

membership in a significant transnational criminal organization to the list of grounds of inadmissibility and to prohibit the provision of material support or resources to such organizations.

S. 3047

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3047, a bill to amend the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to require the Secretary of Energy to establish a carbon technologies program, and for other purposes.

S. 3049

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the names of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) were added as cosponsors of S. 3049, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for certain amendments relating to reporting requirements with respect to clinical diagnostic laboratory tests, and for other purposes.

S. 3051

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the names of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN), the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 3051, a bill to improve protections for wildlife, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 450

At the request of Mr. COONS, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 450, a resolution recognizing the 71st anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the celebration of "Human Rights Day".

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. REED, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Ms. BALDWIN):

S. 3056. A bill to designate as wilderness certain Federal portions of the red rock canyons of the Colorado Plateau and the Great Basin Deserts in the State of Utah for the benefit of present and future generations of people in the United States; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

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. 3056

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "America's Red Rock Wilderness Act".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Definitions.

TITLE I—DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS

Sec. 101. Great Basin Wilderness Areas.

Sec. 102. Grand Staircase-Escalante Wilderness Areas.

Sec. 103. Moab-La Sal Canyons Wilderness Areas.

Sec. 104. Henry Mountains Wilderness Areas.

Sec. 105. Glen Canyon Wilderness Areas.

Sec. 106. San Juan-Anasazi Wilderness Areas.

Sec. 107. Canyonlands Basin Wilderness Areas.

Sec. 108. San Rafael Swell Wilderness Areas.

Sec. 109. Book Cliffs and Uinta Basin Wilderness Areas.

TITLE II—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Sec. 201. General provisions.

Sec. 202. Administration.

Sec. 203. State school trust land within wilderness areas.

Sec. 204. Water.

Sec. 205. Roads.

Sec. 206. Livestock.

Sec. 207. Fish and wildlife.

Sec. 208. Management of newly acquired land.

Sec. 209. Withdrawal.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Land Management.

(2) STATE.—The term "State" means the State of Utah.

TITLE I—DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS

SEC. 101. GREAT BASIN WILDERNESS AREAS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the Great Basin region of western Utah is comprised of starkly beautiful mountain ranges that rise as islands from the desert floor;

(2) the Wah Wah Mountains in the Great Basin region are arid and austere, with massive cliff faces and leathery slopes speckled with piñon and juniper;

(3) the Pilot Range and Stansbury Mountains in the Great Basin region are high enough to draw moisture from passing clouds and support ecosystems found nowhere else on earth;

(4) from bristlecone pine, the world's oldest living organism, to newly flowered mountain meadows, mountains of the Great Basin region are islands of nature that—

(A) support remarkable biological diversity; and

(B) provide opportunities to experience the colossal silence of the Great Basin; and

(5) the Great Basin region of western Utah should be protected and managed to ensure the preservation of the natural conditions of the region.

(b) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in the State are designated as wilderness areas and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) Antelope Range (approximately 17,000 acres).

(2) Barn Hills (approximately 21,000 acres).

(3) Black Hills (approximately 8,700 acres).

(4) Bullgrass Knoll (approximately 16,000 acres).

(5) Burbank Hills/Tunnel Spring (approximately 94,000 acres).

(6) Conger Mountain (approximately 31,000 acres).

(7) Crater and Silver Island Mountains (approximately 121,000 acres).

(8) Crater Bench (approximately 35,000 acres).

(9) Cricket Mountains (approximately 56,000 acres).

(10) Deep Creek Mountains (approximately 128,000 acres).

(11) Drum Mountains (approximately 40,500 acres).

(12) Dugway Mountains (approximately 24,500 acres).

(13) Fish Springs Range (approximately 64,500 acres).

(14) Granite Peak (approximately 19,500 acres).

(15) Grassy Mountains (approximately 24,000 acres).

(16) Grouse Creek Mountains (approximately 15,000 acres).

(17) House Range (approximately 202,000 acres).

(18) Keg Mountain (approximately 38,500 acres).

(19) Kern Mountains (approximately 15,000 acres).

(20) King Top (approximately 111,000 acres).

(21) Little Goose Creek (approximately 1,300 acres).

(22) Middle/Granite Mountain (approximately 81,000 acres).

(23) Mount Escalante (approximately 17,500 acres).

(24) Mountain Home Range (approximately 90,000 acres).

(25) Newfoundland Mountains (approximately 23,000 acres).

(26) Ochre Mountain (approximately 13,500 acres).

(27) Oquirrh Mountains (approximately 8,900 acres).

(28) Painted Rock (approximately 26,500 acres).

(29) Paradise/Steamboat Mountains (approximately 136,000 acres).

(30) Pilot Range (approximately 44,000 acres).

(31) Red Tops (approximately 28,000 acres).

(32) Rockwell-Little Sahara (approximately 19,000 acres).

(33) San Francisco Mountains (approximately 40,000 acres).

(34) Sand Ridge (approximately 73,000 acres).

(35) Sevier Plateau (approximately 30,000 acres).

(36) Simpson Mountains (approximately 43,000 acres).

(37) Snake Valley (approximately 103,000 acres).

(38) Spring Creek Canyon (approximately 5,200 acres).

(39) Stansbury Island (approximately 9,900 acres).

(40) Stansbury Mountains (approximately 25,000 acres).

(41) Thomas Range (approximately 41,000 acres).

(42) Tule Valley (approximately 159,000 acres).

(43) Wah Wah Mountains (approximately 177,000 acres).

(44) White Rock Range (approximately 5,500 acres).

SEC. 102. GRAND STAIRCASE-ESCALANTE WILDERNESS AREAS.

(a) GRAND STAIRCASE AREA.—

(1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(A) the area known as the Grand Staircase rises more than 6,000 feet in a series of great cliffs and plateaus from the depths of the Grand Canyon to the forested rim of Bryce Canyon;

(B) the Grand Staircase—

(i) spans 6 major life zones, from the lower Sonoran Desert to the alpine forest; and

(ii) encompasses geologic formations that display 3,000,000,000 years of Earth's history;

(C) land managed by the Secretary lines the intricate canyon system of the Paria

River and forms a vital natural corridor connection to the deserts and forests of those national parks;

(D) land described in paragraph (2) (other than East of Bryce, the majority of Upper Kanab Creek, Moquith Mountain, Bunting Point, Canaan Mountain, Orderville Canyon, Parunuweap Canyon, and Vermillion Cliffs) is located within the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, as established in 1996; and

(E) the Grand Staircase in Utah should be protected and managed as a wilderness area.

(2) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in the State are designated as wilderness areas and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(A) Bryce Boot (approximately 2,800 acres).

(B) Bryce View (approximately 850 acres).

(C) Bunting Point (approximately 11,000 acres).

(D) Canaan Mountain (approximately 15,000 acres).

(E) East of Bryce (approximately 850 acres).

(F) Glass Eye Canyon (approximately 25,000 acres).

(G) Ladder Canyon (approximately 14,000 acres).

(H) Moquith Mountain (approximately 15,500 acres).

(I) Nephi Point (approximately 15,000 acres).

(J) Orderville Canyon (approximately 8,100 acres).

(K) Paria-Hackberry (approximately 196,000 acres).

