American people.

Like other socialist fantasies, this is not a plan that can be paid for by merely taking money from the rich. Actually implementing this so-called Green New Deal would involve taking money from working families—and not a little bit of money either.

Before the introduction of last week’s absurd resolution, the Green New Deal was modeled and projected to cost American families up to $3,800 a year in higher energy bills, and $3,800 a year in higher energy costs would be hard enough for most working families I meet, but that would be just the tip of the iceberg under the Democrats’ plan because, of course, if your electricity costs are higher, then so are your business’s electricity costs, your doctor’s electricity costs, the electricity costs at neighborhood restaurants, and the electricity costs at your gym, and all of these places are going to charge more money to cover their cost increases so you are going to be paying higher electricity bills and more on everything else as well.

Then there is the fact that the government will not be able to pay for one-quarter of what is outlined in the Green New Deal without raising your taxes. There is no question that socialist fantasies sound nice—merely taking money from the rich. Actually implementing this so-called Green New Deal would involve taking money from the pockets of the American people.

Like other socialist fantasies, this is not a plan that can be paid for by merely taking money from the rich. Actually implementing this so-called Green New Deal would involve taking money from working families—and not a little bit of money either.

As enough Rich Reagans are reported to have said, “Socialism only works in two places: Heaven where they don’t need it, and hell where they already have it.”

Democrats’ gaudy, nebulous proposal may sound appealing on the surface, but it would devastate our economy and be paid for on the backs of working families in this country. The Green New Deal would be a very bad deal for the American people.

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. GARDNER. 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. GARDNER. Madam President, today we are making some great progress on a bill that is very important to so many Members in this Chamber. I think it is very important to the American people—a public lands package that, in some cases, has taken years for those bills to process through the Senate and hopefully are on their way to passage in the House and to the President’s desk.

For 4 years, since being in the Senate, I have worked to permanently reauthorize the crown jewel of our conservation programs, and we are about to have that crown jewel success, permanent authorization of the Land and Water Conservation Fund—the passage of the public lands bill. The Senate will finally take an up-or-down vote and move forward on permanent authorization of LWCF.

I have championed this program with so many of my colleagues in a bipartisan way, Republicans and Democrats. It is time for this body to act and make sure that we do what is right for the people of Colorado and beyond with this reauthorization.

This program has an incredible direct impact on public lands in Colorado and will be used to protect our State’s amazing natural beauty for generations to come.

Outdoor recreation opportunities in Colorado abound. The outdoor recreation opportunities in Colorado make it the destination for recreation, for adventure, for opportunity. You can hike in the summer, hunt in the fall, ski in the winter, raft in the spring. We have it all.

Those activities and more have led to an incredible outdoor economy that is booming like never before. It generates the outdoor economy. It generates local communities. It generates jobs. It generates money. It is supported by this Chamber, and it is supported, certainly, by people across the political spectrum in Colorado. It is a great day for Colorado. It is a great day for public lands.

I want to show and share some of the incredible beauty we are talking about. This is a picture of Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park in Colorado.

The top of the rim looking down over the river.

The top of the canyon was owned by a family. It was privately held land. They could have sold it off. They could have developed the land. You can see Bruce Noble, the park superintendent, pointing at the rim of the canyon, the land that was purchased using Land and Water Conservation Fund dollars. That land belonged to a family that, thanks to LWCF, was purchased and held for the National Park Service so
that it doesn’t risk development and we don’t risk losing access and so that somebody is not going to put barriers to access this incredible majestic place. You see that land right there, and that is just one example of how important the Land and Water Conservation Fund is.

The Black Canyon LWCF purchase was about 2,494 acres. Imagine that—private land, nearly 2,500 acres of land, held within the national park, that could have been sold off to a developer. Imagine what that would have happened. But this land allows us to continue to have access to gold medal fly fishing on the Gunnison River. It creates potential opportunities for the National Park Service to provide more family-friendly hiking closer to the visitor center, and it serves as a potential source of water to the South Rim, which will reduce the operational costs of hauling water to meet visitor and staff need. It was a win for everyone—for the family who wanted to sell their land but not have it developed and certainly for the American people, who now have an incredible addition to their national park.

If we go to the next picture. This next purchase is in the distance of the Great Sand Dunes National Park. You can see the light-colored sand at the foot of the mountain range. There is a 12,000-acre ranch, the Medano Zapata Ranch, which borders the sand dunes on three sides. These are some of the highest sand dunes in North America. It has been bought by the Nature Conservancy, one of the great conservation partners of the LWCF, and it is going through the process to be incorporated into the park by using Land and Water Conservation Fund dollars.

This is so important. This access with this purchase is so important because it will help us to have access, once again, to existing public lands, keep our incredibly beautiful working lands conserved for healthy wildlife habitat.

This is an inholding purchase. Inholding purchases are not the only way LWCF benefits the outdoors, however. The National Park Service, through LWCF State and local assistance programs, provides matching grants for State and local park projects that aren’t inside the national park border.

LWCF isn’t just about our forests, either, or BLM land, or national parks. It is also about local parks, bike trails, playgrounds—these little slices of Heaven among concrete and the chaos that provide us that respite in our daily lives to plan, to hope, to think, and to rest.

In addition to the permanent reauthorization of LWCF, this package includes legislation that I supported, authored, and worked very hard the last several years to be included.

For Colorado, it includes the Crags, Colorado Land Exchange Act. This will allow us and the U.S. Forest Service to have better access to the Barr Trail, working to allow greater public use of their public lands.

The Bolts Ditch Access and Use Act. In Congress, when we have legislation like this, sometimes our colleagues, particularly those who do not necessarily have this problem that they are dealing with each and every day. We have a community in the mountains where their water supply goes through a wilderness area. As a result, they can’t take the equipment to fix this water project, this waterway. So Congress has to pass a bill to allow this city to have the ability to fix its water system. That is exactly what we do in the Bolts Ditch Access and Use Act. The 1980 Holy Cross Wilderness Area didn’t address this problem. Here we are, nearly 40 years later, addressing this challenge and allowing the community to move forward to fix its water system.

We included in this legislation a bill to update and modify the maximum acreage available for inclusion in the Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument. The park is currently restricted—this incredible national monument—to 6,000 acres. However, so the funeral home of their land to the national monument. So we have added 280 acres of land to this incredible national monument.

We have reauthorized the Endangered Fish Recovery Program. This was originally created in 1986, over concern for four endangered fish in the Upper Colorado River. The Upper Colorado Endangered Fish Recovery Implementation Program has been extended multiple times over the last 30 years, most recently in 2013. It is a science-based, basin-wide approach to make sure that we recover these species and to make sure that this program has taken to preclude any lawsuits being filed, despite the diverse stakeholder group involved. This legislation will extend the authorization of the program through 2023.

It also creates a feasibility study to look into whether or not we should designate Amache, the site of a Japanese-American internment site in southeastern Colorado, as a national park. During World War II, tens of thousands of Japanese-Americans were wrongfully removed from their homes and held in internment centers. One such internment center was located in the eastern plains of Colorado, near the town of Granada, and that became known as Amache, was designated as a national historic landmark in 2005. This internment site is the best preserved among the entire system of internment sites that were used during World War II. To name this a national park—to have that recognition—is an important reminder of a very dark period in our history that we would never repeat the internment of Japanese-Americans. This is a study to do just that.

I have also been part as cosponsor and original sponsor of other legislation: the Arapaho National Forest Boundary Adjustment Act and the Fowler and Boskoff Peaks Designation Act. Charlie Fowler and Christine Boskoff, who tragically lost their lives in China in an avalanche in 2006, were world-renowned climbers. We are naming two peaks after them in Colorado. This is a recognition of their leadership.

It authorizes a bill that we worked on with Senator CANTWELL—the Wildland Management Technology Act. The 2017, a bill designed to protect men and women in firefighting from harm and injury and to give them greater tools on the behavior of fire.

Every single one of these bills in the package has undergone extensive public review in the Senate and the House. They have gone through a lot of legislative process.

I thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for getting to this moment as we pass this very critically important piece of legislation.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Ms. CANTWELL. Madam President, I come to the floor today for S. 47, a bill I authored with Senator MURKOWSKI. It is a package of public land issues that has been working its way through the Congress now for several years.

I would like to point out to people who may not be as familiar with the Interior side of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee’s work, that the Interior side has a long history in our Nation. We decided a long time ago that we needed to have oversight and management of our public lands, S. 47, the legislation that is before us today, is a recognition that our climate is changing and that we need new tools to carry out new responsibilities as it relates to managing those public lands.

I thank my colleagues from Alaska, Senator Murkowski, for her incredible leadership. I know we are going, hopefully, to go to final passage of this bill sometime today, and I thank her for her good bipartisan work on this legislation. It is safe to say that even though we both come from the Pacific Northwest, we don’t see eye to eye on every issue, but we have worked hard to try to give local communities the resources they need and to maintain the national interest where the national interest was at stake. So I can’t applaud my colleague enough for her hard work and for her dedication to getting this particular package moving through the Senate.

I also want to thank a lot of the staff who have worked on this issue because I know that it is about the hard work of legislating. There are many issues about which maybe not everybody understands all of the details to, but I guarantee you, all the details were very important. So I want to in particular thank Mary Louise Wagner, the minority staff director for the Energy and Natural Resources Committee.
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until recently. I certainly also want to thank the dynamic duo of David Brooks and Sam Fowler, who, as counsel to the committee, have played an incredible role over the last many years in preserving what is most important about our public lands. I also want to thank the additional staff, including Kim Petit, Rebecca Bonner, Amit Ronen, and several of the staff who have worked on many of the aspects of this package: Camille Touton, Melanie Stansbury, and David Reeploeg and Megan Wilson, who also played an incredible role in the Yakima provisions. And Angela Becker-Dippmann who previously worked on this legislation.

I also thank Senator MURKOWSKI’s staff, Brian Hughes, Kellie Donnelly, and particularly, Lucy Murfitt. I don’t think we ever could have gotten this package through without her due diligence and hard work. I thank Lane Dickson and Michelle Lane.

I also thank my colleagues in the House, and particularly, Senator MURKOWSKI, myself, Congressman BISHOP, and Congressman GRILALVA—definitely didn’t always see eye to eye on these issues, but we worked hard to resolve these issues. I also thank my colleagues, Congressman Gary Devore, Representative Dickson and Michelle Lane.

Before I get started in talking about the major provisions of this legislation and why they are so important, I also have to call out several of my colleagues on this side of the aisle who have played key roles.

Certainly, the historic Utah wilderness provision would not be this lands package if former colleague Senator Orrin Hatch. He played such an incredible role over a long period of time in shaping the provisions as they affect Utah, and I thank him for that and for working with our colleagues on this side of the aisle, Senator DURBIN, on that important aspect of the package.

We would not be where we are today on the fire provisions without my colleague Senator GARDNER. Both Washington and Colorado have taken it on the chin in time and again with devastating forest fires, and we know why it is so important to give firefighters and the land managers the best possible tools available to locate the fires and keep track of frontline firefighters.

We need a more hasty response to putting out fires, and having GPS and tracking systems are going to help us do that. So I thank my colleague from Colorado for helping with this legislation.

It is safe to say that without the strong determination of Senator BURR, we probably wouldn’t be here right now on the permanent reauthorization of the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Making the Land and Water Conservation Fund permanent represents the ethos that we have in the Senate here today that public lands are important to all of us. They are important for recreation, for hunting, for fishing, for keeping our nation’s back door open to our military, for moving forward on access to these lands that are important for our veterans, for our school children, and for those who just may want to go out and access the outdoors.

We have had a big discussion here about whether we should return public lands to oil and gas drilling, and this bill basically says no, we are going to make a bigger investment in our public lands.

We are going to make this program permanent, and we are going to make sure it is a key tool to continue to solve our problems of access to public land, particularly in parts of the country where our public lands are being eroded by development.

That is exactly what the Land and Water Conservation Fund helps us do—to protect those areas so that either we can continue to have, for example, elk hunting, for which we did a big project in Montana, or to keep open space in some of our most developing areas.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund has been a preeminent program for public access to public lands, but it had been threatened when Congress allowed it to expire 3 years ago, then only having a temporary reauthorization, and then falling again to reauthorize it last September.

What we are doing here now is saying that this is a bipartisan issue, that more than 60 Senators here in the Senate didn’t just see that we needed to further adjust this program but we needed to save this program. I emphasize this because I know my colleagues in the Senate are going to go on to a larger discussion, which is to secure the funding that is set aside for the Land and Water Conservation Fund and how it is spent, and we are going to get into a conversation about how we take care of maintenance and the backlog at our national parks.

I definitely believe that the mandatory spending for LWCF should be in a future budget, and I certainly believe we should do more to take care of our backlog and maintenance at our national parks. So I look forward to working with both sides of the aisle to push that through the U.S. Senate.

This legislation is amazing because there are some—particularly in this administration—people who are saying we want to get rid of public lands to oil and gas drilling, but there is a bipartisan group here in the U.S. Senate who has said: No, we want to put more focus on saving our public lands. This legislation preserves over 1.3 million acres of new wilderness, and 367 miles of wild and scenic rivers. It allows conveyances of land but also protects lands from potential mining and development projects—like removing the threat of mining and development off of the State of Washington. It also continues to make investments in heritage areas that are important to many parts of the United States of America.

I want to talk about how this bill involves water. There are issues like fire; they are not going to go away. The only question is going to be this: What kinds of tools do we give communities across the West—and I should say probably throughout the United States—to deal with the changing climate and the impacts of less and less water?

What this legislation says for ideas like the Yakima Basin Project is that we are not going to divide people and choose winning over losing. We are not going to divide people and choose one aspect of the environment over the other. It says that we are going to look to smart, holistic, and cost-effective ways to preserve more water and enact smart conservation across our State and country.

This is so important because the water issues are not going to go away, but this legislation represents important new tools to fight those challenges. We are not going to divide people and choose one aspect of the environment over the other. It says that we are going to look to smart, holistic, and cost-effective ways to preserve more water and enact smart conservation across our State and country.

I look forward to working with my colleagues in trying to fund more water infrastructure improvements and conservation. I think this is just as important as any other infrastructure investment we are talking about in the U.S. Senate today. I know we see congestion in our streets. I know we need to invest more in aviation infrastructure. But I guarantee you that we need to do more on water, and I look forward to working with my colleagues on these challenges in the future.

One aspect that I don’t know if my colleagues on the floor have as much interest in as Senator MURKOWSKI and I do, but there is a provision on volcano monitoring that is very important to us.

Having experienced the eruption of Mount St. Helens in Washington State and having active volcanoes in both Washington and Alaska, it is so important for us to have the right science and monitoring of these volcanoes. I was glad to work with my colleague Senator MURKOWSKI on that provision to give the latest and best tools to our scientists so that they can give us the best information for the future.

All in all, this legislation is a major investment in our public lands. It is the kind of hard work that hasn’t been done in years so that everybody pays attention to. I guarantee you that when you use the word “land,” there are a lot of people to pay attention to.
There are local communities. There are landowners. There are environmental interests. There are all sorts of very, very thorny issues that have to be worked out. I thank all of my colleagues for their due diligence on this.

Some people have said: Why is it that a lands package comes together only at the end of a Congress or, in this case, held over from last Congress into this session? I hope our colleagues will give more attention to these important public policy priorities.

Public lands and access to those lands is an economic juggernaut. Behind finance and healthcare, the outdoor economy is the third most important sector. So for something that is important, let’s pay more attention. Let’s give the tools to local communities and to these resources to manage this, to give more access to the American people, and to do the things that will help us grow jobs and help us recreate for the future. It’s an amazing desert landscape in Utah that Senator Hatch and I worked together to protect some of the land covered by my bill in a bipartisan compromise. That is, in fact, included in this bill.

This lands package also contains an important tool for conservation and recreation throughout the country, permanently reauthorizing the Land and Water Conservation Fund, also known as LWCF.

In Illinois, the Land and Water Conservation Fund has invested more than $213 million in outdoor spaces, public access to trails, parks, and historic sites. Permanent reauthorization of this critical program should have happened a long time ago, but I am glad we have finally reached a bipartisan moment of achievement in passing it as part of this legislation.

I look forward to the enactment of this legislation to protect these important areas in Illinois and across the Nation.

**LG-3**

### Ethylene Oxide

Mr. President, there is often kind of a casual debate about regulation and the power of government. Some basically start with the premise that all regulation is bad, eliminating regulation is always good, and the role of the government is to be challenged and questioned regularly.

I guess there is some truth in those statements, but there comes a moment when we put things in perspective. Let me tell you that the people who live in the community of Willowbrook in Illinois are putting things in perspective when it comes to regulation.

Most people are not familiar with Willowbrook. It is a village west of Chicago with a population of 9,000. It is in DuPage County, just west of the downtown Chicago area. It is a middle-income community with a lot of hard-working families, and many of them work hard to make sure their kids have a better life than they do, as so many American families do.

In the middle of this village at Willowbrook is a business known as Sterigenics. It is a sterilization plant that uses a chemical, ethylene oxide, to sterilize medical equipment, and they do it in great volume.

On any given day, they will be sterilizing thousands of catheters that are being used across the country and certainly in the Midwest for stents and for investigative medicine—absolutely essential to the health of those who are being treated. They will approve over 1,000 surgical kits each day through their sterilization process. They put through the sterilization process such things as knee replacements and defibrillating devices that are implanted and used, so it is an essential part of the medical picture in the Midwest at this moment, but it also turns out that the chemical they are using, ethylene oxide, is problematic, and that is where the issue of government regulation becomes front and center.

I didn’t know much about ethylene oxide. I was a liberal arts lawyer, so I skipped all of those hard chemistry courses and tried to understand other aspects of education. When it came to ethylene oxide, I needed to be educated. Here is what we found.

We have learned that ethylene oxide is a dangerous toxin. It is carcinogenic. To put it in layman’s terms, it causes cancer. We learned that ethylene oxide, a chemical in the form of gas, is more carcinogenic to humans than we previously thought, and this facility has been releasing ethylene oxide into the surrounding Willowbrook community for 34 years.

Then we found out last August that the Willowbrook community is an area with higher cancer risk due to ethylene oxide emissions from Sterigenics, and there is no technology that canminimize ethylene oxide exposure includes lymphoid cancer, breast cancer, stomach cancer, and others.

After we were told that this company, Sterigenics, was doing everything it could to reduce the emissions of this carcinogenic toxic gas and that it had installed pollution control measures, a local television station—CBS in Chicago—revealed a few days ago that the level of ethylene oxide measured outside of the Sterigenics facility in Willowbrook, IL, was 350 times higher than what the EPA finds to be an acceptable risk and 50 times higher than what was found in the surrounding area.

Saying that the families—some of whom have lived in Willowbrook for decades—are concerned is a dramatic understatement. Imagine for a moment, if you will, that you have been raising a child in Willowbrook, that your family has lived within sight of this Sterigenics plant, and now you are learning that they were releasing this toxic gas into the air at a level of 350 times beyond what is acceptable for human exposure. To say that the residents are concerned is a dramatic understatement. They are demanding action, and they want answers.

While this is a very thorny issue, it is not about Democrats making noise. This is a bipartisan response. Dan Cronin is a proud Republican. Both he and Jim Durkin, who is the Republican leader of the Illinois House, have come out publicly with the strongest possible statements about this Sterigenics
emission and the danger it poses to their community. The same thing is true for the Democratic side of public service in that county.

All of us have come out together, Democrats and Republicans, decrying this terrible situation, this dangerous situation.

Members of this community should not have to divert time away from their lives and their loved ones to try to research a chemical release and to piece together the puzzle. That is not the responsibility of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, an Agency which, sadly under this administration, has been led by people who don’t have sympathy for families before business. They tend to lean toward the business side before they look at the public health aspect. That is unfortunate.

The Clean Air Act was one of the first and most expansive environmental laws ever created in the United States, but, as with most laws, the Clean Air Act is enforced by a Federal Agency—in this case, the Environmental Protection Agency—with broad power and authority to act or to refuse to act.

In this case, the Environmental Protection Agency has the authority to use the new information that came off its own monitors—new information about the concentrations and danger of ethylene oxide—to develop new rules around the use of that chemical, including when it is used for commercial sterilization in plants like Sterigenics. The EPA has the authority to do this.

The EPA should quickly promulgate rules to establish safe limits for ethylene oxide used in manufacturing and commercial sterilization. This would protect not only the people in Willowbrook but also the people in Gurnee and Waukegan, IL, which also have plants that use ethylene oxide—plants that are located smack dab in the middle of these populated communities.

Under the Clean Air Act, the EPA is 4 years overdue to begin the process of promulgating new rules for ethylene oxide commercial sterilization. Yet when I called the Acting Administrator, Mr. Wheeler, at the EPA last Friday, there didn’t seem to be any sense of urgency to take action on this issue beyond the further collection of data over the next several weeks.

The second criterion for President Trump to pick for Attorney General, President Trump has found someone he believes will put the President’s interests above those of the country, and it is not a matter of bureaucracy; it is a matter of common sense. If this is a matter of common sense, if this is a matter of common sense, why not simply say that we would be better off if they stopped harassing businesses like Sterigenics. Tell that to the people who live in Willowbrook. Tell that to the people who live in Gurnee and Waukegan. They are counting on us—those in Washington who work with the Environmental Protection Agency—to keep this community safe for their families. They are counting on us to understand the concern they feel for themselves and their children. They are counting on us to not come with bureaucratic delay but to come up with a timely response, to put Sterigenics on the spot when it comes to the emissions that are coming off their plant, and to put us as a government on the spot to respond as quickly and as humanly as possible.

It is not a matter of bureaucracy; it is a matter of common sense. If this is a matter of common sense, why not simply say that we would be better off if they stopped harassing businesses like Sterigenics. Tell that to the people who live in Willowbrook. Tell that to the people who live in Gurnee and Waukegan. They are counting on us—those in Washington who work with the Environmental Protection Agency—to keep this community safe for their families. They are counting on us to understand the concern they feel for themselves and their children. They are counting on us to not come with bureaucratic delay but to come up with a timely response, to put Sterigenics...
Mr. President, 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. WYDEN. 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. WYDEN. Mr. President, as a former chair of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee, I have a pretty good sense of how complicated it is to pull together a legislative package of public lands like the one this Senate is about to pass.

So I would like to begin my comments with a special shout-out to our chair and committee leadership, Chair Murkowski, Senator Cantwell, Senator Manchin, then-chairman and my friend and long-time mentor, and now-Chairman Grijalva for helping me negotiate the Oregon provisions in this bill.

This morning, I have brought to the floor of this Senate a copy of a wonderful story. It is called ‘Fire at Eden’s Gate’. It is the story of our late Republican Governor, Tom McCall. Nobody understood better than Tom McCall the very basic idea that protecting our public treasures should be a partisan proposition. In this day and age, we can feel like the sense of common purpose around protecting our public treasures is slipping away, but I hope this bill is a bit of a signal that it is coming back.

That is why this morning, I am dedicating the Oregon provisions of this bill to the memory of our great Tom McCall. If Governor McCall were here with us this morning, he would say the Oregon provisions in this legislation are all about protecting and enhancing Oregon’s unique and extraordinary livability. At the heart of that livability are our natural treasures and the recreation economy that pumps billions of dollars into Oregon, especially in our rural communities.

I am heading home this weekend. I have townhall meetings in every one of Oregon’s 36 counties. In those rural areas, I am constantly seeing people whose livelihood revolves around the woods. If we want to protect Oregon’s unique and extraordinary livability, it is an arduous task to be sure. It is an arduous task for exactly the same reasons that the forests and a conversation I had with Tom McCall not long before he passed to me about.

That McCall was a hiker. Few people have actually seen the waterfalls and the meadows of old-growth Douglas firs and tall trees on the Crooked River Ranch in Central Oregon. The Crooked River Ranch proposal I worked on with the committee leadership and that we got in this bill is just because it reduces the risk of fire and also prevents the increasing backlog that prevents our land managers from clearing out dead and dying hazardous fuels near the homes of families.

Folks from this really small community, the Crooked River Ranch, came to my townhall meetings and told me about their very understandable fear of being engulfed in one of these infernos, which is how I describe some of these fires that just leap through Federal, state, and local boundaries. I want everybody at Crooked River Ranch this morning to know the provisions of this bill reduce the risk of those huge fires, promote forest health, and reduce the backlog that is so critical to preventing fires in the future. I think the provisions in this bill show all those folks from Crooked River Ranch who came to our townhall meetings that the Senate has listened to them and responded to this very real threat.

In addition, I can picture Tom McCall this morning—this towering figure—striding through the forests that this bill designates as the first new wilderness in Oregon in nearly a decade. I am talking about the Devil’s Staircase Wilderness area, which is 30,000 acres of rugged rainforest in our beautiful Oregon Coast Range. This is an untouched, pristine area, and it was named after a series of cascading waterfalls, and it is an arduous task to be sure. It is an arduous task for exactly the same reasons that the forests and a conversation I had with Tom McCall not long before he passed to me about.

I am going to mention volunteers in the forests and a conversation I had with Tom McCall not long before he passed. He was always coming back, trying to make sure those of us in positions to make policy were thinking about future generations.

Nancy and I are older parents. We have twins who are 11 and a little red-head who is 6. Pictures are available on my iPhone after my presentation.
Whenever I look at them, I think about what Tom McCall said: You are making policy for future generations. Now, because of the provisions here to protect Devil’s Staircase and create this unique, new wilderness area, it is going to be okay for those future generations, for Oregonians, and literally visitors from around the world.

While we are on the topic of remote areas in my State, the lands bill we are about to vote on protects yet another very special place—the Chetco River in Southwestern Oregon. The Chetco lives within steep, mountainous terrain in the heart of the Kalmiopsis Wilderness area. This river—one of the wildest in Oregon—drops almost 4,000 feet in elevation from its headwaters in the Rogue-Siskiyou National Forest before it empties into the Pacific Ocean near Brookings. This area would be particularly beloved by Tom McCall because it is a haven for treasured Oregon fish species such as salmon and steelhead. There are so many pictures of Tom McCall throwing a rod because he loved to fish. Although it is a hike to get there, it is an irresistible challenge to even the most proficient anglers and whitewater kayakers, but they will find it the trip of a lifetime.

In addition to its recreation benefits and wildlife-sustaining habitat, the river also provides a clean and pristine river that rivers and streams are the backbone of Oregon’s recreation economy. I spoke about it earlier, but this is something that, in my view, is missed in much of the debate about public lands. Recreation is an enormous economic multiplier for our communities.

I see our new colleagues in the Chair, the Presiding Officer, and I know Florida colleagues. So, again, this is not a partisan concern. This is all about looking down the road. When I have a chance, as I will this weekend, to be home for townhall meetings, I am always stunned at how far the reach is with respect to the recreation economy.

I was home recently, and a young man said he wanted to talk to me about his kayak business, and so we visited. He talked about how he had tourists come, and he would take them out in his kayak. Then he talked to me about how there is a global market for his kayaks.

I am the senior Democrat on the Senate’s Subcommittee on jurisdiction over trade. I asked him about my view on economics. One out of five jobs in Oregon revolves around international trade. We like to make things and grow things and add value to them and ship them worldwide. Well, the recreation economy creates opportunities here at home, as that young man took folks out in his kayaks, but creates even more opportunities as the rest of the world benefits from his kayaks as well.

In Oregon, we outdoor enthusiasts understand that from every corner of the United States we have an opportunity to show Oregon’s true natural beauty to the world. We have the experience of a lifetime seeing unparalleled treasures. It is a big boost to a lot of families for increasing their incomes.

Rivers and streams, such as those we are going to protect with the new additions to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, are a place for families to picnic, for anglers to cast a fly rod into some of the best fishing holes in the country, and for whitewater rafters to get an adrenaline rush while enjoying Oregon’s beauty. I can tell you about Tom McCall because Tom McCall loved fishing almost more than life itself. I am telling you, he would look at these provisions, and he would say that what this bill does to protect those hundreds of miles of Wild and Scenic Rivers is something that he would call part of laying the future for future generations but making sure there is a lot that benefits the people of my State and my community right now.

From Brookings to the Willamette Valley, from the Chetco to the Molalla River, this bill and the provisions we were able to negotiate on rivers protect treasured fishing streams and other tributaries to the Willamette, the Columbia, and their conservation legacy, and now have more miles of Wild and Scenic Rivers than any other State in the contiguous 48. Stay tuned, folks. Alaska is the only State that has more miles designated, but given that State is about six times the size of my Oregon, I still think we are in a position to catch up.

As the Governor who gave the public access to all of Oregon’s beaches and passed the Nation’s first bottle recycling bill, Tom McCall valued those opportunities. He really led to a broader discussion of volunteerism and people participating, getting involved in their communities, and because he was always working to get people involved in cleaning up our beaches, and then he passed the Nation’s first bottle recycling bill, he always came back—as he did that day when he came to see me—to talking about how volunteerism is a big part of what keeps Oregon so special.

The spirit that this bill honors the conservation legacy of two Oregonians who spent their lives working to keep Oregon special—Frank and Jeanne Moore.

Frank Moore just embodies the Oregon way. He served in World War II, and he returned to Oregon and settled with Jeanne in North Umpqua, guiding generations of anglers on the river. Frank and Jeanne dedicated their lives to preserving and conservation of the Umpqua River Valley—a somebody who knows a thing or two about casting a fly rod, Frank Moore understood just how important protecting the river is. I and my colleagues have felt it is long past time to honor Frank and Jeanne’s legacy along the river and in the community. That is what this bill does.

I went and visited them not long after we made a judgment that we wanted to protect these Oregon icons and their conservation legacy, and now Frank and Jeanne’s legacy will be recognized in this bill for protecting nearly 100,000 acres of Forest Service land near the North Umpqua River through
the inclusion of the Frank and Jeanne Moore Salmon Sanctuary.

As anybody who works on public lands legislation knows, sometimes it is hard to find a balance in order to get public lands legislation passed. Nobody gets everything they want. Nobody gets everything they believe they ought to have. The question is, can you bring people together.

I am going to close by way of saying I have highlighted a number of provisions that I am glad we got in here. It was 10 years earlier when then-President Obama signed seven pieces of public lands legislation that I was the lead author of. So these opportunities don’t come along all the time.

There are additional protections that I wish were in this bill we will vote on in a few hours. I particularly wanted further protections for the Rogue and the Molalla Rivers. I want to say to the people I am so honored to represent at home that as soon as we get this done, we also go back and start building support to get those protections through Congress in the future, and I am optimistic that if we can have the same kind of cooperation I have been talking about this morning, we can get them across the finish line.

This public lands bill may not be perfect, but it is a major accomplishment. If you had told me, in a polarized political climate like the one we have today, that we could get a permanent authorization for the Land and Water Conservation Fund, I would have said, “No way. Can’t happen,” but now we have real protection for, as it is called, LWCF.

I am just going to close by mentioning, finally, my friend, our late Republican Governor, Tom McCall. He embodied—and you see it in this book, “Fire at Eden’s Gate: The Oregon Story.” Tom McCall, a Republican, embodied a long and proud history of conservation.

I want to close by saying the reason I focused on Tom McCall this morning is that he is part of a historical legacy. Sometimes, over the last few years, I have gotten the sense that that historical principle that protecting public lands was not a partisan issue—sometimes I felt it was just slipping away. Today, it seems to me, we are pushing back. We are headed in the right direction, and protecting the special places our home State is known for is something that gives me great pride. It is also something you bring some humility to because Tom McCall was in a league of his own with respect to protecting our treasures, and I am very glad today, with the Oregon provisions in this bill, we can build on Tom McCall. I am proud to have begun able to play a role in making sure those provisions that help Oregon and our country have been included in this bill.

I yield the floor.

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in recess until 2:15.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 12 noon, recessed until 2:15 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mrs. CAPITO).

NATURAL RESOURCES

MANAGEMENT ACT—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana.

Mr. DAINES. Madam President, there is a lot that I love about my State, Montana. It is where I grew up. In fact, it is where—my great-great-grandmother came from Minnesota and homesteaded just north of Great Falls. It is where my dad and my grandpa taught me how to fly fish and to hunt. It is where I got to attend college, in fact, at Montana State University. It is where I went to kindergarten through high school—in Bozeman. In fact, it is where I proposed to my sweet wife Cindy on Hyalite Peak. It was about 7½ miles up. It was about a 15-mile day that day we got engaged, July 31, 1986. It is where Cindy and I raised our four children. In fact, speaking of children, it is more recently where I walked my daughter Annie down the aisle in Churchill, MT, last October. Montana is a part of me. It is home.

But what I am here to talk about today is something that Montanans like me love most about our State, and that is our public lands, because in a place like Montana, our public lands are a way of life. Our public lands are where Montanans make memories with their families, their loved ones, and their friends. Montana’s public lands are where we still continue to pass on that outdoor heritage to our kids on the weekends. In fact, they are where we spend at least a week every August off the beaten path in the Beartooth Wilderness. They are where Cindy and I will take a couple of dogs and take along our kids now, as they have gotten older, if they have time. If not, Cindy and I go off with our two dogs and spend time in the high country. We do that every summer.

Our public lands are where we grow up learning to love the outdoors, and the way we continue to pass on that outdoor heritage to our children and our grandchildren. Montana’s public lands play a major role in what makes our State so great.

For anyone who has time and has been fortunate enough to enjoy the Big Sky Country’s public lands, I am sure you would agree that we must continue to cherish and protect those very lands we love in every possible way. That is why I am thrilled that this afternoon the Senate is going to vote on a very important, bipartisan public lands package that includes some important provisions for Montana, such as the permanent reauthorization of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and the protection of Paradise Valley. In fact, Paradise Valley is the doorstep to Yellowstone National Park, our Nation’s first national park. That would be found in the Yellowstone Gateway Protection Act.

Growing up, I spent a lot of time in that part of our State. I still do. I love fly fishing on the Yellowstone River. In fact, when I was in high school, I loaded up the station wagon—in fact, I think probably the station wagon by today’s standards—and, with a couple of my classmates from Bozeman High—we had our homecoming dinner before we went to the homecoming dance there in Chico, MT.

This package also increases sportsmen’s access to public lands, which is something that is so important to the sportsmen and women and Montana.

This is a historic win for Montana. In fact, it is one of the biggest conservation wins we have seen in arguably a decade. It is what is going to help preserve our access to our public lands. These are the treasures of our great State.

I very much look forward to casting my vote this afternoon when we pass it here in the Senate. This public lands package is a product of years of effort. Over 100 different pieces of legislation have been put together from the local level, grassroots moving its way up, to our now having a chance to vote on that right here for final passage in the U.S. Senate. I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to do the same. We are blessed to have so many public lands in Montana, and we must do all we can to protect them and ensure Montanans have access to these public lands.

Madam President, I yield the floor.

RECOGNIZING IOWA

Ms. ERNST. Madam President, during this Valentines Day week, folks are asking the Congress to seize the moment to express their love to one another. I have the great fortune to be the junior Senator from the great State of Iowa, so I wanted to take a moment to share just how much I love my home State of Iowa.

Iowa truly is where my heart is, from its beautiful farmland to its streams and rolling hills, Boyden to Brandon, Fairview, Farragut, and Fort Madison, and Keokuk to Rock Rapids and all the places in between. It is very good to me, and it has so much to offer. Nothing is better to me than grabbing a slice of our hometown Casey’s pizza and catching a sunset on a beautiful Iowa day or on a snowy cold one if you happen to be there right now. I could spend hours mentioning the things I love about Iowa, but I wanted to take the time to mention just a few.

I love how Iowans are politically engaged. There is a reason why the Iowa caucuses are the heartbeat of America’s political scene and why politicians line up to eat corn dogs, fried
Oreos, and hot beef sundaes at our impressive Iowa State Fair. Iowans voice their opinions, they show up to vote, and they hold us accountable. I appreciate that spirit and that patriotism.

Interacting with fellow Iowans is one of my favorite parts of the 99-county tour that I do every year. I visit every single county, every last one of Iowa’s 99.

I also want to show love to Iowa’s working parents. Moms and dads across Iowa are working hard every single day to make ends meet, put food on their tables, and provide their families with a bright future. The love of their children drives them, and they are doing a great job. Their drive to succeed pushes me to look for tools to help them better achieve their goals. One area is the issue of paid leave. It is an issue that is very important to me because data shows that newborns who have the time to bond with their parents in better health outcomes. As a conservative, I want to see an approach that is voluntary and budget neutral and that preserves jobs and is a win-win not only for the economy but also employees. I support those policy solutions out there. I do. I have been working with my colleague Senator MIKE LEE on this, and we will be vocalizing these initiatives in the coming days.

I love Iowa’s small towns and our rural communities. Folks in Iowa’s small towns, like my hometown of Red Oak—we stick together. We watch out for each other, and we help each other out when tragedy strikes. I also recall a time many years ago when a farmer in one of our local communities was injured when he was out ranching with his cattle. He had row crops that needed to be brought in for the harvest. He was so severely injured, he had to stand trial for the case and his widow was left with a standing crop. It only took one phone call to the local radio station to mobilize tractors, wagons, and combines to bring in the harvest for that family. One phone call made a difference. These small towns and small communities rely on each other. They don’t rely on the Federal Government to come in and solve their problems. We take care of each other.

Our communities are home to thousands of amazing and thriving small businesses, our churches giving hope to the world, baseball fields filled with youngsters hoping to hit a home run. It is a time to bond with parents, to spend time together, sometimes three generations all at once, motorcycles on long winding roads, and the local post office not only knowing where you live but your name and your kids’ names too. These small towns are the heart of everything I have spent a great deal of time in Washington working to keep government accountable, decrease job-killing regulations, and ensure that small businesses keep ruminating. Rural communities truly are the heart of this Nation and my great State of Iowa.

I also love Iowa’s veterans. As a veteran myself, I know how difficult it can be to navigate the bureaucracy and other hurdles of the VA system. Unfortunately, we haven’t always given our veterans the best care we could, and it has been my mission to change that.

Speaking of mission, late last year we passed the VA MISSION Act to help our veterans in the driving seat when it comes to their own care. We still have more to do in that area, particularly in terms of helping those with PTSD and other mental health concerns and reducing suicide rates and veteran homelessness. These folks have sacrificed so much for our country. We owe them a debt of gratitude, and we owe it to them to ensure they are receiving the highest possible care.

As I mentioned, I could go on for hours talking about the things I love about Iowa. I only had a few minutes with you today on the floor, but I wanted to express my gratitude to such a great State.

Thank you, Iowans, for truly being the best people on Earth to represent and to Iowa for being the greatest place to call home. My heart is with you.

Happy Valentine’s Day. Thank you. 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.

Ms. COLLINS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Ms. COLLINS. Madam President, I first want to commend the Senator from Iowa for suggesting that we take the occasion of Valentine’s week to come to the Senate floor and talk a bit about our home States. Of course, each of us care very much about the State that represents the best State in the Union, but in my case it happens to be true.

Valentine’s Day is celebrated around the world with flowers, candy, and romance. It is also a time to reflect upon the places and the people we love. To me, this is an occasion to celebrate the State in which I was born, raised, and live—the great State of Maine.

People who know Maine share my love for its spectacular scenery—the rolling hills of Covington, the rocky coast and the many harbors, the beautiful western mountains, the quiet forests, the beautiful rivers, and the pristine lakes. The boundless recreational opportunities our outdoors offer lifts our hearts, and the abundant wildlife inspires us.

I love Maine’s food. From our clean ocean comes the best lobster in the world, and from our fertile soil grows the potatoes and wild blueberries that are unmatched. From gourmet mustard from the State, Maine artisans are finding new ways to delight our taste buds. There simply is no better place to enjoy a wonderful meal than the great restaurants in the State of Maine. Add to that our wonderful museums, Acadia National Park, State parks, and art galleries, and it is easy to see why more than 1 million tourists come to our State each year.

Most of all, I love the people of the State of Maine. They are hard-working, self-reliant, and compassionate. They revere tradition and yet are so innovative. In good times, they are grateful. In difficult times, they are resilient. They serve their communities and their country, caring for their neighbors and their neighborhoods. They are always ready to lend a helping hand.

I love Maine’s sense of community. Our annual town meetings each spring are evidence of the willingness of Mainers to come together to chart their own course.

This community spirit will be on display during our high school basketball tournaments, where athletes from cities and towns all over the State gather in Bangor, Augusta, and Portland for spirited competition and sportsmanship.

I will remember the excitement of traveling from Caribou to Bangor 50 years ago, when I was a sophomore in high school, to watch our high school team win the coveted gold ball on a half-court buzzer shot—the shot that was heard around the State. It was the most exciting sports event I have ever attended. These tournaments are among the great traditions of our State, as are the many festivals and parades that occur throughout the summer months and the fall.

It is such an honor to represent the people of Maine in the U.S. Senate. Maine is a State of entrepreneurs, and I enjoy working for policies that enable our small businesses to start up, grow, and prosper. Most importantly, they create the majority of jobs in our State.

Maine is a State of wise senior citizens—our oldest State by average age. Developing the policies that will allow our seniors to age in their own communities and to live in security and health is among my top priorities.

Maine is a State with one of the highest percentages of veterans per capita in the entire country. Mainers have always answered the call to serve our Nation. We must ensure that the brave men and women who defend our country receive the services and the respect they deserve. At Bath Iron Works, home to the world’s best shipbuilders, Portsmouth Naval Shipyard in Kittery, Saco Defense, Pratt & Whitney, and other companies that contribute to our national defense, it is the skilled Maine workers who help to keep America strong, and I am so proud of their vital contributions.

The poet Robert Frost wrote, “We love the things we love for what they are.” I love the State of Maine for what it is and its people for who they are, and I wish them all a very happy Valentine’s Day.
Thank you.
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. WARNER. Madam President, I rise today to oppose the nomination of William Barr to be the Attorney General, a nomination that the Senate will be taking up later today.

I have a number of concerns about the nominee on policy grounds. I echo what my colleagues on the Judiciary Committee have said about Mr. Barr’s troubling record on important issues affecting Americans’ constitutional freedoms. He has advocated for harsh, mandatory minimum sentences, as well as the President’s Muslim ban.

I also have serious concerns about his past statements about LGBTQ equality and the role of government in women’s reproductive healthcare. As one telling example, as a former Attorney General, Mr. Barr has long been critical of Roe v. Wade and the role of government in women’s freedoms. He has advocated for harsh, mandatory minimum sentences, as well as the President’s Muslim ban.

I also have serious concerns about his past statements about LGBTQ equality and the role of government in women’s reproductive healthcare. As one telling example, as a former Attorney General, Mr. Barr has long been critical of Roe v. Wade and the role of government in women’s freedoms. He has advocated for harsh, mandatory minimum sentences, as well as the President’s Muslim ban.

On all of these issues, this nominee, I believe, does not stand up for the rights of the vast majority of the American public, but for me, this nomination and my objection to this nomination is not simply an objection based on policy grounds, nor is it a question of Mr. Barr’s experience. As a former Attorney General, Mr. Barr has long been well respected within the legal community, but, frankly, the nominee for our Nation’s highest law enforcement position must be measured by more than his resume. Instead, for me, particularly at this moment in time, this is a question of Mr. Barr’s fidelity to our Constitution. I find Mr. Barr’s actions in the months leading up to his nomination to be deeply disturbing. As a result, I have serious doubts about this nominee’s independence and willingness to stand up for rule of law.

Last June, Mr. Barr wrote a secret, unsolicited memo attacking Special Counsel Robert Mueller’s investigation into potential obstruction of justice by the President. Mr. Barr then took this unsolicited memo and passed it on to the President. Mr. Barr’s unsolicited memo looks much like a job application to try to appeal to the President on those qualifications. The President has reportedly dangled the possibility of pardoning potential witnesses in this special counsel’s investigation. In Mr. Barr, the President has a nominee who has been outspoken about his expansive views of the appropriate use of pardon powers.

Let’s be very clear. Any attempt by this President to pardon himself, his family, or key witnesses in the Mueller investigation would represent an abuse of power that would require a response by Congress. Mueller’s investigation, as we already have seen from the record, has led to numerous indictments and convictions—convictions that even include the President’s own campaign chairman from the 2016 campaign.

While we have no idea when the Mueller investigation will finish, we must make sure that the Mueller investigation remains free from political interference until it gets to the truth. Then, we need to ensure that its findings must be known to the American public. Under our constitutional system, no one is above the law, not even the President. We need an Attorney General willing to vigorously defend that principle.

Consequently, I will oppose the nomination of Mr. Barr and urge my colleagues to consider the same.

Thank you, Madam President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

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

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

GOVERNMENT FUNDING

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, this Friday is our deadline to fund 25 percent of the Federal Government, which remains unfunded as a result of the short-term continuing resolution that was passed to keep it open until February 15, pending negotiations to deal with border security.

During the last shutdown, for 35 days, we know that 800,000 Federal workers were not paid, including some 36,000 Texans. During that time, we heard about families who could not afford to buy the necessities of life, whether they be medications, providing the funding to run the heat in their homes and to keep their utility bills low—families who went from donating food at food banks to then being a recipient of food at those food banks.

Even though this all began as a battle over border security, the impact was much bigger. Employees from the Coast Guard, the Transportation Security Administration, the Environmental Protection Agency, the IRS, and a whole host of other Federal Agencies were caught up in the crosshairs of the disagreements here and forced to deal with financial uncertainty for weeks on end.

I personally believe that we were sent here to govern, not to preside over shutdowns, and that we make tough decisions every day here by negotiation and compromise. That is the way the Constitution contemplates how the legislative branch will act.

None of us are dictators. None of us can dictate 100 percent of what we wish or any given means we have to negotiate. We have to compromise, and obviously a shutdown represents a failure to compromise.

I have to say that compromise and negotiation require good faith. They require a desire on the part of all parties to actually solve a problem, not to play ‘gotcha’ and point score when it comes to politics.

Unfortunately, this last shutdown was a result of some outlandish positions taken by the House, Ms. PELOSI, and the Democratic leader here in the Senate, Mr. SCHUMER. They said, for example, ‘Let’s be crystal clear. There will be no additional appropriations to pay for the border wall. It is done.’ That was the Democratic leader Senator SCHUMER.

Then Ms. PELOSI said, ‘A wall, in my view, is an immorality.’ She said it is immoral.

I disagree with President Trump when he said what is immoral is allowing the poison that is imported across our borders from the South, which has contributed to the 70,000 drug overdose deaths we saw last year as monitored and reported by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; that is immoral—not doing anything about that, not dealing with the human trafficking, the sex slavery, and the involuntary servitude of young women and children.

I realize we have gotten caught up in this silly game of semantics. Some people call a wall a fence, and others call a fence a wall. But we all know what we are talking about are physical barriers that form a necessary part of border security.

Again, I go back to the experts. I refer you to the experts. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

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

February 12, 2019
What the experts have always told me is that they need a combination of three things. They need physical barriers in some locations that are hard to control. They need technology to scan the trucks and the cars that come over the ports of entry; they need ground sensors to sense the places where the ports of entry are situated. Then they need the boots on the ground; they need the Border Patrol, the law enforcement agents, in order to detain people who come across the border.

I really find it astonishing over this one component of border security, this physical barrier component, surreal. It really is hard work to try to avoid a solution where the solution is staring you right in the face, where we know that if people of good will were willing to talk and to work through them, we could solve these problems, just as we do so many other problems every day. I was glad to learn that last night the negotiators on the conference committee have at least an agreement in principle to fund the remaining Departments and Agencies of the Federal Government. I know we are all eager to see the final details of the agreement and to learn exactly what was included in the legislation. But I hope that what he has negotiated with the ports of entry we are going to need the permission to be able to do that. So I hope the negotiators on the conference committee have provided adequate funds for that, in addition to the physical barrier.

For my constituents in Texas, a secure border is not just a political talking point, it is a vital part of their lives. Our communities depend on Customs and Border Protection to stop both dangerous people and goods from crossing illegally. But they also depend on Customs and Border Protection to facilitate legitimate trade and travel, which fuels our economy. About $300 billion of goods were transported both to and from Texas ports of entry along the border last year alone. So I hope this agreement includes funding to strengthen our border and to protect our people.

I want to thank all of our colleagues who have been engaged in these negotiations. We know that we need a commitment to finding a solution that everybody can support, and I plan to review the text as soon as possible.

I happened to come back from El Paso last night with President Trump, who was reviewing the bare bones of this proposal, and he has not yet said whether he will sign it, but I want to make a couple of points.

First of all, if this agreement does, as I believe it is reported to do, provide for 55 miles of additional physical barriers along the border, then the President has won, and Ms. Pelosi has lost because she said not one penny more—I am sorry, that was Senator SCHUMER—for border walls or border barriers. Ms. Pelosi called them immoral. But I hope that what he has negotiated with the committee have now agreed to 55 miles of additional physical barriers, it sounds to me as though they are not in the same place Ms. Pelosi is. I don't say that to try to blow up the deal because we have to find a way to build a wall. But what I would encourage the President to do is to count his victory here and then to build on that. He has additional authorities, particularly under the Defense non-emergency basis, to reprogram money that has been appropriated already for the Department of Defense.

There are other areas that Congress has already approved the President's reprogramming money through previously passed legislation, so I would encourage the President to bank the win and then to build on that and to do what is necessary to protect our country and to secure our border.

Madam President, on another matter, this week the Senate will vote on the nomination of William Barr to serve as Attorney General of the United States.

It is hard for me to imagine a better qualified person for that job. It is particularly impressive to me that some 27 years after he last held the job as Attorney General, he would be willing to step forward and accept the responsibilities of that job once again. But that is exactly what he has done.

More than two decades ago, he was nominated and unanimously confirmed for three incredibly important positions at the Department of Justice, culminating in the very position he is being considered for right now. Since he first held the job of Attorney General, times have changed—something he acknowledged during his hearing. But his steadfast commitment to the rule of law has not shifted. That is undoubtedly why Mr. Barr has received the endorsement of former Attorneys General, Department of Justice alumni, State attorneys general, and several important law enforcement groups.

He has also received support from some of the toughest critics in Washington: the editorial boards of some of the newspapers. Following his hearing, the USA Today editorial board wrote a piece called "Confirm William Barr as attorney general," and that says it all, although they went on to say:

There are times for Democrats to confront President Trump and times not to. The nomination of William Barr to be attorney general, pending before the Senate Judiciary Committee, is an example of the latter.

In that piece, the editorial board discussed something that was a major focus during Mr. Barr’s hearing—the Mueller investigation. Our Democratic colleagues were eager to hear him say that he would allow the special counsel to continue his investigation without intervention, which he did repeatedly.

At one point, Mr. Barr said: "I believe it is in the best interest of everyone—the President, the Congress, and, most importantly, the American people—that this matter be resolved by allowing the special counsel to complete his work." I agree with that, and I agree with the conclusion of USA Today that a hearing that the sooner he is on the job the better.

We saw, I would note, pieces from the Wall Street Journal, the Los Angeles Times, and the New York Daily News to the same effect. Even The Washington Post believes that the Congress should vote for William Barr. They wrote that he "came across as a highly qualified person and committed to the traditions, procedures and mores of the Justice Department."

Good for them. The headline of that editorial was "Confirm William Barr—and hold him to his pledge of independence."

I have said before, and I will say it again, that being Attorney General is his most important political appointee of the President's Cabinet because not only is he the chief law enforcement officer for the country, you are really a political appointee of the President. But I am satisfied that Mr. Barr can balance those two responsibilities in a responsible and ethical sort of way. I believe he will bring the same independent voice to the DOJ that he did more than two decades ago and will continue his longstanding reputation as an unwavering defender of the rule of law.

I hope our colleagues on the other side of the aisle will judge this nominee based on his qualifications, not on the person who nominated him.

It has been common, it seems these days, that any patently bad idea that President Trump is for, our Democratic colleagues reflexively oppose without thinking about the issue at hand or the qualifications, in this case, of the nominee.

I hope, rather than a reflexive, partisan rejection of President Trump’s nominee to be Attorney General, that our colleagues will give him the fair
consideration that he is due and will provide, as the Constitution provides, advice and consent on this nomination, and join me in consenting to this nomination, and confirm William Barr as the next Attorney General of the United States.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

THE GREEN NEW DEAL.

Mr. BARRASSO. Madam President, Republicans have kept our commitment the past 2 years to get Americans back to work. We provided much-needed tax relief and regulatory relief for people all across the country. We reined in Washington, we unleashed job creation, and we are producing more jobs than can be filled. So America is back in business. The economy is booming. Economic growth has accelerated.

In just 2 years, we have created 5 million jobs in this country—3 million jobs since we passed tax relief last year—and 600,000 of these new jobs are in manufacturing. Last month alone, we added a phenomenal 300,000 new jobs.

Here is more welcomed news. Americans and their wives are up 3 percent—the highest jump in over a decade. Our unemployment rate is at a 50-year low. Clearly, our country is headed in the right direction. Pro-growth Republican policies have improved Americans' lives.

Democrats, on the other hand, want to take us in the opposite direction. Just last week, Democrats released their Green New Deal. It is a Big Government takeover of the economy, masking as an environmental policy. The proposal isn't green, and it is not new. It is not a green deal. It is a raw deal. If implemented, this plan would put millions of people out of work and it would cost our Nation tens of trillions of dollars.

The plan, to me, is really less about addressing climate change and more about putting government in control of every facet of our lives. Even if it were affordable—and it is not—the proposal is so far outside America's mainstream that it is scary. The proposal reads like an absurd socialist manifesto. They call for a “national mobilization” to “transform every sector of our economy and society” and to do it by the year 2030. In just 10 years, Washington would create a command-and-control economy to eliminate choice in how we live. Washington would tell us how to travel, what our houses should look like, and what food is on our grocery store shelves.

That is just a starting point. The plan includes a laundry list of government giveaways: guaranteed housing, college, food, healthcare, and a job. Even people who refuse to work, according to the one press, would be guaranteed a paycheck.

In its lunacy, the Green New Deal embodies Democrats' hard-left turn. Under the plan, the Nation's energy system—essentially the Big Government takeover. Through heavy-handed mandates, we would all be forced to meet all our power needs from costly zero-carbon and renewable sources—all of it. The Green New Deal eliminates energy sources that currently provide power to roughly three out of every five homes in America and to businesses as well. It mandates the use of expensive energy sources that realistically can't meet our country's needs.

It would mean the end of the internal combustion engine in cars, in boats, and in planes. The plan would force every driver in America to purchase an electric vehicle or rely on public transportation.

It would also mean the end of both airplanes and ships. American-made goods could no longer be exported around the world. There would be no way to send them. Americans living on islands, from Puerto Rico to Hawaii, would be stranded, and it would put a stop to Americans taking vacations abroad.

An extensive and expensive national high-speed rail system would have to replace air travel. That is what they are calling for—an expensive and extensive national high-speed rail system to replace air travel.

The State of California is currently attempting to build just one of these rail lines at a cost of $99 million for every planned mile of track—so $99 million for every planned mile of track.

So what happened today? What happened just a few hours ago in California? California Governor Gavin Newsom said he is ending the State's effort to build a high-speed rail line between San Francisco and Los Angeles. That is what the Green New Deal says they are going to do. Yet the Governor today says they are going to discontinue the plans.

Newsom said in his state of the State address today that it “would cost too much and take too long.” Well, that looks like the entire Democrats' Green New Deal. He says it “would cost too much and take too long” to build the line long championed by his predecessor, Jerry Brown. The latest estimates pin the cost at $77 billion and completion in 2033.

That is where we are today.

There is another victim of the Green New Deal. It is ice cream. Livestock will lose their jobs. “Living this green dream” is actually a nightmare. Just the energy portion of this plan alone would cost at least $5.7 trillion, and it is feasibly impossible. The government handouts, healthcare, and other giveaways will cost tens of trillions more. This Green Deal will bankrupt the country.

The guaranteed-job program alone would cost an estimated hundreds of billions of dollars each year. Taxes will have to go through the roof, as will energy prices. This is just the tip of the iceberg. This green scheme would undermine our entire way of life. The plan would impose a burdensome mandate on homeowners. Every building nationwide will have to be overhauled—every one. Home heating and electric costs will surge. One estimate said that the average energy bill would rise by as much as $3,800 per year per home.

In reality, the only thing green about the Green New Deal is the cash it will cost American families. This is simply a Washington power play posing as a clean energy plan.

These are some of the same socialist goals we have seen from the far left that they have been pushing for decades. It has been tried, from Venezuela to the former Soviet Union. The path to cleaner energy lies in supporting private innovation, not government regulation.

American energy-related carbon dioxide emissions have steadily fallen in recent years. The United States is currently on pace to reduce them by 17 percent below 2005 levels, and we are going to do it by the year 2025. So we have been doing it in the United States. We have been lowering emissions. We are leading the world in lowering our carbon emissions over the past decade. A Washington takeover of the energy sector is going to interfere with that progress.

Congress should support affordable baseline energy solutions that will actually reduce emissions and grow our economy. Cutting-edge technologies—including nuclear power, carbon capture, and carbon utilization—hold enormous promise. Nuclear power currently provides about 60 percent of America's emission-free energy. Some opponents of the Green New Deal have even talked about banning nuclear power.

Republicans support a commonsense approach to addressing climate change. We are interested in solutions, not socialism. We need to make American energy as clean as we can, as fast as we can, and we can do it without raising costs on the American public.

The Democrats' plan is a hard left turn that will drive our economy off a cliff. It is the first big step on that dark path to socialism. Simply put, the green deal is a raw deal for the American public.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BROWN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

REMEMBERING FRANK ROBINSON

Mr. BROWN. Madam President, last week America lost Frank Robinson, a baseball legend and a pioneer for civil rights. Frank Robinson spent much of his childhood in Ohio. He started first for the Cincinnati Reds All-Star World Series championship team. They built a team around him in Cincinnati with Vada Pinson and others. Near the end of his career, he went to Cleveland, and he made it to the Hall of Fame in Cleveland. He was a pioneer for change in baseball.

Larry Doby, whom we honored last year with a Congressional Medal, was the first African-American player in the American League. He played for Cleveland. He came up only several weeks after Jackie Robinson broke the color line.

Then in 1974, Frank Robinson became the Major League’s first African-American American manager. He at the time when he—he that first game, he managed. He hit a home run his first time at bat. He was the DH for the Indians. He was what is called a player-manager.

In the days since his passing, we have heard that Frank Robinson was one of the most underappreciated legends of the game, but the same could also be said of his importance to our country. There are few players in baseball who have accomplished anything close to the field or off the field—to what Frank Robinson did. He is the only person to have won a league MVP in both the American and National Leagues—with the National League for the Reds and with the American League for the Orioles. He was Rookie of the Year with the Reds. He won two World Series championships. He was the World Series’ most valuable player. He won the Triple Crown with the Orioles. He was a Gold Glove winner. He was a 14-time all-star. He hit 600 career home runs.

