

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

(4) take into consideration other alternatives for preservation, protection, and interpretation of the legacy of Julius Rosenwald and the Rosenwald Schools by—

(A) Federal, State, or local governmental entities; or

(B) private and nonprofit organizations;

(5) consult with, as determined appropriate by the Secretary, relevant—

(A) Federal, State, and local governmental entities;

(B) private and nonprofit organizations; or
(C) any other interested individuals; and

(6) identify costs associated with any potential Federal acquisition, development, interpretation, operation, and maintenance associated with the alternatives described in paragraph (4).

(c) APPLICABLE LAW.—The study under subsection (a) shall be conducted in accordance with section 100507 of title 54, United States Code.

(d) RESULTS.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available for the study under subsection (a), 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 describing—

(1) the results of the study; and

(2) any conclusions and recommendations of the Secretary relating to the study.

By Mr. DAINES (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. BARRASSO, and Mr. CRAMER):

S.J. Res. 49. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States authorizing the Congress to prohibit the physical desecration of the flag of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DAINES. 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.J. RES. 49

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within 7 years after the date of its submission by the Congress:

“ARTICLE—

“The Congress shall have power to prohibit the physical desecration of the flag of the United States.”.

SENATE RESOLUTION 250—EX-PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HAS BROKEN A COMMITMENT TO THE BLACKFEET TRIBE TO DEFEND THE CANCELLATION OF ALL LEASES IN THE BADGER-TWO MEDICINE AREA AND URGING THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR TO WORK CLOSELY WITH THE BLACKFEET TRIBE TO DEFEND THE BADGER-TWO MEDICINE AREA FROM OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT

Mr. TESTER submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources:

S. RES. 250

Whereas the Badger-Two Medicine area is sacred to the Blackfeet Tribe and holds critical and unique importance in the culture and history of the Blackfeet Tribe;

Whereas the Department of the Interior issued leases for the development of oil and gas resources in the Badger-Two Medicine area without proper Tribal consultation;

Whereas the Department of the Interior has sought to cancel all remaining leases in the Badger-Two Medicine area, citing violations of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and division A of subtitle III of title 54, United States Code (formerly known as the “National Historic Preservation Act” (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.)), before the leases were issued;

Whereas the 2 remaining leaseholders in the Badger-Two Medicine area, Solenex LLC and W. A. Moncrief, challenged the cancellation of their leases in a district court of the United States;

Whereas former Secretary of the Interior Ryan Zinke committed to the Blackfeet Tribe that the Department of the Interior would continue to defend the lease cancellations in court after the district court ruled against the Department;

Whereas the Department of the Interior appealed the decision in the Solenex LLC case, but did not appeal the decision in the W. A. Moncrief case, instead moving to dismiss the W. A. Moncrief case and reissuing the W. A. Moncrief lease;

Whereas the Department of the Interior argued that the court of appeals does not have jurisdiction to consider an appeal taken by the intervenors in the W. A. Moncrief case, an argument that would deny the Tribal leaders who intervened in that case the ability to defend the Badger-Two Medicine area on appeal;

Whereas the Federal Government has the duty to honor the trust responsibilities of the Federal Government to the Blackfeet Tribe and the promises made by the Secretary of the Interior to the leadership of the Blackfeet Tribe, and the development of the Badger-Two Medicine area would be a complete abandonment of that duty; and

Whereas the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior have publicly and repeatedly acknowledged the importance of protecting the landscape of the Badger-Two Medicine area from further development through—

- (1) moratoriums on new leases;
- (2) suspensions on drilling activity;
- (3) management plans focused on preserving the landscape;
- (4) the voluntary retirement of leases; and

(5) the cancellation of active leases: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) it is the sense of the Senate that the Department of the Interior—

(A) has broken the commitment made by the Department to the Blackfeet Tribe;

(B) has failed—

(i) to honor the trust responsibilities of the Department to the Blackfeet Tribe; and

(ii) to regain the credibility of the Department; and

(C) must actively pursue and defend, in and out of the courtroom, the cancellation of all leases in the Badger-Two Medicine area; and

(2) the Senate urges the Department of the Interior—

(A) to work closely with the Blackfeet Tribe to protect the Badger-Two Medicine area from oil and gas leases; and

(B) to remedy the mistakes of the Department that led to the leases being issued without—

(i) proper consultation with the Blackfeet Tribe; and

(ii) compliance with environmental and historic preservation laws.

SENATE RESOLUTION 251—RECOGNIZING 2019 AS THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE SALMON, A FRAMEWORK OF COLLABORATION ACROSS THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE TO SUSTAIN AND RECOVER SALMON STOCKS THROUGH RESEARCH, PARTNERSHIPS, AND PUBLIC ACTION

Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. KING, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. MURRAY, and Ms. CANTWELL) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 251

Whereas salmon are a vital resource, providing communities with cultural and social value, food security, and economic opportunity;

Whereas salmon are critically important to marine and aquatic ecosystems and indicators of the health of rivers and oceans that people, fish, and wildlife depend on;

Whereas salmon can be vulnerable to impacts from human interference, including development pressures and climate change;

Whereas drawing on science, Indigenous knowledge, and the experience of fishers, policy makers, resource managers, and others is essential to conserve salmon;

Whereas people from all walks of life can learn about the value of salmon and support salmon conservation; and

Whereas salmon migrations span national boundaries, and collaborating and sharing knowledge across borders is critical to sustaining salmon stocks: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate recognizes 2019 as the International Year of the Salmon, a unique, hemispheric-level collaboration bringing people together in order to ensure that healthy wild salmon populations persist into the future.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 392. Mr. ROUNDS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the