(L) Paria Wilderness Expansion (approximately 4,000 acres).

(M) Parunuweap Canyon (approximately 44,500 acres).

(N) Pine Hollow (approximately 11,000 acres).

(O) Slopes of Bryce (approximately 3,700 acres).

(P) Timber Mountain (approximately 52,500 acres).

(Q) Upper Kanab Creek (approximately 51,000 acres).

(R) Vermillion Cliffs (approximately 26,000 acres).

(S) Willis Creek (approximately 21,000 acres).

(b) KAIPAROWITS PLATEAU.—

(1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(A) the Kaiparowits Plateau east of the Paria River is one of the most rugged and isolated wilderness regions in the United States;

(B) the Kaiparowits Plateau, a windswept land of harsh beauty, contains distant vistas and a remarkable variety of plant and animal species;

(C) ancient forests, an abundance of big game animals, and 22 species of raptors thrive undisturbed on the grassland mesa tops of the Kaiparowits Plateau;

(D) each of the areas described in paragraph (2) (other than Heaps Canyon, Little Valley, and Wide Hollow) is located within the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, as established in 1996; and

(E) the Kaiparowits Plateau should be protected and managed as a wilderness area.

(2) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in the State are designated as wilderness areas and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(A) Andalex Not (approximately 18,000 acres).

(B) Box Canyon (approximately 3,000 acres).

(C) Burning Hills (approximately 81,000 acres).

(D) Canaan Peak Slopes (approximately 2,500 acres).

(E) Carcass Canyon (approximately 85,000 acres).

(F) Fiftymile Bench (approximately 13,000 acres).

(G) Fiftymile Mountain (approximately 207,000 acres).

(H) Heaps Canyon (approximately 4,000 acres).

(I) Horse Spring Canyon (approximately 32,000 acres).

(J) Kodachrome Headlands (approximately 8,500 acres).

(K) Little Valley Canyon (approximately 4,000 acres).

(L) Mud Spring Canyon (approximately 66,000 acres).

(M) Nipple Bench (approximately 32,000 acres).

(N) Paradise Canyon-Wahweap (approximately 266,000 acres).

(O) Rock Cove (approximately 17,000 acres).

(P) The Blues (approximately 22,000 acres).

(Q) The Cockscomb (approximately 12,000 acres).

(R) Warm Creek (approximately 24,000 acres).

(S) Wide Hollow (approximately 7,700 acres).

(c) ESCALANTE CANYONS.—

(1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(A) glens and coves carved in massive sandstone cliffs, spring-watered hanging gardens, and the silence of ancient Anasazi ruins are examples of the unique features that entice hikers, campers, and sightseers from around the world to Escalante Canyon;

(B) Escalante Canyon links the spruce fir forests of the 11,000-foot Aquarius Plateau with winding slickrock canyons that flow into Glen Canyon;

(C) Escalante Canyon, one of Utah's most popular natural areas, contains critical habitat for deer, elk, and wild bighorn sheep that also enhances the scenic integrity of the area;

(D) each of the areas described in paragraph (2) is located within the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, as established in 1996; and

(E) Escalante Canyon should be protected and managed as a wilderness area.

(2) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in the State are designated as wilderness areas and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(A) Colt Mesa (approximately 28,000 acres).

(B) Death Hollow (approximately 50,000 acres).

(C) Forty Mile Gulch (approximately 7,600 acres).

(D) Lampstand (approximately 11,500 acres).

(E) Muley Twist Flank (approximately 3,700 acres).

(F) North Escalante Canyons (approximately 182,000 acres).

(G) Pioneer Mesa (approximately 11,000 acres).

(H) Scorpion (approximately 61,000 acres).

(I) Sooner Bench (approximately 500 acres).

(J) Steep Creek (approximately 36,000 acres).

(K) Studhorse Peaks (approximately 24,000 acres).

SEC. 103. MOAB-LA SAL CANYONS WILDERNESS AREAS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the canyons surrounding the La Sal Mountains and the town of Moab offer a variety of extraordinary landscapes;

(2) outstanding examples of natural formations and landscapes in the Moab-La Sal area include the huge sandstone fins of Behind the Rocks, the mysterious Fisher Towers, and the whitewater rapids of Westwater Canyon; and

(3) the Moab-La Sal area should be protected and managed as a wilderness area.

(b) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in the State are designated as wilderness areas and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) Arches Adjacent (approximately 4,100 acres).

(2) Beaver Creek (approximately 45,000 acres).

(3) Behind the Rocks (approximately 19,500 acres).

(4) Big Triangle (approximately 21,500 acres).

(5) Coyote Wash (approximately 27,000 acres).

(6) Dome Plateau (approximately 36,500 acres).

(7) Fisher Towers (approximately 18,000 acres).

(8) Goldbar Canyon (approximately 9,500 acres).

(9) Granite Creek (approximately 5,000 acres).

(10) Hunter Canyon (approximately 5,500 acres).

(11) Mary Jane Canyon (approximately 27,500 acres).

(12) Mill Creek (approximately 17,000 acres).

(13) Morning Glory (approximately 11,000 acres).

(14) Porcupine Rim (approximately 10,000 acres).

(15) Renegade Point (approximately 6,200 acres).

(16) Westwater Canyon (approximately 39,000 acres).

(17) Yellow Bird (approximately 4,600 acres).

SEC. 104. HENRY MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS AREAS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the Henry Mountain Range, the last mountain range to be discovered and named by early explorers in the contiguous United States, still retains a wild and undiscovered quality;

(2) fluted badlands that surround the flanks of 11,000-foot Mounts Ellen and Pennell contain areas of critical habitat for mule deer and for the largest herd of free-roaming buffalo in the United States;

(3) despite their relative accessibility, the Henry Mountain Range remains one of the wildest, least-known ranges in the United States; and

(4) the Henry Mountain range should be protected and managed to ensure the preservation of the range as a wilderness area.

(b) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in the State are designated as wilderness areas and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) Bull Mountain (approximately 16,000 acres).

(2) Bullfrog Creek (approximately 42,000 acres).

(3) Dogwater Creek (approximately 3,400 acres).

(4) Fremont Gorge (approximately 22,000 acres).

(5) Long Canyon (approximately 16,500 acres).

(6) Mount Ellen-Blue Hills (approximately 145,000 acres).

(7) Mount Hillers (approximately 20,000 acres).

(8) Mount Pennell (approximately 155,000 acres).

(9) Notom Bench (approximately 7,300 acres).

(10) Oak Creek (approximately 1,500 acres).

(11) Ragged Mountain (approximately 29,000 acres).

SEC. 105. GLEN CANYON WILDERNESS AREAS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the side canyons of Glen Canyon, including the Dirty Devil River and the Red, White and Blue Canyons, contain some of the most remote and outstanding landscapes in southern Utah;

(2) the Dirty Devil River, once the fortress hideout of outlaw Butch Cassidy's Wild Bunch, has sculpted a maze of slickrock canyons through an imposing landscape of monoliths and inaccessible mesas;

(3) the Red and Blue Canyons contain colorful Chinle/Moenkopi badlands found nowhere else in the region; and

(4) the canyons of Glen Canyon in the State should be protected and managed as wilderness areas.

(b) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in the State are designated as wilderness areas and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) Cane Spring Desert (approximately 18,000 acres).

