

lands and recognizes under previous laws, such as the 1866 Mining Act, to deliver water appropriated under state law across federal land to private property; and

Whereas, Congress passed an amendment to FLPMA in 1986 known as the Colorado Ditch Bill Act, which explicitly directs the Secretary of Agriculture to issue a permanent easement for a water system involving reservoirs, canals, ditches, flumes, laterals, pipes, pipelines, tunnels, and other facilities and systems, for the impoundment, storage, transportation, and distribution of water traversing federal lands within the National Forest System when: (1) the water system is used for agricultural irrigation or livestock purposes; (2) the system that existed in 1976 has remained in operation; (3) any enlargement of the system after 1976 requires separate authorization; (4) the user has a valid state water right; and (5) the use involves some private land. The water users were to supply the Forest Service with evidence of the location of easements; and

Whereas, the state of Idaho has had a comprehensive method for recognizing the appropriation of waters of the state for beneficial use under the priority doctrine since before statehood; and

Whereas, the State of Idaho recognized in 1984 the need to adjudicate the water rights of this state and the Legislature directed the Department of Water Resources to initiate the Snake River Basin Adjudication (SRBA), as provided by Idaho law, to facilitate the effective management of the waters of the Snake River Basin and to engage in a comprehensive adjudication of all surface and groundwater use in the basin; and

Whereas, the United States was a party to the SRBA, is bound by the decrees of the SRBA court, and must recognize the water rights of the Idaho water users as decreed by the SRBA court; and

Whereas, the SRBA issued more than 167,000 water rights and issued its final unified decree in 2014, in which the SRBA court decreed water rights with priority rights dating back, in some instances, to the 1860s; and

Whereas, Congress further directed that applications under the Colorado Ditch Bill Act by easement holders be submitted by the end of 1996 to assist the Secretary of Agriculture in issuing permanent easements; and

Whereas, the Secretary of Agriculture has not issued or recognized many of these permanent easements, even though the water rights have been decreed by the SRBA court and the applications have been submitted as required by Congress more than 20 years ago; and

Whereas, certain interest groups are arguing that the secretary must take actions harmful to the pre-FLPMA easement holders because the secretary has not issued the mandated easements; and

Whereas, the vast majority of surface water rights in this state were decreed with priority dates that preceded the enactment of FLPMA in 1976, and those water uses are entitled to the right to cross federal lands to deliver their state water rights; and

Whereas, there are many Idaho water users, such as the members of the Salmon Headwaters Conservation Association, that properly complied with the easement requirements specified by the Colorado Ditch Bill Act to have their permanent easement recognized by the United States, but are now required to further expend resources on legal and administrative processes to defend and protect their valid existing Idaho water rights and associated rights-of-way across federal land: Now, therefore be it

Resolved, By the members of the First Regular Session of the Sixty-fifth Idaho Legislature, the Senate and the House of Represent-

atives concurring therein, that we urge the President of the United States and Congress to take such action as necessary to require the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to recognize valid easements existing pursuant to the 1866 Mining Act on lands under their respective administrations without requiring citizens of the United States to sue the government in order to enjoy the benefits of such validly existing easement rights; and be it further

Resolved, That the President and Congress take such action as necessary to require the Secretary of Agriculture to recognize valid easements existing prior to FLPMA on lands within the National Forest System without requiring citizens of the United States to sue the government in order to enjoy the benefits of such validly existing rights; and be it further

Resolved, That in recognition that the Secretary of Agriculture has not acted on applications submitted more than 20 years ago, the President and Congress are urged to take such action as necessary to extend the deadline for filing applications under FLPMA for an additional two years; and be it further

Resolved, That the President and Congress are urged to take such action as necessary to require the Secretary of Agriculture to refrain from interfering with the use of any decreed water right by attempting under any federal law to attach conditions on any 1866 Mining Act or FLPMA easements crossing federal lands, especially in a manner that restricts or conditions in any way the use of water on private land as authorized by state laws; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and she is hereby authorized and directed to forward a copy of this Memorial to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Congress, to the congressional delegation representing the State of Idaho in the Congress of the United States, to the Secretary of Agriculture, and to the Secretary of the Interior.

POM-58. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Maine urging the President of the United States and the United States Congress to support the pledges made by the United States in the Paris Agreement; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

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Whereas, the year 2016 was the hottest year in the modern temperature record; and

Whereas, there is increasing consensus among scientists and economists that there will be serious economic consequences if we fail to reduce global carbon emissions quickly; and

Whereas, a changing climate will irreversibly damage the global economy; and

Whereas, if left unaddressed, the consequences of a rising global temperature have the potential to adversely affect all Americans, hitting vulnerable populations hardest, hurting working families and harming productivity in middle class job sectors such as construction, agriculture and tourism, among others; and

Whereas, there has been an increase in extreme weather events across the United States that have affected supply chains, consumer behaviors and local economies; and

Whereas, the Paris Agreement provides a pathway forward to limit temperature rise to well below 2 degrees Celsius; and

Whereas, the Paris Agreement sends a powerful signal to the world that climate change is an immediate problem facing the planet; and

Whereas, if the United States withdraws from the Paris Agreement, the United States

will face an international diplomatic backlash and will cede leadership on climate change and renewable energy issues to China: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That We, your Memorialists, on behalf of the people we represent, take this opportunity to respectfully request that the President of the United States and the United States Congress work with our allies that signed the Paris Agreement; and be it further

Resolved, That We respectfully urge and request that the President of the United States not issue an Executive Order withdrawing the United States from the Paris Agreement; and be it further

Resolved, That suitable copies of this resolution, duly authenticated by the Secretary of State, be transmitted to the Honorable Donald John Trump, President of the United States, to the President of the United States Senate, to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives and to each Member of the Maine Congressional Delegation.

POM-59. A resolution adopted by the City Commission of Coconut Creek, Florida urging the United States Congress to pass the Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act of 2019; to the Committee on Finance.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. ROBERTS for the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

*Mindy Brashears, of Texas, to be Under Secretary of Agriculture for Food Safety.

*Naomi C. Earp, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

*Scott Hutchins, of Indiana, to be Under Secretary of Agriculture for Research, Education, and Economics.

*Nomination was reported with recommendation that it be confirmed subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. ENZI, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CASEY, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. DAINES, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. GRASSLEY, Ms. HIRONO, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. TESTER, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. HASSAN, and Mrs. SHAHEEN):

S. 1438. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to extend the authority of the United States Postal Service to issue a semipostal to raise funds for breast cancer research; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. WICKER (for himself and Ms. CANTWELL):

S. 1439. A bill to reauthorize activities of the Maritime Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. SANDERS, and Ms. HARRIS):

S. 1440. A bill to discontinue a Federal program that authorizes State and local law enforcement officers to investigate, apprehend,