The championships, the awards, and the records alone don’t define who Frank Robinson was or what his success meant to so many people. The Reds signed him right out of high school. He still strove for more. He was traded to the Orioles in 1966. He witnessed redlining and segregation that prevented him and his wife from finding housing. Here was one of the best players in the Major Leagues, and he couldn’t find housing in Baltimore in the 1960s. Here was the city’s star baseball player, but because of our country’s racist housing policies, realtors wouldn’t sell him a home.

Parenthetically, I would also point out that today some of those racist housing policies continue and that we have an administration and housing regulators who simply seem too busy to want to enforce fair housing laws.

My wife and I live in ZIP Code 44105 in Cleveland, OH. Our ZIP Code had more foreclosures in the first half of 2007 than any other ZIP Code in the United States. And don’t think that some of these housing problems and segregated housing in this country aren’t because of something wrong with this administration and prior to that.

Frank Robinson didn’t stay silent. He joined the NAACP and became a voice for the civil rights movement. As I said, he was traded to the Cleveland Indians, and his manager. As I said, he was the first African-American manager in the history of Major League Baseball. It took exactly 27 years after Jackie Robinson broke the color line for the owners of Major League Baseball to actually hire a Black manager—27 years.

That accomplishment meant so much to so many. He proved what never should have been in question—that African Americans belong not just on the field but that they are leaders, just like any other American. That accomplishment resonated not only among baseball fans but, in fact, in schools and offices around the country. He was a symbol to so many young Americans that these roles of authority and leadership aren’t just roles that only certain kids whose skin was a certain color could dream of; these dreams are for everyone. It was a powerful message that paved the way for so many great leaders on and off the baseball field.

The Cleveland Indians unveiled a statue of Frank Robinson 2 years ago in my hometown of Cleveland at Progressive Field. Mr. Robinson spoke at the unveiling. He talked about how far we have come, and then he said:

There are people out there in the minor leagues and at the big-league level as coaches, and they have earned their way up. But they just don’t seem to be able to break that barrier as often as we can tell them—don’t give up. Do not give up.

We still don’t see nearly as many African-American managers as there should be.

As we celebrate Black History Month, we as a nation need to heed Frank Robinson’s words. We cannot give up on his dream of breaking down the institutional barriers that are set up for people of color in baseball and throughout our society. We don’t just honor Black trailblazers; we need to continue to break down the institutional barriers.

Hard work isn’t paying off for far too many people in this country. Hard work doesn’t pay off for far too many people in the United States. And people of color have even greater challenges. It is even harder to get ahead no matter how hard they work. We know that this country doesn’t respect work, it doesn’t respect the dignity of work, and it doesn’t honor work. As I said, we need to break down the barriers that prevent people of color from getting ahead.

Imagine this, if you are on the terrorist watch list and you go up to the John Glenn Airport in Columbus, OH, you can’t get on a plane, but you can buy a gun at the gun store. You can’t get on a plane if you are on a terrorist watch list. That is Federal law. But because of the power of the gun lobby in
this body and in this room, you can buy an assault weapon.
That is why the gun lobby, again, stood in the way. It is why the movement that these students launched mattered. They showed the country that the gun lobby may have the money, but we are the voices on our side, and we have voters on our side.

Look what happened last fall. So many new voters—many of them young, many of them women—were elected to this Congress promising, finally—finally—to stand up to the gun lobby and finally to say no to the National Rifle Association.

Creating change is never easy. It often requires going up against powerful special interests, but from the Women’s March to the airport rallies, to the activism to protect people’s rights under the Affordable Care Act, Americans prove over and over and over the power of activism.

The students at Parkland clearly aren’t quitting. The millions of Americans inspired by them give me hope for the future. I hope my colleagues in this body finally stand up to the gun lobby and demand change.

REMEMBERING BILL BREWER

Madam President, on Friday, Ohio laid to rest a dedicated public servant, Detective Bill Brewer.

Detective Brewer devoted two decades of his life to the police force and made the ultimate sacrifice to keep his fellow Ohioans safe. He laid down his life while doing his job responding to a desperate 911 call with fellow Clermont County officers in southwest Cincinnati, working to protect the people he served in Pierce Township.

In the days since Detective Brewer’s passing, we have heard stories of his unselfish service to his community and his family.

Last Sunday, officers from all over southwest Ohio joined the procession escorting Detective Brewer home to Clermont County. In his home of Amelia, OH, his community lined the route, paying tribute to their fallen hero. Hundreds attended a memorial service on Friday, while hundreds more watched on video. It is a fitting recognition of the sacrifice this man made to keep the people of his community safe.

Detective Brewer was a proud son of Williamsburg, OH, and a star high school athlete and a family man. Our hearts go out to his wife of 13 years, Jamie, and his 5-year-old son, Braxton. As they mourn this incredible loss, we hope they take comfort in the outpouring of support and honor for the husband and father.

To his fellow officers, he was a devoted friend. He was a mentor. One of them told the press that Detective Brewer was always fair and kind-hearted, that he would give the shirt off his back for anyone in need. Detective Brewer’s legacy will live on through the many lives he touched.

In times of tragedy, Ohioans rise to the occasion, as do citizens in Clermont County. We witnessed an outpouring of community support in the days since he was taken from us. No gesture, of course, ever repays him or his loved ones. Today we honor this hero’s memory. We lift up the entire Clermont County community.

Madam President, what we have seen in the last few days is that more and more Americans are filing their tax returns and getting their tax refunds, and they realize that the President’s tax law is a bit of a sham. They haven’t seen the raises that the President promised.

I heard the President in the Cabinet Room say to a group of us: People will get a $4,000 raise, on average. Some will get as much as a $9,000 raise with the tax bill.

Call it an easy promise to call it a lie. Either way, the President’s words were empty and meaningless.

Then they expected a huge tax cut because the President said it was $1 trillion and hundreds of thousands of dollars. They are not seeing that either. Then, to top it all off, there is a provision in this new tax law that says if a company shuts down in Orange Town, OH, as GM did, and then moves to Mexico as GM is building again in Mexico, they actually get 50 percent off. They get a 50-percent-off coupon on their taxes.

What does that mean? That means that they are paying a 21-percent tax rate—but then they go to Mexico, and they pay 10.5 percent. Believe it or not, under the President’s tax law, they get a 50-percent-off coupon if they move overseas—exactly the opposite.

The President went to Youngstown, and he said: We are going to bring more jobs back. We are going to have more jobs. Don’t sell your homes if it looks like there are layoffs coming because we are going to bring more jobs back. We are going to build new factories.

One of the opposite happened. Again, they shut down production in Lordstown, OH. GM did. They are laying off 5,000 people. They are moving to Mexico, and they get a 50-percent-off coupon, thanks to President Trump, thanks to the Members of this body and all Republicans who voted for this disastrous tax bill.

Now, here is what we need to do. We need to throw out the Trump tax law—just throw out the Trump tax law—and we should rewrite the Tax Code, amazedly, to put people first.

Here is what we should do. We should first pass the Patriot Corporation Act. The Patriot Corporation Act is really simple. It simply says that if you pay decent wages, if you provide decent benefits—health benefits, healthcare, and pensions or 401(k)—and if you do your production in the United States of America, you get a lower tax rate.

In other words, if you are a patriotic corporation, if you are a good citizen, then, you have earned a lower tax rate. But the other side of that is that if you are a big company where the executives are making millions—sometimes tens of millions of dollars—and you pay your employees—if you have hundreds of employees or thousands—$10 or $12 an hour, then you are in a different category. Here is how that works. If you are making $10 or $12 an hour and you are one of these big companies, you are eligible for food stamps often, you are eligible for Medicaid often, you are eligible for section 8 housing tax credits often, and you are eligible for the earned income tax credit. In other words, employees that are making $10 or $12 an hour get all of these Federal benefits, even though they are working full time. So what our bill does is what is called the “corporate freeloader fee.”

As for these companies that pay their executives millions and pay their workers $8 and $10 and $12 an hour and those workers end up getting subsidies from taxpayers, they pay a corporate freeloader fee. They pay the government. They reimburse taxpayers for the subsidies that they give their employees.

I mean, why should all the people in the Gallery here, why should the staff working here, who are paying Federal taxes, why should they have to go to an employer where the company is making millions and they are paying their workers such low wages that they are eligible for food stamps or section 8 housing vouchers or Medicaid or the earned income tax credit.

The last two bills that we should pass, as we throw out the President’s tax law, is the earned income tax credit. If we double the credit, we make millions more people eligible. It would mean thousands of dollars in the pockets of tens of millions of Americans. It would make a difference in their lives.

Instead of giving tax breaks to rich people, which is what Senate Republicans and President Trump always do—the Who’s Who, like Wall Street executives and instead of giving millions in tax breaks—actually, billions to the wealthiest people in this country—why don’t we make the tax system fair and put money in the pockets of people making $30,000, $40,000, or $50,000 a year.

That is what our earned income tax credit expansion would do, and at the same time, we should expand the child tax credit. Experts say that plan would cut child poverty in half. That gives kids who grow up in my ZIP code, 4105, who are struggling, who live in homes with high levels of toxic lead in the walls—kids who don’t have the breaks in their lives that my kids have—a fighting chance. It would lift half of these kids out of child poverty.

Taken together, the Patriot Corporation Act, the corporate freeloader fee, the earned income tax credit, and the child tax credit would create a Tax Code that would put money in the pockets of working people, would create opportunity for people to aspire to and join the middle class, would raise wages,
and, equally importantly, would keep jobs in the United States of America.

Why should this Congress keep pass-
ing legislation, as the President asked, that would encourage the shutdown of plants here and moves overseas? Why don’t we want to do the right thing? Why don’t we give kids opportunities and families opportunities so they can get ahead? Why don’t we put money in the pockets of working people, raise wages, and keep jobs in the United States of America?

I support the quorum call of the Senator from Delaware. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. The Senator from Delaware, ranking member of the Environment and Public Works Committee.

Mr. CARPER. I thank my distinguished colleague, the Senator from Alaska, chairman of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee, could confirm my understanding that the amendment made by Senator Rubio does not change any digital maps by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for the ongoing implementation of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. The Senator from Delaware is correct that the Rubio amendment does not affect the use of digital maps by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for the implementation of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act.

Mr. CARPER. I thank my colleague for her confirmation of my understanding. The Rubio amendment also includes language which states that section 7003 of S. 47 has no force or effect. I ask the Senator from Alaska, is it her understanding that the provi-sions of the Rubio amendment, as adopted by the Senate, do not change the provisions of Public Law 115–358 other than to enact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service’s recommended changes to Cape San Blas maps?

Ms. MURKOWSKI. The Senator from Delaware’s understanding of the Rubio amendment is correct.

Mr. CARPER. I thank my colleague. Finally, I ask if the Senator from West Virginia’s understanding is the same as that of the Senator from Alaska’s with respect to the effect of the Rubio amendment.

Mr. MANCHIN. I say to my friend from Delaware that my understanding is the same as that of the Senator from Alaska, and I thank him for his inquiry into this provision of the bill.

Mr. CARPER. I thank the Senators for their clarification. Thank you.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Madam President, I rise today to voice my strong support for the “Natural Resources Management Act,” otherwise known as the Public Lands Package.

I am a proud cosponsor of this package because it contains many important priorities for California’s public lands, particularly the “California Desert Protection and Recreation Act.” That bill represents the culmination of decades of collaborative efforts to protect our desert that began in my very first year in the Senate.

The lands package also includes a bill I introduced 10 years ago to create California’s first National Heritage Area in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, as well as two bills to facilitate smarter management of public lands and water infrastructure in our local communities.

I am particularly grateful for Senator MURKOWSKI’s leadership in moving this bipartisan effort forward, as well as Senators CANTWELL and MANCHIN’s efforts as the ranking members of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee last Congress and this one, respectively.

I would also like to thank Congressmen PAUL COOK, JOHN GARAMENDI, and MARK DESAULNIER for introducing the House companions to the four bills I mentioned.

Now, I would like to take a moment to describe the four California bills included in this package.

In 2016, I worked with President Obama to designate three new national monuments—Mohave Trails, Sand to Snow, and Castle Mountains—to pro-duce a desert protection bill.

Despite significant opposition and even filibuster attempts, the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 passed and was signed into law by President Clinton.

It was a crowning achievement for desert conservation, protecting more than 5.4 million acres of pristine desert land, creating 69 new Wilderness Areas, the Mojave National Preserve, and establishing Death Valley and Joshua Tree National Parks.

In 2018, I worked with President Trump to establish the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 passed and was signed into law by President Clinton.

It was a crowning achievement for desert protection, conserving more than 7.5 million acres of pristine desert land, establishing 69 new Wilderness Areas, the Mojave National Preserve, and establishing Death Valley and Joshua Tree National Parks.

In 2019, I worked with President Obama to designate three new national monuments—Mohave Trails, Sand to Snow, and Castle Mountains—to pro-duce a desert protection bill.

It was a crowning achievement for desert conservation, protecting more than 5.4 million acres of pristine desert land, creating 69 new Wilderness Areas, the Mojave National Preserve, and establishing Death Valley and Joshua Tree National Parks.

I would like to take a moment to describe the four California bills included in this package.

First is the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta National Heritage Area Act, which establishes the first National Heritage Area in California.

It also authorizes $10 million in Federal funding to promote environmental stewardship, conservation, and economic development in communities across the Delta.

First introduced this bill with then-Senator Barbara Boxer in 2009, and I am pleased we are finally on the cusp of enacting it into law.

The “California Desert Protection and Recreation Act” balances the many uses of the California desert.

The bill protects more than 375,000 acres of wilderness, including expanding Joshua Tree National Park and the Death Valley National Park by 4,538 and 35,292 acres, respectively.

It also permanently designates six existing Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Areas totaling 200,580 acres to provide certainty they will remain access-
able for trail riders.

Lastly, this bill designates 77 miles of Wild and Scenic Rivers.

I am extremely proud that, after decades of hard work, our efforts to per-
mance California’s iconic desert are finally coming to fruition.

I would like to now briefly touch on three other bills included in this pack-age.

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First introduced this bill with then-Senator Barbara Boxer in 2009, and I am pleased we are finally on the cusp of enacting it into law.
The Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta is the largest estuary in the western United States. It is one of the most productive and ecologically important watersheds in North America.

The delta offers recreational opportunities enjoyed by millions of visitors who come each year for boating, fishing, hunting, and sightseeing. It also provides critical habitat for more than 750 wildlife species, including Sandhill cranes and other migratory birds along the Pacific Flyway, and iconic native fish like the Chinook salmon that return each year to spawn in tributaries that originate upstream.

Before it was converted into farmland starting in the 19th century, the delta flooded regularly following the springtime snowmelt and once supported the continent's largest Native American communities. Later, the delta served as the gateway for the California Gold Rush, after which Chinese immigrants built hundreds of miles of levees to make the delta soils available for farming and to control flooding.

Immigrants from all over the world moved to the area and established the proud farming legacy that continues today.

Over the years, the vibrant "river culture" unique to delta communities has attracted the attention of celebrated authors including Mark Twain, Jack London, and John Steinbeck.

Today, the delta is facing a crisis due to invasive species, urban and agricultural run-off, channelization, dredging, water exports, and other stressors.

I look forward to enacting this bill and continuing our work to restore the delta and help preserve the rich heritage of its surrounding communities.

Next is the "Santa Ana Wash Land Exchange Act," which would help implement a regional management plan for the Santa Ana Wash.

Federal, State, and local government, along with commercial and public interests, all came to the table to develop a management plan that accomplishes goals in this area.

Our bill facilitates this plan by directing the Bureau of Land Management, BLM, to exchange approximately 300 acres of land with the San Bernardo Valley Water Conservation District at the junction of the Santa Ana River and Mill Creek.

Today, the 4,500-acre Santa Ana Wash is a patchwork of land parcels owned by the water conservation district or BLM.

The land exchange will help consolidate 1,347 acres of open space to preserve and protect habitat along the river's floodplain as part of the broader Santa Ana River Water Plan.

Two mining companies that extract materials for cement and concrete production also occupy the area. The bill allows these commercial operations to continue in the Santa Ana Wash in an environmentally sensitive manner.

The final bill included in this package that I would like to discuss is the Contra Costa Canal Transfer Act.

This bill will transfer ownership of the Contra Costa Canal System from the Bureau of Reclamation to the Contra Costa Water District to allow the water district to complete necessary safety improvements.

The bill would accomplish this.

Tragically, 82 people have drowned in the canal over the past 70 years despite protective fencing.

That is more than one death per year on average, which would be prevented if the canal were converted into a pipe. I am sure that there was another drowning in the canal just last year.

Additionally, drought is always an issue in California, and water is becoming more and more expensive. About 6 percent of the canal's water is lost through evaporation and seepage. A covered pipeline would eliminate these losses.

Before I conclude, I would also like to thank Senator MURKOWSKI for including in the package a permanent re-authorization of the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

In California alone, the Land and Water Conservation Fund has been responsible for the creation or improvement of more than 1,000 parks since 1965.

It has also helped to protect some of California's most iconic places, including the Lake Tahoe Basin, the California desert, Point Reyes National Seashore, Headwaters Forest, the San Diego and Don Edwards National Wildlife Refuges, and the national forests of the Sierra Nevada.

Once again, I am proud to cosponsor and support this vitally important and beneficial legislation, and I urge my colleagues to vote for it.

Thank you.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Madam President, we are now down to the final minutes of debate on S. 47, our Natural Resources Management Act. This is something we had a good number of Members come to the floor to speak on. Our Members are proud of the many provisions to protect endangered species, protect public safety, enhance fish protections and habitat, and over 90 who have signed on as co-sponsors, that demonstrates something. What we have done with the strength, extent, and expanse of these provisions, the efforts we have made to ensure that the Land and Water Conservation Fund continues with a permanent extension and what we have done, as I mentioned, within the sportsmen's provisions to really help make a difference for those men and women, certainly Senator MANCHIN and me and sportsmen and women around the country, by making sure that our public lands are open for recreational fishing, hunting, target shooting—this is significant for us, certainly from an economic perspective, when you think about how much goes into these areas. Sportsmen and women spent about $13 billion—that was back in 2016—on everything from their gear to the support in these small communities. But when we talk about access to land, it is not just access to land, it is expansion of economic opportunities.

We also have provisions to encourage the Secretary of Interior and Secretary of Agriculture to think bigger and identify more opportunities for recreation, hunting, and fishing on our public lands and local levees. We have included provisions for youth, veterans, and Active Duty military. We have included provisions from the WILD Act—the Wildlife Innovation and Longevity Driver Act—to protect endangered species and combat invasive species. There is so much contained in this measure.

With regard to the conservation provisions, we think we have done them right because we have worked to ensure that we have strong support at State and local levels, with two new National memorials—two in Kentucky and one in Mississippi— with Congress at the helm of those provisions.

We have provisions to improve volcano monitoring and warning systems, which is important if an aircraft in the sky passes across an area where there has been eruptions. We have provisions that promote wildlife conservation, combat endangered species, protect endangered species and management provisions that save water, protect public safety, enhance fish protections and habitat. We do all of this, and the CBO estimates that we will reduce direct spending by $10 million over the next 10 years. We recognize that is hardly enough to reduce deficits, but it is a bonus. We are chalking that up as an additional bonus.

This has come together with a great deal of hard work by many Members and our staffs. I want to particularly recognize the good work of my ranking partners, Senator CANTWELL in the previous Congress and now Senator...
MANCHIN, and their help in getting us to this point. I thank not only the Members but their very strong staffs who have worked in conjunction with my staff. I recognize that we stand up and do a lot of the talking, but the behind-the-scenes negotiation, the behind-the-scenes negotiating, making sure that the wording is just exact—what we have done. I think, has been yeoman’s work in getting us here, and I am very, very proud of all of those who have helped accomplish that.

Stating for the Members again, this is a big package, a substantive package, but there is more to come. These public lands matters have a tendency to stack up, so we are hardly finished with our work. As the American people, the bills in this package do not have a significant impact outside their local sphere. These are truly local bills. As such, it is rare for these bills to receive consideration on the Senate floor. I believe what we are saying is, by themselves it would be hard to move something like this, but as a package—and it has been over 45 years since the lands package has been done; that is really the reason it has been quite time-consuming.

I want to again thank my colleagues for their tireless work—of course, Chairman MURKOWSKI, Ranking Member MARIE CANTWELL, and Senators HEINRICH, GARDNER, and Daines on the Republican side, and MARC W啟N and Senators MANCHIN, and their strong staffs, and the Members but their very strong staffs who have worked in conjunction with the Members as well. This package has been done; that is really the reason it has been quite time-consuming.

I also want to thank the committee staff because the committee staff and floor staff really have made this package come together, and they have worked tirelessly, demonstrating that maybe—just maybe—we in Congress can get something done.

It is nice to be part of a team that is making things happen and, again, great thanks and great appreciation to the many Members who have helped. I also want to give a shout-out to Senator HENRICH, who has been here every step of the way, pushing on these sportsmen’s matters. Senator VANDENHOUT has also been a great help. Over on the Republican side, Senator GARDNER and Senator DAINES have been in this every inch of the way, helping us advance. It is a good place and a good time to be working on this package.

With that, I yield to my friend and ranking member, the Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. MANCHIN. Madam President, first of all, I can’t tell you what a pleasure it has been to work with Chairman MURKOWSKI. We have been able to work even in this bicameral way, with the ranking member, Senator CANTWELL—the committee worked in a bipartisan way. So when people think the process is broken, it is really not broken. It might be wobbling a little bit and might need some repair, but in the Energy and Natural Resources Committee on the Senate side, we have shown it can be done. But it has to be a matter of trust. We have to trust each other and, basically, communicate to work through these issues, and we have been able to do that.

When there has been a little bit of concern popping up from time to time, we get together, Senator MURKOWSKI and I have called and talked to each other and worked through it. We have talked with the chairman and ranking member over in the House to make sure they are in lockstep with us as we went through this.

We look for this to be extremely successful as it reaches the House. These bills are going to improve the way public lands are managed and conserved at the ground level. While these bills are important to the residents of small towns in America, many of the bills in this package do not have a significant impact outside their local sphere. These are truly local bills. As such, it is rare for these bills to receive consideration on the Senate floor. I believe what we are saying is, by themselves it would be hard to move something like this, but as a package—and it has been over 45 years since the lands package has been done; that is really the reason it has been quite time-consuming.

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The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. MANCHIN. Madam President, first of all, I can’t tell you what a pleasure it has been to work with Chairman MURKOWSKI. We have been able to work even in this bicameral way, with the ranking member, Senator CANTWELL—the committee worked in a bipartisan way. So when people think the process is broken, it is really not broken. It might be wobbling a little bit and might need some repair, but in the Energy and Natural Resources Committee on the Senate side, we have shown it can be done. But it has to be a matter of trust. We have to trust each other and, basically, communicate to work through these issues, and we have been able to do that.

When there has been a little bit of concern popping up from time to time,
The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PERDUE). Under the previous order, all postcloture time has expired.

The question is on agreeing to amendment No. 112, offered by the Senator from Alaska [Ms. MURKOWSKI], as amended. The amendment (No. 112), as amended, was agreed to.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 112 TO AMENDMENT NO. 111

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment (No. 111), in the nature of a substitute, as amended, was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

Mr. RUBIO. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PERDUE). Is there a quorum present?

Mr. RUBIO. There is a quorum present.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PERDUE). The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The result was announced—yeas 92, nays 8, as follows:

[ Rolcall Vote No. 22 Leg.]

YEAS—92

Alexander
Baldwin
Barrasso
Benning
Blackburn
Blumenthal
Boozman
Brown
Burr
Cantwell
Capito
Cardin
Carper
Casey
Cassidy
Collins
Coons
Cory
Cortez Masto
Cotton
Craner
Crapo
Daines
Duckworth
Durbin
Emi
Ernst
Feinstein
NAY—8

Cruz
Inhofe
Johnson
Lankford
Lee
Paul
Sanee
Toomey

The bill (S. 47), as amended, was passed, as follows:

S. 47

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

cilities and structures at Smith Gulch.
Sec. 1105. Repeal of provision limiting the export of timber harvested from certain Kake Tribe Corpora-
tion land. Sec. 1106. Designation of Fowler and Boeckhoff 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 lithium. Sec. 1110. Small miner waivers to claim maintenance fees. Sec. 1111. Saint Francis Dam Disaster Na-
tional Memorial and National Recreation System. Sec. 1112. Owyhee Wilderness Areas bound-
ty.
Sec. 1113. Designation of Fowler and Boskoff Reservation land.
Sec. 1114. Owyhee Wilderness Areas bound-
ty modifications.
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 Con-
servation Area.
Sec. 1119. Alaska Native Village and veterans land allotment.
Sec. 1120. Red River gradient boundary survey.
Sec. 1121. San Juan County settlement im-
plementation.
Sec. 1122. Rio Puerco Watershed manage-
tment program.
Sec. 1123. Ashley Springs land conveyance.
Subtitle C—Wilderness Designations and Withdrawals PART I—GENERAL PROVISIONS Sec. 1201. Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks con-
serve.
Sec. 1202. Coral de Yuta and Rio San Anto-
nio Wilderness Areas.
Sec. 1203. Methow Valley, Washington, Fed-
eral land withdrawal.
Sec. 1204. Emigrant Crevix withdrawal.
Sec. 1205. Oregon Wildlands.
PART II—EMERGENCY 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. 1215. Establishment of Recreation Area.
Sec. 1216. Management of Recreation Area.
Sec. 1217. San Rafael Swell Recreation Area Advisory Council.
SUBPART B—WILDERNESS AREAS Sec. 1218. Additions to the National Wilder-
nes Preservation System.
Sec. 1219. Administration.
Sec. 1220. Fish and wildlife management.
Sec. 1221. Release.
SUBPART C—WILD AND SCENIC RIVER DESIGNATION Sec. 1222. Green River wild and scenic river designation.
SUBPART D—LAND MANAGEMENT AND CONVEYANCES Sec. 1223. Goblin Valley State Park.
Sec. 1224. Jurassic National Monument.
Sec. 1225. Public land disposal and acquisi-
tion.
Sec. 1226. Public purpose conveyances.
Sec. 1227. Exchange of BLM and School and Institutional Trust Lands Ad-
ministration land.
Subtitle D—Wild and Scenic Rivers Sec. 1230. Lower Farmington River and Salmon Brook wild and scenic river.
Sec. 1231. Wood-Pawcatuck watershed wild
and scenic river segments.
Sec. 1232. Nashua wild and scenic rivers, Massachusetts and New Hamp-
shire.
Subtitle E—California Desert Protection and Recreation Sec. 1240. California desert conservation and recreation.

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Sec. 1433. Joshua Tree National Park.

Sec. 2110. Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historical Park.

Sec. 2109. Authority of Secretary of the Interior.

Sec. 2108. Acadia National Park boundary.

Sec. 2107. Voyageurs National Park boundary adjustment.

Sec. 2106. Pitcairn Island.

Sec. 2105. Fort Scott National Historic Site boundary.

Sec. 2104. Fort Laramie National Monument.

Sec. 2103. Special resource study of President Lincoln’s Cottage.

Sec. 2102. Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park.

Sec. 2101. Shiloh National Military Park.


Sec. 2003. Special resource study of President Abraham Lincoln.

Sec. 2002. Special resource study of Whiteman Park and Area.

Sec. 2001. Special resource study of James K. Polk presidential home.

Sec. 2206. World War II Pacific sites.

Sec. 2205. Golden Spike National Historical Park.

Sec. 2202. Redesignation of Robert Emmet Fitzgerald Park.

Sec. 2201. Designation of Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site.

Sec. 2302. Mill Springs Battlefield National Park.

Sec. 2301. Medgar and Myrlie Evers Home National Monument.

Sec. 1454. Tribal uses and interests.

Sec. 1452. Wildlife corridors.

Sec. 1309. Reorganization of the National Park System.

Sec. 1308. Authorizing cooperative management agreements between the National Park Service and States.

Sec. 1307. Boundary adjustment of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Study.

Sec. 1306. Authorizing cooperative agreements for the development of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Study.

Sec. 1305. Reauthorization of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission.

Sec. 1304. Eligibility criteria.

Sec. 1303. Authorization of transfers of title to eligible facilities.

Sec. 1302. Conveyance of Maintenance Conveyance.

Sec. 1301. Conveyance of Maintenance Conveyance.

Sec. 1201. Extension of authorizations for annual base funding of fish recovery programs; removal of certain reporting requirements.

Sec. 1202. Report on recovery implementation programs.

Sec. 1203. Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Program.

Sec. 1202. Modification of purposes and definitions.

Sec. 1202. Yakima Basin water projects, operations, and authorizations.

Sec. 1201. Bureau of Reclamation Facility Conveyance.

Sec. 1201. Conveyance of Maintenance Complex and District Office of the Arbuckle Project, Oklahoma.

Sec. 1201. Contra Costa Canal transfer.

Sec. 1201. Extension of Equus Beds Division of the Wichita Project.

Sec. 1201. Modifications of Existing Programs.

Sec. 1201. Watersmart.


Sec. 1201. Definitions.

Sec. 1201. Asset Management Report enhancements for reserved works.


Sec. 1001. Extension of authorizations for annual base funding of fish recovery programs; removal of certain reporting requirements.

Sec. 2001. Purpose.


TITLE VII—WILDLIFE HABITAT AND CONSERVATION

Sec. 7001. Wildlife habitat and conservation.


Sec. 7003. John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System.

TITLE VIII—WATER AND POWER

Sec. 8001. Purpose.

Sec. 8000. Definitions.

Sec. 8000. Authorization of transfers of title to eligible facilities.

Sec. 8000. Eligibility criteria.

Sec. 8000. Liability.

Sec. 8000. Benefits.

Sec. 8000. Compliance with other laws.

Subtitle B—Endangered Fish Recovery Programs

Sec. 8101. Extension of authorization for annual base funding of fish recovery programs; removal of certain reporting requirements.

Sec. 8102. Report on recovery implementation programs.

Subtitle C—Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Program

Sec. 8201. Authorization of phase III.

Sec. 8202. Modification of purposes and definitions.

Sec. 8203. Yakima River Basin Water Conservation Program.

Sec. 8204. Yakima Basin water projects, operations, and authorizations.

Subtitle D—Bureau of Reclamation Facility Conveyances

Sec. 8301. Conveyance of Maintenance Complex and District Office of the Arbuckle Project, Oklahoma.

Sec. 8302. Contra Costa Canal transfer.

Subtitle E—Project Authorizations

Sec. 8401. Extension of Equus Beds Division of the Wichita Project.

Subtitle F—Modifications of Existing Programs

Sec. 8501. Watersmart.

Subtitle G—Bureau of Reclamation Transparency

Sec. 8601. Definitions.

Sec. 8602. Asset Management Report enhancements for reserved works.

Sec. 8603. Asset Management Report enhancements for transferred works.

TITLE IX—MISCELLANEOUS

Sec. 9001. Every Kid Outdoors Act.

Sec. 9002. Good Samaritan Search and Recovery Act.

Sec. 9003. 21st Century Conservation Service Corps Act.


Sec. 9006. 21st Century Respect Act.

Sec. 9007. American World War II Heritage Cities.

Sec. 9008. Quindaro Townsite National Memorial Site.

Sec. 9009. Designation of National Comedy Center in Jamestown, New York.

Sec. 9010. John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System.

EC. 2. DEFINITION OF SECRETARY.

In this Act, the term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

TITLE I—PUBLIC LAND AND FORESTS

Subtitle A—Land Exchanges and Conveyances

Sec. 1001. CRAGS LAND EXCHANGE, COLORADO.

(a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are—

Sec. 1201. Extension of authorizations for annual base funding of fish recovery programs; removal of certain reporting requirements.

Sec. 1202. Report on recovery implementation programs.

Sec. 1203. Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Program.

Sec. 1202. Modification of purposes and definitions.

Sec. 1203. Yakima River Basin Water Conservation Program.

Sec. 1204. Yakima Basin water projects, operations, and authorizations.

Subtitle D—Bureau of Reclamation Facility Conveyances

Sec. 8301. Conveyance of Maintenance Complex and District Office of the Arbuckle Project, Oklahoma.

Sec. 8302. Contra Costa Canal transfer.

Subtitle E—Project Authorizations

Sec. 8401. Extension of Equus Beds Division of the Wichita Project.

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Sec. 8501. Watersmart.

Subtitle G—Bureau of Reclamation Transparency

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Sec. 9003. 21st Century Conservation Service Corps Act.


Sec. 9006. 21st Century Respect Act.

Sec. 9007. American World War II Heritage Cities.

Sec. 9008. Quindaro Townsite National Memorial Site.

Sec. 9009. Designation of National Comedy Center in Jamestown, New York.

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TITLE I—PUBLIC LAND AND FORESTS

Subtitle A—Land Exchanges and Conveyances

Sec. 1001. CRAGS LAND EXCHANGE, COLORADO.

(a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are—

Sec. 1201. Extension of authorizations for annual base funding of fish recovery programs; removal of certain reporting requirements.
SEC. 1002. ARAPAHO NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The boundary of the Arapaho National Forest in the State of Colorado is, after being adjusted to incorporate approximately 92.95 acres of land generally depicted as “The Wedge” on the map entitled “Arapaho National Forest” 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, as 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 convey all Federal land within the boundary described in subsection (a) in the Bowen Gulch Protection Area established under section 6 of the 1990-1991 California Wilderness Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C. 539).

(c) LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND.—For purposes of section 20006(a)(2)(B)(i) 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 in existence on the date of enactment of this Act.

(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 Water Conservation Act of 1969 (36 U.S.C. 539(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 now or hereafter owned by the United States within the boundary described in subsection (a) shall have the continued right of 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 approximately 90 acres of Federal land administered by the Bureau of Land Management generally depicted as “BLM Equalization Land to SBVWC” on the Map and is located in the conservation district if necessary to equalize the fair market values of the lands otherwise to be exchanged.

(3) EXCHANGE TIMETABLE.—It is the intent of Congress that the land exchange directed by this section be consummated no later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

(4) MAPS, ESTIMATES, AND DESCRIPTIONS.—

(A) MINOR ERRORS.—The Secretary and BHI may by mutual agreement make minor boundary adjustments to Federal and non-Federal lands involved in the exchange, and may correct any minor errors in any map, acreage estimate, or description of any land to be exchanged.

(B) 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 and BHI mutually agree otherwise.

(C) AVAILABILITY.—Upon enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file and make available for public inspection in the headquarters of the Pike-San Isabel National Forest a copy of all maps referred to in this section.

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(3) FEDERAL LAND.—The term “Federal land” means the approximately 327 acres of Federal 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 LAND.—The term “non-Federal exchange parcel” means the approximately 59 acres of land owned by the Conservation District generally depicted as “SBVWCD Land to BLM” on the Map and is to be conveyed to the United States if necessary to equalize the fair market values of the lands otherwise to be exchanged.

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

SEC. 1003. EXCHANGE OF LAND; EQUALIZATION OF VALUES.

(a) Exchange Authorized.—Notwithstanding the land use planning requirements of sections 202, 205, and 211 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712, 1720, 1721), subject to valid existing rights, and conditioned upon any equalization payment necessary under section 206(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716(b)), 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 offers 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 Federal exchange parcel 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.

(b) Equalization Payment.—To the extent an equalization payment is necessary under section 206(b) 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 way of in-kind transfer of such Federal land, or 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 the case may be, shall be credited against any required equalization payment.

(c) Cost of Conveyance.—To the extent such credit is not sufficient to offset the entire amount of equalization payment required, the 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 Federal exchange parcel, the Secretary shall order the exchange without requirement of any additional equalization payment by the United States.

(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 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 criteria listed in section 205(a) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1720), and paragraph (1), consistent with this paragraph, as the Secretary considers appropriate, to protect the interests of the United States.

(c) Costs.—The Secretary shall pay all costs associated with the conveyance under paragraph (1), including the costs of any surveys, recording costs, and other reasonable costs.

SEC. 1005. CONFIRMATION OF STATE LAND GRANTS.

(a) In General.—Subject to valid existing rights, the State of Utah may select 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 identified as available for disposal by the Secretary of the Interior, as provided in the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions and the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(b) Costs.—The Secretary shall pay all costs associated with the conveyance under paragraph (1), including the costs of any surveys, recording costs, and other reasonable costs.

SEC. 1006. CUSTER COUNTY AIRPORT CONVEYANCE.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(A) the term “Parish” means the Parish of Custer County, South Dakota.

(B) 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.

(C) the term “Map” means the map entitled “Custer County Airport Conveyance” and dated October 19, 2017.

(b) Land Conveyance.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service.

(c) Land Conveyance.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service.

(d) Right of Use.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service.

(e) Right of Use.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service.

(f) Right of Use.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service.

(g) Right of Use.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service.
Secretary shall complete an appraisal to determine the market value of the Federal 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 official office of the Forest Service.

(B) CORRECTION OF ERRORS.—The Secretary may correct any 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 market value of the Federal land, as determined by the appraisal under paragraph (3).

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

(7) 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 under paragraph (6).

(8) ANNEXATION.—(A) the survey under paragraph (6).

(B) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(9) COMPLETION OF CONVEYANCE.—The Secretary shall complete the conveyance not later than 30 days after the date of the offer.

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

(A) IN GENERAL.—There shall be no Federal land that contains significant cultural, environmental, wildlife, or recreational resources.

(B) AVOIDABILITY OF MAP.—The map shall be available for public inspection in the appropriate official office of the Bureau of Land Management.

(C) DESCRIPTION OF THE LANDS.—The lands described in this paragraph shall be determined by the Secretary, in accordance with—

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

(ii) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(D) CONSIDERATION.—As consideration for the conveyance of the Federal reversionary interest under this paragraph, all costs associated with the conveyance, including the cost of the survey required by subparagraph (B), shall be paid by the Tribe.

(E) PROTECTION OF TRIBAL CULTURAL ARTIFACTS.—The Tribe may not conduct gaming activities on lands taken into trust pursuant to this section, either as a matter of claimed inherent authority, under the authority of any Federal law, including the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act; and upon regulations promulgated by the Secretary or the National Indian Gaming Commission.

(F) WATER RIGHTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There shall be no Federal land that contains significant cultural, environmental, wildlife, or recreational resources.

(2) STATE WATER RIGHTS.—The Tribe may not conduct gaming activities on lands taken into trust pursuant to this section, either as a matter of claimed inherent authority, under the authority of any Federal law, including the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act; and upon regulations promulgated by the Secretary or the National Indian Gaming Commission.

(G) AVOIDABILITY OF MAP.—The map shall be kept on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate official office of the Bureau of Land Management.

(H) GOOD FAITH.—The Secretary and the Tribe may, by mutual agreement—

(i) make minor boundary adjustments to the approximate 13.24 acres of Federal land generally depicted on the map as “Parcel B”.

(ii) modify any right of the Tribe or any obligation of the United States under Public Law 95-375.

(iii) make minor boundary adjustments to the approximate 5,935 acres of land managed by the Bureau of Land Management and designated as “Federal land to be conveyed on the map.”

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

5. 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 27.5 acres of land 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 30 days after the date of the offer.

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

(A) IN GENERAL.—The conveyance under paragraph (1) shall be subject to—

(i) valid existing rights; and

(ii) terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(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 the fair market value of the Federal land, as determined by the Secretary.

(d) 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.

6. PASCUA YAQUI TRIBE LAND CONVEYANCE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) DISTRICT.—The term “District” means the Tucson Unified School District No. 1, a school district recognized as such under the laws of the State of Arizona.

(2) MAP.—The term “Map” means the map entitled “Pascua Yaqui Tribe Land Conveyance”, dated March 14, 2016, and on file and available for public inspection in the local office of the Bureau of Land Management.

(3) RECREATION AND PUBLIC PURPOSES ACT.—The term “Recreation and Public Purposes Act” means the Act of June 14, 1926 (43 U.S.C. 899 et seq.).

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

(b) LANDS TO BE CONVEYED TO THE TRIBES.

(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.—Paragraph (1) shall take effect on the day after the date on which the District relinquishes all right, title, and interest of the District in and to the approximately 39.65 acres of land described in paragraph (1).

(3) LANDS TO BE CONVEYED TO THE TRIBES.

(1) PARCEL B.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights and payment to the United States of the fair market value of the right to be conveyed, the United States shall convey to the District all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the approximately 13.24 acres of Federal lands generally depicted on the map as “Parcel B”.

(B) DETERMINATION OF FAIR MARKET VALUE.—The fair market value of the property to be conveyed under subparagraph (A) shall be determined by the Secretary in accordance with the Uniform Appraisal Standards 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 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 27.5 acres of land 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 30 days after the date of the offer.

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

(C) APPRAISAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the 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, all costs associated with the conveyance, including the cost of the survey required by subparagraph (B), shall be paid by the District.

(e) WATER RIGHTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There shall be no Federal land that contains any right or claim to water under the United States for the benefit of the Tribe under this section.

(2) STATE WATER RIGHTS.—The Tribe may not conduct mining or water development activities on the approximately 13.24 acres of Federal land generally depicted on the map as “Parcel B”.

(f) PROTECTION OF TRIBAL ARTIFACTS.—If any Tribal artifacts were discovered.

(g) ARCHAEOLOGICAL ARTIFACTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall, 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) terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

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

(3) PAYMENT OF FAIR MARKET VALUE.—The conveyance under paragraph (1) shall be for the fair market value of the Federal land, as determined by the Secretary.

(4) 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.
SECTION 1010. LAKE FANNIN LAND CONVEYANCE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COUNTY.—The term "County" means Fannin County, Texas.

(2) MAP.—The term "map" means the map entitled "Lake Fannin Conveyance" and dated November 21, 2013.

(b) LAND CONVEYANCE.—The term "map" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(c) CLAIMANT.—The term "claimant" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(d) APPRAISAL.—The term "appraisal" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(e) CONVEYANCE.—The term "conveyance" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(f) COURT.—The term "court" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(g) 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 office of the Secretary of the Interior, the map and legal description of the land to be conveyed under this subsection.

(b) LAND CONVEYANCE.—The Secretary shall convey to the City the parcel of public land described in subsection (b) of this Act.

(c) CONVEYANCE TO UKPEAGVIK INUPIAT CORPORATION.—(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, to the Ukpeagvik Inupiat Corporation, the Secretary shall convey to the Ukpeagvik Inupiat Corporation the parcel of public land described in subsection (b) of this Act.

(b) LAND CONVEYANCE.—The Secretary shall convey to the Ukpeagvik Inupiat Corporation the parcel of public land described in subsection (b) of this Act.

(c) CONVEYANCE TO CITY OF HYDE PARK, UTAH.—(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 written request by the City of Hyde Park, Utah, the Secretary shall convey to the City of Hyde Park, Utah, the parcel of public land described in subsection (b) of this Act.

(b) LAND CONVEYANCE.—The Secretary shall convey to the City of Hyde Park, Utah, the parcel of public land described in subsection (b) of this Act.
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. 2301 et seq.).

(2) Description of Land.—(1) In General.—The parcel of public land referred to in subsection (a) is the approximately 2.17 acres of the Federal Land generally depicted as "Yavapai County Parcel—Nephi Work Center conveyance parcel" on the map entitled "Nephi Work Center Conveyance Parcel—Yavapai County, Arizona—Revised version dated July 5, 2018" on the map entitled "Nephi Work Center Conveyance Parcel—Yavapai County, Arizona—Revised version dated August 24, 2018.

(b) CONVEYANCE OF NPEHI WORK CENTER CONVEYANCE PARCEL.—The term "Nephi Work Center conveyance parcel" means the parcel of approximately 2.17 acres of National Forest System land in the County, located at 740 South Main Street, Nephi, Utah, as depicted as Tax Lot Numbers #X490-0564-1111 and #X490-0564-2 on the map entitled "Nephi Plat B" and dated May 6, 1981.

(2) Costs.—Any costs relating to the conveyance under paragraph (1), including processing and transaction costs, shall be paid by the County.

(3) Use of Land.—The land conveyed to the County under paragraph (1) shall be used by the County in

(A) to provide fire suppression and fuels management personnel;

(B) to facilitate fire suppression and fuels management activities; and

(C) 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.

(2) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—The term "non-Federal land" means the approximately 345.2 acres of land in Bullhead City, Arizona, generally depicted as "Bullhead City Land to be Exchanged to BLM" on the map.

(3) LAND EXCHANGE.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—If after December 15, 2020, the City offers to convey to the Secretary all right, title, and interest of the City in and to the non-Federal land, the City shall accept the offer, and other terms to be determined by the Secretary, and make available for public inspection in appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

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

(iii) appraisal instructions issued by the Secretary; and

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

(2) EQUAL VALUE EXCHANGE.—The values of the Federal and non-Federal lands exchanged shall be equal, or if they are not equal, shall be equalized as follows:

(A) SURPLUS OF FEDERAL LAND VALUE.—If the final appraised value of the Federal land exceeds the final appraised value of the non-Federal land, the City shall reduce the amount of land in the Federal land, the United States shall pay for the amount of land it is requesting from the Federal land, and the City shall make a cash equalization payment to the United States applicable to land acquisitions by the Federal Government.

(B) SURPLUS OF NON-FEDERAL LAND VALUE.—If the final appraised value of the non-Federal land exceeds the final appraised value of the Federal land, the City shall make a cash equalization payment to the United States applicable to land acquisitions by the Federal Government.

(2) Land Title.—Title to the non-Federal land conveyed to the Secretary under this section shall be acceptable to the Secretary and shall conform to the title approval standards of the Attorney General of the United States applicable to land acquisitions by the Federal Government.

(3) Equal Value Exchange and Appraisals.—(I) Appraisals.—The values of the lands to be exchanged under this subsection shall be determined by the Secretary through appraisals performed—

(A) in accordance with—

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

(ii) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice; and

(iii) appraisal instructions issued by the Secretary; and

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

(II) Equal Value Exchange.—The values of the Federal and non-Federal lands exchanged shall be, or if they are not equal, shall be equalized as follows:

(A) Surplus of Federal Land Value.—If the final appraised value of the Federal land exceeds the final appraised value of the non-Federal land, the City shall reduce the amount of land in the Federal land, the United States shall pay for the amount of land it is requesting from the Federal land, and the City shall make a cash equalization payment to the United States applicable to land acquisitions by the Federal Government.

(B) Surplus of Non-Federal Land Value.—If the final appraised value of the non-Federal land exceeds the final appraised value of the Federal land, the City shall make a cash equalization payment to the United States applicable to land acquisitions by the Federal Government.

(3) Equal Value Exchange and Appraisals.—(I) Appraisals.—The values of the lands to be exchanged under this subsection shall be determined by the Secretary through appraisals performed—

(A) in accordance with—

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

(ii) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice; and

(iii) appraisal instructions issued by the Secretary; and

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

(II) Equal Value Exchange.—The values of the Federal and non-Federal lands exchanged shall be, or if they are not equal, shall be equalized as follows:

(A) Surplus of Federal Land Value.—If the final appraised value of the Federal land exceeds the final appraised value of the non-Federal land, the City shall reduce the amount of land in the Federal land, the United States shall pay for the amount of land it is requesting from the Federal land, and the City shall make a cash equalization payment to the United States applicable to land acquisitions by the Federal Government.

(B) Surplus of Non-Federal Land Value.—If the final appraised value of the non-Federal land exceeds the final appraised value of the Federal land, the City shall make a cash equalization payment to the United States applicable to land acquisitions by the Federal Government.

(3) Equal Value Exchange and Appraisals.—(I) Appraisals.—The values of the lands to be exchanged under this subsection shall be determined by the Secretary through appraisals performed—

(A) in accordance with—

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

(ii) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice; and

(iii) appraisal instructions issued by the Secretary; and

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

(II) Equal Value Exchange.—The values of the Federal and non-Federal lands exchanged shall be, or if they are not equal, shall be equalized as follows:

(A) Surplus of Federal Land Value.—If the final appraised value of the Federal land exceeds the final appraised value of the non-Federal land, the City shall reduce the amount of land in the Federal land, the United States shall pay for the amount of land it is requesting from the Federal land, and the City shall make a cash equalization payment to the United States applicable to land acquisitions by the Federal Government.

(B) Surplus of Non-Federal Land Value.—If the final appraised value of the non-Federal land exceeds the final appraised value of the Federal land, the City shall make a cash equalization payment to the United States applicable to land acquisitions by the Federal Government.

(3) Equal Value Exchange and Appraisals.—(I) Appraisals.—The values of the lands to be exchanged under this subsection shall be determined by the Secretary through appraisals performed—

(A) in accordance with—

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

(ii) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice; and

(iii) appraisal instructions issued by the Secretary; and

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

(II) Equal Value Exchange.—The values of the Federal and non-Federal lands exchanged shall be, or if they are not equal, shall be equalized as follows:

(A) Surplus of Federal Land Value.—If the final appraised value of the Federal land exceeds the final appraised value of the non-Federal land, the City shall reduce the amount of land in the Federal land, the United States shall pay for the amount of land it is requesting from the Federal land, and the City shall make a cash equalization payment to the United States applicable to land acquisitions by the Federal Government.

(B) Surplus of Non-Federal Land Value.—If the final appraised value of the non-Federal land exceeds the final appraised value of the Federal land, the City shall make a cash equalization payment to the United States applicable to land acquisitions by the Federal Government.

(3) Equal Value Exchange and Appraisals.—(I) Appraisals.—The values of the lands to be exchanged under this subsection shall be determined by the Secretary through appraisals performed—

(A) in accordance with—

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

(ii) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice; and

(iii) appraisal instructions issued by the Secretary; and

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

(II) Equal Value Exchange.—The values of the Federal and non-Federal lands exchanged shall be, or if they are not equal, shall be equalized as follows:

(A) Surplus of Federal Land Value.—If the final appraised value of the Federal land exceeds the final appraised value of the non-Federal land, the City shall reduce the amount of land in the Federal land, the United States shall pay for the amount of land it is requesting from the Federal land, and the City shall make a cash equalization payment to the United States applicable to land acquisitions by the Federal Government.

(B) Surplus of Non-Federal Land Value.—If the final appraised value of the non-Federal land exceeds the final appraised value of the Federal land, the City shall make a cash equalization payment to the United States applicable to land acquisitions by the Federal Government.
(1) deposited in the fund established under Public Law 90–171 (commonly known as the “Sisk Act”); 16 U.S.C. 484a; and
(2) made available to the Secretary for the acquisition of interests in land in Region 3 of the Forest Service.

(C) SURPLUS OF NON-FEDERAL LAND VALUE.—If the final appraised value of the non-Federal land exceeds the final appraised value of the Federal land, the United States shall not make a cash equalization payment to the County, and surplus value of the non-Federal land is considered a donation to the United States, as determined under subsection (c). The County may, by mutual agreement—
(A) make minor boundary adjustments to the Federal and non-Federal lands involved in the exchange;
(B) correct any minor errors in any map, acreage estimate, or description of any land to be exchanged.

(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 and the County mutually agree upon an alternative.

(3) AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary shall file and make available for public inspection in the headquarters of the Coconino National Forest a copy of all maps referred to in this section.

SEC. 1017. EMBRY-RIDDLE TRI-CITY LAND EXCHANGE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
(1) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—The term “non-Federal land” means the approximately 16-acre parcel of University land identified in section 3(a) of Public Law 105–393 (112 Stat. 3297).
(2) UNIVERSITY.—The term “University” means Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University, Florida.
(3) CONVEYANCE OF FEDERAL REVERSIONARY INTEREST IN LAND LOCATED IN THE COUNTY OF YAVAPAI, ARIZONA.—Under paragraph (1), including the costs of the appraisal required under subsection (c), the costs of any surveys, recording costs, and other reasonable costs.
(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.
(5) APPRAISAL.—The appraisal shall be performed in accordance with—
(a) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

SEC. 1101. BOLTS DITCH ACCESS.

(a) ACCESS GRANTED.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall permit special use authorization nonmotorized access and use, in accordance with section 293.6 of title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, of the Bolts Ditch Headgate and the Bolts Ditch within the Holy Cross Wilderness as designated by Public Law 96–560 (94 Stat. 3265), for the purposes of the diversion of water and use, maintenance, and repair of such ditch and headgate by the Town of Minter, Colorado, a Colorado Home Rule Municipality.

(b) LOCATION OF FACILITIES.—The Bolts Ditch headgate and ditch segment referenced in subsection (a) shall be generally depicted on the map entitled “Bolts Ditch headgate and Ditch Segment” and dated November 2015.

SEC. 1102. CLARIFICATION RELATING TO A CERTAIN DESCRIPTION UNDER THE NORTHERN ARIZONA LAND EXCHANGE AND VERDE RIVER BASIN PARTNERSHIP ACT OF 2005.

Section 104(a)(5) of the Northern Arizona Land Exchange and Verde River Basin Partnership Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–119; 119 Stat. 134; as amended before the period at the end “,” which, notwithstanding section 102(a)(4)(B), includes the N½ NE¼ SW¼, the N½ N¼ SW¼, the N½ N¼ SW¼ SE¼, sec. 34, Township 22 North, Range 2 East, Gila and Salt River Meridian, Coconino County, Arizona, comprising approximately 25 acres”.

SEC. 1103. FRANK AND JEANNE MOORE WILD STEELHEAD SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—
(1) Frank Moore has committed his life to family, friends, his country, and fly fishing;
(2) Frank Moore is a World War II veteran who stormed the beaches of Normandy along with 150,000 troops during the D-Day Allied invasion and was awarded the Chevalier of the French Legion of Honor for his bravery;
(3) Frank Moore returned home after the war, started a family, and pursued his passion for fishing the vast rivers of Oregon, during which time he has contributed significantly to efforts to conserve fish habitats and protect river health, including serving on the State of Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission;

(6) Frank Moore has been recognized for his conservation work with the National Wildland Recreation Conservation, of the Year award, the Wild Steelhead Coalition Conservation Award, and his 2010 induction into the Fresh Water Fishing Hall of Fame; and

(7) in honor of the many accomplishments of Frank Moore, both on and off the river, approximately 99,653 acres of Forest Service land in the State of Oregon should be designated as the “Frank and Jeanne Moore Wild Steelhead Special Management Area”.

(b) DESIGNATION.—(1) MAP.—The term “Map” means the map entitled “Frank Moore Wild Steelhead Special Management Area Designation Act” and dated June 22, 2016.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service.

(3) SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.—The term “Special Management Area” means the Frank and Jeanne Moore Wild Steelhead Special Management Area designated by subsection (c)(1).

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

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

(1) DESIGNATION.—The approximately 99,653 acres of Forest Service land in the State, as generally depicted on the Map, is designated as the “Frank and Jeanne Moore Wild Steelhead Special Management Area”.

(2) MAP, LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—(A) The term “Map” means the map entitled “Frank Moore Wild Steelhead Special Management Area Designation Act” and dated June 22, 2016.

(B) The term “Legal Description” means the Frank and Jeanne Moore Wild Steelhead Special Management Area designated by subsection (c)(1).

(3) CONSERVATION.—The Secretary shall administer the Special Management Area in accordance with all laws (including regulations) applicable to the National Forest System; and

(4) INTERESTS OF THE STATE.—The Secretary shall administer the Special Management Area in a manner that—
(A) 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;

(B) maintains and seeks to enhance the wild salmonid habitat of the Special Management Area;

(C) maintains or enhances the watershed as a thermal refuge for wild salmonids; and

(D) preserves opportunities for recreation, including primitive recreation, and cultural values of the Special Management Area.

(5) FISH AND WILDLIFE.—Nothing in this section restricts the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the State with respect to fish and wildlife in the Special Management Area.

(6) 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 management plan for the Special Management Area.

(6) WILDFIRE MANAGEMENT.—Nothing in this section prohibits the Secretary, in cooperation with other Federal, State, and local agencies, including appropriate, from conducting wildland fire operations in the Special Management Area, consistent with the purposes of this section, including the use of aircraft, machinery, mechanized equipment, fire breaks, backfires, and retardant.

(7) VEGETATION MANAGEMENT.—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 boundaries of the Special Management Area river segment as depicted 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 laws; and
(C) disposition 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 Agriculture to maintain or replace 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 replacements that the Secretary of Agriculture determines—
(A) are consistent with section 9(b) of the Central Idaho Wilderness Act of 1980 (16 U.S.C. 5261 note; Public Law 96-312); and
(B) would reduce the impact of the commercial recreation facilities or services on wilderness or wild and scenic river resources and values; and
(2) authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to consider including, as appropriate—
(A) hydroelectric generators and associated electrical transmission facilities;
(B) water storage and fire suppression;
(C) transitions from propane to electrical lighting;
(D) solar energy systems;
(E) 12-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 appropriate.

SEC. 1105. REPEAL OF PROVISION LIMITING THE IMPORT OF TIMBER HARVESTED FROM CERTAIN KARE TRIBAL CORPUS LEE LAND.

Section 42 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1629b) is amended—
(1) by striking subsection (b);
(2) by redesignating subsection (i) as subsection (b); and
(3) in subsection (b) (as so redesignated), in the first sentence, by striking ‘‘and to provide’’ and all that follows through ‘‘subsection (b).’’

SEC. 1106. DESIGNATION OF FOWLER AND BOSKOFF PEAKS.

(a) DESIGNATION OF FOWLER PEAK.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—The 13,498-foot mountain peak, located at 37.8565° N, by —108.0117° W, in the Uncompahgre National Forest in the State of Colorado, shall be known and designated as Fowler Peak.

(2) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the peak described in paragraph (1) shall be deemed to be a reference to ‘‘Fowler Peak’’.

(b) DESIGNATION OF BOSKOFF PEAK.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—The 13,123-foot mountain peak, located at 38.68112° W, in the Uncompahgre National Forest in the State of Colorado, shall be known and designated as ‘‘Boskoff Peak’’.

(2) REFERENCE.—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) PERMITTEE.—
(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) INCLUSIONS.—The term ‘‘permittee’’ includes any heirs, executors, and assigns of the permittee of the permit.

(2) PROPERTY.—The term ‘‘property’’ means—
(A) the approximately 1.1 acres of National Forest System land in sec. 8, T. 10 S., R. 16 E., Gila and Salt River Meridian, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘‘Coronado National Forest Land Conveyance Act of 2017’’, special use permit numbered SAN6005–03, and dated October 2017;

(B) the approximately 4.5 acres of National Forest System land in sec. 8, T. 10 S., R. 16 E., Gila and Salt River Meridian, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘‘Coronado National Forest Land Conveyance Act of 2017’’, special use permit numbered SAN6033–02, and dated October 2017;

(C) the approximately 3.9 acres of National Forest System land in NW4, sec. 1, T. 10 S., R. 15 E., Gila and Salt River Meridian, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘‘Coronado National Forest Land Conveyance Act of 2017’’, special use permit numbered SAN6033–02, and dated October 2017;

(D) the approximately 688 acres of public land, as depicted on the map entitled ‘‘Dechutes Canyon-Steelhead Falls Wilderness Study Area Boundary Adjustment’’ and dated September 26, 2013.