(2) Dark Canyon (approximately 138,000 acres).

(3) Dirty Devil (approximately 245,000 acres).

(4) Fiddler Butte (approximately 93,000 acres).

(5) Flat Tops (approximately 30,000 acres).

(6) Little Rockies (approximately 64,000 acres).

(7) Red Rock Plateau (approximately 210,000 acres).

(8) The Needle (approximately 11,000 acres).

(9) White Canyon (approximately 115,500 acres).

SEC. 106. SAN JUAN-ANASAZI WILDERNESS AREAS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) more than 1,000 years ago, the Anasazi Indian culture flourished in the slickrock canyons and on the piñon-covered mesas of southeastern Utah;

(2) evidence of the ancient presence of the Anasazi pervades the Cedar Mesa area of the San Juan-Anasazi area where cliff dwellings, rock art, and ceremonial kivas embellish sandstone overhangs and isolated benchlands;

(3) the Cedar Mesa area is in need of protection from the vandalism and theft of its unique cultural resources;

(4) the Cedar Mesa wilderness areas should be created to protect both the archaeological heritage and the extraordinary wilderness, scenic, and ecological values of the United States; and

(5) the San Juan-Anasazi area should be protected and managed as a wilderness area to ensure the preservation of the unique and valuable resources of that area.

(b) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in the State are designated as wilderness areas and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) Allen Canyon (approximately 6,400 acres).

(2) Arch Canyon (approximately 30,500 acres).

(3) Comb Ridge (approximately 16,000 acres).

(4) Cross Canyon (approximately 2,400 acres).

(5) East Montezuma (approximately 46,500 acres).

(6) Fish and Owl Creek Canyon (approximately 74,000 acres).

(7) Grand Gulch (approximately 161,000 acres).

(8) Hammond Canyon (approximately 4,700 acres).

(9) Monument Canyon (approximately 18,000 acres).

(10) Nokai Dome (approximately 94,000 acres).

(11) Road Canyon (approximately 64,000 acres).

(12) San Juan River (approximately 15,000 acres).

(13) The Tabernacle (approximately 7,400 acres).

(14) Tin Cup Mesa (approximately 26,000 acres).

(15) Valley of the Gods (approximately 20,000 acres).

SEC. 107. CANYONLANDS BASIN WILDERNESS AREAS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) Canyonlands National Park safeguards only a small portion of the extraordinary red-hued, cliff-walled canyonland region of the Colorado Plateau;

(2) areas near Canyonlands National Park contain canyons with rushing perennial streams, natural arches, bridges, and towers;

(3) the gorges of the Green and Colorado Rivers lie on adjacent land managed by the Secretary;

(4) popular overlooks in Canyonlands National Park and Dead Horse Point State Park have views directly into adjacent areas, including Lockhart Basin and Indian Creek; and

(5) designation of those areas as wilderness would ensure the protection of this erosional masterpiece of nature and of the rich pockets of wildlife found within its expanded boundaries.

(b) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in the State are designated as wilderness areas and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) Bridger Jack Mesa (approximately 33,500 acres).

(2) Butler Wash (approximately 27,000 acres).

(3) Dead Horse Cliffs (approximately 5,300 acres).

(4) Demon's Playground (approximately 3,600 acres).

(5) Duma Point (approximately 14,500 acres).

(6) Gooseneck (approximately 9,400 acres).

(7) Hatch Point Canyons/Lockhart Basin (approximately 150,500 acres).

(8) Horseshoe Canyon (approximately 83,500 acres).

(9) Horsethief Point (approximately 15,500 acres).

(10) Indian Creek (approximately 28,500 acres).

(11) Labyrinth Canyon (approximately 83,000 acres).

(12) San Rafael River (approximately 117,000 acres).

(13) Shay Mountain (approximately 15,500 acres).

(14) Sweetwater Reef (approximately 69,500 acres).

SEC. 108. SAN RAFAEL SWELL WILDERNESS AREAS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the San Rafael Swell towers above the desert like a castle, ringed by 1,000-foot ramparts of Navajo Sandstone;

(2) the highlands of the San Rafael Swell have been fractured by uplift and rendered hollow by erosion over countless millennia, leaving a tremendous basin punctuated by mesas, buttes, and canyons and traversed by sediment-laden desert streams;

(3) among other places, the San Rafael wilderness offers exceptional back country opportunities in the colorful Wild Horse Badlands, the monoliths of North Caineville Mesa, the rock towers of Cliff Wash, and colorful cliffs of Humbug Canyon;

(4) the mountains within these areas are among Utah's most valuable habitat for desert bighorn sheep; and

(5) the San Rafael Swell area should be protected and managed to ensure its preservation as a wilderness area.

(b) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in the State are designated as wilderness areas and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) Cedar Mountain (approximately 15,000 acres).

(2) Devils Canyon (approximately 14,000 acres).

(3) Eagle Canyon (approximately 38,500 acres).

(4) Factory Butte (approximately 22,000 acres).

(5) Hondu Country (approximately 2,600 acres).

(6) Jones Bench (approximately 3,400 acres).

(7) Limestone Cliffs (approximately 25,500 acres).

(8) Lost Spring Wash (approximately 36,500 acres).

(9) Mexican Mountain (approximately 25,000 acres).

(10) Molen Reef (approximately 32,500 acres).

(11) Muddy Creek (approximately 92,000 acres).

(12) Mussentuchit Badlands (approximately 24,500 acres).

(13) Price River-Humbug (approximately 122,000 acres).

(14) Red Desert (approximately 36,500 acres).

(15) Rock Canyon (approximately 17,500 acres).

(16) San Rafael Knob (approximately 15,000 acres).

(17) San Rafael Reef (approximately 53,000 acres).

(18) Sids Mountain (approximately 36,500 acres).

(19) Upper Muddy Creek (approximately 18,500 acres).

(20) Wild Horse Mesa (approximately 63,000 acres).

SEC. 109. BOOK CLIFFS AND UINTA BASIN WILDERNESS AREAS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the Book Cliffs and Uinta Basin wilderness areas offer—

(A) unique big game hunting opportunities in verdant high-plateau forests;

(B) the opportunity for float trips of several days duration down the Green River in Desolation Canyon; and

(C) the opportunity for calm water canoe weekends on the White River;

(2) the long rampart of the Book Cliffs bounds the area on the south, while seldom-visited uplands, dissected by the rivers and streams, slope away to the north into the Uinta Basin;

(3) bears, bighorn sheep, cougars, elk, and mule deer flourish in the back country of the Book Cliffs; and

(4) the Book Cliffs and Uinta Basin areas should be protected and managed to ensure the protection of the areas as wilderness.

(b) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in the State are designated as wilderness areas and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) Bad Land Cliffs (approximately 13,000 acres).

(2) Bourdette Draw (approximately 15,500 acres).

(3) Bull Canyon (approximately 3,100 acres).

(4) Dead Horse Pass (approximately 8,400 acres).

(5) Desbrough Canyon (approximately 14,000 acres).

(6) Desolation Canyon (approximately 32,000 acres).

(7) Diamond Breaks (approximately 8,600 acres).

(8) Diamond Canyon (approximately 168,000 acres).

(9) Diamond Mountain (approximately 31,000 acres).

