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No. 29

House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
February 12, 2020.

I hereby appoint the Honorable HENRY CUELLAR to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 7, 2020, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with time equally allocated between the parties and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 11:50 a.m.

SUPPORTING THE EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. PRESSLEY) for 5 minutes.

Ms. PRESSLEY. Mr. Speaker, the great poet and pioneer of righteous rage, Audre Lorde, once said: "I am not free while any woman is unfree, even when her shackles are very different from my own."

The year is now 2020, and here we women are, still in so many ways not fully free, still shackled.

Today, I rise to affirm the humanity and the dignity of all women. I rise in strong, unapologetic, righteous support of H.J. Res. 79, which will strike the arbitrary deadline for ratification of the equal rights amendment, an amendment that should already be the law of the land.

Women are strong, hardworking, bright, and resilient. We are the backbones of our families, our communities, and our democracy. We do not live in checked boxes; we live in an intersectionality of lived experiences and identities. Our issues are everyone's issues, because our destinies are all tied.

Tomorrow's vote on H.J. Res. 79 is a vote for the preservation of our collective humanity.

Despite our commitment to hard work, both within our households and on the job, we are still paid less than our male counterparts. In the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, women are paid 83 cents for every dollar paid to a man; but nationally, women are paid only 80 cents for every dollar a man is paid.

Even worse, the modern-day wage gap disproportionately impacts women of color, with Black women earning 61 cents, Native women earning 58 cents, Latinx women earning only 53 cents, and AAPI women making as little as 50 cents per dollar paid to a White man.

In addition to pay discrimination, we face pregnancy discrimination, discrimination in the criminal legal system, sexual and domestic violence, and inadequate healthcare access.

But this isn't an accident. The American Constitution is sexist by its very design. This country's laws have historically treated us like second-class citizens, depriving us of the right to vote, to enter most jobs, and to own property.

While some of these injustices may cease to exist, we still face tremendous barriers to our full participation in so-

ciety. With tomorrow's vote, we have an opportunity to right this country's wrong and to take a stand in the name of equality.

I am honored to be serving and representing the Massachusetts Seventh Congressional District during these unprecedented times, where we have a record 127 women serving in the U.S. House of Representatives. These women are some of the fiercest table-shakers, justice-seekers, and truth-tellers that have ever served in this august body, and it is my privilege and joy to call them my sisters in service:

My sister in service Congresswoman ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON, who has faithfully served the people of Washington, D.C., for 29 years and continues to lead in the fight for D.C. statehood;

My sister in service Congresswoman KATIE PORTER, who is fighting for economic justice for domestic violence survivors who are financially dependent on their partners;

My sister in service Congresswoman DEB HAALAND, a member of the Pueblo of Laguna Tribe, who continues to shine daylight on the silent crisis of missing and murdered indigenous women;

My sister in service Congresswoman RASHIDA TLAIB, whose unique experiences as a Palestinian American have given a voice to unheard Palestinians around the world fighting for their humanity;

My sister in service Congresswoman LAUREN UNDERWOOD, who remains clear-eyed in her fight for healthcare justice as both a nurse and someone living with a preexisting condition; and

My sister in service Congresswoman JACKIE SPEIER, for her leadership on this issue and for introducing this critical joint resolution.

Tomorrow's vote is a vote for equality. It is a vote for fairness. It is a vote to actualize the movements built on the backs of women.

This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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H1049

HONORING THE LEGACY OF
FRANK LOSONSKY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. ABRAHAM) for 5 minutes.

Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor the legacy of the last remaining AVG Flying Tiger, Frank Losonsky, who passed away last week at 99 years of age.

Mr. Losonsky was one of 300 men who comprised the American Volunteer Group, which sailed to China in 1941 to defend against the Imperial Japanese in World War II.

Mr. Losonsky was the crew chief of the Hell's Angels Squadron, where he was responsible for maintaining three to four, maybe five, aircraft at a time.

The Flying Tigers were a unique unit because most of their pilots and support personnel were enlisted in the United States Army Air Corps, the U.S. Navy, and the U.S. Marine Corps, but they flew under Chinese colors.

This elite group was devised and commanded by Louisianian and LSU graduate Lieutenant General Claire Chennault. On his recommendation, President Franklin Roosevelt signed an order allowing American regulars to be lent to the Chinese Air Force. They first flew combat 12 days after Pearl Harbor on December 20, 1941.

Mr. Losonsky's legacy lives on at the Chennault Aviation and Military Museum in Monroe, Louisiana, and we are proud to host it.

Please join me in honoring the contributions of Frank Losonsky and the rest of the AVG Flying Tigers to the liberation of the Pacific from Imperial Japan.

STARTING OVER ON THE EQUAL
RIGHTS AMENDMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LIPINSKI) for 5 minutes.

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, we will soon be voting on H.J. Res. 79, which attempts to remove the deadline for ratification contained in the equal rights amendment, which passed Congress in 1972.

Over the decades, we have made great strides in our Nation in promoting and protecting women's rights. This year, we are celebrating the 100th anniversary of the 19th Amendment, which guaranteed women the right to vote across our country.

A few months ago, I visited the Susan B. Anthony Birthplace Museum in Adams, Massachusetts. It is a small but powerful museum that tells the story of Susan B. Anthony and her work, along with other suffragists, for the right to vote and for other rights for women.

When talking about how far we have come in equal rights for women, I can't help but think of my own mother, who is now in her eighties. When I graduated from eighth grade, she fulfilled

her goal of graduating from college, which she had never had a chance to do. When I went off to college, she fulfilled a lifelong dream and went to law school; and, in 1988, she graduated from Georgetown University Law School with her law degree. It took her a long time to finally have these opportunities, but she persevered and succeeded.

So I am thinking about my mother as well as my wife, who is an actuary, and my sister, who is an attorney. I think about them when I work on protecting women from discrimination and harassment in the workplace, when I work for legislation for equal pay for women and for other bills to guarantee equal treatment for women.

The equal rights amendment, as we now consider it, was passed by Congress in 1972. There was a 7-year deadline placed by Congress on States for ratification, just as there had been on a number of other constitutional amendments. At the deadline, three-fourths of States had not ratified it.

This week, Congress will be considering H.J. Res. 79, which retroactively removes the deadline for ratification. There is much controversy over whether this is constitutional. In addition, H.J. Res. 79 also requires a simple majority to pass.

Article V of the Constitution gives Congress the power to propose constitutional amendments but requires a two-thirds vote in both the House and the Senate. The original resolution introduced in the House this year to remove the ERA deadline, H.J. Res. 38, required a two-thirds vote in both the House and the Senate.

In addition, we know that the Senate is highly unlikely to take up this resolution. So, if Congress is interested in the equal rights amendment being added to the Constitution, we should be considering H.J. Res. 35, which would restart the process.

Just a couple of days ago, Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg, a longtime supporter of the ERA, said Congress should do just this. Justice Ginsburg said:

I would like to see a new beginning. I'd like to start over.

She added:

There is too much controversy about latecomers. Plus, a number of States have withdrawn their ratification. So, if you count a latecomer on the plus side, how can you disregard States that have said "we've changed our minds"?

H.J. Res. 35, which would restart the process, could go through committee, where it could be debated, potentially amended, and then brought to the floor for further debate and possible amendment. In doing so, we can clear up any points of contention about the impact of the ERA and raise a consensus.

If we truly want to support the addition of the equal rights amendment to the Constitution, this is what we should do. I support doing this. Otherwise, we are simply casting a message vote.

This week when we vote on H.J. Res. 79, my message is yes. I will be voting

"yes" to demonstrate my support for protecting equal rights for my wife, my mother, my sister, and for all women.

HONORING BRANDON RENZ

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) for 5 minutes.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I rise today to recognize the departure of a long-term servant of the House, Brandon Renz.

Brandon has served the House of Representatives for nearly two decades and has been a trusted leader of my staff for well over a decade. Most recently, he has worked with me and fellow Members on the Education and Labor Committee as Republican staff director and has provided trustworthy counsel and excellent organizational prowess.

He also served as my chief of staff during my time in leadership as House Republican Secretary and was a respected liaison for me and other Members, staff, and House offices over my eventful time in that office.

While Brandon has been a tremendous asset and key contributor in all those significant positions, he did some of his best work in the same trenches that many of our staff do, in positions and in rooms that do not receive attention from C-SPAN or grab headlines.

Brandon started as a staff assistant for a Member from his home State of Iowa, Representative STEVE KING, reluctantly coming to Washington on the recommendation of a friend and only after committing to himself that he would stay only 1 year.

In less than 3 years on Capitol Hill, Brandon earned a reputation as an astute legislative mind with bedrock conservative principles and became my legislative director. In him, I found a partner who shared my commitment to accurate, grammatically correct documents of all types.

He labored with me on constituent letters and on many important legislative projects, including providing the Puerto Rican people with an opportunity to express all their preferences when considering their territory's future, developing legislation to lessen unfunded mandates, and expressing Congress' disapproval of the bailout funds expended on the TARP program.

He also worked as a rules associate with the House Rules Committee, sitting through interminable hearings at all hours of the day and night. He did important work there, ensuring Members' voices were heard and that the House could work its will on legislation considered on the House floor.

After several years guiding my legislative staff and agenda, he accepted my request to serve as chief of staff and used his terrific skills to benefit constituents and ensure my offices paid back the trust given to them by America's taxpayers.

□ 1015

After seeing his success there, it was easy to entrust the responsibilities of staff director to him when I became the chairwoman of the House Education and Workforce Committee.

Both then and now in the minority, Brandon has been a leader on the issues before the committee, including education and regulatory reform, government accountability, and this week on the issue of surprise medical billing.

It has been a joy to work with and learn from Brandon as a colleague and as an individual. While his parents clearly reared him right, his wise, beautiful wife, Kate, has been a key part of his recent life. She was, herself, a fine staff member in both the U.S. House and Senate and is here today. It is comforting to know they are passing on their principles to their sons, Cole and Hunter. Brandon and Kate are an example to us all.

As Brandon leaves the service of the House to embark on new responsibilities in the private sector, I thank him deeply for his years of dedication to the work of the House, to me and my constituents, and to our Nation.

He truly has lived up to the oath he swore when he first started with the U.S. House of Representatives, to “support and defend the Constitution of the United States,” and to “well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter.”

Mr. Speaker, I know he will continue to faithfully discharge the duties of his future offices, as he did so honorably for me. So, sadly, I discharge him to that work, so help him God.

TRUMP'S VISION FOR AMERICA'S FUTURE IS BLEAK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, the Trump administration released its budget proposal for fiscal year 2021. It was titled “A Budget for America’s Future,” but its vision for that future is bleak.

Its vision of the future is the true American carnage that President Trump described in his inaugural address. It envisions an America that is less than it can or should be.

It envisions an America where working families are left to struggle while the wealthy continue to prosper. Rather than expanding economic opportunity to all, it would force families to choose between food and other essentials by cutting nutrition assistance by \$182 billion so more children and more people would go hungry in America, the richest nation on the face of the Earth.

It would completely eliminate the Community Development Block Grant, which helps local communities keep millions out of poverty.

Rather than ensuring healthcare is accessible to all, this budget cuts Medi-

caid by \$900 billion and slashes Medicare by half a trillion dollars, even though the President promised he would never touch the program’s funding from that podium just a few days ago.

It would also cut research into life-saving cures at the National Institutes of Health by \$3.3 billion—penny-wise, pound-foolish. It cuts the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention by more than half a billion dollars, at a moment when we need to protect our people against the coronavirus and other public health threats.

Mr. Speaker, a true budget for America’s future wouldn’t increase the cost of attending college, as this budget does, by cutting student loan programs by \$170 billion. The education of our young people is our greatest investment in a successful future.

This budget discourages those who want to serve their communities by eliminating the Public Service Loan Forgiveness program. It would slash the Department of Education’s budget by \$5.6 billion this year alone, while eliminating after-school programs for kids. Kids would be less safe, less educated.

Ignoring another of his pledges, this time on infrastructure, President Trump’s budget proposes cutting the Department of Transportation by 13 percent this year and reducing funding for the Army Corps of Engineers by 22 percent, both agencies that deal with infrastructure.

It proposes a future devoid of innovation, as well, eliminating several programs that fund and promote research and innovation to support advanced manufacturing, new energy technologies, and entrepreneurship. On all of those, the President’s budget sounds the trumpet of retreat.

This budget promotes a future that is less secure by reducing funding for public diplomacy and foreign aid. For 3 years now, and in our fourth year, our public diplomacy has been put at risk.

Moreover, this budget extends the 2017 tax cuts for the wealthy, while once again asserting the debunked and discredited theory that the tax cuts pay for themselves. They didn’t do it in 1981; they didn’t do it in 2001 and 2003; and they haven’t done it now.

The evidence is clear: The President’s tax cuts for the wealthy did not provide the trickle-down benefits that he promised or give our economy the kind of boost he said that it would. Yet, the administration is back again, promoting the notion that if we give tax cuts for the wealthy one more try, they will produce growth well above what every mainstream economist projects, period.

This budget is not a serious proposal, nor is it fiscally sustainable. Budgets are about priorities. The priorities in this budget, giving tax cuts to the wealthy while cutting the programs that help working Americans get ahead, are the wrong priorities for our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, there is a lot of talk about who is going to offer a budget. The President has offered a budget, and we have offered a budget. And that budget, Mr. Speaker, was incorporated in the appropriations bills signed by the President of the United States.

We now have an agreement on what the level of discretionary expenditures will be. So I want to tell my friends not only on the Republican side of the aisle, but I want to tell everybody in America that we have a budget. We have set forth our priorities, and those priorities were in the bills that we passed last year and the President signed.

The marginal increase in those is very, very small this year. That was the deal that was made between Secretary Mnuchin and Speaker PELOSI. We will pass our appropriations bills consistent with those priorities that we have already articulated at the numbers agreed upon, unlike the President of the United States who sent us a budget that completely abandoned the agreement we made in July, just 8 months ago, 7 months ago.

What is the point of making an agreement if it is looked at as a ceiling? It is like going and bargaining on a house and saying, “I will pay you \$100,000,” and then coming to the settlement table, and saying, “Well, I am really going to pay you \$90,000. That \$100,000 was just a ceiling.”

Mr. Speaker, we are going to pass through this House and send to the Senate appropriations bills that will represent the priorities of the American people, and that budget will be for the people. I am hopeful that, one more time, we can adopt those priorities, have them signed by the President, and have no drama about shutting down government, as we did not this past year. That is our responsibility. That is our duty to the American people.

CONGRATULATING LIBERTY CLARK ON MEDICAL DEVICE INNOVATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. EMMER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. EMMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Liberty Clark in Elk River, Minnesota, for receiving an award from Enterprise Minnesota for attaining their ISO 9001:2015 certification.

Liberty Clark specializes in precision pad printing for medical device and industrial manufacturers, and this certification verifies to their clients that they are a reliable producer of high-quality products.

The medical device industry in Minnesota employs over 30,000 Minnesotans, driving our State’s economy by producing devices that save lives. Recently, I was able to tour Liberty Clark and see firsthand how remarkable this company is and how it is contributing to the marketplace.

Liberty Clark’s ISO certification, paired with the end-of-the-year repeal

of the medical device tax, are two important indicators that our best days of medical innovation are ahead for our manufacturers, as well as the millions of Americas who rely on lifesaving medical devices.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate everyone at Liberty Clark on achieving this certification, and I thank them for being one of the best manufacturers in Minnesota.

HONORING REVEREND GORDON GRIMM

Mr. EMMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Reverend Gordon “Gordy” Grimm, who passed away last month at the age of 86.

Reverend Grimm was an ordained Lutheran minister and a leader in the field of addiction recovery in Minnesota. Through his work with the Hazelden Foundation, he pioneered the Minnesota model of treatment, which revolutionized addiction treatment and brought dignity to recovering alcoholics and addicts.

Reverend Grimm’s work was recognized on the national stage. President Ronald Reagan selected him as a part of the White House Conference for a Drug Free America. He also served as a goodwill ambassador in Minnesota and alongside First Ladies Betty Ford and Rosalynn Carter at the United States Capitol.

Reverend Grimm was known not only for his work but for his kindness. A colleague described him as a man with “no sharp elbows, only open arms.” His life’s work touched so many in need.

We offer our condolences to his wife, Esther; his three children, John, Mary, and Jim; and the many who knew and were impacted by Reverend Gordon.

Mr. Speaker, Reverend Gordon’s legacy lives on through his family and all the people he helped. I thank him for a life well-lived.

RECOGNIZING BRAXTON BATTAGLIA, A TRUE MINNESOTA HERO

Mr. EMMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Braxton Battaglia of Blaine, Minnesota.

Braxton is a 10-year-old gymnast who is currently fighting B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Despite the overwhelming nature of a diagnosis like this, Braxton has shown a drive to overcome by focusing on others and starting the TeamBraxl Fund, an effort designed to help other kids and families at the University of Minnesota Masonic Children’s Hospital.

Not surprisingly, Braxton has been recognized for her strength and heart for service. The University of Minnesota’s gymnastics program presented her with the Abby Szott Courage Award, which recognizes an individual’s incorporation of gymnastics to overcome major life obstacles. She also recently received her very own spot in the University of Minnesota Gymnastics Hall of Fame.

Braxton is an inspiration to everyone. While she is currently in remission, her will to fight will remain as strong as ever. Her chemotherapy continues until 2021.

We will all continue to pray for Braxton and her family.

Mr. Speaker, Braxton inspires us all to help others, even in the midst of our own challenges. I thank Braxton, and may God continue to bless her and her family in the months and years ahead.

CONGRATULATING SCANDIA INTERNET FOCUS GROUP

Mr. EMMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Scandia Internet Focus Group for receiving the Good Neighbor Award for their efforts to secure additional funding for broadband expansion in Scandia, Minnesota.

Because of the focus group’s efforts, more than half a million dollars will go toward building out internet service for more than 200 homes through the State’s Border-to-Border Broadband Development Grant Program.

Building out broadband to the last mile will give unserved and underserved communities access to the digital world, allowing access to vital educational resources, telehealth services, and an increasing amount of commerce done online.

Thanks to the Scandia Internet Focus Group, this service will meet and exceed the State’s goals for 2022 and 2026.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Steve Kronmiller, Patti Ray, Beth Mohr, Eric Mohr, Aron Larson, Christopher Johnson, Chris Frymire, Jesse Pereboom, Travis Waite, Kristen Novaak, John Carney, and Andy Brogan.

□ 1030

AMERICANS MUST BE PROTECTED FROM SURPRISE MEDICAL BILLING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PENCE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, surprise medical bills can be financially devastating for families. Patients must be protected from this harmful practice.

As Congress considers solutions to this issue, I urge Speaker PELOSI to reject any proposals that include government price-setting.

Setting price controls on private transactions gives more power to the Federal Government and reduces access to healthcare.

Congress must pursue solutions that hold patients harmless, increase transparency, and resolve disputes that arise from surprise bills.

CONGRATULATING MELANI SHAFFMASTER

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Melani Shaffmaster of New Castle High School on being named the 2019–2020 Gatorade Indiana Volleyball Player of the Year.

This is Melani’s second time honored with this title, having led her team to three straight volleyball State championships. Melani has had a remarkable high school career with thousands of assists, and kills, and hundreds of aces and digs. Not only has she been a mas-

ter on the court, but she has also maintained a 3.9 GPA.

Mr. Speaker, Melani is a true role model for any student athlete, and I wish her the best of luck in college and in her future.

CONGRATULATING RIVER VALLEY RESOURCES ON ITS 30TH ANNIVERSARY

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate River Valley Resources on celebrating their 30th anniversary.

On a recent visit to RVR Clearinghouse in Madison, Indiana, I was able to witness the wonderful services that are provided to both adults and children. RVR currently provides programs and services in 14 counties in southeastern Indiana and central Indiana.

RVR strives to create a competitive workforce through job readiness training, life skills management, job placement, and is also a Child Care and Development Fund voucher agent in 12 counties.

Mr. Speaker, I thank RVR for the wonderful work that they do, and I wish them a happy anniversary.

RECOGNIZING MATT PEIFFER

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Muncie resident and Ball State student Matt Peiffer. His Muncie-based organization, A Voice for Kids, is one of 30 winners in T-Mobile’s second annual Changemaker Challenge.

The Changemaker Challenge asks kids aged 13 to 23 to come up with ideas to help their local communities. A Voice for Kids advocates for the improvement of the foster care system.

A former child in Indiana’s foster system, Peiffer has already helped improve the system, and this award shows that people around the Nation are noticing his good work.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Matt and A Voice for Kids for making their community and the Hoosier State a better place.

CELEBRATING SHELBYVILLE ROTARY CLUB’S 100TH ANNIVERSARY

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Shelbyville Rotary Club for celebrating 100 years of service.

The rotary club has been a beacon of service in the Shelbyville community for this century. Last year alone, the club raised funds for the Shelbyville Boys Club Youth Football program, Pantry Pals, SCUFFY, the Blue River Community Foundation, and Girls Inc. The rotary club also provides scholarships for every high school in Shelby County.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the members of the Shelbyville Rotary Club for their service and dedication to Shelbyville and congratulate them on their 100th anniversary.

RECOGNIZING JUAN GUAIDO

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) for 5 minutes.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, last week Venezuelan interim President Juan Guaido was welcomed with

bipartisan support in this Chamber as President Trump's guest for the State of the Union.

For years, Venezuela's united Socialist party has pushed a once prosperous country towards desperate poverty and open tyranny.

The wrongful detention of the Citgo Six for more than 2 years demonstrates the corrupt nature in which Maduro will do anything to remain in power.

The United States and the Organization of American States should institute greater pressure and tighten sanctions against the Maduro regime and his cronies in order to support a return to a democratic Venezuela.

I stand with President Guaido and the people of Venezuela and call on Maduro to step down and release the Citgo Six and all political prisoners or face greater sanctions.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF WILMER
PLATE

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of one of Arkansas's great veterans, Lieutenant Colonel Wilmer Plate, who recently passed away at the age of 99.

Will was born in 1919 and began his long career of service shortly after the start of World War II. Will led numerous missions during the war as a commander of a 10-man crew in a B-24.

Following the end of World War II, Will continued his service for more than three decades until his retirement from the Air Force as a chief warrant officer 4 and shortly after as a lieutenant colonel in the Air Force Reserve.

Lieutenant Colonel Plate continued to provide crucial insight into World War II by publishing his memoir entitled, "The Storm Clouds of War: Reflections of a World War II Bomber Pilot."

Will earned numerous medals and awards for his service, including, among many others, the Purple Heart and the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Will was a true American patriot, one of which all Americans and Arkansans can admire, and I extend my deepest respect, affection, and prayers to his friends, family, and loved ones.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF FORREST
WOOD

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of one of Arkansas's great outdoorsmen, Mr. Forrest Wood, who recently passed away at the age of 87.

Born in Flippin, Arkansas, Forrest was considered a pioneer in the fishing industry and the father of the modern bass boat.

He founded Ranger Boats, a bass boat company that he designed and built principally for black bass fishing with his wife Nina. In 1968, Forrest was instrumental in the formation of the bass fishing tournament circuit.

As a long-time Arkansas game and fish commissioner, he was a strong conservationist and devoted to Arkansas, the Natural State. Forrest was awarded the Lifetime Achievement Award from the Sport Fishing Associa-

tion of America and the BASS Federation. Forrest was also inducted into the Arkansas Game and Fish Foundation Outdoor Hall of Fame and the Arkansas Business Hall of Fame.

Forrest was an inspiration and friend to many across our State, and I extend my respect, affection, and prayers to his friends, family, and loved ones.

RECOGNIZING RON CHASTAIN

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Major General Ron Chastain for recently being appointed as the civilian aide to the secretary of the Army.

General Chastain was born in Paris, Arkansas, and was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Army Reserve upon graduation from the ROTC program at Arkansas Tech University.

