

(1) IN GENERAL.—After the transfer of functions from a Federal agency under this Act, any reference in any other Federal law, Executive order, rule, regulation, directive, document, or other material to that Federal agency or the head of that agency in connection with the administration or enforcement of the food safety laws shall be deemed to be a reference to the Administration or the Administrator, respectively.

(2) STATUTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—Statutory reporting requirements that applied in relation to such an agency on the day before the date of enactment of this Act shall continue to apply following such transfer if the reporting requirements refer to the agency by name.

**SEC. 505. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.**

Section 5313 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“Administrator of Food Safety.”.

**SEC. 506. ADDITIONAL TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.**

Not later than 60 days after the submission of the reorganization plan under section 502, the President shall prepare and submit proposed legislation to Congress containing necessary and appropriate technical and conforming amendments to any food safety law to reflect the changes made by this Act.

**SEC. 507. REGULATIONS.**

The Administrator may promulgate such regulations as the Administrator determines are necessary or appropriate to perform the duties of the Administrator.

**SEC. 508. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this Act.

**SEC. 509. LIMITATION ON AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

For the fiscal year that includes the date of enactment of this Act, the amount authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act shall not exceed—

(1) the amount appropriated for that fiscal year for the Federal agencies identified in section 102(b) for the purpose of administering or enforcing the food safety law; or

(2) the amount appropriated for those agencies for that purpose for the preceding fiscal year, if, as of the date of enactment of this Act, appropriations for those agencies for the fiscal year that includes that date of enactment have not yet been made.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Mr. MERKLEY):

S. 1997. A bill to authorize transitional sheltering assistance for individuals who live in areas with unhealthy air quality caused by wildfires, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, today I am introducing the Wildfire Smoke Relief Act of 2019 with the ultimate goal of providing Federal emergency assistance to at risk individuals in areas with unhealthy air quality caused by wildfire smoke. By actively preparing for the effects of wildfire smoke inhalation, this bill attempts to ensure the long term health and security of all of those affected by wildfires.

In 2018, over 2,000 fires burned nearly 900,000 acres in the State of Oregon. The result of these fires was weeks and weeks of wildfire smoke. In Southern Oregon alone, there were 39 days with unhealthy air quality directly caused by smoke from wildfires. People need

proper air filtration equipment, and in extreme cases, to seek refuge in a smokeless area. Communities are being choked by wildfire smoke, and each year wildfires are becoming more destructive than the previous.

Vulnerable populations like children, the elderly, pregnant women, and low-income families are disproportionately affected by wildfire smoke. Additionally, those with chronic heart or lung conditions are at a similarly heightened risk. Symptoms from smoke inhalation can develop within a relatively short time of exposure, and according to research, is akin to smoking several packs of cigarettes per day. Symptoms vary and can include poor development of lungs in children, shortness of breath, coughing, chest pain, nausea, reduced lung capacity, bronchitis, headaches, and visual impairment.

The bill would authorize the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to provide assistance to at risk individuals by providing smoke inhalation prevention equipment and low-cost home improvements when air quality causes unhealthy air quality levels or three consecutive days. Smoke inhalation prevention equipment would include an air filter, a face mask or respirator, a portable air filtration unit, and other low cost equipment used to keep smoke out of a house.

In severe cases, the Wildfire Smoke Relief Act would authorize FEMA to provide transitional sheltering assistance for at risk individuals. In these extreme cases FEMA can arrange alternate, cost-efficient housing arranged for at-risk people to escape the smoke.

Mr. President, I am pleased to be joined by Senator JEFF MERKLEY in introducing the bill today and look forward to working with my colleagues toward enactment of the Wildfire Smoke Relief Act in the 116th Congress.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 265—DESIGNATING JULY 27, 2019, AS “NATIONAL DAY OF THE AMERICAN COWBOY”

Mr. ENZI (for himself, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. RISCH, Mr. THUNE, Mr. TESTER, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. BENNET, Mr. UDALL, Mr. INHOFE, and Mr. CORNYN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 265

Whereas pioneering men and women, recognized as “cowboys”, helped to establish the American West;

Whereas the cowboy embodies honesty, integrity, courage, compassion, respect, a strong work ethic, and patriotism;

Whereas the cowboy spirit exemplifies strength of character, sound family values, and good common sense;

Whereas the cowboy archetype transcends ethnicity, gender, geographic boundaries, and political affiliations;

Whereas the cowboy, who lives off the land and works to protect and enhance the environment, is an excellent steward of the land and its creatures;

Whereas cowboy traditions have been a part of American culture for generations;

Whereas the cowboy continues to be an important part of the economy through the work of many thousands of ranchers across the United States who contribute to the economic well-being of every State;

Whereas millions of fans watch professional and working ranch rodeo events annually, making rodeo one of the most-watched sports in the United States;

Whereas membership and participation in rodeo and other organizations that promote and encompass the livelihood of cowboys span every generation and transcend race and gender;

Whereas the cowboy is a central figure in literature, film, and music and occupies a central place in the public imagination;

Whereas the cowboy is an American icon; and

Whereas the ongoing contributions made by cowboys and cowgirls to their communities should be recognized and encouraged: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates July 27, 2019, as “National Day of the American Cowboy”; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 266—CONGRATULATING THE ST. LOUIS BLUES FOR WINNING THE 2019 STANLEY CUP FINAL

Mr. HAWLEY (for himself and Mr. BLUNT) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 266

Whereas, on June 12, 2019, the St. Louis Blues won the 2019 Stanley Cup Final;

Whereas the Blues, in their 52nd year playing in the National Hockey League (referred to in this preamble as the “NHL”), made their fourth Stanley Cup Final appearance, and their first since the 1969–70 season;

Whereas the Blues defeated the 2019 Eastern Conference champions, the Boston Bruins, in the Stanley Cup Final to win their first Stanley Cup, clinching the series with 4 wins and 3 losses;

Whereas the Blues defeated the Winnipeg Jets, the Dallas Stars, and the San Jose Sharks to earn the Western Conference title and win the franchise’s third Clarence S. Campbell Bowl;

Whereas the Blues showed incredible determination and perseverance by fighting their way back from last place in the NHL on January 3, 2019, to finish the regular season in third place in the Western Conference Central Division, and to eventually defeat the Boston Bruins to become Stanley Cup Champions;

Whereas the City of St. Louis was named by the Wall Street Journal as the best sports city in the United States in 2015, highlighting the success of St. Louis professional sports teams;

Whereas more than 10,000 fans filled the Enterprise Center, more than 20,000 fans filled Busch Stadium in the pouring rain, and more than 18,000 fans flooded downtown St. Louis to cheer the Blues on to the franchise’s first Stanley Cup;

Whereas the Blues and the City of St. Louis embraced Laura Branigan’s 1982 hit song, “Gloria”, uniting fans across the country;