(10) Dinosaur Adjacent (approximately 7,900 acres).

(11) Goslin Mountain (approximately 3,800 acres).

(12) Hideout Canyon (approximately 12,500 acres).

(13) Lower Flaming Gorge (approximately 21,000 acres).

(14) Mexico Point (approximately 1,500 acres).

(15) Moonshine Draw (approximately 10,500 acres).

(16) Mountain Home (approximately 7,800 acres).

(17) O-Wi-Yu-Kuts (approximately 14,000 acres).

(18) Red Creek Badlands (approximately 4,600 acres).

(19) Survey Point (approximately 8,600 acres).

(20) Turtle Canyon (approximately 9,700 acres).

TITLE II—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 201. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(a) NAMES OF WILDERNESS AREAS.—Each wilderness area named in title I shall—

(1) consist of the quantity of land referenced with respect to that named area, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Utah BLM Wilderness Proposed by H.R. 1630, 113th Congress”; and

(2) be known by the name given to it in title I.

(b) MAP AND DESCRIPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file a map and a legal description of each wilderness area designated by this Act 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) FORCE OF LAW.—A map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in the map and legal description.

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—Each map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall be filed and made available for public inspection in the Office of the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

SEC. 202. ADMINISTRATION.

Subject to valid rights in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, each wilderness area designated under this Act shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with—

(1) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and

(2) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

SEC. 203. STATE SCHOOL TRUST LAND WITHIN WILDERNESS AREAS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), if State-owned land is included in an area designated by this Act as a wilderness area, the Secretary shall offer to exchange land owned by the United States in the State of approximately equal value in accordance with section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)) and section 5(a) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1134(a)).

(b) MINERAL INTERESTS.—The Secretary shall not transfer any mineral interests under subsection (a) unless the State transfers to the Secretary any mineral interests in land designated by this Act as a wilderness area.

SEC. 204. WATER.

(a) RESERVATION.—

(1) WATER FOR WILDERNESS AREAS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—With respect to each wilderness area designated by this Act, Congress reserves a quantity of water determined by the Secretary to be sufficient for the wilderness area.

(B) PRIORITY DATE.—The priority date of a right reserved under subparagraph (A) shall be the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) PROTECTION OF RIGHTS.—The Secretary and other officers and employees of the United States shall take any steps necessary to protect the rights reserved by paragraph (1)(A), including the filing of a claim for the quantification of the rights in any present or future appropriate stream adjudication in the courts of the State—

(A) in which the United States is or may be joined; and

(B) that is conducted in accordance with section 208 of the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1953 (66 Stat. 560, chapter 651).

(b) PRIOR RIGHTS NOT AFFECTED.—Nothing in this Act relinquishes or reduces any water rights reserved or appropriated by the United States in the State on or before the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) SPECIFICATION OF RIGHTS.—The Federal water rights reserved by this Act are specific to the wilderness areas designated by this Act.

(2) NO PRECEDENT ESTABLISHED.—Nothing in this Act related to reserved Federal water rights—

(A) shall establish a precedent with regard to any future designation of water rights; or

(B) shall affect the interpretation of any other Act or any designation made under any other Act.

SEC. 205. ROADS.

(a) SETBACKS.—

(1) MEASUREMENT IN GENERAL.—A setback under this section shall be measured from the center line of the road.

(2) WILDERNESS ON 1 SIDE OF ROADS.—Except as provided in subsection (b), a setback for a road with wilderness on only 1 side shall be set at—

(A) 300 feet from a paved Federal or State highway;

(B) 100 feet from any other paved road or high standard dirt or gravel road; and

(C) 30 feet from any other road.

(3) WILDERNESS ON BOTH SIDES OF ROADS.—Except as provided in subsection (b), a setback for a road with wilderness on both sides (including cherry-stems or roads separating 2 wilderness units) shall be set at—

(A) 200 feet from a paved Federal or State highway;

(B) 40 feet from any other paved road or high standard dirt or gravel road; and

(C) 10 feet from any other roads.

(b) SETBACK EXCEPTIONS.—

(1) WELL-DEFINED TOPOGRAPHICAL BARRIERS.—If, between the road and the boundary of a setback area described in paragraph (2) or (3) of subsection (a), there is a well-defined cliff edge, stream bank, or other topographical barrier, the Secretary shall use the barrier as the wilderness boundary.

(2) FENCES.—If, between the road and the boundary of a setback area specified in paragraph (2) or (3) of subsection (a), there is a fence running parallel to a road, the Secretary shall use the fence as the wilderness boundary if, in the opinion of the Secretary, doing so would result in a more manageable boundary.

(3) DEVIATIONS FROM SETBACK AREAS.—

(A) EXCLUSION OF DISTURBANCES FROM WILDERNESS BOUNDARIES.—In cases where there is an existing livestock development, dis-

persed camping area, borrow pit, or similar disturbance within 100 feet of a road that forms part of a wilderness boundary, the Secretary may delineate the boundary so as to exclude the disturbance from the wilderness area.

(B) LIMITATION ON EXCLUSION OF DISTURBANCES.—The Secretary shall make a boundary adjustment under subparagraph (A) only if the Secretary determines that doing so is consistent with wilderness management goals.

(C) DEVIATIONS RESTRICTED TO MINIMUM NECESSARY.—Any deviation under this paragraph from the setbacks required under in paragraph (2) or (3) of subsection (a) shall be the minimum necessary to exclude the disturbance.

(c) DELINEATION WITHIN SETBACK AREA.—The Secretary may delineate a wilderness boundary at a location within a setback under paragraph (2) or (3) of subsection (a) if, as determined by the Secretary, the delineation would enhance wilderness management goals.

SEC. 206. LIVESTOCK.

Within the wilderness areas designated under title I, the grazing of livestock authorized on the date of enactment of this Act shall be permitted to continue subject to such reasonable regulations and procedures as the Secretary considers necessary, as long as the regulations and procedures are consistent with—

(1) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.); and

(2) section 101(f) of the Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-628; 104 Stat. 4469).

SEC. 207. FISH AND WILDLIFE.

Nothing in this Act affects the jurisdiction of the State with respect to wildlife and fish on the public land located in the State.

SEC. 208. MANAGEMENT OF NEWLY ACQUIRED LAND.

Any land within the boundaries of a wilderness area designated under this Act that is acquired by the Federal Government shall—

(1) become part of the wilderness area in which the land is located; and

(2) be managed in accordance with this Act and other laws applicable to wilderness areas.

SEC. 209. WITHDRAWAL.

Subject to valid rights existing on the date of enactment of this Act, the Federal land referred to in title I is withdrawn from all forms of—

(1) entry, appropriation, or disposal under public law;

(2) location, entry, and patent under mining law; and

(3) disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Mr. CASEY):

S. 3057. A bill to modernize the Older Americans Act of 1965, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, there is a great deal of activity going on as we seek to conclude the negotiations on so many important issues. However, I don't want us to lose sight of the expiration of the authorization of the Older Americans Act—a very important law that makes a big difference for many of our seniors all across our country—so I rise today to introduce a reauthorization of that important law called the Modernization of the Older Americans

Act. I am pleased to sponsor this reauthorization with Senator BOB CASEY, who serves as the ranking member of the Senate Special Committee on Aging, of which I am the chair.