(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; and
(B) sell and quitclaim to that permittee all improvements made by a permittee of the property for which the permittee has a permit.

(2) PERIOD DESCRIBED.—The period referred to in paragraph (1) is the period beginning on the date of enactment and ending on the date of expiration of the applicable permit.

(c) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary may establish such terms and conditions on the sales of the properties under this section as the Secretary determines to be in the public interest.

(d) CONSIDERATION.—A sale of a property under this section shall be for cash consideration equal to the market value of the property, as determined by the appraisal described in subsection (e).

(e) APPRAISAL.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall complete an appraisal of each property, which shall—
(A) include the value of any appurtenant easements; and
(B) exclude the value of any private improvements made by a permittee of the property before the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) STANDARDS.—An appraisal under paragraph (1) shall be conducted in accordance with—
(A) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions, established in accordance with the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 4601 et seq.); and
(B) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(f) COSTS.—The Secretary shall pay—
(1) the cost of a conveyance of a property under this section; and
(2) the cost of an appraisal under subsection (e).

(g) PROCEDURES FROM THE SALE OF LAND.—Any payment received by the Secretary from the sale of property under this section shall be deposited in the fund established under Public Law 90–171 (commonly known as the ‘‘Sisk Act’’) (16 U.S.C. 484a) and shall be available to the Secretary until expended for the acquisition of inholdings in national forests in the State of Arizona.

(h) MAPS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file maps and legal descriptions of each property.

(2) FORCE OF LAW.—The maps and legal descriptions filed under paragraph (1) shall 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, OREGON.

(a) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—The boundary of the Deschutes Canyon-Steelhead Falls Wilderness Study Area is modified to exclude approximately 688 acres of public land, as depicted on the map entitled ‘‘Deschutes Canyon-Steelhead Falls Wilderness Study Area (WA) Proposed Boundary Adjustment’’ and dated September 26, 2013.

(b) EFFECT OF EXCLUSION.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—The public land excluded from the Deschutes Canyon-Steelhead Falls Wilderness Study Area under subsection (a)—
(A) is no longer subject to section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)); and
(B) shall be managed in accordance with—
(i) this section;
(ii) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and
(iii) any applicable resource management plan.

(2) MANAGEMENT.—The Secretary shall manage the land excluded from the Deschutes Canyon-Steelhead Falls Wilderness Study Area under subsection (a) in a manner consistent with—
(A) the planning and response activities, as appropriate.

(3) OFF-ROAD RECREATIONAL MOTORIZED USE.—The Secretary shall not permit off-road recreational motorized use on the public land excluded from the Deschutes Canyon-Steelhead Falls Wilderness Study Area under subsection (a).

SEC. 1109. MAINTENANCE OF FEDERAL MINERAL LEASES BASED ON EXTRACTION OF CRUDE OIL.

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—

(A) the claimholder of the claims in the State numbered AA023149, AA023163, AA023147, and AA047915 (as of December 31, 2003); and

(B) the claimholder of the claim in the State numbered FF–059315 (as of December 29, 2004);

(C) the claimholder of the claims in the State numbered FF–58607, FF–58608, FF–58609, FF–58610, FF–58611, FF–58613, FF–58615, FF–58616, FF–58617, and FF–58618 (as of December 31, 2003); and

(D) the claimholder of the claims in the State numbered FF–58607, FF–58609, FF–58610, FF–58611, FF–58613, FF–58615, FF–58616, FF–58617, and FF–58618 (as of December 31, 2004);

(2) DEFECT.—The term "defect" includes a failure—

(A) to timely file—

(i) a small miner maintenance fee waiver application;

(ii) an affidavit of annual labor associated with the small miner maintenance fee waiver application; or

(iii) 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.—Notwithstanding section 1010(d) of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1997 (43 U.S.C. 1744(c)) 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)(A) to cure any defect in a small miner maintenance fee waiver application (including the failure to timely file a small miner maintenance fee waiver application) for any prior period during which the defect existed; or

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

(2) to cure any defect in the filing of any instrument required under section 314(a) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1744(a)) (including the failure to timely file any required instrument) for any prior period during which the defect existed;

(c) REINSTATEMENT OF CLAIMS DEEMED FORFEITED.—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. 281) 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. 281); 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.

(d) COSTS.—The term "cost" or "costs"—

(A) makes the "Small Miner Claim Maintenance Fee Waiver Application";

(B) pays the claim maintenance fee under subsection (b)(1)(B).

SEC. 1111. SAINT FRANCIS DAM DISASTER NATIONAL MONUMENT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) MEMORIAL.—The term "Memorial" means the Saint Francis Dam Disaster National Memorial authorized under subsection (b)(1).

(2) MONUMENT.—The term "Monument" means the Saint Francis Dam Disaster National Monument established by subsection (d)(1).

(3) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Agriculture.

(4) STATE.—The term "State" means the State of California.

(b) SAINT FRANCIS DAM DISASTER NATIONAL MEMORIAL.

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary may establish a memorial at the Saint Francis Dam site in the county of Los Angeles, California, for the purpose of honoring the victims of the Saint Francis Dam disaster of March 12, 1928.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The Memorial shall—

(A) be known as the "Saint Francis Dam Disaster National Memorial"; and

(B) be managed by the Forest Service.

(c) RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MEMORIAL.—

(1) IN 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) the Tribal and local governments, including the Santa Clarita City Council; and

(B) the public.

(d) ESTABLISHMENT OF SAINT FRANCIS DAM DISASTER NATIONAL MONUMENT.

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—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, 2018, to be known 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) the State, Tribal, and local governments; and

(iii) the public.

(C) CONSIDERATIONS.—In developing and implementing the management plan, the Secretary shall, with respect to methods of preserving and providing access to the Monument, consider the recommendations of the Saint Francis Dam Disaster National Memorial, 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.); and

(ii) the laws generally applicable to the National Forest System;

(3) CLARIFICATION ON FUNDING.

(1) USE OF EXISTING FUNDS.—This section shall be carried out using amounts otherwise made available to the Secretary.

(2) NO ADDITIONAL FUNDS.—No additional funds are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section.

(g) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section affects the operation, maintenance, replacement, or modification of existing water resource, flood control, utility, pipeline, or telecommunication facilities that are located outside the boundary of the Monument, subject to the special use authorities of the Secretary of Agriculture and other applicable laws.

SEC. 1112. OWYHEE WILDERNESS AREAS BOUNDARY MODIFICATIONS.

(a) BOUNDARY MODIFICATIONS.

(1) NORTH FORK OWYHEE WILDERNESS.—The boundary of the North Fork Owyhee Wilderness established by section 1503(a)(1)(D) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1033) is modified to exclude certain land, as depicted on—

(A) the Bureau of Land Management map entitled "North Fork Owyhee and Pole Creek Wilderness Aerial" and dated July 19, 2016; and

(B) the Bureau of Land Management map entitled "North Fork Owyhee River Wilderness Big Springs Camp Zoom Aerial" and dated July 19, 2016.

(2) OYWHEE RIVER WILDERNESS.—The boundary of the Owyhee Wilderness established by section 1503(a)(1)(E) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1033) is modified to exclude certain land, as depicted on—

(A) the Bureau of Land Management map entitled "North Fork Owyhee and Pole Creek Wilderness Aerial" and dated July 19, 2016; and

(B) the Bureau of Land Management map entitled "North Fork Owyhee River Wilderness Big Springs Camp Zoom Aerial" and dated July 19, 2016.
Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1033) is modified to exclude certain land, as depicted on—

(3) REGION.—The term ''Region'' means the Chugach Region, Alaska.

(4) STUDY.—The term ''study'' means the study conducted under subsection (b)(1).

(5) CHUGACH REGION LAND EXCHANGE STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, 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) evaluate Federal 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).

(c) 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—

(1) a recommendation on options for 1 or more land exchanges; and

(2) 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 operations of wildland fire management agencies.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) SECRETARIES.—The term ''Secretary'' means—

(A) the Secretary of Agriculture; and

(B) the Secretary.

(2) SECRETARY CONCERNED.—The term ''Secretary concerned'' means—

(A) the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to activities under the Department of Agriculture; and

(B) the Secretary, with respect to activities under the Department of the Interior.

(c) UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—

(A) In this subsection, the terms—

(i) unmanned aircraft'' and ''unmanned aircraft system'' have the meanings given those terms in section 44801 of title 49, United States Code.

(B) UAS Program established under paragraph (2), the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretaries, shall enter into an agreement with such Secretaries, including the requirement described in subparagraph (A), to develop consistent protocols and plans for the use of unmanned aircraft system technologies, including optionally piloted aircraft, across the full range of wildland fire management operations in order to accelerate the deployment and integration of those technologies into the operations of the Secretaries.

(2) EXPANDING USE OF UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS.—

In this subsection, the term ''unmanned aircraft'' and ''unmanned aircraft system'' shall mean any aircraft, or any system containing any such aircraft, that is to be operated as an unmanned aircraft system for—

(A) conducting smoke projections from active wildland fires; or

(B) monitoring, tracking, and providing real-time, situational awareness to a type 1 incident management team managing a wildland fire.

(d) LOCATION SYSTEMS FOR WILDFIRE FIGHTERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in coordination with the Secretaries, shall establish a location system for wildland firefighters.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The system shall—

(A) use the most practical and effective technologies for which the Secretaries can remotely track the location of an active resource, such as a Global Positioning System; and

(B) depict the location of each fire resource on the applicable maps developed under subsection (c)(3);

(c) OLYMPIC WILDFIRE MANAGEMENT STUDY.—

(1) STUDY.—The Secretary shall conduct a study of land ownership and use patterns in the Olympic Region.

(2) 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) evaluate Federal 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).

(d) SAN JUAN WILDFIRE MANAGEMENT STUDY.—

(1) STUDY.—The Secretary shall conduct a study of land ownership and use patterns in the San Juan Region.

(2) 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) evaluate Federal 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).
Section 9 of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2208(b)(3)) is amended by inserting after "(3)" the following:

"(3) The Secretary concerned that depicts the burned area to prevent flooding, erosion, and landslides under a range of weather scenarios.

"(4) Cooperating with the Director of the Center for Firefighter Injury Research and Safety Trends after "public and private".

(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 inserting after "(3)" the following:

"(4) Cooperating with the Director of the Center for Fire

(1) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority provided by this section terminates on the date that is 10 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) USE IN FORECASTS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare a map and legal description prepared under paragraph (1) to the maximum extent practicable, for purposes of developing any wildland fire potential forecasts.

(3) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority provided by this section terminates on the date that is 10 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(4) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in this section—

(1) requires the Secretary concerned to establish a new program, system, or database to replace an existing program, system, or database that meets the objectives of this section; or

(2) precludes the Secretary concerned from using existing or future technology that—

(a) is more efficient, safer, or better meets the needs of firefighters, 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) COUNTY.—The term "County" means Uintah County, Utah.

(2) DECISION RECORD.—The term "Decision Record" means the Decision Record prepared by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Transportation for the Environmental Assessment for the McCoy Flats Trail System numbered DOI-BLM-G010-2012-0057 and dated October 2012.

(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) AVAILABILITY.—The Secretaries shall make the Database (including the original source code)—

(i) available without charge.

(ii) available without charge.

(iii) available without charge.

(iv) available without charge.

(c) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare a new program, system, or database that meets the objectives of this section.

(2) USE IN FORECASTS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare a map and legal description of the Trail System.

(3) AVAILABILITY.—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 Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(ii) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the House of Representatives; and

(iii) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(4) FORCING AND EFFECT.—The map and legal description prepared under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this section, except that the Secretary may correct any clerical or typographical errors in the map and legal description.

(d) 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;

(3) other applicable law.

(e) 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) INTERNAL MANAGEMENT.—Until the completion of the management plan, the Trail System shall be administered in accordance with the Decision Record.

(4) RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES.—In developing the management plan, the Secretary shall seek to provide for new mountaintop road and trail systems to increase recreational opportunities within the Trail System, consistent with this section.

(f) USES.—The Trail System shall be used for nonmotorized mountain bike recreation, as described in the Decision Record.

(g) 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 or exchange.

(2) DEFINITION OF TRAIL SYSTEM.—Any land acquired under this subsection shall be administered as part of the Trail System.

(h) FEES.—No fees shall be charged for access to, or use of, the Trail System and associated parking areas.

SEC. 1116. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO CERTAIN LAWS RELATING TO FEDERAL LAND IN THE STATE OF NEVADA.

(a) AMENDMENT TO CONVEYANCE OF FEDERAL LAND IN STOREY COUNTY, NEVADA.—Section 2 of the Act of February 1, 1974 (98 Stat. 1291), as amended by title II of the Act of June 25, 1976 (Public Law 94-399; 90 Stat. 1241), 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:

"(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;" and

(B) in subparagraph (B)(1)—

(i) in clause (i)—

(A) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking "each parcel of land located in a mining townsite" and inserting "any Federal land";

(B) in clause (i), by striking "mining townsite and inserted" and inserting "mining townsite (including improvements to the mining townsite)," as identified for conveyance on the map"; and

(C) in subparagraph (C), by striking "Federal land (including improvements)";

(ii) by striking clause (ii); and

(iii) by striking the subparagraph designations and heading and all that follows through "With respect" in the matter preceeding clause (i) of clause (i) and inserting the following:

(5) VALID MINING CLAIMS.—With respect; and

(6) in redesignating subclauses (I) and (II) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively, and inserting appropriate.

(3) in paragraph (4)(A), by striking "a mining townsite conveyed under paragraph

February 12, 2019

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

S1207
(3) in paragraph (5), by striking "a mining townsite under paragraph (3)" and inserting "a Federal land conveyed under paragraph (2)"; and
(4) in paragraph (5), by striking "a mining townsite under paragraph (3)" and inserting "Federal land conveyed under paragraph (2)"; and
(5) in paragraph (6), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking "a mining townsite under paragraph (3)" and inserting "Federal land conveyed under paragraph (2)"; and
(6) in paragraph (6), by striking the exclamation point at the end of paragraph (2)"; and
(7) in paragraph (9)—
(A) by striking "a mining townsite under paragraph (3)" and inserting "Federal land conveyed under paragraph (2)"; and
(B) by striking "a mining townsite under paragraph (3)" and inserting "Federal land conveyed under paragraph (2)"; and
(8) in paragraph (9), by striking "the examination" and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting "the conveyance under paragraph (2) should be completed by not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of the Natural Resources Management Act.";
(9) by striking paragraphs (2) and (6); and
(10) by removing paragraphs (3) through (7) and (10) as paragraphs (2) through (6) and (7) and (8) respectively; and
(11) by adding at the end the following:
(9) The map—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management."

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 (Pub. L. 111–117, 123 Stat. 2412) to be aligned as generally depicted on the map entitled "Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act" (referred to in this subsection as the "Map") and dated December 1, 2003, 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, 7, T. 7 N., R. 68 E.; and
(C) sections 1 and 12, T. 7 N., 67 E.


Ratification of Reconfiguration.—The process used by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the Bureau of Land Management in reconfiguring the land described in paragraph (1), as depicted on Exhibit H of the Environmental Impact Statement for the Planned Development Project MSHP, Lincoln County, NV (FWS–R8–ES–2008–N0136), and the reconfiguration process used by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the Bureau of Land Management entitled "Proposed Lander Boundary Reconfiguration" and dated January 28, 2016, is ratified.

Issuance of Corrective Patent in Lincoln County, Nevada.—(1) In General.—The Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, shall issue a corrective patent for the 7,548 acres of land in Lincoln County, Nevada, depicted on the map prepared by the Bureau of Land Management entitled "Proposed Lander Boundary Reconfiguration" and dated January 28, 2016.

Applicable Law.—A corrective patent issued under paragraph (1) shall be treated as if issued in accordance with, the Nevada-Florida Land Exchange Authorization Act of 1988 (Public Law 100–275; 102 Stat. 52).

Conveyance to Lincoln County, Nevada, to Support a Landfill.—(1) In General.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, and subject to valid existing rights, at the request of Lincoln County, Nevada, the Secretary shall convey without consideration 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. 4321 et seq.), to Lincoln County all right, title and interest of the United States in and to the land in Lincoln County, Nevada, more particularly described as follows: T. 11 S., R. 62 E., Sec. 25 E 1⁄2 of W 1⁄2; and W 1⁄2 of E 1⁄2; and E 1⁄2 of Sec. 4.

Reservation.—The Secretary shall reserve for the United States the mineral estate in any land conveyed under paragraph (1).

Conveyed Land.—The land conveyed under paragraph (1) shall be used by Lincoln County, Nevada, to provide a suitable location for the establishment of a central landfill to provide a designated area and authorized facilities to discourage unauthorized dumping and trash disposal on environmentally-sensitive public land. Lincoln County shall dispose of the land conveyed under paragraph (1).

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 reclamatory necessary to restore the parcel to a condition acceptable to the Secretary.

Mt. Moriah Wilderness, High Schells Wilderness, and Arc Dome Wilderness Boundary Adjustments.—(1) In General.—The Secretary shall issue the map entitled "Pam White Wilderness Act of 2006.—Section 323 of the Pam White Wilderness Act of 2006 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 120 Stat. 3031) is amended by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following:
(e) Mt. Moriah Wilderness Adjustments.—The boundary of the Mt. Moriah Wilderness established under section 2(b) of the Nevada Wilderness Protection Act of 1989 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note) is adjusted to include—
(1) the land identified as the 'Mount Moriah Wilderness Area' and 'Mount Moriah Additions' on the map entitled 'Eastern White Pine County' and dated November 29, 2006; and
(2) the land identified as 'NFS Lands' on the map entitled 'Proposed Wilderness Boundary Adjunct Map. Mt. Moriah Wilderness Area' and dated January 19, 2017.

High Schells Wilderness Adjustments.—(1) In General.—The Secretary shall issue the map entitled "High Schells Wilderness established under subsection (a)(11) is adjusted—
(1) to include the land identified as 'Inclusions and Conditions on the map entitled 'McCoy Creek Adjustment' and dated November 3, 2014; and
(2) to exclude the land identified as 'NFS Lands' on the map entitled 'Proposed Wilderness Boundary Adjustment High Schells Wilderness Area' and dated January 19, 2017.

SEC. 12. Arcade Dome Boundary Adjustment.—The boundary of the Arcade Dome Wilderness established under section 2(b) is adjusted to exclude the land identified as 'Exclude from Wilderness' on the map entitled 'Arc Dome Adjustment' and dated November 3, 2014.

Ashley Karst National Natural Recreation and Geologic Area established by subsection (b)(1).

Secretary.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Agriculture.

STATE.—The term "State" means the State of Utah.

Establishment.—(1) In General.—Subject to valid existing rights, there is established the Ashley Karst National Natural Recreation and Geologic Area in the State.

Area Included.—The Recreation Area shall consist of approximately 173,475 acres of land in the Ashley National Forest, as generally depicted on the Map.

Purpose.—The purposes of the Recreation Area are to conserve and protect the watershed, geological, recreational, wildlife, scenic, natural, cultural, and historic resources of the Recreation Area.

Map and Legal Description.—(1) In General.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare and submit to the Committee on Natural Resources and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a map and legal description of the Recreation Area.

Effect.—The map and legal description prepared under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this section, except that the Secretary may correct minor errors in the map or legal description.

Availability.—A copy of the map and legal description prepared under paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service.

Administration.—(1) The Secretary shall administer the Recreation Area in accordance with—
(A) the laws generally applicable to the National Forest System, including the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.); and
(B) any other applicable law.

Management Plan.—(1) In General.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare a management plan for the Recreation Area.

Consultation.—The Secretary shall—
(i) prepare the management plan in consultation with Utah County, Utah, and affected Indian Tribes; and
(i) provide for public input in the preparation of the management plan.

(f) Uses.—The Secretary shall only allow such uses of the Recreation Area that would:

1. further the purposes for which the Recreation Area is established; and
2. promote the long-term protection and management of watershed and groundwater karst system of the Recreation Area.

(g) MOTORIZED VEHICLES.—(1) In GENERAL.—Except as needed for emergency 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. NEW ROADS.—No new permanent or temporary roads or other motorized vehicle routes shall be constructed within the Recreation Area after the date of enactment of this Act.

3. 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 passable and other safety hazards, shall be permitted after the date of enactment of this Act, consistent with the requirements of this section.

(B) NOT TO INCLUDE.—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.

4. OVER SNOW VEHICLES.—(A) In GENERAL.—Nothing in this section prohibits the Secretary from allowing snowmobiles and other over snow vehicles within the Recreation Area.

(B) WINTER RECREATION USE PLAN.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall undertake a winter recreation use planning process, which shall include opportunities for use by snowmobiles or other over snow vehicles in appropriate areas of the Recreation Area.

(C) APPLICABLE LAW.—Activities authorized under this subsection shall be consistent with any winter recreation plan and management plan for, and any law (including regulations) applicable to, the Ashley National Forest.

5. WATER INFRASTRUCTURE.—(1) EXISTING ACCESS.—The designation of the Recreation Area shall not affect the ability of authorized users to access, operate, and maintain infrastructure facilities within the Recreation Area in accordance with applicable authorizations and permits.

6. COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall offer to enter into a cooperative agreement with authorized users and local governmental entities to provide, in accordance with any applicable regulations—

(i) access, including motorized access, for repair and maintenance to water infrastructure facilities within the Recreation Area, including Whitetocks Reservoir, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be necessary; and

(ii) access and maintenance by authorized users and local governmental entities for the continued delivery of water to the Ashley Valley if water flows cease or become diminished due to impairment of the karst system, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be necessary.

B) GRASSING.—The grazing of livestock in the Recreation Area, where established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be allowed to continue, subject to such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary considers to be necessary in accordance with—

1. applicable law (including regulations); and
2. the purposes of the Recreation Area; and
3. the guidelines set forth in the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 5487 of the 96th Congress (H. Rept. 96–617).

C) FISH AND WILDLIFE.—Nothing in this section affects the jurisdiction of the State with respect to the management of fish and wildlife on Federal land in the State.

D) WILDERNESS PROJECTS.—Nothing in this section affects the jurisdiction of the State with respect to the management of Wilderness Projects within the Recreation Area.

E) WILDLAND FIRE OPERATIONS.—Nothing in this section affects the jurisdiction of the State with respect to the management of wildland fire operations.

F) VEGETATION MANAGEMENT.—Nothing in this section affects the jurisdiction of the State with respect to the management of vegetation projects within the Recreation Area.

G) COMMUNICATION INFRASTRUCTURE.—Nothing in this section affects the jurisdiction of the State with respect to the management of communication infrastructure within the Recreation Area.

H) MINING.—The Secretary may authorize mining activities within the Recreation Area in accordance with any law and applicable regulations.

I) MINING RIGHTS.—The Secretary may authorize mining rights within the Recreation Area in accordance with any law and applicable regulations.

J) ACQUISITION.—(1) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘National Conservation Area’ means the John Wesley Powell National Conservation Area in the State of Utah.

2. AREA INCLUDED.—The National Conservation Area shall consist of approximately 21,988 acres of Federal land administered by the Bureau of Land Management as generally depicted on the Map.

C) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the National Conservation Area are to conserve, protect, and enhance for the benefit of present and future generations the nationally significant historic, cultural, natural, scientific, scenic, educational, and archaeological resources of the National Conservation Area.

D) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare and file a map and legal description of the National Conservation Area with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

E) MANAGEMENT.—The Secretary shall manage the National Conservation Area.

F) 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.

G) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary shall prepare the management plan—

1. in consultation and coordination with the State of Utah, Uintah County, and the Ashley National Forest.

2. after providing for public input.

3. for use in managing the national conservation area.

H) ACQUISITION.—(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may acquire land or interests in land within the boundaries of the National Conservation Area in accordance with the Public Land Management Act of 1964 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), and

the Secretary may acquire land or interests in land in accordance with any other Federal law and applicable regulations.

2. ACQUISITION.—The Secretary shall provide reasonable access to non-Federal land or interests in non-Federal land within the Recreation Area.

E) OUTFITTING AND GUIDE ACTIVITIES.—Outfitting and guide services within the Recreation Area, including commercial outfitter services and guide services, shall be authorized in accordance with this section and other applicable law (including regulations).
this Act shall be added to and administered as part of the National Conservation Area.

(3) STATE LAND.—On request of the Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration and, if practicable, not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall acquire all State-owned land within the boundaries of the National Conservation Area by exchange or purchase, subject to the appropriation of necessary funds.

(b) MOTORIZED VEHICLES.—(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), except in cases in which motorized vehicles are needed for administrative purposes or to respond to an emergency, the use of motorized vehicles in the National Conservation Area shall be permitted only on roads designated in the management plan.

(2) USE OF MOTORIZED VEHICLES PRIOR TO COMPLETION OF MANAGEMENT PLAN.—Prior to completion of the management plan, the use of motorized vehicles within the National Conservation Area will be permitted in accordance with the applicable Bureau of Land Management resource management plan.

(i) GRAZING.—The grazing of livestock in the National Conservation Area, where established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be allowed to continue, subject to such reasonable regulations, policies, and procedures as the Secretary considers necessary in accordance with—

(1) applicable law (including regulations);

(2) the purposes of the National Conservation Area;

(3) the guidelines set forth in Appendix A of the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 2670 of the 101st Congress (House Report 101–405); and

(ii) FISH AND WILDLIFE.—Nothing in this section affects the jurisdiction of the State of Utah with respect to the management of fish and wildlife on Federal land in the State.

(k) WILDLIFE WATER PROJECTS.—The Secretary, in consultation with the State of Utah, may authorize wildlife water projects (including guzzlers) within the National Conservation Area.

(l) GREATER SAGE-GROUSE CONSERVATION PROJECTS.—Nothing in this section affects the authority of the Secretary to undertake Greater sage-grouse (Centrocercus urophasianus) conservation projects to maintain and improve Greater sage-grouse habitat, including the management of vegetation through controlled burning, to further the purposes of the National Conservation Area.

(m) WATER RIGHTS.—Nothing in this section—

(1) constitutes an express or implied reservation by the United States of any water rights with respect to the National Conservation Area;

(2) affects any water rights in the State; or

(3) affects the use or allocation, in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, of any water right held by the United States;

(4) affects any vested absolute or decreed conditional water right in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, including any water right held by the United States;

(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.

(n) NO BUFFER ZONES.—(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around the National Conservation Area.

(2) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA.—The fact that an authorized activity or use on land outside the National Conservation Area can be seen or heard within the National Conservation Area shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the Area.

(o) WITHDRAWAL.—(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, all Federal lands within the National Conservation Area (including any land acquired after the date of enactment of this Act) is 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) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(2) VENTURAS MANAGEMENT.—Nothing in this section prevents the Secretary from conducting vegetation management projects, including fuels reduction activities, within the National Conservation Area that are consistent with this section and that further the purposes of the National Conservation Area.

(p) WILDLAND FIRE OPERATIONS.—Nothing in this section prohibits the Secretary, in consultation with other Federal, State, local, and Tribal agencies, as appropriate, from conducting vegetation management projects, and restoration operations in the National Conservation Area, consistent with the purposes of this section.

(q) RECREATION ACTIVITY.—Except for improved campgrounds, the Secretary is prohibited from collecting recreation entrance or use fees within the National Conservation Area.

(r) OUTFITTING AND GUIDE ACTIVITY.—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 LANDS.—(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section affects non-Federal land or interests in non-Federal land within the National Conservation Area.

(t) REASONABLE ACCESS.—The Secretary shall provide reasonable access to non-Federal land or interests in non-Federal land within the National Conservation Area.

(u) RESEARCH AND INTERPRETIVE MANAGEMENT.—The Secretary may establish programs and projects for the conduct of scientific, historical, cultural, archeological, educational, and natural studies through the use of public and private partnerships that further the purposes of the National Conservation Area.

SEC. 1119. ASKING NATIVE VIETNAM ERA VETERANS LAND ALLOTMENT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) AVAILABILITY OF FEDERAL LAND.—In general.—(A) 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 volunteer to take possession of the land for selection by an eligible individual; or

(II) the Secretary, in coordination with the State and other appropriate Federal and State agencies and organizations, if the State and other appropriate Federal and State agencies and organizations agree to work with the Secretary to implement the provisions of this subsection;

(B) A right-of-way of the TransAlaska Pipeline or an outer or a corridor of such a right-of-way in the State is a right-of-way for a natural gas corridor; or

(c) ALLOTMENTS FOR ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS.—(1) INFORMATION TO DETERMINE ELIGIBILITY.—(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, shall provide the Secretary of the Army with a list of all members of the Armed Forces who served during the period between August 5, 1964, and December 31, 1971.

(B) USE.—The Secretary shall use the information provided under subparagraph (A) to determine whether an individual meets the military service requirements under subparagraph (A).

(C) OUTREACH AND ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary, in coordination with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, shall conduct outreach and provide assistance in applying for allotments, to eligible individuals.

(2) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall promulgate regulations to carry out this subsection.

(3) SELECTION BY ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS.—(A) IN GENERAL.—(i) May select 1 parcel of not less than 2.5 acres and not more than 160 acres of available Federal land; and

(ii) in making a selection pursuant to clause (i), shall submit to the Secretary a selection application for the applicable parcel of available Federal land.
(B) SELECTION PERIOD.—An eligible individual may apply for an allotment during the 5-year period beginning on the effective date of the final regulations issued under paragraphs (1) and (2).

(4) CONFLICTING SELECTIONS.—If 2 or more eligible individuals submit to the Secretary an allotment selection application under paragraph (1) for the same aliquot of available Federal land, the Secretary shall—

(A) give preference to the selection application received on the earliest date; and

(B) randomly select such aliquot for allotment among the eligible individuals.

(5) IDENTIFICATION OF AVAILABLE FEDERAL LAND ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT.

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the State, Regional Corporations, and Village Corporations, shall identify Federal land administered by the Bureau of Land Management as available Federal land for allotment selection in the State by eligible individuals.

(B) CERTIFICATION; SURVEY.—The Secretary shall—

(i) certify that the available Federal land identified under subparagraph (A) is free of known contamination; and

(ii) survey the available Federal land identified under subparagraph (A) into aliquots containing all navigable and meanderable waters and land not available for allotment selection.

(C) MAPS.—As soon as practicable after the date on which available Federal land is identified under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall submit to Congress, and publish in the Federal Register, more maps depicting the identified available Federal land.

(D) CONVEYANCES.—Any available Federal land conveyed to an eligible individual under this paragraph shall be subject to—

(i) valid existing rights; and

(ii) the reservation of minerals to the United States.

(E) EXTENT OF CONGRESS.—It is the intent of Congress that not later than 1 year after the date on which an eligible individual submits an allotment selection application for available Federal land that meets the requirements of this section, as determined by the Secretary, the Secretary shall issue to the eligible individual a certificate of allotment with respect to the available Federal land identified for selection or made available for selection.

(F) IDENTIFICATION OF AVAILABLE FEDERAL LAND IN UNITS OF THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM.

(1) SURVEY REQUIRED.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct a survey to identify the South Bank boundary line, with respect to title and ownership, between the States along the Red River, as outlined under article II, section B of the Red River Boundary Compact enacted by the legislatures of the respective States and consented to by the United States, be completed not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) REQUIREMENTS.—The survey shall—

(i) adhere to the gradient boundary survey method; and

(ii) span the length of the affected area.

(2) CONFORM TO.—The survey shall be conducted by 2 or more independent third-party surveyors that are—

(i) licensed and qualified to conduct official gradient boundary surveys; and

(ii) selected by the Secretary, in consultation with—

(aa) the Texas General Land Office; and

(bb) the Oklahoma Commissioners of the Land Office, in consultation with the attorney general of the State of Oklahoma; and

(cc) each affected federally recognized Indian Tribe.

(3) SURVEY REQUIRED.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which the survey or a portion of the survey paragraph (1)(A) is completed, the Secretary shall submit the survey for approval to—

(i) the Texas General Land Office; and

(ii) the Oklahoma Commissioners of the Land Office, in consultation with the attorney general of the State of Oklahoma; and

(iii) each affected federally recognized Indian Tribe.

(B) TIME LIMIT.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which each of the Texas General Land Office, the Oklahoma

SEC. 1120. RED RIVER GRADIENT BOUNDARY SURVEY.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) AFFECTED AREA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term "affected area" means land along the 116-mile stretch of the Red River, from its confluence with the north fork of the Red River on the west to the point where it enters the Red River along the southeast bank.

(B) EXCLUSIONS.—The term "affected area" does not include the portion of the Red River within the boundary depicted on the survey maps prepared by the Bureau of Land Management, entitled "Township 5 South, Range 14 West, of the Indian Meridian, Oklahoma, Depend-
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 bid for a coal lease sale conducted in accordance with 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 section 102(1) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1702(h)) by issuing a bidding right in exchange for the relinquishment of the coal preference right lease application, the bidding right value that 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) rental or royalty under a Federal coal lease.

(B) Payment calculation.—

(i) In general.—The Secretary shall calculate a payment of amounts owed to a relevant State under section 35(a) of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 191(a)) based on the combined 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 (i) only, a bidding right shall be considered amounts received.

(C) Requirement.—The total number of bidding rights issued by the Secretary under subparagraph (A) before October 1, 2029, shall not exceed the number of bidding rights that reflect a value equivalent to $67,000,000.

(3) Source of bidding rights.—The Secretary shall make payments to the relevant State under paragraph (2) from monetary payments received by the Secretary when bidding rights are exercised under this subsection.

(4) Treatment of payments.—A payment to a State under this subsection shall be treated as a payment under section 35(a) of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 191(a)).

(5) Transferability; limitation.

(A) Transferability.—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 other person.

(B) Notice to secretary.—A person who transfers a bidding right shall notify the Secretary of the transfer by any method determined to be appropriate by the Secretary.

(C) Effective period.—

(i) In general.—A bidding right issued under the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) shall terminate on the expiration of the 7-year period beginning on the date the bidding right is issued.

(ii) Tolling of period.—The 7-year period described in clause (i) shall be tolled during any period in which exercise of the bidding right is precluded by temporary injunctive relief granted under, or administrative, legislative, or judicial suspension of, the Federal coal leasing program.

(6) Deadline.—

(A) In general.—If an existing settlement of a coal preference right lease application has not been completed as of the date of enactment of this Act, not later than 180 days after that date of enactment, the Secretary shall complete the bidding rights valuation process in accordance with the terms of the settlement.

(B) Date of valuation.—For purposes of the valuation process under subparagraph (A), the market value of the bidding right shall be determined as of the date of the settlement.

(c) Certain Land Selections of the Navajo Nation.—

(1) Cancellation of certain selections.—The land selections made by the Navajo Nation pursuant to Public Law 93–531 (commonly known as the "Navajo-Hopi Land Settlement Act of 1977") that are depicted on the map entitled "Navajo-Hopi Land Settlement Act Selected Lands" and dated April 2, 1955, are cancelled.

(2) Authorization for new selection.—

(A) In general.—Subject to subparagraphs (B), (C), and (D) and paragraph (3), the Navajo Nation may make new land selections in accordance with the Act referred to in paragraph (1) to replace the land selections cancelled under that paragraph.

(B) Acreage cap.—The total acreage of land selected under subparagraph (A) shall not exceed 15,000 acres of land.

(C) Exclusions.—The following land shall not be eligible for selection under subparagraph (A):

(i) Land within a unit of the National Landscape Conservation System.

(ii) Land within—

(I) the Glade Run Recreation Area; and

(II) the Fossil Forest Research Natural Area.

(iii) Any special management area or area of critical environmental concern identified in a land use plan developed under section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1715) that is in effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

(iv) Any land subject to a lease or contract under the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) that was specified by the Act of August 7, 1917 (40 Stat. 859, commonly known as the "Materials Act of 1917") (30 U.S.C. 301 et seq.) as of the date of the selection.

(v) Land not under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management.

(D) Appraisal.—Any land selected by the Navajo Nation under subparagraph (A) shall be withdrawn from disposal, leasing, and development until the date on which the land is placed into trust for the Navajo Nation.

(3) Equal value.—

(A) In general.—Notwithstanding the acreage limitation in the second proviso of section 11(c) of Public Law 93–531 (commonly known as the "Navajo-Hopi Land Settlement Act of 1977") (25 U.S.C. 2202), land selected under paragraph (2) shall be equal, based on appraisals conducted under subparagraph (B), to—

(i) Persons—"Parcels excluded from selection" on the map entitled "Parcels excluded for selection under the San Juan County Settlement Implementation Act" and dated December 14, 1997.

(ii) Withdrawing.—Any land selected by the Navajo Nation under paragraph (A) shall be withdrawn from disposal, leasing, and development until the date on which the land is placed into trust for the Navajo Nation.

(4) Equal value.—

(A) In general.—Notwithstanding the acreage limitation in the second proviso of section 11(c) of Public Law 93–531 (commonly known as the "Navajo-Hopi Land Settlement Act of 1977") (25 U.S.C. 2202), land subject to selections cancelled under paragraph (1) shall be determined by appraisals conducted in accordance with—

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

(ii) The Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(B) Appraisals.—

(i) In general.—The value of the land selected under paragraph (2) and the land subject to selections cancelled under paragraph (1) shall be determined by appraisals conducted in accordance with—

(I) The Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions; and

(II) The Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(II) Appraisal.—

(i) Land subject to selections cancelled.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the appraisal clause (i) of the land subject to selections cancelled under paragraph (1) shall be completed.

(ii) New selections.—The appraisals under clause (i) of the land subject to selections cancelled under paragraph (2)(A) shall be completed as the Navajo Nation finalizes those land selections.
(4) BOUNDARY.—For purposes of this subsection and the Act referred to in paragraph (1), the present boundary of the Navajo Reservation is depicted on the map entitled "Navajo Boundary" and dated November 18, 2015.

(c) DESIGNATION OF AH-SHI-SLE-PAH WILDERNESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the approximately 7,242 acres of land as generally depicted on the map entitled "San Juan County Wilderness Designations" and dated April 2, 2015, is designated as wilderness and as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System, which shall be known as the "Ah-shi-sle-pah Wilderness" (referred to in this subsection as the "WILDERNESS").

(2) MANAGEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Wilderness 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; and

(B) SAN JUAN BASIN WILDERNESS PROTECTION ACT.—Pursuant to the Public Law 98-463; 98 Stat. 3155; 110 Stat. 4211.

(3) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Congress does not intend for the designation of the land as wilderness by paragraph (1) to create a protective perimeter or buffer zone around that land.

(B) NATURAL RESOURCES.—The fact that nonwilderness activities or uses can be seen or heard from areas within the land 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 Bisti/De-Na-Zin Wilderness;

(B) be managed in accordance with—

(i) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.); and

(ii) the guidelines set forth in the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 5487 of the 96th Congress (H. Rept. 96-737).

(5) WILDERNESS INTERESTS IN LAND.—Any land or interest in land that is within the boundary of the 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) GRAZING.—Grazing of livestock in the Wilderness, where established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be allowed in accordance with—

(i) section 4(d)(4) 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 accompanying H.R. 5487 of the 96th Congress (H. Rept. 96-737).

(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. 1782(c)), the land therein designated as wilderness by this subsection has been adequately studied for wilderness designation and is no longer necessary to continue the study of such land under section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)).

(d) 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 Wilderness 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").

(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; and

(b) THE SAN JUAN BASIN WILDERNESS PROTECTION ACT OF 1984 (PUBLIC LAW 98-463; 98 STAT. 3155; 110 STAT. 4211).

(3) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Congress does not intend for the designation of the land as wilderness by paragraph (1) to create a protective perimeter or buffer zone around that land.

(B) NATURAL RESOURCES.—The fact that nonwilderness activities or uses can be seen or heard from areas within the land 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 Bisti/De-Na-Zin Wilderness;

(B) be managed in accordance with—

(i) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.); and

(ii) the guidelines set forth in the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 5487 of the 96th Congress (H. Rept. 96-737).

(5) ROAD MAINTENANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, shall ensure that L-40 and Alamó, New Mexico, is maintained in a condition that is safe for motorists.

(2) USE OF FUNDS.—In carrying out paragraph (1), 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 to the Indian Tribe pursuant to a contract under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304 et seq.).

(3) ROAD UPGRADE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this subsection requires the Secretary or any Indian Tribe to upgrade the condition of L-54 as of the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) WRITTEN AGREEMENT.—An upgrade to L-54 may only occur pursuant to an agreement between the Secretary and the Pueblo of Laguna.

(4) INVENTORY.—Nothing in this subsection requires L-54 to be placed on the National Tribal Transportation Inventory.

SEC. 1122. RIO PUERCO WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROGRAM.

(a) REAUTHORIZATION OF THE RIO PUERCO WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 401(b)(4) of division I of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-333; 110 Stat. 341; 123 Stat. 1108) is amended by striking "Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009" and inserting "Natural Resources Management Act".

(b) HARDIN COUNTY, COLORADO.—Pursuant to the map entitled "Potrillo Mountains Complex" and dated September 27, 2018, which shall be known as the "Aden Lava Flow Wilderness":

(C) CINDER CONE WILDERNESS.—Certain land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Doña Ana County comprising approximately 16,935 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Potrillo Mountains Complex" and dated October 1, 2018, which shall be known as the "Cinder Cone Wilderness":

(D) EAST POTRILLO MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS.—Certain land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Doña Ana County comprising approximately 13,902 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Potrillo Mountains Complex" and dated October 1, 2018, which shall be known as the "East Potrillo Mountains Wilderness":

(E) BROAD CANYON WILDERNESS.—Certain land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Doña Ana County comprising approximately 27,673 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Potrillo Mountains Complex" and dated September 27, 2018, which shall be known as the "Aden Lava Flow Wilderness":

SEC. 1123. ASHLEY SPRINGS LAND CONVEYANCE.

(a) CONVEYANCE.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Secretary of the Interior shall convey to the County of San Juan, in trust for the use and benefit of the Pueblo of Laguna, the Tribal Transportation Facility Inventory.

(b) REWRITTEN AGREEMENT.—A conveyance under subsection (a) shall include a revocatory 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 in accordance with that subsection.

Subtitle C—Wilderness Designations and Withdrawals

PART I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 1201. ORGAN MOUNTAINS-DESERT PEAKS CONSERVATION.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

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US Congress

(1) MONUMENT.—The term "Monument" means the Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument established by Presidential Proclamation 9311 (79 Fed. Reg. 30612).

(2) STATE.—The term "State" means the State of New Mexico.

(3) WILDERNESS AREA.—The term "wilderness area" means a wilderness area designated by subsection (b)(1)."
known as the “East Potrillo Mountains Wilderness”.

(E) MOUNT RILEY WILDERNESS.—Certain land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Doña Ana and Luna counties comprising approximately 8,382 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Potrillo Mountains Complex” and dated September 27, 2016, shall be known as the “Mount Riley Wilderness”.

(F) ORGAN MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS.—Certain land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Doña Ana and Luna counties comprising approximately 19,916 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Organ Mountains Area” and dated September 27, 2016, shall be known as the “Organ Mountains Wilderness”, the boundary of which shall be offset 400 feet from the centerline of Dripping Springs Road in T. 23 S., R. 94 E., sec. 7, New Mexico Principal Meridian.

(G) POTRILLO MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS.—Certain land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Doña Ana and Luna counties comprising approximately 105,085 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Desert Peaks Complex” and dated October 1, 2016, which shall be known as the “Potrillo Mountains Wilderness”.

(H) ROBLEDO MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS.—Certain land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Doña Ana County comprising approximately 156,576 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Potrillo Mountains Complex” and dated September 27, 2016, which shall be known as the “Robledo Mountains Wilderness”.

(I) SIERRA DE LAS UVAS WILDERNESS.—Certain land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Doña Ana County comprising approximately 11,114 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Desert Peaks Complex” and dated October 1, 2016, which shall be known as the “Sierra de las Uvas Wilderness”.

(J) WHITETHORN WILDERNESS.—Certain land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Doña Ana and Luna counties comprising approximately 9,616 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Potrillo Mountains Complex” and dated September 27, 2016, which shall be known as the “Whitethorn Wilderness”.

(II) Maps and Legal Descriptions.—(A) In General.—As soon as practicable after the enactment of this Act, 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.

(3) Management.—Subject to valid existing rights, the wilderness areas shall be administered by—

(A) as components of the National Landscape Conservation System; and

(B) in accordance with—

(i) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), except that—

(I) any reference in the Wilderness Act to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be considered to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act; and

(II) any reference to a wilderness Act to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be considered to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act; and

(ii) this section; and

(iii) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral, and geothermal leasing laws.

(B) Parcel B.—The approximately 6,498 acres of land generally depicted as “Parcel B” on the map entitled “Organ Mountains Area” and dated September 21, 2016, is withdrawn in accordance with subparagraph (A), except that the land is not withdrawn for the purpose of the issuance of oil and gas pipeline or road rights-of-way.

(C) Parcel C.—The approximately 1,297 acres of land generally depicted as “Parcel C” on the map entitled “Organ Mountains Area” and dated September 21, 2016, is withdrawn in accordance with subparagraph (A), except that the land is not withdrawn from disposal under the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the “Recreation and Public Purposes Act”) (43 U.S.C. 689 et seq.).

(D) Parcel D.—(I) In General.—The Secretary of the Army shall allow for the conduct of certain recreational activities on the approximately 2,985 acres of land generally depicted as “Parcel D” on the map entitled “Organ Mountains Area” and dated September 21, 2016 (referred to in this paragraph as the “parcel”), which is a portion of public land withdrawn and reserved for military purposes by Public Land Order 833 dated May 21, 1982 (17 Fed. Reg. 4022).

(II) Outdoor Recreation Plan.—(I) In General.—The Secretary of the Army shall develop a plan for public outdoor recreation on the parcel that is consistent with the primary military mission of the parcel.

(II) Requirement.—In developing the plan under clause (I), the Secretary of the Army shall ensure, to the maximum extent practicable, that outdoor recreation activities may be conducted on the parcel, including—

(hunting, hiking, wildlife viewing, and camping.

(III) Closures.—The Secretary of the Army may close the parcel or any portion of the parcel to the public as the Secretary of the Army determines to be necessary to protect—

(I) public safety; or

(II) the safety of the military members

training on the parcel.

(IV) Transfer of Administrative Jurisdiction; Withdrawal.—On a determination by the Secretary of the Army that military training capabilities, personnel safety, and installation security would not be hindered as a result of the transfer of administrative jurisdiction over the parcel, the Secretary of the Army shall transfer to the Secretary of the Interior for purposes of administering the parcel.

(V) Transfer of Administrative Jurisdiction; Withdrawal.—On a determination by the Secretary of the Army that military training capabilities, personnel safety, and installation security would not be hindered as a result of the transfer of administrative jurisdiction over the parcel, the Secretary of the Army shall transfer to the Secretary of the Interior for purposes of administering the parcel.

(II) Withdrawal.—On transfer of the parcel under subclause (I), the parcel shall be—

(aa) under the jurisdiction of the Director of the Bureau of Land Management; and

(bb) 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 mineral leasing, mineral, and geothermal leasing laws.

(III) Reservation.—On transfer under subclause (I), the parcel shall be reserved for management of the resources of, and military training conducted on, the parcel in accordance with a memorandum of understanding entered into under clause (v).

(V) Memorandum of Understanding Relating to Military Training.—(I) In General.—If, after the transfer of the parcel under clause (iv)(I), the Secretary of the Army requests that the Secretary enter a memorandum of understanding with the Secretary of the Interior for purposes of administering the parcel, the Secretary of the Interior shall enter into a memorandum of understanding with the Secretary of the Interior for purposes of administering the parcel.
Army providing for the conduct of military training on the parcel.

(II) REQUIREMENTS.—The memorandum of understanding entered into under subclause (I) shall—
   (aa) address the location, frequency, and type of training activities to be conducted on the parcel;
   (bb) provide to the Secretary of the Army access to the parcel for the conduct of military training;
   (cc) authorize the Secretary or the Secretary of the Army to close the parcel or a portion of the parcel to the public as the Secretary or the Secretary of the Army determines to be necessary to protect—
      (AA) public safety; or
      (BB) the safety of the military members training; and
   (dd) determine the maximum extent practicable, provide for the protection of natural, historic, and cultural resources in the area of the parcel.

(vi) MILITARY OVERFLIGHTS.—Nothing in this subparagraph restricts or precludes—
   (I) low-level overflights of military aircraft over the parcel, including military overflights that can be seen or heard within the parcel;
   (II) the designation of new units of special airspace (known as the "National Defense Airspace") or the redesignation of existing units of special airspace.
   (III) the use or establishment of military flight training routes over the parcel.

(12) ROBLERO MOUNTAINS.—(A) In general.—The Secretary shall manage the Federal land described in subparagraph (B) in a manner that preserves the character of the land for the future inclusion of the land in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

(B) LAND DESCRIPTION.—The land referred to in subparagraph (A) is certain land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 100 acres as generally described as “Lookout Peak Communication Site” on the map entitled “Desert Peaks Complex” and dated September 27, 2018, which will be closed to public access.

(C) USES.—The Secretary shall permit only such uses on the land described in subparagraph (B) as were permitted on the date of enactment of this Act.

(13) RELEASE OF WILDERNESS STUDY AREA.—Congress finds that, for purposes of section 633(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1730(c)), the public land in Doña Ana County administered by the Bureau of Land Management, not designated as wilderness by paragraph (1) or designated under paragraph (2), has been adequately studied for wilderness designation.

(B) is no longer subject to section 633(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1730(c)); and

(C) shall be managed in accordance with—
   (i) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.);
   (ii) this section; and
   (iii) any other applicable laws.

(14) BOUNDARY.—(A) In general.—In accordance with section 5 of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1134), the Secretary shall ensure adequate access to non-Federal land located within the boundary of a wilderness area.

(B) LANGUAGE SECURITY.—(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section—
   (A) prevents the Secretary of Homeland Security from law enforcement and border security activities, in accordance with section 4(c) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(c)), within the wilderness areas, including the use of motorized access within a wilderness area while in pursuit of a suspect;
   (B) affects the 2006 Memorandum of Understanding between the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of the Interior, and the Department of Agriculture regarding cooperative national security and counterterrorism efforts on Federal land along the borders of the United States; or
   (C) prevents the Secretary of Homeland Security from law enforcement and border security activities.

(II) REQUIREMENTS.—The memorandum of law enforcement and border security activities on Federal land along the borders of the United States will be—
   (A) executed under section 2201.1 of title 43, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations), with the Commissioner of Public Lands of New Mexico, by the date that is 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, for conveyance to the Secretary of the State of all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to parcels of State trust land within the boundary of the Monument identified under that subparagraph or described in paragraph (2) of subsection (A).
(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 Monuments are designated as wilderness areas as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(A) CERRO DEL YUTA WILDERNESS.—Certain land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in the State of 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 accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.) and this section, except that with respect to the wilderness areas designated by this section—

(A) any 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 of the Interior 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 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 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.

(8) NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM.—The wilderness areas shall be administered as components of the National Landscape Conservation System.

(9) FISH AND WILDLIFE.—Nothing in this section affects the jurisdiction of the State of New Mexico with respect to fish and wildlife located on public land in the State.

(10) WITHDRAWALS.—Subject to valid existing rights, any Federal land within the wilderness areas designated by paragraph (1) and any land or interest in land that is acquired by the United States after the date of enactment of this Act, is withdrawn from—

(A) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws; and

(B) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(C) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(11) TREATY RIGHTS.—Nothing in this section enlarges, diminishes, or otherwise modifies any treaty right.

SEC. 1203. METHOW VALLEY, WASHINGTON, FEDERAL LAND WITHDRAWAL.

(a) DEFINITION OF MAP.—In this section, the Map is a map entitled ‘‘Methow Headwaters Withdrawal Proposal Legislative Map’’ and dated May 24, 2016.

(b) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the approximately 73,010 acres of Federal land and interests in land located in Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest, as depicted on the Map as ‘‘Proposed Withdrawal’’ is withdrawn from all forms of—

(1) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws; and

(2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(3) disposition under the mineral leasing, geothermal leasing, and surface mining laws; and

(4) property rights, any Federal 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, is withdrawn from—

(A) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws; and

(B) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(c) ACQUIRED LAND.—Any land or interest in land located 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) A VAILABILITY OF MAP.—The Map shall be kept on file and made available for public inspection in the appropriate office 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 Crevie 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) entry, location, 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 located within the area depicted on the map 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) MAP.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary 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 may correct clerical and typographical errors in the map.

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The map filed under paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management.

(4) NOTHING IN THIS SECTION.—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) WILD AND SCENIC RIVER ADDITIONS, DESIGNATIONS AND TERMINATION.

(1) ADDITIONS TO ROGUE WILD AND SCENIC RIVER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—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.

(B) ADDITIONS.—In addition to the segment described in subparagraph (A), there are designated the following segments in the Rogue River:

(i) KELSYCREEK.—The approximately 1.6-mile segment of Kelsy Creek from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 32 S., R. 25 W., sec. 5, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

(ii) EAST FORK KELSY CREEK.—The approximately 0.2-mile segment of East Fork Kelsy Creek from headwaters downstream to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 8 W., sec. 5, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

(iii) TWIN CREEK.—The approximately 0.2-mile segment of Twin Creek from headwaters downstream to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 8 W., sec. 5, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

(iv) CREEK WHISKEY.—The approximately 1.6-mile segment of Whiskey Creek from the confluence of the East Fork and West Fork to the south boundary of the non-Federal land in T. 33 S., R. 8 W., sec. 17, Willamette Meridian, as a recreational river.
from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 8 W., sec. 11, Willamette Meridian, downstream to road 33-4-26 crossing, as a wild river.

‘‘(vii) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 0.3-mile segment of East Fork Whisky Creek from road 33-4-26 to the confluence with Whisky Creek, as a recreational river.

‘‘(viii) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 4.8-mile segment of West Fork Whisky Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with the East Fork Whisky Creek, as a scenic river.

‘‘(ix) BIG WINDY CREEK.—

‘‘(I) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 1.5-mile segment of Big Windy Creek from its headwaters to road 34-9-17.1, as a scenic river.

‘‘(II) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 5.8-mile segment of Big Windy Creek from road 34-9-17.1 to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

‘‘(vii) EAST FORK WINDY CREEK.—

‘‘(I) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 0.2-mile segment of East Fork Big Windy 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.

‘‘(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.

‘‘(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 Anna Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with Howard Creek, as a wild river.

‘‘(IV) MULKI CREEK.—

‘‘(I) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 3.5-mile segment of Muliki Creek from its headwaters downstream to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary as a scenic river.

‘‘(II) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 7.8-mile segment of Muliki Creek from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 32 S., R. 9 W., sec. 29, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence of the Rogue River, as a wild river.

‘‘(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. 9 W., sec. 24, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

‘‘(II) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 1.6-mile segment of Missouri Creek from 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.

‘‘(xxi) 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. 10 W., sec. 24, 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. 10 W., sec. 24, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

‘‘(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) SCENIC 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. 10, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

‘‘(II) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 1.3-mile segment of East Fork Rum Creek from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 34 S., R. 8 W., sec. 10, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence with Rum Creek, as a wild river.

‘‘(I) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 1.7-mile segment of Wildcat Creek from its headwaters downstream to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

‘‘(II) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 1.3-mile segment of Little Windy Creek from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 34 S., R. 8 W., sec. 10, Willamette Meridian, as a wild river.

‘‘(I) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 0.7-mile segment of West Fork Whisky Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with the Whisky Creek, as a scenic river.

‘‘(II) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 1.3-mile segment of West Fork Whisky Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

‘‘(I) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 1.2-mile segment of Jenny Creek from its headwaters to road 34-9-17.1, as a wild river.

‘‘(II) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 0.2-mile segment of East Fork Big Windy Creek from road 34-8-36 to the confluence with Big Windy Creek, as a scenic river.

‘‘(I) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 1.4-mile segment of Wildcat Creek from its headwaters downstream to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a scenic river.

‘‘(II) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 0.2-mile segment of Little Windy Creek from its headwaters downstream to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary as a scenic river.

‘‘(I) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 1.9-mile segment of Hewitt Creek from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 9 W., sec. 19, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

‘‘(II) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 1.2-mile segment of Hewitt Creek from its headwaters downstream to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

‘‘(I) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 0.8-mile segment of Bunker Creek from its headwaters downstream to the confluence of the Rogue River, as a scenic river.

‘‘(I) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 0.7-mile segment of Wildcat Creek from its headwaters downstream to the confluence of the Rogue River, as a scenic river.

‘‘(II) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 0.7-mile segment of Bunker Creek from its headwaters downstream to the confluence of the Rogue River, as a scenic river.

‘‘(I) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 0.7-mile segment of Bunker Creek from its headwaters downstream to the confluence of the Rogue River, as a scenic river.

‘‘(I) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 1.4-mile segment of Bunker Creek from road 34-8-36 to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

‘‘(I) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 1.0-mile segment of Bunker Creek from road 34-8-36 to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

‘‘(xxvii) SHADY CREEK.—The approximately 0.7-mile segment of Shady Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 34 S., R. 8 W., sec. 14, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

‘‘(xxv) BRONCO CREEK.—The approximately 0.5-mile segment of Slidell Creek from its headwaters to road 33-9-6, as a scenic river.

‘‘(ii) location, entry, and patent under the public land laws;

‘‘(i) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

‘‘(iii) disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.

‘‘(i) LENDING BY COMMISSION.—The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission shall not lend the construction of any dam, water conduit, reservoir, powerhouse, transmission line, or other project works on or directly affecting any stream segment that is described in clause (iv), except to maintain

‘‘(B) MANAGEMENT.—Each river segment designated by subparagraph (B) of section 3(a)(5) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)(5)) (as added by subparagraph (A)) shall be managed as part of the Rogue Wild and Scenic River.

‘‘(C) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land within the boundaries of the river segments designated by subparagraph (B) of section 3(a)(5) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)(5)) (as added by subparagraph (A)) is withdrawn from all forms of—
or repair water resources projects in existence on the date of enactment of this Act.

(H) EFFECT.—Nothing in this clause prohibits any department or agency of the United States in assisting by loan, grant, license, or otherwise, a water resources project—

(aa) the primary purpose of which is ecological or aquatic restoration;

(bb) that provides net benefit to water quality and aquatic resources; and

(cc) that is consistent with protecting and enhancing the values for which the river was designated.