General Chastain's distinguished military service in the Arkansas National Guard spanned nearly four decades, including service as adjutant general and receiving Federal recognition as a major general of the line in 2005.

General Chastain spent over 30 years working for the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Farm Service Agency where he was responsible for the administration of Federal farm programs at the county, district, and State level.

General Chastain has received numerous awards and decorations throughout his career, including the Army Distinguished Service Medal, the Legion of Merit, and the Bronze Star.

I thank General Chastain for his decades of service to our Nation, and I wish him well in his new position with the U.S. Army.

HONORING KRISTEN MUSGROVE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. RUTHERFORD) for 5 minutes.

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Ms. Kristen Musgrove from Nassau County, Florida, for having earned the Milken Educator Award.

This distinguished award recognizes teachers, principals, and educational specialists who have made a profound impact on their students and school communities.

Ms. Musgrove teaches math to the sixth grade students at Hilliard Middle-Senior High School and was the only teacher in the State of Florida chosen for this very prestigious award.

Our educators are tasked with teaching and inspiring the next generation of Americans and Ms. Musgrove has gone above and beyond as demonstrated by preparing and guiding her students in the development of valuable problem-solving skills.

In fact, under Ms. Musgrove's instruction, her classes lead the Nassau County School District with a 97 percent math proficiency. Ms. Musgrove's dedication to her students extends beyond the classroom, as she also offers tutoring at a weekly after school math camp.

On behalf of the Fourth Congressional District of Florida and the grateful students and parents of Hilliard Middle-Senior High School, I thank Ms. Musgrove for her lifelong dedication to excellence in the classroom and congratulate her on receiving the recognition she so well deserves.

HONORING THE HIDTA PROGRAM

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor 30 years of the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area program known as HIDTA. This program has played a vital role in helping keep our communities safe and drugs off our streets.

For the last several years, law enforcement officers have been on the front line of the opioid crisis that our country is facing, and now for the first time in decades, the CDC has indicated that the overdose death rates are expected to decline. This is thanks to the HIDTA program and our local, State, and Federal partners taking down the drug smugglers and traffickers.

I would like to highlight some of the incredible officers from the north Florida HIDTA who received recognition on February 6 at the 2020 National HIDTA Conference and Awards banquet.

Winning the team award for Outstanding Investigative Support Center were: Kim Jones, Louis Ceragioli, Joe Delaney, Robert Hoisington, Ralph Little, Kevin Miller, Stefanie Miller, Paul Pilliod, Jared Padilla, and John Watson.

Winning an award for Outstanding Task Force Commander was Florida's own Corey M. Taylor of the Ocala Police Department.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate each and every one of them. These awards are well deserved, and I thank them for helping to keep our communities safe.

THANKING DR. WILLIAM GRISCOM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SMUCKER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. SMUCKER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate, to honor, and to give thanks to Dr. William Griscom, the President of Thaddeus Stevens College of Technology, who retired recently at the end of January.

Dr. Griscom, across his 23 years at the helm of Thaddeus Stevens, transformed the institution into one of the most successful 2-year-degree granting institutions in the Nation, boasting an over 96 percent placement rate for its graduates. In fact, last year, there were 1,400 employers seeking to fill 4,000 jobs all looking to hire Thaddeus Stevens' 365 graduates.

Dr. Griscom increased enrollment at the school from nearly 500 students when he started in 1996 to over 1,200 students enrolled today, completing capital projects worth tens of millions of dollars to increase the school's capacity, and led the school through accreditation with the Commission of Higher Education Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools.

Mr. Speaker, the lives of thousands of individuals across south central Pennsylvania and across Lancaster County have been put on the path to success because of Dr. Griscom's leadership. It has been an honor to work with him over the past decade during my time in the State senate chairing the education committee, and now as a Member of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Dr. Bill Griscom for his years of committed and thoughtful leadership of Thaddeus Stevens College of Technology and wish him continued success and happiness in retirement.

□ 1045

RECOGNIZING CLERMONT HUGER LEE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mrs. Clermont Huger Lee for being one of the 2020 honorees at the Savannah College of Art and Design's Women of Vision recognition ceremony.

During the middle 1900s, Mrs. Lee was a true trailblazer in our community for her groundbreaking work as a landscape architect. In Savannah, she became the first female landscape architect with her own practice. Additionally, she was considered the foremost expert in re-creating the historic landscapes that are so critical to Savannah's downtown.

Although she passed away in 2006 at the age of 92, her work is still extensively studied at SCAD and can be seen across Savannah in gardens at the Davenport House, the Juliette Gordon Low Birthplace, the Owens-Thomas House, and more.

Now, in the 21st century, female landscape architects are leading a number of important projects across the country.

Mr. Speaker, I thank everyone involved with the Savannah Women of Vision recognition ceremony for honoring such an important woman.

RECOGNIZING FREDDIE SMITH

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Freddie Smith, who retired this past year as pastor of the Sweat Memorial Baptist Church in Waycross, Georgia, after leading the church for the last 25 years.

Leading people to the Word of God has been Mr. Smith's passion since he was 13 years old. At the time, he was headed with his family to a revival in Ocala, Florida, when he asked his father to pull over the car so that he could walk to the church with the day's guest preacher. The preacher told him: Don't be afraid to walk toward the Lord. Pastor Smith started preaching only a few years later.

During his time at Sweat Memorial in the First Congressional District of Georgia, the services he led were

known by everyone in the area for being beautifully orchestrated and welcoming, reflecting the personality of Pastor Smith.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Pastor Smith for his work in Waycross over the last 25 years. Even in his retirement, I know he will continue working in the community to make it a better place to live.

Congratulations.

RECOGNIZING SUZANNE SHANK

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Ms. Suzanne Shank, who is one of the 2020 honorees at the Savannah College of Art and Design's Women of Vision recognition ceremony.

A native of Savannah, Ms. Shank is the president, CEO, and cofounder of Siebert Williams Shank & Company. Under her watch, the company has grown from a startup investment banking firm to now being involved in over \$2 trillion in municipal and corporate bonds.

In 2010, the company became the first female- and minority-owned firm in Wall Street history to be ranked in the top 10 municipal bond underwriters. Additionally, U.S. Banker Magazine ranked Ms. Shank as one of the most powerful women in finance.

But her work transcends finance through her commitment to mentor inner city youth, her service on industry associations, and her work with the Spelman College Board of Trustees.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Ms. Shank on her honor as a 2020 Savannah Woman of Vision.

Keep up the great work.

Mr. Speaker, I thank SCAD for honoring this Savannahian, who is a true trailblazer.

RECOGNIZING THE SAVANNAH ART ASSOCIATION

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Savannah Art Association, which will be 100 years old this February.

The oldest art association in Georgia, it was founded in February of 1920 in the basement of Mills B. Lane's home. From there, the Savannah Art Association moved to the Telfair Museum and, now, has two galleries at Chippewa Square and the Savannah/Hilton Head International Airport. It has come a long way over the 100 years since those members meeting in the Lanes' home.

Today, the Savannah Art Association has over 150 members from all artistic levels, beginner to professional, who are constantly helping each other and improving their techniques. They work diligently to make our community a better place to live through their exhibits, demonstrations, workshops, education programs, and partnerships with local businesses to showcase their artwork.

Mr. Speaker, I thank everyone involved with the Savannah Art Association for their work in our area.

Congratulations on your 100-year anniversary.

THE NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE TURNS 100 YEARS OLD

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL) for 5 minutes.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, growing up on our family farm in rural Kansas, one thing was for sure: Every day at about 12:20, over the lunch hour, and then again at about 10:20 at night, our family would be gathered around the television set to watch the latest weather forecast for the upcoming day.

From aviation to agriculture, accurate and timely weather forecasts are essential to a number of industries across the United States, and especially to farmers and ranchers back home in Kansas.

150 years ago, on February 9, 1870, President Ulysses S. Grant signed into law a joint resolution creating what was known as the Signal Service, laying the foundation for what would become today's National Weather Service.

While the organization has evolved over the years, the National Weather Service provides important weather data, forecasting, and warnings aimed at protecting life and property across the United States.

There are four National Weather Service offices across Kansas working to analyze data and provide timely weather information. They are located in Topeka, Dodge, Wichita, and Goodland, and I have had the opportunity to visit several of these locations and the fine ladies and gentlemen that run those stations.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to say happy 150th birthday to the National Weather Service and to say thank you for the around-the-clock work they do to keep us all safe and informed.

SURPRISE BILLING

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, if you or a loved one has ever experienced a medical emergency, you know how stressful these situations can be; but for far too many, the stress and heartache does not end when help arrives or treatment is delivered.

Nearly one in four Kansans seeking medical treatment either through planned surgery or emergency medical care are hit with a surprise bill because the care they received was from a provider outside of their network. In Kansas, this can happen after a trip to the emergency room for, say, a child's broken arm, a motor vehicle accident, or chest pain.

Surprise billing may occur when a patient receives emergency care from a professional outside of their insurance network. Unfortunately, surprise billing can also occur in nonemergency situations where a surgery is planned out well in advance, but you later find out one of the doctors or services was not in your plan's network.

These unplanned expenses can leave Kansans on the hook for thousands—if not tens of thousands—of dollars in additional medical bills, often depleting

family savings or forcing individuals into long-term debt and even bankruptcy.

The nightmare of unplanned medical billing has gone on far too long. Working alongside the White House and President Trump's leadership and my fellow members of the House Doc Caucus, I am proud of the solutions we have developed that would put an end to the unfair practice of surprise billing.

I am encouraged by the widespread agreement in Congress to address the issue and am optimistic we can agree to commonsense policies that President Trump is eager to sign into law.

We should all be able to agree on sensible reforms that address surprise billing. Specifically, patients should always be protected from surprise medical bills when receiving emergency or nonemergency care. Patients should only pay in-network rates for emergency care, and claims should be settled between healthcare providers and the insurer without roping in the patient.

In the 21st century, we should expect that consumers have a right to accurate, transparent information about providers and their network with real and honest cost estimates before they make healthcare decisions.

When referring a patient to another specialist as a physician myself, I always told my patients to check their health plan's provider directory, but also encouraged them to double-check with the physician's office directly in case the information was not up to date.

This process can be confusing, time consuming, and unnecessary to physicians' offices as well as the patients, and it is my priority to fix it. These solutions have been more than a year in the making, and I am optimistic we are very close to accomplishing our shared goal of lowering the cost of healthcare and ending surprise billing once and for all.

RECOGNIZING STEPHANIE SIGLER

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, later today, a Kansan from my district will be honored at the Next Generation 911 Institute's Annual 911 Honor Award Showcase to recognize emergency response heroes and leaders from across the country for their excellence in emergency response.

Stephanie Sigler works as a 911 phone operator for the Rice County Emergency Communications Center in Lyons, Kansas, and will be honored as a 911 public safety professional for her superior response efforts on the job.

In April of last year, Stephanie received a 911 phone call reporting the shooting of a Rice County sheriff and undersheriff, which led to an hours-long standoff involving numerous law enforcement agencies. Thanks to the swift and professional job done by Stephanie, many lives were spared.

Hundreds of millions of 911 callers, every year, rely on the dedication and cooperation of our public safety profes-

sionals like Stephanie. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to recognize Stephanie Sigler for dedicating herself to help Kansans in need.

I would like to also recognize Rice County Sheriff Bryant Evans and Undersheriff Chad Murphy, who were wounded in the shooting, as well as those who were heroically responding during this situation.

HONORING REVEREND OTIS LIVINGSTON

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS) for 5 minutes.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember Reverend Otis Livingston, a decorated veteran and lifelong resident of Decatur, Illinois, who passed away a few weeks ago at the age of 90.

With the exception of his military service, Otis spent his entire life in Decatur. He graduated from Decatur Public Schools and spent 33 years working as a lead operator at A.E. Staley's.

During the Korean war, Otis served as a combat medic in the 15th Medical Division and the 1st Cavalry Division. For his bravery, Otis was awarded a Bronze Star and a medal from the President of South Korea.

Otis was strong in his faith and dedicated himself to serving God and his neighbors. He served in numerous church and community positions, including chaplain for the Macon County Jail.

It was in this role that he and his wife were inspired by the need to minister to the incarcerated. They founded Reach Prison Ministry, which has served central Illinois communities for decades.

Otis was a very well-loved part of the Decatur community for years. He was a true example of public service, and he led others to faith by his faith. I know the impact he has left on Decatur, and I know that he will be truly missed.

HONORING CRAIG LINDVAHL

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember Craig Lindvahl, a native of my hometown of Taylorville, who passed away earlier this year after a 4-year battle with pancreatic cancer.

Craig was an award-winning educator, filmmaker, composer, and author. He was a teacher in the Teutopolis School District for 34 years. He followed his parents, Ron and Ann, who taught me in the Taylorville schools. My prayers go out to both of them.

Craig started the Creating Entrepreneurial Opportunities program in Effingham, a yearlong course for high school students designed to utilize partnerships that provide an overview of business development and processes. Today, over 200 schools offer the program that Craig created for their students.

Craig was dedicated to his students. He served on the Illinois State Board of

Education, and, in 2015, Craig was honored as the Effingham County Citizen of the Year. He also won an Emmy Award.

As many know, Craig's mantra for himself was: "Who will be better because of what I do today?" I think it is safe to say that everyone who knew Craig is better for it. He impacted so many throughout his life, and he will not be forgotten.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until noon today.

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 57 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. MCGOVERN) at noon.

PRAYER

Dr. Lance Watson, St. Paul's Baptist Church, Richmond, Virginia, offered the following prayer:

Gracious God, we gather today in this House of Representatives, in the people's House, to acknowledge that You alone are sovereign. Thank You that we share in a nation where life, liberty, and happiness are inalienable rights, rights which we hold as self-evident.

We praise You for the responsibility we have to do justice, love mercy, and walk humbly with You. Give us the power to find needs and meet them, find problems and solve them, find hurts and heal them.

For every elected official, we ask the blessings of civility, truth, wisdom, and grace. Even amid diversity, enable us to embrace unity. Open our hearts in courage and imagination that we might envision a better tomorrow where Your purpose will prevail on Earth as in Heaven.

Let Your grace and favor rest upon us. In the matchless, marvelous, magnificent, majestic name that is above every name, we pray and give thanks.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. QUIGLEY) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. QUIGLEY led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

WELCOMING REVEREND LANCE WATSON

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentlewoman from Virginia (Ms. SPANBERGER) is recognized for 1 minute.

There was no objection.

Ms. SPANBERGER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Reverend Lance Watson for his thoughtful opening prayer this morning. His service to central Virginia and his accomplishments as a spiritual and community leader are an example to all of us.

For more than 30 years, Reverend Watson has served as the senior pastor of St. Paul's Baptist Church in the Richmond area. Dr. Watson has been honored as an outstanding community leader, outstanding contributor to education, and Minister of the Year by multiple organizations, and he leads a congregation of nearly 12,000 people.

While Reverend Watson has focused on the spiritual development of the community through his ministry, he has also supported the social and economic development of the community in a variety of ways. Under his leadership, St. Paul's Baptist Church has initiated a bold plan to build housing, a park, an urban farm, and community gardens to improve the central Virginia community.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Reverend Watson; his wife, first lady Rose Watson, herself an accomplished singer; and the entire Watson family for their service to the St. Paul's community in central Virginia.

I also thank Reverend Watson for being here today to offer us inspiration through the opening prayer.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain up to 15 further requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

UNFAIR TREATMENT OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL ALEXANDER VINDMAN AND AMBASSADOR MARIE YOVANOVITCH

(Mr. QUIGLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Speaker, during his testimony before the Intel Committee, Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Vindman had a message for his father: "Do not worry. I will be fine for telling the truth."

Lieutenant Colonel Vindman is a war hero who has earned far better than the treatment he received from the admin-

istration last week. But this behavior should not surprise us. It is part of a pattern.

Let us remember the campaign waged against Ambassador Marie Yovanovitch last year. Ambassador Yovanovitch is an exemplary public servant who deserved our gratitude. Instead, the administration shamelessly attacked her and fired her to further the President's personal agenda.

But I agree with the Ambassador when she wrote:

I remain optimistic about the future. The events of the past year, while deeply disturbing, show that even though our institutions and our fellow citizens are being challenged in ways that few of us ever expected, we will endure and we will persist.

Indeed.

CELEBRATING 110TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

(Ms. FOXX of North Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, this past Saturday, the Boy Scouts of America celebrated its 110th anniversary. With over 2 million active participants, it is one of the largest youth organizations in the country.

Since its founding in 1910, the Boy Scouts of America has shaped the lives of young men by teaching them character development, self-reliance, and principles of responsible citizenship.

In my district, the Old Hickory Council of the Boy Scouts of America, originally a single troop organized in Winston-Salem, serves over eight counties and has almost 5,000 members. In 2018, they provided more than 17,600 service hours at local charities and organizations.

I congratulate the Boy Scouts of America on 110 years of service, and I am confident that they will continue to positively impact communities across our country for many years to come.

VALENTINES FOR VETERANS

(Mr. MORELLE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, it can be easy to feel disheartened in Washington amid the partisan strife and bitter political division. I want to take a moment to change that narrative and thank my district for their profound display of community.

My office is leading a Valentines for Veterans drive this week, which encourages members of our community to make valentines for those who have bravely served our Nation. The number of heartfelt cards we have seen thanking our servicemembers for their commitment to this country has been truly heartening.

I would like to especially give a shout-out to the students in my dis-

trict whose classes have dropped off a number of incredibly creative cards: Ms. Walsh's fourth grade class at Northside School in Fairport; the Klem North Elementary School in Webster; TLC Adventure in Child Care daycare; the Joseph C. Wilson Foundation Academy in Rochester; the Mary Cariola Center; and my granddaughter Harper's class at Paddy Hill Elementary School in Greece.

I am so proud of our Nation's veterans and of our community for coming together in such a touching display of support for them.

CONGRATULATING THE GRANDVIEW HIGH SCHOOL ZEBRAS

(Mr. WILLIAMS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate the 2019 Grandview High School fighting Zebras football team on back-to-back State championship titles.

For Texans, high school football isn't just a sport; it is a way of life. Each week in the fall, we gather under Friday night lights and cheer our team on to victory.

The young men and women and coaches on our teams spend countless hours running drills, watching film, and getting ready for their moment in history.

During the 2019 season, Grandview's dedication paid off, as they defeated the Pottsboro Cardinals 42-35 at AT&T Stadium for their second straight title.

On behalf of the 25th Congressional District, I congratulate the fighting Zebras on their victory, and I wish them the very best in the future.

In God we trust.

THE NEED FOR A MILITARY PILOT CANCER INCIDENCE STUDY

(Mrs. LURIA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. LURIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call on my colleagues to join me in addressing the need for preventive healthcare for our military's aviators. As a 20-year Navy veteran, I am concerned by the alarming anecdotal evidence by former Air Force and Navy pilots of increased incidence of cancer at a young age due to cockpit exposure.

We have a duty to ensure that our servicemembers receive the best care possible. That is why I am introducing the Military Pilot Cancer Incidence Study Act. This bipartisan bill will help the Department of Defense and Department of Veterans Affairs understand the causes of cancer among our military pilots so that we can ensure that our aviators receive the preventive cancer screenings they have earned through their service to our country.

By analyzing the correlation between cockpit radiation exposure and cancer, health professionals at DOD and the

VA can determine the appropriate age to screen pilots for cancer so they can live longer and healthier lives.

RECOGNIZING COURTNEY VEATCH

(Mr. DUNN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an outstanding member of my staff who has been selected by the Trump administration to be the oversight counsel for the Department of Homeland Security, Dr. Courtney Veatch.

Courtney graduated from the University of North Florida and the Florida State University College of Law in 2015. She has been with my office for 3 years as a legislative assistant and as general counsel. She has been an expert on veterans affairs, healthcare, and tax policy, and she has always served with both grit and grace.

Because of her love for the law and for policy, she also served on the campaigns of Senator MARCO RUBIO and Governor Ron DeSantis.

In 2018, I had the honor of swearing her in to the District of Columbia Bar in this very building.

We are so very proud of all Courtney has accomplished serving the people of the Second Congressional District of Florida.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating Dr. Courtney Veatch and wishing her luck in all of her future endeavors.

HONORING NAVY MIDSHIPMAN THIRD CLASS DUKE ANTHONY CARILLO

(Mr. DESJARLAIS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DESJARLAIS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize the accomplishments of Navy Midshipman Third Class Duke Anthony Carillo, who died suddenly and unexpectedly, training to serve his country in the United States military.

Duke was just 21 years old but had already distinguished himself as a hard-working, patriotic American. Duke was a gifted student and athlete from Flower Mound, Texas, where he was captain of his high school football and wrestling teams and earned the highest rank of Eagle Scout.

Kind, generous, and fun-loving, Duke enriched the lives of his friends and family as well as the lives of his classmates at the Naval Academy.

I knew Duke personally. He was my son Ryan's roommate and best friend at Annapolis.

We mourn his loss. Our country lost a dedicated public servant, one of those special people whose entire purpose was the defense of our great country so the rest of us can live in peace.

Duke never expected acclaim or accolades. He was doing his duty, just like

his twin brother, Dylan, and younger brother, Jake, also midshipmen at the Naval Academy, a strong testament to the faith and devotion of their parents.

Though he left us at a young age, we can all learn from Duke's example.

My thoughts and prayers are with his family.

HONORING CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION MONTH

(Mr. COMER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, February is Career and Technical Education Month, and I rise today to bring attention to the importance of technical skills to our economy and our education system.

Teaching our students the skills they need to thrive in the modern economy should be our top education priority. Our economy depends on a workforce that is capable of doing jobs in the fields of welding, automotive, and electrical work, among others.

While the current state of our economy is strong, we must strive to remain competitive with the rest of the world. Developing a highly skilled workforce is a key part of that effort and a top priority of mine. That is why I was happy to see President Trump prioritize technical education in his budget with a proposed \$900 million increased investment.

I am very proud of our high schools and technology centers in Kentucky's First Congressional District that are working to equip our students with crucial vocational skills. I am hopeful that Congress can work to provide them with the support necessary to build on their success in creating a 21st century workforce.

PEGGY WILLIAMS DANIEL: A TRUE AMERICAN PATRIOT

(Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the remarkable life of Peggy Williams Daniel.

Peggy was a true friend not only to me, but, really, to everyone she met.

A graduate of Lambeth College and earning her postgraduate degree from the University of Memphis, Peggy loved watching and rooting for her Memphis Tigers.

Peggy also knew that her roots were in west Tennessee. She was married to a great man, Jimmy Daniel, who predeceased her.

Peggy was an active leader at the Girl Scouts, a Cub Scout leader, and deeply involved in the political process. She and Jimmy worked hard to build the Republican Party in west Tennessee; and, frankly, there are few people that I can think of who are as

patriotic as Peggy. Peggy was a true American patriot. She loved wearing her red, white, and blue.

Peggy's daughter, Melanie, summed it up best when she said: "Peggy Williams Daniel entered this world with a star-spangled bang and has showered all with her firecracker wit and enthusiastic energy throughout her colorful life."

Peggy leaves behind her three children, my friends: Mike, Melanie, and Drew. We will all deeply miss Peggy but know that her spirit lives on.

□ 1215

RESTORING LIMITS OF CLEAN WATER ACT

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, last month, the EPA announced the new navigable waters rules that would replace the disastrous waters of the U.S. proposal.

I strongly support this rule, which will finally restore the limits of the Clean Water Act, providing farmers, ranchers, and landowners true clarity on the law's reach.

To help bring more certainty to farm producers, I recently introduced with my friend, Representative COLLIN PETERSON, H.R. 5799, the Bridging Responsible Agricultural Conservation Efforts Act of 2020, which addresses wetland determinations under the Clean Water Act.

Under current law, EPA, Army Corps of Engineers, and USDA are tasked with such determinations on farmlands. However, farmers have experienced confusion and undue burdens for decades due to the discoordination between the agencies when making such determinations. This bill will foster cohesion between the agencies and clarify what defines normal farming practices.