Since 1965, the Older Americans Act has ensured that seniors receive the support they need to grow older independently and with dignity. The OAA programs provide nutritious food, transportation, assistance to caregivers, and in-home services for older adults. Our investments foster a sense of community for older adults and save taxpayers money by reducing hospitalizations and the need for long-term residential care.

I know the Presiding Officer would agree that most seniors would prefer to remain in the comfort, security, and privacy of their own homes if they possibly can. It is the programs of the Older Americans Act that help to make that possible.

As our population grows older, the demand for Older American Act services has grown as well. For example, Meals on Wheels—perhaps the best known of all the OAA programs—provided seniors with 358 million meals last year. In many States, the need is soaring. In Maine, which is the oldest State by median age in the country, there is a waiting list of 400 to 1,500 seniors, depending on the time of the year and the location within our State.

This reauthorization helps to ensure that more seniors in need of nutritious food can be served. At \$11 a day, a meal is far cheaper than a \$2,400 average cost of a daily hospital stay. Let me give an example of what I mean by that. Using Older Americans Act dollars, the Southern Maine Agency on Aging conducted a pilot study that provided seniors discharged from hospitals with 4 weeks' worth of prepared meals. The results were astounding. Hospital readmissions were reduced by 38 percent—a 387-percent return on investment. If you scaled that nationwide, the savings would be an astronomical \$51 billion annually—just ensuring that a senior who is discharged from the hospital has 4 weeks' worth of prepared meals available to him or her.

We have also included several provisions in the reauthorization to combat social isolation, which can have devastating health effects. In fact, estimates are that prolonged isolation and loneliness have an impact on health that is comparable to smoking 15 cigarettes a day. Just think of that.

My State is already on the forefront of combating this epidemic of isolation. Using Older Americans Act funding, the Maine Eastern Area Agency on Aging has partnered with the University of Maine to implement Project Generations, which brings student volunteers into the homes of local seniors for visits. Our reauthorization includes an increased focus on the detrimental effects of social isolation and would provide States with more resources to develop programs like Project Generations. What a wonderful program this

is. It not only gives some company that an older American might not have, but also it is great for those students to have the interaction with our seniors. It truly is a win-win program.

Flexibility and innovation have always been at the heart of the Older Americans Act. What may be needed in the Presiding Officer's home State may be different from what is needed in the State of Maine. Our reauthorization would help communities continue to find creative solutions to meet the needs of our seniors. For example, the Southern Maine Agency on Aging restructured its congregate meals program by hosting meals in multigenerational settings, such as hospital and college cafeterias and small local restaurants. Since then, the program has grown by 55 percent and boosted the local economy by increasing the number of diners from rural areas by 61 percent in the first 5 years.

It is much more interesting for our seniors to go out to a local restaurant for a congregate meal than in some cases going to a senior center. It may be more interesting for them to go to a college cafeteria and have that interaction with younger people. Whatever works, that is the answer. In some areas, it may work to do a college or hospital cafeteria; in another, it is a senior center; and in still others, it may be the local diner that is providing the meal.

The core of the Older Americans Act is protecting the most vulnerable of our older Americans. One critical program is the Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program. This provides advocacy for residents in long-term care facilities, assisting with discharge and also protecting their rights.

There was a disturbing story in one of the weekend newspapers in Maine about a nursing home that was not living up to the quality standards that we need, and that is where the ombudsman program can be absolutely critical because a lot of times, the relatives of residents are very cautious about complaining. They are fearful that their loved one may have nowhere else to go. So the ombudsman program is an important quality control program.

At an Aging Committee hearing this May, the executive director of Maine's Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program, Brenda Gallant, shared the story of a 94-year-old woman whom she was able to help transition from a nursing home back to her own home after recovering from a fractured hip. Brenda connected the woman with the resources and the technologies to make the transition a smooth one and to help her live successfully back in her own home, just where she wanted to be.

The Older Americans Act is a shining example of a Federal policy that works. Every dollar invested into the Older Americans Act generates \$3 by helping seniors stay at home through highly effective and lower cost community-based services.

I thank the dozens of stakeholders we have worked with over the past several

months. We have gotten lots of input in preparing this reauthorization, including from the Leadership Council of Aging Organizations, AARP, the National Association of Area Agencies on Aging, Advancing States, the National Alliance for Caregiving, Meals on Wheels America, and the Alzheimer's Association.

I ask unanimous consent to print these many letters of support in the RECORD.

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

AARP,
December 16, 2019.

Hon. SUSAN COLLINS,
Chair, Special Committee on Aging,
U.S. Senate.

Hon. BOB CASEY,
Ranking Member, Special Committee on Aging,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATORS COLLINS AND CASEY: On behalf of our nearly 38 million members and all older Americans nationwide, AARP is pleased to support the Modernization of the Older Americans Act Amendments, legislation to reauthorize the Older Americans Act (OAA). We appreciate your leadership and the bipartisan work of Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Chairman Lamar Alexander and Ranking Member Patty Murray in developing this legislation, and encourage prompt reauthorization of OAA.

The Older Americans Act has a powerful legacy. Since 1965 it has provided older Americans with the support they need to live at home with independence and dignity. In 2017 alone, OAA programs provided services for over 11 million older adults. Those services include home care, congregate and home-delivered meals, case management, family caregiver support, transportation, adult day care, legal services, elder abuse prevention, and job training and employment opportunities for low-income older adults. OAA programs serve the needs of older Americans while deferring or eliminating the need for costly institutionalization.

The Modernization of the Older Americans Act Amendments builds on this legacy. The legislation further strengthens the National Family Caregiver Support Program (NFCSP) by helping to make sure that more caregivers can get their needs assessed when they turn to the program for support, extends the RAISE Family Caregivers Act, and increases funding levels to support the needs of the growing older population. This legislation, which will promote greater responsiveness to the needs of older Americans and their caregivers, comes at a critical time. From 2019 to 2030 we expect to see the 80+ population grow by 54 percent. This age group is among the most likely to need help living independently in their homes and communities.

Again, thank you for your bipartisan leadership in advancing this important legislation. We urge prompt reauthorization so that our loved ones can continue to turn to these services for their health and economic security as they age. If you have any questions, feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

MEGAN O'REILLY,
Vice President, Federal Health & Family
Government Affairs.

NATIONAL ALLIANCE FOR CAREGIVING,

November 15, 2019.

Re Senator Collins “Modernization of the Older Americans Act Amendments” bill in the 116th Congress.

Hon. SUSAN COLLINS,
Chairman,
Special Committee on Aging.

On behalf of the National Alliance for Caregiving (NAC), we are happy to support Senator Collins “Modernization of the Older Americans Act Amendments” bill. Thank you for the opportunity to participate in the reauthorization process for the Older Americans Act. This law is one of the most under-recognized supports for family caregivers of adults, and your leadership in the goal to strengthen families and the dignity and independence of aging adults is critical to the communities we serve.

We were excited to have the opportunity to come and meet with your staff and to explore ways that family caregiving could be supported with this reauthorization. Your leadership and commitment to families is evident in the latest draft of the bill and we appreciate the opportunity to provide our input, as follows:

1. NAC recommended that the bill increase the authorized funding level for the National Family Caregiver Support Program (Title III) from the current appropriated level of \$181.2 million to \$360 million. We recognize that OAA funding has not kept pace with inflation and the growing demands placed on families as the population ages. We remain hopeful that you will be able to support our request.