(iii) Withdrawal.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land located within ¼ mile on either side of the stream segments described in clause (iv) is withdrawn from all forms of—

(I) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(II) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(III) disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.

(iv) DESCRIPTION OF STREAM SEGMENTS.—The following are the stream segments referred to in clause (i):

(I) GRAVE CREEK.—The approximately 3.3-mile segment of Grave Creek from its headwaters to the Willamette Meridian in T. 32 S., R. 9 W., sec. 25, Willamette Meridian.

(II) QUARTZ CREEK.—The approximately 0.8-mile segment of Quartz Creek from its headwaters to the Willamette Meridian in T. 32 S., R. 9 W., sec. 7, Willamette Meridian.

(III) CENTENNIAL GULCH.—The approximately 2.2-mile segment of Centennial Gulch from its headwaters to its confluence with the Rogue River in T. 34 S., R. 14 E., sec. 18, Willamette Meridian.

(IV) QUIL I CREEK.—The approximately 0.8-mile segment of Quill Creek from its headwaters to the Willamette Meridian in T. 33 S., R. 10 W., sec. 1, Willamette Meridian.

(V) DITCH CREEK.—The approximately 0.7-mile segment of Ditch Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 9 W., sec. 5, Willamette Meridian.

(VI) GALICHE CREEK.—The approximately 2.2-mile segment of Galice Creek from the confluence with the North Fork Galice Creek downstream to the confluence with the Rogue River in T. 34 S., R. 8 W., sec. 36, Willamette Meridian.

(VII) QUARTZ CREEK.—The approximately 3.3-mile segment of Quartz Creek from its headwaters to its confluence with the North Fork Galice Creek in T. 35 S., R. 8 W., sec. 4, Willamette Meridian.

(VIII) NORTH FORK GALICHE 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. 35 S., R. 8 W., sec. 3, Willamette Meridian.

(2) TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT.—

(A) CHIPTCO, OREGON.—Section 3(a)(69) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)(69)) is amended by—

(i) by redesignating subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) as clauses (i), (ii), and (iii), respectively, and indenting appropriately;

(ii) in the preceding clause (i) (as so redesignated), by striking “The 44.5-mile” and inserting the following:

"(A) DESIGNATIONS.—The 44.5-mile”;

(iii) by striking “27.5-mile” and inserting “27.5-mile”; and

(iv) by striking “Boulder Creek at the Kalmiopsis Wilderness boundary” and inserting “Mislatanah Creek”; and

(v) in clause (ii) (as so redesignated)—

(I) by striking “8-mile” and inserting “7.5-mile”; and

(II) by striking “Boulder Creek to Steel Bridge” and inserting “Mislatanah Creek to Eagle Creek”; and

(vi) by adding at the end the following:

"(B) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid rights, the Federal land within the boundaries of the river segments designated by subparagraph (A) 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 all laws pertaining to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.

(B) HYCHUS CREEK, OREGON.—Section 3(a)(102) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)(102)) is amended—

(I) in the paragraph heading, by striking “SQUAW CREEK” and inserting “WHYCUS CREEK”;

(ii) by redesigning subparagraphs (A) and (B) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively, and indenting appropriately;

(iii) in the matter preceding clause (i) (as so redesignated)—

(I) by striking “The 15.4-mile” and inserting the following:

"(A) DESIGNATIONS.—The 15.4-mile”; and

(II) by striking “McAllister Ditch, including the Soo Fork Squaw Creek, the North Fork, the South Fork, the East and West Forks of Park Creek, and Park Creek Fork” and inserting “Plainview Ditch, including the Soo Fork Squaw Creek, the North and South Forks of Whychus Creek, the East and West Forks of Park Creek, and Park Creek”;

(iv) in clause (ii) (as so redesignated), by striking “Plainview Ditch” and inserting “McAllister Ditch” and inserting “Plainview Ditch”; and

(v) by adding at the end the following:

"(B) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land within the boundaries of the river segments designated by subparagraph (A) is withdrawn from all forms of—

(1) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(3) disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.

(C) SOUTH FORK.—The approximately 0.9-mile segment of the South Fork of the Elk from its source in the southeast quarter of T. 33 S., R. 12 W., sec. 32, Willamette Meridian, Forest Service Road 3333, as a scenic river.

(D) OTHER TRIBUTARIES.—The approximately 1.7-mile segment of Rock Creek from its headwaters to its confluence with Bald Mountain Creek from its headwaters to its confluence with Bald Mountain Creek, as a scenic river.
(iv) PLATINUM CREEK.—The approximately 1-mile segment of Platinum Creek from—
(I) its headwaters 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.
(v) PANTHER CREEK.—The approximately 5.0-mile segment of Panther Creek from—
(I) 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.
(vi) EAST FORK PANTHER CREEK.—The approximately 3.0-mile segment of East Fork Panther Creek from its headwaters to confluence with Panther Creek, as a wild river.
(vii) WEST FORK PANTHER CREEK.—The approximately 6.0-mile segment from West Fork Panther Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with Panther Creek as a wild river.
(viii) LOST CREEK.—The approximately 1.0-mile segment of Lost Creek from—
(I) its headwaters 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.
(ix) MILBURY CREEK.—The approximately 1.5-mile segment of Milbury Creek from—
(I) its headwaters 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.
(x) 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 Elk River, as a scenic river.
(xI) 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 Elk River, as a scenic river.
(xii) BEAR CREEK.—The approximately 1.5-mile segment of Bear Creek from headwaters to the adjoining Bald Mountain Creek, as a recreational river.
(xiv) BUTLER CREEK.—The approximately 4-mile segment of Butler Creek from—
(I) its headwaters to the south boundary of T. 33 S., R. 13 W., sec. 8, Willamette Meridian, to its confluence with Elk River, as a wild river; and
(II) from the south boundary of T. 33 S., R. 13 W., sec. 8, Willamette Meridian, to its wild water.
(xv) EAST FORK BUTLER CREEK.—The approximately 2.8-mile segment locally known as ‘Butler Creek’ from its headwaters on Mount Butler in T. 32 S., R. 13 W., sec. 29, Willamette Meridian, to its confluence with Butler 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 the confluence with the Elk River, as a scenic river.
(vii) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land within the boundary segments designated by paragraph (vi) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) as amended by clause (i) is withdrawn from all 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 relating to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.
(viii) DESIGNATION OF WILD AND SCENIC RIVER SEGMENTS.—
(I) IN GENERAL.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as amended by paragraph (4)) is amended by adding at the end the following:
(217) PANHANDLE CREEK, OREGON.—The approximately 15.5-mile segment 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.
(218) WALKER CREEK, OREGON.—The approximately 2.9-mile segment from its headwaters in T. 3 S., R. 6 W., sec. 20 downstream 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 scenic river.
(219) NORTH FORK SILVER CREEK, OREGON.—The approximately 6-mile segment from the headwaters to the confluence with the Oregon State border, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a scenic river.
(220) JENNY CREEK, OREGON.—The approximately 17.6-mile segment from the Bureau of Land Management boundary located at the north boundary of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of T. 38 S., R. 4 E., sec. 34, Willamette Meridian, downstream to the Oregon State border, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a recreational river.
(221) SPRING CREEK, OREGON.—The approximately 1.1-mile segment from its source at Shooat Springs in T. 40 S., R. 4 E., sec. 34, Willamette Meridian, downstream to the source of Jenny Creek in T. 41 S., R. 4 E., sec. 3, Willamette Meridian, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a scenic river.
(222) LOCUSTER CREEK, OREGON.—The approximately 5-mile segment from T. 15 S., R. 8 W., sec. 35, Willamette Meridian, downstream to the Bureau of Land Management boundary in T. 15 S., R. 8 W., sec. 15, Willamette Meridian, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a recreational river.
(223) ELK CREEK, OREGON.—The approximately 7.3-mile segment from its confluence with Flat Creek near river mile 9, to the southwestern boundary of the Bureau of Engineers boundary in T. 33 S., R. 1 E., sec. 30, Willamette Meridian, near river mile 1.7, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a scenic river.
(ix) ADMINISTRATION.—In accordance with the provisions of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as added by clause (i)) shall include the activity or use outside the boundary of the Wilderness.
(x) PROTECTION OF TRIBAL RIGHTS.—Nothing in this subsection affects the jurisdiction or responsibility of the State with respect to fish and wildlife in the State.
(xi) 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.
(xii) TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this subsection diminishes any treaty right.
(A) IN GENERAL.—Administrative jurisdiction over the approximately 49 acres of Bureau of Land Management land north of the Umbqua River in T. 21 S., R. 11 W., sec. 32, is transferred to the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Oregon Department of Transportation, to be known as the “Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act” (16 U.S.C. 1313 et seq.).

Subpart A—San Rafael Swell Recreation Area

SEC. 1211. 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.

(b) Area Included.—The Recreation Area shall consist of 216,895 acres of Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, as generally depicted on the Map.

(c) 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.

(d) 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, except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in the map and legal description.

SEC. 1212. ADMINISTRATION.

In this part:

(1) MANAGER.—The term “Manager” means the San Rafael Swell Recreation Area Advisory Council established under section 1223(a).

(2) COUNTY.—The term “County” means Emery County in the State.

(3) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The term “Management Plan” means the management plan for the Recreation Area developed under section 1222(c).

(4) MAP.—The term “Map” means the map entitled “San Rafael Swell Recreation Area Overview Map” and dated February 5, 2019.

(5) RECREATION AREA.—The term “Recreation Area” means the San Rafael Swell Recreation Area established by section 1221(a)(1).

(6) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means—

(A) the Secretary, with respect to public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management; and

(B) the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to National Forest System land.

(7) STATE.—The term “State” means the State of Utah.

(8) WILDERNESS AREA.—The term “wilderness area” means a wilderness area designated by section 1231(a).

SEC. 1213. EFFECT ON WATER RIGHTS.

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. 1214. SAVINGS CLAUSE.

Nothing in this part diminishes the authority of the Secretary under Public Law 92-196 (commonly known as the “Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act”) (16 U.S.C. 1313 et seq.).
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) BIG WILD HORSE MESA.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 19,338 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) DESOYATION 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 12,203 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 13,832 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 54,643 acres, generally depicted on the Map as "Proposed Labyrinth Canyon Wilderness", which shall be known as the "Labyrinth Canyon Wilderness:".

(8) LITTLE OCEAN DRAW.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 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 Little Wild Horse Canyon Wilderness", which shall be known as the "Little Wild Horse Canyon Wilderness:".

(10) LOWER LAST CHANCE.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 7,176 acres, generally depicted on the Map as "Proposed Lower Last Chance Wilderness", which shall be known as the "Lower Last Chance Wilderness:".

(11) MEXICAN MOUNTAIN.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 98,023 acres, generally depicted on the Map as "Proposed Mexican Mountain Wilderness", which shall be known as the "Mexican Mountain Wilderness:".

(12) MIDDLE WILD HORSE MESA.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 4,643 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) MUDY CREEK.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 60,442 acres, generally depicted on the Map as "Proposed Muddy Creek Wilderness", which shall be known as the "Muddy Creek Wilderness:".

(14) NELSON MOUNTAIN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 275 acres, generally depicted on the Map as "Proposed Nelson Mountain Wilderness", which shall be known as the "Nelson Mountain Wilderness:".

(2) TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.—Administrative jurisdiction over the 275-acre portion of the Nelson Mountain Wilderness designated by subparagraph (A) is transferred from the Bureau of Land Management to the Forest Service.

(15) RED'S CANYON.— Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, 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 Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 60,442 acres, generally depicted on the Map as "Proposed San Rafael Reef Wilderness", which shall be known as the "San Rafael Reef Wilderness:".

(17) SID'S MOUNTAIN.— Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 49,130 acres, generally depicted on the Map as "Proposed Sid's Mountain Wilderness", which shall be known as the "Sid's Mountain Wilderness:".

(18) TURTLE CANYON.— Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 29,029 acres, generally depicted on the Map as "Proposed Turtle Canyon Wilderness", which shall be known as the "Turtle Canyon Wilderness:".

(b) 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 Committee on Natural 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 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.

(c) AVAILABILITY.—Each map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall be made available for inspection in the appropriate office of the Secretary.
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)).

(h) LAND ACQUISITION AND INCORPORATION OF ACQUIRED LAND AND INTERESTS.—

(1) ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.—The Secretary may acquire land and interests in land within the boundaries of a wilderness area by 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) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subpart—

(A) shall constitute or be construed to constitute either an express or implied reservation by the United States of any water or water rights with respect to the land designated by section 1231(a);

(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 or any State or Federal agency, State park, or Federal land; or

(C) shall be construed as establishing a precedent with regard to any future wilderness designation.

(2) shall affect the interpretation of, or any designation made pursuant to, any other Act; or

(E) shall be construed as limiting, altering, modifying, or amending any of the interstate compacts or equitable apportionment decrees that apportion water among and between the States and other States.

(2) STATE PLURALITY.—The Secretary shall follow the procedural and substantive requirements of the State 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.

(j) MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.—The Secretary shall enter into a memorandum of understanding with the State and a county to establish a means of managing and planning the Monument resources.

SEC. 1233. FISH AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT.

Nothing in this subpart affects the jurisdiction of the State with respect to fish and wildlife on public land located in the State.

SEC. 1234. RELEASE.

(a) FINDING.—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 approximately 17,420 acres of public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in the county that has not been designated as wilderness by section 1231(a) has 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—

(A) applicable law; and


Subpart C—Wild and Scenic River Designation

SEC. 1241. GREEN RIVER WILD AND SCENIC RIVER DESIGNATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—(1) The Green River (61 miles) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as amended by section 1260(a)(5)(B)(i)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(224) Green River—The 61-mile segment of the Green River on the map entitled 'Map of the State of Utah' on the Forest Service chart, subject to the legal description, subject to the requirement that, before making the proposed corrections, the Secretary shall submit to the State and any affected county the proposed corrections.

(3) 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 in land that is 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) operation of 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, including the resources and values described in subsection (a); and

(2) in accordance with—

(i) this section;

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

(iii) any other applicable Federal law.

(2) NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM.—The Monument shall be managed as 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, consistent with the requirements that the Secretary determines necessary to protect Monument resources.

(f) AUTHORIZED USER.—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 development and scientific research on, the paleontological and scientific resources of the Monument.

(2) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary shall enter into cooperative agreements with appropriate public entities to carry out paragraph (1).

(h) SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The establishment of the Monument shall not modify the management status of any area within the boundaries of the Monument that is managed as an area of critical environmental concern.

(2) CONFLICT OF LAWS.—If there is a conflict between the laws applicable to an area described in paragraph (1) and this section, the more restrictive provision shall control.

(i) MOTORIZED VEHICLES.—Except as needed for administrative purposes or to respond to an emergency, the use of motorized vehicles in the Monument shall be prohibited on the roads and trails designated for use by motorized vehicles under the management plan for
for the Emery County Sheriff's Office station 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) BUCKHORN INFORMATION CENTER.—The approximately 5-acre parcel as generally depicted on the Map, to Emery County, Utah, for the Buckhorn Information Center consistent with uses allowed under the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the "Recreation and Public Purposes Act") (44 Stat. 741, chapter 578; 43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.).

(5) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—(a) IN GENERAL.—If a parcel of land conveyed under subsection (a) is used for a purpose other than the purpose described in that subsection, the parcel of land shall, at the discretion of the Secretary, revert to the United States.

(b) RESPONSIBILITY FOR REMEDIATION.—In the case of a reversion under paragraph (1), if the Secretary determines that the parcel of land is contaminated with hazardous waste, the local governmental entity to which the parcel of land was conveyed under subsection (a) shall be responsible for remediation.

SEC. 1253. PUBLIC LAND DISPOSAL AND ACQUISITION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with applicable law, the Secretary may sell public land located in the County that has been identified as suitable for disposal based on specific criteria as listed in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712) in the applicable resource management plan in existence on the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) USE OF PROCEEDS.—(1) EMERY CITY RECREATION AREA.—The approximately 5-acre parcel as generally depicted on the Map, to Emery County, Utah, for the Buckhorn Information Center consistent with uses allowed under the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the "Recreation and Public Purposes Act") (44 Stat. 741, chapter 578; 43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.).

(2) FEDERAL LAND.—The term "Federal land" means public land located in the State of Utah that is identified on the Emery County Map as—

(A) "BLM Surface and Mineral Lands Proposed for Transfer to SITLA";

(B) "BLM Surface Lands Proposed for Transfer to SITLA"; and

(C) "BLM Surface Lands Proposed for Transfer to SITLA".

(3) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—The term "non-Federal land" means public land owned by the State in the Emery and Uintah Counties that is identified on the Emery County 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 Bureau of Land Management entitled "Emery County Public Land Management Act—Proposed Land Exchange" and dated December 10, 2018.

(5) FEDERAL LAND.—The term "Federal land" means public land located in the County that has been identified as suitable for disposal based on specific criteria as listed in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712) in the applicable resource management plan in existence on the date of enactment of this Act.

(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 County that has been identified as suitable for disposal based on specific criteria as listed in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712) in the applicable resource management plan in existence on the date of enactment of this Act.

(3) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—The term "non-Federal land" means public 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 Bureau of Land Management entitled "Emery County Public Land Management Act—Proposed Land Exchange" and dated December 10, 2018.
the appraisal of any parcel of Federal land that is encumbered by a mining or millsite claim located under sections 2318 through 2322 of the Revised Statutes (commonly known as the Mining Law of 1872 (25 U.S.C. 21 et seq.) shall be appraised in accordance with standard appraisal practices, including, as appropriate, the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisition.

(C) Validity examinations.—Nothing in this subsection requires the United States to conduct a mineral examination for any mining claim on the Federal land.

(D) Adjustment.—

(1) 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 appraiser shall appraise the parcel as if it were encumbered under section (b)(1). The Secretary or the State may decrease the percentage of the applicable appraisal of the Federal land to be equalized by—

(a) the remainder of the term of any mining lease or mineral development claim that is encumbered by a mining or millsite claim; and

(b) the term of any renewal or extension of the mining lease or mining development claim.

(2) Surplus of non-Federal land.—If the value of the non-Federal land exceeds the value of the Federal land, the value of the Federal land and the non-Federal land shall be equalized by—

(a) the Secretary making a cash equalization payment to the State, in accordance with section 206(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716(b)); or

(b) the Secretary, and the Secretary or the State, as appropriate, the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisition.

(E) Validity examinations.—Nothing in this subsection requires the United States to conduct a mineral examination for any mining claim on the Federal land.

(F) Adjustment.—

(1) In general.—The cost of an appraisal conducted under section (b)(1) shall be paid equally by—

(a) the remaining term of the lease or permit, or contract, 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.

(2) Renewal.—To the extent allowed by Federal or State law, on expiration of any grazing lease, permit, or contract described in paragraph (1), the lease, permit, or contract shall be entitled to a preference right to renew the lease, permit, or contract.

(3) Cancellation.—

(A) In general.—Nothing in this section prevents the Secretary or the State from canceling or modifying a grazing permit, lease, or contract if the Federal land or non-Federal land subject to the permit, lease, or contract has been leased for mineral development.

(B) Base properties.—If non-Federal land conveyed by the State under subsection (b)(1) is used by a grazing permittee or lessee to meet the base property requirements for a Federal grazing permit, lease, or contract, 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.

(j) Withdrawal of Federal land from mineral entry prior to exchange.—Sub-

(j) Withdrawal of Federal land from mineral entry prior to exchange.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land to be conveyed to the State under subsection (b)(1) is withdrawn from mineral location, entry, and patent under the mining laws of the United States and from the conveyance of the Federal land to the State.

Subtitle D—Wild and Scenic Rivers

SEC. 1301. LOWER FARMINGTON RIVER AND SALMON BROOK WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

(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 as a recreational river by section 3(a)(156) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1272(a)(156)) to its confluence with the Connecticut River, and the segment of the Salmon Brook including its main stem and east and west branches for potential inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System;

(2) the studied segments of the Lower Farmington River and Salmon Brook support natural, cultural, and recreational resources of exceptional significance to the citizens of Connecticut and the Nation;

(3) concurrently with the preparation of the study, the Lower Farmington River and Salmon Brook Wild and Scenic Study Committee prepared the Lower Farmington River and Salmon Brook Management Plan, June 2011 (referred to in this section as the “management plan”), that establishes objectives, standards, and action programs that will ensure the long-term protection of the outstanding values of the river segments without Federal management of affected lands not owned by the United States;

(4) the Lower Farmington River and Salmon Brook Wild and Scenic Study Committee has voted in favor of Wild and Scenic River designation for the river segments, and has included this recommendation as an integral part of the management plan;

(5) there is strong local support for the protection of the Lower Farmington River and Salmon Brook, including votes of support for Wild and Scenic designation from the governing bodies of all ten communities abutting the study area.

(b) Designation.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1272(a)(1)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

``225) LOWER FARMINGTON RIVER AND SALMON BROOK, CONNECTICUT.—Segments of the main stem and its tributary, Salmon Brook, totaling approximately 62 miles, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as follows:

"The approximately 27.2-mile segment of the Farmington River beginning 0.2 miles below the tailrace of the Lower Collinsville Dam and extending to the site of the Collinsville Dam in East Granby as a recreational river.

"The approximately 8.1-mile segment of the Farmington River extending from 0.5 mile below the Rainbow Dam to its confluence with the Connecticut River in Windsor as a recreational river.

"The approximately 2.6-mile segment of the Farmington River extending from 0.2 mile below the Spoonville Dam to its confluence with the Connecticut River in Granby as a recreational river.

"The remaining 49.3-mile segment of the Farmington River extending from 0.2 mile below Rainbow Dam to 0.2 mile below Spoonville Dam and its east and west branches to its confluence with the Connecticut River in Granby as a recreational river."
“(C) The approximately 2.4-mile segment of the main stem of Salmon Brook extending from the confluence of the East and West Branches to the confluence with the Farmington River shall be managed as a recreational river . . .

“(D) The approximately 12.6-mile segment of the East Branch of Salmon Brook extending from its headwaters in Harlem, Connecticut, to its confluence with the West Branch of Salmon Brook as a recreational river . . .

“(E) The approximately 11.4-mile segment of the East Branch of Salmon Brook extending from the Massachusetts-Connecticut State line to the confluence with the West Branch of Salmon Brook as a recreational river . . .

(c) Management.—

(1) In general.—The river segments designated in subsection (b) shall be managed in accordance with the management plan as the Secretary determines are consistent with this section. The management plan shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements for a comprehensive management plan pursuant to 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 States and local governments with the Commission as a federal licensed hydroelectric generation project under the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 791a et seq.), provided that the Commission may, in the discretion of the Commission and consistent with this Act, modify the rules and regulations necessary to achieve an efficient, economical generation of electric power from any dam or other structure.

“(C) The approximately 2.4-mile segment of the Queen River from its headwaters in Exeter, New Hampshire, to Exeter and West Greenwich, Rhode Island, as a scenic river . . .

“(D) The approximately 5-mile segment of the Quonquont River from the Kingstown Road Bridge to its confluence with the Pawcatuck River in South Kingstown, Rhode Island, as a wild river . . .

“(E) 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, Rhode Island, to its confluence with the Pawcatuck River in Hopkinton and Richmond, Rhode Island, as a wild river . . .

“(M) The approximately 12.6-mile segment of the Wood River from the Arcadia Road Bridge in Hopkinton and Richmond, Rhode Island, to the confluence with the Pawcatuck River Bridge, Charlestown, Hopkinton, Holms River, 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 Assekonk Brook, Breakheart Brook, Brushy Brook, Canoe Brook, Chickasheen Brook, Cedar Swamp Brook, Fisherville Brook, Glade Brook, Glen Rock Brook, Kelly Brook, Locke Brook, Meadow Brook, Pendleton Brook, Parris Brook, Passiquisset Brook, Phillips Brook, Poquint Brook, Queens Port Brook, Roaring Brook, Usquepaug Brook, West Greenwich, Rhode Island, and Wyassup Brook within the Wood-Pawcatuck watershed; and

(ii) any other perennial stream within the Wood-Pawcatuck watershed . . .

(B) River segment.—The term ‘‘river segment’’ means a river segment designated by paragraph (2) of section 111 of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) as added by subsection (a)) . . .

(C) Stewardship Plan.—The term ‘‘Stewardship Plan’’ means the plan entitled the ‘‘Wood-Pawcatuck Wild and Scenic Rivers Stewardship Plan for the Beaver River from its headwaters in Exeter and West Greenwich, Rhode Island, to its confluence with the Pawcatuck River in Richmond, Rhode Island, as a scenic river . . .

(D) Required under section 3(d) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as added by subsection (a)) . . .

(E) Management of River Segments.—

(1) Covered tributary.—The term ‘‘covered tributary’’ means—

(i) each of Assekonk Brook, Breakheart Brook, Brushy Brook, Canoe Brook, Chickasheen Brook, Cedar Swamp Brook, Fisherville Brook, Glade Brook, Glen Rock Brook, Kelly Brook, Locke Brook, Meadow Brook, Pendleton Brook, Parris Brook, Passiquisset Brook, Phillips Brook, Poquint Brook, Queens Port Brook, Roaring Brook, Usquepaug Brook, West Greenwich, Rhode Island, and Wyassup Brook within the Wood-Pawcatuck watershed; and

(ii) any other perennial stream within the Wood-Pawcatuck watershed . . .
the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1281(c), as amended by section 1274(a) (as added by subsection (a)), the Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements (which may include provisions for financial or other assistance from the 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 Charlestown, Exeter, Hopkinton, North Kingstown, Richmond, South Kingstown, Westerly, and West Kingston, 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 shall not be—

(A) administered as a unit of the National Park System; or

(B) subject to the laws (including regulations) that govern the administration of the National Park System.

(5) LAND MANAGEMENT.—

(A) ZONING ORDINANCES.—The zoning ordinances adopted by the towns of North Stonington, Sterling, Stonington, and Voluntown, Connecticut, and Charlestown, Exeter, Hopkinton, North Kingstown, Richmond, South Kingstown, Westerly, and West Kingston, Rhode Island, shall be deemed to satisfy the standards and requirements described in section 6(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1277(c)).

(B) VILLAGES.—For purposes of section 6(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1277(c)), each town described in subparagraph (A) shall be considered to be a village.

(C) ACQUISITION OF LAND.—

(i) LIMITATION OF AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY.—With respect to each river segment, the Secretary may only acquire parcels of land—

(I) by donation; or

(II) with the consent of the owner of the parcel of land.

(ii) PROHIBITION RELATING TO THE ACQUISITION OF LAND BY CONDEMNATION.—In accordance with section 1274(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1277(c)), with respect to each river segment, the Secretary may not acquire any parcel of land by condemnation.

SEC. 1203. NASHUA WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS, MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW HAMPSHIRE.

(a) DESIGNATION OF WILD AND SCENIC RIVER SEGMENTS.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a) (as amended by section 1302(a)) is amended as added by section 1302(a) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(227) NASHUA, SQUANNACOOK, AND NISSITISSIT WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS, MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW HAMPSHIRE.—

(A) The following land in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and State of New Hampshire, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a scenic river:

(i) The approximately 27-mile segment of the mainstem of the Nashua River from the confluence of the North and South Nashua Rivers in Lancaster, Massachusetts, and extending downstream, Massachusetts-New Hampshire border, except as provided in subparagraph (B).

(ii) The approximately 16.3-mile segment of the Nashua River from its headwaters in Ash Swamp, Townsend, Massachusetts, extending downstream to the confluence of the river with the Nashua River in Shirley/Ayer, Massachusetts, except as provided in subparagraph (B).

(iii) The approximately 9.5-mile segment of the Nashua River is the river segment from Brookline, New Hampshire, to the confluence of the river with the Nashua River in Pepperell, Massachusetts.

(B) EXCLUSION AREAS.—The designation of the river segments in subparagraph (A) shall exclude—

(i) with respect to the Ice House hydroelectric project (FERC Project P-12731, Nashua River, Pepperell, MA); or

(ii) the Hollingsworth and Vose dam (non-FERC industrial facility, Squannacook River, Groton, MA) as further described in the management plan (Appendix A, “Working Dams”); or

(iii) preclude the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission from licensing, relicensing, or otherwise authorizing the operation or continued operation of the Pepperell and Ice House hydroelectric projects under the terms of licenses or exemptions in effect on the date of enactment of this Act; or

(iv) limit actions taken to modernize, upgrade, 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) IN GENERAL.—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)) shall be managed in accordance with—

(i) the Nashua, Squannacook, and Nissitissit Rivers Stewardship Plan developed pursuant to the study described in section 5(b)(21) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1276(b)(21)) (referred to in this subsection as the “management plan”), dated February 15, 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, Squannacook, 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(b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(d)).

(C) COMMITTEE.—The Secretary shall coordinate the management responsibilities of the Secretary with the Stewardship Council, as specified in the management plan.

(D) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In order to provide for the long-term protection, preservation, and enhancement of the river segments designated by paragraph (a) of the Secretaries 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 with the States of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, with respect to each river segment, in accordance with section 6 of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1276(b));

(B) COMMITTEE.—Each cooperative agreement entered into under this paragraph shall be subject to the management plan and may include provisions for financial or other assistance from the United States.

(E) EFFECT ON WORKING DAMS.—

(A) 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 boundaries 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. 1281(c)), each segment of the Nashua, Squannacook, and Nissitissit Rivers designated as a component of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System under this section shall not—

(A) be administered as a unit of the National Park System; or

(B) be subject to regulations that govern the National Park System.

Subtitle E—California Desert Protection and Recreation

SEC. 1401. 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 Federal forest lands.

(3) STATE.—The term “State” means the State of California.
PART I—DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS IN THE CALIFORNIA DESERT CONSERVATION AREA

SEC. 1411. CALIFORNIA DESERT CONSERVATION AREA CREATION.

(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) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(70) AVAWATZ MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS.—Certain land in the California Desert Conservation Area administered by the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 11,496 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Proposed Soda Mountains Wilderness Area and Proposed Wilderness Area' and dated December 4, 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 7,810 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Proposed Soda Mountains Wilderness Area and Proposed Wilderness Area' 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 11,840 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Proposed Soda Mountains Wilderness' and dated November 7, 2018, to be known as the 'Soda Mountains Wilderness'.

(73) MILITAS WASH WILDERNESS.—Certain land in the California Desert Conservation Area, administered by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 17,250 acres, depicted as 'Proposed Militas Wash Wilderness' on the map entitled 'Proposed Vinagre Wash Special Management Area and Proposed Wilderness' and dated December 4, 2018, to be known as the 'Militas Wash Wilderness'.

(74) BUZZARDS PEAK WILDERNESS.—Certain land in the California Desert Conservation Area, administered by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 9,350 acres, depicted as "Proposed Palo Verde Mountains Wilderness Additions" on the map entitled "Proposed Vinagre Wash Special Management Area and Proposed Wilderness Areas" and dated November 7, 2018, which shall be added to and administered as part of the "Palo Verde Mountains Wilderness".

(b) ADDITIONS TO EXISTING WILDERNESS AREAS ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT.—In furtherance of the purposes of the Public Land Order Amendments Act of 1942 (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 Addition" 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 Addition" 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 7,141 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled "San Gorgonio Wilderness Additions—Proposed" and dated November 7, 2018.

(4) FIRE MANAGEMENT AND RELATED ACTIVITIES.

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may carry out such activities in the wilderness area designated by paragraph (1) as are necessary for the control of fire, in accordance with section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)) and House Report 98-49 of the 98th Congress.

(B) FUNDING PRIORITIES.—Nothing in this subsection limits the provision of any funding for fire or fuel management in the wilderness area designated by paragraph (1).

(C) AMENDMENTS TO EXISTING FIRE MANAGEMENT PLANS.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall amend the local fire management plans that apply to the wilderness area designated by paragraph (1).

(D) ADMINISTRATION.—In accordance with subparagraph (A) and other applicable Federal law, to ensure a timely and efficient response to fire emergencies in the wilderness area designated by paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(i) not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, establish agency approval procedures (including appropriate delegations of authority to the Forest Supervisor, District Manager, or other agency officials) for responding to fire emergencies in the wilderness area designated by paragraph (1); and

(ii) enter into agreements with appropriate State or local firefighting agencies relating to the wilderness area.

(e) EFFECT ON UTILITY FACILITIES AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY.—Nothing in this section affects or precludes the renewal or reauthorization of any valid existing right-of-way or use agreements, maintenance, repair, upgrading, or replacement activities in a right-of-way acquired by or issued, granted, or permitted to the Southern California Edison Company or successors or assigns of the Southern California Edison Company.

(f) RELEASE OF WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS.—

(1) FINDING.—Congress finds that, for purposes of section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782), any portion of a wilderness study area described in paragraph (2) that is not designated as a wilderness area or a wilderness addition by this subtitle (including an amendment made by this subtitle) or any other act enacted between the date of enactment of this Act and the date on which this Act was enacted, is hereby released from wilderness designation.

(2) DESCRIPTION OF STUDY AREAS.—The study areas referred to in subsection (a) are:

(A) The Cady Mountains Wilderness Study Area.

(B) The Soda Mountains Wilderness Study Area.

(C) The Kingston Range Wilderness Study Area.

(D) The Avawatz Mountains Wilderness Study Area.

(E) The Death Valley 17 Wilderness Study Area.

(F) The Great Falls Basin Wilderness Study Area.
other Act enacted before the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) Any portion of a wilderness study area described in paragraph (2) that is not transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the National Park Service for inclusion in a unit of the National Park System by this subtitle (including an amendment made by this subtitle) or any other Act enacted before the date of enactment of this Act.

PART II—DESIGNATION OF SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA

SEC. 1211. VINAGRE WASH SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.

Title I of the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 132 note; Public Law 103–433; 108 Stat. 4472) is amended by adding at the end the following:

SEC. 109. VINAGRE WASH SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.

"(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

"(1) PLANT AND WILDLIFE VALUES.—The term ‘plant and wildlife values’ means the species and ecosystems that are threatened by the development and implementation of the Management Area.

"(2) USES.—The Secretary shall ensure that the uses of the Management Area are consistent with the purposes of the Management Area as generally depicted on the map.

"(3) PROTECTION OF TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES.—Subject to subparagraph (B) and other applicable laws, the use of off-highway vehicles shall be permitted on routes in the Management Area as generally depicted on the map.

"(4) USES.—The Secretary shall allow only those uses that are consistent with the purposes of the Management Area, including hiking, camping, hunting, and recreation, and the use of motorized vehicles, mountain bikes, and horses on designated routes in the Management Area in a manner that—

"(I) is consistent with the purposes of the Management Area described in subsection (c);

"(II) ensures public health and safety; and

"(III) is consistent with all applicable laws (including regulations), including the Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan.

"(5) OTHER USES.—Subject to subparagraph (B) and other applicable laws, the use of off-highway vehicles shall be permitted on routes in the Management Area as generally depicted on the map.

"(6) PROTECTION OF TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary, in accordance with section 703 of title 54, United States Code, and any other applicable law, shall—

"(I) prepare and complete a Tribal cultural resources survey of the Management Area; and

"(II) consult with the Quechan Indian Nation and other Indian Tribes demonstrating ancestral, cultural, or other ties to the resources within the Management Area on the development and implementation of the Tribal cultural resources survey under subparagraph (A).

"(7) MILITARY USE.—The Secretary may authorize use of the non-wilderness portion of the Management Area by the Secretary of the Navy for Naval Special Warfare Tactical Training, including long-range small unit training and navigation, vehicle concealment, and vehicle sustainment training, consistent with this section and other applicable laws.

PART III—NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM ADDITIONS

SEC. 1431. DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL PARK—BOUNDARY REVISION.

(a) In General.—The boundary of Death Valley National Park is adjusted to include—

(1) the approximately 28,923 acres of Bureau of Land Management land in San Bernardino County, California, abutting the southern end of the Death Valley National Park that lies between Death Valley National Park to the north and Ft. Irwin Military Reservation to the south and which runs approximately 34 miles from west to east, as depicted on the map entitled “Death Valley National Park Proposed Boundary Addition—Bowling Alley”, numbered 143/128,650A, and dated November 1, 2018; and

(2) the approximately 6,369 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 National Park Service, as depicted on the map entitled “Death Valley National Park Proposed Boundary Addition—Crater”, numbered 143/104,703D, and dated November 1, 2018.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The maps described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary—

(1) shall administer any land added to Death Valley National Park under subsection (a) as part of Death Valley National Park; and

(2) in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations), and may enter into a memorandum of understanding with Inyo County, California, to permit operational feasibility, ongoing access to improved use (including material storage and excavation) of existing gravel pits along Sa- line Valley Road within Death Valley National Park for road maintenance and recreation activities, in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations).

(d) MORMON PEAK MICROFACILITY.—Title VI of the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 132 note; Public Law 103–433; 108 Stat. 4472) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall—

"(A) establish a program to provide opportunities for monitoring and stewardship of the Management Area to minimize environmental impacts and prevent resource damage from recreational use, including volunteer assistance with..."
"SEC. 408. 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 and interests, outside the boundaries of 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, but contiguous, 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 the Joshua Tree National Park Foundation, and

(2) shall be administered by the Secretary as part of the park; and

(3) may be acquired only with the consent of the owner, by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange.

PART IV—OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREAS

SEC. 1441. OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREAS

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may acquire the following:

TITLE XIII—OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREAS

SEC. 1301. DESIGNATION OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREAS

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may designate 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 Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area" and dated November 7, 2018, which shall be known as the 'Dumont Dunes Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area'.

(2) EL MIRAGE OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREA.—Certain Bureau of Land Management land in the Conservation Area, comprising approximately 4,670 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled "El Mirage Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area" and dated November 7, 2018, which shall be known as the 'El Mirage Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area'.

(3) RASOR OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREA.—Certain Bureau of Land Management land in the Conservation Area, comprising approximately 8,660 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Proposed Rasor Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area" and dated November 7, 2018, which shall be known as the 'Rasor Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area'.

(b) EXPANSION OF JOHNSON VALLEY OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREA.—The Johnson Valley Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area designated by section 2945 of the Energy and Natural Resources Act of 2018 (13 Stat. 2609) is expanded to include approximately 38,910 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Proposed Johnson Valley OHV Recreation Area" and dated November 7, 2018, which shall be known as the 'Proposed Johnson Valley OHV Recreation Area'.

(c) MAPS AND DESCRIPTIONS.—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 this subsection with the Congress and applicable to the off-highway vehicle recreational areas designated or expanded by subsection (a) is to preserve and enhance the recreational opportunities within the Conservation Area (including opportunities for off-highway vehicle recreation, conservation of wildlife and other natural resources of the Conservation Area).

(d) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—Each map and legal description filed under paragraph (c) shall be made available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(1) RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES.—To the extent consistent with applicable Federal law (including regulations) and this section, any authorized recreational use is consistent with this section and any other applicable law.

(a) USE OF THE LAND.—

(1) RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES.—

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 this subsection, including competitive events, rock crawling, training, and other forms of off-highway recreation.
(2) WILDFIRE GUZZLERS.—Wildlife guzzlers shall be allowed in the off-highway vehicle recreation areas designated or expanded by subsection (a) in accordance with—

(A) plans for land of Federal Management

right-of-way, acquired or permitted by the

management guidelines; and

(B) State law.

(3) PROHIBITED USES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in

subsection (a) if the Secretary determines that the development

is incompatible with the purpose described in

subsection (b).

(B) PROHIBITED USES.—The Secretary may issue a temporary permit to a commercial vendor to provide accessories and other support for off-highway vehicle use in an off-highway vehicle recreation area designated or expanded by subsection (a) for a limited period and consistent with the purposes of the off-highway vehicle recreation area and applicable laws.

(e) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the off-highway vehicle recreation areas designated or expanded by subsection (a) in accordance with—

(A) this title;

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

(C) any other applicable laws (including regulations).

(2) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable, but not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary shall—

(i) amend existing resource management plans applicable to the off-highway vehicle recreation areas designated or expanded by subsection (a); or

(ii) develop new management plans for each off-highway vehicle recreation area designated or expanded under subsection (b).

(B) REQUIREMENTS.—All new or amended plans under subparagraph (A) shall be designed to preserve and enhance safe off-highway vehicle and other recreational opportunities within the applicable recreation area consistent with—

(i) the purpose described in subsection (b); and

(ii) any applicable laws (including regulations).

(C) INTERIM PLANS.—Pending completion of a new management plan under subparagraph (A), the existing resource management plans shall govern the use of the applicable off-highway vehicle recreation area.

(f) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, all Federal land within the off-highway vehicle recreation areas designated or expanded by subsection (a) is withdrawn from—

(i) all forms of entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws; and

(ii) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(iii) leasing, disposition, or leaseholding under all laws relating to mineral leasing, geothermal leasing, or mineral materials.

(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 the Southern California Edison Company (including any successor in interest or assign) that is located on land included in the off-highway vehicle recreation area designated or expanded by the Southern California Edison Company under subsection (a) if the Secretary determines that the development is incompatible with the purpose described in subsection (b).

(B) prohibits the upgrading or replacement of any Southern California Edison Company—

(i) utility facility, including those utility facilities known on the date of enactment of this title as—

(I) Gale-PS 512 transmission lines or rights-of-way; or

(II) Pass, Jack Ranch, and Kenworth distribution circuits or rights-of-way; or

(III) ‘Bessemer and Peacor distribution circuits or rights-of-way; or

(ii) energy transport facility in a right-of-way, granted, or permitted by the Secretary adjacent to a utility facility referred to in clause (i).

(3) PLANS FOR ACCESS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this title or the issuance of a new utility facility right-of-way within the Spangler Hills Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area, whichever is later, the Secretary, in consultation with the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, shall publish plans for public inspection on the Pacific Gas and Electric Company to the rights-of-way of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

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SEC. 1411. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The term ‘management plan’ means the plan prepared 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 and includes, when used by a utility, mechanized equipment, 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 as ‘National Scenic Area’. 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 managed consistent with section 302(a) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1732(a)).

(b) MAP; LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The map and legal descriptions filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary may correct any clerical or typographical errors in the map and legal descriptions.

(2) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—Each map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall be on file and subject to public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management.

(3) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall manage the Scenic Area—

(1) as a component of the National Landscape Conservation System; and

(2) as not to interfere with the future continuing operation and maintenance of any activities associated with valid, existing rights, including water rights;

and in such manner that conserves, protects, and enhances the resources and values of the Scenic Area described in subsection (b); and

(4) in accordance with—

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

(B) this title; and
(c) any other applicable laws.
(e) Management.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall allow only such uses of the Scenic Area as the Secretary determines would further the purposes of the Scenic Area as described in subsection (b).
(2) RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES.—Except as otherwise specified in this title or other applicable law, or as the Secretary determines to be necessary for public health and safety, the Secretary shall allow existing recreational uses of the Scenic Area to continue, including hiking, mountain biking, rock climbing, sightseeing, horseback riding, hunting, fishing, and appropriate authorized motorized vehicle use in accordance with paragraph (3).
(3) MOTORIZED VEHICLES.—Except as otherwise specified in this title, or as necessary for administrative purposes or to respond to an emergency, the use of motorized vehicles in the Scenic Area shall be permitted only on—
(A) roads and trails designated by the Secretary for use of motorized vehicles as part of a management plan sustaining a semiprimitive motorized experience; or
(B) roads and trails in accordance with applicable State and county laws.
(f) NO BUFFER ZONES.—
(1) GENERAL.—Nothing in this title creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around the Scenic Area.
(2) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE SCENIC AREA.—The fact that certain uses or activities on land outside the Scenic Area can be seen or heard within the Scenic Area shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundaries of the Scenic Area.
(g) ACCESS.—The Secretary shall provide private landowners adequate access to inholdings in the Scenic Area.
(h) UTILITY MAINTENANCE.—To the extent that the term "utility" is defined in this title, subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), the Federal land within the Scenic Area shall be permitted only—
(1) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and any other applicable law; and
(2) subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate; and
(i) that are determined by the Secretary to be the only technical or feasible location, following consultations within existing rights-of-way or outside of the Scenic Area.
(2) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—Consistent with this title, the Management Plan shall establish provisions for maintenance of public utility and other rights-of-way within the Scenic Area.

SEC. 1403. MANAGEMENT PLAN.
(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this title, in accordance with paragraphs (b) and (c), the Secretary shall develop a comprehensive management plan, in accordance with this title, the Management Plan shall include—
(1) such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary considers to be necessary; and
(2) applicable law; and
(b) in a manner consistent with the purposes described in subsection (b).
(i) GENERAL.—Nothing in this title affects the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the State with respect to fish and wildlife.
(ii) 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 at the date of enactment of this title, including rights established by prior withdrawals, the Federal land within the Scenic Area is withdrawn from all forms of—
(1) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws; and
(2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and
(3) section 209 of the Public Lands Law of 1891, 30 Stat. 862.
(l) WILDLAND FIRE OPERATIONS.—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.
(m) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary shall establish a cooperative agreement with—
(1) official Federal, State, and local agencies; and
(2) the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power; and
(n) UTILITY FACILITIES AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY.—
(1) EFFECT OF TITLE.—Nothing in this title.
(2) MANAGEMENT.—Nothing in this title precludes the Secretary from authorizing the establishment of new utility facility rights-of-way (including instream sites, routes, and right-of-ways in the Scenic Area) in a manner that minimizes harm to the purpose of the Scenic Area as described in subsection (b).
(3) In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and any other applicable law; and
(4) subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate; and
(i) that are determined by the Secretary to be the only technical or feasible location, following consultations within existing rights-of-way or outside of the Scenic Area.
(2) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—Consistent with this title, the Management Plan shall establish provisions for maintenance of public utility and other rights-of-way within the Scenic Area.

SEC. 1404. MANAGEMENT PLAN.
(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this title, in accordance with paragraphs (b) and (c), the Secretary shall develop a comprehensive management plan, in accordance with this title, the Management Plan shall include—
(1) such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary considers to be necessary; and
(2) applicable law; and
(b) in a manner consistent with the purposes described in subsection (b).
(c) REQUIREMENT.—In accordance with this title, the management plan shall include provisions for maintenance of existing public utility and other rights-of-way within the Scenic Area.
(d) INCORPORATION.—In developing the management plan, the Secretary shall consult with—
(1) appropriate State, Tribal, and local governmental entities, including Inyo County and the Tribe; and
(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.
(e) INTERNET MANAGEMENT.—Pending completion of the management plan, the Secretary shall manage the land in accordance with section 1402(b).

SEC. 1405. TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.
"Administrative jurisdiction over the approximately 56 acres of Federal land depicted on the Map as 'USFS Transfer to BLM' is 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 by the following:

SEC. 712. TRANSFER OF LAND TO ANZA-BORREGO DESERT STATE PARK.
(a) IN GENERAL.—On termination of all mining claims to the land described in subsection (b), the Secretary shall transfer the land described in that subsection to the State of California.
(b) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—The land referred to in subsection (a) is certain Bureau of Land Management land in Inyo 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.

SEC. 1452. MANAGEMENT.
(a) IN GENERAL.—The land transferred under subsection (a) shall be managed in accordance with the provisions of the California Wilderness Act (California Public Resources Code sections 5993.30–5993.40).
(b) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the land transferred under subsection (a) 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.

“(3) Reversion.—If the State ceases to manage the land transferred under subsection (a) for any reason for which the State Park System may have transferred the land to the Secretary, the land shall revert to the State or to the Secretary at the discretion of the Secretary, to be managed as a Wilderness Study Area.

SEC. 713. WILDLIFE CORRIDORS.

Title VII of the California Desert Protection Act is 1994 (16 U.S.C. 410aaa–71 et seq.) as amended by section 1453 is amended by adding at the end the following:

“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.) as amended by section 1453 is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 714. PROHIBITED USES OF ACQUIRED, DONATED, AND CONSERVATION LAND.

“(a) Definition of Terms.—In this section:

“(1) ACQUIRED LAND.—The term ‘acquired land’ means any land acquired within the Conservation Area using amounts from the land conservation fund established under section 2003(b) of title 54, United States Code.

“(2) CONSERVATION AREA.—The term ‘Conservation Area’ means the California Desert Conservation Area.

“(3) CONSERVATION LAND.—The term ‘conservation land’ means any land within the Conservation Area that is designated to satisfy the conditions of a Federal habitat conservation plan, general conservation plan, or State or regional conservation plans, including—

“(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 2020(c)(2)(B) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712(c)(3)).

“(4) DONATED LAND.—The term ‘donated land’ means land donated to the United States for conservation purposes in the Conservation Area.

“(5) DONOR.—The term ‘donor’ means an individual or entity that donates private land within the Conservation Area to the United States.

“(6) SECRETARY.—The term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

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

“(8) PROMOTIONAL USE.—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 if the use is 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.

“(9) EXCEPTIONS.—

“(A) AUTHORITY BY SECRETARY.—Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3) of this section, 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 development project or associated 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 application 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) CONSULTATION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary grants an exception to the prohibition under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall require the permittee to donate private land of comparable value located within the Conservation Area to the United States to mitigate the use.

“(B) ADJACENT.—The private land to be donated under subparagraph (A) shall be approved by the Secretary after—

“(i) consultation, to the maximum extent practicable, with the Secretary of the private land proposed for nonconservation uses; and

“(ii) an opportunity for public comment regarding the donation.

“(C) TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES.—Nothing in this section affects permitted or prohibited uses of donated land or acquired land in the Conservation Area established in any easement, deed restrictions, memoranda of understanding, or other agreements in existence on the date of enactment of this section.

“(e) DEED RESTRICTIONS.—Effective beginning on the date of enactment of this section, within the Conservation Area, the Secretary may—

“(1) accept deed restrictions requested by landowners for land donated to, or otherwise acquired by, the United States; and

“(2) consistent with existing rights, create deed restrictions, easements, or other third-party rights relating to any public land determined by the Secretary to be necessary—

“(A) to fulfill the mandates resulting from the development of renewable resources; or

“(B) to satisfy the conditions of—

“(i) a habitat conservation plan or general conservation plan established pursuant to section 10 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1539); or

“(ii) a national communities conservation plan approved by the State.

“(f) TRIBAL USES AND INTERESTS.

“Section 705 of the California Desert Protection Act is 1994 (16 U.S.C. 410aaa–75) is amended—

“(1) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (c)

“(2) by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following:

“(a) ACCESS.—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), and

“(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

“(2) LIMITATION.—In closing a portion of a designated area under this section, the Secretary shall limit the closure to the smallest practicable area for the minimum period necessary for the traditional cultural and religious activities; and

“(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 Kwatchan Trail network extending from Avikwala (Mountain Spirit, Mountain concern, or National Park System unit under this Act (referred to in this subsection as a ‘designated area’) to protect the privacy of traditional cultural and religious activities in the designated area by members of the Indian Tribe or Indian religious community.

“(2) LIMITATION.—In closing a portion of a designated area under this section, the Secretary shall limit the closure to the smallest practicable area for the minimum period necessary for the traditional cultural and religious activities; and

“(b) 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 Kwatchan Trail network extending from Avikwala (Spirit Mountain concern, or National Park System unit under this Act) to Avikwala (Pilot Knob, 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 Chemehuevi Indian Tribe;

“(ii) the Hualapai Tribal Nation;

“(iii) the Fort Mojave Indian Tribe;

“(iv) the Colorado River Indian Tribes;
(A) be based on a completed Tribal cultural
resources survey; and

(B) include procedures for identifying, protecting, preserving, petroglyphs, ancient trails, intaglios, sleeping circles, artifacts, and other resources of cultural, archaeological, or historical significance in accordance with all applicable laws and poli-
cies, 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 Protec-
tion Act of 1979 (43 U.S.C. 410aa et seq.);

(iv) the Native American Graves Protec-
tion and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.); and

(v) the National Historic Preservation

(2) The Secretary agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the Secretary for, the costs incurred by the authorized by subsection (b) shall be subject to
more of the wilderness areas; and

(B) in the second sentence, by striking ‘‘The Secretary shall negotiate in good faith to’’ and inserting the following:

‘‘(2) AGREEMENT.—To the maximum extent practicable, not later than 10 years after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary shall;’’

and

(2) in subsection (b)(1), by inserting ‘‘national monuments, off-highway vehicle recreation areas’’.

SEC. 1457. DESIGNATION OF WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS.

(a) AMARGOSA RIVER, CALIFORNIA.—Section 3(a)(196)(A) 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 Tecopa Hot Springs Road crossing, to be 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 1303(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(2) SURPRISE CANYON CREEK, CALI-
FORNIA.—(A) IN GENERAL.—The following segments of Surprise Canyon Creek in the State of California, to be administered by the Sec-

(D) The 1-mile segment of the South Fork Whitewater River from the section line between sections 33 and 34, T. 1 S., R. 2 E., San Bernardino Meridian, to the section line between sections 33 and 34, T. 1 S., R. 2 E., San Bernardino Meridian, as a recreational river.

(E) The 4.9-mile segment of the South Fork Whitewater River from the section line between sections 33 and 34, T. 1 S., R. 2 E., San Bernardino Meridian, to the confluence with the Middle Fork, as a wild river.

(F) The 5.4-mile segment of the main stem of the Whitewater River from the confluence of the South and Middle Forks to the San Gorgonio Wilderness boundary, as a wild river.

(G) The 3.6-mile segment of the main stem of the Whitewater River from the San Gorgonio Wilderness boundary to .5 miles upstream of the southern boundary of section 35, T. 2 S., R. 3 E., San Bernardino Meridian, as a recreational river.’’.}

SEC. 1458. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—Section 1 of the Cali-
fornia Desert Protection Act of 1994 (43 U.S.C. 410aaa–77) is amended by striking ‘‘1 and 2, and titles I through IX’’ and inserting ‘‘1, 2, and 3, titles I through IX, and titles XIII and XIV’’.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—The California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–433; 108 Stat. 4471) is amended by inserting after section 2 the following:

‘‘SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

(a) Titles 1 Through IX.—In titles I through IX, the term ‘this Act’ means only—

(1) sections 1 and 2; and

(2) titles 1 through IX.

(b) Titles XIII and XIV.—In titles XIII and XIV:

(1) CONSERVATION AREA.—The term ‘Cons-
ervation Area’ means the California Desert Con-

(2) SECRETARY.—The term ‘Secretary’ means—

(A) with respect to land under the juris-

(b) with respect to land under the juris-

(C) STATE.—The term ‘State’ means the
State of California.’’.
SEC. 1450. JUNIPER FLATS.

The California Desert Protection Act of 1994 is amended by striking section 711 (16 U.S.C. 410aaa–81) and inserting the following:

"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 the approximately 27,990 acres of Federal land generally depicted as ‘BLM Land Unavailable for Energy Development’ on the Federal Government map entitled ‘Juniper Flats’ and dated November 7, 2018.’"

SEC. 1450A. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO CALIFORNIA MILITARY LANDS WITHDRAWAL AND OVERFLIGHTS ACT OF 1994.

(a) FINDINGS.—Section 801(b)(2) of the California Military Lands Withdrawal and Overflights Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 410aaa–82 note: Public Law 103–433) is amended by inserting ‘‘, special management areas, off-highway vehicle recreation areas, scenic areas,’’ before ‘‘and wilderness areas.’’

(b) OVERFLIGHTS; SPECIAL AIRSPACE.—Section 802 of the California Military Lands Withdrawal and Overflights Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 410aaa–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’’; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

(d) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FACILITIES.—Nothing in this Act alters any authority of the Secretary of Defense to conduct military operations at installations and ranges within the California Desert Conservation Area that are 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 term ‘‘Center’’ means—

(1) P.S. 103 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.

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) 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;

(D) consult with interested Federal agencies, 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.

(c) 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 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) P.S. 103 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;

(D) consult with interested Federal agencies, 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.

(c) 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 a report that describes—

(A) the results of the study; and

(B) any conclusions and recommendations of the Secretary.

SEC. 2003. SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY OF PRESIDENT STREET STATION.

(a) DEFINITION OF STUDY AREA.—In this section, the term ‘‘study area’’ means the President Street Station, a railroad terminal in Baltimore, Maryland, the history of which is tied to the growth of the railroad industry in the 19th century, the Underground Railroad, and the immigrant influx of the early 20th century.

(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;

(D) consult with interested Federal agencies, 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.

(c) 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 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 10 relocation centers where Japanese Americans were incarcerated during World War II.

(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;

(D) consult with interested Federal agencies, 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 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 for the study under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and 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.
(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 on land acquisition, development, interpretation, operation, and maintenance associated with the study area.

SEC. 2005. SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY OF GEORGE W. BUSH CHILDHOOD HOME.

(a) DEFINITION OF STUDY AREA.—In this section, the term “study area” means the George W. Bush Childhood Home, located at 1421 West Ohio Avenue, Midland, Texas.

(b) STUDY.—The Secretary shall conduct a special resource study of the study area.

(c) STUDY.—In conducting the study under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(A) evaluate the national significance of the study area; and

(B) determine the suitability and feasibility of designating the study area as a unit of the National Park System;

(c) CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

(d) OCMULgee River Corridor Special Resource Study.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall—

(A) evaluate the national significance of the study area; and

(B) determine the suitability and feasibility of designating the study area as a unit of the National Park System;

(c) CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

(E) identify cost estimates for any Federal acquisition, development, interpretation, operation, and maintenance associated with the alternatives.

(f) APPLICABLE LAW.—The study required under paragraph (1) shall be conducted in accordance with section 100602 of title 54, United States Code.

(2) LIMITATION.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this section, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate 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 Adjustment and Related Matters

SEC. 2101. SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) AFFILIATED AREA.—The term “affiliated area” means the Parkers Crossing Roads 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.

(b) ADDITION TO SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK.—

(1) ADDITIONAL AREAS.—The boundary of the Park is modified to include the areas that are depicted on the map entitled “Shiloh National Military Park, Proposed Boundary Adjustment”, numbered 306/80,011, and dated July 2014, and which are comprised of the following:

(A) Fallen Timbers Battlefield.

(B) Russell House Battlefield.

(C) Davis Bridge Battlefield.

(2) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary—

(A) may acquire the land described in paragraph (1) by donation, purchase from willing sellers with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange; and

(B) may acquire the land described in subparagraph (A) in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations).

(3) OCMULgee River CORRIDOR 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; and

(B) determine the suitability and feasibility of designating the study area as a unit of the National Park System;

(c) CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

(3) LAND ACQUISITION.—The Secretary may acquire land and interests in land within the boundaries of the Historical Park by donation, purchase from a willing seller with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange.

(4) LIMITATION.—The Secretary may not acquire by condemnation any land or interest in land within the boundaries of the Historical Park.