Modernizing modern farming practices and clearly defining converted croplands will bring long-overdue certainty to this process.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to support this legislation, which is a win for our Nation's farmers and ranchers.

AMERICA'S ECONOMY WILL CONTINUE TO THRIVE

(Mr. WILSON OF South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, the January jobs report with gains is terrific.

Over 225,000 jobs were created and wages increased. New job creation has achieved a 50-year high with record highs for women and younger citizens.

I am grateful that President Donald Trump and Republican policies have put the American economy into high gear, reducing taxes and regulations.

This first job report of the decade shows that America's economy will continue to thrive in 2020, thanks to President Trump.

Following an acquittal after the impeachment hoax; providing a peace plan for Israel; inspiring the Nation with the State of the Union Address; providing new trade agreements with China, Mexico, and Canada; and the announcement of Opportunity Now, this job report rounds out another week of winning for President Donald Trump.

All Americans celebrate the lowest levels of unemployment ever for African Americans, Hispanics, and Asian Americans.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September the 11th in the global war on terrorism.

PRESIDENT ON PATH TO BALANCED BUDGET

(Mr. HARRIS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, no wonder Americans elected a President who struck a chord with voters disappointed with business as usual in Washington and with the fake news media.

This week, after the President released his budget plan, his opponents here on the floor and in the media breathlessly are spouting fake news, falsely claiming that the President's budget cuts Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid. But just like seeing the impeachment phone call transcript for themselves that exposed the impeachment as a hoax, every American should look at the budget for themselves and see how fake the claims are that Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid are cut.

In fact, what they would see is a budget that doesn't touch Social Security and Medicare benefits, and they would see a Medicaid budget that not only isn't cut but increases 3.1 percent per year.

By controlling other spending, the President's budget, like all of his three previous budgets, actually sets us on a path to finally balancing our budget.

That is much better than the last administration, which, in 8 years, never, ever submitted a budget that would balance.

RECOGNIZING RANDY ROUTON

(Mr. TAYLOR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize my friend, Mr. Randy Routon, for his nearly 34 years of dedicated service in mental health as the CEO of LifePath Systems, a mental health provider in Collin County.

Randy's steadfast leadership helped thousands of families and individuals

throughout our community gain access to life-changing mental healthcare. Randy's inspiring dedication was also illustrated by his role on many boards, committees, task forces, and clubs throughout our community.

I proudly worked with him during my time in the State legislature toward our shared goal of ensuring everyone in Collin County had a chance to receive high-quality mental healthcare.

I know Randy looks forward to spending more time with his wife, Diane, as well their six children and six grandchildren, during his retirement.

Mr. Speaker, as Randy prepares for his next chapter, I ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in thanking Randy for his selfless and dedicated career of serving those around him.

PROTECTING NEWBORNS WHO SURVIVE ABORTION

(Mr. LAMALFA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, this week, the Senate Judiciary Committee had a hearing on the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act.

In the House, Democratic leadership continues to block the near 80 times that my Republican colleagues and I have tried to consider this legislation on this floor, let alone even holding a hearing.

I am willing to bet most Americans assume that doctors and nurses will do everything they can to help a baby that has somehow miraculously survived an abortion. They would be surprised and sad to know that that is not always the case.

In 2002, Congress recognized the simple fact that an infant who survives an abortion is indeed a person. So why is there no legal protection for those newborn babies who have run the gauntlet, who survived and have been born alive after a failed abortion attempt?

It is way past the time to hold abortion providers accountable for ensuring the best possible care for any newborn baby, despite what the Governor of Virginia might say, regardless of whether that baby survived an abortion.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank my colleagues, Whip STEVE SCALISE and Representative ANN WAGNER, for their great work on this issue. It is time the House passes this important legislation to protect the sanctity of innocent newborn life.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 12, 2020.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on February 12, 2020, at 9:36 a.m.:

That the Senate agreed to without amendment H.J. Res. 80.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

ROBERT F. REEVES,
Deputy Clerk.

COLORADO WILDERNESS ACT OF 2019

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. DEGETTE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on H.R. 2546.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. LURIA). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 844 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 2546.

The Chair appoints the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) to preside over the Committee of the Whole.

□ 1223

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 2546) to designate certain lands in the State of Colorado as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System, and for other purposes, with Mr. MCGOVERN in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read the first time.

General debate shall be confined to the bill and amendments specified in the first section of House Resolution 844 and shall not exceed 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Natural Resources.

The gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. DEGETTE) and the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. FULCHER) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Colorado.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chair, I am pleased today to rise in support of H.R. 2546, the Protecting America's Wilderness Act.

As a fourth-generation Coloradan, I know how important our public lands are to the people of my State and to millions of Americans across the West.

Wilderness areas provide us a glimpse of what our world looked like before it was taken over by man. They are some of the most pristine and majestic areas on the planet.

For many of us, the access that we have to these lands is a large part of why we are so proud to call our Western States home and why so many others come to visit us each year.

While we may be the stewards of some of these lands, our Nation's public lands belong to everyone. We, as Members of Congress, should be doing everything we can to protect them.

The bill before us today would permanently protect nearly 1.4 million acres of land across three States. It is one of the largest wilderness protection packages Congress has considered in over a decade, and it is the largest Congress has considered for Colorado in a generation.

The areas that this bill will protect include some of the most unique and irreplaceable landscapes that our Nation has to offer, from the winding canyons of Colorado to the native grasslands of California and to the mossy forests of Washington State.

The designations in this bill will do more than protect the land itself. They will help protect the air we breathe and the water we drink. They will help protect wildlife and some of our favorite, world-class recreation areas. They will provide a boost to the nearby economies and help grow our Nation's multi-billion-dollar outdoor recreation industry that directly supports thousands of jobs across the U.S.

Perhaps most importantly, in preserving these lands, the bill will do what we need to do to further fulfill the House's commitment to takes steps to combat the climate crisis.

Preserving more of our public lands is one of the best short-term solutions that we, as a Nation, can take to respond to this crisis. Experts agree that we must strive to protect 30 percent of our public lands by 2030 to protect our planet.

The Protecting America's Wilderness Act combines six bills, each introduced by a different Member of Congress.

Title I of the bill consists of my legislation, the Colorado Wilderness Act, which will permanently protect more than 600,000 acres of wilderness in over 32 unique areas.

For more than 20 years now, I have been working closely with a group of citizens from my State, as well as countless local residents and community leaders, to craft and recraft the legislation we have before us today. I personally have been to most of the areas in my bill, by foot, by horse, and by raft, to experience the areas for myself. I have met with landowners and ranchers across my State to get their feedback and, when necessary, to adjust the bill to address their concerns.

It includes areas like the dramatic ridgeline vistas of Grand Hogback and the sprawling plateaus of Little Book Cliffs, areas like the stunning red cliffs

of the Dolores River Canyon that we see here in this poster and the winding riverways of Browns Canyon, areas like the desert slopes of Cross Canyon and the highest peaks of the San Juan Mountains, places that have been untouched by man.

These are just some of the more than 1.3 million acres of wilderness this bill will protect. It will also add more than 1,000 river miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System and would expand or designate new recreation areas, national monuments, scenic and special management areas, restoration areas, and trails.

Mr. Chair, I can't thank my colleagues enough for the work that they have done to make this bill a reality, especially Representatives HUFFMAN, CARBAJAL, CHU, SCHIFF, and KILMER. I know each one of them is going to have more to say about their individual titles in this bill, but before I yield to them, I quickly want to address my colleagues on the other side of the aisle.

I recognize that we have ideological differences about protecting our public lands through designations such as these, but I want to encourage them to consider the importance of protecting not only our Nation's environment but also our economy and our way of life.

Mr. Chair, I urge them to consider our tireless and ongoing efforts to ensure that this bill will not just protect public lands, but also make a real boost to our economy.

Wilderness is, at its heart, about providing our fellow Americans with truly wild places to escape. If we don't take steps right now to protect those magical places, then one day, they will no longer exist.

A famous conservationist once said: "What a country chooses to save is what a country chooses to say about itself."

These areas are without a doubt deserving of the highest protections we can give them and passing them on to the next generation in the same state they are in today has always been one of our top priorities.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1230

Mr. FULCHER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in opposition to H.R. 2546. Regardless of what the House does, this bill is not going to be signed into law, and I find it only fair to explain why.

This package of bills is based on an ideological thought process that has always failed and is going to continue to fail. It will fail because this will add collectively about 1.5 million new wilderness acres. Yes, that is 1.5 million. Although we already have about 111 million, this is going to add another 1.5 million.

This bill will fail because the sponsors think they are protecting this land. In truth, the opposite is true. This bill will fail because unmanaged

land equals fuel load. Fuel load equals wildfire.

Mr. Chairman, according to the Insurance Information Institute, over the last 5 years, an average of 7.86 million acres per year has burned in the United States. According to the Congressional Research Service, about 78 percent of that is on public land.

The wilderness designation is the most vulnerable public land there is. More wilderness equals more fire. More fire equals more carbon, somewhere in the region of about 40 tons per acre when a wildfire burns.

And it gets worse. If a forest burns, that is God's best tool for absorbing greenhouse gases, and that is destroyed. That is like taking out your lungs.

Mr. Chairman, I can't count the number of times that I have heard the term "climate change" since I have taken office. The same people sponsoring these bills, the climate change fighters, are fighting to increase one of the most major causes of just that.

So, yes, this bill will get stalled. It may pass the House, but it will fail. And all this land happens to be in the west, Colorado, Washington, California. It is easy if you are from Connecticut or New York or some other eastern State to vote for a 1.5-million-acre wilderness designation somewhere in the western U.S. and then not have to explain to constituents the real impact. You can go home and say I expanded wilderness, saved all this land.

Well, guess what, it does impact your constituents and here is why:

Creation of wilderness, scenic rivers, and monuments is a creation of another Federal dependent. Disease and fire are inevitable on these lands. Those of us who live in those States or surrounding States, we are trying to govern in those States, and under these designations, you just can't touch it until there is a fire, and then you have to fight it. Those States that are helping make this decision, your constituents are subsidizing us.

Now, the Senate and the President know that this is not right. The Senate and the President know that having 47 States in this case decide what happens in three is not right, so they will stall this bill. I am simply hoping to raise the truth in this situation in a way that will at least make people think. I am not naive about what is going to happen with this bill.

This package designates about 100,000 acres of national monument expansion, so I will use the same argument there. Ditto. It also has 843 miles of wild scenic rivers. Just to drive home a point, please know this, sometimes our fish need some human help, and this designation will prevent that. Sometimes our fires create devastating silt flow into our waterways, and that would need some human help, but we won't be able to do it under these circumstances.

Massive new management burdens on a Federal Government already \$2.3 trillion in debt. Mr. Chairman, our Federal

Government is in over its head already. We can't afford to manage what we have already got, so we don't.

This is the wrong bill for the West. It is the wrong bill for Idaho.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. HUFFMAN).

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding, and I also thank her for her leadership not just on her own bill, but for leading the charge on a package of bills that includes my Northwest California Wilderness, Recreation, and Working Forests Act as Title II.

The lands in my district that are included in this legislation represent some of the most biodiverse ecosystems and exciting outdoor opportunities in California. It ranges from old growth trees that are so critical for carbon sequestration to rivers that provide habitat and unparalleled fishing and boating to mountain trails that offer hiking, biking, and other unique backcountry experiences.

Being active in the outdoors, experiencing these wild places, and connecting to a healthy environment is a way of life in the Second District of California. My constituents and visitors from around the State and around the country take pride in these public lands, and we all depend on the ecological resources and economic benefits that they provide. That is why my legislation takes a multifaceted approach.

First, it includes an ambitious restoration plan to improve forest health, promote fire resilience, and protect communities while restoring diverse ecosystems that are naturally adapted to fire and that provide fish habitat. It would also establish a partnership to restore public lands and waters that have been damaged by illegal marijuana growth sites, which pose significant threats to public health and safety, law enforcement, wildlife, and water quality.

Second, it recognizes the importance of the outdoor recreation economy. In my district, residents spend almost \$2 billion in outdoor recreation each year. This legislation would increase recreational opportunities and spur tourism by proposing new visitor centers, overnight lodging, and a significant expansion of trails for multiple uses, including hiking, biking, horseback riding, and off-highway vehicle use.

Expanding these recreational opportunities benefits outdoor enthusiasts and the local businesses that are an integral part of the recreation economy. Investing in our public lands means that we are also investing in communities near our public lands.

As Kent Collard of the Bar 717 Ranch in Trinity County told the Natural Resources Committee last year, "The best thing we can do for these lands, for businesses like mine that depend on untrammelled tracts of wilderness, is to protect them. Like many other busi-

nesses in this area, ours is fueled by people seeking to experience the wild beauty of Trinity County. The Northwest California Wilderness, Recreation, and Working Forests Act recognizes and promotes economic opportunities that recreation presents to our rural communities." Economic opportunities.

Third, this legislation would protect important wild places on public lands in my district. It designates roughly 262,000 acres of wilderness, 51,000 acres of potential wilderness, and 480 miles of wild and scenic rivers.

These areas include critical habitat for endangered salmon and steelhead, rare native plant ecosystems, and some of the largest intact old-growth forests in California. These areas also include some of the best fishing, hiking, and white-water runs in the State.

Like other pieces of legislation in the package we are considering today, this takes conservation seriously because it is urgently needed for the future of our planet.

Lastly, I would like to explain how this bill was developed. Over more than 3 years, in fact, not long after I came to Congress in 2013, I started asking stakeholders what policy issues should be addressed in public lands legislation in my district. I have repeatedly sat down with constituents, presented these proposals at public meetings, and discussed concerns with county supervisors. I have moved boundaries and removed wilderness proposals because of concerns from landowners, the timber industry, and Tribes. This level of stakeholder participation means that I have focused on what people in north-west California want to see with their public lands. I think this comprehensive, carefully crafted legislation has broad support.

The ACTING CHAIR (Ms. JUDY CHU of California). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Ms. DEGETTE. Madam Chair, I yield the gentleman from California an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. HUFFMAN. Madam Chair, I want to point out this bill has support from conservation organizations, outdoor recreation groups, dozens of businesses, community leaders, adjacent landowners. It is a long and broad list of support.

Madam Chair, I request a favorable vote for this legislation.

Mr. FULCHER. Madam Chair, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. LAMALFA).

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Chair, I thank my colleague from Idaho for yielding.

I rise in opposition to H.R. 2546. This package of land bills will impact California, Colorado, and Washington creating nearly 1.5 million acres of new wilderness.

H.R. 2250, one bill included in this package will impact northern California, my area. It adds 262,000 acres of new wilderness designations, despite concerns from local communities as to how they would be impacted.

We have seen the devastation that wildfires cause in northern California time and time again, so why are we putting more land into this restrictive wilderness category, which will make it even more difficult to properly manage forests and to access them?

Potential wilderness is typically treated as wilderness anyway, so you have 51,000 acres that will probably be enforced as if it were wilderness.

We should be prioritizing forest management, not making it more difficult for access and the work needing to be done desperately. In rural northern California, much of the land is already owned by the Federal Government. The local economies depend on access and use of these lands to thrive.

Seventy-six percent of Trinity County is controlled by the Federal Government. Ninety-five percent of the land added to wilderness designation by 2250 is located there.

The town of Weaverville located in Trinity County has had several occasions where fire has burned right up to their doorsteps, and even then, we still pursue endangering them because these lands are not managed.

Even due to the best efforts of our firefighters, our CCC groups out there trying get ahead of it, we put ourselves behind by having wilderness designations that take away options, take away ability to access and properly manage these lands.

Currently within that county, 520,000 acres, or 25 percent, are designated as wilderness. It would increase that number to 770,000, or 37 percent of the county.

There are concerns with these lands being designated as wilderness that should have been addressed with the local communities, ranging from questions about forest management, grazing implications, to road decommissioning and stewardship contracts. How does that help the public have access? How does that help our firefighters and CCC have access to do the work?

Consensus from these local communities most impacted by these designations should be a priority. This legislation does not do that.

None of the language changes recommended to help mitigate local concerns were accepted, so I urge you to vote in opposition.

If it is all about protecting lands, what is it we are actually protecting when we are endangering them even more so?

Ms. DEGETTE. Madam Chair, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. CARBAJAL).

Mr. CARBAJAL. Madam Chair, I thank Representative DEGETTE for yielding and for her leadership on this very important legislation.

I am honored to represent the central coast of California, one of the most beautiful districts in the Nation.

Places like the Los Padres National Forest and the Carrizo Plain National Monument contain some of the most

stunning, unique, and diverse ecosystems found anywhere in North America.

Today, I am pleased to support H.R. 2546, the Protecting America's Wilderness Act. This bill would preserve the ecological beauty and recreational activities available to communities in my district and beyond as well as for future generations.

This legislation includes my bill, H.R. 2199, the Central Coast Heritage Protection Act. I am proud to have worked with Chairman GRIJALVA and Representative DEGETTE and local stakeholders to ensure that California's central coast was included in this measure.

Title III of this legislation would designate and place into conservation nearly 250,000 acres as wilderness within the Los Padres National Forest and the Carrizo Plain National Monument as wilderness areas, one of the highest forms of protections available.

□ 1245

This is a major step to preserve and protect our community's future for future generations, allows for responsible forest management and firefighting activities.

It also creates a 400-mile-long Condor National Recreation Trail, connecting the northern and southern portions of the Los Padres National Forest by a single hiking route.

This legislation has been the result of years of collaboration with local stakeholders. It is supported by nearly 500 central coast landowners, businesses, farmers, and local officials. This reaffirms that protecting our environment and growing our economy are not mutually exclusive.

Our public lands are an essential asset to our local economies. In California alone, the outdoor recreation economy is worth \$92 billion and employs over 650,000 individuals.

I want to thank Chairman GRIJALVA, Representative DEGETTE, and the committee for their support of this legislation.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" and continue uplifting local businesses and local economies that rely on outdoor recreation.

Mr. FULCHER. Madam Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN).

Mr. LAMBORN. Madam Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. FULCHER) for his leadership.

I rise in strong opposition to this package of divisive and partisan bills. Collectively, this package of ideologically driven bills impact lands in Colorado, California, and Washington by creating nearly 1.5 million acres of new wilderness, designating 843 miles of Wild and Scenic Rivers, and creating 100,000 acres of National Monument expansion.

In Colorado alone, H.R. 2546 would designate approximately 570,000 acres of new wilderness areas, 23,000 acres of expanded wilderness, and 14,000 acres of

potential wilderness. These new designations would be in addition to the already existing 3.5 million acres of public land in Colorado that is already designated as wilderness.

Now, I commend my colleague from Colorado for her efforts to work with local shareholders to address some of their concerns, but the bills contained in this package do not achieve the type of balance and local consensus necessary for bills of this magnitude.

Many of the local communities impacted by this wilderness package have raised significant concerns, including the loss of motorized access and recreation, the elimination of multiple use, and the overall threat to local economies. If wilderness designation is imposed, fewer people will have access to these lands.

Engaging local stakeholders and considering their on-the-ground expertise are critical steps in making decisions about public lands management. Local communities have concerns with many aspects of this bill.

At the July 10, 2019, subcommittee hearing on this bill, the committee heard testimony from Montezuma County Commissioner Keenan Ertel, who shared the county's concern that this bill would negatively impact "individual landowners, agricultural entities, water providers, first responders, and especially the recreation tourism industry."

Garfield County also opposes this legislation due to concerns with restricting access and increased risk of catastrophic wildfires due to the restrictive management regimes imposed by this legislation.

In addition to local grievances, the affected land management agencies have noted that this bill is inconsistent with previous designations and existing land uses by arbitrarily adding wilderness areas and Wild and Scenic Rivers in areas where those designations are not appropriate. Supporting the declaration of areas that do not actually possess these characteristics undermines the integrity of the Wilderness Act and the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, as well as the existing lands that do possess those features.

Because of these concerns, the Trump administration has rightly issued a veto threat against this partisan bill.

To quote from the Statement of Administration Policy: "This bill would impose unnecessary and harmful restrictions on more than 2.5 million acres of land in Colorado, California, and Washington State, including nearly 1.5 million acres in the form of wilderness designations. These restrictions will greatly reduce opportunities for multiple uses on these public lands, limit access to them, and significantly reduce the available productive acreage in working forests, rendering them more prone to catastrophic wildfires."

This highly partisan package is in stark contrast to the omnibus lands package that was passed overwhelmingly last year by both Chambers and

signed into law by President Trump. That package was the most sweeping conservation legislation in the last decade. It had begun under the Republican House and was successful because it featured the input of a wide coalition of our colleagues, and it earned the support of a broad, diverse coalition of advocates for public lands, economic development, and conservation.

Mr. Chair, we are wasting our time here. I ask my colleagues to oppose this legislation.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. CARBAJAL). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Chair, I would point out to my close friend from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN) that there are no multiple use areas in the Colorado Wilderness Act. Two-thirds of the areas are already wilderness study areas and being converted, and the rest have no motorized use or mining or drilling of any kind. So the bill has no conversion of multiple use areas.

Mr. Chair, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from California (Ms. JUDY CHU).

Ms. JUDY CHU of California. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2546, the Protecting America's Wilderness Act. This legislation includes the text of my bill, H.R. 2215, the San Gabriel Mountains Foothills and Rivers Protection Act, which is the result of years of grassroots advocacy and community engagement to improve protections and access for these treasured lands.

The San Gabriel Mountains are the crown of the Los Angeles area. They provide 30 percent of our water, comprise 70 percent of Los Angeles County's open space, and are home to historic habitats of species like the California condor and Nelson's bighorn sheep.

This immense natural beauty exists right in the backyard of one of the densest urban areas in our country, offering recreational opportunities like hiking, fishing, and camping to the more than 15 million Americans who live in the urban area nearby.

That is so important because the Los Angeles region is one of the most park-poor areas in the country, which means that too many communities do not have access to outdoor recreational opportunities in their own neighborhoods.

Access to outdoor space has real, documented benefits for public health. That is why protecting these lands is so important.

In 2014, President Obama recognized the decades of grassroots support for this goal and granted my request to designate the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument. Immediately, this made available more resources to the mountains that resulted in cleaner rivers, improved facilities like picnic

areas and hiking trails, and more rangers to interact with visitors. Most importantly, it brought the entire community together to develop a management plan for the San Gabriel Mountains, with over 40 members representing a variety of stakeholders, such as water agencies, local governments, and the business community.

But we are still far from done. This same level of resources and protection is needed across the San Gabriel Mountains and the communities that serve as their gateway.

The legislation before us today would build on the success of the National Monument designation by expanding the monument's boundaries to include the western Angeles National Forest, establishing new and expanded wilderness areas, and protecting more than 45 miles of waterways as Wild and Scenic Rivers.

It would also establish the critical new San Gabriel Mountains national recreation area to bolster the connection between urban and wild spaces, helping communities in the foothills and along the river corridor improve access to the mountains and offer new recreational opportunities for Angelenos.

This bill represents the work of so many, and they have come together for a plan that would complete the vision of a community seamlessly connected to the beautiful wild lands of its backyard.

Today, we have an opportunity to realize that vision, and that is why I urge support for H.R. 2546, the Protecting America's Wilderness Act.

Mr. FULCHER. Madam Chair, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK).

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Madam Chair, when the Republicans were in the majority, we set three overarching objectives for our Federal lands policy: to restore public access to the public lands, to restore good management to the public lands, and to restore the Federal Government as a good neighbor to those communities impacted by the public lands. This bill is the very opposite of these three policies.

The purpose of America's public lands was to set aside our most beautiful tracts, in the words of the original Yosemite Charter, "for public use, resort, and recreation . . . for all time."

The bill before us does exactly the opposite: It imposes severe restrictions on the public's use of 2.5 million acres of their own lands; 1.5 million acres would be put off limits to such innocent things as mountain bikes and strollers; and it would remove roads to reach campsites or even allow emergency equipment to access. It also designates 843 additional miles of our rivers as wild and scenic.