2. NAC recommended that the bill direct the Assistant Secretary (in Title II) to award a grant to or enter into a cooperative agreement with a public or private nonprofit entity to establish and operate a National Resource Center on Family Caregiving. Although the draft bill does not specifically direct the creation of the Resource Center, Section 215 of the Modernization of the Older Americans Act includes language pertaining to “(i) Activities of National Significance, which offers a potential for the creation of a Resource Center. We suggest the following modification to strengthen that section:

(i) *Activities of National Significance.*—*The Assistant Secretary [may] shall award funds authorized under this section to one or more public or private nonprofit entities with appropriate caregiving expertise for conducting activities of national significance that—*

(1) *include, with respect to such programs, program evaluation, training, technical assistance, materials, dissemination, and research; and*

(2) *promote quality and continuous improvement in the support provided to family caregivers and older relative caregivers through programs carried out under this section and section 631.*

3. We recommended extending the RAISE Family Caregivers Act of 2017, and we appreciate the current draft bill which would extend the act for five years.

4. Section 215 of the current draft bill about the National Family Caregiver Support Program addresses our recommendation to increase the use of standardized family caregiver assessment tools. The inclusion of a clear definition for caregiver assessment, identifying and disseminating best practices, and calling for a report on the status of caregiver assessment are excellent proposals to successfully expand assessment tools and access to services for family caregivers.

5. NAC’s fifth recommendation was to direct the Assistant Secretary of Health and Human Services to develop a plan to implement recommendation 1-g from the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and

Medicine’s “Families Caring for and Aging America” report: “Launch a multi-agency research program sufficiently robust to evaluate caregiver interventions in real-world health care and community settings, across diverse conditions and populations, and with respect to a broad array of outcomes.” Noting that this is not in the current draft, we would offer our expertise and be happy to participate in further conversation about how such a research program might be created.

Again, thank you and we look forward to a successful reauthorization this year.

Kind regards,

C. GRACE WHITING, J.D.,
President, CEO.

MICHAEL R. WITTKKE,
B.S.W., M.P.A.,
Senior Director, Public
Policy and Advocacy.

WEST HEALTH INSTITUTE,
December 2, 2019.

Hon. SUSAN COLLINS.

DEAR SENATOR COLLINS: On behalf of the Gary and Mary West Health Institute (WHI), I am writing to thank you and your staff for your tireless efforts to reauthorize the Older Americans Act (OAA). Originally enacted in 1965, the OAA supports a range of vital home- and community-based programs, such as Meals on Wheels and other nutritional support; in-home, transportation and legal services; and elder abuse prevention and caregiver support. Protecting seniors’ access to these services is critical in light of the growing population of U.S. seniors, which is projected to reach 56 million in 2020 and more than 73 million by 2030. We urge your colleagues to support reauthorization of this critical legislation before the end of the year.

Based in San Diego, WHI is an applied medical research organization and part of nonprofit and nonpartisan West Health, which also includes the Gary and Mary West Foundation and the Gary and Mary West Health Policy Center. Our organizations work together toward a shared mission dedicated to lowering the cost of healthcare to enable seniors to successfully age in place with access to high-quality, affordable health and support services that preserve and protect their dignity, quality of life and independence.

One of West Health’s flagship programs is the Gary and Mary West Senior Wellness Center in downtown San Diego. At the Senior Wellness Center, which is operated by the nonprofit Serving Seniors, low-income seniors receive coordinated care and social support services—all under one roof. Since it opened in 2010, the Center has served over 1.7 million nutritious meals and has provided more than 10,000 seniors with services they need from the Center’s 30 collaborative partners, including the Gary and Mary West Senior Dental Center—a separate, onsite nonprofit dental clinic providing affordable oral care to low-income seniors.

In recent years, West Health has focused on shining a light on one of the greatest threats to successful aging: senior malnutrition. Malnutrition disproportionately affects seniors. One out of two seniors are at risk, and disease-associated malnutrition in seniors is estimated to cost \$51.3 billion annually. With our nation’s rapidly growing senior population, the impact of malnutrition will be even greater if action is not taken now. Thank you for adding malnutrition to routine health screenings in your draft legislation as well as H.R. 4334.

We fully appreciate the value of OAA funded programs in enriching seniors’ lives and

urge Congress to reauthorize the OAA this year at the highest possible authorization levels. On behalf of the seniors we serve, thank you for your advocacy and leadership.

Sincerely,

SHELLEY LYFORD,
President and Chief Executive Officer.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF NUTRITION AND AGING SERVICES PROGRAMS,

Washington, DC, November 16, 2019.

NANASP OLDER AMERICANS ACT DRAFT BILL COMMENTS

To the Senate Health, Education, Labor and Pensions (HELP) Committee Majority:

Thank you for providing an opportunity to share comments on the draft bill you released for the 2019 Older Americans Act reauthorization.

NANASP is pleased that Sen. Collins’ Older Americans Act proposal includes:

Increased authorizations for funding levels. The bill includes continued increases over the next seven federal fiscal years (FY) for Older Americans Act programs, including an increase of over \$473 million total for Older Americans Act nutrition programs by FY 2026—increases that are sorely needed for programs that are stretched thin by growing demand.

An increased focus on malnutrition. The bill includes new provisions for malnutrition screening and adds reduction of malnutrition to the purposes of the nutrition program. Since more than one in two older adults is at risk for malnutrition, which increases their risk of disease and death, it is vital to detect this condition early.

Simpler transfer authority between congregate and home-delivered meals programs. The bill includes language instructing states to ensure that the transfer process for nutrition programs is simplified and clarified, maximizing efficiency and minimizing paperwork and confusion.

Creation of a nutrition program impact study. This study would assess how to measure and evaluate the discrepancy between available nutrition services and the demand for such services, which would ultimately lead to data to strengthen the case for much-needed future funding increases for nutrition programs.

Inclusion of culturally considerate and medically tailored meals in nutrition programs’ offerings to the maximum extent practicable. As the older population becomes more diverse, it is important to take newly diverse preferences into consideration when providing meals. Medically tailored meals have also been shown to reduce disease burden in older adults and are important to consider offering as well.

An increased focus on social isolation. Through the first-time inclusion of social isolation screening, further coordination of services to address this issue, and creation of an advisory council on social isolation, Older Americans Act programs and services can even more effectively address the needs of socially isolated older adults.

Strengthened family caregiver provisions. Caregivers, including older relative caregivers, need support, and this bill would increase the use of caregiver assessments to analyze their needs as well as allow individual states to determine spending needs for older relative caregivers.

If you have any questions, please contact NANASP’s Policy and Advocacy Director Meredith Whitmire.

BOB BLANCATO,
Executive Director.
MEREDITH WHITMIRE,
Policy and Advocacy
Director.

ALZHEIMER'S IMPACT MOVEMENT,
November 15, 2019.

Hon. SUSAN COLLINS,
Chairman, U.S. Senate Special Committee on
Aging.