(d) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall—

(A) consult with interested Federal agencies, State or local governmental entities, private and nonprofit organizations, or any other interested individuals; and

(E) identify cost estimates for any Federal acquisition, development, interpretation, operation, and maintenance associated with the alternatives.

(3) APPLICABLE LAW.—The study required under paragraph (1) shall be conducted in accordance with section 100607 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. 2102. OCMULgee MOUNDS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK BOUNDARY.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) HISTORICAL PARK.—The term “Historical Park” means the Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park in the State of Georgia, as redesignated by subsection (b)(1)(A).

(2) MAP.—The term “map” means the map entitled “Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park Boundary Adjustment”, numbered 363/125996, and dated January 2016.

(3) STUDY AREA.—The term “study area” means the Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park, as designated by section 903/80,073, and dated July 2014, and which are comprised of the following:

(A) Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park.

(1) REDesignation.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Ocmulgee Mounds National Monument, established pursuant to the Act of June 14, 1934 (48 Stat. 958, chapter 519), shall be known and designated as the “Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park”.

(2) REFERENCEs.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the “Ocmulgee Mounds National Monument” shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park”.

(b) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The boundary of the Park is revised to include approximately 2,100 acres of land, as generally depicted on the map.

(2) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map shall be on file and available for inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(c) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may acquire land and interests in land described in paragraph (1) by donation, purchase from willing sellers, or exchange.

SEC. 2103. KENNESSAW MOUNTAIN NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) MAP.—The term “map” means the map entitled “Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, Proposed Boundary Adjustment”, numbered 325/80,620, and dated February 2014.

(2) PARK.—The term “Park” means the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park.

(b) KENNESSAW MOUNTAIN NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—

(1) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—The boundary of the Park is modified to include the approximately 8 acres of land and interests in land identified as “Walls House and Harriston Hill”, as generally depicted on the map.

(2) MAP.—The map shall be on file and available for inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(c) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may acquire land or interests in land described in paragraph (1) by donation, purchase from willing sellers, or exchange.

SEC. 2104. FORT FREDERICA NATIONAL MONUMENT, GEORGIA.

(a) MAXIMUM ACREAGE.—The first section of the Act of May 26, 1910 (41 Stat. C. 438), is amended by striking “two hundred and fifty acres” and inserting “305 acres”
(b) BOUNDARY EXPANSION.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—The boundary of the Fort Frederica National Monument in the State of Georgia is modified to include the land generally depicted as “Proposed Acquisition Areas” on the map entitled “Fort Frederica National Monument Proposed Boundary Expansion”, numbered 369/132,469, and dated April 16, 2016.

(2) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map described in paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate Federal property.

(3) ACQUISITION OF LAND.—The Secretary may acquire the land and interests in land described in paragraph (1) by donation or purchase with appropriated funds from willing sellers only.

(4) NO USE OF CONDEMNATION OR EMINENT DOMAIN.—The Secretary may not acquire by condemnation or eminent domain any land or interests in land under this section or for the purposes of this section.

SEC. 2105. FORT SCOTT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE BOUNDARY.

Public Law 95–448 (92 Stat. 1610) is amended—

(1) in the first section—
(A) by inserting “; by purchase with appropriated funds, or by exchange” after “donation”; and
(B) by striking the proviso; and
(2) in subsection (a)—
(A) by striking “SEC. 2. When” and inserting the following:

“SEC. 2. ESTABLISHMENT.—”

“(a) IN GENERAL.—When”; and
(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(b) MODIFICATION.—The boundary of the Fort Scott National Historic Site established under subsection (a) is modified as generally depicted on the map referred to as ‘Fort Scott National Historic Site Proposed Boundary Modification’, numbered 471/80,057, and dated February 2016.”

SEC. 2106. FLORISSANT FOSSIL BEDS NATIONAL MONUMENT BOUNDARY.

The first section of Public Law 91–60 (83 Stat. 101) is amended—

(2) by striking “six thousand acres” and inserting “6,300 acres”.

SEC. 2107. VOYAGERS 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) in the first sentence, by striking “the drawing entitled and all that follows through “February 1969” and inserting “the map and boundaries of the River Rouge National Park, as described in section 1(b), do not increase the size of the Park by more than a total of 100 acres, as compared to the size of the Park on the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall take any other provision of this section, the Secretary shall be a part of a more-comprehensive boundary revision;” and
(2) by redesignating the subsection as “2(c)(2)(E)”.

(b) IN GENERAL.—In any case in which the total acreage of the land to be so acquired or lost is less than 10 acres, subject to the condition that—

“(i) any such boundary revision shall not be a part of a more-comprehensive boundary revision; and
“(ii) all such boundary revisions, considered collectively with any technical boundary revisions made pursuant to subparagraph (A), do not increase the size of the Park by more than a total of 100 acres, as compared to the size of the Park on the date of enactment of this paragraph;”

(b) LIMITATION ON ACQUISITIONS OF LAND FOR ACADIA NATIONAL PARK.—Section 102 of Public Law 99–420 (16 U.S.C. 341 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “of the Interior (hereinafter in this title referred to as ‘the Secretary’)”;
(2) in subsection (b)(1), in the first sentence, by striking “the the” and inserting “the”;
(3) in subsection (k)—
(A) by redesignating the subsection as paragraph (4) and indenting the paragraph appropriately; and
(B) by moving the paragraph so as to appear at the end of subsection (b); and
(4) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) BOUNDARY EXPANSION.—Before revising the boundaries of the Park pursuant to this section or section 101(c)(2)(B), the Secretary shall—

(1) certify that the proposed boundary revision will contribute to, and is necessary for, the proper preservation, protection, interpretation, or management of the Park;
(2) consult with the governing body of each county, city, town, or other jurisdiction with primary taxing authority over the land.
or interest in land to be acquired regarding the impacts of the proposed boundary revision;

(3) obtain from each property owner the written consent for the proposed boundary revision;

(4) by any of the means described in paragraph (3), any fixtures owned by the United States—

(a) The Secretary may acquire, by any means described in paragraph (3), any fixtures owned by the United States;

(b) The Secretary may also acquire, by any means described in paragraph (3), any fixtures owned by the United States.

(5) SUBMISSION OF PROPOSALS RELATING TO ALTAR NATIONAL PARK.—The following are repealed:

(a) Section 3 of the Act of February 26, 1919 (40 Stat. 377, chapter 45).

(b) Section 3 of the Act of January 19, 1929 (45 Stat. 1038, chapter 77).

(c) Modification of Use Restriction.—The Act of August 1, 1950 (64 Stat. 383, chapter 511), is amended—

(A) by any means described in paragraph (3), any fixtures owned by the United States;

(B) The Secretary may also acquire, by any means described in paragraph (3), any fixtures owned by the United States.

(6) TROOP MARKER.—The term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of the Interior, which may include administrative services.
(2) administer the acquired land as part of the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site, in accordance with applicable laws.

Subtitle C—National Park System Redesignations

SEC. 2201. DESIGNATION OF SAINT-GAUDENS NA
TIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Saint-Gaudens National Park shall be known and designated as the "Saint-Gaudens National Historical Park".

(b) AMENDMENTS TO PUBLIC LAW 88–583.—Public Law 88–583 (78 Stat. 799) is amended—

(1) by striking "National Historic Site" each place it appears and inserting "National Historical Park";

(2) in subsection 2(a), by striking "historical site" and inserting "Saint-Gaudens National Historical Park";

(3) in section 3, by—

(A) striking "national historical site" and inserting "Saint-Gaudens National Historical Park"; and

(B) striking "part of the park" and inserting "part of the site";

(c) REFERENCES.—Any reference in any law, regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to the Saint-Gaudens National Historical Park shall be considered to be a reference to the "Saint-Gaudens National Historical Park".

SEC. 2202. REDISTRIBUTION OF ROBERT EMMET PARK.

(a) REDISTRIBUTION.—The small triangular property designated by the National Park Service as reservation 302, shall be known as "Robert Emmet Park".

(b) REFERENCE.—Any reference in any law, regulation, document, record, map, or other record of the United States to the Robert Emmet National Historical Park shall be deemed to be a reference to "Robert Emmet Park".

(c) SIGNAGE.—The Secretary may post signs on or near Robert Emmet Park that include 1 or more of the following:

(1) Information on Robert Emmet, his connection to Irish Independence, and his respect for the United States and the American Revolution.

(2) Information on the history of the statue and the Charleston Lighthouse.

SEC. 2203. FORT SUMTER AND FORT MOLUMTRIE NA
TIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) MAP.—The term "map" means the map entitled "Boundary Map, Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie National Historical Park", numbered 392/80,088, and dated August 2009.

(2) "Fort Sumter".—The term "Fort Sumter" shall be on file and available for public inspection at the park.

(3) STATE.—The term "State" means the State of South Carolina.

(4) SULLIVAN'S ISLAND LIFE SAVING STATION HISTORIC DISTRICT.—The term 'Sullivan's Island Life Saving Station Historic District' means the Charleston Lighthouse, the boathouse, garage, bunkersighting station, signal tower, and any associated land and improvements to the land that are located between Sullivan's Island Life Saving Station and the mean low water mark.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Fort Moultrie National Historical Park in the State as a single unit of the National Park System to preserve, maintain, and interpret the nationally significant historical objects and cultural resources associated with Fort Sumter National Monument, Fort Moultrie National Monument, and the Sullivan's Island Life Saving Station Historic District.

(c) BOUNDARY.—The boundary of the Park shall be as generally depicted on the map.

(d) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(e) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Director of the National Park Service, shall administer the Park in accordance with this section and the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including—

(A) section 100101(a), chapter 1003, and sections 100751(a), 100752, 100753, and 102101 of title 54, United States Code; and

(B) chapter 3201 of title 54, United States Code.

(2) INTERPRETATION OF HISTORICAL EVENTS.—The Secretary shall provide for the interpretation of historical events and activities that occurred in the vicinity of Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie, including—

(A) the Battle of Sullivan's Island on June 28, 1776;

(B) the Siege of Charleston during 1780;

(C) the Civil War, including—

(i) the bombardment of Fort Sumter by Confederate forces in April 1861; and

(ii) any other events of the Civil War that are associated with Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie;

(D) the development of the coastal defense system of the United States during the period from the Revolutionary War to World War II, including—

(i) the lighthouse associated with the Sullivan's Island Life Saving Station; and

(ii) 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; and

(iv) captive Africans bound for slavery who, after fleeing the United States, were brought to quarantine houses in the vicinity of Fort Moultrie in the 18th century, and the Secretary may acquire administrative jurisdiction over the quarantine houses and associated historical values are nationally significant.

(E) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with public and private entities and individuals to carry out any provision of this section.

(F) REELPE OF EXISTING LAW.—Section 2 of the Joint Resolution entitled "Joint Resolution to establish the Fort Sumter National Monument in the State of South Carolina", approved April 28, 1948 (16 U.S.C. 450ee–1), is repealed.

SEC. 2204. RECONSTRUCTION ERA NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK AND RECONSTRUCTION ERA NATIONAL HISTORIC NETWORK.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:


(2) NETWORK.—The term "Network" means the Reconstruction Era National Historic Network established pursuant to this section.

(b) RECONSTRUCTION ERA NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.—

(1) REDISTRIBUTION OF RECONSTRUCTION ERA NATIONAL MONUMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Reconstruction Era National Monument shall be known as the Reconstruction Era National Historical Park, as generally depicted on the Map.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Any funds available for the purposes of the Reconstruction Era National Monument shall be available for the purposes of the historical park.

(c) REFERENCES.—Any references in a law, regulation, document, or other paper of the United States to the Reconstruction Era National Monument shall be considered to be a reference to the historical park.

(2) BOUNDARY EXPANSION.—

(A) BEAUFORT NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK DISTRICT.—Subject to subparagraph (D), the Secretary is authorized to acquire land or interests in land within the Beaufort National Historic Landmark District that has historic connection to the Reconstruction Era. Upon acquiring an agreement with the land owner, the Secretary shall expand the boundary of the historical park to encompass the property.

(B) ST. HELENA.—Subject to subparagraph (D), the Secretary is authorized to acquire the following and shall expand the boundary of the historical park to include acquisitions under this paragraph:

(i) Land and interests in land adjacent to the existing boundary on St. Helena Island, South Carolina, as reflected on the Map.

(ii) Land or interests in land on St. Helena Island, South Carolina, that has a historic connection to the Reconstruction Era.

(C) CAMP SAXTON.—Subject to subparagraph (D), the Secretary is authorized to accept administrative jurisdiction of Federal land or interests in Federal land adjacent to the existing boundary at Camp Saxton, as reflected on the Map. Upon finalizing an agreement to accept administrative jurisdiction of Federal land or interests in Federal land, the Secretary shall expand the boundary of the historical park to encompass that Federal land or interests in Federal land.

(D) LAND ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.—The Secretary may only acquire land under this section by donation, exchange, or purchase with donated funds.

(3) ADMINISTRATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the historical park in accordance with this section and with the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System.

(B) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—If the management plan for the Reconstruction Era National Monument—

(i) has not been completed on or before the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall incorporate all provisions of this section into the planning process and complete a management plan for the historical park within 3 years; and

(ii) has been completed on or before the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall update the plan incorporating the provisions of this section.

(c) RECONSTRUCTION ERA NATIONAL HISTORIC NETWORK.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall—

(A) establish, within the National Park Service, a program to be known as the "Reconstruction Era National Historic Network";

(B) not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, solicit proposals from sites interested in being a part of the Network; and

(C) administer the Network through the historical park.
(2) Duties of Secretary.—In carrying out the Network, the Secretary shall—
(A) review studies and reports to complement and not duplicate studies of the historical sites, facilities, and programs of the National Park Service and the Transcontinental Railroad, that may be underway or completed, such as the National Park Service Reconstruction Handbook and the National Park Service Themes Instruction.
(B) produce and disseminate appropriate educational and promotional materials relating to the Reconstruction Era and the sites of the Reconstructed Network, such as handbooks, maps, interpretive guides, or electronic information;
(C) enter into appropriate cooperative agreements and memoranda of understanding to provide technical assistance;
(D)(i) create and adopt an official, uniform symbol or device for the Network; and
(ii) regulations for the use of the symbol or device adopted under clause (i); and
(E) conduct research relating to Reconstruction and the Reconstruction Era.
(3) Elements.—The Network shall encompass the following elements:
(A) appropriate programs of the National Park Service that are determined by the Secretary to relate to the Reconstruction Era.
(B) 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.
(C) Other governmental and nongovernmental sites, facilities, and programs of an educational, research, or interpretive nature relating to the Secretary—
(i) create and adopt an official, uniform symbol or device created and adopted under clause (i);
(ii) regulations for the use of the symbol or device adopted under clause (i); and
(iii) any objects relating to the Transcontinental Railroad that have educational, research, or interpretive value;
(iv) any governmental programs and nongovernmental programs of an educational, research, or interpretive nature relating to the Transcontinental Railroad; and
(C) recommendations for—
(i) incorporating the resources identified under subparagraph (B) into the Program; and
(ii) other appropriate ways to enhance historical research, education, interpretation, and public use of the Transcontinental Railroad.
(4) Cooperative Agreements and Memoranda of Understanding.—To achieve the purposes of this section and to ensure effective coordination of the Federal and non-Federal elements of the Network and units and programs of the National Park Service, the Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements and memoranda of understanding with, and provide technical assistance to, the heads of other Federal agencies, States, units of local government, regional governing entities, and private entities.

SEC. 2205. GOLDEN SPIKE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.
(a) Definition.—In this section:
(Park)—The term “Park” means the Golden Spike National Historical Park designated by subsection (b)(1).
(b) Program.—The term “Program” means the program to commemorate and interpret the Transcontinental Railroad authorized under subsection (c).
(c) Secretary.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary, acting through the Director of the National Park Service.
(d) 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.

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).
(2) Pearl Harbor National Memorial.—
(A) Establishment.—There is established the Pearl Harbor Memorial in the State of Hawai‘i as a unit of the National Park System.
(B) Boundaries.—The boundaries of the National Memorial shall be the boundaries generally depicted on the Map.
(C) Availability of Map.—The Map shall be on file and available for public inspection in appropriate offices of the National Park Service.
(D) Purpose.—The purposes of the National Memorial are to commemorate, and commemorate for the benefit of present and future generations the history of World War II in the Pacific from the events leading up to the December 7, 1941, attack on O‘ahu, to peace and reconciliation.
(E) Administration.—The Secretary shall administer the National Memorial in accordance with this subsection, section 121 of Public Law 111–86 (123 Stat. 2920), and the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System including—
(A) section 100101 of title 54, United States Code; and
(B) chapter 3201 of title 54, United States Code.

SEC. 2207. COMMEMORATION OF THE TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD.
(a) Transcontinental Railroad Commemoration and Program.—
(1) In general.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary shall establish within the National Park System a program to commemorate, educate and interpret the Transcontinental Railroad.
(2) Study.—Before establishing the Program, 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;
(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, or interpreting the Transcontinental Railroad; and
(ii) any properties relating to the Transcontinental Railroad;
(C) any properties that are—
(i) identified by subsection (b)(1);
(ii) included in, or determined by the Secretaries to be eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places;
(iii) any objects relating to the Transcontinental Railroad that have educational, research, or interpretive value; and
(iv) any governmental programs and nongovernmental programs of an educational, research, or interpretive nature relating to the Transcontinental Railroad;
(D) recommendations for—
(i) incorporating the resources identified under subparagraph (B) into the Program; and
(ii) other appropriate ways to enhance historical research, education, interpretation, and public use of the Transcontinental Railroad.
(3) Report.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are made available 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 other than historical or commemorative purposes; 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 shall—
(A) 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) enter into appropriate cooperative agreements and memoranda of understanding to provide technical assistance to the heads of other Federal agencies, States, units of local government, regional governmental bodies, and private entities for 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).

Programmatic Agreement.—
(A) In general.—Not more 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 Historic Preservation Office to add to the list of undertakings eligible for streamlined review under section 506108 of title 54, United States Code, certain sites that would have limited physical impact to land in the Park.
(B) Development and Consultation.—The programmatic agreement entered into under paragraph (A) shall be—
(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).
(e) Invasive Species.—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.
part of the National Memorial in accordance with this subsection.

(ii) USE OF FUNDS.—Any funds for the purposes of the National Memorial in accordance with this subsection shall be considered to be a reference to the ‘‘Pearl Harbor National Memorial’’.

(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).

(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 located in the State of Alaska, as 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 California that are subject to that proclamation.

(3) 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 to be a reference to ‘‘Tule Lake National Monument’’.

(4) MEDGAR AND MYRLIE EVERS HOME NATIONAL MONUMENT.—

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Medgar and Myrlie Evers Home National Monument in the State of Mississippi to provide public access to the Medgar and Myrlie Evers Home National Monument and to preserve and interpret for the benefit of present and future generations the history associated with the internment of African Americans and the history of Tougaloo College, a private educational institution located in Tougaloo, Mississippi.

(ii) BOUNDARIES.—The boundaries of the Medgar and Myrlie Evers Home National Monument shall be generally depicted on the Map.

(b) USE OF FUNDS.—Any funds for the purposes of the Medgar and Myrlie Evers Home National Monument shall be available for purposes of the Monument.

(c) REFERENCES.—Any reference in law (other than in this section), regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to the sites and resources in the State of Mississippi located in the Medgar and Myrlie Evers Home National Monument shall be considered a reference to ‘‘Medgar and Myrlie Evers Home National Monument’’.

(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)(1).

(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.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Honolulu National Historic Site in the State of Hawaii as a unit of the National Park System.

(ii) 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 of civilians of Japanese and other ancestries during World War II in Hawaii, the impacts of war and martial law on society in the Hawaiian Islands, and the experiences of Prisoners of War at the Honolulu Internment Camp site.

(C) 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 100751(a), 100752, 100753, and 102101 of title 54, United States Code; and

(ii) chapter 3201 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) USE OF FUNDS.—Any funds for the purposes of the Historic Site shall be available for purposes of the Historic Site.

(D) REFERENCE.—Any reference in law (other than in this section), regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to resources in the State of Hawaii included in the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument shall be available for purposes of the Monument.

(E) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) 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.

(2) USE OF FUNDS.—Any funds for the purposes of the Historic Site shall be available for purposes of the Historic Site.

(F) REFERENCES.—Any reference in law (other than in this section), regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to the sites and resources in the State of Hawaii included in the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument shall be considered a reference to ‘‘Honolulu National Historic Site’’.

Subtitle D—New Units of the National Park System

SEC. 2301. MEDGAR AND MYRLIE EVERS HOME NATIONAL MONUMENT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COLLEGE.—The term ‘‘College’’ means Tougaloo College, a private educational institution located in Tougaloo, Mississippi.

(2) HISTORIC DISTRICT.—The term ‘‘Historic District’’ means the Medgar Evers Historic District, as included on the National Register of Historic Places, and as generally depicted on the Map.

(3) MAP.—The term ‘‘Map’’ means the map entitled ‘‘Medgar and Myrlie Evers Home National Monument’’, numbered 515-145513, and dated June 2018.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Medgar and Myrlie Evers Home National Monument in the State of Mississippi to provide public access to the Medgar and Myrlie Evers Home National Monument and to preserve, protect, and interpret for the benefit of present and future generations the history associated with the internment of African Americans and the role of Tougaloo College in the American Civil Rights Movement.

(2) DETERMINATION BY THE SECRETARY.—The Monument shall not be established until the date on which the Secretary determines that a sufficient quantity of land or interests in land have been acquired to constitute a manageable park unit.

(c) BOUNDARIES.—The boundaries of the Monument shall be the boundaries generally depicted on the Map.

(d) AVAILABILITY 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 located within the boundary of the Monument by—

(i) donation;

(ii) purchase from a willing seller with no claim to the United States or any State, or tribal lands, located within the boundary of the Monument; or

(iii) exchange.

(f) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the Monument in accordance with—

(A) this section; and

(B) the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including—

(i) section 100101(a), chapter 1003, and sections 100751(a), 100752, 100753, and 102101 of title 54, United States Code; and

(ii) chapter 3201 of title 54, United States Code.

(g) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which 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 management plan for the Monument by—

(i) chapter 3201 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 Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(h) AGREEMENTS.—

(1) MONUMENT.—The Secretary shall—

(i) enter into agreements with the College to provide interpretive and educational services relating to the Monument; and

(ii) enter into agreements with the College and other entities for the purposes of carrying out this section.

(2) HISTORIC DISTRICT.—The Secretary may enter into agreements with the owner of a property significant within the Historic District, to identify, mark, interpret, and provide technical assistance with respect to the preservation and interpretation of the property.

SEC. 2302. MILL SPRINGS BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL MONUMENT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) MAP.—The term ‘‘Map’’ means the map entitled ‘‘Mill Springs Battlefield National Monument, Nancy, Kentucky’’, numbered 297/145513, and dated June 2018.

(2) MONUMENT.—The term ‘‘Monument’’ means the Mill Springs Battlefield National Monument established by subsection (b)(1).

(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—

(A) the nationally significant historic resources of the Mill Springs Battlefield; and

(B) the role of the Mill Springs Battlefield in the Civil War.
(2) Determination by the Secretary.—The Monument shall not be established until the date on which the Secretary determines that a sufficient quantity of land or interests in land has been acquired to constitute a manageable park unit.

(3) Notice.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Secretary makes a determination under paragraph (2), the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register notice of the establishment of the Monument.

(4) Boundary.—The boundary of the Monument shall be as generally depicted on the Map.

(5) Availability of Map.—The Map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(6) Acquisition Authority.—The Secretary may only acquire land or an interest in land located within the boundary of the Monument by—

(A) donation;

(B) purchase from a willing seller with donated or appropriated funds; or

(C) exchange.

(7) Administration.—

(A) In General.—The Secretary shall administer the Monument in accordance with—

(1) this section; and

(B) the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including—

(i) section 100101(a), chapter 1003, and sections 100753(a), 100752, 100753, and 102101 of title 54, United States Code; and

(ii) chapter 3201 of title 54, United States Code.

(B) Management Plan.—

(A) In General.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available to prepare a general management plan for the Monument, the Secretary shall prepare a general management plan in accordance with section 100502 of title 54, United States Code.

(B) Submission to Congress.—On completion of the general management plan, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate the general management plan.

(C) Private Property Protection.—Nothing in this section shall create a protective perimeter or buffer zone around the Monument.

(D) Activities Outside National Monument.—

(A) In General.—Nothing in this section creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around the Monument.

(B) Activities Outside National Monument.—The fact that an activity or use on land outside the Monument can be seen or heard within the Monument shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the Monument.

SEC. 2301. CAMP NELSON HERITAGE NATIONAL MONUMENT.

(a) Definition.—In this section:

(1) Map.—The term ‘‘Map’’ means the map entitled ‘‘Cape San Blas Unit P30/P30P (1 of 2)’’ and dated December 19, 2018, 30 feet R.S. COORDINATE SYSTEM, NAD 1983 HARNES.

(2) Monument.—The term ‘‘Monument’’ means the Camp Nelson Heritage National Monument established by subsection (b)(1).

(b) Establishment.—

(1) General.—Subject to paragraph (2), there is established, as a unit of the National Park System, the Camp Nelson Heritage National Monument in the State of Kentucky, to provide for the benefit of present and future generations, the nationally significant historic resources of Camp Nelson and the role of Camp Nelson in the American Civil War, Reconstruction, and African American history and civil rights.

(2) Conditions.—The Monument shall not be established until after the Secretary—

(A) has entered into a written agreement with the owner of any private or non-Federal land within the boundary of the Monument, as depicted on the Map, that the property shall be donated to the United States for inclusion in the Monument, to be managed consistent with the purposes of the Monument; and

(B) has determined that sufficient land or interests in land have been acquired within the boundary of the Monument to constitute a manageable unit.

(c) Boundaries.—The boundaries of the Monument shall be the boundaries generally depicted on the Map.

(d) Availability 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 located within the boundary of the Monument by—

(A) donation;

(B) purchase from a willing seller with donated or appropriated funds; or

(C) exchange.

(f) Administration.—

(A) In General.—The Secretary shall administer the Monument in accordance with—

(A) this section;

(B) Presidential Proclamation 9811 (83 Fed. Reg. 54845, October 31, 2018); and

(C) the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including—

(i) section 100101(a), chapter 1003, and sections 100753(a), 100752, 100753, and 102101 of title 54, United States Code; and

(ii) chapter 3201 of title 54, United States Code.

(g) Management Plan.—

(A) In General.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available to the Secretary for the preparation of a general management plan for the Monument, the Secretary shall prepare a general management plan for the Monument in accordance with section 100502 of title 54, United States Code.

(B) Submission to Congress.—On completion of the general management plan, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate the general management plan.

(H) No Buffer Zones.—

(A) In General.—Nothing in this section creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around the Monument.

(B) Activities Outside National Monument.—The fact that an activity or use on land outside the Monument can be seen or heard within the Monument shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the Monument.

(C) 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 PRESERVATION OF THE NATION’S ARCTIC 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 ‘‘(a)’’ and inserting ‘‘(a) (1)’’.

(b) Terms and Conditions.—Section 3(c)(1) of the Denali National Park Improvement Act (Public Law 113-33; 127 Stat. 516) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by inserting ‘‘and’’ after the semicolon;

(2) by striking subparagraph (B); and

(3) by redesignating subparagraph (C) as subparagraph (B).

(c) Applicable Law.—Section 3 of the Denali National Park Improvement Act (Public Law 113-33; 127 Stat. 515) is amended by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(A) the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including—

(B) the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including—

(i) section 100101(a), chapter 1003, and sections 100753(a), 100752, 100753, and 102101 of title 54, United States Code; and

(ii) chapter 3201 of title 54, United States Code.

(B) Management Plan.—

(A) In General.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available to the Secretary for the preparation of a general management plan for the Monument, the Secretary shall prepare a general management plan for the Monument in accordance with section 100502 of title 54, United States Code.

(B) Submission to Congress.—On completion of the general management plan, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the Senate the general management plan.

(C) No Buffer Zones.—

(A) In General.—Nothing in this section creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around the Monument.

(B) Activities Outside National Monument.—The fact that an activity or use on land outside the Monument can be seen or heard within the Monument shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the Monument.

(C) 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. 2403. AUTHORIZING COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

The Secretary may enter into a cooperative management agreement with the District of Columbia in accordance with section 103703 of title 54, United States Code.

SEC. 2404. FEES FOR MEDICAL SERVICES.

(a) Fees Authorized.—The Secretary may establish and collect fees for medical services provided to persons in units of the National Park System or for medical services provided by National Park Service personnel outside units of the 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 consist 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 provided in appropriation 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 facilities, equipment, vehicles, and other needs and costs of providing services listed in subsection (a).

(3) Developing management plans for medical facilities, equipment, vehicles, and other needs and costs of services listed in subsection (a).

(4) Training related to providing services listed in subsection (a).

(5) Obtaining or improving medical facilities, equipment, vehicles, and other needs and costs of providing services listed in subsection (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:

'(1) AUTHORITY TO GRANT EASEMENTS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY.—

'(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior may grant an easement or right-of-way over Federal lands within Gateway National Recreation Area for construction, operation, and maintenance of work for control and prevention of flooding and shoreline erosion.

'(2) CHARGES AND REIMBURSEMENT OF COSTS.—The Secretary may grant such an easement or right-of-way without charge for the value of the right so conveyed, except for reimbursement of costs incurred by the United States for processing the application therefor and maintaining such right. Amounts received as such reimbursement shall be credited to the relevant appropriation account.

SEC. 2406. ADAMS MEMORIAL COMMISSION.

(a) COMMISSION.—There is established a commission to be known as the "Adams Memorial Commission" (referred to in this section and in section 2407 of this title as the "Commission") to establish a permanent memorial to honor John Adams and his legacy as authorized by Public Law 107–62 (115 Stat. 411), located in the city of Quincy, District of Columbia, including sites authorized by Public Law 107–313 (116 Stat. 2763).

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

(1) 4 persons appointed by the President, not more than 2 of whom may be members of the same political party; and

(2) 4 Members of the Senate appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate in consultation with the Majority Leader and Minority Leader of the Senate, of which not more than 2 appointees may be members of the same political party; and

(3) 4 Members of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives in consultation with the Majority Leader and Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, of which not more than 2 Members may be members of the same political party.

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

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

(e) MEETINGS.—

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

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

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

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

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

(1) AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT THIS SECTION.—

(a) REQUIREMENTS.—The Commission may—

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

(2) accept gifts, including funds from the Federal lands described in subsection (b) used in carrying out this section or to be used in connection with the construction or other expenses of the memorial, and

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

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—The Commission shall—

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

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

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

(d) TERMINATION.—The Commission shall terminate on December 2, 2025.

SEC. 2407. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO REFERENCES TO THE AFRICAN AMERICAN CIVIL RIGHTS NETWORK.

(a) CHAPTER AMENDMENTS.—Chapter 208 of title 54, United States Code, is amended by striking "U.S. Civil Rights Network" each place it occurs and inserting "Adams Memorial Foundation", to be used in lieu of the term "U.S. Civil Rights Network" each place it occurs.

(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 occurs and inserting "Adams Memorial Foundation".

(c) REFERENCES.—Any reference in any law (other than in this section), regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to the "Federal Civil Rights Network" (using identical font as used in the text being replaced).

(d) 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 "Adams Memorial Foundation" (using identical font as used in the text being replaced).

SEC. 2408. TRANSFER OF THE JAMES J. HOWARD MARINE SCIENCES LABORATORY.

Section 7 of Public Law 100–515 (16 U.S.C. 1294 note) is amended by inserting at the end subsection (b) and inserting the following:

"(b) TRANSFER FROM THE STATE TO THE NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, or the provisions of the August 13, 1991, Ground Lease Agreement (''Lease'') between the Department of the Interior and the State of New Jersey (''State''), upon notice to the National Park Service, the State may transfer without consideration, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration may accept, all State property located at 33°16′23.8″N 74°2′54.2″W on Long Island, New York, known as the James J. Howard Marine Sciences Laboratory (''Laboratory''), located on the Site, to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. However, all obligations of the State to rehabilitate Building 74 and modify landscaping on the surrounding property as described on the Map, held and pursuant to subsection (a), shall remain in full force and effect.

"(2) 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 parcel generally described as a land assignment and right of way and associated land and appurtenances for the purposes of the Laboratory, including providing maintenance and repair, and access to the Laboratory, the parking lots and the seawater supply and back flow pipes, without consideration, except for reimbursement to the National Park Service of agreed upon reasonable actual costs of subsequently provided goods and services.

"(3) AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AND THE NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION.—Upon the transfer authorized in paragraph (1), the Director of the National Park Service and the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall enter into an agreement addressing responsibilities pertaining to the use of the land assignment within the Sandy Hook Unit of the Gateway National Recreation Area as authorized in paragraph (3). The agreement shall prohibit any new construction on this land, permanent or nonpermanent, or significant alteration to the exterior of the Laboratory, without National Park Service approval.

"(b) RESTORATION.—

"(A) Notwithstanding any provision of the Lease to the contrary, if the State does not transfer the improvements as authorized in paragraph (1), and these improvements are not used as or in support of a marine science laboratory, the State shall demolish and remove the improvements and restore the land in accordance with the standards set forth by the National Park Service, free of unacceptable encumbrances and in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations regarding known contaminants.

"(B) If the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration accepts the improvements as authorized in paragraph (1) and these improvements are not used as or in support of a marine science laboratory, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall be responsible for demolishing and removing these improvements and restoring the land, in accordance with the standards set forth by the National Park Service, free of unacceptable encumbrances and in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations regarding known contaminants."
across any System unit in the vehicle of the individual if—

(a) without consideration, if the land subject to the reversionary interest is required to be used in perpetuity for public recreational, educational, or similar purposes; or

(b) for consideration in an amount equal to the fair market value of the reversionary interest, as determined based on an appraisal that is conducted in accordance with—

(1) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice;

(2) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions; and

(3) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(3) REQUIREMENTS FOR QUALIFIED VOLUNTEERS.—The Secretary shall execute appropriate instruments to carry out an agreement entered into under paragraph (1).

(b) Effective 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 all interests in the land conveyed by subsection (a) have been conveyed, the agreement between the National Park Service and the State Historical Society of Iowa, dated July 21, 1985, and entered into under subsection (d), shall have no force or effect.

SEC. 2412. DESIGNATION OF DEAN STONE BRIDGE.

(a) Designation.—The bridge located in Blount County, Tennessee, on the foothills Parkway (commonly known as ‘‘Bridge 2’’) shall be known as designated as the ‘‘Dean Stone Bridge’’

(b) References.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other work of the United States to the bridge referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ‘‘Dean Stone Bridge’’

Subtitle F—National Trails and Related Matters

SEC. 2501. NORTH COUNTRY SCENIC TRAIL ROUTE ADJUSTMENT.

Section 5(a)(8) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(a)(8)) is amended in the first sentence by striking “thirty two hundred miles, extending from eastern New York State” and inserting “4,600 miles, extending from the Appalachian Trail in Vermont”;


SEC. 2502. EXTENSION OF LEWIS AND CLARK NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL.

(a) Extension.—Section 5(a)(6) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(a)(6)) is amended—

(b) Allocation of Funds.—Section 200304 of title 54, United States Code, is amended by striking “320,000,000” and inserting “440,000,000”.

and by striking “Proposed Eastern Legacy Extension”, dated June 18, 2013, and number 649-143721.”

(b) Effective Date.—The amendments made by paragraph (1) take effect on the date that is 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2503. AMERICAN DISCOVERY TRAIL SIGNIFICANCE.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) Secretary concerned.—The term ‘‘Secretary concerned’’ means—

(A) with respect to Federal land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture;

(B) 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’’, extending 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 the determination of the Secretary concerned is made to the United States for placement on Federal land at points along the Trail, the Secretary concerned shall place the sign and place the sign on the Federal land.

(c) No Federal Funds.—No Federal funds may be used to acquire signage authorized under paragraph (b).

SEC. 2504. PIKE NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL STUDY.

Section 5(c) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

(4)(i) The Pike National Historic Trail—The Pike National Historic Trail, a series of roads extending approximately 3,064 miles, which follows the route taken by Lt. Zebulon Montgomery Pike during the 1806–1807 Pike expedition that began in Fort Belledentaine, near the birthplace of the United States, and ended in New Orleans, Louisiana.

Title III—Conservation Authorities

SEC. 3001. REAUTHORIZATION OF LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND.

(a) In General.—Section 200302 of title 54, United States Code, is amended—

(b) Allocation of Funds.—Section 200305 of title 54, United States Code, is amended—

(c) Parity for Territories and the District of Columbia.—Section 200306(b) of title 54, United States Code, is amended by striking “2003” and inserting “2007”.

(d) Recreational Public Access.—Section 200306 of title 54, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

(e) Acquisition Considerations.—Section 200306 of title 54, United States Code (as
amended by subsection (d), is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(d) ACQUISITION CONSIDERATIONS.—In determining whether to acquire land (or an interest in land) under this section, the Secretary and the Secretary of Agriculture shall take into account—

“(1) the significance of the acquisition;

“(2) the urgency of the acquisition;

“(3) management efficiencies;

“(4) management cost savings;

“(5) geographic distribution;

“(6) threats to the integrity of the land; and

“(7) the recreational value of the land.”.

SEC. 3002. CONSERVATION INCENTIVES LANDowner PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish a conservation incentives landowner education program (referred to in this section as the “program”).

(b) PURPOSE OF PROGRAM.—The program shall provide information on Federal conservation programs available to landowners interested in undertaking conservation actions on the land of the landowners, including open conservation program options available to achieve the conservation goals of the program, such as—

(1) fee title land acquisition;

(2) donation; and

(3) perpetual and term conservation easements or agreements.

(c) AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary shall ensure that the information provided under the program is made available to—

(1) interested landowners; and

(2) the public.

(d) PRIORITIZATION.—In any case in which the Secretary contacts a landowner directly about participation in a Federal conservation program, the Secretary shall, in writing—

(1) notify the landowner of the program; and

(2) make available information on the conservation program options that may be available to the landowner.

TITLE IV—SPORTSMEN’S ACCESS AND RELATED MATTERS

Subtitle A—National Policy

SEC. 4001. CONGRESSIONAL DECLARATION OF NATIONAL POLICY.

(a) In General.—Congress declares that it is the policy of the United States that Federal land policy and management be consistent with the mandates of the departments and agencies, Executive Orders 13262 and 13443 (60 Fed. Reg. 30769 (June 7, 1995); 72 Fed. Reg. 45539 (August 15, 2007)), and applicable law, shall—

(1) facilitate the expansion and enhancement of hunting, fishing, and recreational shooting opportunities on Federal land, in consultation with the Wildlife and Hunting Heritage Conservation Council, the Sport Fishing and Boating Partnership Council, State and Tribal fish and wildlife agencies, and the public;

(2) conserve and enhance aquatic systems and the management of game species and the habitat of fish species on Federal land, including through hunting and fishing, in a manner that respects—

(A) State management authority over wildlife resources; and

(B) private property rights; and

(3) consider hunting, fishing, and recreational shooting opportunities as part of all Federal land uses for land, resource, and travel management.

(b) EXCLUSION.—In this title, the term “fishing” does not include commercial fishing in public waters harvested, either in whole or in part, that are intended to enter commerce through sale.

Subtitle B—Sportsmen’s Access to Federal Land

SEC. 4001. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) FEDERAL LAND.—The term “Federal land” means—

(A) any land in the National Forest System (as defined in section 11(a) of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1608(a))), that is administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service; and

(B) public lands (as defined in section 103 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1732(b))) that are administered by the Secretary concerned, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

(2) SECRETARY CONCERNED.—The term “Secretary concerned” means—

(A) the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to land described in paragraph (1)(A); and

(B) the Secretary, with respect to land described in paragraph (1)(B).

SEC. 4012. FEDERAL LAND OPEN TO HUNTING, FISHING, AND RECREATIONAL SHOOTING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), Federal land shall be open to hunting, fishing, and recreational shooting, in accordance with applicable law, unless the Secretary concerned closes an area in accordance with section 4103.

(b) EFFECT OF PART.—Nothing in this subtitle applies to hunting, fishing, or recreational shooting any land that is not open to those activities as of the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 4103. CLOSURE OF FEDERAL LAND TO HUNTING, FISHING, AND RECREATIONAL SHOOTING.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—

(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 may designate any area on Federal land in which, and establish any period during which, for reasons of public safety, administration, or compliance with applicable laws, no hunting, fishing, or recreational shooting shall be permitted.

(2) REQUIREMENT.—In making a designation under paragraph (1), the Secretary concerned shall—

(A) consult with State and Tribal fish and wildlife agencies, in accordance with applicable law, for the least amount of time that is required for public safety, administration, or compliance with applicable laws.

(b) CLOSING PROCEDURES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except in an emergency, before permanently or temporarily closing any Federal land to hunting, fishing, or recreational shooting, the Secretary concerned shall—

(A) consult with State fish and wildlife agencies; and

(B) provide public notice and opportunity for comment under paragraph (2).

(2) PUBLIC NOTICE AND COMMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Public notice and comment shall include—

(i) a notice of intent—

(I) published in advance of the public comment period for the closure—

(aa) in the Federal Register; and

(bb) on the website of the applicable Federal agency;

(cc) on the website of the Federal land unit, if available; and

/dd) in at least 1 local newspaper;

(II) made available in advance of the public comment period to local offices, chapters, and other organizations in the vicinity of the closure that are signatories to the memorandum of understanding entitled “Federal Lands Hunting, Fishing, and Shooting Sports Roundtable Memorandum of Understanding”; and

(III) that describes—

(aa) the proposed closure; and

(bb) the justification for the proposed closure, including an explanation of the reasons and necessity for the decision to close the area to hunting, fishing, or recreational shooting; and

(ii) 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) FINAL DECISION.—In a final decision to permanently or temporarily close an area to hunting, fishing, or recreation shooting, the Secretary concerned shall—

(1) respond in a reasoned manner to the comments received;

(2) explain how the Secretary concerned resolved any significant issues raised by the comments; and

(iii) show how the resolution led to the closure.

(c) TEMPORARY CLOSURES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Any temporary closure under this section may not exceed a period of 180 days.

(2) RENEWAL.—Except in an emergency, a temporary closure for the same area of land closed to the same activities—

(A) may not be renewed more than 3 times after the first temporary closure; and

(B) must be subject to a separate notice and comment procedure in accordance with subsection (b)(2).

(3) EFFECT OF TEMPORARY CLOSURE.—Any Federal land that is temporarily closed to hunting, fishing, or recreational shooting under this section shall not become permanently closed to that activity without a separate notice and comment opportunity to comment in accordance with subsection (b)(2).

(d) REPORTING.—On an annual basis, the Secretaries concerned shall—

(1) publish on a public website a list of all areas of Federal land temporarily or permanently subject to a closure under this section; and

(2) submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the House of Representatives a report that identifies—

(A) a list of each area of Federal land temporarily or permanently subject to a closure; and

(B) the acreage of each closure; and

(C) a survey of—

(i) the aggregate areas and acreage closed under this section in each State; and

(ii) the percentage of Federal land in each State that is closed under this section with respect to hunting, fishing, and recreational shooting.

(e) APPLICATION.—This section shall not apply if the closure is—

(1) less than 14 days in duration; and

(2) covered by a special use permit.

SEC. 4104. SHOOTING RANGES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), Federal land shall be open to hunting, fishing, and recreational shooting any land that is not covered by a special use permit.

(b) REQUIREMENT.—In making a designation under paragraph (1), the Secretary concerned shall—

(A) may not be renewed more than 3 times after the first temporary closure; and

(B) must be subject to a separate notice and comment procedure in accordance with subsection (b)(2).

(2) APPLICATION.—This section shall not apply if the closure is—

(1) less than 14 days in duration; and

(2) covered by a special use permit.
SEC. 4105. IDENTIFYING OPPORTUNITIES FOR RECREATION, HUNTING, AND FISHING ON FEDERAL LAND.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) SECRETARY.—The term ‘‘Secretary’’ means—

(A) the Secretary, with respect to land administered by—

(i) the Director of the National Park Service;

(ii) the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service; and

(iii) the Director of the Bureau of Land Management; and

(B) the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to land administered by the Chief of the

(2) STATE OR REGIONAL OFFICE.—The term ‘‘State or regional office’’ means—

(A) a State office of the Bureau of Land Management;

(B) a regional office of—

(i) the National Park Service;

(ii) the United States Fish and Wildlife Service; or

(iii) the Forest Service.

(3) TRAVEL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The term ‘‘trav sesame management plan’’ means a plan for the management of travel

(A) with respect to land under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, on park

roads and designated routes under section 410 of Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations); and

(B) with respect to land under the jurisdiction of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, on the land under a comprehensive conservation plan prepared under section 668dd(e) of the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 668dd).

(C) with respect to land under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service, on State Forest

System land under part 212 of title 36, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations); and

(D) with respect to land under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, under a resource management plan developed under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.).

(b) PRIORITY LIST REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and bia

nially thereafter during the 10-year period beginning on which the first pri-

ority list is completed, the Secretary shall prepare a priority list, to be made publicly available on the website of the applicable Federal agency referred to in subsection (a)(1), which shall identify the location andacreage of land within the jurisdiction of each State or regional office on which the public is allowed, under Federal or State law, to hunt, fish, or use the land for 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) PREPARATION.—Any land identified in paragraph (1) shall consist of contiguous acreage of at least 640 acres.

(3) CONSIDERATIONS.—In preparing the priority list required under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall consider, with respect to the land—

(A) whether access is absent or merely restricted, including the extent of the restrict-

(B) the likelihood of resolving the absence of or restriction of public access;

(C) the potential for recreational use;

(D) any information received from the public or other stakeholders during the nomina-

tion process described in subsection (f); and

(E) any other factor, as determined by the Secretary.

(4) ADJACENT LAND STATUS.—For each parcel of land on the Secretary shall include in the priority list whether resolv-

ing 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.

(5) NOMINATION PROCESS.—In preparing a priority list under this section, the Secre-

tary shall provide an opportunity for mem-

bers of the public to nominate parcels for in-

clusion on the priority list.

(a) Each report under paragraph (1) shall describe the number, nature, and amount of the awards, the claims involved in the con-

troversy, and any other relevant information that may aid Congress in evaluating the scope and impact of such awards.

(b) The disclosure of fees and other expenses required under subparagraph (a) shall not affect any other information that is sub-

ject to a nondisclosure provision.

(c) As soon as practicable, and in any event not later than the date on which the first report under subsection (e)(1) is re-

quired to be submitted, the Chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States shall create and maintain online a searchable database containing, with respect to each award of fees and other expenses under this section made on or after the date of enactment of the Natural Resources Management Act, the following information:

(1) The case name and number of the ad-

versary adjudication.

(2) The name of the claim in the ad-

versary adjudication.

(3) The name of each party to whom the award was made as such party is identified in the adversary adjudication, hyperlink-

ed to the case, if available.

(4) As soon as practicable, and in any event not later than the date on which the first report under subsection (e)(1) is re-

quired to be submitted, the Chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States shall create and maintain online a searchable database containing, with respect to each award of fees and other expenses under this section made on or after the date of enactment of the Natural Resources Management Act, the following information:

(1) The name of each party to whom the award was made as such party is identified in the adversary adjudication, hyperlink-

ed to the case, if available.
Act, and every fiscal year thereafter, the Chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States shall submit to Congress and make publicly available online a report on the amount of fees and other expenses awarded under this subsection for the preceding fiscal year pursuant to this subsection.

(B) Subparagraph (A) shall describe the number, nature, and amount of the awards, the claims involved in the controversy, and any other relevant information with regard to the award and Congress in evaluating the scope and impact of such awards.

(C)(1) Each report under subparagraph (A) shall include for all payments of fees and other expenses awarded under this subsection that are made pursuant to a settlement agreement, regardless of whether the settlement agreement is sealed or otherwise subject to a nondisclosure provision.

(2) The disclosure of fees and other expenses required under clause (i) shall not affect any other information that is subject to a nondisclosure provision in a settlement agreement.

(D) The Chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States shall include and clearly identify in each annual report under subparagraph (A), for each case in which an award of fees and other expenses is included in the report—

(i) any amounts paid under section 1304 of title 31 for a judgment in the case; and

(ii) the statute under which the plaintiff filed suit.

(E) As soon as practicable, in any event not later than the date on which the first report under paragraph (b)(A) is required to be submitted, the Chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States shall create and maintain online a searchable database containing, with respect to each case in which an 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:

(1) The name of the specific agency or entity whose actions gave rise to the claim or judgment.

(2) The name of the plaintiff or claimant.

(3) The amount paid representing principal liability, and any amounts paid representing any ancillary liability, including attorney fees, costs, and interest.

(4) A brief description of the facts that gave rise to the claim.

(F) The basis for the finding that the payment was made as such party is identified.

(G) The reasons why the Secretary determined that disclosure of any fee paid is consistent with science-based and sustainable harvest management; and

(H) The name of the agency that submitted the claim.

Subtitle D—Migratory Bird Framework and Hunting Opportunities for Veterans

SEC. 4301. FEDERAL CLOSING DATE FOR HUNTING OF DUCKS, Mergansers, and Coots.

Section 50 of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 704) is amended by adding at the end of the section—

(6) As soon as practicable, and in any event not later than the date on which the Secretary determines that the addition of the gallinule species that are eligible for hunting after the Federal framework hunting season is tendered, the following information:

(A) The case name and number, hyperlinked to the case, if available.

(B) The name of the agency involved in the case.

(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 case.

(E) The amount of the award.

(F) The basis for the finding that the position of the agency concerned was not substantively justified.

(G) The online searchable database described in paragraph (e) may not reveal any information the disclosure of which is prohibited by law or a court order.

(H) The head of each agency (including the Attorney General of the United States) shall provide to the Chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States in a timely manner all information requested by the Conference with regard to the requirements of paragraphs (5), (6), and (7).

(3) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 2122 of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (d)(3), by striking "United States Code,"; and

(B) in subsection (e)—

(i) by striking "section 2122 of title 28, United States Code," and inserting "of this section"; and

(ii) by striking "of such title" and inserting "of this title".

(JUDGMENT FUND TRANSPARENCY.—Section 1304 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

(d) Beginning not later than the date that is 60 days after the date of enactment of the

Natural Resources Management Act, and unless the disclosure of such information is otherwise prohibited by law or a court order, the Secretary of the Treasury shall make available online as soon as practicable, but not later than 30 days after the date on which a payment under this section is tendered, the following information with regard to that payment:

(1) The name of the specific agency or entity whose actions gave rise to the claim or judgment.

(2) The name of the plaintiff or claimant.

(3) The amount paid representing principal liability, and any amounts paid representing any ancillary liability, including attorney fees, costs, and interest.

(4) A brief description of the facts that gave rise to the claim.

(5) The name of the agency that submitted the claim.

Subtitle E—Miscellaneous

SEC. 4401. RESPECT FOR TREATIES AND RIGHTS.

Nothing in this title or the amendments made by this title affects or modifies any treaty or other right of any federally recognized Indian Tribe; or provides any provision of Federal law relating to migratory birds or to endangered or threatened species.

SEC. 4402. NO PRIORITY.

Nothing in this title or the amendments made by this title provides a preference to 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 of Commerce to issue licenses or permits to hunt and fish on Federal land; or

(2) enforces or diminishes the responsibility or authority 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)(3).

(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, to be 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 interoperative 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) Modernization activities.—Modernization activities under the System shall include the following:

(A) in general.—The System shall include—
(i) a national volcano watch office that is operational 24 hours a day and 7 days a week;
(ii) a national volcano data center; and
(iii) an external grants program to support research on volcano monitoring science and technology.

(B) Modernization activities.—Modernization activities under the System shall include the following:

(i) the scientific community, to be appointed by the relevant agencies and members of the scientific community, to be appointed by the Secretary in implementing the System.

(C) Inclusions.—Section 3 of the National Geologic Mapping Act of 1992 (43 U.S.C. 32b) is amended by striking "2018" and inserting "2023".

(D) 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.

(3) Management.—Annually, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report describing the activities carried out under this section.

(4) Funding.—

(A) Authorization of Appropriations.—There is authorized to be appropriated—

(i) in general.—$55,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2019 through 2023.

(ii) Effect on other sources of Federal funding.—Amounts made available under this subsection shall supplant Federal funds made available for other United States Geological Survey hazards activities and programs.

(b) Reauthorization.—

(i) in general.—Section 9(a) of the National Geologic Mapping Act of 1992 (43 U.S.C. 3h(a)) is amended by striking "2018" and inserting "2023".

(ii) EFFECT.—There shall be the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A).

(c) Management.—Annually, the Secretary shall—

(i) ensure that the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated under subsection (a) shall carry out a management plan for the National Heritage Area.

(ii) consult with and consider the recommendations of the state or States in which the National Heritage Area is located.

(iii) coordinate with the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area in the State to which the National Heritage Area is located.

(iv) Nothing in this paragraph shall grant or diminish any hunting, fishing, or gathering right of any Indian Tribe; and

(v) Nothing in this paragraph shall affect 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.

(d) Landward.—The Secretary may, subject to any limitations in the art or implemented in a manner that directly or indirectly has a negative effect on the operations of the Central Valley Project, the State Water Project, or any

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.—

(i) 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 T27S/R30E,000, and dated October 2007, including—

(II) The Counties in the State that are at least partially located within the area that is ¼-mile landward of the shoreline, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Maritime Washington National Heritage Area Proposed Boundary", numbered T27S/105,030, and dated August 2014.

(ii) Local coordinating entity.—The Secretary shall, subject to the provisions of this paragraph, establish the Appalachian forest National Heritage Area, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Appalachian forest National Heritage Area", numbered T27S/R30E,000, and dated October 2007, including—

(II) The Counties in the State that are at least partially located within the area that is ¼-mile landward of the shoreline, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Maritime Washington National Heritage Area Proposed Boundary", numbered T27S/105,030, and dated August 2014.

(iii) membership.—The local coordinating entity for the Appalachian forest National Heritage Area shall be the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated under subsection (a).

(iv) Nothing in this paragraph shall grant or diminish any hunting, fishing, or gathering right of any Indian Tribe; and

(v) Nothing in this paragraph shall affect 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.

(b) Maritime Washington national heritage area, Washington.—

(i) 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, Jefferson, Clallam, and Grays Harbor Counties in the State that is at least partially located within the area that is ¼-mile landward of the shoreline, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Maritime Washington National Heritage Area Proposed Boundary", numbered T27S/105,030, and dated August 2014.

(ii) Local coordinating entity.—The Secretary shall, subject to the provisions of this paragraph, establish the Maritime Washington National Heritage Area, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Maritime Washington National Heritage Area Proposed Boundary", numbered T27S/105,030, and dated August 2014.

(iii) membership.—The local coordinating entity for the Maritime Washington National Heritage Area shall be the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated under subsection (a).

(iv) Nothing in this paragraph shall grant or diminish any hunting, fishing, or gathering right of any Indian Tribe; and

(v) Nothing in this paragraph shall affect 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.
that are consistent with National Heritage Area themes; 

(vi) ensuring that clear, consistent, and appropriate signs identifying points of public interest are posted throughout the National Heritage Area; and 

(vii) promoting a wide range of partnerships among the Federal Government, State, Tribal, and local governments, businesses, organizations, and individuals to further the National Heritage Area;

(C) 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; 

(D) conduct meetings open to the public at least semiannually regarding the development and implementation of the management plan; 

(E) 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); 

(ii) request 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 the expenditure of funds by the local coordinating entity or any government, organization, or individual for the first 5 years of operation; 

(vi) the identification of sources of funding for carrying out the management plan; and 

(vii) analysis and recommendations for means by which Federal, State, local, and Tribal programs, including the role of the Federal Park Service, and the National Heritage Area, respectively, should be preserved, restored, managed, or maintained because of the significance of the property; 

(ii) comprehensive policies, strategies and recommendations for conservation, funding, management, and development 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) any Federal property in the National Heritage Area that—

(aa) is related to the themes of the National Heritage Area; and 

(bb) should be preserved, restored, managed, or maintained because of the significance of the property; 

(ii) comprehensive policies, strategies and recommendations for conservation, funding, management, and development of the National Heritage Area; 

(iii) a description of actions that the Federal Government, State, Tribal, and local governments, private organizations, and individuals have agreed to take to protect the natural, historical, cultural, scenic, and recreational resources of the National Heritage Area; 

(iv) a program of implementation for the management plan by the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area; and 

(v) protecting and restoring historic sites and buildings in the National Heritage Area; 

Figure 1. Evaluation and implementation of the management plan.
In general.—Nothing in this section affects the authority of a Federal agency to provide technical or financial assistance under any other law.

(2) The Federal and local government; and

(3) OF FEDERAL AGENCIES.—Nothing in this section—

(A) modifies, alters, or amends any law or regulation as it relates to a Federal agency; or

(B) alters the discretion of a Federal land manager to implement an approved land use plan within the boundaries of a National Heritage Area designated by subsection (a); or

(C) modifies, alters, or amends any authorized use of Federal land within the jurisdiction of a Federal agency.

(e) PRIVATE PROPERTY AND REGULATORY PROTECTIONS.—Nothing in this section—

(A) abridges the rights of any property owner (whether public or private), including the right to participate in any plan, project, program, or activity conducted within a National Heritage Area designated by subsection (a); or

(B) requires any property owner—

(A) to permit public access (including access by Federal, State, or local agencies) to the property of the property owner; or

(B) to modify public access or use of property of the property owner under any other Federal, State, or local law;

(C) alters any duly adopted land use regulation, management plan, or other regulatory authority of any Federal, State, Tribal, or local agency;

(D) convays any land use or other regulatory authority to the local coordinating entity;

(E) authorizes or implies the reservation or appropriation of water or water rights;

(F) expands or diminishes the treaty rights of any Indian Tribe within the National Heritage Area;

(G) diminishes—

(A) the authority of the State to manage fish and wildlife, including the regulation of fishing and hunting within a National Heritage Area designated by subsection (a); or

(B) the authority of Indian Tribes to regulate members of Indian Tribes with respect to fishing, hunting, and gathering in the exercise of treaty rights; or

(C) creates any liability, or affects any liability under any other law, of any private property owner with respect to any person injured on the private property.

(1) EVALUATION AND REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For each of the National Heritage Areas designated by subsection (a), not later than 5 years before the date on which authority for Federal funding terminates for each National Heritage Area, the Secretary shall—

(A) conduct an evaluation of the accomplishments of the National Heritage Area; and

(B) prepare a report in accordance with paragraph (A) of this subsection.