Does anybody think that sounds good?

I can tell my colleagues that that designation on the Merced River in my district has been used to close many traditional tourist amenities at Yo-

semite Park, including swimming pools, raft and bike rentals, horseback riding stables, and ice skating and lodging facilities.

"Public use, resort, and recreation" becomes "Look, but don't touch."

The health and vitality of our forests depends on active scientific forest management. That means carefully tending our forests to protect them from morbid overcrowding, which, in turn, makes them vulnerable to disease, pestilence, drought, and, ultimately, catastrophic wildfire.

Excess timber comes out of the forest in one of two ways: It is either burned out or it is carried out. This bill makes good forest management impossible by forbidding our foresters from using their science to protect and groom and care for our forests by assuring that trees have room to grow strong.

Finally, this bill ignores and insults the communities directly affected by this massive Federal land grab. In case after case, local elected officials, local governments, local fire districts, and local residents in the nearby communities have formally, vigorously, and vocally protested the draconian restrictions imposed by this measure because they imperil public safety from fire, and they do wanton harm to the local economies.

This bill reverses the three objectives set by House Republicans:

Instead of restoring public access to public lands, the Democrats restrict and deny it;

Instead of restoring good management to the public lands, the Democrats forbid it;

Instead of restoring the Federal Government as a good neighbor to those communities impacted by the public lands, the Democrats give those communities the finger.

What Obama said about elections having consequences, here it is in real life.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mrs. NAPOLITANO).

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Chair, I thank Ms. DEGETTE for yielding.

I rise today in very strong support of H.R. 2215, the San Gabriel Mountains Foothills and Rivers Protection Act, which is included in H.R. 2546, and I associate my remarks with those of Ms. CHU, my distinguished colleague.

As the representative of the San Gabriel foothills community, I am very proud of our community members and local organizations that have worked tirelessly on preserving and expanding the mountains for future generations.

The San Gabriel Mountains, foothills, and river corridor attract millions of visitors a year and provide some of the only outdoor options for the open space-poor Los Angeles County.

H.R. 2215 expands the boundaries of the monument and allows the San Gabriel Mountains, foothills, and river corridor to be eligible for Federal funding to help clean, protect, and develop our beloved mountain recreation areas.

The bill will improve recreation opportunities for millions of families and bring much-needed resources to the communities that serve as the gateway to the mountains, while respecting local rights. Water agencies and communities from the area all agree this is a good thing.

As California has continued to be faced with drought, forest fires, and the growing impacts of climate change, it is critical that we support policies such as this that protect our environment.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes."

□ 1300

Mr. FULCHER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR).

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank my friend from Idaho for yielding.

The legislation before us today represents the same failed policies that have caused recent fire seasons to be some of the worst on record. Over 1.5 million acres of new wilderness is created by this bill.

Mr. Chairman, a wilderness designation is the most restrictive land classification that can be levied by the Federal Government. Wilderness designations such as these greatly hinder Federal and local agencies' ability to actively manage our forests, which greatly enhances the risk of catastrophic wildfires.

Just yesterday, I hosted a roundtable with stakeholders from across the West representing local governments, State governments, animal conservation groups, and private companies that are developing groundbreaking technologies to help us fight the threat of catastrophic fire. Every participant in the panel spoke to the importance of actively managing our forests.

Wildfire prevention saves money, human lives, and protects vital wildlife habitats. Passage of this bill puts all of that at risk.

This legislation also represents another attempt by the majority to legislate in other Members' districts without their support. I especially want to highlight the provisions in this bill dealing particularly with Colorado.

The vast majority of the 700,000 acres of new wilderness created by this bill in Colorado is located in Mr. TIPTON's district and Mr. LAMBORN's district. Neither of these Members support this legislation.

This is a continuation of legislation previously taken up by this House restricting mining in my district that I did not support and attempts by the other side to restrict mining in northern Minnesota and oil and gas development in ANWR completely against the wishes of local Members of Congress as well as people back home.

Legislation like this before us today flies in the face of what public lands legislation should be. It should be locally driven and benefit those who live closest to those lands.

This legislation does none of that. Instead, it applies a top-down approach to land management, with decrees being levied from Washington, D.C., without the input of local stakeholders.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this disastrous legislation.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF).

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the Protecting America's Wilderness Act.

This bill includes a number of worthy initiatives to expand and protect our national heritage, and I am very pleased and grateful that the legislation includes the Rim of the Valley Corridor Preservation Act, a bill I have been working on for nearly 20 years.

The Rim of the Valley Corridor Preservation Act would expand the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area to include the lands known as the Rim of the Valley. This includes Simi Hills, Santa Susana Mountains, Verdugo Mountains, part of Santa Clarita, San Gabriel Mountain foothills, the Los Angeles River, and Griffith Park, all important green spaces in the greater Los Angeles region, one of the park-poorest regions in the country.

By expanding the national recreation area, the National Park Service will have the authority to make capital improvements, like repairing hiking trails and maintaining facilities for public enjoyment, studying wildlife and its habitats, and participating in cooperative conservation with local landowners. It will help ensure wildlife corridors that allow Los Angelinos to experience lions, bears, and other precious wildlife in their own backyard.

Protecting and embracing our national spaces is very important to me personally. I come from a hiking family. My wife, Eve, and I love to go on hiking trips with our friends or when we can steal away during the summer, evening hikes through Griffith Park. From time to time, I like to run alone in the Verdugos, with a little extra pace at certain points, knowing that one of P-22's mountain lion friends might be watching me from the tall grass.

Last week, I asked my constituents to send some reflections about what the Rim of the Valley means to them, along with their favorite pictures of the natural beauty of our region, and you can see just a sampling of the beautiful vistas that they sent behind me.

I want to say, I think my constituent Donald from Sunland put it best when he said: "I appreciate how the calm beauty of undeveloped nature replenishes my spirits. Everyone, including future generations, should be able to access unspoiled nature."

We owe it to ourselves and our children and grandchildren to safeguard these treasures. The Rim of the Valley Corridor Preservation Act plays an important role in this effort.

I want to thank Chairman GRIJALVA and his staff for their work on this legislation. I want to thank my colleague, DIANA DEGETTE. I urge all of my colleagues to support H.R. 2546.

Mr. FULCHER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. STAUBER).

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in opposition to a completely partisan bill in H.R. 2546, legislation that grows the reach of the Federal Government and strong-arms local stakeholders.

To my colleagues in California and Colorado who are involuntarily affected by this legislation, I stand with you.

Like them, I represent a vast district with significant Federal lands. Minnesota's Eighth Congressional District is the size of West Virginia. It features two national forests, a national park, a wild and scenic river, and a wilderness area.

Like them, I have a colleague from an urban area in my State legislating in my district, as if they know what is best for our constituents and we don't.

About a month ago, a colleague representing part of the Twin Cities area of Minneapolis-Saint Paul introduced a mineral withdrawal, putting over 235,000 acres off-limits. In northern Minnesota, the Range Association of Municipalities and Schools sharply rebuked this legislation, as the bill promises to deprive schools of millions of dollars in potential revenue.

In Colorado, H.R. 2546 is opposed by Mesa, Garfield, and Montezuma Counties because of their concern about the impacts this expansion can have on their rural communities.

What many in Washington, D.C., and Representatives of urban areas fail to recognize is how much this bill affects the daily lives of rural constituencies.

For example, this bill will disallow proper forest management. Why not let our loggers clear the timber that leads to forest fires?

It will disallow recreational activities like mountain biking. Why would we stop activities like that that help grow our local tourism industries?

The National Guard Bureau is concerned about the high-altitude training in this area. Why would we impede the readiness of our military?

Mr. Chairman, the trend of rejecting the input of local Members of Congress and local stakeholders is troubling. Whether it be in California, Colorado, or my great State of Minnesota, all our constituents ask for is to have a seat at the table and their voices heard.

Please oppose this bill and send a message that locals affected by Washington, D.C., legislation need to be heard.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Chairman, I am delighted to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA), chairman of the committee.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman from Colorado for the time and for her longstanding

commitment to public land in her State and throughout the Nation.

I also want to thank all of the sponsors from California to Washington who have done tremendous work on the individual titles that make up the package of bills before us today.

I rise today in strong support of H.R. 2546, Protecting America's Wilderness Act.

Congress passed the Wilderness Act in 1964 in response to concerns about population growth and increasing development. The reason for the act is more pressing now than ever.

Since then, wilderness designations have served as a key tool for protecting pristine places in their natural state for the benefit of current and future generations of Americans.

This package truly embodies the spirit of the Wilderness Act, something that is often dismissed by many of my colleagues across the aisle. Each title was developed through a multiyear collaborative process with diverse and locally driven coalitions that have demonstrated that these places are worthy of protection as wilderness.

They provided abundant recreational opportunities to help support local economies, teach visitors about our Nation's diverse heritage, and allow people to find solitude and peace in nature.

They protect some of the last and best refuges for wildlife in the face of a changing environment and play a vital role in safeguarding the natural systems that our communities rely on.

As climate change increasingly impacts our natural world, designating pristine landscapes as wilderness is one of the most important actions Congress can take in response to the climate crisis.

This bill prioritizes the long-term conservation of large, connected landscapes that provide clean air, clean water, critical wildlife habitat, and intact natural systems that enhance community resiliency to this climate crisis.

It reflects the heart of the Wilderness Act, reminding us of our dependence on healthy, natural systems and our responsibility to ensure a sustainable environment for future generations.

It is no surprise that the Trump administration would oppose these designations, given the single-use mission of the Trump administration, which is extraction and profit being the only option for our public lands, while this legislation before us today represents and recognizes that protection and conservation are public benefits for all Americans.

I encourage my colleagues to support H.R. 2546 and the package of legislation before us, which will ensure that these wild places are protected for the benefit of current and future generations.

Mr. FULCHER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP).

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chair, I appreciate having the ability to speak

after Mr. GRIJALVA, my good friend from Arizona, so I can bring some balance to the rhetoric that we are doing because somebody has to realize that the ideas of conservation, recreation, and economic development in the vast territories we have in the West are not mutually exclusive. They never have been. They never need to be.

But the bill we have in front of us today is very unbalanced. It is pretty ideological, and as Yogi Berra used to say: "It's *deja vu* all over again."

This puts 1.5 million acres, as has been said, in new wilderness designations and over 800 miles of wild and scenic rivers, which destroys or shuts down all forest management activity in those particular areas, including things like fuel reduction and wildfire mitigation.

To put this in perspective for some of you, especially those in the East, in the last 10 years, 7.3 million acres of our most restricted public lands have been burned out. That is like burning the entire State of Massachusetts, all of which was set in this kind of restrictive area.

Now, what the majority wants to do, what the Democrats want to do, is add more to that potential problem. It is unbalanced simply because there is not a single Republican who has cosponsored any of these bills in this package, including the two Colorado Republicans who are most directly impacted by this package.

This puts critical military-readiness training at risk. This has concerns for private property that have never been resolved in elements of this package. It doesn't even address the local consensus.

This is a bill that the Senate will not pass, that the President has already said he is going to reject.

Earlier in this session, as we began, we had a lands package that came through. It was a consensus between Democrats and Republicans both here and in the Senate. Many of these bills were not part of that consensus land package, and for justifiable reasons, because they haven't reached that consensus status.

It hasn't happened before, which means—you know, Earl Weaver once came out and got thrown out of a game because he looked at the umpire and said: Are you going to get better, or is this as good as it gets?

We are looking at the other side and saying: Are you going to get better, or is this simply as good as it gets?

What we should be doing is realizing, instead of creating more problem areas, we should be trying to solve the problem of the land we already own. I am specifically talking about H.R. 1225, the Restore Our Parks Act. We have a maintenance backlog in our parks that is huge and a solution to it that actually works. Why are we not bringing that bill to the floor instead of this bill, which is destined to fail?

We all talk a big game about how much we revere our national parks, yet

when we had the opportunity to do something about it with a bill that has 330 sponsors and cosponsors, we have the chance of doing it, we don't.

For some reason, the Democrats don't decide to bring that up on the floor so it can move along. Instead, they bring packages up here that create more wilderness, more problems, and more costs without having solved any of the underlying problems with these packages, which is why they weren't in the consensus bill we had at the beginning of the session in the first place.

We can do better. We need to do better. We are wasting our time with messaging bills that have no future when we have the opportunity to do stuff that works.

I am calling on my friends on the other side: Put that bill on the floor so we can vote for something that solves our problems and saves our parks instead of these simply messaging bills that are dedicated to having special interest groups being able to check off the box that you did something for them. It is about time we did something that works.

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Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Chairman, I would just point out to the gentleman that when we did the last land package none of these bills had been brought up for a hearing by the then-majority, so the gentleman would not have been too happy to have included them in that package.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. NEGUSE).

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Chairman, I want to join my colleagues in support of this important lands package which is not a messaging bill. It is a bill that will protect endangered species, improve climate mitigation, and support our Nation's growing outdoor recreation economy. Every component of this bill certainly accomplishes those ends.

But, in particular, the Colorado Wilderness Act Title I provides Federal protections to many of Colorado's most beautiful and treasured lands, and that I can attest to as a Representative for Colorado's Second Congressional District.

I am inspired by my colleague, Congresswoman DEGETTE's dedication and her championing of this cause, having worked on this bill for the better part of the last 20 years.

It is important that we protect these beautiful and treasured public lands for generations to come. We have a strong tradition of protecting public lands in my home State. As the Chair well knows, earlier this year we passed the Colorado Outdoor Recreation and Economy Act out of the House, which is an important step in that regard.

I think at the end of the day we should be able to agree on the goal of protecting public lands to ensure that they exist for future generations, including for the generation of my

daughter who is 18 months old now—a year-and-a-half-old, I should say—and I look forward to being able to enjoy these incredible public lands with her over the many coming years.

So at the end of the day this bill makes sense. It is worth fighting for. Let's protect public lands, not just in Colorado but across the country.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support the Protecting America's Wilderness Act.

Mr. FULCHER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chairman, it was alluded to once, but I want to underscore that passage of this would add massive new burdens on Federal agencies. We need to be using those resources to better manage what we have already got as public land and public resources.

As a reminder, we are \$2.3 billion in debt. What that means is the Federal Government is way over its head. We can't afford to manage land, and we can't afford to take care of it.

So guess what?

It doesn't do it. Then we all pay, typically, when things go on fire.

Mr. Chairman, in my State of Idaho, because of all that massive amount of Federal land, we are really more like tenants than we are landlords. But to make an analogy, our landlord can't afford to fix a broken roof. That is what we have got with responsibility on these government agencies unable to take care of these resources.

Mr. Chairman, you have heard testimony from my colleagues that many of the local communities impacted have raised significant concerns ranging from loss of access, recreation, elimination of constructive and wise management, and threats to rural economies. In addition to the concerns and opposition raised by local stakeholders and counties, some of the provisions in the package are opposed by the actual Members who represent the areas affected. It is troubling.

This effort is also funded in part by some special interest groups, and they sometimes will call themselves environmentalists. To those people, I just want to communicate: I live in this area. All too often you don't. We are the real environmentalists because we take care of a fabulous resource.

Public lands decisions should be made with local collaboration and input. This set of bills does not do it. They have real consequences on real people. Sound, proven, and scientific management are critical.

Mr. Chairman, God gave us a fabulous resource here, but he also gave us a brain. We need to use our brain.

Now, I am not naive. I know my colleagues across the aisle have got to vote for this thing. Part of that is that some people's DNA says that wilderness is good and human involvement is bad.

I would just close by saying this: Facts are stubborn things. The first fact is this set of bills is going nowhere.

The second fact is wise management—that is using our mind—is much better than stagnating this resource.

Fact number three is when this stalls—and it will—those of us on this side of the aisle and those of us who live in the West will still be here asking for your cooperation in working with us.

Mr. Chairman, please don't let pride blind you. Work with us on putting some intelligence and some wisdom into managing this resource.

Mr. Chairman, I include in the RECORD a Statement of Administration Policy recommending a veto of this bill package.

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY

H.R. 2546—PROTECTING AMERICA'S WILDERNESS ACT—REP. DEGETTE, D-CO, AND REP. NEGUSE, D-CO

The Administration opposes H.R. 2546. This bill would impose unnecessary and harmful restrictions on more than 2.5 million acres of land in Colorado, California, and Washington State, including nearly 1.5 million acres in the form of wilderness designations. These restrictions will greatly reduce opportunities for multiple uses on these public lands, limit access to them, and significantly reduce the available productive acreage in working forests, rendering them more prone to catastrophic wildfires.

The Administration has expanded access to America's public lands; increased hunting, fishing, and recreational opportunities nationwide; and enhanced conservation stewardship of our vast natural resources. With regard to the designation of wilderness on public lands, the Administration generally supports congressional action to resolve wilderness designation and Wilderness Study Areas (WSA) release issues, particularly for WSAs that were established more than 30 years ago. Many WSAs were recommended for designation, while others were recommended as not suitable, with suggestions that they be returned to agency management to integrate their other intrinsic values into surrounding land management plans. The Administration recommends addressing these long overdue WSA decisions before undertaking potential designations of new areas that did not meet the criteria established in the 1964 Wilderness Act when inventories were completed many years ago.

The Administration strongly believes that before new or potential wilderness areas or wild and scenic rivers are designated, it is important to first ensure that such designation is the most appropriate land management tool for a given parcel. For this and other reasons, successful conservation proposals that have incorporated this tool over the last decade have been more limited in geographic scope than this bill. It is important to ensure that designating new wilderness areas on public lands does not unnecessarily impede public access, limit outdoor recreational opportunities, or conflict with pre-existing uses. Unfortunately, a number of the proposals for wilderness designations in H.R. 2546 fail to follow this successful model.

While many recreational activities, such as hunting, fishing, and hiking, are compatible with wilderness designation, other activities, such as mountain biking and off-highway vehicle use, are not. Some of the areas proposed for wilderness designation in H.R. 2546 contain popular motorized or mechanized recreation areas. In addition, existing energy development poses inherent challenges for wilderness designations, creating complex management issues pertaining to active mining claims and oil and gas

leases within a designated wilderness area. The designations under this bill could impede future energy and mineral development, including development that is important to the economic and national security of the United States.

The Administration is committed to managing public lands as a good neighbor to the local communities and to the Americans who live and work in close proximity to them. Engaging local stakeholders and considering their on-the-ground expertise are critical steps in making decisions about public lands management, and local communities have concerns that many aspects of H.R. 2546 would produce negative effects for their citizens and their economies.

The Administration is willing to work with Congress to make the necessary improvements to this bill if it is considered further. If H.R. 2546 were presented to the President in its current form, however, his advisors would recommend that he veto it.

Mr. FULCHER. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. BROWNLEY).

Ms. BROWNLEY of California. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman for bringing this important public lands bill to the floor.

H.R. 2546 incorporates a bill I helped introduce along with Representative CARBAJAL, the Central Coast Heritage Protection Act.

The Central Coast Heritage Protection Act sets aside more than 40,000 acres in the Los Padres National Forest as wilderness. It also designates the Condor Trail within Los Padres as a National Recreation Trail. Both of these actions have long been priorities of my constituents, and so I am pleased the House is taking action on them today.

We in Ventura County are so fortunate to be surrounded by gorgeous public spaces, including the Los Padres National Forest. Designating these lands as wilderness will strengthen environmental protections in our region and preserve this important part of our natural heritage for future generations to enjoy.

Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman, again, for bringing this bill forward.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from the State of Washington (Mr. KILMER).

Mr. KILMER. Mr. Chairman, I thank my good friend and colleague for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, as someone who was born and raised on the Olympic Peninsula, I know firsthand how special our region is and how our public lands contribute to the fabric of who we are.

In our region we understand that protecting public lands isn't just about saving these unforgettable places for future generations. It also means protecting high quality jobs for the next generation as well.

As someone who worked in economic development professionally for over a decade, I have seen how our natural resources contribute to our economic vitality. Each year millions of people and

families travel to my State and contribute roughly \$22 billion in economic impact and support 200,000 jobs in Washington's outdoor economy. Our national treasures have created opportunities for local entrepreneurs who have started restaurants, guided tour companies, hotels, and other small businesses.

That is why it makes sense to protect these special places, and it is why I am proud the House is considering this comprehensive package which includes my legislation, the Wild Olympics Wilderness and Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. This bill protects some of our environmentally sensitive areas by establishing a new wilderness area to protect the last remaining old-growth stands on the peninsula and designating 19 rivers and tributaries as wild and scenic rivers to protect critical salmon spawning habitat.

This proposal has evolved through extensive public engagement with Tribes, conservation groups, timber communities, business leaders, shellfish growers, and everyone in between to create a bill that works for our local communities.

It is because of that extensive public outreach that this bill is formally now supported by more than 800 community leaders—Republicans, Democrats, business owners, sportsmen, mayors, county commissioners, and Tribal leaders—all of whom agree that this proposal moves our region in the right direction.

In addition to protecting recreational access and supporting our outdoor economy, this bill will also bolster our region's efforts to protect sources of clean drinking water, support critical salmon and steelhead habitat, and protect key waterways that are vital to our shellfish industry.

But just as important as these things are the things this bill will not do.

This proposal will not close, decommission, or otherwise restrict access to any existing Forest Service roads or trailheads.

It will not impact any harvestable timber base in the Olympic National Forest, and I am doing a whole bunch of work to actually increase harvest through other avenues.

This bill will not affect any private property rights, and it will not impact how the Washington Department of Natural Resources manages State-owned land, which is why it has gained the endorsement of the Washington Commissioner of Public Lands.

We know that our region's future depends on building a strong and diversified economy. And after years of collaboration, I think this bill we are considering today represents a clear win-win for the communities I represent.

Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the senior Senator from Washington, Senator MURRAY, for her partnership on this effort, and I encourage my colleagues to vote in favor of this important legislation.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Mr. Chairman, wilderness is not owned by me, it is not owned by any Member on the other side of the aisle, and it is not owned by any Members of Congress. It is owned by the people. It is owned by the people of this country and future generations of this country. That is why we are the stewards of this wilderness.

These are Federal lands, and I have heard some of my colleagues on the other side in this debate say: Well, some county commissioner doesn't support it; some Member doesn't support it.

It doesn't matter. These Federal lands belong to the public. In fact, last October in Colorado there was a poll done of the areas that are impacted in my portion of the wilderness bill. This poll found that 71 percent of the people in the affected areas—the citizens, the people who use this land for economic development and recreation—believe that these wilderness study areas should be made permanent and that they should be made into wilderness. That is whom I believe.

I want to tell you one more story, Mr. Chairman, and that is the story about in August when I went down to Cortez, Colorado, near three of the wilderness areas in my bill. One of the county commissioners, Mr. Ertel, testified in Congress that he represents that area.

Do you know something?

In Cortez, Colorado, the city council and the mayor support the bill. At a townhall meeting I had, there were 75 people. Sixty-five of them raised their hands when I asked if they supported the bill. That is who supports this bill, that is who this is for, and that is whom we need to think about and listen to as we pass this legislation.

The areas in this bill all have strong wilderness characteristics, and we owe it to our children, to our grandchildren, and to our great-grandchildren to take bold action right now and preserve them.

I just want to take a minute and thank everybody who has been involved with this bill: obviously, the chairman of the committee, Mr. GRIJALVA, his staff, Chris Rackens, Brandon Bragato, Henry Wykowski, Cameron Walkup, and Lily Wang; and my staff who have worked on this bill for over 20 years now, Lisa Cohen, my Chief of Staff; Kaila Hood, Matt Allen, Tom Woodburn, and Marc Rehmann, all of whom have worked their guts out for this, as well as many other staffers past and present.

Finally, I want to thank the citizens who brought this bill to me to begin with and who continue to work their hearts out every day to preserve our wild places; in particular, John Stansfield of Wild Connections who can't be with us today, and Mark Pearson of San Juan Wilderness—who the last time I saw him, he was sitting on a cliff high up in one of my wilderness areas and is now sitting in the gallery watching us pass this historic legislation.