DEAR CHAIRMAN COLLINS: On behalf of the Alzheimer's Association and the Alzheimer's Impact Movement (AIM), including our nationwide network of advocates, thank you for your continued leadership on issues and legislation important to Americans living with Alzheimer's and other dementias, and their caregivers. In addition, thank you for working in a bipartisan manner to reauthorize this important program, including the hearing held by the Senate Special Committee on Aging. We are proud to support this draft of the Older Americans Act (OAA) reauthorization and are pleased to highlight several provisions that are critical to persons living with dementia, families, and their caregivers.

We strongly support the inclusion in the draft of language codifying existing authority to provide services to individuals living with younger-onset Alzheimer's disease under the National Family Caregiver Support Program and the Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program. We are very appreciative for the inclusion of these key elements of the Younger-Onset Alzheimer's Disease Act (S. 901/H.R. 1903).

There are approximately 5.8 million Americans living with Alzheimer's disease. The vast majority of those individuals are over the age of 65, however, approximately 200,000 Americans are under the age of 65 living with younger-onset Alzheimer's disease. Individuals living with younger-onset face unique challenges when it comes to family, work, and finances. They may be parenting young children at home, or still be working as the primary income provider for their families. Due to their young age, they may have more trouble receiving an accurate diagnosis, and even family and friends might question their diagnosis. The stigma associated with younger-onset Alzheimer's can have a significant impact on their well-being and quality of life.

Since 97 percent of all people living with Alzheimer's are age 65 or older, current Alzheimer's support infrastructure focuses exclusively on seniors. As a result, few supportive services are available to those with younger-onset. With other diseases—like heart disease, diabetes, and even cancer—many people living with them are middle-aged and there is a large support structure available to them. Those same support structures are not available for the individuals living with younger-onset Alzheimer's disease. The services provided under the OAA are particularly helpful for individuals with younger-onset Alzheimer's disease and related dementias who need assistance with activities of daily living.

The Younger-Onset Alzheimer's Disease Act is consistent with the National Plan to Address Alzheimer's Disease. The Advisory Council on Alzheimers Research, Care, and Services, which is responsible for updating and implementing the Plan, has noted that persons living with younger-onset Alzheimer's face unique challenges in accessing care. In the 2017 National Plan, the Advisory Council recommended that Congress amend the OAA to allow additional services to be provided to younger adults living with dementia.

The Alzheimer's Association and AIM also deeply appreciate the bill's extension of the authorization for the RAISE Family Caregivers Act from 3 years to 8 years. We have been strong advocates for the RAISE Family Caregivers Act since it was introduced in Congress. There has been a delay in the implementation of the Act and the decision to

extend the authorization allows the Department of Health and Human Services to better develop a national strategy for education and training, long-term services and supports, and financial stability and security for caregivers.

For millions of Americans caring for individuals with Alzheimer's and other dementias the emotional, physical, and financial costs can be overwhelming. Caregivers of people with dementia report higher levels of stress, depression, and worse health outcomes than those providing care to individuals without dementia. As a result, Alzheimer's caregivers incurred \$11.8 billion in additional health costs last year. We appreciate the bill prioritizing this important program.

We also applaud the bill's strengthening of caregiver assessments. In 2018, more than 16 million unpaid caregivers provided 18.5 billion hours of care valued at nearly \$234 billion and face the challenges noted above. Eighty-three percent of the help provided to older adults in the United States comes from family members, friends, or other unpaid caregivers. Nearly half of all caregivers who provide help to older adults do so for someone living with Alzheimer's or another dementia. Alzheimer's takes a devastating toll on caregivers. Compared with caregivers of people without dementia, twice as many caregivers of those with dementia indicate substantial emotional, financial, and physical difficulties. Of the total lifetime cost of caring for someone with dementia, 70 percent is borne by families—either through out-of-pocket health and long-term care expenses or from the value of unpaid care.

These dedicated caregivers would greatly benefit from increased resources, training, and support to help them navigate the strain of caregiving and improve their health and quality of life. The proposed changes would provide these caregivers with much-needed resources through the National Family Caregiver Support Program, increase the use of caregiver assessments, and identify best practices relating to the programs. These important actions will enhance support for caregivers through skills building, increased resources and information, respite care, counseling, and other helpful benefits.

Finally, the Association and AIM appreciate your commitment to supporting individuals facing social isolation with the inclusion of a report on social isolation. Social isolation is an issue within the aging community as a whole, and particularly in the Alzheimer's and related dementias community. Studies have found that support groups can decrease social isolation and increase social support, ability to accept the diagnosis, cope with symptoms, improve quality of life, and enhance family communication (Alzheimer's Association Dementia Care Practice Recommendations, 2018). Support programs offered through the National Family Caregiver Support Program can work to decrease social isolation. We appreciate the bill's inclusion of a study on the effectiveness of these programs.

Again, thank you for your leadership in ensuring OAA's reauthorization, which will improve the quality of care for people living with Alzheimer's. If you have any questions, please contact Rachel Conant, Vice President of Federal Affairs.

Sincerely,

ROBERT EGGE,
Chief Public Policy Officer,
Executive Vice President, Government Affairs.

THE JEWISH FEDERATIONS
OF NORTH AMERICA,
November 25, 2019.

Majority Leader MITCH MCCONNELL,
U.S. Senate.
Minority Leader CHUCK SCHUMER,
U.S. Senate.

Chairman LAMAR ALEXANDER,
HELP Committee, U.S. Senate.
Ranking Member PATTY MURRAY,
HELP Committee, U.S. Senate.

DEAR LEADER MCCONNELL, LEADER SCHUMER, CHAIRMAN ALEXANDER AND RANKING MEMBER MURRAY: The Jewish Federations of North America (JFNA) is proud to endorse the Modernization of the Older Americans Act Amendments. JFNA represents 146 local Jewish Federations, 300 Network communities, and thousands of affiliated social service agencies across the continent. Our movement protects and enhances the well-being of Jews worldwide through the values of tikkun olam (repairing the world), tzedakah (charity and social justice) and torah (Jewish learning). Jewish social services provide support for more than one million vulnerable individuals each year, Jewish and non-Jewish alike, including approximately 100,000 older adults.

For more than 50 years, the Older Americans Act (OAA) has been essential in developing, coordinating, and delivering home and community-based services that help older adults age with independence and dignity in their homes and communities. Without these crucial services, many individuals served by OAA-funded programs in our network are at significant risk of hunger, isolation, and losing their ability to live with health and independence.

The Jewish community is disproportionately older than the general population in this country with approximately 28% of American Jews already over the age of 65, and the fastest growing demographic in the Jewish community is those over the age of 85. Jewish family service agencies, Jewish vocational service agencies and Jewish community centers are a key component of the country's Aging Services Network and, in a classic public-private partnership, provide many services funded through the OAA, including case management, transportation, congregate and home-delivered meals, adult day care, elder abuse prevention and intervention, family caregiver support, home care, legal conservatorship, and support groups.