(2) EVALUATION.—An evaluation conducted under paragraph (1)(A) shall—

(A) assess the progress of the local management entity with respect to—

(i) accomplishing the purposes of the authorizing legislation for the National Heritage Area; and

(ii) achieving the goals and objectives of the approved management plan for the National Heritage Area;

(B) analyze the investments of the Federal Government, State, Tribal, and local governments, and private entities in each National Heritage Area to determine the impact of the investment on the study area, including the future role of the National Heritage Area; and

(C) review the management structure, partnership relationships, and funding of the National Heritage Area for purposes of identifying components for sustainability of the National Heritage Area.

(3) REPORT.—Based on the evaluation conducted under paragraph (1)(A), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report that includes recommendations for the future role of the National Park Service, if any, with respect to the National Heritage Area.

(4) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated for each National Heritage Area designated by subsection (a) to carry out the purposes of this section $10,000,000, of which not more than $1,000,000 may be made available in any fiscal year.

(B) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts made available under paragraph (1) shall remain available until expended.

(5) COST-SHARING REQUIREMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Federal share of the total cost of any activity under this section shall not be more than 50 percent.

(B) FORM.—The non-Federal contribution of the total cost of any activity under this section may be in the form of in-kind contributions of goods or services, valued.

(6) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority of the Secretary to provide assistance under this section terminates on the date that is 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 6002. ADJUSTMENT OF BOUNDARIES OF LINCOLN NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.

(a) Boundary adjustment.—Section 449(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’’; and

(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 449(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.

(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 assets 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, 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—

(A) a description, data analysis, and determinations on whether the study area—

(i) has an assemblage of natural, historic, and cultural resources that—

(I) reflect traditions, customs, beliefs, and folklore that are a valuable part of the story of the State; and

(ii) contains resources and active communities that—

(i) are important to any identified themes of the study area; and

(ii) retain a degree of integrity capable of supporting interpretation;

(B) 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 that outlines 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.

(3) 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 Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives 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 409(a) of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–333; 110 Stat. 4256; 122 Stat. 2551) is amended in the second sentence, by striking ‘‘$17,000,000’’ and inserting ‘‘$20,000,000’’.

(b) ESSEX NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 810(a) of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–333; 110 Stat. 4260; 122 Stat. 2551) is amended in the second sentence, by striking ‘‘$17,000,000’’ and inserting ‘‘$20,000,000’’.

(c) OHIO & ERIE NATIONAL HERITAGE CANALWAY.—Section 810(a) of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–333; 110 Stat. 4275; 122 Stat. 2551) is amended in the second sentence, by striking ‘‘$20,000,000’’ and inserting ‘‘$23,000,000’’.

(d) BLUE RIDGE NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—The Blue Ridge National Heritage Area, while encouraging the Heritage Area while encouraging State and local economic activity; and

(2) any conclusions and recommendations of the Secretary.
(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.

(c) MOTORCITIES NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 110(a) of the Automotive National Heritage Area Act (Public Law 108–355; 12 Stat. 3292; 16 Stat. 661) is amended by striking the second sentence by striking "$10,000,000" and inserting "$15,000,000".

(f) Wheeling National Heritage Area.—Section 110(a) of the Wheeling National Heritage Area Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–291; 114 Stat. 647; 12 Stat. 2421; 12 Stat. 2550) is amended by striking "$15,000,000" and inserting "$15,000,000".

(g) TENNESSEE CIVIL WAR HERITAGE AREA.—Section 208 of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 196–333; 110 Stat. 4248; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 414; 129 Stat. 2551; 132 Stat. 661) is amended by striking "after" and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting the following: "after September 30, 2021.


(k) Hudon River Valley National Heritage Area.—The oil region National Heritage Area Act (Public Law 198–447; 118 Stat. 3368) is amended by striking "oil region Heritage, Inc." each place it appears and inserting "oil region Alliance of business, Industry and Tourism".

(l) Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area.—The oil region National Heritage Area Act (Public Law 198–447; 118 Stat. 3368) is amended by striking "oil region Heritage, Inc." each place it appears and inserting "oil region Alliance of business, Industry and Tourism".

(t) Title VII—Wildlife Habitat and Conservation.

(a) Partnership 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 through 2011" and inserting "2011 through 2023"

(b) Fish and Wildlife Coordination.—(1) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this subsection is to protect water, oceans, coasts, 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:

"(A) Short title.—This Act may be citation as the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act.

(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, COASTS, AND WILDLIFE FROM INVASIVE SPECIES.

(A) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) Control.—The term 'control', with respect to an invasive species, means the eradication, suppression, or reduction of the population of the invasive species with 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—

(A) a State;

(B) the District of Columbia;

(C) the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico;

(D) Guam;

(E) American Samoa;

(F) the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands; and

(G) the United States Virgin Islands.

(4) Invasive Species.—The term 'invasive species' means an alien species, the introduction of which causes, or is likely to cause, economic or environmental harm or harm to human health.

(B) Associated Definition.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), the term 'alien 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 propagating the species) that is not native to the affected ecosystem.

(2) Management.—The term 'management', with respect to an invasive species, means the active implementation of any activity—

(A) to reduce or stop the spread of the invasive species; and

(B) to inhibit further infestations of the invasive species, the spread of the invasive species, or harm caused by the invasive species, including investigations regarding the methods of control or management of the invasive species.

(3) Prevent.—The term 'prevent', with respect to invasive species, means—

(A) to hinder the introduction of the invasive species onto land or water; or

(B) to impede the spread of the invasive species by inspecting, intercepting, or confiscating invasive species threats prior to the establishment of the invasive species onto land or water of an eligible State.

(3) 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 land administered by the Secretary of Agriculture through the Forest Service; and

(D) the head or a representative of any other Federal agency, if the duties of whom require planning relating to, and the treatment of, invasive species for the purpose of protecting water and wildlife on land and coasts and in oceans and water.

(8) Species.—The term 'species' means a group of organisms, all of which—

(A) have a high degree of genetic similarity;

(B) are morphologically distinct; and

(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.

(9) Control and Management.—Each Secretary concerned shall plan and carry out actions on land directly managed by the Secretary concerned to protect water and wildlife by controlling and managing invasive species—

(A) to inhibit or reduce the populations of invasive species; and

(B) to effectuate restoration or reclamation efforts.

(10) Strategic Plan.—(i) In General.—Each strategic plan shall be conducted.

(ii) Cost-effective methods.—In selecting a method to be used to control or manage an invasive species as part of a specific control or management project conducted as a part of a strategic plan developed under subsection (c), the Secretary concerned shall prioritize the use of methods that—

(I) effectively control and manage invasive species, as determined by the Secretary concerned, based on sound scientific data;

(II) minimize environmental impacts; and

(III) control and manage invasive species in the most cost-effective manner.

(D) 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.

(E) Expedited Action.—(I) In General.—The Secretary concerned shall use all tools and flexibilities available (as of the date of enactment of this section) to expedite the projects and activities described in paragraph (2).

(2) Description of Projects and Activities.—A project or activity referred to in paragraph (1) is a project or activity—

(A) to protect water or wildlife from an invasive species that, as determined by the Secretary concerned is, or will be, carried out on or over water or land directly managed by the Secretary concerned; and

(B) located in an area that—

(I) is the area of high risk for the introduction, establishment, or spread of invasive species;

(II) is the area of high economic impact; and

(III) has been defined in the strategic plan to be a priority area.
“(II) determined by the Secretary concerned to require immediate action to address the risk identified in clause (I); and

“(B) carried out in accordance with applicable agency procedures, including any applicable—

“(i) land or resource management plan; or

“(ii) land use plan.

“(c) 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 protection of land or water from an invasive species, the Secretary concerned shall use not less than 75 percent for on-the-ground invasive species control and management activities for invasive species, including investigations to improve the natural range of great apes; and

“(I) determined by the Secretary concerned to suspend any water delivery or diversion, or otherwise to prevent the operation of a public water supply system, as a measure to control, manage, or prevent the introduction and spread of an invasive species; and

“(II) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (3) and inserting the following:

“(D) Any map, boundary, or Global Positioning System coordinates needed to clear vegetation or divert or otherwise to prevent the operation of a public water supply system, as a measure to control, manage, or prevent the introduction and spread of an invasive species; and

“(II) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

“(j) MULTIYEAR GRANTS.—

“(1) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary may award to a person who is otherwise eligible to receive a grant under subsection (a) a grant on an annual basis.

“(2) COMPOSITION.—The Secretary shall ensure that the panel referred to in paragraph (1) includes, to the extent practicable, 1 or more representatives—

“(A) from each country that comprises the natural range of great apes; and

“(B) with expertise in great ape conservation.
Section 7 of the Marine Turtle Conservation Act of 2004 (16 U.S.C. 6666) is amended to read as follows:

"(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Fund $5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023.

(2) ALLOCATION.—Of the amounts made available for each fiscal year pursuant to subsection (a)—

(i) not less than $1,510,000 shall be used by the Secretary for marine turtle conservation purposes in accordance with this Act; and

(ii) the amounts in excess of the amounts described in paragraph (1) not less than 40 percent shall be used by the Secretary for freshwater turtle and tortoise conservation purposes in accordance with this Act.

(b) PRIZE COMPETITIONS.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) NON-FEDERAL FUNDS.—The term "non-Federal funds" means funds provided by—

(i) a State;

(ii) a territory of the United States;

(iii) 1 or more units of local or tribal government;

(iv) a private for-profit entity;

(v) a nonprofit organization; or

(vi) a private individual.

(B) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary, acting through the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

(C) WILDLIFE.—The term "wildlife" has the meaning given the term in section 8 of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 666a).

(2) THEODORE ROOSEVELT GENIUS PRIZE FOR PREVENTION OF WILDLIFE POACHING AND TRAFFICKING.—

(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

(i) BOARD.—The term "Board" means the Prevention of Wildlife Poaching and Trafficking Technology Advisory Board established by subparagraph (C)(i).

(ii) PRIZE COMPETITION.—The term "prize competition" means the Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the prevention of wildlife poaching and trafficking established under subparagraph (B).

(iii) 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—

(A) 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

(B) to award 1 or more prizes annually for a technological advancement that prevents wildlife poaching and trafficking.

(B) ADVISORY BOARD.—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—

(A) wildlife trafficking and trade;

(B) wildlife conservation and management;

(C) biology;

(D) technology development;

(E) economics;

(F) business development and management; and

(G) any other discipline, as the Secretary determines to be necessary to achieve the purposes of this paragraph.
(iii) Duties.—Subject to clause (iv), with respect to the prize competition, the Board shall—

(1) select a topic;
(2) issue a problem statement;
(3) advise the Secretary regarding any opportunity for technological innovation to prevent wildlife poaching and trafficking; and
(4) 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 expertise or interest relating to the prevention of wildlife poaching and trafficking.

(iv) Consultation.—In selecting a topic and issuing a problem statement for the prize competition under subclauses (I) and (II) of clause (iii), respectively, the Board shall consult widely with Federal and non-Federal stakeholders, including—

(I) 1 or more Federal agencies with jurisdiction over the prevention of wildlife poaching and trafficking;

(II) 1 or more State agencies with jurisdiction over the prevention of wildlife poaching and trafficking;

(III) 1 or more State, regional, or local wildlife organizations, the mission of which relates to the prevention of wildlife poaching and trafficking; and

(IV) 1 or more wildlife conservation groups, technology companies, research institutions, institutions of higher education, industry associations, or individual stakeholders with an interest in the prevention of wildlife poaching and trafficking.

(v) Requirements.—The Board shall comply with all requirements under paragraph (7)(A).

(D) Agreement with National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.—

(i) In general.—The Secretary shall offer to enter into an agreement with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation that describes the activities carried out by the Board relating to the duties described in subparagraph (C)(iii), respectively, the Board shall—

(1) make a determination that, in any fiscal year, none of the requirements under paragraph (7)(B) shall terminate on December 31, 2023.

(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 clause (iv), with respect to the prize competition, the Board shall—

(1) select a topic;

(2) issue a problem statement;

(3) advise the Secretary regarding any opportunity for technological innovation to promote wildlife conservation; and

(4) 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 expertise or interest relating to the promotion of wildlife conservation.

(F) Termination of authority.—The Board and all authority provided under this paragraph shall terminate on December 31, 2023.

(G) Termination of authority.—The Board and all authority provided under this paragraph shall terminate on December 31, 2023.

(v) Requirements.—The Board shall comply with all requirements under paragraph (7)(A).

(D) Agreement with National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.—

(i) In general.—The Secretary shall offer to enter into an agreement with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation that describes the activities carried out by the Board relating to the duties described in subparagraph (C)(iii), respectively, the Board shall—

(1) make a determination that, in any fiscal year, none of the requirements under paragraph (7)(B) shall terminate on December 31, 2023.

(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 clause (iv), with respect to the prize competition, the Board shall—

(1) select a topic;

(2) issue a problem statement;

(3) advise the Secretary regarding any opportunity for technological innovation to promote wildlife conservation; and

(4) 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 expertise or interest relating to the promotion of wildlife conservation.

(iii) Consultation.—In selecting a topic and issuing a problem statement for the prize competition under subclauses (I) and (II) of clause (iii), respectively, the Board shall consult widely with Federal and non-Federal stakeholders, including—

(I) 1 or more Federal agencies with jurisdiction over the 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 organizations, the mission of which relates to the promotion of wildlife conservation; and

(IV) 1 or more wildlife conservation groups, technology companies, research institutions, institutions of higher education, industry associations, or individual stakeholders with an interest in invasive species.

(2) make a determination that, in any fiscal year, none of the requirements under paragraph (7)(B) shall terminate on December 31, 2023.

(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 clause (iv), with respect to the prize competition, the Board shall—

(1) select a topic;

(2) issue a problem statement;

(3) advise the Secretary regarding any opportunity for technological innovation to promote wildlife conservation; and

(4) 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 expertise or interest relating to the promotion of wildlife conservation.

(iii) Consultation.—In selecting a topic and issuing a problem statement for the prize competition under subclauses (I) and (II) of clause (iii), respectively, the Board shall consult widely with Federal and non-Federal stakeholders, including—

(I) 1 or more Federal agencies with jurisdiction over the 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 organizations, the mission of which relates to the promotion of wildlife conservation; 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 promotion of wildlife conservation.

(iii) OFFICE FOR THE PREVENTION OF WILDLIFE POACHING AND TRAFFICKING.—

(1) In general.—The Secretary shall establish under section 24 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3719) a prize competition, to be known as the “Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the promotion of wildlife conservation”:

(i) to encourage technological innovation with the potential to advance the mission of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service with respect to the promotion of wildlife conservation; and

(ii) to award 1 or more prizes annually for a technological advancement that promotes wildlife conservation.

(2) 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) technology development;

(III) technology development; and

(IV) economics; and

(V) business development and management; and

(VI) any other discipline, as the Secretary determines to be necessary to achieve the purposes of this paragraph.

(3) Duties.—Subject to clause (iv), with respect to the prize competition, the Board shall—

(i) a statement by the Board that describes the activities carried out by the Board relating to the duties described in subparagraph (C)(iii); and

(ii) if the Secretary has entered into an agreement under subparagraph (D)(i), a statement by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation that describes the activities carried out by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation relating to the duties described in paragraph (7)(B); and

(iii) a statement by 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.

(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.

(iii) Technology advisory board, to be known as the “Management of Invasive Species Technology Advisory Board”.

(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 management of invasive species”:

(i) to encourage technological innovation with the potential to advance the mission of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service with respect to the management of invasive species; and

(ii) to award 1 or more prizes annually for a technological advancement that manages invasive species.

(C) 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) wildlife conservation and management;

(II) technology development;

(III) technology development; and

(IV) economics; and

(V) business development and management; and

(VI) any other discipline, as the Secretary determines to be necessary to achieve the purposes of this paragraph.

(iii) Duties.—Subject to clause (iv), with respect to the prize competition, the Board shall—

(1) select a topic;

(2) issue a problem statement;

(3) advise the Secretary regarding any opportunity for technological innovation to promote wildlife conservation and invasive species; and

(4) 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 expertise or interest relating to the promotion of wildlife conservation and 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 Federal agencies with jurisdiction over the management of invasive species;

(II) 1 or more State agencies with jurisdiction over the management of invasive species; and

(III) 1 or more State, regional, or local wildlife organizations, the mission of which relates to the management of invasive species.
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.

(D) Duties.—Subject to clause (iv), with respect to the prize competition, the Board shall—
(I) select a topic;
(II) issue a problem statement;
(III) advise the Secretary regarding any opportunity for technological innovation to manage invasive species; and
(IV) advise winners of the prize competition regarding opportunities to pilot and implement winning technologies in relevant fields, including in partnership with conservation organizations, Federal or State agencies, federally recognized Indian tribes, private entities, and research institutions with the potential to advance the mission of invasive species.

(iv) CONSULTATION.—In selecting a topic and issuing a problem statement for the prize competition, the Secretary, under subparagraphs (I) and (II) of clause (iii), respectively, the Board shall consult widely with Federal and non-Federal stakeholders, including—
(I) in any Federal agencies 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 organizations, the mission of which relates to the protection of endangered species; and
(IV) 1 or more wildlife conservation groups, technology companies, research institutions, institutions of higher education, industry associations, or individual stakeholders with an interest in the management of invasive species.

(v) REQUIREMENTS.—The Board shall comply with all requirements under paragraph (7)(A).

(D) AGREEMENT WITH NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION.—
(1) 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) DETERMINATION BY SECRETARY.—The judges appointed under clause (i) shall not select any annual winner of the prize competition except as provided clause in (ii), select the 1 or more annual winners of the prize competition.

(F) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which a cash prize was selected, 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.

(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)(i).
(ii) PRIZE COMPETITION.—The term "prize competition" means the Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the protection of endangered species established under subparagraph (B).

(B) AUTHORITY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish 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 protection of endangered species," by agreement with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation that describes the activities carried out by the Board relating to the duties described in subparagraph (C)(i).

(C) ADVISORY BOARD.—
(I) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established an advisory board, to be known as the "Protection of Endangered Species Technology Advisory Board".

(ii) COMPOSITION.—The Board shall be composed of not fewer than 9 members appointed by the Secretary, who shall provide expertise in—
(I) endangered species;
(II) 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 the prize competition.

(iii) DUTIES.—Subject to clause (iv), with respect to the prize competition, the Board shall—
(I) select a topic;
(II) issue a problem statement;
(III) advise the Secretary regarding any opportunity for technological innovation to protect endangered species;
(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 expertise or interest relating to the protection of endangered species.

(iv) CONSULTATION.—In selecting a topic and issuing a problem statement for the prize competition, the Secretary, 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 protection of endangered species," by agreement with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation that describes the activities carried out by the Board relating to the duties described in subparagraph (C)(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 nonlethal management of human-wildlife conflicts," by agreement with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation that describes the activities carried out by the Board relating to the duties described in subparagraph (C)(iii).

(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:
(i) BOARD.—The term "Board" means the Nonlethal Management of Human-Wildlife Conflicts Technology Advisory Board established by subparagraph (C)(ii).
(ii) PRIZE COMPETITION.—The term "prize competition" means the Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the nonlethal management of human-wildlife conflicts established under subparagraph (B).

(B) AUTHORITY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish under section 24 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3719) a prize competition, to be known as the "Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the nonlethal management of human-wildlife conflicts," by agreement with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation that describes the activities carried out by the Board relating to the duties described in subparagraph (C)(iii).
the United States Fish and Wildlife Service with respect to the nonlethal management of human-wildlife conflicts; and
(ii) to award 1 or more prizes annually for a technological advancement that promotes the nonlethal management of human-wildlife conflicts.

(C) ADVISORY BOARD.—

(i) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established an advisory board, to be known as the “Nonlethal Management of Human-Wildlife Conflicts Technology Advisory Board”.

(ii) Membership.—The Board shall be composed of not fewer than 9 members appointed by the Secretary, who shall provide expertise in the following areas:

(I) nonlethal wildlife management;
(II) social aspects of human-wildlife conflict 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.

(ii) Duties.—Subject to clause (iv), with respect to the prize competition, the Board shall:

(I) select a topic;
(II) issue a problem statement;
(III) advise the Secretary regarding any opportunity for technological innovation to promote the nonlethal management of human-wildlife conflicts; and
(IV) advise winners of the prize competition regarding opportunities to pilot and implement winning technologies in relevant fields, including in partnership with conservation organizations, Federal or State agencies, Indian tribes, private entities, and research institutions with expertise or interest relating to the nonlethal management of human-wildlife conflicts.

(iv) Solicitation of Funds.—An agreement shall provide that the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation of any trade secret or confidential business information of a prize competition participant.

(a) to award a cash prize; and
(b) to award a cash prize.

(b) Agreements with National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.—Any agreement entered into under paragraph (2)(D)(i), (3)(D)(i), (4)(D)(i), (5)(D)(i), or (6)(D)(i) shall comply with the following requirements:

(I) Duties.—An agreement shall provide that the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation shall—

(a) administer the prize competition;
(b) solicit prize competition participants;
(c) administer funds relating to the prize competition;
(d) receive Federal funds—

(aa) to administer the prize competition; and
(bb) to award a cash prize;
(e) carry out activities to generate contributions of non-Federal funds to offset, in whole or in part—

(aa) the administrative costs of the prize competition; and
(bb) the costs of a cash prize;
(f) in consultation with, and subject to final approval by, the Secretary, develop criteria for the selection of prize competition winners;
(g) provide advice and consultation to the Secretary on the selection of judges appointed under paragraph (5)(D)(i), and (6)(E) based on criteria developed in consultation with, and subject to the final approval of, the Secretary;
(h) announce 1 or more annual winners of the prize competition;
(i) subject to clause (ii), award 1 cash prize annually; and
(j) protect against unauthorized use or disclosure by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation of any trade secret or confidential business information of a prize competition participant.

(b) Additional Cash Prizes.—An agreement shall provide that the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation may award more than 1 cash prize annually if the initial cash prize referred to in clause (i)(IX) and any additional cash prize are awarded using only non-Federal funds.

(c) Agreement with National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.—An agreement shall provide that the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation—

(I) may request and accept Federal funds and non-Federal funds for a cash prize;
(II) may accept a contribution for a cash prize in exchange for the right to name the prize; and
(III) shall not give special consideration to any Federal agency or non-Federal entity in exchange for a donation for a cash prize awarded under this subsection.

(c) Award Amount.—

(i) In General.—The amount of the initial cash prize referred to in subparagraph (B)(1)(ix) shall be $100,000.

(ii) Additional Cash Prizes.—On notification by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation that non-Federal funds are available for an additional cash prize, the Secretary shall determine the amount of the additional cash prize.

SEC. 7002. REAUTHORIZATION OF NEOTROPICAL MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACT.

Section 10 of the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 6109) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 10. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS."

(a) In General.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act $6,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023.

(b) Use of Funds.— Of the amounts made available under subsection (a) for each fiscal year, not less than 75 percent shall be expended for projects carried out at a location outside of the United States."
(A) REPLACEMENT OF JOHN H. CHAFEE COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM.

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (3), each map included in the set of maps referred to in subsection (a) of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3503(a)) that relates to a Unit, each such map system referred to in paragraph (2) is replaced in such set with the map described in that paragraph with respect to that Unit.

(2) REPLACEMENT MAPS DESCRIBED.—The replacement maps referred to in paragraph (1) are the following:

(A) The map entitled ''Delaware Seashore Unit DE–07/DE–07P North Bethany Beach Unit H01'' and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit DE–07, Unit DE–07P, and Unit H01.

(B) The map entitled ``Pine Island Bay Unit NC–01/NC–01P'' and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit NC–01 and Unit NC–01P.

(C) The map entitled ``Roosevelt Natural Area Unit NC–05P'' and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit NC–05P.

(D) The map entitled ``Hammonds Beach Unit FL–06/FL–06P'' and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL–06.

(E) The map entitled ''Onslow Beach Complex L05 (1 of 2)'' and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit L05.

(F) The map entitled ''Topsalis Unit L06 (2 of 2)'' and dated November 20, 2013, with respect to Unit L05 and Unit L06.

(G) The map entitled ''Topsalis Unit L06 (2 of 2)'' and dated November 20, 2013, with respect to Unit L06.

(H) The map entitled ''Litchfield Beach Unit NC–02 Pawleys Inlet Unit M02'' and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit M02 and Unit M03.

(I) The map entitled ''Fort Clinch Unit FL–01/FL–01P'' and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL–01 and Unit FL–01P.

(J) The map entitled ''Usina Beach Unit P94A Conch Island Unit P05/P05P'' and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit P94A, Unit P05, and Unit P05P.

(K) The map entitled ''Ponce Inlet Unit P08/P08P'' and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit P08 and Unit P08P.

(L) The map entitled ``Spassard Holland Park Unit FL–13P Coconut Point Unit P09A/P09AP'' and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL–13P, Unit P09A, and Unit P09AP.

(M) The map entitled ''Blue Hole Unit P10A Pepper Beach Unit FL–14P'' and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit P10A and Unit FL–14P.

(N) The map entitled ''Hutchinson Island Unit P11/P11P (1 of 2)'' and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit P11 and Unit P11P.

(O) The map entitled ''Hutchinson Island Unit P11 (2 of 2)'' and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit P11.

(P) The map entitled ''Flowing Rocks Unit FL–15 Jupiter Beach Unit FL–16P Carlin Unit FL–17P'' and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL–15, Unit FL–16P, and Unit FL–17P.

(Q) The map entitled ''MacArthur Beach Unit FL–18P'' and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL–18P.

(R) The map entitled ''Birch Park Unit FL–19P'' and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL–19P.

(S) The map entitled ''Lloyd Beach Unit FL–20/P14A North Beach Unit P14A'' and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL–20P and Unit P14A.

(T) The map entitled ''Tavernier Key Unit FL–38/P31P Tavernier Key Unit FL–40'' and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL–39 and Unit FL–40.

(2) DIGITAL MAPS.—

(A) AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary shall make available to the public on the Internet web site of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service digital versions of the maps included in the set of maps referred to in subsection (a).

(B) EFFECT.—Any determination as to whether a location is inside or outside the boundaries of any Unit that may be made based on the digital maps available under this paragraph, except that this subparagraph does not apply with respect to any printed version of such digital map if the printed version is included in the maps referred to in subsection (a).

(C) REPORT.—No later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Natural Resources Management Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report regarding the progress and challenges in the transition from paper to digital maps and a timetable for completion of the digitization of all maps related to the System.

(TITLE VIII—WATER AND POWER

Subtitle A—Reclamation Title Transfer

SEC. 8001. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this subtitle is to facilitate the transfer of ownership of Reclamation project facilities to qualifying entities on the completion of repayment of capital costs.

SEC. 8002. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(A) CONVEYED PROPERTY.—The term "conveyed property" means an eligible facility that has been conveyed to a qualifying entity under section 8002.

(B) ELIGIBLE FACILITY.—The term "eligible facility" means a facility that meets the criteria for potential transfer established under section 8004(a).

(C) FACILITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term "facility" includes a dam or appurtenant works, canal, lateral, ditch, gate, control structure, pumping station, other infrastructure, recreational facility, building, distribution and drainage works, and associated land or interest in land or water.

(B) EXCLUSIONS.—The term "facility" does not include a Reclamation project facility, or a portion of a Reclamation project facility.

(1) that is a reserved works as of the date of enactment of this Act;

(2) that generates hydropower marketed by a Federal power marketing administration;

(3) 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 required to provide the minimum electrical service needed to operate or maintain Reclamation project facilities in compliance 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 laws; (6) Reclamation.—The term "Reclamation" means the Bureau of Reclamation. (7) Project.—The term "project" means— (A) any reclamation or irrigation project, including incidental features of the project— (i) that is authorized by the reclamation laws; (ii) that is constructed by the United States pursuant to the reclamation laws; or (iii) construction of which there is a repayment or water service contract executed by the United States pursuant to the reclamation laws; (B) any project constructed by the Secretary for the reclamation of land; (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, acting through the Commissioner of Reclamation. SEC. 8003. AUTHORIZATION OF TRANSFERS OF TITLE TO ELIGIBLE FACILITIES. (a) Authorization.— (1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the requirements of this section, the Secretary, without further authorization from Congress, may, on application of a qualifying entity, convey a qualifying entity all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to any eligible facility, if— (A) that is owned by the Bureau; and (B) the Secretary determines in writing that the conveyance of the eligible facility is being used at the time the Secretary makes the conveyance of the eligible facility to be transferred, as of the date of the transfer. (2) Determinations of Secretary.—The criteria established under this subsection shall include a requirement that the Secretary shall— (A) be able to enter into an agreement with the qualifying entity with respect to the legal, institutional, and financial arrangements relating to the conveyance; (B) determine that the proposed transfer— (i) would not have an unmitigated significant effect on the environment; (ii) is consistent with the responsibilities of the Secretary; (I) in the role as trustee for federally recognized Indian Tribes; and (II) to ensure compliance with any applicable international and Tribal treaties and agreements and interstate compacts and agreements; (C) in the financial interest of the United States; (D) protects the public aspects of the eligible facility, including water rights managed for public purposes, such as flood control or fish and wildlife; (E) complies with all applicable Federal and State law; and (F) will not result in an adverse impact on fulfillment of existing water delivery obligations consistent with applicable operations and applicable contracts; and (G) 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 species or an 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 law; and (ii) the eligible facility is not part of the Central Valley Project in the State of California. (b) Reservation of Easement.—The Secretary may reserve an easement over a conveyed property if— (1) the Secretary determines that the easement is necessary for the management of any interests retained by the Federal Government under this subtitle; (2) the Reclamation project or a portion of the Reclamation project remains under Federal ownership; and (3) the Secretary enters into an agreement regarding the easement with the applicable qualifying entity; (c) Interests in water.—No interests in water shall be conveyed under this subtitle unless the conveyance is provided for in a separate, quantified agreement between the Secretary and the qualifying entity, subject to applicable State law and public process requirements. SEC. 8004. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA. (a) Establishment.—The Secretary shall establish criteria for determining whether a facility is eligible for conveyance under this subtitle. (b) Minimum Requirements.— (1) Agreement of qualifying entity.—The criteria established under subsection (a) shall include a requirement that a qualifying entity shall agree— (A) to accept title to the eligible facility; (B) to use the eligible facility for substantially the same purposes for which the eligible facility is being used at the time the Secretary makes the conveyance of the eligible facility; and (C) to provide, as consideration for the assets to be conveyed, compensation to the reclamation fund established by the first sentence of section 1604 (22 Stat. 388, chapter 1053), in an amount that is the equivalent of the net present value of any repayment obligation to the United States or other future stream of revenue that the United States derives from the eligible facility to be transferred, as of the date of the transfer. (2) Eligible Entity.—The criteria established under this subsection shall include a requirement that 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 benefits that would be available to a similarly situated entity with respect to property that is not a part of a Reclamation project. (b) The Secretary and the qualifying entity enter into an agreement under which the qualifying entity agrees to continue to be responsible for a proportional share of operation and maintenance and capital costs for the Federal facilities that generate and deliver, if applicable, project use power for delivery of Reclamation project water in 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 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.); (2) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.); and (3) the Endangered Fish Recovery Programs. (b) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Congress that any Federal law 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 PROGRAMS; REMOVAL OF CERTAIN REPORTING REQUIREMENT. Section 3(d) of Public Law 106-392 (114 Stat. 2061; 128 Stat. 2448) is amended— (1) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following— ("1) Authorization of Appropriations.— (A) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to be used by the Secretary to make the annual base funding contributions to the Recovery Implementation Programs $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2023. (B) Nonreimbursable Funds.—The funds contributed to the Recovery Implementation Programs under subparagraph (A) shall be considered a nonreimbursable Federal expenditure"); and (2) in paragraph (2), by striking the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh sentences.
SEC. 8102. AUTHORIZATION OF PHASE III.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:


(2) IRRIGATION ENTITY.—The term "irrigation entity" means a district, project, or State that has the power to collect and distribute irrigation water for the benefit of its members, and any other entities that possess, proratable water rights as defined in section 1202 of Public Law 105-334 (108 Stat. 3551).

(3) PRORATAble IRRIGATION ENTITY.—The term "proratable irrigation entity" means an irrigation entity that possesses, or has the power to possess, proratable water rights (as defined in section 1202 of Public Law 105-334 (108 Stat. 3551)).

(4) STATE.—The term "State" means the State or States involved in the recovery.

(5) TOTAL WATER SUPPLY AVAILABLE.—The term "total water supply available" has the meaning given the term in applicable civil actions, as determined by the Secretary.

(6) YAKIMA RIVER BASIN WATER ENHANCEMENT PROJECT.—The term "Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project" means the project identified in subsection (A) as the Yakima River basin water enhancement project authorized by Congress pursuant to title XII of Public Law 103-434 (108 Stat. 4550; 114 Stat. 1425) and other Acts (including Public Law 96-162 (93 Stat. 1241), section 109 of Public Law 98-381 (16 U.S.C. 839b note), and Public Law 195-62 (111 Stat. 1329)) to promote water conservation, habitat restoration, and stream enhancement improvements in the Yakima River basin.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—

(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—

(i) this subsection, including any related plans, reports, or correspondence referred to in this subsection; and


(2) INTERMEDIATE AND FINAL DEVELOPMENT PHASES.—

(A) PLANS.—The Secretary, in coordination with the State and the Yakama Nation, shall develop plans for the intermediate and final development phases of the Integrated Plan to achieve the purposes of title XII of Public Law 103-434 (108 Stat. 4550; 114 Stat. 1425), including reducing irrigation water use, preparing fish passage designs, conducting feasibility studies, environmental reviews, and other relevant studies required to develop those plans.

(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 the date that is 10 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(C) FINAL DEVELOPMENT PHASE.—The Secretary, in coordination with the State and the Yakama Nation, shall develop a final development phase of the Integrated Plan, to commence not earlier than 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; and

(B) contingent on the completion of applicable feasibility studies, environmental reviews, and cost-benefit analyses that include favorable environmental and social impacts for future project development;

(C) in 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.); and


(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 1992 (43 U.S.C. 990a et seq.); and

(B) affects—

(i) any contract in existence on the date of enactment of this Act that was executed pursuant to the reclamation laws; or

(ii) any contract or agreement between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Reclamation;

(C) affects, waives, abrogates, diminishes, or interprets 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 Dam-Burnt Ranch Water Right Act of 1984 (43 U.S.C. 619 et seq.).
proratable entitlements to the Kittitas Reclamation District, the Roza Irrigation District, or any other proratable irrigation entity participating in the construction, operation, and administration of costs of projects and facilities under this section, in accordance with such terms and conditions as the districts may agree, subject to the conditions that—

(i) the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Wapato Irrigation Project, and the Yakama Nation, on an election to participate, may also obtain water from Kachess Reservoir in active storage or inactive storage in the Kachess Reservoir is necessary to provide drought relief for irrigating entities based on—

(aa) the proportion that—

(FA) the proratable entitlement of each participating individual or entity; bears to (BB) the proratable entitlements of all participating individuals and entities; or

(bb) such other proportion as the participating entities may agree; and

(ii) shall not be any portion of the total water supply available.

(B) EFFECT OF PARAGRAPH.—Nothing in this paragraph affects, as in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, any—

(i) contract;

(ii) law (including regulations) relating to repayment agreements;

(iii) water rights; or

(iv) treaty right of the Yakama Nation.

(C) PROJECT POWER FOR KACHESS PUMPING PLANT.

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraphs (B) through (D), the Administrator of the Bonneville Power Administration, pursuant to the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 839 et seq.), shall provide to the Secretary project-individually and costs of a facility designed to construct under this section if inactive storage in the Kachess Reservoir is needed to provide drought relief for irrigation purposes.

(B) DETERMINATIONS BY SECRETARY.—The project power described in subparagraph (A) may be provided only if the Secretary determines that—

(i) there are in effect—

(I) a drought declaration issued by the State; and

(ii) regulations that have led to 70 percent or lower water delivery to proratable irrigation districts; and

(ii) it is appropriate to provide the power under subparagraph (A) and the Kachess Pumping Plant constructed under this section if inactive storage in the Kachess Reservoir is needed to provide drought relief for irrigation purposes.

(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) 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 facilities of the Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project, shall be borne by the irrigation districts receiving the benefits of the application of any project power.

(G) DUTIES OF COMMISSIONER.—For purposes of this paragraph, the Commissioner of Reclamation shall arrange transmission for any delivery of—

(i) Federal power over the Bonneville system through applicable tariff and business practice processes of that system; or

(ii) power obtained from any local provider.

(D) DESIGN AND USE OF GROUNDWATER RECHARGE PROJECTS.—The Secretary, in coordination with the State and the Yakama Nation, may provide technical assistance for, participate in, and enter into agreements, including agreements in effect on the date on which the Secretary certifies that the measures are consistent with the water conservation objectives of this section, to—

(a) groundwater recharge projects; and

(b) 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 legal obligations, including those under title XII of Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 4500; 114 Stat. 1425).

(2) INCLUSION.—The authority and discretion described in paragraph (1) shall include the ability of the United States to store, deliver, conserve, and reuse water supplies deriving from projects authorized under title XII of Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 4500; 114 Stat. 1425).

(F) WATER CONSERVATION PROJECTS.—The Secretary may participate in, provide funding for, and accept non-Federal financing for water conservation projects, regardless of whether those projects are 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) WATERSHED CONSERVATION PROJECTS.—The Secretary may participate in, provide funding for, and accept non-Federal financing for watershed conservation projects, regardless of whether those projects are 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 area.

(H) INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Commissioner of Reclamation, may contribute funds for the preparation of reports, studies, plans, contracts, agreements, or any combination thereof to partially implement the Integrated Plan by providing conserved water to improve tributary and mainstream flow.

(2) INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECTS.—

(A) that is located in the Pacific Northwest Region;

(B) that is identified in the report of the Government Accountability Office numbered GAO–15–45T;

(C) that has been identified as part of a Bureau of Reclamation Project area; or

(D) the improvement this would contribute to the flow of Interstate water.

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out the provisions of this section $5,000,000.

SEC. 8202. MODIFICATION OF PURPOSES AND DEFINITIONS.

(a) PURPOSES.—Section 1201 of Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 4500) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(1) to protect, mitigate, and enhance fish and wildlife and the recovery and maintenance of self-sustaining harvestable populations of fish and other aquatic life, both anadromous and resident species, throughout their historic distribution range in the Yakima Basin through—

(A) improved water management and the construction of fish passage at storage and diversion dams, as authorized under the Hoover Power Plant Act of 1984 (43 U.S.C. 619 et seq.);

(B) improved instream flows and water supplies;

(C) improved water quality, watershed, and ecosystem function;

(D) protection, creation, and enhancement of wetlands; and

(E) other appropriate means of habitat improvement;”;

(2) in paragraph (2), by inserting “, municipal, industrial, and domestic water supply and use purposes, especially during drought years, including reducing the frequency and severity of water supply shortages for proratable irrigation entities” before the semicolon at the end;

(3) by striking paragraph (4); and

(4) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4); and

(b) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

“(5) to authorize the Secretary to make water available for purchase or lease for municipal, industrial, and domestic water supply purposes;”;

(6) by redesignating paragraphs (5) and (6) as paragraphs (6) and (8), respectively;

(7) by inserting after paragraph (4) (as redesignated by paragraph (4)) the following:

“(5) to realize sufficient water savings from implementing the Yakima River Basin Integrated Water Resources Management Plan, so that not less than 85,000 acre feet of water savings are achieved by implementing the initial development phase of the Integrated Plan pursuant to section 1201(h) of the Natural Resources Management Act, in addition to the 165,000 acre feet of water savings targeted through the Basin Conservancy Program, as authorized on October 31, 1994;”;

(8) in paragraph (6) (as redesignated by paragraph (6)—

(A) by inserting “an increase in before “voluntary”; and

(B) by striking “and” at the end;

(9) by inserting after paragraph (6) (as so redesignated) the following:

“(7) to encourage an increase in the use of, and reduce the barriers to, water transfers, leasing, markets, and other voluntary transactions among public and private entities to enhance water management in the Yakima River basin;”;

(10) in paragraph (8) (as so redesignated), by inserting the period at the end and inserting “;” and

(11) by adding at the end the following:
“(9) to improve the resilience of the ecosystems, economies, and communities in the Yakima River basin facing drought, hydrologic changes, and other related changes and variables, by natural and human systems, for the benefit of the people, fish, and wildlife of the region.”.

(b) Definitions.—Section 1202 of Public Law 1205 (108 Stat. 4557) is amended—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), and (14) as paragraphs (8), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (17), and (18), respectively;

(B) by inserting after paragraph (5) the following:

“(6) Designated Federal official.—The term ‘designated Federal official’ means the Commissioner of Reclamation (or a designee), acting pursuant to the charter of the Conservation Advisory Group.

“(7) Integrated Plan.—The term ‘Integrated Plan’ has the meaning given the term in section 8201(a) of the Natural Resources Management Act, to be carried out in cooperation with, and in addition to, the activities of the State of Washington and the Yakama Nation.”.

(3) by inserting after paragraph (8) (as redesignated) the following:

“9. Municipal, industrial, and domestic water supply and use.—The term ‘municipal, industrial, and domestic water supply and use’ means the supply and use of water for—

(A) domestic consumption (whether urban or rural);

(B) government maintenance and protection of public health and safety;

(C) manufacture, fabrication, processing, assembly, or other production of a good or commodity; and

(D) production of energy;

(E) fish hatcheries;

(F) water conservation activities relating to a designated Federal official and placed in subparagraphs (A) through (E); and

(G) by inserting after paragraph (15) (as so redesignated) the following:


(1) in subsection (a)(4), by striking “in proportion to the water conservation plan.’’;

(2) in subsection (d), by striking the first sentence and inserting the following:

“(B) To protect, mitigate, and enhance fishery purposes, as”; and

(3) in subsection (e), by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(1) In general.—Additional purposes of the Yakima Project shall be any of the following:

(A) To recover and maintain self-sustaining harvestable populations of native fish, both anadromous and resident species, throughout their historic distribution range in the Yakima River basin.

(B) To protect, mitigate, and enhance aquatic life and wildlife.

(C) Recreation;

(D) Municipal, industrial, and domestic use.”.

(c) Enhancement of Water Supplies for Yakima Basin Tributaries.—Section 1207 of Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 4560) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking “SUPPLIERS” and inserting “MANAGEMENT”;

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “supply” and inserting “management”;

(B) in paragraph (1), by inserting “and water supply entities” after “owners”;

(C) in paragraph (2)–

(i) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “that choose not to participate in, or opt out of, tributary enhancement projects pursuant to this section” after “water right owners”;

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by inserting “non-participating” before “tributary water users”;

(3) in subsection (b)–

(A) in paragraph (1)–

(i) by striking the paragraph designation and all that follows through “(but not limited to)’’; and

(ii) by inserting the following:

“(B) In consultation with the State of Washington, tributary water right owners, and the

SEC. 8204. YAKIMA RIVER BASIN WATER PROJECTS, OPERATIONS, AND AUTHORIZATIONS.

(a) Redesignation of Yakama 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:

“(g) Redesignation of Yakama Indian Nation.—

“(1) Redesignation.—The Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation shall be known and designated as the ‘Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation’.”;

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking “deemed to be a reference to the ‘Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation’” and inserting “deemed to be a reference to the ‘Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation’”;

(b) Operation of Yakima Basin Projects.—Section 1205 of Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 4557) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(4)–

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) in clause (i), by inserting “additional” after “secure”;

(ii) by striking “flushing” and inserting “pulse”;

and

(iii) by striking “uses” and inserting “uses, in addition to the quantity of water appropriated under the Yakama Nation and the United States”;

by striking clause (ii);

(iii) by redesigning clause (iii) as clause (iv); and

(iv) in clause (i) (as so redesignated) by inserting “and water rights mandated” after “goals”;

(b) in subparagraph (B)(i), in the first sentence, by inserting “in proportion to the funding received” after “Program”;

(b) in the second sentence, by striking “instream flows for use by the Yakima Project Manager as flushing flows or as otherwise” and inserting “and fishery purposes, as”; and

(c) in subsection (e), by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(1) In general.—Additional purposes of the Yakima Project shall be any of the following:

(A) To recover and maintain self-sustaining harvestable populations of native fish, both anadromous and resident species, throughout their historic distribution range in the Yakima River basin.

(B) To protect, mitigate, and enhance aquatic life and wildlife.

(C) Recreation;

(D) Municipal, industrial, and domestic use.”.

(c) Enhancement of Water Supplies for Yakima Basin Tributaries.—Section 1207 of Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 4560) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking “SUPPLIERS” and inserting “MANAGEMENT”;

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “supply” and inserting “management”;

(B) in paragraph (1), by inserting “and water supply entities” after “owners”;

(C) in paragraph (2)–

(i) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “that choose not to participate in, or opt out of, tributary enhancement projects pursuant to this section” after “water right owners”;

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by inserting “non-participating” before “tributary water users”;

(3) in subsection (b)–

(A) in paragraph (1)–

(i) by striking the paragraph designation and all that follows through “(but not limited to)’’; and

(ii) by inserting the following:

in consultation with the State of Washington, tributary water right owners, and the

SEC. 8204. YAKIMA RIVER BASIN WATER PROJECTS, OPERATIONS, AND AUTHORIZATIONS.
Yakima Nation, and on agreement of appropriate water right owners, is authorized to conduct studies to evaluate measures to further Yakima Project purposes on tributaries to the Yakima River. Enhancement programs that use measures authorized by this subsection may be investigated and implemented by the Secretary in tributaries to the Yakima River (including Taneum Creek, other areas, or tributary basins that currently or could potentially be provided supplemental or transfer water by entities, such as the Walla Walla Irrigation District, the Yakima-Tieton Irrigation District, subject to the condition that activities may commence only after applicable and required feasibility studies, environmental reviews, and cost-benefit analyses that include favorable recommendations for further projects as appropriate. Measures to evaluate include:—

(i) by inserting “and implementation” after “investigation”; and

(ii) by striking “other” before “Yakima River”; and

(iii) by inserting “and other water supply entities” after “owners”; and

(b) by striking the second sentence.

(d) CHANDLER PUMPING PLANT AND POWER PLANT DIVERSION FROM THE CLAYTON CANAL.—Section 1206(d) of Public Law 103-494 (108 Stat. 4562; 114 Stat. 1425) is amended by inserting “negatively” before “affected”.  

Title D—Bureau of Reclamation Facility Conveyances

SEC. 8301. CONVEYANCE OF MAINTENANCE COMPLEX AND DISTRICT OFFICE OF THE ARBuckle Project, OKLAHOMA.  

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) AGREEMENT.—The term “Agreement” means the agreement entitled “Agreement between the United States and the Arbuckle Master Conservancy District for Transfer of Title to the Federally Owned Maintenance Complex and District Office to the Arbuckle Master Conservancy District” and numbered 1A9660144.

(2) DISTRICT.—The term “District” means the Arbuckle Master Conservancy District, located in Murray County, Oklahoma.

(3) DISTRICT OFFICE.—The term “District Office” means—

(A) the headquarters building located at 2440 East Main, Davis, Oklahoma; and

(B) the approximately 83 acres of land described in the Agreement.

(4) MAINTENANCE COMPLEX.—The term “Maintenance Complex” means the conveyance of applicable and any appurtenances located on the land described in the Agreement comprising approximately 2 acres.

(b) CONVEYANCE TO DISTRICT.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall convey to the District, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Maintenance Complex and District Office, Arbuckle Project, Oklahoma, consistent with the terms and conditions of the Agreement.

(c) LIABILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Effective on the date of conveyance to the District of the Maintenance Complex and District Office, as provided 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 on the Maintenance Complex and District Office, except for damages caused by acts of negligence committed by the United States or by an employee or agent of the United States prior to the date of conveyance.

(2) APPLICABLE LAW.—Nothing in this section increases the liability of the United States beyond the liability provided in chapter 25 of title 28, United States Code (commonly known as the “Federal Tort Claims Act”), on the date of enactment of this Act.

(d) BENEFITS.—After the conveyance of the Maintenance Complex and District Office, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a letter with sufficient detail that—

(1) explains the reasons the conveyance has not been completed; and

(2) specifies the date by which the conveyance will be completed.

(b) ACQUIRED LAND.—The term “acquired land” means land in Federal ownership and land over which the Federal Government has an interest for the construction and operation of the Contra Costa Canal, including land under the jurisdiction of—

(A) the Bureau of Reclamation;

(B) the Western Area Power Administration; and

(C) the Department of Defense in the case of the Clayton Canal diversion traversing the Concord Naval Weapons Station.

(2) CONTRA COSTA CANAL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “Contra Costa Canal” includes pipelines, conduits, pumping plants, aqueducts, laterals, water storage and regulatory facilities, stations, substations, related works and improvements, and all interests in land associated with the Contra Costa Canal Unit of the Central Valley Project in existence on the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term “Contra Costa Canal Agreement” means an agreement between the District and the Bureau of Reclamation to determine the legal, institutional, and financial terms surrounding the transfer of the Contra Costa Canal, including compensation to the reclamation fund established by the first section of the Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388, chapter 1086), equal to the net present value of miscellaneous revenues that the United States would otherwise derive over the 10 years following the date of enactment of this Act from the eligible land and facilities to be transferred.

(3) CONTRACTS.—The term “contracts” means the existing water service contract between the Contra Costa Water District, a political subdivision of the State of California, and the Contra Costa Canal and District Office, Contract No. 175r–3401A–LTR1 (2005), Contra Costa Water District, a political subdivision of the State of California, and the Contra Costa Canal.

(4) DETERMINATION.—As required under the Central Valley Project Improvement Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-447), the Secretary of the Army shall prepare a determination in accordance with section 11901(d) of title 10, United States Code, to transfer agreement” means an agreement between the District and the Bureau of Reclamation to determine the legal, institutional, and financial terms surrounding the transfer of the Rock Slough fish screen facility, including compensation to the reclamation fund established by the first section of the Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388, chapter 1086), equal to the net present value of miscellaneous revenues that the United States would otherwise derive over the 10 years following the date of enactment of this Act from the eligible land and facilities to be transferred.

Section 8302. Conveyance of Contra Costa Canal Transfer.  

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ACQUIRED LAND.—The term “acquired land” means land in Federal ownership and land over which the Federal Government has an interest for the construction and operation of the Contra Costa Canal, including land under the jurisdiction of—

(A) the Bureau of Reclamation;

(B) the Western Area Power Administration; and

(C) the Department of Defense in the case of the Clayton Canal diversion traversing the Concord Naval Weapons Station.

(2) CONTRA COSTA CANAL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “Contra Costa Canal” means the Contra Costa Canal Unit of the Central Valley Project, which exclusively serves the Contra Costa Water District in an urban area of Contra Costa County, California.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term “Contra Costa Canal Agreement” includes pipelines, conduits, pumping plants, aqueducts, laterals, water storage and regulatory facilities, stations, substations, related works and improvements, and all interests in land associated with the Contra Costa Canal Unit of the Central Valley Project in existence on the date of enactment of this Act.

(3) CONTRACTS.—The term “contracts” means the existing water service contract between the Contra Costa Water District, a political subdivision of the State of California, and the Contra Costa Canal.

(4) DETERMINATION.—As required under the Central Valley Project Improvement Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-447), the Secretary of the Army shall prepare a determination in accordance with section 11901(d) of title 10, United States Code, to transfer agreement” means an agreement between the District and the Bureau of Reclamation to determine the legal, institutional, and financial terms surrounding the transfer of the Rock Slough fish screen facility, including compensation to the reclamation fund established by the first section of the Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388, chapter 1086), equal to the net present value of miscellaneous revenues that the United States would otherwise derive over the 10 years following the date of enactment of this Act from the eligible land and facilities to be transferred.

(b) ACQUIRED LAND.—The term “acquired land” means land in Federal ownership and land over which the Federal Government has an interest for the construction and operation of the Contra Costa Canal, including land under the jurisdiction of—

(A) the Bureau of Reclamation;

(B) the Western Area Power Administration; and

(C) the Department of Defense in the case of the Clayton Canal diversion traversing the Concord Naval Weapons Station.

(2) CONTRA COSTA CANAL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “Contra Costa Canal” means the Contra Costa Canal Unit of the Central Valley Project, which exclusively serves the Contra Costa Water District in an urban area of Contra Costa County, California.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term “Contra Costa Canal Agreement” includes pipelines, conduits, pumping plants, aqueducts, laterals, water storage and regulatory facilities, stations, substations, related works and improvements, and all interests in land associated with the Contra Costa Canal Unit of the Central Valley Project in existence on the date of enactment of this Act.

(3) CONTRACTS.—The term “contracts” means the existing water service contract between the Contra Costa Water District, a political subdivision of the State of California, and the Contra Costa Canal.

(4) DETERMINATION.—As required under the Central Valley Project Improvement Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-447), the Secretary of the Army shall prepare a determination in accordance with section 11901(d) of title 10, United States Code, to transfer agreement” means an agreement between the District and the Bureau of Reclamation to determine the legal, institutional, and financial terms surrounding the transfer of the Rock Slough fish screen facility, including compensation to the reclamation fund established by the first section of the Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388, chapter 1086), equal to the net present value of miscellaneous revenues that the United States would otherwise derive over the 10 years following the date of enactment of this Act from the eligible land and facilities to be transferred.
(B) ensure the continued safe and reliable operations of the Rock Slough fish screen facility.

(b) CONVEYANCE OF LAND AND FACILITIES.—

(1) The United States shall, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, in consideration for the relinquishment of any interest of the United States in and to—

(i) the Contra Costa Canal; and

(ii) the acquired land; and

the Secretary shall enter into good faith negotiations to accomplish the conveyance and assignment under subparagraph (A).

(2) The Secretary shall pay to the Secretary any administrative and real estate transfer costs incurred by the Secretary in carrying out the conveyances and assignments under paragraphs (1) and (2), including the cost of any boundary survey, title search, cadastral survey, appraisal, and other real estate transaction required for the transfers and assignments.

(4) COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Before carrying out the conveyance and assignment under paragraph (1) or (2), the Secretary shall comply with all applicable requirements under—

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

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

(iii) any other law applicable to the Contra Costa Canal or the acquired land.

(B) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section modifies or alters any obligations under—

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


(c) RELATIONSHIP TO EXISTING CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT CONTRACTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section affects—

(A) the application of the reclamation laws to water delivered to the District pursuant to any contract with the Secretary; or

(B) subject to paragraph (2), the contracts.

(2) AMENDMENTS TO CONTRACTS.—The Secretary may modify the contracts as necessary to comply with this section.

(d) LIABILITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the United States shall not be liable for damages arising out of any act, omission, or occurrence relating to the Contra Costa Canal or the acquired land.

(B) EXCEPTION.—The United States shall continue to be liable for damages caused by acts of negligence committed by the United States or by any employee or agent of the United States before the date of the conveyance and assignment under subsection (b)(1), if, at the time of the conveyance and assignment under subsection (b)(1), United States Code (commonly known as the “Federal Tort Claims Act”).

(2) LIMITATION.—Nothing in this section affects the liability of the United States beyond the liability provided under chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code (commonly known as the “Federal Tort Claims Act”).

(3) COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall convene the following:

(i) the States; or

(ii) the State of Hawaii; or

(iii) the State of Alaska; or

(B) SUBJECT TO.—Any action of the United States under this subsection shall be subject to paragraph (1), the Secretary shall

(i) enter into good faith negotiations to accomplish the conveyance and assignment under subsection (b)(1); and

(ii) subject to paragraph (1), the Secretary shall enter into good faith negotiations to accomplish the conveyance and assignment under subsection (b)(1).

SEC. 8401. EXTENSION OF EQUUS BEDS DIVISION OF THE WICHITA PROJECT.

Section 10(h) of Public Law 86-787 (74 Stat. 1026; 120 Stat. 1474) is amended by striking “10 years” and inserting “20 years”.

Subtitle F—Modifications of Existing Programs

SEC. 8501. WATERSMART.

Section 5601 of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (43 U.S.C. 10364) is amended by striking “10 years” and inserting “20 years”.

Subtitle G—Bureau of Reclamation Transparency

SEC. 8601. DEFINITIONS.

In this part:

(1) ASSET.—The term “asset” means any of the following assets that are used to achieve the mission of the Bureau to manage, develop, and protect water and related resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner in the interest of the people of the United States:

(B) Capitalized and noncapitalized heavy equipment and other installed equipment.

(2) INCLUDES.—The term “asset” includes any contract with the Secretary; or

(iii) any other law applicable to the Contra Costa Canal or the acquired land.

(2) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall concede the following:

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall enter into good faith negotiations to accomplish the conveyance and assignment under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall

(B) EXCEPTION.—The United States shall continue to be liable for damages caused by acts of negligence committed by the United States or by any employee or agent of the United States before the date of the conveyance and assignment under subsection (b)(1), if, at the time of the conveyance and assignment under subsection (b)(1), United States Code (commonly known as the “Federal Tort Claims Act”).

(2) LIMITATION.—Nothing in this section affects the liability of the United States beyond the liability provided under chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code (commonly known as the “Federal Tort Claims Act”).

(3) COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall convene the following:

(i) the States; or

(ii) the State of Hawaii; or

(iii) the State of Alaska; or

(B) SUBJECT TO.—Any action of the United States under this subsection shall be subject to paragraph (1), the Secretary shall enter into good faith negotiations to accomplish the conveyance and assignment under subsection (b)(1).

(2) ASSET MANAGEMENT REPORT.—The term “Asset Management Report” means—

(A) the annual plan prepared by the Bureau known as the “Asset Management Plan”; and

(B) any publicly available information relating to the plan described in subparagraph (A) that summarizes the efforts of the Bureau to evaluate and manage infrastructure assets of the Bureau.

(3) MAJOR REPAIR AND REHABILITATION NEED.—The term “major repair and rehabilitation need” means major nonrecurring maintenance at a Reclamation facility, including maintenance related to the safety of dams, extraordinary maintenance of dams, deferred major maintenance 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 maintain all reserved works at Reclamation facilities; and

(B) to standardize and streamline data reporting and processes across regions and for the purpose of maintaining reserved works at Reclamation facilities; 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—

(A) a detailed assessment of major repair and rehabilitation needs for all reserved works at all Reclamation facilities.

(B) to the maximum extent practicable, an itemized list of major repair and rehabilitation needs of individual Reclamation facilities at each Reclamation project.

(2) INCLUSIONS.—To the maximum extent practicable, the itemized list of major repair and rehabilitation needs under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) a budget level cost estimate of the appropriations needed to complete each item; and

(B) any assignment of a categorical rating for each item, consistent with paragraph (3).

(3) RATING REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The system for assigning ratings under paragraph (2) 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. 10(h) of Public Law 86–787 (74 Stat. 1026; 120 Stat. 1474) is amended by striking “10 years” and inserting “20 years”.