It truly is a labor of love, and I look forward to telling my grandchildren about this historic day.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. ESPAILLAT). All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the bill shall be considered for amendment under the 5-minute rule.

In lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Natural Resources, printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 116-50, shall be considered as adopted.

The bill, as amended, shall be considered as the original bill for the purpose of further amendment under the 5-minute rule and shall be considered as read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 2546

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 “Protecting America’s Wilderness Act”.

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

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—COLORADO WILDERNESS

Sec. 101. Short title; definition.

Sec. 102. Additions to National Wilderness Preservation System in the State of Colorado.

Sec. 103. Administrative provisions.

Sec. 104. Water.

Sec. 105. Sense of Congress.

TITLE II—NORTHWEST CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS, RECREATION, AND WORKING FORESTS

Sec. 201. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 202. Definitions.

Subtitle A—RESTORATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Sec. 211. South Fork Trinity-Mad River Restoration Area.

Sec. 212. Redwood National and State Parks restoration.

Sec. 213. California Public Lands Remediation Partnership.

Sec. 214. Trinity Lake visitor center.

Sec. 215. Del Norte County visitor center.

Sec. 216. Management plans.

Sec. 217. Study; partnerships related to overnight accommodations.

Subtitle B—RECREATION

Sec. 221. Horse Mountain Special Management Area.

Sec. 222. Bigfoot National Recreation Trail.

Sec. 223. Elk Camp Ridge Recreation Trail.

Sec. 224. Trinity Lake Trail.

Sec. 225. Trails study.

Sec. 226. Construction of mountain bicycling routes.

Sec. 227. Partnerships.

Subtitle C—CONSERVATION

Sec. 231. Designation of wilderness.

Sec. 232. Administration of wilderness.

Sec. 233. Designation of potential wilderness.

Sec. 234. Designation of wild and scenic rivers.

Sec. 235. Sanhedrin Special Conservation Management Area.

Subtitle D—MISCELLANEOUS

Sec. 241. Maps and legal descriptions.

Sec. 242. Updates to land and resource management plans.

Sec. 243. Pacific Gas and Electric Company Utility facilities and rights-of-way.

TITLE III—CENTRAL COAST HERITAGE PROTECTION

Sec. 301. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 302. Definitions.

Sec. 303. Designation of wilderness.

Sec. 304. Designation of the Machesna Mountain Potential Wilderness.

Sec. 305. Administration of wilderness.

Sec. 306. Designation of Wild and Scenic Rivers.

Sec. 307. Designation of the Fox Mountain Potential Wilderness.

Sec. 308. Designation of scenic areas.

Sec. 309. Condor National Scenic Trail.

Sec. 310. Forest service study.

Sec. 311. Nonmotorized recreation opportunities.

Sec. 312. Use by members of Tribes.

TITLE IV—SAN GABRIEL MOUNTAINS FOOTHILLS AND RIVERS PROTECTION

Sec. 401. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 402. Definition of State.

Subtitle A—SAN GABRIEL NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Sec. 411. Purposes.

Sec. 412. Definitions.

Sec. 413. San Gabriel National Recreation Area.

Sec. 414. Management.

Sec. 415. Acquisition of non-Federal land within Recreation Area.

Sec. 416. Water rights; water resource facilities; public roads; utility facilities.

Sec. 417. San Gabriel National Recreation Area Public Advisory Council.

Sec. 418. San Gabriel National Recreation Area Partnership.

Sec. 419. Visitor services and facilities.

Subtitle B—SAN GABRIEL MOUNTAINS

Sec. 421. Definitions.

Sec. 422. National monument boundary modification.

Sec. 423. Designation of Wilderness Areas and Additions.

Sec. 424. Administration of Wilderness Areas and Additions.

Sec. 425. Designation of Wild and Scenic Rivers.

Sec. 426. Water rights.

TITLE V—RIM OF THE VALLEY CORRIDOR PRESERVATION

Sec. 501. Short title.

Sec. 502. Boundary adjustment; land acquisition; administration.

TITLE VI—WILD OLYMPICS WILDERNESS AND WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

Sec. 601. Short title.

Sec. 602. Designation of olympic national forest wilderness areas.

Sec. 603. Wild and scenic river designations.

Sec. 604. Existing rights and withdrawal.

Sec. 605. Treaty rights.

TITLE VII—PAYGO

Sec. 701. Determination of Budgetary Effects.

TITLE I—COLORADO WILDERNESS

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE; DEFINITION.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This title may be cited as the “Colorado Wilderness Act of 2020”.

(b) **SECRETARY DEFINED.**—As used in this title, the term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, as appropriate.

SEC. 102. ADDITIONS TO NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM IN THE STATE OF COLORADO.

(a) **ADDITIONS.**—Section 2(a) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (Public Law 103-77; 107 Stat. 756; 16 U.S.C. 1132 note) is amended by adding at the end the following paragraphs:

“(23) Certain lands managed by the Colorado River Valley Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management, which comprise approximately 316 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled ‘Maroon Bells Addition Proposed Wilderness’,

dated July 20, 2018, which is hereby incorporated in and shall be deemed to be a part of the Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness Area designated by Public Law 88-577.

(24) Certain lands managed by the Gunnison Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management, which comprise approximately 38,217 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled 'Redcloud & Handies Peak Proposed Wilderness', dated October 9, 2019, which shall be known as the Redcloud Peak Wilderness.

(25) Certain lands managed by the Gunnison Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management or located in the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests, which comprise approximately 26,734 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled 'Redcloud & Handies Peak Proposed Wilderness', dated October 9, 2019, which shall be known as the Handies Peak Wilderness.

(26) Certain lands managed by the Royal Gorge Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management, which comprise approximately 16,481 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled 'Table Mountain & McIntyre Hills Proposed Wilderness', dated November 7, 2019, which shall be known as the McIntyre Hills Wilderness.

(27) Certain lands managed by the Colorado River Valley Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management, which comprise approximately 10,282 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled 'Grand Hogback Proposed Wilderness', dated October 16, 2019, which shall be known as the Grand Hogback Wilderness.

(28) Certain lands managed by the Grand Junction Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management, which comprise approximately 25,624 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled 'Demaree Canyon Proposed Wilderness', dated October 9, 2019, which shall be known as the Demaree Canyon Wilderness.

(29) Certain lands managed by the Grand Junction Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management, which comprise approximately 28,279 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled 'Little Books Cliff Proposed Wilderness', dated October 9, 2019, which shall be known as the Little Bookcliffs Wilderness.

(30) Certain lands managed by the Colorado River Valley Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management, which comprise approximately 14,886 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled 'Bull Gulch & Castle Peak Proposed Wilderness', dated January 29, 2020, which shall be known as the Bull Gulch Wilderness.

(31) Certain lands managed by the Colorado River Valley Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management, which comprise approximately 12,016 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled 'Bull Gulch & Castle Peak Proposed Wilderness Areas', dated January 29, 2020, which shall be known as the Castle Peak Wilderness."

(b) FURTHER ADDITIONS.—The following lands in the State of Colorado administered by the Bureau of Land Management or the United States Forest Service are hereby designated as wilderness and, therefore, as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) Certain lands managed by the Colorado River Valley Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management or located in the White River National Forest, which comprise approximately 19,240 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled "Assignment Ridge Proposed Wilderness", dated November 12, 2019, which shall be known as the Assignment Ridge Wilderness.

(2) Certain lands managed by the Royal Gorge Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management or located in the Pike and San Isabel National Forests, which comprise approximately 23,116 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled "Badger Creek Proposed Wilderness", dated November 7, 2019, which shall be known as the Badger Creek Wilderness.

(3) Certain lands managed by the Royal Gorge Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management or located in the Pike and San Isabel National Forests, which comprise approximately 35,251

acres, as generally depicted on a map titled "Beaver Creek Proposed Wilderness", dated November 7, 2019, which shall be known as the Beaver Creek Wilderness.

(4) Certain lands managed by the Royal Gorge Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management or the Bureau of Reclamation or located in the Pike and San Isabel National Forests, which comprise approximately 32,884 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled "Grape Creek Proposed Wilderness", dated November 7, 2019, which shall be known as the Grape Creek Wilderness.

(5) Certain lands managed by the Grand Junction Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management, which comprise approximately 13,351 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled "North & South Bangs Canyon Proposed Wilderness", dated October 9, 2019, which shall be known as the North Bangs Canyon Wilderness.

(6) Certain lands managed by the Grand Junction Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management, which comprise approximately 5,144 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled "North & South Bangs Canyon Proposed Wilderness", dated October 9, 2019, which shall be known as the South Bangs Canyon Wilderness.

(7) Certain lands managed by the Grand Junction Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management, which comprise approximately 26,624 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled "Unaweep & Palisade Proposed Wilderness", dated October 9, 2019, which shall be known as The Palisade Wilderness.

(8) Certain lands managed by the Grand Junction Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management or located in the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests, which comprise approximately 19,776 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled "Unaweep & Palisade Proposed Wilderness", dated October 9, 2019, which shall be known as the Unaweep Wilderness.

(9) Certain lands managed by the Grand Junction Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management and Uncompahgre Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management and in the Manti-LaSal National Forest, which comprise approximately 37,637 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled "Sewemup Mesa Proposed Wilderness", dated November 7, 2019, which shall be known as the Sewemup Mesa Wilderness.

(10) Certain lands managed by the Kremmling Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management, which comprise approximately 31 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled "Platte River Addition Proposed Wilderness", dated July 20, 2018, and which are hereby incorporated in and shall be deemed to be part of the Platte River Wilderness designated by Public Law 98-550.

(11) Certain lands managed by the Uncompahgre Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management, which comprise approximately 17,587 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled "Roubideau Proposed Wilderness", dated October 9, 2019, which shall be known as the Roubideau Wilderness.

(12) Certain lands managed by the Uncompahgre Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management or located in the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests, which comprise approximately 12,102 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled "Norwood Canyon Proposed Wilderness", dated November 7, 2019, which shall be known as the Norwood Canyon Wilderness.

(13) Certain lands managed by the Tres Rios Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management, which comprise approximately 24,475 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled "Cross Canyon Proposed Wilderness", dated October 9, 2019, which shall be known as the Cross Canyon Wilderness.

(14) Certain lands managed by the Tres Rios Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management, which comprise approximately 21,220 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled "McKenna Peak Proposed Wilderness", dated

October 16, 2019, which shall be known as the McKenna Peak Wilderness.

(15) Certain lands managed by the Tres Rios Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management, which comprise approximately 14,270 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled "Weber-Menefee Mountain Proposed Wilderness", dated October 9, 2019, which shall be known as the Weber-Menefee Mountain Wilderness.

(16) Certain lands managed by the Uncompahgre and Tres Rios Field Offices of the Bureau of Land Management or the Bureau of Reclamation, which comprise approximately 33,351 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled "Dolores River Canyon Proposed Wilderness", dated November 7, 2019, which shall be known as the Dolores River Canyon Wilderness.

(17) Certain lands managed by the Royal Gorge Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management or located in the Pike and San Isabel National Forests, which comprise approximately 17,922 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled "Browns Canyon Proposed Wilderness", dated October 9, 2019, which shall be known as the Browns Canyon Wilderness.

(18) Certain lands managed by the San Luis Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management, which comprise approximately 10,527 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled "San Luis Hills Proposed Wilderness", dated October 9, 2019 which shall be known as the San Luis Hills Wilderness.

(19) Certain lands managed by the Royal Gorge Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management, which comprise approximately 23,559 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled "Table Mountain & McIntyre Hills Proposed Wilderness", dated November 7, 2019, which shall be known as the Table Mountain Wilderness.

(c) WEST ELK ADDITION.—Certain lands in the State of Colorado administered by the Gunnison Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management, the United States National Park Service, and the Bureau of Reclamation, which comprise approximately 6,695 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled "West Elk Addition Proposed Wilderness", dated October 9, 2019, are hereby designated as wilderness and, therefore, as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System and are hereby incorporated in and shall be deemed to be a part of the West Elk Wilderness designated by Public Law 88-577. The boundary adjacent to Blue Mesa Reservoir shall be 50 feet landward from the water's edge, and shall change according to the water level.

(d) BLUE MESA RESERVOIR.—If the Bureau of Reclamation determines that lands within the West Elk Wilderness Addition are necessary for future expansion of the Blue Mesa Reservoir, the Secretary shall by publication of a revised boundary description in the Federal Register revise the boundary of the West Elk Wilderness Addition.

(e) MAPS AND DESCRIPTIONS.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary shall file a map and a boundary description of each area designated as wilderness by this section with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate. Each map and boundary description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in the map or boundary description. The maps and boundary descriptions shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, and in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, as appropriate.

(f) STATE AND PRIVATE LANDS.—Lands within the exterior boundaries of any wilderness area designated under this section that are owned by a private entity or by the State of Colorado, including lands administered by the Colorado

State Land Board, shall be included within such wilderness area if such lands are acquired by the United States. Such lands may be acquired by the United States only as provided in the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

SEC. 103. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to valid existing rights, lands designated as wilderness by this title shall be managed by the Secretary in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.) and this title, except that, with respect to any wilderness areas designated by this title, any reference in the Wilderness Act to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) **GRAZING.**—Grazing of livestock in wilderness areas designated by this title shall be administered in accordance with the provisions of section 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(4)), as further interpreted by section 108 of Public Law 96-560, and the guidelines set forth in appendix A of House Report 101-405 of the 101st Congress.

(c) **STATE JURISDICTION.**—As provided in section 4(d)(7) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(7)), nothing in this title shall be construed as affecting the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the State of Colorado with respect to wildlife and fish in Colorado.

(d) **BUFFER ZONES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Nothing in this title creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around any area designated as wilderness by this title.

(2) **ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE WILDERNESS.**—The fact that an activity or use on land outside the areas designated as wilderness by this title can be seen or heard within the wilderness shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the wilderness.

(e) **MILITARY HELICOPTER OVERFLIGHTS AND OPERATIONS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Nothing in this title restricts or precludes—

(A) low-level overflights of military helicopters over the areas designated as wilderness by this title, including military overflights that can be seen or heard within any wilderness area;

(B) military flight testing and evaluation;

(C) the designation or creation of new units of special use airspace, or the establishment of military flight training routes over any wilderness area; or

(D) helicopter operations at designated landing zones within the potential wilderness areas established by subsection (i)(1).

(2) **AERIAL NAVIGATION TRAINING EXERCISES.**—The Colorado Army National Guard, through the High-Altitude Army National Guard Aviation Training Site, may conduct aerial navigation training maneuver exercises over, and associated operations within, the potential wilderness areas designated by this title—

(A) in a manner and degree consistent with the memorandum of understanding dated August 4, 1987, entered into among the Colorado Army National Guard, the Bureau of Land Management, and the Forest Service; or

(B) in a manner consistent with any subsequent memorandum of understanding entered into among the Colorado Army National Guard, the Bureau of Land Management, and the Forest Service.

(f) **RUNNING EVENTS.**—The Secretary may continue to authorize competitive running events currently permitted in the Redcloud Peak Wilderness Area and Handies Peak Wilderness Area in a manner compatible with the preservation of such areas as wilderness.

(g) **LAND TRADES.**—If the Secretary trades privately owned land within the perimeter of the Redcloud Peak Wilderness Area or the Handies Peak Wilderness Area in exchange for Federal land, then such Federal land shall be located in Hinsdale County, Colorado.

(h) **RECREATIONAL CLIMBING.**—Nothing in this title prohibits recreational rock climbing activi-

ties in the wilderness areas, such as the placement, use, and maintenance of fixed anchors, including any fixed anchor established before the date of the enactment of this Act—

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

(2) subject to any terms and conditions determined to be necessary by the Secretary.

(i) **POTENTIAL WILDERNESS DESIGNATIONS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The following lands are designated as potential wilderness areas:

(A) Certain lands managed by the Colorado River Valley Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management, which comprise approximately 7,376 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled “Pisgah East & West Proposed Wilderness” and dated October 16, 2019, which, upon designation as wilderness under paragraph (2), shall be known as the Pisgah East Wilderness.

(B) Certain lands managed by the Colorado River Valley Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management, which comprise approximately 6,828 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled “Pisgah East & West Proposed Wilderness” and dated October 16, 2019, which, upon designation as wilderness under paragraph (2), shall be known as the Pisgah West Wilderness.

(C) Certain lands managed by the Colorado River Valley Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management or located in the White River National Forest, which comprise approximately 16,101 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled “Flat Tops Proposed Wilderness Addition”, dated October 9, 2019, and which, upon designation as wilderness under paragraph (2), shall be incorporated in and shall be deemed to be a part of the Flat Tops Wilderness designated by Public Law 94-146.

(2) **DESIGNATION AS WILDERNESS.**—Lands designated as a potential wilderness area by subparagraphs (A) through (C) of paragraph (1) shall be designated as wilderness on the date on which the Secretary publishes in the Federal Register a notice that all nonconforming uses of those lands authorized by subsection (e) in the potential wilderness area that would be in violation of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.) have ceased. Such publication in the Federal Register and designation as wilderness shall occur for the potential wilderness area as the nonconforming uses cease in that potential wilderness area and designation as wilderness is not dependent on cessation of nonconforming uses in the other potential wilderness area.

(3) **MANAGEMENT.**—Except for activities provided for under subsection (e), lands designated as a potential wilderness area by paragraph (1) shall be managed by the Secretary in accordance with the Wilderness Act as wilderness pending the designation of such lands as wilderness under this subsection.

SEC. 104. WATER.

(a) **EFFECT ON WATER RIGHTS.**—Nothing in this title—

(1) affects the use or allocation, in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, of any water, water right, or interest in water;

(2) affects any vested absolute or decreed conditional water right in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, including any water right held by the United States;

(3) affects any interstate water compact in existence on the date of enactment of this Act;

(4) authorizes or imposes any new reserved Federal water rights; and

(5) shall be considered to be a relinquishment or reduction of any water rights reserved or appropriated by the United States in the State of Colorado on or before the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) **MIDSTREAM AREAS.**—

(1) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of this subsection is to protect for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations—

(A) the unique and nationally important values of areas designated as wilderness by section 102(b) (including the geological, cultural, ar-

chaeological, paleontological, natural, scientific, recreational, environmental, biological, wilderness, wildlife, riparian, historical, educational, and scenic resources of the public land); and

(B) the water resources of area streams, based on seasonally available flows, that are necessary to support aquatic, riparian, and terrestrial species and communities.

(2) **WILDERNESS WATER RIGHTS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall ensure that any water rights within the wilderness designated by section 102(b) required to fulfill the purposes of such wilderness are secured in accordance with subparagraphs (B) through (G).

(B) **STATE LAW.**—

(i) **PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS.**—Any water rights for which the Secretary pursues adjudication shall be appropriated, adjudicated, changed, and administered in accordance with the procedural requirements and priority system of State law.

(ii) **ESTABLISHMENT OF WATER RIGHTS.**—

(I) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in subclause (II), the purposes and other substantive characteristics of the water rights pursued under this paragraph shall be established in accordance with State law.

(II) **EXCEPTION.**—Notwithstanding subclause (I) and in accordance with this title, the Secretary may appropriate and seek adjudication of water rights to maintain surface water levels and stream flows on and across the wilderness designated by section 102(b) to fulfill the purposes of such wilderness.

(C) **DEADLINE.**—The Secretary shall promptly, but not earlier than January 1, 2021, appropriate the water rights required to fulfill the purposes of the wilderness designated by section 102(b).

(D) **REQUIRED DETERMINATION.**—The Secretary shall not pursue adjudication for any instream flow water rights unless the Secretary makes a determination pursuant to subparagraph (E)(ii) or (F).

(E) **COOPERATIVE ENFORCEMENT.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall not pursue adjudication of any Federal instream flow water rights established under this paragraph if—

(I) the Secretary determines, upon adjudication of the water rights by the Colorado Water Conservation Board, that the Board holds water rights sufficient in priority, amount, and timing to fulfill the purposes of this subsection; and

(II) the Secretary has entered into a perpetual agreement with the Colorado Water Conservation Board to ensure full exercise, protection, and enforcement of the State water rights within the wilderness to reliably fulfill the purposes of this subsection.

(ii) **ADJUDICATION.**—If the Secretary determines that the provisions of clause (i) have not been met, the Secretary shall adjudicate and exercise any Federal water rights required to fulfill the purposes of the wilderness in accordance with this paragraph.

(F) **INSUFFICIENT WATER RIGHTS.**—If the Colorado Water Conservation Board modifies the instream flow water rights obtained under subparagraph (E) to such a degree that the Secretary determines that water rights held by the State are insufficient to fulfill the purposes of this title, the Secretary shall adjudicate and exercise Federal water rights required to fulfill the purposes of this title in accordance with subparagraph (B).

(G) **FAILURE TO COMPLY.**—The Secretary shall promptly act to exercise and enforce the water rights described in subparagraph (E) if the Secretary determines that—

(i) the State is not exercising its water rights consistent with subparagraph (E)(i)(1); or

(ii) the agreement described in subparagraph (E)(i)(II) is not fulfilled or complied with sufficiently to fulfill the purposes of this title.

(3) **WATER RESOURCE FACILITY.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, beginning

on the date of enactment of this title, neither the President nor any other officer, employee, or agent of the United States shall fund, assist, authorize, or issue a license or permit for development of any new irrigation and pumping facility, reservoir, water conservation work, aqueduct, canal, ditch, pipeline, well, hydropower project, transmission, other ancillary facility, or other water, diversion, storage, or carriage structure in the wilderness designated by section 102(b).

(c) ACCESS AND OPERATION.—

(1) DEFINITION.—As used in this subsection, the term “water resource facility” means irrigation and pumping facilities, reservoirs, water conservation works, aqueducts, canals, ditches, pipelines, wells, hydropower projects, transmission and other ancillary facilities, and other water diversion, storage, and carriage structures.

(2) ACCESS TO WATER RESOURCE FACILITIES.—Subject to the provisions of this subsection, the Secretary shall allow reasonable access to water resource facilities in existence on the date of enactment of this Act within the areas described in sections 102(b) and 102(c), including motorized access where necessary and customarily employed on routes existing as of the date of enactment of this Act.

(3) ACCESS ROUTES.—Existing access routes within such areas customarily employed as of the date of enactment of this Act may be used, maintained, repaired, and replaced to the extent necessary to maintain their present function, design, and serviceable operation, so long as such activities have no increased adverse impacts on the resources and values of the areas described in sections 102(b) and 102(c) than existed as of the date of enactment of this Act.

(4) USE OF WATER RESOURCE FACILITIES.—Subject to the provisions of this subsection and subsection (a)(4), the Secretary shall allow water resource facilities existing on the date of enactment of this Act within areas described in sections 102(b) and 102(c) to be used, operated, maintained, repaired, and replaced to the extent necessary for the continued exercise, in accordance with Colorado State law, of vested water rights adjudicated for use in connection with such facilities by a court of competent jurisdiction prior to the date of enactment of this Act. The impact of an existing facility on the water resources and values of the area shall not be increased as a result of changes in the adjudicated type of use of such facility as of the date of enactment of this Act.

(5) REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE.—Water resource facilities, and access routes serving such facilities, existing within the areas described in sections 102(b) and 102(c) on the date of enactment of this Act shall be maintained and repaired when and to the extent necessary to prevent increased adverse impacts on the resources and values of the areas described in sections 102(b) and 102(c).

SEC. 105. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that military aviation training on Federal public lands in Colorado, including the training conducted at the High-Altitude Army National Guard Aviation Training Site, is critical to the national security of the United States and the readiness of the Armed Forces.

TITLE II—NORTHWEST CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS, RECREATION, AND WORKING FORESTS

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

This title may be cited as the “Northwest California Wilderness, Recreation, and Working Forests Act”.

SEC. 202. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means—

(A) with respect to land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Agriculture; and

(B) with respect to land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Interior.

(2) STATE.—The term “State” means the State of California.