This year's reauthorization process produced the Modernization of the Older Americans Act Amendments in the Senate, a bill that, if enacted, will significantly move the ball forward in how our country and its Aging Services Network treat and care for seniors. The very first substantive provision of the bill (after the authorization of appropriations) incorporates "person-centered, trauma-informed care" ("PCTI") as a new objective of the Older Americans Act. This principle, which is subsequently defined in the bill, represents a new trend in service delivery that will positively impact both clients and agencies. It incorporates a holistic approach to service provision that promotes the dignity, strength, and empowerment of trauma victims by referencing knowledge about the role of trauma in trauma victims' lives. The inclusion of the PCTI approach in this bill is indicative of the forward and necessary progress embedded in the Modernization of the Older Americans Act Amendments.

The Modernization of the Older Americans Act Amendments authorizes a technical assistance center to serve older adults experiencing the long-term and adverse consequences of trauma. This includes but is not limited to Holocaust survivors. Holocaust

survivors are specifically mentioned for the first time within the Older Americans Act in the context of providing additional outreach to older individuals “including Holocaust survivors” who are at risk of institutional placement. The bill also emphasizes cultural considerations in the provision of congregate and home-delivered meals.

This Older American Act reauthorization incorporates new support for age-friendly communities, a major new focus on social isolation in older adults, an updating of, recognition and support for multigenerational families, and assistance to family caregivers with an extension of the RAISE Family Caregivers Act. Each of these provisions and many others contained in the bill will serve our nation well. JFNA also is pleased with the lengthy reauthorization period and relatively robust funding increases for the Older Americans Act, which help safeguard support and removes uncertainty for

Collectively, this reauthorization vehicle that is very worthy of support and JFNA looks forward to its enactment.

Sincerely,

STEPHAN O. KLINE,

Interim Director of the Washington Office and Associate Vice President, Public Policy The Jewish Federations of North America.

ADVANCING STATES,

December 9, 2019.

Majority Leader MCCONNELL,

U.S. Senate.

Minority Leader SCHUMER,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR MAJORITY LEADER MCCONNELL AND MINORITY LEADER SCHUMER: On behalf of Advancing States, I am writing you in support of efforts to reauthorize the Older Americans Act (OAA). Advancing States is a non-partisan association of state government agencies that represents the nation’s 56 state and territorial agencies on aging and disabilities. We work to support visionary state leadership, the advancement of state systems innovation, and the development of national policies that support home and community-based services for older adults and persons with disabilities. Our members administer a wide range of services and supports for older adults and people with disabilities, including overseeing OAA programs and services in every state. Together with our members, we work to design, improve, and sustain state systems delivering long-term services and supports for people who are older or have a disability and for their caregivers.

We are writing to you to strongly encourage the U.S. Senate to pass a bill to reauthorize the OAA as soon as possible. Authorization for critical OAA programs, such as homedelivered meals and caregiver supports, expired September 30, 2019. We know that members of the Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions committee have been working diligently to craft a bill to reauthorize the OAA. We appreciate these bipartisan efforts and strongly encourage the U.S. Senate to pass a bill to reauthorize the OAA as soon as possible.

If you have any questions regarding this letter, please feel free to contact Damon Terzaghi or Adam Mosey.

Sincerely,

MARTHA ROHERTY,

Executive Director.

Ms. COLLINS. I urge my colleagues to take a look at this bipartisan bill.

We are overdue to reauthorize the Older Americans Act. This is our opportunity not only to reauthorize it but to make it even better and more responsive to the needs of America’s older Americans.

Thank you very much.

By Mr. DURBIN:

S. 3058. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to establish fair and consistent eligibility requirements for graduate medical schools operating outside the United States and Canada; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 3058

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 “Foreign Medical School Accountability Fairness Act of 2019”.

SEC. 2. PURPOSE.

To establish consistent eligibility requirements for graduate medical schools operating outside of the United States and Canada in order to increase accountability and protect American students and taxpayer dollars.

SEC. 3. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Three for-profit schools in the Caribbean have historically received nearly ¾ of all Federal funding under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.) that goes to students enrolled at foreign graduate medical schools, despite those three schools being exempt from meeting the same eligibility requirements as the majority of graduate medical schools located outside of the United States and Canada.

(2) The National Committee on Foreign Medical Education and Accreditation and the Department of Education recommend that all foreign graduate medical schools should be required to meet the same eligibility requirements to participate in Federal funding under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.).

(3) The attrition rate at United States medical schools averaged 3.3 percent between 1993 and 2013, while rates at for-profit Caribbean medical schools have been known to reach 30 percent.

(4) In 2019, residency match rates for foreign trained graduates averaged 59 percent compared to 94 percent for graduates of allopathic medical schools in the United States.

(5) On average, students at for-profit medical schools operating outside of the United States and Canada amass more student debt than those at medical schools in the United States.

SEC. 4. REPEAL GRANDFATHER PROVISIONS.

Section 102(a)(2) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002(a)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking clause (i) and inserting the following:

“(i) in the case of a graduate medical school located outside the United States—

“(I) at least 60 percent of those enrolled in, and at least 60 percent of the graduates of, the graduate medical school outside the United States were not persons described in section 484(a)(5) in the year preceding the year for which a student is seeking a loan under part D of title IV; and

“(II) at least 75 percent of the individuals who were students or graduates of the graduate medical school outside the United States or Canada (both nationals of the

United States and others) taking the examinations administered by the Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates received a passing score in the year preceding the year for which a student is seeking a loan under part D of title IV;”;

(2) in subparagraph (B)(iii), by adding at the end the following:

“(V) EXPIRATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority of a graduate medical school described in subclause (I) to qualify for participation in the loan programs under part D of title IV pursuant to this clause shall expire beginning on the first July 1 following the date of enactment of the Foreign Medical School Accountability Fairness Act of 2019.”.

SEC. 5. LOSS OF ELIGIBILITY.

If a graduate medical school loses eligibility to participate in the loan programs under part D of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087a et seq.) due to the enactment of the amendments made by section 4, then a student enrolled at such graduate medical school on or before the date of enactment of this Act may, notwithstanding such loss of eligibility, continue to be eligible to receive a loan under such part D while attending such graduate medical school in which the student was enrolled upon the date of enactment of this Act, subject to the student continuing to meet all applicable requirements for satisfactory academic progress, until the earliest of—

(1) withdrawal by the student from the graduate medical school;

(2) completion of the program of study by the student at the graduate medical school; or

(3) the fourth June 30 after such loss of eligibility.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1257. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mr. KING, and Mr. BROWN)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 457, to require that \$1 coins issued during 2019 honor President George H.W. Bush and to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to issue billion coins during 2019 in honor of Barbara Bush.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1257. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mr. KING, and Mr. BROWN)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 457, to require that \$1 coins issued during 2019 honor President George H.W. Bush and to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to issue billion coins during 2019 in honor of Barbara Bush; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “President George H.W. Bush and First Spouse Barbara Bush Coin Act”.

SEC. 2. COINS HONORING PRESIDENT GEORGE H.W. BUSH AND FIRST SPOUSE BARBARA BUSH.

(a) CIRCULATING \$1 COINS HONORING PRESIDENT GEORGE H.W. BUSH.—Notwithstanding subsections (d), (n)(2)(E), (n)(3), (n)(4), and (n)(8) of section 5112 of title 31, United States Code, in addition to the coins to be issued under subsections (r) and (w) of such section 5112, and in accordance with the other provisions of subsection (n) of such section 5112, the Secretary of the Treasury, beginning on January 1, 2020, shall mint and issue \$1 coins that bear—