Subtitle G—Bureau of Reclamation Transparency

SEC. 8601. DEFINITIONS.

In this part:

(1) ASSET.—The term “asset” means any of the following assets that are used to achieve the mission of the Bureau to manage, develop, and protect water and related resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner in the interest of the people of the United States:

(B) Capitalized and noncapitalized heavy equipment and other installed equipment.
SEC. 8602. 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 and implementing a rating system for transferred works that incorporates, to the maximum extent practicable, the rating system for 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 transferred works that are similar to the reporting requirements described in section 8602(b).

(2) UPDATES.—The ratings system developed under paragraph (1) shall be included in the updated Asset Management Report under section 8602(c).

(3) SECURITIES.—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;

(iii) the Director of the Bureau of Land Management; and

(iv) the Commissioner of Reclamation;

(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 OR STUDENTS.—The term ‘‘student’’ means any four grader or higher who is a candidate for the harvest of land and water for the project, including any education, including any public or private educational institution, as applicable.

(b) PROCESSES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each Secretary shall develop and implement a process to expedite access to Federal lands and waters for students and accompanying individuals in accordance with this subsection.

(2) PROCESS.—The process developed and implemented under this subsection shall include provisions to clarify that—

(A) the eligible organization or individual granted access under this section—

(i) shall not be considered to be a Federal volunteer; and

(ii) shall not be considered to be a Federal volunteer.

(3) STUDENT OR STUDENTS.—The term ‘‘student’’ means any four grader or higher who is a candidate for the harvest of land and water for the project, including any public or private educational institution, as applicable.

(4) REQUIREMENTS FOR THE REQUEST TO BE APPROVED.—

(A) The Secretary may approve the request only if the Secretary finds that—

(i) the eligible organization or individual carries out a good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission under this section; and

(ii) the eligible organization or individual agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the United States from any claims or lawsuits arising from any conduct by the eligible organization or individual granting access to Federal lands under this section if the eligible organization or individual—

(1) acknowledges and consents, in writing, to the provisions described in subparagraphs (A) through (D) of subsection (b)(2); and

(2) signs a waiver releasing the Federal Government from all liability relating to the good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission under this section.

(b) SECURITIES.—The term ‘‘Secretary’’ means—

(A) the Director of the National Park Service;

(B) the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service;

(C) the Director of the Bureau of Land Management; and

(D) the Commissioner of Reclamation.

(c) UPDATES.—The Secretary shall review and update this section no less than twice every 2 years in cooperation with each Secretary described in subsection (a) and updates to the Good Samaritan Search and-Recvery Act.

(d) CONSULTATION.—To the extent that such consultation would assist the Secretary in preparing the Asset Management Report under subsection (a) and updates to the Asset Management Report under subsection (c), the Secretary shall consult with—

(1) the Secretary of the Army (acting through the Chief of Engineers); and

(2) water and power contractors.

TITLE IX—MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 9001. EVERY KID OUTDOORS ACT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) LANDS AND WATERS.—The term ‘‘Federal land and waters’’ means any Federal or public land or body of water under the jurisdiction of any of the Secretaries to which the Secretary assigns an asset management rating.

(2) PROGRAM.—The term ‘‘program’’ means the program established under paragraph (1) that was distributed.

(b) INCLUSIONS.—The process developed and implemented under subsection (a) shall be included in the updated Asset Management Report under section 8602(c).

(1) STUDENT.—The term ‘‘student’’ means any four grader or higher who is a candidate for the harvest of land and water for the project, including any education, including any public or private educational institution, as applicable.

(2) SECURITIES.—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;

(iii) the Director of the Bureau of Land Management; and

(iv) the Commissioner of Reclamation;

(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.

(3) 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.

(4) STUDENT OR STUDENTS.—The term ‘‘student’’ means any four grader or higher who is a candidate for the harvest of land and water for the project, including any education, including any public or private educational institution, as applicable.

(b) PROCESSES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each Secretary shall develop and implement a process to expedite access to Federal lands and waters for students and accompanying individuals in accordance with this section.

(2) PROCESS.—The process developed and implemented under this subsection shall include provisions to clarify that—

(A) the eligible organization or individual granted access under this section—

(i) shall not be considered to be a Federal volunteer; and

(ii) shall not be considered to be a Federal volunteer.

(3) STUDENT.—The term ‘‘student’’ means any four grader or higher who is a candidate for the harvest of land and water for the project, including any education, including any public or private educational institution, as applicable.

(c) UPDATES.—The Secretary shall update this section no less than twice every 2 years in cooperation with each Secretary described in subsection (a) and updates to the Good Samaritan Search and-Recvery Act.

(d) CONSULTATION.—To the extent that such consultation would assist the Secretary in preparing the Asset Management Report under subsection (a) and updates to the Asset Management Report under subsection (c), the Secretary shall consult with—

(1) the Secretary of the Army (acting through the Chief of Engineers); and

(2) water and power contractors.

SEC. 9002. GOOD SAMARITAN SEARCH AND RECOVERY ACT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ELIGIBLE.—The term ‘‘eligible’’ with respect to an organization or individual, means that the organization or individual, respectively, is—

(A) acting in a not-for-profit capacity; and

(B) composed entirely of members who, at the time of the good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission, have attained the age of majority under the law of the State where the mission takes place.

(2) GOOD SAMARITAN SEARCH-AND-RECOVERY MISSION.—The term ‘‘good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission’’ means a search conducted by an eligible organization or individual for 1 or more missing individuals believed to be deceased at the time that the search is initiated.

(b) PROCESSES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each Secretary shall develop and implement a process to expedite access to Federal lands and waters for students and accompanying individuals in accordance with the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for eligible organizations and individuals to request access to Federal land to conduct good Samaritan search-and-recovery missions.

(2) INCLUSIONS.—The process developed and implemented under this subsection shall include provisions to clarify that—

(A) the eligible organization or individual granted access under this section—

(i) shall not be considered to be a Federal volunteer; and

(ii) shall not be considered to be a Federal volunteer.

(3) STUDENT.—The term ‘‘student’’ means any four grader or higher who is a candidate for the harvest of land and water for the project, including any education, including any public or private educational institution, as applicable.

(c) UPDATES.—The Secretary shall update this section no less than twice every 2 years in cooperation with each Secretary described in subsection (a) and updates to the Good Samaritan Search and-Recvery Act.

(d) CONSULTATION.—To the extent that such consultation would assist the Secretary in preparing the Asset Management Report under subsection (a) and updates to the Asset Management Report under subsection (c), the Secretary shall consult with—

(1) the Secretary of the Army (acting through the Chief of Engineers); and

(2) water and power contractors.
the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary.

(1) plans to develop partnerships described in subsection (e)(1); and

(2) a plan carried out to expedite and accelerate good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission efforts for missing individuals on Federal land under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary pursuant to subsection (e)(2).

SEC. 9003. 21ST CENTURY CONSERVATION SERV-
ICE CORPS ACT.

(a) DEFINITION.—Section 203 of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1722) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking “under section 204” and inserting “section 204(a)(1)”;

(2) by redesigning paragraphs (8) through (13) as paragraphs (9) through (14), respectively;

(3) by inserting after paragraph (9) the following:

“(9) IN GENERAL.—There is established in the Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Commerce a corps, to be known as the Public Lands Corps, and administered by the Administrator of General Services as a qualified youth or conservation corps, authorized under this Act, including—

(1) in the case of each Secretary, to carry out activities authorized under this Act in coordination with the Secretaries of the other Federal agencies.

(2) in the case of the Administrator of General Services, to carry out activities authorized under this Act in coordination with the Secretaries.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF PUBLIC LANDS CORPS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established in the Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Commerce a corps, to be known as the Public Lands Corps, and administered by the Administrator of General Services as a qualified youth or conservation corps, authorized under this Act, including—

(1) in the case of each Secretary, to carry out activities authorized under this Act in coordination with the Secretaries.

(2) in the case of the Administrator of General Services, to carry out activities authorized under this Act in coordination with the Secretaries.

(c) APPLICABILITY TO QUALIFIED YOUTH OR CONSER-
VATION CORPS ACT.—The hiring and compensation standards described in this section shall apply to any individual participating in projects carried out to expedite and accelerate good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission efforts for missing individuals on Federal land under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary pursuant to subsection (e)(2).
“(2) Designation of coordinators.—The Secretary shall designate a coordinator to coordinate and serve as the primary point of contact for any activity of the Corps carried out by the Corps in the State of Kansas. Nothing in this section shall prohibit the Corps from designating multiple coordinators for a State to coordinate activities carried out by the Corps in such State.

(3) in subsection (c) of section 212 (as so redesignated), by striking “211” and inserting “213”.

(2) INDIAN YOUTH SERVICE CORPS.—Title II of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1721 et seq.) (as amended by subsection (b)) is amended by inserting after section 209 the following:

“SEC. 210. INDIAN YOUTH SERVICE CORPS.  

(a) In General.—There is established within the Public Lands Corps a program to be known as the ‘Indian Youth Service Corps’ that—

(1) enrolls participants between the ages of 16 and 30, inclusive, and veterans age 35 or younger, a majority of whom are Indians;  

(2) is established pursuant to an agreement between an Indian tribe and a qualified youth or conservation corps for the benefit of the members of the Indian tribe; and  

(3) carries out appropriate conservation projects on eligible service land.

(b) Amendments to Regulations for Cooperative Agreements.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with Indian tribes and qualified youth or conservation corps for the establishment and administration of the Indian Youth Service Corps.

(c) Guidelines.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of the Natural Resources Management Act, the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with Indian tribes, shall issue guidelines for the management of the Indian Youth Service Corps, in accordance with this Act and any other applicable Federal laws.”.

SEC. 9004. NATIONAL NORDIC MUSEUM ACT.  

(a) Designation.—The Nordic Museum located at 2655 N.W. Market Street, Seattle, Washington, is designated as the ‘National Nordic Museum’.

(b) Effect of Designation.—

(1) in General.—The museum designated by subsection (a) is not a unit of the National Park System.

(2) Use of Federal Funds.—The designation of the museum by subsection (a) shall not require Federal funds to be expended for any purpose related to the museum.

SEC. 9005. DESIGNATION OF NATIONAL GEOGE C. MARSHALL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.  

(a) Designation.—The George C. Marshall Museum and the George C. Marshall Research Library in Lexington, Virginia, are designated as the ‘National George C. Marshall Museum and Library’ (referred to in this section as the ‘museum’).

(b) Effect of Designation.—

(1) in General.—The museum designated by subsection (a) is not a unit of the National Park System.

(2) Use of Federal Funds.—The designation of the museum by subsection (a) shall not require Federal funds to be expended for any purpose related to the museum.

SEC. 9006. 21ST CENTURY RESPECT ACT.  

(a) Amendments to Regulations Required.—

(1) Secretary of Agriculture.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall amend section 1901.202 of title 7, Code of Federal Regulations, for purposes of—

(A) replacing the reference to the term “Negro” with “Black or African American”;

(B) replacing the reference to the term “Oriental” with “Asian American or Pacific Islander”;

(C) replacing the term “Eskimo” and “Aleut” with “Alaska Native”.

(b) Rule of Construction.—Nothing in this section, or the amendments required by this section, shall be construed to affect Federal law, except to the use of terms of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Administrator of General Services, respectively, to the regulations affected by this section.

SEC. 9007. AMERICAN WORLD WAR II HERITAGE CITIES.  

(a) Designation.—In order to recognize and ensure the continued preservation and importance of the history of the United States involvement in World War II, each calendar year the Secretary may designate 1 or more cities to be known as “American World War II Heritage City”. Not more than 1 city in each State or territory may be designated under this section.

(b) Application for Designation.—The Secretary may—

(1) establish 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) encourage cities to apply for designation as an American World War II Heritage City.

(c) Criteria for Designation.—The Secretary may—

(1) establish 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) encourage cities to apply for designation as an American World War II Heritage City.

(d) Effect of Designation.—The Secretary shall—

(1) establish 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) encourage cities to apply for designation as an American World War II Heritage City.

SEC. 9008. QUINTARO TOWNSITE NATIONAL COMMEMORATIVE SITE.  

(a) Definitions.—In this section—

(1) COMMEMORATIVE SITE.—The term “Commemorative Site” means the Quindaro Townsite National Commemorative Site designated by subsection (b)(1).

(2) State.—The term “State” means the State of Kansas.

(b) Designation.—

(1) in General.—The Quindaro Townsite in Kansas City, Kansas, as listed in the National Register of Historic Places, is designated as the “Quindaro Townsite National Commemorative Site”.

(2) Effect of Designation.—The Commemorative Site shall not be considered to be a unit of the National Park System.

(c) Cooperative Agreements.—

(1) in General.—The Secretary, in consultation with the State, Kansas City, Kansas, and affected subdivisions of the State, may enter into cooperative agreements with appropriate public or private entities, for the purposes of—

(A) protecting historic resources at the Commemorative Site; and  

(B) building educational and interpretive facilities and programs at the Commemorative Site for the public.

(d) Technical and Financial Assistance.—

The Secretary may provide technical and financial assistance to any entity with which the Secretary has entered into a cooperative agreement under paragraph (1).

(e) 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.

(f) No Effect on Actions of Property Owners.—Nothing in this section affects the administration of the Commemorative Site by Kansas City, Kansas, or the State.

SEC. 9009. DESIGNATION OF NATIONAL COMEDY CENTER IN JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK.  

(a) Congressional Recognition.—Congress—

(1) recognizes that the National Comedy Center, located in Jamestown, New York, is the only museum of its kind that exists for the exclusive purpose of celebrating comedy in all its forms; and  

(2) officially designates the National Comedy Center as the “National Comedy Center” (referred to in this section as the “Center”).

(b) Effect of Recognition.—The National Comedy Center recognized in this section is not a unit of the National Park System and the designation of the Center shall not be construed to require or permit Federal funds to be expended for any purpose related to the Center.

CLOTURE MOTION  

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will read as follows:  

The bill clerk reads as follows:  

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of William Pelham Barr, of Virginia, to be United States Attorney General.

Mitch McConnell, Thom Tillis, John Boozman, Johnny Isakson, Mike Crapo, Pat Roberts, John Hoeven, Shelley Moore Capito, Roger F. Wicker, John Barrasso, Joni Ernst, John Cornyn, Jerry Moran, Chuck Grassley, Todd Young, Richard Burr.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of William Pelham Barr, of Virginia, to be United States Attorney, shall be brought to a close by a vote of the yea and nay?

The yea and nay are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. MCSALLY). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 55, nays 44, as follows:

[Roll Call Vote No. 23 Log.]

**YEAS—55**

Alexander          Gardner          Portman
Barrasso          Graham          Risch
Blackburn          Grassley        Roberts
Blunt             Hoeven          Romney
Boozman           Hoeven          Rounds
Braun             Hyde-Smith       Rusk
Burr              Isakson          Sass
Capito            Isakson          Scott (FL)
Cassidy           Johnson         Scott (SC)
Collins           Jones           Shelby
Cornyn            Kennedy         Sinema
Cotton            Lankford        sine die
Cruz              Lee             Sullivan
Crapo             Manchin         Thune
Cruz              McConnell       Tillis
Daines            McSally         Toomey
Emi               Moran           Wicker
Ernst             Markey          Young
Fischer           Perdue

**NAYS—44**

Baldwin           Hassan          Rosen
Bennet            Heinrich        Sanders
Blumenthal        Hirono          Schatz
Brown             Kaine           Schumer
Cantwell          King            Shaheen
Cardin            Klobuchar        Stabenow
Carper            Leahy           Smith
Casey             Markey          Tester
Coons             Menendez        Udall
Cortez Masto      Merkley         Van Hollen
Duckworth         Murphy          Warner
Durbin            Murray          Warren
Feinstein          Paul            Whitehouse
Gillibrand        Peters          Wyden
Harris            Reed

**NOT VOTING—1**

Booher

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote the yeas are 55, and the nays are 44.

The motion is agreed to.

**EXECUTIVE CALENDAR**

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The bill clerk read the nomination of William Pelham Barr, of Virginia, to be Attorney General.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) is now debating the nomination of Mr. Barr to be the Attorney General.

Mr. GRAHAM. Madam President, we are now debating the nomination of Mr. Barr to be the Attorney General.

All I can say is if America ever needed a steady hand at the Department of Justice, it is now. Mr. Whitaker has done a good job as interim Attorney General, but we are looking for a new person to bring stability, improve morale, and be a steady hand and mature leadership at a time when our country is very much divided.

I told President Trump, when he mentioned Mr. Barr to me as a potential nominee: The other names are impressive, but Mr. Barr stands out head and shoulders above the others.

If you knew who the others were, that is saying a lot.

Why not believe that? The best indication of what Mr. Barr will do as Attorney General in the future is what he has done in the V.A. and other positions before. He was approved by this body, under Bush 41, to be the Attorney General by a voice vote. He has been the Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Legal Counsel and the Deputy Attorney General. He has been the chief lawyer for the CIA. In all of these jobs, he was confirmed by the Senate by voice vote.

In other words, he was so well qualified that nobody felt the need to vote. Yes, he is a fine man. Let’s go ahead and confirm this nomination.

Now, here we are, in 2019, and I can say, without any doubt, that if you think Bill Barr has been auditioning for this job, you really haven’t paid much attention to how this whole thing played out.

Once the President mentioned to me that he was considering Mr. Barr, I asked him: Well, does he want the job? He says he doesn’t know, but everybody tells me he would be one of the best picks I can make.

I said: Well, I agree with what everybody else has told you.

I called Mr. Barr, on several occasions, asking to please consider this: I know that you are at a good time in your life. Your children are grown. You have made it. You have done a good job. You have a stellar reputation, and you have done the work of several lifetimes. But having said that, seldom can somebody in their late sixties be able to contribute in their later years, and I believe this is your time to make the biggest contribution. In terms of what you have done for the country, that is saying a lot. Again, very seldom does this moment come along where you can make the biggest contribution to the country later in life after having served before.

So he agreed to take the job, and we cloture by, I think, 55 votes. He got voted out of committee along party lines.

Senator Biden told me something that stuck with me to this day: Never question the motive of a Senator. They got here their way. You can question their judgment but not their motive.

When it comes to Bill Barr, I can only tell my Democratic colleagues that there is nobody better that I know to recommend to you. This is as good as it gets on our side. I was happy when President Trump wanted to nominate Mr. Barr. I thought of all the people he could have chosen, and this was the top, by far.

I say that because of the way he conducted himself over decades of service at the highest levels of government. He is a man of the law. He loves the law. His ethics is beyond reproach.

When it comes to Mr. Mueller’s investigation, the Barrs and the Muellers are friends, but it will be a business relationship. I can promise this: Mr. Barr will make sure that Mr. Mueller can finish his job without political interference. He said that, I believe that, and that is the way this movie has to end.

I am for the memo that he wrote about one of the theories of obstruction of justice, related to the firing of Director Comey. I share his legal analysis and concern. If firing somebody that you have the ability to fire, for almost any reason, becomes obstruction of justice, then anytime you fire a U.S. attorney or assistant U.S. attorney, you are turning it into a political football.

So as for the statement that he wrote the memo about, his reasoning about how you should be reluctant to use this for an obstruction of justice case made perfect sense to me. When he was asked about the President’s obstruction of justice, he said: Of course, the President can be charged with obstruction of justice. If the President encourages somebody to give false testimony, that will be obstruction of justice. If they tried to hide evidence from the courts or the Congress, that would be obstruction of justice.

The question was this: Could you bring a case based on firing somebody who is a political appointee? He had great reservations about that, but he acknowledged that the President is not above the law, and to suggest otherwise is not really listening to what he had to say—wanting an outcome rather than listening to what he had to say.

About sharing the Mueller report with the country at large, there is a regulation on point that basically requires Mr. Mueller to report to the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House and the Senate about the report. He has discretion to withhold information that he believes should be classified. He has to tell us—the chairman and the ranking member—whether or not he disagreed with Mr. Mueller’s decision in any fashion.

In other words, if Mueller wanted to bring a charge or make an accusation, and Barr said no, under the regulation he would have to tell us that he actually disagreed with Mr. Mueller and why.

As to how much he will release, we will know when he gets the report, but here is what I do believe. He is going to err on the side of transparency. I am not going to take his discretion away from him. I trust him to make a good decision, and his promising us to release the report before he gets it is probably a bridge too far. For anybody wanting the job to take a bargain, like Senator, just to get the report, that is not going to happen. I will turn this report over even before I see it—is probably not the right answer.
Here is what Mr. Barr said that really stuck with me. I am not making bargains with editorial writers, with pundits, or with elected political leaders that I don’t feel are right for the Department. I don’t want the job that much. I don’t need the job in terms of building a career, but I need the job at a time we need some. We will have a vote here probably tomorrow. He is soon going to be Attorney General. He will tell us all our democratic colleagues that I cannot think of a better person to do this job at this time in our Nation’s history. I know he will be devoted to following the law as the law is written. I know he will be fair to the President, but he will pick the rule of law over anything or anybody, including the Senate or the President.

He will be a shot in the arm for a Department that needs a morale lift. He is good at the abuses of the Department. How could a FISA warrant be issued on an American citizen based on a dossier? It is a bunch of political garbage. As for what happened in 2016, he is going to tell us, that, too, I hope. But when it comes to Mr. Mueller, Mr. Mueller will be allowed to do his job, and there will come a day when his report is completed. I am confident that Mr. Barr will share it with the public for this good man. He has dedicated his career. I am doing this because I think I can provide some leadership at a time we need some.

To the American people, you can go to bed here soon knowing that the Department of Justice is in good hands. To my colleagues that voted against him, give him a chance. I think he is going to deliver for the country. To the committee, thank you for allowing the nomination to go through so quickly. To Dianne Feinstein, who is a great partner, I appreciate the processing of the nomination. We may have differences of opinion about what the right answer is, but we could not have asked for a better process. Mr. Barr was challenged, but respectfully so. Having said that, I want to confirm a new Attorney General at a time when we need one. This is just not somebody for the job. This is a very special person for the job. With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Madam President, I guess I am here to follow my friend Senator Graham and bring the opposing view regarding Mr. Barr.

I offer my friend the chairman, as he leaves, for the way that he conducted the hearing. I know that he offered his appreciation to the ranking member, but the hearing, I thought, was well handled. Everybody had a chance to ask their questions and say their things, and I think the comments that the chairman made afterward about trying to bring the committee together were well received on my side.

There are a number of problems, however, with this nominee. Many of them relate to continuing problems in the Department. One, in particular, I warned Mr. Barr about in a letter that I sent to him beforehand in order to make sure that he wasn’t surprised by the question and so that I could get a proper, thoughtful answer. The problem is that the Department, for purposes of recusal analysis and for purposes of conflict analysis, takes a look at what people’s different financial entanglements are and who they worked for. It is a fairly standard process, but there is a big gaping hole in it. The big gaping hole in the process is that when it was set up originally at the beginning of the Obama administration, the Supreme Court, my appointee, Citizens United, so the flood of unlimited special interest money that poured into our politics, which quickly became unlimited, special interest dark money, was not then a problem. Also, you didn’t have a lot of Democratic engagement with dark money coming to high office, but with the Trump administration that all changed, and we now have an Acting Attorney General, Mr. Whitaker, who was paid $1.2 million through a group called FACT. Basically, FACT is a front group. It does no business. It has no product. It provides no service. It basically just pays Mr. Whitaker to go on talk shows and criticize Democratic employees. The only employee I am aware of, other than perhaps clerical people, was actually Whitaker himself, so one would like to know why he was paid that money and who paid him in order to do proper recusal and conflict checks.

But here is what is interesting: The money that came in to pay him through FACT, before it got to FACT, had been laundered through another group called Donors Trust. Donors Trust is another group that does no business, has no service, creates no product, manufactures nothing. Its purpose for existence is to strip the identities off of big donors—ordinarily a big Republican donor or a big Democratic donor or special interest donors—so that the money they then give goes anonymously to groups that pretend they are not fossil fuel funded, for instance, because the identity of the fossil fuel donor has been stripped clean, or it is a tool of the Koch brothers identity because the Koch brothers’ identity has been stripped clean. It is a device for misleading and confusing people. When you consider how much of that $1 million went through to Mr. Whitaker in salary, the idea that he doesn’t know who he is paying him when so much of FACT’s money came through that one donation is really improbable.

He was questioned on this in the House the other day. I don’t think he was truthful. I think he does know, and I hope—hope—that the House will pursue with subpoenas finding out who the donor was so that we actually know, because I think he does. Obviously, the don’t does.

So what we have now is a situation where the Acting Attorney General of the United States potentially has a $1 million conflict of interest that I believe the Acting Attorney General knows about, that the donor with whom he has a conflict of interest obviously knows about, that has been hidden from the rest of us through laundering through Donors Trust, and that is not an environment that is conducive to proper recusal and proper conflict-of-interest analysis.

It is very poor practice, and if it weren’t for the fact that dark money is so important to big Republican donor interests, I think people would readily clear this up. If the shoe were on the other foot, my colleagues on the other side would have steam coming out of their ears to get to the bottom of this. But because what is likely to be revealed is a big Republican donor, suddenly there is this massive disinterest. Mr. Barr proposed himself for the person who is going to come to this office to defend the Department of Justice, to put the institutional interests of the
Department of Justice first, to protect it from the vagaries of the Trump administration. Yet when he was asked about this, he completely fell down. He offered no sensible or reasonable assurances, so that concerned me a little bit.

I then went on to ask him, since the Department of Justice has a National Security Division, which oversees counterintelligence work, and since the Department of Justice contains the FBI, which does the counterintelligence investigations to protect our country, I asked him this: In a counterintelligence investigation, in operating to protect our country in this counterintelligence function, what should the Department of Justice know about business or other entanglements of senior officials with foreign interests and powers?

The very heart of counterintelligence is to look at American officials and see what their vulnerabilities might be to influence or manipulation by foreign interests and powers. That is the goal of doing counterintelligence in the first place.

So what evidence do you need to be able to do that? Obviously, it would be helpful if business or other interests with foreign powers senior officials have so that you can make that assessment, so you can follow whatever leads that might produce, that may give you understanding of things that otherwise are incomprehensible. It is obvious evidence to support the FBI’s counterintelligence function.

Rather than give a straight answer and say “Yes, this is obvious evidence, and obviously we will do our counterintelligence function better when we know when senior officials have foreign business entanglements,” again he completely fell down in his answer and started quarring about what Senators have to declare and wouldn’t give a straight answer. Again, I am not going to be interested in any of that; I am, instead, going to ask counterquestions back to you about other different officials—

the inability to get a straight answer to that question signals a great deal to me about when, in a pinch, he has to choose between defending the Department and protecting the political interests of the President, which way he is going to go. I gave him that choice, that I wanted him to come to a choice in that question, and he very clearly came down on the side of protecting the political interests of the President.

If you can’t get through a hearing question without flipping away from the interests of the Department and protecting the President, good luck when the pressure is really on. He lost enormous credibility with me in his inability to answer those questions.

It is really hard to determine recusal for conflict of interest if you don’t know who paid $1 million to a senior Department official, and it is really hard to determine counterintelligence issues if you don’t know what foreign official or entity has significant—although we don’t understand them well yet—significant business entanglements that we don’t know about. We need to find out what his business entanglements are, and it is really hard to assess some of his behavior without knowing who is on the other side, as incomprehensible. It is obvious evidence to support the FBI’s counterintelligence function.

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the opinion of a group of lawyers within an executive branch Agency as to the relative powers of the courts and the executive branch.

The question of interference with these investigations by the President and the independence of those investigations also raised a variety of constitutional questions.

I have to say the top line of Mr. Barr on all of these issues was fantastic. I was kind of mentally cheering when he said some of the things he said about how he was going to keep his hands off how he respected Mueller, how this was no witch hunt, how he was going to make sure it had full scope, how he was going to try to get the maximum transparency about the final report that he could—all of which was fine—and then we went into the weeds a little bit.

As the old saying goes, the devil is in the details. The question was serious enough that I raised it in the commission, raising the hearing because I was unsatisfied with his responses. Chairman Graham was kind enough to acknowledge that those were pretty darn good questions, and I should get an answer to them. He said he would try to get an answer for me, and maybe we would get on the phone together to get Barr those answers. That did not come to pass.

Instead, I wrote Mr. Barr a letter, asking him to clarify his answers. I got back a letter that provided no clarification at all. So I have given him quite a few chances to try to answer these questions. I haven’t gotten a straight answer back, which makes me a little bit worried.

Here is the problem—there are actually two problems. At the end of the day, whenever the Mueller report is concluded, that report can be provided to Congress, but there is considerable flexibility and considerable discretion within the Department of Justice and the Attorney General’s office as to how much to give.

I will interrupt because I see the distinguished majority leader here.

I yield the floor to the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. McCONNELL. I thank the Senator from Rhode Island.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. McCONNELL, Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

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

TRIBUTE TO EMILIA DI SANTO

Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, today I wish to acknowledge Emilia DiSanto, an outstanding civil servant who has kept 36 years of distinguished service in the Federal Government, 16 of which were here on Capitol Hill.

Emilia is a proud New Yorker, who graduated from Fordham Law School. She served in the Department of Energy, at the Legal Services Corporation, in both the House and Senate, and she worked for inspectors general.

Emilia is a civil servant who worked in both the executive and legislative branches of government. During her 16-year career on Capitol Hill, Emilia worked for, among others, Speaker Newt Gingrich and former Representative Bill Goodling, Henry Hyde, and Pete Hoekstra. In the Senate, Emilia served as staff director for the Small Business Committee for Senator Kit Bond and, later, Senator Olympia Snowe.

I had the pleasure of having Emilia on my staff in two different capacities. First, as the chief investigative counsel for the Special Committee on Aging where she conducted oversight of the nursing and funeral home industries. Emilia later served on the Finance Committee as my chief investigative counsel and special counsel and tackled such issues as drug and device safety, medical conflicts of interest, and other healthcare issues. She is known to be tireless, strong, bold, honest, and bipartisan. Emilia has boundless energy and good judgment, and she is deeply committed to the interests of the American people. The American people are better off because of her public service.

CENTRE COLLEGE BICENTENNIAL

Mr. McCONNELL. Madam President, Kentucky’s rich history brings many causes of reflection and celebration. For 200 years, Centre College has been a premier setting for liberal arts education in Kentucky, earning national-wide acclaim and respect. So today I would like to commemorate the bicentennial of one of the Commonwealth’s most treasured institutions.

In 1819, the Kentucky Legislature formally established the school in Danville, giving it a name inspired by its central geographic location. Overseeing the school was a board of trustees filled with notable Kentuckians, including our first Governor, Isaac Shelby, as its chairman and Ephraim McDowell, the famed frontier surgeon who performed the first successful ovariotomy. Congress was short-lived after the school’s first building, which was completed the next year and stands to this day with the name “Old Centre.” Classes began that fall with two professors and five pupils. With a commitment to classical liberal arts education, the curriculum focused on topics such as Latin, Greek, rhetoric, and logic.

Encountering financial difficulties in subsequent years, Kentucky ceded administration of one of the Commonwealth’s most treasured institutions. In 1830, a new president took the reins of the school. Twenty-seven-year-old John C. Young, a minister, teacher, and administrator, expanded the college and helped advance it toward distinction. At the end of his 27 years of leadership, the school boasted a 200-plus student body, secured an endowment of more than $100,000, and employed a renowned faculty.

Through the following decades, the school continued to grow in influence and impact. Although the Civil War caused a temporary drop in the number of graduates—and the successive occupations of Old Centre by Confederate and Union forces—Centre’s commitment to its liberal arts mission never wavered. The school had gained such great national distinction that the president of Princeton University, also the future President of the United States Woodrow Wilson, is said to have remarked in 1903 that, “There is a little college down in Kentucky which, in her sixty years, has graduated more men who have acquired prominence and fame than has Princeton in her 150 years.”

Centre’s reputation for excellence has reached beyond the classroom. In what the New York Times would later call “Football’s Upset of the Century,” the Praying Colonels scored an unlikely victory over the top-ranked Harvard University football team in 1921. Not long after, Centre officially became coeducational in 1926. The following decades saw the integration of the school, the expansion of the campus to include new buildings, and the establishment of a chapter of the prestigious Phi Beta Kappa honor society.

One of the greatest measures of a college are the alumni it has produced. Centre graduates can be found in a wide range of distinction, including the highest levels of the U.S. Government. Vice Presidents John C. Breckinridge and Adlai Stevenson both held diplomas from the school, as did Supreme Court Chief Justice Fred Vinson and Associate Justice John Marshall Harlan. More than a dozen U.S. Senators, scores of Congressmen, and 11 Governors have also graduated from the school, as have leaders in business, medicine, law, and journalism. Perhaps it was the school’s history of producing Vice Presidents and other prominent figures that led to its hosting of not one, but two Vice Presidential debates, in 2000 and 2012.

For such an impressive milestone, Centre has planned a year of celebratory events to mark its history and to herald its potential for the future. With President John Roush, the faculty, staff, students, and one of the most engaged alumni bases in the country, I am proud to mark Centre College’s bicentennial. They all deserve the Senate’s congratulations and best wishes for the future of liberal arts education in Kentucky.
STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, like many of my fellow Americans I listened to the President’s State of the Union Address 1 week ago, and while there are many of the President’s false or misleading assertions that hold up, I want to take a minute to reflect just a few.

The President began his remarks with a focus on cooperation and compromise, calling for unity among both political parties to work together and break what he labeled as “divisive and toxic political stalemate.” The reality is that last Tuesday’s address followed the longest shutdown in our government’s history—a shutdown that resulted from the President’s stubborn refusal to work with Congress—and was delivered by a President who has made a daily practice of making unfounded, personal attacks against Democrats and anyone else who opposes his xenophobic, ill-conceived policies.

The President went on to tell Congress to make needed commitments to “defeat AIDS in America and beyond.” Who doesn’t support that? The problem is that his administration proposed a $1 billion cut in fiscal year 2018 and another $1 billion in fiscal year 2019 to combat HIV/AIDS around the world. This is typical of this White House. The President makes outlandish claims, whether in ignorance or reckless disregard for the truth, in a transparent attempt to appear caring about solving problems his administration is actually making worse.

Funding for these programs has been restored by Congress—not in partnership, but rather in spite of, the White House. Many Members of Congress, myself included, are waiting for the President’s upcoming budget request for fiscal year 2020, to see if his professed support for HIV/AIDS programs will be backed up with the necessary funding.

The President also mentioned a new “government-wide initiative focused on economic empowerment for women in developing countries.” That is a laudable goal that Republicans and Democrats have been supporting for years, but the reality is that this administration has repeatedly cut funding for family planning and other health programs that directly contribute to women’s health and economic prosperity, as well as funding to combat violence and to support UN agencies focused on women’s health, economic empowerment, and human rights.

The President stated that our country has “a moral duty to create an immigration system that protects the lives and jobs of our citizens.” There is nothing remotely moral about forcibly and needlessly separating young children from their parents at our border and not even caring enough to keep a record of their whereabouts so they can be reunited with their parents. The President stated that he wants legal immigrants “to come into our country, in the largest numbers ever.” Is he even aware that his administration has slashed the refugee admissions cap from 110,000 per year down to 30,000, a record low for our country?

The President recalled the countless Americans, like the soldiers who stormed the beaches of Normandy 75 years ago, whose selfless sacrifices helped freedom triumph over fascism and solidified our Nation’s place as the world’s only superpower. He challenged us not to squander what we have inherited from “the blood and tears and courage of those Americans who came before.” The irony of that message isn’t lost on those of us who have worked, if sometimes unsuccessfully, to mitigate the impact of the President’s relentless efforts to undermine the international order that those Americans strived to create to protect global peace and security for future generations.

The President routinely injects uncertainty into our support for NATO, has withdrawn from the Iran nuclear deal despite Iran’s compliance as confirmed by his own administration, removed the United States from the Paris Climate Accord, the Global Migration Compact, the UN Human Rights Council and International Criminal Court, otherwise threatened or taken steps to walk away from numerous multilateral commitments that provide the United States with a platform for global leadership. Without U.S. engagement in these arenas, our adversaries are unchecked to pursue their own interests, which are often at odds with ours.

The President should heed his own words. The American soldiers at Normandy were not answering a call to unilateralism or isolationism. President Roosevelt, 4 years earlier, cautioned the country against those who “believe that we can save our own skins by shutting our eyes to the fate of other nations.” Addressing the threat of the Axis powers, he stated, “I make it clear to the American people that there is far less chance of the United States getting into war if we do all we can now to support the nations defending themselves against attack.” Now, as then, we must do everything in our power to strengthen global alliances and confront threats to peace and stability head on. International diplomacy should be a tool of first resort, not a casualty of domestic politics. The President declares that his actions advance U.S. national security interests, but we know better.

These are but a few examples of how the President’s lofty rhetoric bore no factual relationship to the actions of his administration. The American people deserve to know the truth, not to be misled by the President of the United States.

RECONGIZING SARDUCCI’S

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, I read an article about Sarducci’s celebrating 25 years in Montpelier.

Marcelle and I have enjoyed eating at Sarducci’s since it first opened and are thrilled with what Carol Paquette and Jeff Butlerfield have done with the restaurant.

I remember when they first opened and how Dorothy Korshak, the original owner, whose body would come in. I remember telling Dorothy that, if they keep providing food that good, people will show up.

My mother was born in Vermont, a first generation Italian-American. We ate at Sarducci’s at my grandparents’ home in South Ryegate, VT or at our home in Montpelier, VT. It feels like going home to go to Sarducci’s. It is one of our favorite restaurants.

I ask unanimous consent that the article from thebridge entitled “Sarducci’s Celebrates 25 Years in Montpelier” be printed in the RECORD.

Being there no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

(From thebridge Jan. 23, 2019)

SARDUCCI’S CELEBRATES 25 YEARS IN MONTPELIER

(By Tim Simard)

On a recent sunny and chilly January afternoon, Sarducci’s Restaurant founder and co-owner Carol Paquette relaxed by a front table and looked back on 25 years. Sitting alongside head chef and new co-owner Jeff Butlerfield, Paquette marveled at surviving two-and-a-half decades in the restaurant business, an momentous achievement. This past weekend, the Montpelier institution quietly celebrated the milestone birthday.

Paquette can remember Sarducci’s first day quite clearly—Jan. 19, 1994. It was a Wednesday.

“We opened at 4 pm. It was freezing outside. Dorothy Korshak [founder and former business partner] and I had no idea who might or how many people might stop in. We didn’t have any parking. We didn’t have many tables—let people know we were opening;’” she said.

But people knew. Oh, they knew. Within the first hour of business, it was clear that Montpelier was ready for Sarducci’s.

“The doors opened and people just kept coming in. We hadn’t planned on so many that night, but by the end we had served close to 200 people,” Paquette said, still in awe of that first night’s success.

Paquette attributes Sarducci’s early success to a lack of restaurants in Montpelier at that time. She said locals were “desperate” for a place where families could sit down in a cozy atmosphere with the whole family and have an amazing, authentic Italian dinner.

One of the unique features of Sarducci’s is its wood-fired ovens. In 1997, the restaurant added a unique feature for a Montpelier restaurant. Paquette and Korshak—who started their partnership as coworkers at Julio’s—secured the Ruggeri family’s partnership as the business expanded.

“We saw the restaurants that had the wood-fired ovens were becoming more and more popular,” Paquette said.

Since those first days, Sarducci’s has become a go-to dining spot in the Capital City. In its 25 years, the restaurant has expanded its space, added a deck overlooking the Winooski River, and doubled its seating capacity, all while keeping its menu remarkably consistent. The restaurant enters a new chapter as it celebrates a quarter century.
term conservation, education, research, monitoring, and habitat protection activities for more than 380 species of migratory birds, including Maryland’s State bird, the Baltimore Oriole.

The Baltimore Oriole and other migratory birds are critical indicators of the health of Maryland’s ecosystems, agriculture, and outdoor recreation economy.

I am also delighted the package includes the Appalachian Forest National Heritage Legislation, co-sponsored by my colleagues in the Senate delegation from West Virginia. This bipartisan legislation proposes to protect forest management heritage in portions of West Virginia, as well as two counties in western Maryland, and to develop interpretive and recreational themes. This will bring visitors and small business development to this remarkable region.

No compromise is perfect, but this package fills the void in every corner of my State that have been in the making. I applaud Senate passage of this landmark legislation.

REMEMBERING JOHN D. DINGELL

Ms. STABENOW. Madam President, I wish to pay tribute to a true Michigan and American legend: the Dean of the House and my longtime friend, Congressman John Dingell.

Congressman Dingell ably represented his district for 59 years, the longest tenure of any Member in history. However, his service to our Nation started long before that.

He was there on the House floor as a page on December 8, 1941, to hear President Roosevelt declare that the bombing of Pearl Harbor was “a day which will live in infamy.” Three years later, he joined the Army to fight against Nazi Germany, having been in the Battle of the Bulge if he hadn’t been hospitalized with meningitis. Later, he was 3 days away from shipping out to the Pacific Theater to take part in a ground invasion of Japan when the atomic bombs were dropped.

So John Dingell proved his patriotism long before he joined Congress in 1955, following the death of his beloved father, who preceded him as Representative for Michigan’s 15th Congressional District.

When he joined Congress, there was no Interstate Highway System. Alaska and Hawaii were not yet States, and Medicare and Medicaid did not exist yet. In fact, he helped vote these life-saving programs into law.

Congressman John Dingell was not merely a witness to history. He was a maker of it. His original family name, translated into Polish, meant “blacksmith.” That was fitting because this was a man who hammered out our Nation’s laws, forging a stronger union to combat weather the challenges of the future.

Perhaps his most courageous vote occurred in 1964, in favor of the Civil Rights Act. Advisers told him that vote would destroy his chances at reelection; yet Congressman Dingell had faith in his constituents, and he refused to compromise his principles for the sake of political survival.

Healthcare was one of his passions, one that he inherited from his father. John Dingell, Sr., introduced a bill for universal healthcare in 1945 and continued to fight for it till the end of his life.

John Dingell, Jr., adopted that cause from his first day as his father’s successor. He always believed that every American should have access to healthcare, and he never stopped working to make that goal a reality.

As a boy, he lived through America’s Great Depression, and as a Congressman, he helped to overcome America’s Great Recession.

He witnessed the rise of the automobile industry and saw how those unionized workers built America’s middle class. Then he led efforts with me and others in the Michigan delegation to ensure that American auto and American workers could compete on an even playing field.

While scientific consensus was still forming about how pollution threatened our air, land, and water, John Dingell wrote the Endangered Species Act in 1973 and the major expansion of the Clean Air Act in 1990.

He led our efforts to create the first national wildlife refuge in North America and teamed up with me and my friend and former colleague, Senator Levin, to make the River Raisin Battlefield a national park.

John Dingell loved Michigan. He understood the connection our people have to manufacturing, to agriculture, and to the land and our Great Lakes.

Even during the years he spent chairing the House Energy and Commerce Committee, when Congressman Dingell was one of the most powerful Members of Congress, you could still find him riding atop a Ford Mustang convertible at Dearborn’s Memorial Day Parade or at a booth at the Monroe County Fair.

The people of his district never doubted his dedication. That is why they would still put “Dingell for Congress” signs on their lawn, long after his district boundaries had changed. If a piece of Southeast Michigan was “Dingell Country” once, then it was Dingell Country forever.

This was not a man eager to retire; he loved his job too much. He considered his enormous privilege, one that gave meaning and purpose to his life. He fought for his constituents until his health prevented him from fighting anymore.

As he felt great pride and his constituents felt great comfort knowing that the district would remain in the hands of his beloved wife, Debbie, who was his closest confidant for more than 40 years and understood him better than anyone.

I know that all of us are sending her and their family and many friends our love and support at this time.
He certainly had many, many friends. He gained a whole new generation of fans through his always-pithy Twitter account, and I am going to miss reading his take on the news of the day.

Up until the very end, he was constantly evolving, charging boldly into the future, driven by a very simple principle: “We are put on this earth to help people.” That was just what he did.

John D. Dingell, Jr., claimed to be the “ luckiest man in shoe leather.” I have to say that Michigan and America were very lucky too.

TRIBUTE TO DANIEL Glickstein
Mr. INHOFE. Madam President, as chairman of the Senate Committee on Armed Services, it is our privilege to pay tribute to Daniel Glickstein as he prepares to leave his position as a detailee for the Senate Committee on Armed Services and return to his position as an analyst for the Government Accountability Office.

For the past 11 months, Mr. Glickstein has assisted the committee and its members with high-priority work overseeing defense contracting reform. His contributions to our committee’s work have been significant and highly valued by our staff.

On behalf of the Senate Committee on Armed Services, I thank Mr. Glickstein and wish him future success as he continues to support the U.S. Government.

TRIBUTE TO CHRISTOPHER MANN
Mr. INHOFE. Madam President, as chairman of the Senate Committee on Armed Services, it is my privilege to pay tribute to Christopher Mann as he prepares to leave his position as a detailee for the Senate Committee on Armed Services and return to his position as an analyst in defense policy and trade for the Congressional Research Service.

For the past 3 months, Mr. Mann has assisted the committee and its members with high-priority work on the fiscal year 2020 National Defense Authorization Act, with a particular focus on issues relating to defense spending and the budget. His contributions to our committee’s work have been significant and highly valued by our staff.

On behalf of the Senate Committee on Armed Services, I thank Mr. Mann and wish him future success as he continues to support the U.S. Congress and its staff.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

RECOGNIZING HEALTHPARTNERS
• Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Madam President, today I wish to recognize the achievement of HealthPartners, a healthcare provider based in Bloomington, MN, which was selected by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services to receive a Health Equity Award for its efforts to improve healthcare quality, access, and outcomes among underserved and minority populations.

Founded in 1957, HealthPartners is the largest consumer-governed non-profit healthcare organization in the United States. HealthPartners serves more than 1.8 million consumers with its medical and dental plans and operates a multispecialty group practice of more than 1,600 physicians. To accomplish its mission of improving the health and well-being of its patients and broader community, HealthPartners has brought together more than 28,000 employees. As demonstrated HealthPartners’ receipt of the Health Equity Award, their hard work has paid off.

As recognized by the award, in just 3 years, HealthPartners was able to significantly reduce disparities in colorectal screening and antidepressant medication use by just 1 year. HealthPartners nearly eliminated the gap in mental health length of stay for patients with a limited ability to speak English.

Minneapolis has long been recognized as a leader in healthcare innovation, and I am proud to recognize HealthPartners’ contributions to that work.

Thank you.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

MEMBERS READ THE FIRST TIME

The following bill was read the first time:

S. 464. A bill to require the treatment of a lapse in appropriations as a mitigating condition when assessing financial considerations for security clearances, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC–252. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Trifluralin; Pesticide Tolerances” (FRL No. 9985–23–OCSPP) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 8, 2019; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

The message also announced that the House has agreed to the following resolution:

H. Res. 121. Resolution relative to the death of the Honorable Walter B. Jones, a Representative from the State of North Carolina.

The message further announced that pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 1923a, and the order of the House of January 3, 2019, the Speaker appoints the following Members on the part of the House of Representatives to the United States Delegation of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly: Ms. Sánchez of California, Mr. Larsen of Washington, Mrs. Davis of California, Mr. Meeks of New York, Mr. Brendan F. Boyle of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Costa of California.
EC–253. A communication from the Acting Secretary of Defense, transmitting a rule entitled “Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; California; South Coast Serious Area Plan for the 2006 PM2.5 NAAQS” (FRL No. 9988–60–Region 9) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 8, 2019; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–254. A communication from the Acting Secretary of Defense, transmitting a rule entitled “Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Texas; Reasonable Further Progress Plan for the Houston-Galveston-Brazoria Metropolitan Planning Organization” (FRL No. 9988–61–Region 6) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 8, 2019; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–255. A communication from the Acting Secretary of Defense, transmitting a rule entitled “Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Arizona; Reasonable Further Progress Plan for the Phoenix Metropolitan Area” (FRL No. 9988–62–Region 9) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 8, 2019; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

President of the Senate on February 8, 2019; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–253. A communication from the Acting Secretary of Defense, transmitting a rule entitled “Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; California; South Coast Serious Area Plan for the 2006 PM2.5 NAAQS” (FRL No. 9988–60–Region 9) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 8, 2019; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–254. A communication from the Acting Secretary of Defense, transmitting a rule entitled “Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Texas; Reasonable Further Progress Plan for the Houston-Galveston-Brazoria Metropolitan Planning Organization” (FRL No. 9988–61–Region 6) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 8, 2019; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–255. A communication from the Acting Secretary of Defense, transmitting a rule entitled “Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Arizona; Reasonable Further Progress Plan for the Phoenix Metropolitan Area” (FRL No. 9988–62–Region 9) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 8, 2019; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–256. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation), transmitting a rule entitled “Report to Congress on Repair of Naval Vessels in Foreign Shipyards”; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–257. A communication from the Chief Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Suspension of Community Eligibility; Alaska; Vadeo” (44 CFR Part 402) (DoC 2018–5002) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 6, 2019; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–258. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Air Plan Approval; South Carolina; Revisions to Prevention of Significant Deterioration Rule” (FRL No. 9989–22–Region 4) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 8, 2019; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–259. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Approval and Promulgation of Military Air Quality Implementation Plans; Maryland; Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) State Implementation Plan (SIP)” Under the 2008 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS)” (FRL No. 9989–15–Region 3) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 8, 2019; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–261. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Approval and Promulgation of Military Air Quality Implementation Plans; California; South Coast Serious Area Plan for the 2006 PM2.5 NAAQS” (FRL No. 9988–60–Region 9) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 8, 2019; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–263. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Clean Air Plans; 2008 8-Hour Ozone Nonattainment Area Requirements; San Joaquin Valley” (FRL No. 9988–40–Region 9) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 8, 2019; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–264. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Surface Coating of Wood Building Products Residual Risk and Technology Review” (FRL No. 9988–41–OAR) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 8, 2019; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–265. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Wet-Formed Fiberglass Mat Production Residual Risk and Technology Review” (FRL No. 9988–91–OAR) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 8, 2019; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–266. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Adjustment of Civil Penalties for Inflation for Fiscal Year 2019” (RIN1515–AK08) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 6, 2019; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–267. A communication from the Chair of the Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Public Approval of Tax-Exempt Private Activity Bonds” (RIN1545–BG91) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 8, 2019; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–268. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, pursuant to section 36(c) and (d) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed list of significant military equipment and the export of fire-arms, parts, and components, including technical data and defense services, abroad concerning arms, parts, and components on the U.S. Munitions List to Canada to support the manufacture, integration, installation, operation, training, and testing of small caliber weapons parts in the amount of $1,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 18–078); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–269. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel, Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Suspension of Eligibility for Retirement Shutdowns” (5 CFR Part 1655) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 7, 2019; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–271. A communication from the Chief Operating Officer of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled “Analysis of Entity’s Systems, Controls, and Legal Compliance”; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.


law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthi-
ness Directives; Airbus Helicopters (Pre-
viously Eurocopter France) Helicopters" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2018-0865)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 8, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transpor-
tation.

EC–308. A communication from the Man-
agement and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthi-
ness Directives; Airbus Helicopters Deutsch-
land GmbH Helicopters (Type Certificate Preliminary (Docket Number Eurocopter Deutschland GmbH))" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2013-0555)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 8, 2019; to the Com-
mittee on Commerce, Science, and Transpor-
tation.

EC–309. A communication from the Man-
agement and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthi-
ness Directives; The Boeing Company Air-
planes" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2018-0803)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 8, 2019; to the Com-
mittee on Commerce, Science, and Transpor-
tation.

EC–310. A communication from the Man-
agement and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthi-
ness Directives; The Boeing Company Air-
planes" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2016-4219)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 8, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transpor-
tation.

EC–311. A communication from the Man-
agement and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthi-
ness Directives; The Boeing Company Air-
planes" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2018-0803)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 8, 2019; to the Com-
mittee on Commerce, Science, and Transpor-
tation.

EC–312. A communication from the Man-
agement and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthi-
ness Directives; The Boeing Company Air-
planes" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2017-0246)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 8, 2019; to the Com-
mittee on Commerce, Science, and Transpor-
tation.

EC–313. A communication from the Man-
agement and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthi-
ness Directives; The Boeing Company Air-
planes" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2018-0803)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 8, 2019; to the Com-
mittee on Commerce, Science, and Transpor-
tation.

EC–314. A communication from the Man-
agement and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthi-
ness Directives; The Boeing Company Air-
planes" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2018-0711)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 8, 2019; to the Com-
mittee on Commerce, Science, and Transpor-
tation.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolu-
tions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous con-
sent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. BRAUN (for himself and Mr. SCOTT):

S. 438. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for the termination of certain retirement benefits for Members of Congress, and to provide that the right to continue participating in the Thrift Savings Plan, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Af-
fairs.

By Mr. BRAUN:

S. 439. A bill to allow Members of Congress to opt out of the Federal Employees Retire-
ment System, and allow Members who opt out of the Federal Employees Retirement System to continue to participate in the Thrift Savings Plan; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Af-
fairs.

By Mr. COTTON (for himself, Ms. ENSN, and Mr. TOOMEY):

S. 440. A bill to amend title 35, United States Code, to provide that a patent owner may not assert sovereign immunity as a de-
fense in certain actions before the United States Court of Federal Claims, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Af-
fairs.

By Mr. SULLIVAN (for himself, Mr. LANKFORD):

S. 441. A bill to require each agency to re-
peal or amend 2 or more rules before issuing or amending a rule; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Af-
fairs.

By Ms. SULLIVAN (for himself and Mr. LANKFORD):

S. 442. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to postpone the effective date of high-impact rules pending judicial review; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Af-
fairs.

By Mr. CASSIDY:

S. 443. A bill to modify the definition of an antique firearm; to the Committee on Fi-
ance.

By Mr. MERKLEY (for himself and Mr. KAINKE):

S. 444. A bill to provide a process for ensur-
ing the United States does not default on its obligations; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SCHATZ (for himself and Mr. KAINKE):

S. 445. A bill to allow veterans to use, pos-
sess, or transport medical marijuana and to discuss the use of medical marijuana with a physician of the Department of Veterans Af-
fairs or authorized by a State or Indian Tribe, and for other purposes; to the Com-
mittee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself, Mr. PORTMAN, Ms. STABENOW, and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. 446. A bill to authorize the Director of the United States Geologic Survey to con-
duct monitoring, assessment, science, and research, in support of the binaural fish-
eries within the Great Lakes Basin; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. REED, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. WARREN, Ms. CORTEZ MACRO, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. SMITH, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. KLO-
BUCHAR, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. RUSSEN, Mrs. PEYTON, Mr. FUSCHIN, Mr. KING, Mr. COONS, Mr. WHIT-
HOUSE, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. HIRONO, Mrs. GILLBRAND, Mr. BOOHER, Ms. HAN. Ms. KAIN, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mr. UDALL):

S. 447. A bill to regulate large capacity am-
munition feeding devices; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. WARREN (for herself, Mr. LIEF, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina):

S. 448. A bill to amend the Internal Rev-
ue Code of 1986 to permit fellowship and stipend compensation to be saved in an in-
dependent retirement account; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL:

S. 449. A bill for the relief of Valen-
Kolander of the District of Columbia.

By Mr. GARDNER (for himself and Mr. PETERS):

S. 450. A bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out a pilot pro-
gram to expedite the onboarding process for new medical providers of the Department of Veterans Affairs, to reduce the duration of the hiring process for new medi-
ical providers, and for other purposes; to the Com-
mittee on Veterans’ Affairs.

By Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself and Mr. DURBIN):

S. 451. A bill to modernize the National Air Toxics Assessment, the Integrated Risk In-
formation System, and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Envi-
ronment and Public Works.

By Mr. MURDOCH (for himself, Mr. PETERS, Mr. PERDUE, and Ms. SINEMA):

S. 452. A bill to amend the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 to provide such regulatory exemp-
tion for low-revenue issuers from certain auditor attestation requirements; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. PERDUE (for himself, Mr. BAR-
RASSO, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BOOZ-
MAN, Mr. CRUZ, Ms. ENSN, Mr. GRASSLKR, Mr. HOEVEN, Mrs. HYDR-
SMITH, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. MORA, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SASS, and Mr. SULLIVAN):

S. 453. A bill to hold the Consumer Fi-
nancial Protection Act of 2010 to subject the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection to the regular appropriations process, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Bank-
ing, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. CRAMER (for himself, Ms. KLO-
BUCHAR, Mr. HOEVEN, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 454. A bill to direct the Federal Commu-
nications Commission to establish the Office of Rural Broadband, and for other pur-
poses; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transpor-
tation.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Mr. KAINE, and Mr. KAINKE):

S. 455. A bill to amend the Patient Protec-
tion and Affordable Care Act to provide for
Federal Exchange outreach and educational activities; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. SMITH, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. 457. A bill to provide for the adjustment of status of certain nationals of Liberia to that of lawful permanent residents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. KING, and Ms. COLLINS):

S. 458. A bill to require that $1 coins issued during 2019 honor President George H.W. Bush and to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bullion coins during 2019 in honor of Barbara Bush; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. 458. A bill to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to revise certain ethylene oxide emission standards under the Clean Air Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. MARKET, and Ms. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. CARDIN):

S. 459. A bill to protect the American people from foreign ghost guns, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. WARNER (for himself, Mr. THUNE, Mr. KING, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. MARKET, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. JONES, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. TOYNG, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. FORD, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. GARDNER, and Ms. Sinema):

S. 460. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the exclusion for employer-provided education assistance to employees under the Federal Credit, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. COONS, Mr. PERDUE, Mr. JONES, Mr. WICKER, Ms. HARRIS, Mrs. BURKETT, Mr. KADIE, Mr. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. WARREN, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. BRADY):

S. 461. A bill to strengthen the capacity and competitiveness of historically Black colleges and universities through robust public-sector, private-sector, and community partnerships and engagement, and for other purposes; considered and passed.

By Mr. BROWN (for himself, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. MURRAY, and Mr. SANDERS):

S. 462. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to modify authorities relating to the collective bargaining of employees in the Veterans Health Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs.

By Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. REED, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. MARKET, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. KING, Mr. LASKIE, Mr. KADIE, Mr. FEINSTEIN, Ms. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. MARKET, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. MENENDEZ, Mr. SHAHEEN, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. HIRONO, and Ms. TUMANIAN):

S. 463. A bill to provide paid family and medical leave benefits to certain individuals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. JONES, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. KADIE, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. HASSAN, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. 464. A bill to require that the treatment of a lapse in appropriations as a mitigating condition when assessing financial considerations for security clearances, and for other purposes; read the first time.

By Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. PETERS, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. 465. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to make reforms to the benefits for Public Service Officers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. GARDNER, and Mr. MARKET):

S. Res. 67. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate on the importance and vitality of the United States alliances with Japan and the Republic of Korea, and our trilateral cooperation in the pursuit of shared interests; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mr. PAUL, and Mr. MARKET):

S. Con. Res. 2. A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that any United States-Saudi Arabia civilian nuclear cooperation agreement must prohibit the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from enriching uranium or separating plutonium on its own territory, in keeping with the strongest possible nonproliferation ‘‘gold standard’’; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 22.

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 22, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage of dental services under the Medicare program.

S. 61.

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 22, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to allow for the personal importation of safe and affordable drugs from approved pharmacies in Canada.

S. 96.

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CUMMINGS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 96, a bill to revise the authorized route of the North Country National Scenic Trail in northeastern Minnesota and to extend the trail into Vermont to connect with the Appalachian National Scenic Trail, and for other purposes.

S. 178.

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 178, a bill to condemn gross human rights violations of ethnic Turkic Muslims in Xinjiang, and calling for an end to arbitrary detention, torture, and harassment of these communities inside and outside China.

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the names of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) and the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) were added as cosponsors of S. 191, a bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to include Vietnam era period health assessments, separation history and physical examinations, and other assessments an evaluation of whether a member of the Armed Forces has been exposed to open burn pits or toxic airborne chemicals, and for other purposes.

S. 203.

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the names of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) and the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 203, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend the railroad track maintenance credit, and for other purposes.

S. 225.

At the request of Mr. HOEVEN, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 211, a bill to amend the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 to secure urgent resources vital to Indian victims of crime, and for other purposes.

S. 255.

At the request of Mr. ISAKSON, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 225, a bill to provide for partnerships among State and local governments, regional entities, the private sector to preserve, conserve, and enhance the visitor experience at nationally significant battlefields of the American Revolution, War of 1812, and Civil War, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 237, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to permit nurse practitioners and physician assistants to satisfy the documentation requirement under the Medicare program for coverage of certain shoes for individuals with diabetes.

S. 255.

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. BROWN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 255, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to include individuals receiving Social Security Disability Insurance benefits under the work opportunity credit, increase the work opportunity credit for individuals with disabilities, referrals, qualified SSI recipients, and qualified SSDI recipients, expand the disabled access credit, and enhance
the deduction for expenditures to remove architectural and transportation barriers in the handicapped and elderly.

S. 277

At the request of Mr. Tester, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. Cramer) was added as a co-sponsor of S. 277, a bill to provide for rental assistance for homeless or at-risk Indian veterans, and for other purposes.

S. 278

At the request of Mr. Lee, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. Alexander) was added as a cosponsor of S. 278, a bill to require the Congressional Budget Office to make publicly available the fiscal and mathematical models, data, and other details of computations used in cost analysis and scoring.

S. 296

At the request of Mr. Cardin, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Leahy) was added as a cosponsor of S. 296, a bill to amend XVIII of the Social Security Act to ensure more timely access to home health services for Medicare beneficiaries under the Medicare program.

S. 317

At the request of Mr. Grassley, the names of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Portman), the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Blunt), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. Gardner), the Senator from Washington (Mrs. Murray), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. Boozman) and the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. Blackburn) were added as cosponsors of S. 317, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide the option of coordinating care for children with complex medical conditions through a health home.

S. 336

At the request of Mr. Tester, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. Lankford) and the Senator from Nevada (Ms. Cortez Masto) were added as cosponsors of S. 336, a bill to direct the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report on the response of law enforcement agencies to reports of missing or murdered Indians.

S. 362

At the request of Mr. Wyden, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. Sullivan) was added as a cosponsor of S. 362, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reform taxation of alcoholic beverages.

S. 387

At the request of Mr. Grassley, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Ms. Duckworth) was added as a cosponsor of S. 387, a bill to prohibit Federal agencies and Federal contractors from requesting that an applicant for employment disclose criminal history record information before the applicant has received a conditional offer, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. Menendez, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Leahy) was added as a cosponsor of S. 437, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the dollar limit on deduction for State and local taxes and restore the 39.6 percent individual income tax rate bracket.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. Reed (for himself, Mr. Whitehouse, Mr. Durbin, Ms. Klobuchar, Ms. Smith, Mr. Cardin, Mr. Van Hollen, and Ms. Duckworth):

S. 456. A bill to provide for the adjustment of status of certain nationals of Liberia to that of lawful permanent residents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Reed. Today, I am reintroducing the Liberian Refugee Immigration Fairness Act. I am pleased to be joined in this effort by Senators Whitehouse, Durbin, Klobuchar, Smith, Cardin, and Van Hollen.

In 1989, a seven-year civil war broke out in Liberia that claimed the lives of over 200,000 people, displaced over half of the Liberian population, halted food production, and destroyed the country’s infrastructure and economy. A second civil war then followed from 1999 to 2003, further destabilizing the country and creating more turmoil and hardship for its people. Then from 2014 to 2016, Liberia faced an Ebola virus outbreak that devastated the country’s fragile health system and killed nearly 5,000 people. As a result of these tragedies, thousands of Liberians sought refuge in the United States, living and working here under the Temporary Protected Status (TPS) and Deferred Enforced Departure (DED) systems, extended under both Republican and Democratic administrations beginning in 1991.

The reality is that for more than a quarter of a century, the United States has been home to law-abiding and tax-paying Liberians. They fled violence, turmoil, and disease to come here. Many now have children who are American citizens, some of whom serve in the Armed Forces. They have worked hard, played by the rules, paid their dues, and submitted to rigorous vetting.

But now, as a result of President Trump’s decision to terminate DED for Liberians, this population could face the risk of deportation on March 31st. Uprooting them now would be cruel and harmful to them, their families, employers, and communities.

And while things are improving on the ground in Liberia, following the first democratic transition of power in decades, there are still serious concerns about the country’s stability and ability to maintain peace and deliver essential services to its population. So though few in number, the influx of Liberians from the United States could overburden the country’s limited infrastructure and reverse the progress that the Liberian people and government have made.

Given these challenges, we believe that it is in the national security, foreign policy, and humanitarian interest of the United States for this population to remain here. I have introduced the Liberian Refugee Immigration Fairness Act in every Congress since 1999 because this community deserves a long-term solution after decades of uncertainty. This bill provides legal status and a pathway to citizenship for qualifying Liberians. I have worked with several of my colleagues over the years to include this pathway in comprehensive immigration reform bills that passed this body only to die in the House of Representatives.

The Liberian Refugee Immigration Fairness Act would end the perpetual limbo for Liberians here in the United States and ensure our security interests in fostering Liberia’s continuing postwar and post-Ebola recovery. This legislation offers much-needed certainty for the Liberian community, and it should be part of any bipartisan comprehensive immigration reform solution for our broken immigration system. I thank Senators Whitehouse, Durbin, Klobuchar, Smith, Cardin, and Van Hollen for cosponsoring this bill and urge our colleagues to join us to finally provide a pathway to citizenship for eligible Liberians who contribute so much to our American community.

By Mr. Durbin (for himself and Ms. Duckworth):

S. 458. A bill to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to revise certain ethylene oxide emissions standards under the Clean Air Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Mr. Durbin. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 458

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

SECTION 1. ETHYLENE OXIDE EMISSIONS STANDARDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (referred to in this section as the “Administrator”) shall amend—

(1) subparts O and FFFF of part 65 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, to revise the standards for the emission of ethylene oxide under those subparts based on the results described in the report of the National Center
for Environmental Assessment of the Environ-
nmental Protection Agency entitled
“Evaluation of the Inhalation Carcinogenicity of Ethylene Oxide” and dated De-
cember 2016; and

(2) subpart O of part 63 of title 40, Code of
Federal Regulations, to apply maximum
achievable control technology (within the
meanings of parts 61 and 63 of title 42, U.S.C. 7461 et seq.) requirements to chamber exhaust
vents.

(b) Notification.—

(1) In general.—Not later than 30 days
after the Administrator learns of a violation
of the standards revised under subsection (a),
the Administrator shall notify the public of the
violation in a manner determined to be
appropriate by the Administrator.

(2) Failure to notify.—If the Adminis-
trator fails to notify the public under para-
graph (1) by the end of the period described
in that paragraph, the Inspector General of
the Environmental Protection Agency shall
carry out an investigation to determine—

(A) the reason or reasons for which the Ad-
mnistrator failed to notify the public; and

(B) the public health risks associated with
the failure of the Administrator to notify
the public;

(c) any steps the Administrator should
take to ensure the Administrator meets the
requirements described in paragraph (1) in the
future.

By Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina
(for himself, Mr. COONS, Mr. PERDUE,
Mr. WICKER, Ms. HARRIS, Mrs.
BLACKBURN, Mr. KAIN, Mrs.
HYDE-SMITH, Mr. VAN HOLLEN,
Mr. TILLIS, Mr. BOOKER, Ms.
KLOBUCHAR, Ms. WARNEN, Mr.
BROOKS, Mr. TUCKER, Mr. TERRY,
and Mr. ROY)

S. 461. A bill to strengthen the capacity
and competitiveness of historically
Black colleges and universities through
robust public-sector, private-sector, and
community partnerships and en-
gagement and for other purposes; con-
sidered and passed.

S. 461
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled.

SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE.
This Act may be cited as the “HBCU Pro-
elling Agency Relationships Towards a New
Era of Results for Students Act” or the “HBCU Prop-
elling Agency Relationships Towards a New
Era of Results for Students Act”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the fol-
lowing:

(1) As many colleges and universities
across the country kept their doors closed
to African American applicants, historically
Black colleges and universities (referred to in
this Act as “HBCUs”) played a central role in
ensuring that African Americans could attain an
excellent education.

(2) Today, HBCUs continue to play a crit-
ical role in ensuring that African Americans,
and those of all races, can access high-quality
educational opportunities.

(3) HBCUs enroll nearly 300,000 students, an
estimated 70 percent of whom come from low-income backgrounds and 80 percent of
whom are African American.

(4) According to the National Association
For Equal Opportunity In Higher Education,
HBCUs make up just 3 percent of American
institutions of higher education but serve more
than a fifth of African American college
students.

(5) A March 2017 report from the Education
Trust concluded that HBCUs have higher
completion rates for African American stu-
dents than other institutions serving similar
student populations.

(6) In 2014, HBCUs generated a total direct
economic impact of $14,800,000,000 and cre-
ated more than 134,000 jobs, according to a
study commissioned by the United Negro
College Fund (referred to in this section as
“UNCF”).

(7) According to the Thurgood Marshall
College Fund (referred to in this section as
“TMCF”), 40 percent of African American
Members of Congress, 50 percent of African
American lawyers, and 80 percent of African
American judges are graduates of HBCUs.

(8) According to UNCF, in 2013, HBCUs
awarded 25 percent of all science, technology,
engineering, and mathematics bachelor’s de-
grees awarded to African Americans.

(9) According to TMCF, approximately 9
percent of all African American college stu-
dents attend HBCUs.

(10) According to UNCF, African American
graduates of HBCUs are almost twice as like-
ye as African Americans who graduated from
other institutions to report that their uni-
versity prepared them well for life.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to strengthen the capacity and competi-
vitiveness of HBCUs to fulfill their principal
mission of equalizing educational opportu-
nity, as described in section 320 of the
Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C.
1051(b));

(2) to align HBCUs with the educational and
economic competitiveness priorities of the
United States;

(3) to provide students enrolled at HBCUs
with the highest quality educational and
economic opportunities;

(4) to bolster and facilitate productive
interactions between HBCUs and Federal
agencies; and

(5) to encourage HBCU participation and in
benefit from Federal programs, grants, con-
tacts, and cooperative agreements.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.
In this Act:

(1) APPLICABLE AGENCY.—The term “appli-
ciable agency” means any Federal agency
designated by the Secretary, in accordance with
section 4.

(2) EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.—The term “Ex-
ecutive Director” means—

(A) the Executive Director of the White
House Initiative on Historically Black
Colleges and Universities, as designated by
the President; or

(B) if no such Executive Director is des-
ignated, such person as the President may
designate to lead the White House Initiative
on Historically Black Colleges and Univer-
sities.

(3) HBCU.—The term “HBCU” means a his-
torically Black college or university.

(4) HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGE OR
UNIVERSITY.—The term “historically Black col-
lege or university” means an institution of
higher education that has the meaning given
the term “part B institution” under section
322 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20

(5) PRESIDENT’S BOARD OF ADVISORS.—The
term “President’s Board of Advisors” means
the President’s Board of Advisors of the
White House Initiative on Historically Black
Colleges and Universities.

(6) SECRETARY.—Except as otherwise pro-
vided, the term “Secretary” means the Sec-
retary of Education.

(7) WHITE HOUSE INITIATIVE.—The term
“White House Initiative” means the White
House Initiative on historically Black col-
leges and universities.

SEC. 4. STRENGTHENING HBCUS THROUGH
FEDERAL AGENCY RELATIONSHIPS.

(a) DESIGNATING APPLICABLE AGENCIES.—
The Secretary, in consultation with the Ex-
ecutive Director, shall identify those Federal
agencies that regularly interact with HBCUs
designate them as applicable agencies.

(b) SUBMITTING AGENCY PLANS.—Not later
than February 1 of each year, the head of
each applicable agency shall submit to the
Secretary and the Executive Director an an-
nual Agency Plan describing efforts to
strengthen the capacity of HBCUs to partici-
pate in relevant Federal programs and initia-
tives under the jurisdiction of the applica-
tible agency.

(c) FURTHER REQUIREMENTS FOR SUBMISSION
AND ACCESSIBILITY.—The head of each appli-
cable agency shall submit each annual Agen-
cy Plan to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and
Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on
Education and Labor of the House of Rep-
resentatives.

(d) AGENCY PLAN CONTENT.—Where appro-
 priate, each Agency Plan shall, among other
things—

(1) establish how the applicable agency in-
tends to increase the capacity of HBCUs to
compete effectively for grants, contracts,
or cooperative agreements;

(2) identify Federal programs and initia-
tives under the jurisdiction of the applicable
agency where HBCUs are not well-rep-
resented;

(3) outline proposed efforts to improve
HBCUs’ participation in such programs and initia-
tives in which they are underrep-
resented;

(4) describe any progress made towards
advancing or achieving goals and efforts from
previous Agency Plans;

(5) encourage public-sector, private-sector,
and community involvement in improving
the capacity of HBCUs; and

(6) meet, where relevant, any additional
criteria established by the Secretary or the
White House Initiative.

(e) AGENCY ENGAGEMENT.—To help fulfill
the objectives of the Agency Plans, the head
of each applicable agency—

(1) may provide, as appropriate, technical
assistance and information to the Executive
Director to enhance communication with
HBCUs concerning the applicable agency’s
program activities and the preparation of
applications or proposals for grants, contracts,
or cooperative agreements; and

(2) shall appoint a senior official to serve as
the applicable agency’s point of contact; and

(3) shall apppoint a senior official to report
directly to the agency head on the applicable
agency’s progress under this section.

SEC. 5. PRESIDENT’S BOARD OF ADVISORS ON
HBCUS.

(a) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established the
President’s Board of Advisors on historically
Black colleges and universities in the De-
partment of Education or, if the President so
elects, within the Executive Office of the
President.

(2) FUNDING FROM ED.—Except as provided
in paragraph (3), the Secretary shall provide
funding and administrative support for the
President’s Board of Advisors to serve as
the applicable agency’s point of contact; and

(3) FUNDING FROM THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE
OF THE PRESIDENT.—If the President elects to
locate the President’s Board of Advisors
within the Executive Office of the President,
the Executive Office of the President shall
provide funding and administrative support
for the President’s Board of Advisors, subject to
the availability of appropriations.

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—The President shall ap-
point not more than 23 members to the
President’s Board of Advisors, and the Sec-
retary and Executive Director or their des-
ignees shall serve as ex officio members. The
President shall designate one member of the
President’s Board of Advisors to serve as its
Chair, who shall help direct the Board’s work
in coordination with the Secretary and in
consultation with the Executive Director. The Chair shall also consult with the Executive Director regarding the time and location of meetings of the President's Board of Advisors, which shall take place not less frequently than once every 6 months. Members of the President's Board of Advisors shall serve without compensation, but shall be reimbursed for expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law. Insofar as the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) may apply to the Board, any functions of the President under such Act, except for those of reporting to the Congress, shall be performed by the Chair, in accordance with guidelines issued by the Administrator of General Services.

(c) MISSION AND FUNCTIONS.—The President's Board of Advisors shall advise the President, through the White House Initiative, on all matters pertaining to strengthening the educational capacity of HBCUs. In particular, the President's Board of Advisors shall advise the President in the following areas:

(1) Improving the identity, visibility, distinctive capabilities, and overall competitiveness of HBCUs.

(2) Engaging the philanthropic, business, government, military, homeland-security, and education communities in a national dialogue regarding new HBCU programs and initiatives.

(3) Improving the ability of HBCUs to remain fiscally secure institutions that can assist the Nation in achieving its educational goals and in advancing the interests of all Americans.

(4) Elevating the public awareness of, and fostering appreciation of, HBCUs.

(5) Encouraging public-private investments in HBCUs.

(6) Improving government-wide strategic planning and HBCU competitiveness to align Federal resources and provide the context for decisions about HBCU partnerships, investments, performance goals, priorities, human capital development and budget planning.

(d) REPORT.—The President's Board of Advisors shall report annually to the President on the Board's progress in carrying out its duties under this section.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. JONES, Mr. BALDWIN, Mr. Kaine, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. HASSAN, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN);

S. 464. A bill to require the treatment of a lapse in appropriations as a mitigating condition when assessing financial considerations for security clearances, and for other purposes; read the first time.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Protecting Employees Security Clearances Act of 2019 (PESCA). I am pleased to have Senators LEAHY, JONES, BALDWIN, KAINE, FEINSTEIN, HIRONO, KLOBUCHAR, DURBIN, SHAHEEN, CORTEZ MASTO, HASSAN, and VAN HOLLEN as cosponsors. Our measure would protect federal employees and contractors from losing their security clearances due to financial reasons, such as poor credit scores, that are attributable to a lapse in federal pay. The bill directs the Security Executive Agent to ensure that a lapse in appropriations (including the one that ended last month) is considered as a mitigating factor for initial or continued security clearance eligibility during the adjudication process. More specifically, the bill states that “No head of any agency may revoke the national security eligibility of any employee because of a reduction in the credit score or negative information in a consumer credit file of the covered employee that is attributable to disrupted income payments as a result of a lapse in appropriations.”

Nearly 80 percent of Americans live from one paycheck to the next. They cannot afford to miss even a single paycheck. Federal workers and contractors are no different. “Exception” employees—those individuals who are compelled to work without pay during a shutdown—are guaranteed retroactive pay. The Government Employee Fair Treatment Act (Public Law 116–1), which I authored, now guarantees retroactive pay for furloughed federal workers. I introduced S. 102, Senator SMITH’s bill to provide retroactive pay for lower wage contractor employees. Currently, there is no guarantee that contractor employees will be paid after a shutdown ends.

Many federal contractors and contractors are subject to high security standards that include rigorous and routine financial background checks. Missing payments on debts could create delays in securing or renewing security clearances. Shocks to the hard-working, patriotic Americans because they are forced to go without pay during a shutdown they bear no responsibility for causing. Providing retroactive pay is the right and fair thing to do, but forcing these individuals to miss one or more paychecks causes real financial harm. At a minimum, their security clearances shouldn’t be jeopardized as a result.

Last month, the Federal Bureau of Investigation Agents’ Association (FBIAA) published a report entitled, “Voices From The Field: FBI Agent Accounts of the Real Consequences of the Government Shutdown.” The report warned of the dire national security consequences of the shutdown. It also documented the financial hardships FBIAA members were facing. Two comments from the FBIAA’s Central Region summed up the situation. One Agent wrote, “My wife and I are both FBI agents. We recently transferred to a new city and finally bought our first home. Now we can’t pay the mortgage for it. We contacted our lender, and they are refusing to work with us. They don’t want our ‘Hardship Letter’, they want money, period.” Another wrote, “There have been several employees who have gotten zero assistance from their mortgage lenders and banks regarding home and car loans and still have to make payments on time or get penalized. They are truly struggling to make ends meet.”

Last December, when President Trump met with Leader SCHUMER and soon-to-be Speaker PELOSI, he boasted about shutting the government down, saying, “I will take the mantle. I will be the one to shut it down.” While President Trump was proud “to take the mantle,” innocent victims were taking a hit on the chin. Here we are, less than five days away from another potential shutdown. I earnestly hope we can avoid another shutdown. But in the interim, we urgently need to mitigate the real harm federal workers and contractor employees suffer when they are forced to go without their pay. Passing PESCA is one way to do that. Just 13 days elapsed between the time I introduced the Government Employee Fair Treatment Act and President Trump signed it into law. I hope we can act with the same alacrity with respect to PESCA.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS


Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. GARDNER, and Mr. MARKEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 67

Whereas the governments and the people of the United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea share comprehensive and dynamic partnerships and personal friendships rooted in shared interests and the common values of freedom, democracy, and free market economies;

Whereas the United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea are all free societies committed to the principles of inclusive democracy, respect for human potential, and the belief that the peaceful spread of these principles will result in a safer and brighter future for all of mankind;

Whereas the United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea are indispensable partners in tackling global challenges and have pledged significant support for efforts to counter violent extremism, combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, prevent piracy, improve global health and energy security, promote human rights, address climate change, contribute to economic growth around the world, and assist the victims of conflict and disaster worldwide;

Whereas the governments and the people of the United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea all share a commitment to free and open markets, high standards for the free flow of commerce and trade, and the establishment of an inclusive, transparent, and sustainable architecture for regional and global trade and development;

Whereas the United States-Japan and the United States-Republic of Korea alliances are the foundation of regional stability in Asia, including against the threat posed by the regime in Pyongyang;

Whereas cooperation between and among our nations spans economic, energy, diplomatic, security, and cultural spheres;
Whereas the United States and Japan established diplomatic relations on March 31, 1854, with the signing of the Treaty of Peace and Amity; and

Whereas the relationship between the people of the United States and the Republic of Korea stretches back to Korea’s Chosun Dynasty, when the United States and Korea established relations under the Treaty of Peace, Amity, Commerce, and Navigation; and

Whereas 2019 marks the 74th anniversary of the end of World War II, a conflict in which the United States and Japan were enemies, and the strength of the United-States-Japan alliance is now one of the abilities of countries to overcome the past and to work together to create a more secure and prosperous future;

Whereas the United States-Korea alliance was forged in blood, with United States military casualties during the Korean War of approximately 36,574 killed and more than 101,284 wounded, and with Republic of Korea casualties of more than 217,000 soldiers killed, more than 291,000 soldiers missing, and over 1,000,000 civilians killed or missing; and

Whereas, the United States-Korea partnership has played a vital role, both in Asia and globally, in ensuring peace, stability, and economic prosperity;

Whereas, approximately 50,000 United States military personnel serve in Japan, along with some of the United States’ newest and most advanced weapon systems, including the 7th Fleet and the USS Ronald Reagan, the only United States aircraft carrier to be homeported outside the United States; and

Whereas, since the Mutual Defense Treaty Between the United States and the Republic of Korea, signed in Washington on October 1, 1953, and the Treaty of Peace and Amity, signed on August 26, 1954, United States military personnel have maintained a continuous presence on the Korean Peninsula, and approximately 25,500 United States troops are stationed in the Republic of Korea in 2019;

Whereas the United States and the Republic of Korea have stood alongside each other in the four major wars the United States has fought outside Korea since World War II—In Vietnam, the Persian Gulf, Afghanistan, and Iraq; and

Whereas Japan is the fourth-largest United States trading partner and together with the United States represents 30 percent of global Gross Domestic Product and Japan-South Korea have invested $469,000,000,000 in the United States;

Whereas the economic relationship between the United States and its sixth-largest trading partner, the Republic of Korea, has been facilitated by the United States-Korea Free Trade Agreement (KORUS), which entered into force on March 15, 2012, and was amended as of January 1, 2019, includes 358,000 jobs in the United States that are directly related to exports to the Republic of Korea; and

Whereas the United States and Japan, in addition to the above investments, have made $40,000,000,000 in investments by Korean firms in the United States;

Whereas Japan and the Republic of Korea stand as strong partners of the United States in efforts to ensure maritime security and freedom of navigation, commerce, and overflight and to uphold respect for the rule of law and to oppose the use of coercion, intimidation, or force to change the regional or global status quo, including in the maritime domains of the Indo-Pacific, which are among the regions in the world where the United States-Japan alliance is a testament to the ability of great powers to overcome the past and to work together to create a more secure and prosperous future;

Whereas the United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea are committed to working together towards a world where the Democratic Republic of Korea (hereinafter referred to as the “DPRK”) does not threaten global peace and security with its weapons of mass destruction, missile proliferation, and illicit activities, and where the DPRK respects human rights and its people can live in freedom;

Whereas the United States and the Republic of Korea have maintained a high-level bilateral cooperation framework including coordination mechanisms for discussion and cooperation on political, security, and economic matters, especially efforts to encourage Japanese and Korean students to study at universities in the United States, and vice versa, to deepen people-to-people ties and; and

Resolved, That the Senate reaffirms the importance of—

(1) the vital role of the alliances between the United States and Japan and the United States and the Republic of Korea in promoting peace, stability, and security in the Indo-Pacific region, including through United States extended deterrence, and reaffirms the commitment of the United States to defend Japan, including all areas under the administration of Article V of the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security Between the United States of America and Japan, and to defend the Republic of Korea under Article III of the Mutual Defense Treaty Between the United States and the Republic of Korea;

(2) a constructive and forward-looking relationship between Japan and the Republic of Korea for United States diplomatic, economic, and security interests and for open and inclusive architecture to support the development of a free, stable, and prosperous Indo-Pacific region;

(3) strengthening and broadening diplomatic, economic, security, and people-to-people ties among the nations of the United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea;

(4) developing and implementing a strategy to deepen the trilateral diplomatic and security cooperation between the United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea, including through diplomatic engagement, regional development, energy security, scientific and health partnerships, educational and cultural exchanges, missile defense, intelligence-sharing, space, cyber, and other diplomatic and defense-related initiatives;

(5) trilaterally with members of the United Nations Security Council and other Member States to fully and effectively enforce sanctions against the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (hereinafter referred to as the “DPRK”) and evaluate additional and meaningful new measures toward the DPRK under Article 41 of the United Nations Charter;

(6) trilateral cooperation to support and uphold a rules-based trade and economic system, including the empowerment of women, which is vital for the prosperity of all our nations;

(7) supporting the expansion of academic and cultural exchange, including science and technology, especially efforts to encourage Japanese and Korean students to study at universities in the United States, and vice versa, to deepen people-to-people ties and;

(8) continued cooperation among the governments of the United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea to promote human rights.

SENATE, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 2—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT ANY UNITED STATES-SAUDI ARABIA CIVILIAN NUCLEAR COOPERATION AGREEMENT MUST PROHIBIT THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA FROM ENRICHING URANIUM OR SEPARATING PLUTONIUM ON ITS OWN TERRITORY, IN KEEPING WITH THE STRONGEST POSSIBLE NONPROLIFERATION “GOLD STANDARD”;

Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mr. PERDUE, and Mr. SMITH) introduced the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 2

Whereas, on May 21, 2009, the United States and the United Arab Emirates signed a bilateral agreement pursuant to section 123 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2153), establishing cooperation on civilian nuclear programs in which the United Arab Emirates agreed that it “shall not possess sensitive nuclear facilities within its territory or otherwise engage in activities within its territory or, related to, the enrichment or reprocessing of material, or for the alteration in form or content (except by irradiation or further irradiation or, if agreed by the Parties, by irradiation) of plutonium, uranium 233, high enriched uranium, or irradiated source or special fissionable material”; and

Whereas the civil nuclear cooperation agreement between the United States and the United Arab Emirates further obligates the United Arab Emirates to bring into force its Additional Protocol to its IAEA Safeguards Agreement before the United States licenses “exports of nuclear material, equipment, components, or technology” pursuant to the agreement; and

Whereas this agreement became known as the first “gold standard” civil nuclear agreement and was lauded as a step toward establishing a precedent for strong nonproliferation standards on the Arabian Peninsula: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that any United States-Saudi Arabia civilian nuclear cooperation agreement must prohibit the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from enriching uranium or separating plutonium on Saudi Arabian territory in keeping with the strongest possible nonproliferation “gold standard” as well as related bilateral and multilateral efforts to bring into force the Additional Protocol with the International Atomic Energy Agency.
SEC. 11. IDENTIFICATION OF FEDERAL LAND SUITABLE FOR DISPOSAL.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COVERED FEDERAL LAND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘‘covered Federal land’’ means any Federal land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary concerned.

(B) EXCLUSION.—The term ‘‘covered Federal land’’ does not include a unit of the National Park System.

(2) SECRETARY CONCERNED.—In this section, the term ‘‘Secretary concerned’’ means—

(A) the Secretary of the Interior, with respect to land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior;

(B) the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to National Forest System land.

(b) SURVEY OF FEDERAL LAND.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary concerned shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report that—

(1) describes the results of the survey; and

(2) identifies at least 10 percent of the total acreage of covered Federal land surveyed by the Secretary concerned that is suitable for disposal by the Secretary concerned by competitive sale.

(c) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—On completion of the survey under subsection (b), the Secretary concerned shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report that—

(1) describes the results of the survey; and

(2) identifies at least 10 percent of the total acreage of covered Federal land surveyed by the Secretary concerned that is suitable for disposal by the Secretary concerned by competitive sale.

SA 189. Mr. CRUZ 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.

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

SEC. 22. ACQUISITION RESTRICTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—No appropriation to the Department of the Interior or the Department of Agriculture shall be used for acquisition unless the acquisition results in a zero net gain of Federal land.

(b) APPLICATION.—The limitation under subparagraph (A) shall apply only to an acquisition of land in a State more than 50 percent of the land of which is Federal land.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I have 3 requests for committees to meet during today’s session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority leaders.

Pursuant to section 8 of the Senate Rules, the following committees are authorized to meet during today’s session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

The Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, February 12, 2019, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing entitled ‘‘United States Indo-Pacific Command and United States Forces Korea in review of the Defense Authorization Request for fiscal year 2020 and the Future Years Defense Program’’.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

The Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, February 12, 2019, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing entitled ‘‘United States Indo-Pacific Command and United States Forces Korea in review of the Defense Authorization Request for fiscal year 2020 and the Future Years Defense Program’’.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

The Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, February 12, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing entitled ‘‘Managing Pain During the Opioid Crisis’’.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Tom Schaff, a staff member of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee, be granted floor privileges for the duration of the 116th Congress.

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

HBCU PROPELLING AGENCY RELATIONSHIPS TOWARDS A NEW ERA OF RESULTS FOR STUDENT’S ACT

Mr. McCONNELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 461.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 461) to strengthen the capacity of the United States to foster, and enact legislation intended to be proposed by him to the Senate to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes.

The SENATE proceeded to consider the bill.

There being no objection, the bill was considered engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

Mr. McCONNELL. I know of no further debate on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate?

Hearing none, the bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (S. 461) was passed, as follows:

S. 461

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 HBCU Propelling Agency Relationships Towards a New Era of Results for Students Act’’ or the ‘‘HBCU Partners Act’’.

SECTION 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) As many colleges and universities across the country kept their doors closed to African American applicants, historically Black colleges and universities (referred to in this section as ‘‘HBCUs’’) played a central role in ensuring that African Americans could attain an excellent education.

(2) Today, HBCUs continue to play a critical role in ensuring that African Americans, and those of all races, can access high-quality educational opportunities.

(3) HBCUs enroll nearly 300,000 students, an estimated 70 percent of whom come from low-income backgrounds and 80 percent of whom are African American.

(4) According to the National Association For Equal Opportunity In Higher Education, HBCUs make up just 3 percent of American institutions of higher education, but serve more than a fifth of African American college students.

(5) A March 2017 report from the Education Trust concluded that HBCUs have higher completion rates for African American students than other institutions serving similar student populations.

(6) In 2014, HBCUs generated a total direct economic impact of $14,800,000,000 and created more than 134,000 jobs, according to a study commissioned by the United Negro College Fund (referred to in this section as ‘‘UNCF’’).

(7) According to the Thurgood Marshall College Fund (referred to in this section as ‘‘TMCF’’), 40 percent of African American Members of Congress, 50 percent of African American lawyers, and 80 percent of African American judges are graduates of HBCUs.

(8) According to UNCF, in 2013, HBCUs awarded a quarter of all science, technology, engineering, and mathematics bachelor’s degrees awarded to African Americans.

(9) According to TMCF, approximately 9 percent of all African American college students attend HBCUs.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are—
(1) to strengthen the capacity and competitiveness of HBCUs to fulfill their principal mission of equalizing educational opportunity, as described in section 303(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1033(b));
(2) to align HBCUs with the educational and economic competitiveness priorities of the United States;
(3) to provide students enrolled at HBCUs with the highest quality educational and economic opportunities;
(4) to bolster and facilitate productive interactions between HBCUs and Federal agencies; and
(5) to encourage HBCU participation in and benefit from Federal programs, grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.
In this Act:
(1) APPLICABLE AGENCY.—The term "applicable agency" means any Federal agency designated by the Secretary, in accordance with section 4.
(2) EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.—The term "Executive Director" means—
(A) the Executive Director of the White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities, as designated by the President; or
(B) if no such Executive Director is designated, such person as the President may designate.
(3) HBCU.—The term "HBCU" means a historically Black college or university.
(4) HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY.—The term "historically Black college or university" has the meaning given the term "HBCU institution" under section 322 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1031).
(5) PRESIDENT'S BOARD OF ADVISORS.—The term "PRESIDENT'S BOARD OF ADVISORS" means the President's Board of Advisors on Historically Black Colleges and Universities.
(6) SECRETARY.—Except as otherwise provided, the term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Education.
(7) WHITE HOUSE INITIATIVE.—The term "WHITE HOUSE INITIATIVE" means the White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities.

III

SEC. 5. PRESIDENT'S BOARD OF ADVISORS ON HBCUS.

(a) ADMINISTRATION.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established the President's Board of Advisors on historically Black colleges and universities in the Department of Education of the President.
(2) SUBMITTING AGENCY PLANS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of this section, each applicable agency—
(A) the Executive Director of the White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities, as designated by the President; or
(B) if no such Executive Director is designated, such person as the President may designate;
(C) shall submit an Annual Agency Plan describing efforts to align Federal programs and initiatives in accordance with the applicable agency's program activities and the preparation of applicable agency's program activities; and

(b) MEETINGS.—The President's Board of Advisors shall meet not less frequently than once every 6 months.

(c) REPORT.—The President's Board of Advisors shall report annually to the President on the Board's progress in carrying out its duties under this section.

SEC. 4. STRENGTHENING HBCUS THROUGH FEDERAL AGENCY PLANS.

(a) DESIGNATING APPROPRIATE AGENCIES.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Executive Director, shall identify those Federal agencies that regularly interact with HBCUs and designate those Federal agencies as applicable agencies.

(b) SUBMITTING AGENCY PLANS.—Not later than February 1 of each year, the head of each applicable agency shall submit to the Secretary and the Executive Director an Annual Agency Plan describing efforts to strengthen the capacity of HBCUs to participate in relevant Federal programs and initiatives under the jurisdiction of the applicable agency.

(c) FURTHER REQUIREMENTS FOR SUBMISSION AND ACCESSIBILITY.—The head of each applicable agency shall submit each annual Agency Plan described in subsection (b) to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives.

(d) AGENCY PLAN CONTENT.—Where appropriate, each Agency Plan shall, among other things—
(1) establish how the applicable agency intends to increase the capacity of HBCUs to compete effectively for grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements;
(2) identify Federal programs and initiatives under the jurisdiction of the applicable agency where HBCUs are not well-represented;
(3) outline proposed efforts to improve HBCUs' participation in such programs and initiatives in which they are underrepresented;
(4) describe any progress made towards advancing or achieving goals and efforts from previous Agency Plans;
(5) encourage public-sector, private-sector, and community involvement in improving the capacity of HBCUs; and
(6) meet, where relevant, any additional criteria established by the Secretary or the White House Initiative.

(e) AGENCY PLAN—Executive Director to enhance communication with HBCUs concerning the applicable agency's program activities and the preparation of applicable agency's program activities.

(f) REPORT.—The President's Board of Advisors shall report annually to the President on the Board's progress in carrying out its duties under this section.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.
In this Act:
(1) APPLICABLE AGENCY.—The term "applicable agency" means any Federal agency designated by the Secretary, in accordance with section 4.
(2) EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.—The term "Executive Director" means—
(A) the Executive Director of the White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities, as designated by the President; or
(B) if no such Executive Director is designated, such person as the President may designate.
(3) HBCU.—The term "HBCU" means a historically Black college or university.
(4) HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY.—The term "historically Black college or university" has the meaning given the term "HBCU institution" under section 322 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1031).
(5) PRESIDENT'S BOARD OF ADVISORS.—The term "PRESIDENT'S BOARD OF ADVISORS" means the President's Board of Advisors on Historically Black Colleges and Universities.
(6) SECRETARY.—Except as otherwise provided, the term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Education.
(7) WHITE HOUSE INITIATIVE.—The term "WHITE HOUSE INITIATIVE" means the White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities.

SEC. 5. PRESIDENT'S BOARD OF ADVISORS ON HBCUS.

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(A) the Executive Director of the White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities, as designated by the President; or
(B) if no such Executive Director is designated, such person as the President may designate;
(C) shall submit an Annual Agency Plan describing efforts to align Federal programs and initiatives in accordance with the applicable agency's program activities and the preparation of applicable agency's program activities.

(b) MEETINGS.—The President's Board of Advisors shall meet not less frequently than once every 6 months.

(c) REPORT.—The President's Board of Advisors shall report annually to the President on the Board's progress in carrying out its duties under this section.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

SUPPORTING THE OBSERVATION OF NATIONAL TRAFFICKING AND MODERN SLAVERY PREVENTION MONTH

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 36 and that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 36) supporting the observation of National Trafficking and Modern Slavery Prevention Month during the period beginning on January 1, 2019, and ending on January 31, 2019, to raise awareness of, and opposition to, human trafficking and modern slavery.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 36) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, its preamble, is printed in the Record of January 31, 2019, under "Submitted Resolutions.")

MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, I understand there is a bill at the desk.

Mr. MCCONNELL. For its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the title of the bill for the first time.
The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 464) to require the treatment of a lapse in appropriations as a mitigating condition when assessing financial considerations for security clearances, and for other purposes.

Mr. McCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m., Wednesday, February 13; 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; further, that following leader remarks, the Senate proceed to executive session and resume consideration of the Barr nomination; finally, that all time during recess, adjournment, morning business, and leader remarks count postcloture on the Barr nomination.

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

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. McCONNELL. Madam President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned under the previous order following the provisions for security clearances, and for other purposes.

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

NOMINATION OF WILLIAM BARR

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Thank you, Leader.

Madam President, as I was wrapping up, I was pointing out that at some point there is likely to be a report that comes out of the special counsel’s investigation, and there will be some material in that report that is improperly stripped out of it before it is provided to the public.

The two things I concede are proper to strip out of it are classified national security information that could reveal sources and methods of our intelligence operations, and the second is private and personal information, particularly related to witnesses, that is not necessary to the public’s understanding of the report—people’s phone numbers, or email addresses, or other private information. Those are very clearly appropriate to redact from the report.

There are two other ways in which the Department of Justice could go into the Mueller report and just gouge great tranches of material out. One would be if an assertion by the President was made of executive privilege and if, without any contest or without any formative review or court review, the Attorney General simply agreed with the assertion of executive privilege by the President.

We have seen these extreme, almost wild, unlimited assertions of executive privilege by members of the Trump administration. There has never been any discipline or process about it. There has never been any enforcement. So it is a wide-open field for mischief if the President decides that big chunks of the Mueller report shouldn’t be disclosed to the public because he asserts executive privilege. Then Attorney General Barr says: Good enough for me. I am not going to let any of that go to the public or to Congress.

That, to me, is a problem. That door is wide open, and it is the reason I have my opposition to this particular nominee.

There is a longstanding tradition at the Department of Justice that when you are undertaking a criminal investigation and you develop, in the course of that investigation, derogatory information about people—particularly about uncharged persons—you don’t get to just spill that out into the public record.

The bad deed that was done by Jim Comey was to violate that Department rule and disclose derogatory investigative information about an uncharged person—specifically, Mrs. Clinton. That violated longstanding procedures and principles in the Department and kicked up a lot of criticism, including by me right at the time and since and also by Attorney General Barr. He stands, I think, in the best traditions as Attorney General and also by Attorney General Barr. He stands, I think, in the best traditions of the Department as an overall organization, and I think he can fairly react.

Put it in the indictment. Charge the guy. Put it in the indictment. Then defense can fairly react.

Mr. McCONNELL. Madam President, I object to my own request. If you keep your mouth shut, and you don’t get to describe unrelated or uncharged persons, do you then call in this information about an uncharged person—not because there wasn’t an indictment to be brought against him, not because he didn’t engage in criminal conduct, not because the government wouldn’t ordinarily prosecute that conduct to the full extent of the law, but simply because of this little policy at the Office of Legal Counsel that you can’t indict a sitting President—one that has never been tested in court and one that I think will fare badly in court if you look at the precedents of Nixon and Clinton and others.

So now, with the President an uncharged person, do you then call in this derogatory investigative information about this uncharged person is now no longer amenable to disclosure to Congress or the public.

It is a complicated situation, but it is easy to get there, and once you are there, the answer ought to be “Well, you can’t get that.” I couldn’t get that. I couldn’t get a straight answer. Over and over again, despite the terrific top-line assertions Mr. Barr made, when you drilled down into the weeds, you couldn’t get a straight answer, and when you tried, very often it was an easy answer to give, and you, you couldn’t get that easy, straight answer. In those cases, it was a choice between the policies and the protocols and the propriety of the Department of Justice versus the political interests of the President.

If I can’t get a good answer to a simple hearing question that properly puts the weight where it belongs to support the protocols and the procedures and the propriety of the Department of Justice, then when it is not so public and when the pressure is really on and when hard decisions have to be made, it is impossible for me to believe that he won’t lean toward yielding to the President rather than defending and honoring the Department. That, for me, is enough reason to oppose this nomination.

I yield the floor.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 6:13 p.m., adjourned until Wednesday, February 13, 2019, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

RODNEY K. BROWN, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION BOARD, FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION, FOR A TERM EXPiring OCTOBER 13, 2025 (TERM EXPIRED)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

IAN PAUL STEFF, OF IOWA, TO BE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COMMERCIAL SERVICE, VICE ELIZABETH ERIN WALSH, RESIGNED.
IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

LLOYD V. LOZADA

To be colonel

DONALD W. BAKES

The following named Army National Guard of the United States officers for appointment to the grade indicated in the Reserve of the Army under Title 10, U.S.C., Sections 12203 and 12211:

To be colonel

DONALD W. BAKES

The following named Army National Guard of the United States officers for appointment to the grade indicated in the Reserve of the Army under Title 10, U.S.C., Sections 12203 and 12211:

To be major

LAURA C. GILSTRAP

The following named Army National Guard of the United States officers for appointment to the grade indicated in the Reserve of the Army under Title 10, U.S.C., Sections 12203 and 12211:

To be major

JULIO ACOSTA

The following named Army National Guard of the United States officers for appointment to the grade indicated in the Reserve of the Army under Title 10, U.S.C., Sections 12203 and 12211:

To be major

ERIC L. JACKSON

To be major

ROBERT G. GRAHAM

The following named officers for appointment to the grade indicated in the United States Navy under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 624:

To be major

RICHARD S. MCNUTT

The following named officer for appointment to the grade indicated in the United States Army Medical Corps under Title 10, U.S.C., Sections 624 and 7064:

To be major

CHARLES A. RILEY

The following named officer for appointment to the grade indicated in the United States Army Medical Corps under Title 10, U.S.C., Sections 624 and 7064:

To be major

JASON A. ANTHES

The following named officer for appointment to the grade indicated in the United States Army Medical Corps under Title 10, U.S.C., Sections 624 and 7064:

To be major

ROBERT D. WILLIAMS

The following named officer for appointment to the grade indicated in the United States Army Nurse Corps under Title 10, U.S.C., Sections 624 and 7064:

To be major

LLOYD V. LOZADA

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To be major

ROBERT D. WILLIAMS

The following named officer for appointment to the grade indicated in the United States Navy under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 624:
RECOGNIZING MARY HOEHN

HON. JASON SMITH
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, February 12, 2019

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of a gifted educator, an outstanding coach and a genuine treasure in the North St. Francois County R–1 School District.

Mary Alice Hoehn was an art teacher at North County High School in Bonne Terre for 36 years. She was in her 37th year of teaching when she died suddenly on January 10, 2019.

Miss Hoehn taught longer in the district than any other teacher before her. In August of 1982, with degrees from Jefferson College and Southeast Missouri State University, she entered the classroom. More than three decades later, she never talked of retiring. On her last day in class, at the age of 60, she was just as determined as ever to spark her students’ creativity and show them the benefits of a life dedicated to excellence. Miss Hoehn was just as committed to the players she coached for 34 years on the tennis courts.

She motivated her students to achieve their potential. She encouraged them to overcome their disappointments. She earned the respect of her students because she respected them as artists, athletes and young people with dreams.

In tribute to her passion for teaching and her unwavering dedication to her students, I am privileged today to honor the late Mary Hoehn before the United States House of Representatives.


HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, February 12, 2019

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise to mourn the passing and commemorate the remarkable life of Congressman John David Dingell, Jr. of Michigan, who passed away on February 7, 2019 at the age of 92.

John Dingell was one of the towering figures in the history of the U.S. House of Representatives and of our nation.

John Dingell served this House and this nation with integrity, grace, intellect, and legislative mastery for nearly six decades; in fact his retirement at the end of the 114th Congress brought an end to the longest tenure of service in the history of the U.S. House of Representatives at 59 years and 21 days of service, a record that is unlikely to be duplicated or surpassed.

John Dingell was present at the creation and played a major role in shaping virtually every landmark piece of legislation of the last half century, including the legislation creating Medicare and Medicaid.

As Chairman of the powerful Energy and Commerce Committee for sixteen years, John Dingell shepherded through to passage the Endangered Species Act, the Clean Air Act, the Safe Drinking Water Act, the Social Security Amendments of 1965 which created Medicare, and the Affordable Care Act to name just a few.

And for more than a half century, John Dingell honored the memory and passion of his father and congressional predecessor—John D. Dingell, Sr.—in introducing at the beginning of each new Congress legislation providing for universal healthcare.

His persistence was rewarded in 1965 when he was chosen to preside as Speaker Pro Tempore on the day the House passed the legislation creating Medicare and Medicaid.

Madam Speaker, John Dingell’s service to this institution began in 1938 when he became a House page at 11 and he was in the chamber on December 8, 1941, when President Franklin Roosevelt announced that a state of war existed between the United States and Japan following the attack on Pearl Harbor.

A member of the Greatest Generation, John Dingell enlisted in the U.S. Army during World War II where he rose to the rank of Second Lieutenant.

After the war, John Dingell went on to earn his undergraduate degree in chemistry and law degree from Georgetown University in 1949 and 1952, respectively.

After law school John Dingell returned to his hometown of Detroit where he worked as a Wayne County Assistant Prosecuting Attorney before winning the special election in 1955 on to fill the unexpired term of the congressional seat that had been held by his late father since 1933.

John Dingell was elected to a full term in 1956 and reelected to each of the succeeding 28 Congresses.

Madam Speaker, as we mourn the passing of our friend and colleague, we also celebrate a remarkable life of honorable and extraordinary service to our nation.

As he reminded us in his farewell message published after his passing, his work was not done alone, and the fight to make ours a more perfect union requires the work of Democrats as well as Republicans, who put country over party.

And, of course, John Dingell was forever grateful for the love of his life, his wife DEBORAH—who would be his partner the last forty years of his life and carries on the proud Dingell family tradition of representing southeast Michigan in the United States Congress.

I ask the House to observe a moment of silence in memory of the Honorable John David Dingell, Jr., of Michigan.
HIGHLIGHTS
Senate passed S. 47, National Resources Management Act, as amended.

Senate

Chamber Action
Routine Proceedings, pages S1175–S1284
Measures Introduced: Twenty-eight bills and two resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 438–465, S. Res. 67, and S. Con. Res. 2. Pages S1275–76
Measures Passed:

Natural Resources Management Act: By 92 yeas to 8 nays (Vote No. 22), Senate passed S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, after taking action on the following amendments proposed thereto:

Pages S1178–86, S1186–S1265

Adopted:
Rubio/Scott (FL) Amendment No. 182 (to Amendment No. 112), to give effect to more accurate maps of units of the John H. Chafee Costal Barrier Resources System that were produced by digital mapping.

Pages S1178, S1196
Murkowski Amendment No. 112 (to Amendment No. 111), to modify the authorization period for the Historically Black Colleges and Universities Historic Preservation program.

Pages S1178, S1196
Murkowski/Manchin Modified Amendment No. 111, in the nature of a substitute. Pages S1178, S1196

Historically Black Colleges and Universities: Senate passed S. 461, to strengthen the capacity and competitiveness of historically Black colleges and universities through robust public-sector, private-sector, and community partnerships and engagement.

Pages S1281–82

National Trafficking and Modern Slavery Prevention Month: Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 36, supporting the observation of National Trafficking and Modern Slavery Prevention Month during the period beginning on January 1, 2019, and ending on February 1, 2019, to raise awareness of, and opposition to, human trafficking and modern slavery, and the resolution was then agreed to. Page S1282

Barr Nomination—Agreement: Senate resumed consideration of the nomination of William Pelham Barr, of Virginia, to be Attorney General, Department of Justice. Pages S1265–69

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:
By 55 yeas to 44 nays (Vote No. 23), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination.

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the nomination, post-cloture, at approximately 10 a.m., on Wednesday, February 13, 2019; and that all time during recess, adjournment, morning business, and Leader remarks count post-cloture on the nomination. Page S1266

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:
Rodney K. Brown, of California, to be a Member of the Farm Credit Administration Board, Farm Credit Administration, for a term expiring October 13, 2024.

Ian Paul Steff, of Indiana, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Director General of the United States and Foreign Commercial Service.

Christopher Scolese, of New York, to be Director of the National Reconnaissance Office.

Michael G. Bailey, of Arizona, to be United States Attorney for the District of Arizona for the term of four years.

Drew H. Wrigley, of North Dakota, to be United States Attorney for the District of North Dakota for the term of four years.

1 Navy nomination in the rank of admiral.
Routine lists in the Air Force, Army, and Navy. Pages S1283–84

Nomination Withdrawn: Senate received notification of withdrawal of the following nomination:
Andrew F. Mauz, of Ohio, to be a Member of the Merit Systems Protection Board for the term of
seven years expiring March 1, 2025, which was sent to the Senate on January 16, 2019.

Messages from the House:

Measures Referred:

Measures Read the First Time:

Executive Communications:

Additional Cosponsors:

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions:

Additional Statements:

Amendments Submitted:

Authorities for Committees to Meet:

Privileges of the Floor:

Record Votes: Two record votes were taken today. (Total—23)

Adjournment: Senate convened at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 6:13 p.m., until 10 a.m. on Wednesday, February 13, 2019. (For Senate’s program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today’s Record on page S1283.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION REQUEST AND FUTURE YEARS DEFENSE PROGRAM


MANAGING PAIN

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: Committee concluded a hearing to examine managing pain during the opioid crisis, after receiving testimony from Cindy Steinberg, Massachusetts Pain Initiative, Lexington, on behalf of the U.S. Pain Foundation; Halena Gazelka, Mayo Clinic Alix School of Medicine, Rochester, Minnesota; Andrew Coop, University of Maryland School of Pharmacy, Baltimore; and Anuradha Rao-Patel, Blue Cross and Blue Shield of North Carolina, Durham.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 2 public bills, H.R. 1151–1152, were introduced.

Additional Cosponsors:

Reports Filed: There were no reports filed today.

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Cunningham to act as Speaker pro tempore for today.

Guest Chaplain: The prayer was offered by the Guest Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Dan C. Cummins, Capitol Worship, Washington, DC.

Quorum Calls—Votes: There were no yea and nay votes, and there were no recorded votes. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 9 a.m. and adjourned at 9:03 a.m.

Committee Meetings

THE DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT’S MANAGEMENT OF HOUSING CONTRACTS DURING THE SHUTDOWN

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies held a hearing entitled “The Department of Housing and Urban Development’s Management of Housing Contracts During the Shutdown”. Testimony was heard from Irv Dennis, Chief Financial Officer, Department of Housing and Urban Development; and Brian D. Montgomery, Acting Deputy Secretary, Department of Housing and Urban Development, and Assistant Secretary for Housing and Federal Housing Commissioner, Department of Housing and Urban Development.
UNDERPAID TEACHERS AND CRUMBLING SCHOOLS: HOW UNDERFUNDING PUBLIC EDUCATION SHORTCHANGES AMERICA’S STUDENTS

Committee on Education and Labor: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Underpaid Teachers and Crumbling Schools: How Underfunding Public Education Shortchanges America’s Students”. Testimony was heard from Sharon L. Contreras, Superintendent, Guilford County Schools, Greensboro, North Carolina; and public witnesses.

CLIMATE CHANGE: PREPARING FOR THE ENERGY TRANSITION

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources held a hearing entitled “Climate Change: Preparing for the Energy Transition”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON TRIBAL COMMUNITIES

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Indigenous Peoples of the United States held a hearing entitled “The Impacts of Climate Change on Tribal Communities”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

THE COST OF RISING PRESCRIPTION DRUG PRICES

Committee on Ways and Means: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “The Cost of Rising Prescription Drug Prices”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 2019

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Armed Services: to receive a closed briefing on cyber operations to defend the midterm elections, 9:30 a.m., SVC–217.

Subcommittee on Readiness and Management Support, with the Subcommittee on Personnel, to hold a joint hearing to examine the current condition of the Military Housing Privatization Initiative, 2 p.m., SD–G50.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Janice Miriam Hellreich, 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, 10 a.m., SD–G50.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: to hold hearings to examine the invasive species threat, focusing on protecting wildlife, public health, and infrastructure, 10 a.m., SD–406.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: business meeting to consider S. 380, to increase access to agency guidance documents, S. 396, 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, S. 394, to amend the Presidential Transition Act of 1965 to improve the orderly transfer of the executive power during Presidential transitions, 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. 395, to require each agency, in providing notice of a rule making, to include a link to a 100 word plain language summary of the proposed rule, S. 406, to establish a Federal rotational cyber workforce program for the Federal cyber workforce, S. 375, to improve efforts to identify and reduce Governmentwide improper payments, 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, S. 387, to prohibit Federal agencies and Federal contractors from requesting that an applicant for employment disclose criminal history record information before the applicant has received a conditional offer, 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, 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 of the Merit Systems Protection Board, and Ronald D. Vitelli, of Illinois, to be an Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security, 10 a.m., SD–342.

Committee on the Judiciary: to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Michael H. Park, of New York, and Joseph F. Bianco, of New York, both to be a United States Circuit Judge for the Second Circuit, Greg Girard Guidry, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Louisiana, Michael T. Liburdi, to be United States District Judge for the District of Arizona, and Peter D. Welte, to be United States District Judge for the District of North Dakota, 10 a.m., SD–226.

Committee on Rules and Administration: business meeting to consider S. Res. 50, improving procedures for the consideration of nominations in the Senate, an original resolution authorizing expenditures by committees for the 116th Congress, and committee rules, 10:30 a.m., SR–301.

Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship: to hold an oversight hearing to examine the Small Business Administration, 2:30 p.m., SR–428A.
House


Subcommittee on Defense, hearing entitled “U.S. Military Service Academies Overview”, 11 a.m., H–140 Capitol.


Committee on Armed Services, Subcommittee on Military Personnel, hearing entitled “Military Service Academies’ Action Plans to Address the Results of Sexual Assault and Violence Report at the Military Service Academies”, 2 p.m., 2212 Rayburn.

Committee on Education and Labor, Subcommittee on Civil Rights and Human Services; and Subcommittee on Workforce Protections, joint hearing entitled “Paycheck Fairness Act (H.R. 7): Equal Pay for Equal Work”, 10:15 a.m., 2175 Rayburn.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, Subcommittee on Communications and Technology, hearing entitled “Protecting Consumers and Competition: An Examination of the T-Mobile and Sprint Merger”, 10 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Health, hearing entitled “Strengthening Our Health Care System: Legislation to Reverse ACA Sabotage and Ensure Pre-Existing Conditions Protections”, 10:30 a.m., 2322 Rayburn.

Committee on Financial Services, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Homeless in America: Examining the Crisis and Solutions to End Homelessness”, 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn.


Committee on Foreign Affairs, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Venezuela at a Crossroads”, 11 a.m., 2172 Rayburn.


Committee on the Judiciary, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 8, the “Bipartisan Background Checks Act of 2019”; and H.R. 1112, the “Enhanced Background Checks Act of 2019”, 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn.

Committee on Natural Resources, Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests, and Public Lands, hearing entitled “Climate Change and Public Lands: Examining Impacts and Considering Adaptation Opportunities”, 10 a.m., 1324 Longworth.

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, Full Committee, hearing entitled “The State of Climate Science and Why it Matters”, 10 a.m., 2318 Rayburn.

Committee on Small Business, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Small Business Priorities for the 116th Congress”, 11 a.m., 2360 Rayburn.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Subcommittee on Aviation, hearing entitled “Putting U.S. Aviation at Risk: The Impact of the Shutdown”, 10 a.m., HVC–210.

Committee on Veterans’ Affairs, Full Committee, organizational meeting, 10 a.m., 1334 Longworth.

Committee on Ways and Means, Subcommittee on Select Revenue Measures, hearing entitled “How Middle Class Families are Faring in Today’s Economy”, 10 a.m., 1100 Longworth.

Joint Meetings

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe: to receive a briefing on asset recovery in Eurasia, 10 a.m., SD–562.
Next Meeting of the SENATE
10 a.m., Wednesday, February 13

Senate Chamber

Program for Wednesday: Senate will continue consideration of the nomination of William Pelham Barr, of Virginia, to be Attorney General, Department of Justice, post-cloture.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
10 a.m., Wednesday, February 13

House Chamber

Program for Wednesday: Consideration of 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, Rules Committee Print (Subject to a Rule).

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

HOUSE

Jackson Lee, Sheila, Tex., E164
Smith, Jason, Mo., E164