Subtitle A—RESTORATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

SEC. 211. SOUTH FORK TRINITY-MAD RIVER RESTORATION AREA.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COLLABORATIVELY DEVELOPED.—The term “collaboratively developed” means projects that are developed and implemented through a collaborative process that—

(A) includes—

(i) appropriate Federal, State, and local agencies; and

(ii) multiple interested persons representing diverse interests; and

(B) is transparent and nonexclusive.

(2) PLANTATION.—The term “plantation” means a forested area that has been artificially established by planting or seeding.

(3) RESTORATION.—The term “restoration” means the process of assisting the recovery of an ecosystem that has been degraded, damaged, or destroyed by establishing the composition, structure, pattern, and ecological processes necessary to facilitate terrestrial and aquatic ecosystem sustainability, resilience, and health under current and future conditions.

(4) RESTORATION AREA.—The term “restoration area” means the South Fork Trinity-Mad River Restoration Area, established by subsection (b).

(5) SHADED FUEL BREAK.—The term “shaded fuel break” means a vegetation treatment that effectively addresses all project-generated slash and that retains: adequate canopy cover to suppress plant regrowth in the forest understory following treatment; the longest lived trees that provide the most shade over the longest period of time; the healthiest and most vigorous trees with the greatest potential for crown-growth in plantations and in natural stands adjacent to plantations; and all mature hardwoods, when practicable.

(6) STEWARDSHIP CONTRACT.—The term “stewardship contract” means an agreement or contract entered into under section 604 of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6591c).

(7) WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE.—The term “wildland-urban interface” has the meaning given the term by section 101 of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6511).

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights, there is established the South Fork Trinity-Mad River Restoration Area, comprising approximately 729,089 acres of Federal land administered by the Forest Service and approximately 1,280 acres of Federal land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, as generally depicted on the map entitled “South Fork Trinity-Mad River Restoration Area—Proposed” and dated July 3, 2018, to be known as the South Fork Trinity-Mad River Restoration Area.

(c) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the restoration area are to—

(1) establish, restore, and maintain fire-resilient forest structures containing late successional forest structure characterized by large trees and multistoried canopies, as ecologically appropriate;

(2) protect late successional reserves;

(3) enhance the restoration of Federal lands within the restoration area;

(4) reduce the threat posed by wildfires to communities within the restoration area;

(5) protect and restore aquatic habitat and anadromous fisheries;

(6) protect the quality of water within the restoration area; and

(7) allow visitors to enjoy the scenic, recreational, natural, cultural, and wildlife values of the restoration area.

(d) MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall manage the restoration area—

(A) in a manner consistent with the purposes described in subsection (c);

(B) in a manner that—

(i) in the case of the Forest Service, prioritizes restoration of the restoration area over other nonemergency vegetation management projects on the portions of the Six Rivers and Shasta-Trinity National Forests in Humboldt and Trinity Counties; and

(ii) in the case of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, establishes with the Forest Service an agreement for cooperation to ensure timely completion of consultation required by section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (15 U.S.C. 1536) on restoration projects within the restoration area and agreement to maintain and exchange information on planning schedules and priorities on a regular basis;

(C) in accordance with—

(i) the laws (including regulations) and rules applicable to the National Forest System for land managed by the Forest Service;

(ii) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) for land managed by the Bureau of Land Management;

(iii) this title; and

(iv) any other applicable law (including regulations); and

(D) in a manner consistent with congressional intent that consultation for restoration projects within the restoration area is completed in a timely and efficient manner.

(2) CONFLICT OF LAWS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The establishment of the restoration area shall not change the management status of any land or water that is designated wilderness or as a wild and scenic river, including lands and waters designated by this title.

(B) RESOLUTION OF CONFLICT.—If there is a conflict between the laws applicable to the areas described in subparagraph (A) and this section, the more restrictive provision shall control.

(3) USES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall only allow uses of the restoration area that the Secretary determines would further the purposes described in subsection (c).

(B) PRIORITY.—The Secretary shall prioritize restoration activities within the restoration area.

(C) LIMITATION.—Nothing in this section shall limit the Secretary’s ability to plan, approve, or prioritize activities outside of the restoration area.

(4) WILDLAND FIRE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section prohibits the Secretary, in cooperation with other Federal, State, and local agencies, as appropriate, from conducting wildland fire operations in the restoration area, consistent with the purposes of this section.

(B) PRIORITY.—The Secretary may use prescribed burning and managed wildland fire to the fullest extent practicable to achieve the purposes of this section.

(5) ROAD DECOMMISSIONING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—To the extent practicable, the Secretary shall decommission unneeded National Forest System roads identified for decommissioning and unauthorized roads identified for decommissioning within the restoration area—

(i) subject to appropriations;

(ii) consistent with the analysis required by subparts A and B of part 212 of title 36, Code of Federal Regulations; and

(iii) in accordance with existing law.

(B) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT.—In making determinations regarding road decommissioning under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall consult with—

(i) appropriate State, Tribal, and local governmental entities; and

(ii) members of the public.

(C) DEFINITION.—As used in subparagraph (A), the term “decommission” means—

(i) to reestablish vegetation on a road; and
(ii) to restore any natural drainage, watershed function, or other ecological processes that are disrupted or adversely impacted by the road by removing or hydrologically disconnecting the road prism.

(6) VEGETATION MANAGEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraphs (B), (C), and (D), the Secretary may conduct vegetation management projects in the restoration area only where necessary to—

(i) maintain or restore the characteristics of ecosystem composition and structure;
(ii) reduce wildfire risk to communities by promoting forests that are fire resilient;
(iii) improve the habitat of threatened, endangered, or sensitive species;
(iv) protect or improve water quality; or
(v) enhance the restoration of lands within the restoration area.

(B) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—

(i) SHADED FUEL BREAKS.—In carrying out subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall prioritize, as practicable, the establishment of a network of shaded fuel breaks within—

(I) the portions of the wildland-urban interface that are within 150 feet from private property contiguous to Federal land;

(II) one hundred and fifty feet from any road that is open to motorized vehicles as of the date of enactment of this Act—

(aa) except that, where topography or other conditions require, the Secretary may establish shaded fuel breaks up to 275 feet from a road so long as the combined total width of the shaded fuel breaks for both sides of the road does not exceed 300 feet; and

(bb) provided that the Secretary shall include vegetation treatments within a minimum of 25 feet of the road where practicable, feasible, and appropriate as part of any shaded fuel break; or
(III) one hundred and fifty feet of any plantation.

(ii) PLANTATIONS; RIPARIAN RESERVES.—The Secretary may undertake vegetation management projects—

(I) in areas within the restoration area in which fish and wildlife habitat is significantly compromised as a result of past management practices (including plantations); and
(II) within designated riparian reserves only where necessary to maintain the integrity of fuel breaks and to enhance fire resilience.

(C) COMPLIANCE.—The Secretary shall carry out vegetation management projects within the restoration area—

(i) in accordance with—
(I) this section; and
(II) existing law (including regulations);
(ii) after providing an opportunity for public comment; and
(iii) subject to appropriations.

(D) BEST AVAILABLE SCIENCE.—The Secretary shall use the best available science in planning and implementing vegetation management projects within the restoration area.

(7) GRAZING.—

(A) EXISTING GRAZING.—The grazing of livestock in the restoration area, where established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be permitted to continue—

(i) subject to—
(I) such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary considers necessary; and
(II) applicable law (including regulations); and
(ii) in a manner consistent with the purposes described in subsection (c).

(B) TARGETED NEW GRAZING.—The Secretary may issue annual targeted grazing permits for the grazing of livestock in the restoration area, where not established before the date of the enactment of this Act, to control noxious weeds, aid in the control of wildfire within the wildland-urban interface, or to provide other ecological benefits subject to—

(i) such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary considers necessary; and

(ii) a manner consistent with the purposes described in subsection (c).

(C) BEST AVAILABLE SCIENCE.—The Secretary shall use the best available science when determining whether to issue targeted grazing permits within the restoration area.

(e) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the restoration area is withdrawn from—

(1) all forms of entry, appropriation, and disposal under the public land laws;

(2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

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

(f) USE OF STEWARDSHIP CONTRACTS.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary shall—

(1) use stewardship contracts to implement this section; and

(2) use revenue derived from such stewardship contracts for restoration and other activities within the restoration area which shall include staff and administrative costs to support timely consultation activities for restoration projects.

(g) COLLABORATION.—In developing and implementing restoration projects in the restoration area, the Secretary shall consult with collaborative groups with an interest in the restoration area.

(h) ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW.—A collaboratively developed restoration project within the restoration area may be carried out in accordance with the provisions for hazardous fuel reduction projects set forth in sections 214, 215, and 216 of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6514–6516), as applicable.

(i) MULTIPARTY MONITORING.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall—

(1) in collaboration with the Secretary of the Interior and interested persons, use a multiparty monitoring, evaluation, and accountability process to assess the positive or negative ecological, social, and economic effects of restoration projects within the restoration area; and
(2) incorporate the monitoring results into the management of the restoration area.

(j) FUNDING.—The Secretary shall use all existing authorities to secure as much funding as necessary to fulfill the purposes of the restoration area.

(k) FOREST RESIDUES UTILIZATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with applicable law, including regulations, and this section, the Secretary may utilize forest residues from restoration projects, including shaded fuel breaks, in the restoration area for research and development of biobased products that result in net carbon sequestration.

(2) PARTNERSHIPS.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary may enter into partnerships with universities, nongovernmental organizations, industry, Tribes, and Federal, State, and local governmental agencies.

SEC. 212. REDWOOD NATIONAL AND STATE PARKS RESTORATION.

(a) PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to undertake initiatives to restore degraded redwood forest ecosystems in Redwood National and State Parks in partnership with the State of California, local agencies, and nongovernmental organizations.

(b) COMPLIANCE.—In carrying out any initiative authorized by subsection (a), the Secretary of the Interior shall comply with all applicable law.

SEC. 213. CALIFORNIA PUBLIC LANDS REMEDIATION PARTNERSHIP.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) PARTNERSHIP.—The term “partnership” means the California Public Lands Remediation Partnership, established by subsection (b).

(2) PRIORITY LANDS.—The term “priority lands” means Federal land within the State

that is determined by the partnership to be a high priority for remediation.

(3) REMEDIATION.—The term “remediation” means to facilitate the recovery of lands and waters that have been degraded, damaged, or destroyed by illegal marijuana cultivation or another illegal activity. Remediation includes but is not limited to removal of trash, debris, and other material, and establishing the composition, structure, pattern, and ecological processes necessary to facilitate terrestrial and aquatic ecosystem sustainability, resilience, and health under current and future conditions.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is hereby established a California Public Lands Remediation Partnership.

(c) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the partnership are to—

(1) coordinate the activities of Federal, State, Tribal, and local authorities, and the private sector, in the remediation of priority lands in the State affected by illegal marijuana cultivation or other illegal activities; and

(2) use the resources and expertise of each agency, authority, or entity in implementing remediation activities on priority lands in the State.

(d) MEMBERSHIP.—The members of the partnership shall include the following:

(1) The Secretary of Agriculture, or a designee of the Secretary of Agriculture to represent the Forest Service.

(2) The Secretary of the Interior, or a designee of the Secretary of the Interior, to represent the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, and National Park Service.

(3) The Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, or a designee of the Director.

(4) The Secretary of the State Natural Resources Agency, or a designee of the Secretary, to represent the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.

(5) A designee of the California State Water Resources Control Board.

(6) A designee of the California State Sheriffs’ Association.

(7) One member to represent federally recognized Indian Tribes, to be appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(8) One member to represent nongovernmental organizations with an interest in Federal land remediation, to be appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(9) One member to represent local governmental interests, to be appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(10) A law enforcement official from each of the following:

(A) The Department of the Interior.

(B) The Department of Agriculture.

(11) A scientist to provide expertise and advise on methods needed for remediation efforts, to be appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(12) A designee of the National Guard Counter Drug Program.

(e) DUTIES.—To further the purposes of this section, the partnership shall—

(1) identify priority lands for remediation in the State;

(2) secure resources from Federal and non-Federal sources to apply to remediation of priority lands in the State;

(3) support efforts by Federal, State, Tribal, and local agencies, and nongovernmental organizations in carrying out remediation of priority lands in the State;

(4) support research and education on the impacts of, and solutions to, illegal marijuana cultivation and other illegal activities on priority lands in the State;

(5) involve other Federal, State, Tribal, and local agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and the public in remediation efforts, to the extent practicable; and

(6) take any other administrative or advisory actions as necessary to address remediation of priority lands in the State.

(f) **AUTHORITIES.**—To implement this section, the partnership may, subject to the prior approval of the Secretary of Agriculture—

(1) make grants to the State, political subdivisions of the State, nonprofit organizations, and other persons;

(2) enter into cooperative agreements with, or provide grants or technical assistance to, the State, political subdivisions of the State, nonprofit organizations, Federal agencies, and other interested parties;

(3) hire and compensate staff;

(4) obtain funds or services from any source, including Federal and non-Federal funds, and funds and services provided under any other Federal law or program;

(5) contract for goods or services; and

(6) support activities of partners and any other activities that further the purposes of this section.

(g) **PROCEDURES.**—The partnership shall establish such rules and procedures as it deems necessary or desirable.

(h) **LOCAL HIRING.**—The partnership shall, to the maximum extent practicable and in accordance with existing law, give preference to local entities and persons when carrying out this section.

(i) **SERVICE WITHOUT COMPENSATION.**—Members of the partnership shall serve without pay.

(j) **DUTIES AND AUTHORITIES OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of Agriculture shall convene the partnership on a regular basis to carry out this section.

(2) **TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.**—The Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of the Interior may provide technical and financial assistance, on a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis, as determined by the appropriate Secretary, to the partnership or any members of the partnership to carry out this title.

(3) **COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.**—The Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of the Interior may enter into cooperative agreements with the partnership, any members of the partnership, or other public or private entities to provide technical, financial, or other assistance to carry out this title.

SEC. 214. TRINITY LAKE VISITOR CENTER.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service, may establish, in cooperation with any other public or private entities that the Secretary may determine to be appropriate, a visitor center in Weaverville, California—

(1) to serve visitors; and

(2) to assist in fulfilling the purposes of the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area.

(b) **REQUIREMENTS.**—The Secretary shall ensure that the visitor center authorized under subsection (a) is designed to interpret the scenic, biological, natural, historical, scientific, paleontological, recreational, ecological, wilderness, and cultural resources of the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area and other nearby Federal lands.

(c) **COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.**—The Secretary of Agriculture may, in a manner consistent with this title, enter into cooperative agreements with the State and any other appropriate institutions and organizations to carry out the purposes of this section.

SEC. 215. DEL NORTE COUNTY VISITOR CENTER.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of the Interior, acting jointly or separately, may establish, in cooperation with any other public or private entities that the Secretaries determine to be appropriate, a visitor center in Del Norte County, California—

(1) to serve visitors; and

(2) to assist in fulfilling the purposes of Redwood National and State Parks, the Smith River National Recreation Area, and other nearby Federal lands.

(b) **REQUIREMENTS.**—The Secretaries shall ensure that the visitor center authorized under

subsection (a) is designed to interpret the scenic, biological, natural, historical, scientific, paleontological, recreational, ecological, wilderness, and cultural resources of Redwood National and State Parks, the Smith River National Recreation Area, and other nearby Federal lands.

SEC. 216. MANAGEMENT PLANS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—In revising the land and resource management plan for the Shasta-Trinity, Six Rivers, Klamath, and Mendocino National Forests, the Secretary shall—

(1) consider the purposes of the South Fork Trinity-Mad River Restoration Area established by section 211; and

(2) include or update the fire management plan for the wilderness areas and wilderness additions established by this title.

(b) **REQUIREMENT.**—In carrying out the revisions required by subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) develop spatial fire management plans in accordance with—

(A) the Guidance for Implementation of Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy dated February 13, 2009, including any amendments to that guidance; and

(B) other appropriate policies;

(2) ensure that a fire management plan—

(A) considers how prescribed or managed fire can be used to achieve ecological management objectives of wilderness and other natural or primitive areas; and

(B) in the case of a wilderness area expanded by section 231, provides consistent direction regarding fire management to the entire wilderness area, including the addition;

(3) consult with—

(A) appropriate State, Tribal, and local governmental entities; and

(B) members of the public; and

(4) comply with applicable laws (including regulations).

SEC. 217. STUDY; PARTNERSHIPS RELATED TO OVERNIGHT ACCOMMODATIONS.

(a) **STUDY.**—The Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with interested Federal, State, Tribal, and local entities, and private and nonprofit organizations, shall conduct a study to evaluate the feasibility and suitability of establishing overnight accommodations near Redwood National and State Parks on—

(1) Federal land at the northern boundary or on land within 20 miles of the northern boundary; and

(2) Federal land at the southern boundary or on land within 20 miles of the southern boundary.

(b) **PARTNERSHIPS.**—

(1) **AGREEMENTS AUTHORIZED.**—If the study conducted under subsection (a) determines that establishing the described accommodations is suitable and feasible, the Secretary may enter into agreements with qualified private and nonprofit organizations for the development, operation, and maintenance of overnight accommodations.

(2) **CONTENTS.**—Any agreements entered into under paragraph (1) shall clearly define the role and responsibility of the Secretary and the private or nonprofit organization.

(3) **COMPLIANCE.**—The Secretary shall enter agreements under paragraph (1) in accordance with existing law.

(4) **EFFECT.**—Nothing in this subsection—

(A) reduces or diminishes the authority of the Secretary to manage land and resources under the jurisdiction of the Secretary; or

(B) amends or modifies the application of any existing law (including regulations) applicable to land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary.

Subtitle B—RECREATION

SEC. 221. HORSE MOUNTAIN SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—Subject to valid existing rights, there is established the Horse Mountain Special Management Area (referred to in this section as the “special management area”) com-

prising approximately 7,399 acres of Federal land administered by the Forest Service in Humboldt County, California, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Horse Mountain Special Management Area—Proposed” and dated April 13, 2017.

(b) **PURPOSES.**—The purpose of the special management area is to enhance the recreational and scenic values of the special management area while conserving the plants, wildlife, and other natural resource values of the area.

(c) **MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act and in accordance with paragraph (2), the Secretary shall develop a comprehensive plan for the long-term management of the special management area.

(2) **CONSULTATION.**—In developing the management plan required under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall consult with—

(A) appropriate State, Tribal, and local governmental entities; and

(B) members of the public.

(3) **ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT.**—The management plan required under paragraph (1) shall ensure that recreational use within the special management area does not cause significant adverse impacts on the plants and wildlife of the special management area.

(d) **MANAGEMENT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall manage the special management area—

(A) in furtherance of the purposes described in subsection (b); and

(B) in accordance with—

(i) the laws (including regulations) generally applicable to the National Forest System;

(ii) this section; and

(iii) any other applicable law (including regulations).

(2) **RECREATION.**—The Secretary shall continue to authorize, maintain, and enhance the recreational use of the special management area, including hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, hang gliding, sightseeing, nature study, horseback riding, rafting, mountain biking, and motorized recreation on authorized routes, and other recreational activities, so long as such recreational use is consistent with the purposes of the special management area, this section, other applicable law (including regulations), and applicable management plans.

(3) **MOTORIZED VEHICLES.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the use of motorized vehicles in the special management area shall be permitted only on roads and trails designated for the use of motorized vehicles.

(B) **USE OF SNOWMOBILES.**—The winter use of snowmobiles shall be allowed in the special management area—

(i) during periods of adequate snow coverage during the winter season; and

(ii) subject to any terms and conditions determined to be necessary by the Secretary.

(4) **NEW TRAILS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary may construct new trails for motorized or nonmotorized recreation within the special management area in accordance with—

(i) the laws (including regulations) generally applicable to the National Forest System;

(ii) this section; and

(iii) any other applicable law (including regulations).

(B) **PRIORITY.**—In establishing new trails within the special management area, the Secretary shall—

(i) prioritize the establishment of loops that provide high-quality, diverse recreational experiences; and

(ii) consult with members of the public.

(e) **WITHDRAWAL.**—Subject to valid existing rights, the special management area is withdrawn from—

(1) all forms of appropriation or disposal under the public land laws;

(2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(3) disposition under laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing.

SEC. 222. BIGFOOT NATIONAL RECREATION TRAIL.

(a) FEASIBILITY STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Secretary of the Interior, shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a study that describes the feasibility of establishing a non-motorized Bigfoot National Recreation Trail that follows the route described in paragraph (2).

(2) ROUTE.—The trail described in paragraph (1) shall extend from the Ides Cove Trailhead in the Mendocino National Forest to Crescent City, California, by roughly following the route as generally depicted on the map entitled “Bigfoot National Recreation Trail—Proposed” and dated July 25, 2018.

(3) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT.—In completing the study required by subsection (a), the Secretary of Agriculture shall consult with—

- (A) appropriate Federal, State, Tribal, regional, and local agencies;
- (B) private landowners;
- (C) nongovernmental organizations; and
- (D) members of the public.

(b) DESIGNATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Upon a determination that the Bigfoot National Recreation Trail is feasible and meets the requirements for a National Recreation Trail in section 1243 of title 16, United States Code, the Secretary of Agriculture shall designate the Bigfoot National Recreation Trail in accordance with—

- (A) the National Trails System Act (Public Law 90-543);
- (B) this title; and
- (C) other applicable law (including regulations).

(2) ADMINISTRATION.—Upon designation by the Secretary of Agriculture, the Bigfoot National Recreation Trail (referred to in this section as the “trail”) shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with—

- (A) other Federal, State, Tribal, regional, and local agencies;
- (B) private landowners; and
- (C) other interested organizations.

(3) PRIVATE PROPERTY RIGHTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—No portions of the trail may be located on non-Federal land without the written consent of the landowner.

(B) PROHIBITION.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall not acquire for the trail any land or interest in land outside the exterior boundary of any federally managed area without the consent of the owner of the land or interest in the land.

(C) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section—

- (i) requires any private property owner to allow public access (including Federal, State, or local government access) to private property; or
- (ii) modifies any provision of Federal, State, or local law with respect to public access to or use of private land.

(c) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary of Agriculture may enter into cooperative agreements with State, Tribal, and local government entities and private entities to complete needed trail construction, reconstruction, realignment, maintenance, or education projects related to the Bigfoot National Recreation Trail.

(d) MAP.—

(1) MAP REQUIRED.—Upon designation of the Bigfoot National Recreation Trail, the Secretary of Agriculture shall prepare a map of the trail.

(2) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The map referred to in paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service.

SEC. 223. ELK CAMP RIDGE RECREATION TRAIL.

(a) DESIGNATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with paragraph (2), the Secretary of Agriculture after an opportunity for public comment, shall designate a trail (which may include a system of trails)—

(A) for use by off-highway vehicles or mountain bicycles, or both; and

(B) to be known as the Elk Camp Ridge Recreation Trail.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In designating the Elk Camp Ridge Recreation Trail (referred to in this section as the “trail”), the Secretary shall only include trails that are—

(A) as of the date of enactment of this Act, authorized for use by off-highway vehicles or mountain bikes, or both; and

(B) located on land that is managed by the Forest Service in Del Norte County.

(3) MAP.—A map that depicts the trail shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service.

(b) MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall manage the trail—

(A) in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations);

(B) to ensure the safety of citizens who use the trail; and

(C) in a manner by which to minimize any damage to sensitive habitat or cultural resources.

(2) MONITORING; EVALUATION.—To minimize the impacts of the use of the trail on environmental and cultural resources, the Secretary shall annually assess the effects of the use of off-highway vehicles and mountain bicycles on—

- (A) the trail;
- (B) land located in proximity to the trail; and
- (C) plants, wildlife, and wildlife habitat.

(3) CLOSURE.—The Secretary, in consultation with the State and Del Norte County, and subject to paragraph (4), may temporarily close or permanently reroute a portion of the trail if the Secretary determines that—

- (A) the trail is having an adverse impact on—
 - (i) wildlife habitats;
 - (ii) natural resources;
 - (iii) cultural resources; or
 - (iv) traditional uses;
- (B) the trail threatens public safety; or
- (C) closure of the trail is necessary—
 - (i) to repair damage to the trail; or
 - (ii) to repair resource damage.

(4) REROUTING.—Any portion of the trail that is temporarily closed by the Secretary under paragraph (3) may be permanently rerouted along any road or trail—

- (A) that is—
 - (i) in existence as of the date of the closure of the portion of the trail;
 - (ii) located on public land; and
 - (iii) open to motorized or mechanized use; and
- (B) if the Secretary determines that rerouting the portion of the trail would not significantly increase or decrease the length of the trail.

(5) NOTICE OF AVAILABLE ROUTES.—The Secretary shall ensure that visitors to the trail have access to adequate notice relating to the availability of trail routes through—

- (A) the placement of appropriate signage along the trail; and
- (B) the distribution of maps, safety education materials, and other information that the Secretary concerned determines to be appropriate.

(c) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section affects the ownership, management, or other rights relating to any non-Federal land (including any interest in any non-Federal land).

SEC. 224. TRINITY LAKE TRAIL.

(a) TRAIL CONSTRUCTION.—

(1) FEASIBILITY STUDY.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall study the feasibility and public interest of constructing a recreational trail for nonmotorized uses around Trinity Lake.

(2) CONSTRUCTION.—

(A) CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED.—Subject to appropriations, and in accordance with paragraph (3), if the Secretary determines under paragraph (1) that the construction of the trail described in such paragraph is feasible and in the public interest, the Secretary may provide for the construction of the trail.

(B) USE OF VOLUNTEER SERVICES AND CONTRIBUTIONS.—The trail may be constructed under this section through the acceptance of volunteer services and contributions from non-Federal sources to reduce or eliminate the need for Federal expenditures to construct the trail.

(3) COMPLIANCE.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall comply with—

(A) the laws (including regulations) generally applicable to the National Forest System; and

(B) this title.

(b) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section affects the ownership, management, or other rights relating to any non-Federal land (including any interest in any non-Federal land).

SEC. 225. TRAILS STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture, in accordance with subsection (b) and in consultation with interested parties, shall conduct a study to improve motorized and nonmotorized recreation trail opportunities (including mountain bicycling) on land not designated as wilderness within the portions of the Six Rivers, Shasta-Trinity, and Mendocino National Forests located in Del Norte, Humboldt, Trinity, and Mendocino Counties.

(b) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out the study required by subsection (a), the Secretary of Agriculture shall consult with the Secretary of the Interior regarding opportunities to improve, through increased coordination, recreation trail opportunities on land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior that shares a boundary with the national forest land described in subsection (a).

SEC. 226. CONSTRUCTION OF MOUNTAIN BICYCLING ROUTES.

(a) TRAIL CONSTRUCTION.—

(1) FEASIBILITY STUDY.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall study the feasibility and public interest of constructing recreational trails for mountain bicycling and other nonmotorized uses on the routes as generally depicted in the report entitled “Trail Study for Smith River National Recreation Area Six Rivers National Forest” and dated 2016.

(2) CONSTRUCTION.—

(A) CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED.—Subject to appropriations, and in accordance with paragraph (3), if the Secretary determines under paragraph (1) that the construction of one or more routes described in such paragraph is feasible and in the public interest, the Secretary may provide for the construction of the routes.

(B) MODIFICATIONS.—The Secretary may modify the routes as necessary in the opinion of the Secretary.

(C) USE OF VOLUNTEER SERVICES AND CONTRIBUTIONS.—Routes may be constructed under this section through the acceptance of volunteer services and contributions from non-Federal sources to reduce or eliminate the need for Federal expenditures to construct the route.

(3) COMPLIANCE.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall comply with—

(A) the laws (including regulations) generally applicable to the National Forest System; and

(B) this title.

(b) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section affects the ownership, management, or other rights relating to any non-Federal land (including any interest in any non-Federal land).

SEC. 227. PARTNERSHIPS.

(a) AGREEMENTS AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary is authorized to enter into agreements with qualified private and nonprofit organizations to undertake the following activities on Federal lands in Mendocino, Humboldt, Trinity, and Del Norte Counties—

(1) trail and campground maintenance;
 (2) public education, visitor contacts, and outreach; and

(3) visitor center staffing.

(b) **CONTENTS.**—Any agreements entered into under subsection (a) shall clearly define the role and responsibility of the Secretary and the private or nonprofit organization.

(c) **COMPLIANCE.**—The Secretary shall enter into agreements under subsection (a) in accordance with existing law.

(d) **EFFECT.**—Nothing in this section—

(1) reduces or diminishes the authority of the Secretary to manage land and resources under the jurisdiction of the Secretary; or

(2) amends or modifies the application of any existing law (including regulations) applicable to land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary.

Subtitle C—CONSERVATION

SEC. 231. DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—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) **BLACK BUTTE RIVER WILDERNESS.**—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service in the State, comprising approximately 11,117 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Black Butte River Wilderness—Proposed” and dated April 13, 2017, which shall be known as the Black Butte River Wilderness.

(2) **CHANCELULLA WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.**—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service in the State, comprising approximately 6,212 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Chancelulla Wilderness Additions—Proposed” and dated July 16, 2018, which is incorporated in, and considered to be a part of, the Chancelulla Wilderness, as designated by section 101(a)(4) of the California Wilderness Act of 1984 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 98 Stat. 1619).

(3) **CHINQUAPIN WILDERNESS.**—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service in the State, comprising approximately 27,258 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Chinquapin Wilderness—Proposed” and dated January 15, 2020, which shall be known as the Chinquapin Wilderness.

(4) **ELKHORN RIDGE WILDERNESS ADDITION.**—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management in the State, comprising approximately 37 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Elkhorn Ridge Wilderness Additions” and dated October 24, 2019, which is incorporated in, and considered to be a part of, the Elkhorn Ridge Wilderness, as designated by section 6(d) of Public Law 109–362 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 120 Stat. 2070).

(5) **ENGLISH RIDGE WILDERNESS.**—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management in the State, comprising approximately 6,204 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “English Ridge Wilderness—Proposed” and dated March 29, 2019, which shall be known as the English Ridge Wilderness.

(6) **HEADWATERS FOREST WILDERNESS.**—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management in the State, comprising approximately 4,360 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Headwaters Forest Wilderness—Proposed” and dated October 15, 2019, which shall be known as the Headwaters Forest Wilderness.

(7) **MAD RIVER BUTTES WILDERNESS.**—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service in the State, comprising approximately 6,002 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Mad River Buttes Wilderness—Proposed” and dated July 25, 2018, which shall be known as the Mad River Buttes Wilderness.

(8) **MOUNT LASSIC WILDERNESS ADDITION.**—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service in the State, comprising approximately 1,292 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Mount Lassic Wilderness Additions—Proposed” and dated February 23, 2017, which

is incorporated in, and considered to be a part of, the Mount Lassic Wilderness, as designated by section 3(6) of Public Law 109–362 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 120 Stat. 2065).

(9) **NORTH FORK EEL WILDERNESS ADDITION.**—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management in the State, comprising approximately 16,274 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “North Fork Wilderness Additions” and dated January 15, 2020, which is incorporated in, and considered to be a part of, the North Fork Eel Wilderness, as designated by section 101(a)(19) of the California Wilderness Act of 1984 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 98 Stat. 1621).

(10) **PATTISON WILDERNESS.**—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service in the State, comprising approximately 28,595 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Pattison Wilderness—Proposed” and dated July 16, 2018, which shall be known as the Pattison Wilderness.

(11) **SANHEDRIN WILDERNESS ADDITION.**—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service in the State, comprising approximately 112 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Sanhedrin Wilderness Addition—Proposed” and dated March 29, 2019, which is incorporated in, and considered to be a part of, the Sanhedrin Wilderness, as designated by section 3(2) of Public Law 109–362 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 120 Stat. 2065).

(12) **SISKIYOU WILDERNESS ADDITION.**—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service in the State, comprising approximately 27,747 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Siskiyou Wilderness Additions and Potential Wildernesses—Proposed” and dated July 24, 2018, which is incorporated in, and considered to be a part of, the Siskiyou Wilderness, as designated by section 101(a)(30) of the California Wilderness Act of 1984 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 98 Stat. 1623) (as amended by section 3(5) of Public Law 109–362 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 120 Stat. 2065)).

(13) **SOUTH FORK EEL RIVER WILDERNESS ADDITION.**—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management in the State, comprising approximately 603 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “South Fork Eel River Wilderness Additions—Proposed” and dated October 24, 2019, which is incorporated in, and considered to be a part of, the South Fork Eel River Wilderness, as designated by section 3(10) of Public Law 109–362 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 120 Stat. 2066).

(14) **SOUTH FORK TRINITY RIVER WILDERNESS.**—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service in the State, comprising approximately 26,446 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “South Fork Trinity River Wilderness and Potential Wildernesses—Proposed” and dated March 11, 2019, which shall be known as the South Fork Trinity River Wilderness.

(15) **TRINITY ALPS WILDERNESS ADDITION.**—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service in the State, comprising approximately 60,826 acres, as generally depicted on the maps entitled “Trinity Alps Proposed Wilderness Additions EAST” and “Trinity Alps Proposed Wilderness Additions WEST” and dated January 15, 2020, which is incorporated in, and considered to be a part of, the Trinity Alps Wilderness, as designated by section 101(a)(34) of the California Wilderness Act of 1984 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 98 Stat. 1623) (as amended by section 3(7) of Public Law 109–362 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 120 Stat. 2065)).

(16) **UNDERWOOD WILDERNESS.**—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service in the State, comprising approximately 15,069 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Underwood Wilderness—Proposed” and dated January 15, 2020, which shall be known as the Underwood Wilderness.

(17) **YOLLA BOLLY-MIDDLE EEL WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.**—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land

Management in the State, comprising approximately 10,729 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Yolla Bolly Middle Eel Wilderness Additions and Potential Wildernesses—Proposed” and dated June 7, 2018, which is incorporated in, and considered to be a part of, the Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel Wilderness, as designated by section 3 of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1132) (as amended by section 3(4) of Public Law 109–362 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 120 Stat. 2065)).

(18) **YUKI WILDERNESS ADDITION.**—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management in the State, comprising approximately 11,076 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Yuki Wilderness Additions—Proposed” and dated January 15, 2020, which is incorporated in, and considered to be a part of, the Yuki Wilderness, as designated by section 3(3) of Public Law 109–362 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 120 Stat. 2065).

(b) **REDESIGNATION OF NORTH FORK WILDERNESS AS NORTH FORK EEL RIVER WILDERNESS.**—Section 101(a)(19) of Public Law 98–425 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 98 Stat. 1621) is amended by striking “North Fork Wilderness” and inserting “North Fork Eel River Wilderness”. Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the North Fork Wilderness shall be deemed to be a reference to the North Fork Eel River Wilderness.

(c) **ELKHORN RIDGE WILDERNESS ADJUSTMENTS.**—The boundary of the Elkhorn Ridge Wilderness established by section 6(d) of Public Law 109–362 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note) is adjusted by deleting approximately 30 acres of Federal land as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Elkhorn Ridge Wilderness Additions” and dated October 24, 2019.

SEC. 232. ADMINISTRATION OF WILDERNESS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to valid existing rights, the wilderness areas and wilderness additions established by section 231 shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with this subtitle and the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), except that—

(1) any reference in the Wilderness Act to the effective date of that Act shall be considered to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act; and

(2) any reference in that Act to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be considered to be a reference to the Secretary.

(b) **FIRE MANAGEMENT AND RELATED ACTIVITIES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary may take such measures in a wilderness area or wilderness addition designated by section 231 as are necessary for the control of fire, insects, and diseases in accordance with section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)) and House Report 98–40 of the 98th Congress.

(2) **FUNDING PRIORITIES.**—Nothing in this subtitle limits funding for fire and fuels management in the wilderness areas or wilderness additions designated by this title.

(3) **ADMINISTRATION.**—Consistent with paragraph (1) and other applicable Federal law, to ensure a timely and efficient response to fire emergencies in the wilderness additions designated by this subtitle, the Secretary of Agriculture shall—

(A) not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, establish agency approval procedures (including appropriate delegations of authority to the Forest Supervisor, District Manager, or other agency officials) for responding to fire emergencies; and

(B) enter into agreements with appropriate State or local firefighting agencies.

(c) **GRAZING.**—The grazing of livestock in the wilderness areas and wilderness additions designated by this title, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be administered in accordance with—

(1) section 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(4)); and

(2)(A) for lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, the guidelines set forth in the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 5487 of the 96th Congress (H. Rept. 96-617); or

(B) for lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, the guidelines set forth in Appendix A of the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress (H. Rept. 101-405).

(d) **FISH AND WILDLIFE.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In accordance with section 4(d)(7) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(7)), nothing in this title affects the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the State with respect to fish and wildlife on public land in the State.

(2) **MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES.**—In furtherance of the purposes and principles of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the Secretary may conduct any management activities that are necessary to maintain or restore fish, wildlife, and plant populations and habitats in the wilderness areas or wilderness additions designated by section 231, if the management activities are—

(A) consistent with relevant wilderness management plans; and

(B) conducted in accordance with—

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

(ii) appropriate policies, such as the policies established in Appendix B of House Report 101-405.

(e) **BUFFER ZONES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Congress does not intend for designation of wilderness or wilderness additions by this title to lead to the creation of protective perimeters or buffer zones around each wilderness area or wilderness addition.

(2) **ACTIVITIES OR USES UP TO BOUNDARIES.**—The fact that nonwilderness activities or uses can be seen or heard from within a wilderness area shall not, of itself, preclude the activities or uses up to the boundary of the wilderness area.

(f) **MILITARY ACTIVITIES.**—Nothing in this subtitle precludes—

(1) low-level overflights of military aircraft over the wilderness areas or wilderness additions designated by section 231;

(2) the designation of new units of special airspace over the wilderness areas or wilderness additions designated by section 231; or

(3) the use or establishment of military flight training routes over the wilderness areas or wilderness additions designated by section 231.

(g) **HORSES.**—Nothing in this subtitle precludes horseback riding in, or the entry of recreational or commercial saddle or pack stock into, an area designated as a wilderness area or wilderness addition by section 231—

(1) in accordance with section 4(d)(5) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(5)); and

(2) subject to any terms and conditions determined to be necessary by the Secretary.

(h) **WITHDRAWAL.**—Subject to valid existing rights, the wilderness areas and wilderness additions designated by section 231 are withdrawn from—

(1) all forms of entry, appropriation, and disposal under the public land laws;

(2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(3) operation of the mineral materials and geothermal leasing laws.

(i) **USE BY MEMBERS OF INDIAN TRIBES.**—

(1) **ACCESS.**—In recognition of the past use of wilderness areas and wilderness additions designated by this title by members of Indian Tribes for traditional cultural and religious purposes, the Secretary shall ensure that Indian Tribes have access to the wilderness areas and wilderness additions designated by section 231 for traditional cultural and religious purposes.

(2) **TEMPORARY CLOSURES.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—In carrying out this section, the Secretary, on request of an Indian Tribe, may temporarily close to the general public one or more specific portions of a wilderness area or wilderness addition to protect the privacy of the members of the Indian Tribe in the conduct of the traditional cultural and religious activities in the wilderness area or wilderness addition.

(B) **REQUIREMENT.**—Any closure under subparagraph (A) shall be made in such a manner as to affect the smallest practicable area for the minimum period of time necessary for the activity to be carried out.

(3) **APPLICABLE LAW.**—Access to the wilderness areas and wilderness additions under this subsection shall be in accordance with—

(A) Public Law 95-341 (commonly known as the American Indian Religious Freedom Act) (42 U.S.C. 1996 et seq.); and

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

(j) **INCORPORATION OF ACQUIRED LAND AND INTERESTS.**—Any land within the boundary of a wilderness area or wilderness addition designated by section 231 that is acquired by the United States shall—

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

(2) be withdrawn in accordance with subsection (h); and

(3) be managed in accordance with this section, the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), and any other applicable law.

(k) **CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA COLLECTION.**—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.) and subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe, the Secretary may authorize the installation and maintenance of hydrologic, meteorologic, or climatological collection devices in the wilderness areas and wilderness additions designated by section 231 if the Secretary determines that the facilities and access to the facilities are essential to flood warning, flood control, or water reservoir operation activities.

(l) **AUTHORIZED EVENTS.**—The Secretary may continue to authorize the competitive equestrian event permitted since 2012 in the Chinquapin Wilderness established by section 231 in a manner compatible with the preservation of the area as wilderness.

(m) **RECREATIONAL CLIMBING.**—Nothing in this title prohibits recreational rock climbing activities in the wilderness areas, such as the placement, use, and maintenance of fixed anchors, including any fixed anchor established before the date of the enactment of this Act—

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

(2) subject to any terms and conditions determined to be necessary by the Secretary.

SEC. 233. DESIGNATION OF POTENTIAL WILDERNESS.

(a) **DESIGNATION.**—In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in the State are designated as potential wilderness areas:

(1) Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 3,797 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Chinquapin Proposed Potential Wilderness” and dated January 15, 2020.

(2) Certain Federal land administered by the National Park Service, comprising approximately 31,000 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Redwood National Park - Potential Wilderness” and dated October 9, 2019.

(3) Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 8,961 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Siskiyou Wilderness Additions and Potential Wildernesses—Proposed” and dated July 24, 2018.

(4) Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 405 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “South Fork Trinity River Wilderness and Potential Wildernesses—Proposed” and dated March 11, 2019.

(5) Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 1,256 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Trinity Alps Proposed Potential Wilderness” and dated January 15, 2020.

(6) Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 4,282 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Yolla Bolly Middle Eel Wilderness Additions and Potential Wildernesses—Proposed” and dated June 7, 2018.

(7) Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 2,909 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Yuki Proposed Potential Wilderness” and dated January 15, 2020.

(b) **MANAGEMENT.**—Except as provided in subsection (c) and subject to valid existing rights, the Secretary shall manage the potential wilderness areas designated by subsection (a) (referred to in this section as “potential wilderness areas”) as wilderness until the potential wilderness areas are designated as wilderness under subsection (d).

(c) **ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—For purposes of ecological restoration (including the elimination of non-native species, removal of illegal, unused, or decommissioned roads, repair of skid tracks, and any other activities necessary to restore the natural ecosystems in a potential wilderness area and consistent with paragraph (2)), the Secretary may use motorized equipment and mechanized transport in a potential wilderness area until the potential wilderness area is designated as wilderness under subsection (d).

(2) **LIMITATION.**—To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary shall use the minimum tool or administrative practice necessary to accomplish ecological restoration with the least amount of adverse impact on wilderness character and resources.

(d) **EVENTUAL WILDERNESS DESIGNATION.**—The potential wilderness areas shall be designated as wilderness and as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System on the earlier of—

(1) the date on which the Secretary publishes in the Federal Register notice that the conditions in a potential wilderness area that are incompatible with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.) have been removed; or

(2) the date that is 10 years after the date of enactment of this Act for potential wilderness areas located on lands managed by the Forest Service.

(e) **ADMINISTRATION AS WILDERNESS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—On its designation as wilderness under subsection (d), a potential wilderness area shall be administered in accordance with section 232 and the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

(2) **DESIGNATION.**—On its designation as wilderness under subsection (d)—

(A) the land described in subsection (a)(1) shall be incorporated in, and considered to be a part of, the Chinquapin Wilderness established by section 231(a)(3);

(B) the land described in subsection (a)(3) shall be incorporated in, and considered to be a part of, the Siskiyou Wilderness as designated by section 231(a)(30) of the California Wilderness Act of 1984 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 98 Stat. 1623) (as amended by section 3(5) of Public Law 109-362 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 120 Stat. 2065) and expanded by section 231(a)(12));

(C) the land described in subsection (a)(4) shall be incorporated in, and considered to be a part of, the South Fork Trinity River Wilderness established by section 231(a)(14);

(D) the land described in subsection (a)(5) shall be incorporated in, and considered to be a part of, the Trinity Alps Wilderness as designated by section 101(a)(34) of the California Wilderness Act of 1984 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 98 Stat. 1623) (as amended by section 3(7) of Public Law 109-362 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 120 Stat. 2065) and expanded by section 231(a)(15));

(E) the land described in subsection (a)(6) shall be incorporated in, and considered to be a part of, the Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel Wilderness as designated by section 3 of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1132) (as amended by section 3(4) of Public Law 109-362 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 120 Stat. 2065) and expanded by section 231(a)(17)); and

(F) the land described in subsection (a)(7) shall be incorporated in, and considered to be a part of, the Yuki Wilderness as designated by section 3(3) of Public Law 109-362 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 120 Stat. 2065) and expanded by section 231(a)(18).

(f) **REPORT.**—Within 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 3 years thereafter until the date upon which the potential wilderness is designated wilderness under subsection (d), the Secretary shall submit a report to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate on the status of ecological restoration within the potential wilderness area and the progress toward the potential wilderness area's eventual wilderness designation under subsection (d).

SEC. 234. DESIGNATION OF WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS.

Section 3(a) of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(231) **SOUTH FORK TRINITY RIVER.**—The following segments from the source tributaries in the Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel Wilderness, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture:

“(A) The 18.3-mile segment from its multiple source springs in the Cedar Basin of the Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel Wilderness in section 15, T. 27 N., R. 10 W. to .25 miles upstream of the Wild Mad Road, as a wild river.

“(B) The .65-mile segment from .25 miles upstream of Wild Mad Road to the confluence with the unnamed tributary approximately .4 miles downstream of the Wild Mad Road in section 29, T. 28 N., R. 11 W., as a scenic river.

“(C) The 9.8-mile segment from .75 miles downstream of Wild Mad Road to Silver Creek, as a wild river.

“(D) The 5.4-mile segment from Silver Creek confluence to Farley Creek, as a scenic river.

“(E) The 3.6-mile segment from Farley Creek to Cave Creek, as a recreational river.

“(F) The 5.6-mile segment from Cave Creek to the confluence of the unnamed creek upstream of Hidden Valley Ranch in section 5, T. 15, R. 7 E., as a wild river.

“(G) The 2.5-mile segment from unnamed creek confluence upstream of Hidden Valley Ranch to the confluence with the unnamed creek flowing west from Bear Wallow Mountain in section 29, T. 1 N., R. 7 E., as a scenic river.

“(H) The 3.8-mile segment from the unnamed creek confluence in section 29, T. 1 N., R. 7 E. to Plummer Creek, as a wild river.

“(I) The 1.8-mile segment from Plummer Creek to the confluence with the unnamed tributary north of McClellan Place in section 6, T. 1 N., R. 7 E., as a scenic river.

“(J) The 5.4-mile segment from the unnamed tributary confluence in section 6, T. 1 N., R. 7 E. to Hitchcock Creek, as a wild river.

“(K) The 7-mile segment from Eltapom Creek to the Grouse Creek, as a scenic river.

“(L) The 5-mile segment from Grouse Creek to Coon Creek, as a wild river.

“(232) **EAST FORK SOUTH FORK TRINITY RIVER.**—The following segments to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture:

“(A) The 8.4-mile segment from its source in the Pettijohn Basin in the Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel Wilderness in section 10, T. 3 S., R. 10 W. to .25 miles upstream of the Wild Mad Road, as a wild river.

“(B) The 3.4-mile segment from .25 miles upstream of the Wild Mad Road to the South Fork Trinity River, as a recreational river.

“(233) **RATTLESNAKE CREEK.**—The 5.9-mile segment from the confluence with the unnamed

tributary in the southeast corner of section 5, T. 1 S., R. 12 W. to the South Fork Trinity River, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a recreational river.

“(234) **BUTTER CREEK.**—The 7-mile segment from .25 miles downstream of the Road 3N08 crossing to the South Fork Trinity River, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a scenic river.

“(235) **HAYFORK CREEK.**—The following segments to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture:

“(A) The 3.2-mile segment from Little Creek to Bear Creek, as a recreational river.

“(B) The 13.2-mile segment from Bear Creek to the northern boundary of section 19, T. 3 N., R. 7 E., as a scenic river.

“(236) **OLSEN CREEK.**—The 2.8-mile segment from the confluence of its source tributaries in section 5, T. 3 N., R. 7 E. to the northern boundary of section 24, T. 3 N., R. 6 E., to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a scenic river.

“(237) **RUSCH CREEK.**—The 3.2-mile segment from .25 miles downstream of the 32N11 Road crossing to Hayfork Creek, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a recreational river.

“(238) **ELTAPOM CREEK.**—The 3.4-mile segment from Buckhorn Creek to the South Fork Trinity River, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

“(239) **GROUSE CREEK.**—The following segments to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture:

“(A) The 3.9-mile segment from Carson Creek to Cow Creek, as a scenic river.

“(B) The 7.4-mile segment from Cow Creek to the South Fork Trinity River, as a recreational river.

“(240) **MADDEN CREEK.**—The following segments to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture:

“(A) The 6.8-mile segment from the confluence of Madden Creek and its unnamed tributary in section 18, T. 5 N., R. 5 E. to Fourmile Creek, as a wild river.

“(B) The 1.6-mile segment from Fourmile Creek to the South Fork Trinity River, as a recreational river.

“(241) **CANYON CREEK.**—The following segments to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior:

“(A) The 6.6-mile segment from the outlet of lower Canyon Creek Lake to Bear Creek upstream of Ripstein, as a wild river.

“(B) The 11.2-mile segment from Bear Creek upstream of Ripstein to the southern boundary of section 25, T. 34 N., R. 11 W., as a recreational river.

“(242) **NORTH FORK TRINITY RIVER.**—The following segments to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture:

“(A) The 12-mile segment from the confluence of source tributaries in section 24, T. 8 N., R. 12 W. to the Trinity Alps Wilderness boundary upstream of Hobo Gulch, as a wild river.

“(B) The .5-mile segment from where the river leaves the Trinity Alps Wilderness to where it fully reenters the Trinity Alps Wilderness downstream of Hobo Gulch, as a scenic river.

“(C) The 13.9-mile segment from where the river fully reenters the Trinity Alps Wilderness downstream of Hobo Gulch to the Trinity Alps Wilderness boundary upstream of the County Road 421 crossing, as a wild river.

“(D) The 1.3-mile segment from the Trinity Alps Wilderness boundary upstream of the County Road 421 crossing to the Trinity River, as a recreational river.

“(243) **EAST FORK NORTH FORK TRINITY RIVER.**—The following segments to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture:

“(A) The 9.5-mile segment from the river's source north of Mt. Hilton in section 19, T. 36 N., R. 10 W. to the end of Road 35N20 approximately .5 miles downstream of the confluence with the East Branch East Fork North Fork Trinity River, as a wild river.

“(B) The 3.25-mile segment from the end of Road 35N20 to .25 miles upstream of Coleridge, as a scenic river.

“(C) The 4.6-mile segment from .25 miles upstream of Coleridge to the confluence of Fox Gulch, as a recreational river.

“(244) **NEW RIVER.**—The following segments to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture:

“(A) The 12.7-mile segment of Virgin Creek from its source spring in section 22, T. 9 N., R. 7 E. to Slide Creek, as a wild river.

“(B) The 2.3-mile segment of the New River where it begins at the confluence of Virgin and Slide Creeks to Barron Creek, as a wild river.

“(245) **MIDDLE EEL RIVER.**—The following segment to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture:

“(A) The 37.7-mile segment from its source in Frying Pan Meadow to Rose Creek, as a wild river.

“(B) The 1.5-mile segment from Rose Creek to the Black Butte River, as a recreational river.

“(C) The 10.5-mile segment of Balm of Gilead Creek from its source in Hopkins Hollow to the Middle Eel River, as a wild river.

“(D) The 13-mile segment of the North Fork Middle Fork Eel River from the source on Dead Puppy Ridge in section 11, T. 26 N., R. 11 W. to the confluence of the Middle Eel River, as a wild river.

“(246) **NORTH FORK EEL RIVER, CA.**—The 14.3-mile segment from the confluence with Gilman Creek to the Six Rivers National Forest boundary, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

“(247) **RED MOUNTAIN CREEK, CA.**—The following segments to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture:

“(A) The 5.25-mile segment from its source west of Mike's Rock in section 23, T. 26 N., R. 12 E. to the confluence with Littlefield Creek, as a wild river.

“(B) The 1.6-mile segment from the confluence with Littlefield Creek to the confluence with the unnamed tributary in section 32, T. 26 N., R. 8 E., as a scenic river.

“(C) The 1.25-mile segment from the confluence with the unnamed tributary in section 32, T. 4 S., R. 8 E. to the confluence with the North Fork Eel River, as a wild river.

“(248) **REDWOOD CREEK.**—The following segments to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior:

“(A) The 6.2-mile segment from the confluence with Lacks Creek to the confluence with Coyote Creek as a scenic river on publication by the Secretary of a notice in the Federal Register that sufficient inholdings within the boundaries of the segments have been acquired in fee title to establish a manageable addition to the system.

“(B) The 19.1-mile segment from the confluence with Coyote Creek in section 2, T. 8 N., R. 2 E. to the Redwood National Park boundary upstream of Orick in section 34, T. 11 N., R. 1 E. as a scenic river.

“(C) The 2.3-mile segment of Emerald Creek (also known as Harry Weir Creek) from its source in section 29, T. 10 N., R. 2 E. to the confluence with Redwood Creek as a scenic river.

“(249) **LACKS CREEK.**—The following segments to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior:

“(A) The 5.1-mile segment from the confluence with two unnamed tributaries in section 14, T. 7 N., R. 3 E. to Kings Crossing in section 27, T. 8 N., R. 3 E. as a wild river.

“(B) The 2.7-mile segment from Kings Crossing to the confluence with Redwood Creek as a scenic river upon publication by the Secretary of a notice in the Federal Register that sufficient inholdings within the segment have been acquired in fee title or as scenic easements to establish a manageable addition to the system.

“(250) **LOST MAN CREEK.**—The following segments to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior:

“(A) The 6.4-mile segment of Lost Man Creek from its source in section 5, T. 10 N., R. 2 E. to

.25 miles upstream of the Prairie Creek confluence, as a recreational river.

“(B) The 2.3-mile segment of Larry Damm Creek from its source in section 8, T. 11 N., R. 2 E. to the confluence with Lost Man Creek, as a recreational river.

“(251) LITTLE LOST MAN CREEK.—The 3.6-mile segment of Little Lost Man Creek from its source in section 6, T. 10 N., R. 2 E. to .25 miles upstream of the Lost Man Creek road crossing, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a wild river.

“(252) SOUTH FORK ELK RIVER.—The following segments to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior through a cooperative management agreement with the State of California:

“(A) The 3.6-mile segment of the Little South Fork Elk River from the source in section 21, T. 3 N., R. 1 E. to the confluence with the South Fork Elk River, as a wild river.

“(B) The 2.2-mile segment of the unnamed tributary of the Little South Fork Elk River from its source in section 15, T. 3 N., R. 1 E. to the confluence with the Little South Fork Elk River, as a wild river.

“(C) The 3.6-mile segment of the South Fork Elk River from the confluence of the Little South Fork Elk River to the confluence with Tom Gulch, as a recreational river.

“(253) SALMON CREEK.—The 4.6-mile segment from its source in section 27, T. 3 N., R. 1 E. to the Headwaters Forest Reserve boundary in section 18, T. 3 N., R. 1 E. to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a wild river through a cooperative management agreement with the State of California.

“(254) SOUTH FORK EEL RIVER.—The following segments to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior:

“(A) The 6.2-mile segment from the confluence with Jack of Hearts Creek to the southern boundary of the South Fork Eel Wilderness in section 8, T. 22 N., R. 16 W., as a recreational river to be administered by the Secretary through a cooperative management agreement with the State of California.

“(B) The 6.1-mile segment from the southern boundary of the South Fork Eel Wilderness to the northern boundary of the South Fork Eel Wilderness in section 29, T. 23 N., R. 16 W., as a wild river.

“(255) ELDER CREEK.—The following segments to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior through a cooperative management agreement with the State of California:

“(A) The 3.6-mile segment from its source north of Signal Peak in section 6, T. 21 N., R. 15 W. to the confluence with the unnamed tributary near the center of section 28, T. 22 N., R. 16 W., as a wild river.

“(B) The 1.3-mile segment from the confluence with the unnamed tributary near the center of section 28, T. 22 N., R. 15 W. to the confluence with the South Fork Eel River, as a recreational river.

“(C) The 2.1-mile segment of Paralyze Canyon from its source south of Signal Peak in section 7, T. 21 N., R. 15 W. to the confluence with Elder Creek, as a wild river.

“(256) CEDAR CREEK.—The following segments to be administered as a wild river by the Secretary of the Interior:

“(A) The 7.7-mile segment from its source in section 22, T. 24 N., R. 16 W. to the southern boundary of the Red Mountain unit of the South Fork Eel Wilderness.

“(B) The 1.9-mile segment of North Fork Cedar Creek from its source in section 28, T. 24 N., R. 16 E. to the confluence with Cedar Creek.

“(257) EAST BRANCH SOUTH FORK EEL RIVER.—The following segments to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a scenic river on publication by the Secretary of a notice in the Federal Register that sufficient inholdings within the boundaries of the segments have been acquired in fee title or as scenic easements to establish a manageable addition to the system:

“(A) The 2.3-mile segment of Cruso Cabin Creek from the confluence of two unnamed trib-

utaries in section 18, T. 24 N., R. 15 W. to the confluence with Elkhorn Creek.

“(B) The 1.8-mile segment of Elkhorn Creek from the confluence of two unnamed tributaries in section 22, T. 24 N., R. 16 W. to the confluence with Cruso Cabin Creek.

“(C) The 14.2-mile segment of the East Branch South Fork Eel River from the confluence of Cruso Cabin and Elkhorn Creeks to the confluence with Rays Creek.

“(D) The 1.7-mile segment of the unnamed tributary from its source on the north flank of Red Mountain's north ridge in section 2, T. 24 N., R. 17 W. to the confluence with the East Branch South Fork Eel River.

“(E) The 1.3-mile segment of the unnamed tributary from its source on the north flank of Red Mountain's north ridge in section 1, T. 24 N., R. 17 W. to the confluence with the East Branch South Fork Eel River.

“(F) The 1.8-mile segment of Tom Long Creek from the confluence with the unnamed tributary in section 12, T. 5 S., R. 4 E. to the confluence with the East Branch South Fork Eel River.

“(258) MATTOLE RIVER ESTUARY.—The 1.5-mile segment from the confluence of Stansberry Creek to the Pacific Ocean, to be administered as a recreational river by the Secretary of the Interior.

“(259) HONEYDEW CREEK.—The following segments to be administered as a wild river by the Secretary of the Interior:

“(A) The 5.1-mile segment of Honeydew Creek from its source in the southwest corner of section 25, T. 3 S., R. 1 W. to the eastern boundary of the King Range National Conservation Area in section 18, T. 3 S., R. 1 E.

“(B) The 2.8-mile segment of West Fork Honeydew Creek from its source west of North Slide Peak to the confluence with Honeydew Creek.

“(C) The 2.7-mile segment of Upper East Fork Honeydew Creek from its source in section 23, T. 3 S., R. 1 W. to the confluence with Honeydew Creek.

“(260) BEAR CREEK.—The following segments to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior:

“(A) The 1.9-mile segment of North Fork Bear Creek from the confluence with the unnamed tributary immediately downstream of the Horse Mountain Road crossing to the confluence with the South Fork, as a scenic river.

“(B) The 6.1-mile segment of South Fork Bear Creek from the confluence in section 2, T. 5 S., R. 1 W. with the unnamed tributary flowing from the southwest flank of Queen Peak to the confluence with the North Fork, as a scenic river.

“(C) The 3-mile segment of Bear Creek from the confluence of the North and South Forks to the southern boundary of section 11, T. 4 S., R. 1 E., as a wild river.

“(261) GITCHELL CREEK.—The 3-mile segment of Gitchell Creek from its source near Saddle Mountain to the Pacific Ocean to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a wild river.

“(262) BIG FLAT CREEK.—The following segments to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a wild river:

“(A) The 4-mile segment of Big Flat Creek from its source near King Peak in section 36, T. 3 S., R. 1 W. to the Pacific Ocean.

“(B) The .8-mile segment of the unnamed tributary from its source in section 35, T. 3 S., R. 1 W. to the confluence with Big Flat Creek.

“(C) The 2.7-mile segment of North Fork Big Flat Creek from the source in section 34, T. 3 S., R. 1 W. to the confluence with Big Flat Creek.

“(263) BIG CREEK.—The following segments to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as wild rivers:

“(A) The 2.7-mile segment of Big Creek from its source in section 26, T. 3 S., R. 1 W. to the Pacific Ocean.

“(B) The 1.9-mile unnamed southern tributary from its source in section 25, T. 3 S., R. 1 W. to the confluence with Big Creek.

“(264) ELK CREEK.—The 11.4-mile segment from its confluence with Lookout Creek to its confluence with Deep Hole Creek, to be jointly administered by the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior, as a wild river.

“(265) EDEN CREEK.—The 2.7-mile segment from the private property boundary in the northwest quarter of section 27, T. 21 N., R. 12 W. to the eastern boundary of section 23, T. 21 N., R. 12 W., to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a wild river.

“(266) DEEP HOLE CREEK.—The 4.3-mile segment from the private property boundary in the southwest quarter of section 13, T. 20 N., R. 12 W. to the confluence with Elk Creek, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a wild river.

“(267) INDIAN CREEK.—The 3.3-mile segment from 300 feet downstream of the jeep trail in section 13, T. 20 N., R. 13 W. to the confluence with the Eel River, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a wild river.

“(268) FISH CREEK.—The 4.2-mile segment from the source at Buckhorn Spring to the confluence with the Eel River, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a wild river.”

SEC. 235. SANHEDRIN SPECIAL CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT AREA.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights, there is established the Sanhedrin Special Conservation Management Area (referred to in this section as the “conservation management area”), comprising approximately 14,177 acres of Federal land administered by the Forest Service in Mendocino County, California, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Sanhedrin Special Conservation Management Area—Proposed” and dated April 12, 2017.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the conservation management area are to—

(1) conserve, protect, and enhance for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the ecological, scenic, wildlife, recreational, roadless, cultural, historical, natural, educational, and scientific resources of the conservation management area;

(2) protect and restore late-successional forest structure, oak woodlands and grasslands, aquatic habitat, and anadromous fisheries within the conservation management area;

(3) protect and restore the wilderness character of the conservation management area; and

(4) allow visitors to enjoy the scenic, natural, cultural, and wildlife values of the conservation management area.

(c) MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall manage the conservation management area—

(A) in a manner consistent with the purposes described in subsection (b); and

(B) in accordance with—

(i) the laws (including regulations) generally applicable to the National Forest System;

(ii) this section; and

(iii) any other applicable law (including regulations).

(2) USES.—The Secretary shall only allow uses of the conservation management area that the Secretary determines would further the purposes described in subsection (b).

(d) MOTORIZED VEHICLES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (3), the use of motorized vehicles in the conservation management area shall be permitted only on existing roads, trails, and areas designated for use by such vehicles as of the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) NEW OR TEMPORARY ROADS.—Except as provided in paragraph (3), no new or temporary roads shall be constructed within the conservation management area.

(3) EXCEPTION.—Nothing in paragraph (1) or (2) prevents the Secretary from—

(A) rerouting or closing an existing road or trail to protect natural resources from degradation, or to protect public safety, as determined to be appropriate by the Secretary;

(B) designating routes of travel on lands acquired by the Secretary and incorporated into

the conservation management area if the designations are—

(i) consistent with the purposes described in subsection (b); and

(ii) completed, to the maximum extent practicable, within 3 years of the date of acquisition;

(C) constructing a temporary road on which motorized vehicles are permitted as part of a vegetation management project carried out in accordance with subsection (e);

(D) authorizing the use of motorized vehicles for administrative purposes; or

(E) responding to an emergency.

(4) DECOMMISSIONING OF TEMPORARY ROADS.—

(A) REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary shall decommission any temporary road constructed under paragraph (3)(C) not later than 3 years after the date on which the applicable vegetation management project is completed.

(B) DEFINITION.—As used in subparagraph (A), the term “decommission” means—

(i) to reestablish vegetation on a road; and

(ii) to restore any natural drainage, watershed function, or other ecological processes that are disrupted or adversely impacted by the road by removing or hydrologically disconnecting the road prism.

(e) TIMBER HARVEST.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), no harvesting of timber shall be allowed within the conservation management area.

(2) EXCEPTIONS.—The Secretary may authorize harvesting of timber in the conservation management area—

(A) if the Secretary determines that the harvesting is necessary to further the purposes of the conservation management area;

(B) in a manner consistent with the purposes described in subsection (b); and

(C) subject to—

(i) such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary determines appropriate; and

(ii) all applicable laws (including regulations).

(f) GRAZING.—The grazing of livestock in the conservation management area, where established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be permitted to continue—

(1) subject to—

(A) such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary considers necessary; and

(B) applicable law (including regulations); and

(2) in a manner consistent with the purposes described in subsection (b).

(g) WILDFIRE, INSECT, AND DISEASE MANAGEMENT.—Consistent with this section, the Secretary may take any measures within the conservation management area that the Secretary determines to be necessary to control fire, insects, and diseases, including the coordination of those activities with a State or local agency.

(h) ACQUISITION AND INCORPORATION OF LAND AND INTERESTS IN LAND.—

(1) ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.—In accordance with applicable laws (including regulations), the Secretary may acquire any land or interest in land within or adjacent to the boundaries of the conservation management area by purchase from willing sellers, donation, or exchange.

(2) INCORPORATION.—Any land or interest in land acquired by the Secretary under paragraph (1) shall be—

(A) incorporated into, and administered as part of, the conservation management area; and

(B) withdrawn in accordance with subsection (i).

(i) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, all Federal land located in the conservation management area is withdrawn from—

(1) all forms of entry, appropriation, and disposal under the public land laws;

(2) location, entry, and patenting under the mining laws; and

(3) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

Subtitle D—MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 241. MAPS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare maps and legal descriptions of the—

(1) wilderness areas and wilderness additions designated by section 231;

(2) potential wilderness areas designated by section 233;

(3) South Fork Trinity-Mad River Restoration Area;

(4) Horse Mountain Special Management Area; and

(5) Sanhedrin Special Conservation Management Area.

(b) SUBMISSION OF MAPS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—The Secretary shall file the maps and legal descriptions prepared under subsection (a) with—

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

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

(c) FORCE OF LAW.—The maps and legal descriptions prepared under subsection (a) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary may correct any clerical and typographical errors in the maps and legal descriptions.

(d) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The maps and legal descriptions prepared under subsection (a) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, and National Park Service.

SEC. 242. UPDATES TO LAND AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS.

As soon as practicable, in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations), the Secretary shall incorporate the designations and studies required by this title into updated management plans for units covered by this title.

SEC. 243. PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY UTILITY FACILITIES AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY.

(a) EFFECT OF ACT.—Nothing in this title—

(1) affects any validly issued right-of-way for the customary operation, maintenance, upgrade, repair, relocation within an existing right-of-way, replacement, or other authorized activity (including the use of any mechanized vehicle, helicopter, and other aerial device) in a right-of-way acquired by or issued, granted, or permitted to Pacific Gas and Electric Company (including any predecessor or successor in interest or assign) that is located on land included in the South Fork Trinity-Mad River Restoration Area, Bigfoot National Recreation Trail, Sanhedrin Special Conservation Management Area, and Horse Mountain Special Management Area; or

(2) prohibits the upgrading or replacement of any—

(A) utility facilities of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, including those utility facilities known on the date of enactment of this Act within the—

(i) South Fork Trinity-Mad River Restoration Area known as—

(I) Gas Transmission Line 177A or rights-of-way;

(II) Gas Transmission Line DFM 1312-02 or rights-of-way;

(III) Electric Transmission Line Bridgeville-Cottonwood 115 kV or rights-of-way;

(IV) Electric Transmission Line Humboldt-Trinity 60 kV or rights-of-way;

(V) Electric Transmission Line Humboldt-Trinity 115 kV or rights-of-way;

(VI) Electric Transmission Line Maple Creek-Hoopa 60 kV or rights-of-way;

(VII) Electric Distribution Line-Willow Creek 1101 12 kV or rights-of-way;

(VIII) Electric Distribution Line-Willow Creek 1103 12 kV or rights-of-way;

(IX) Electric Distribution Line-Low Gap 1101 12 kV or rights-of-way;

(X) Electric Distribution Line-Fort Seward 1121 12 kV or rights-of-way;

(XI) Forest Glen Border District Regulator Station or rights-of-way;

(XII) Durret District Gas Regulator Station or rights-of-way;

(XIII) Gas Distribution Line 4269C or rights-of-way;

(XIV) Gas Distribution Line 43991 or rights-of-way;

(XV) Gas Distribution Line 4993D or rights-of-way;

(XVI) Sportsmans Club District Gas Regulator Station or rights-of-way;

(XVII) Highway 36 and Zenia District Gas Regulator Station or rights-of-way;

(XVIII) Dinsmore Lodge 2nd Stage Gas Regulator Station or rights-of-way;

(XIX) Electric Distribution Line-Wildwood 1101 12kV or rights-of-way;

(XX) Low Gap Substation;

(XXI) Hyampom Switching Station; or

(XXII) Wildwood Substation;

(ii) Bigfoot National Recreation Trail known as—

(I) Gas Transmission Line 177A or rights-of-way;

(II) Electric Transmission Line Humboldt-Trinity 115 kV or rights-of-way;

(III) Electric Transmission Line Bridgeville-Cottonwood 115 kV or rights-of-way; or

(IV) Electric Transmission Line Humboldt-Trinity 60 kV or rights-of-way;

(iii) Sanhedrin Special Conservation Management Area known as, Electric Distribution Line-Willits 1103 12 kV or rights-of-way; or

(iv) Horse Mountain Special Management Area known as, Electric Distribution Line Willow Creek 1101 12 kV or rights-of-way; or

(B) utility facilities of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company in rights-of-way issued, granted, or permitted by the Secretary adjacent to a utility facility referred to in paragraph (I).

(b) PLANS FOR ACCESS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this subtitle or the issuance of a new utility facility right-of-way within the South Fork Trinity-Mad River Restoration Area, Bigfoot National Recreation Trail, Sanhedrin Special Conservation Management Area, and Horse Mountain Special Management Area, whichever is later, the Secretary, in consultation with the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, shall publish plans for regular and emergency access by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company to the rights-of-way of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

TITLE III—CENTRAL COAST HERITAGE PROTECTION

SEC. 301. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

This title may be cited as the “Central Coast Heritage Protection Act”.

SEC. 302. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) SCENIC AREAS.—The term “scenic area” means a scenic area designated by section 308(a).

(2) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means—

(A) with respect to land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, the Secretary of the Interior; and

(B) with respect to land managed by the Forest Service, the Secretary of Agriculture.

(3) STATE.—The term “State” means the State of California.

(4) WILDERNESS AREA.—The term “wilderness area” means a wilderness area or wilderness addition designated by section 303(a).

SEC. 303. DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—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) Certain land in the Bakersfield Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 35,116 acres, as generally

depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Caliente Mountain Wilderness” and dated November 13, 2019, which shall be known as the “Caliente Mountain Wilderness”.

(2) Certain land in the Bakersfield Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 13,332 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Soda Lake Wilderness” and dated June 25, 2019, which shall be known as the “Soda Lake Wilderness”.

(3) Certain land in the Bakersfield Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 12,585 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Temblor Range Wilderness” and dated June 25, 2019, which shall be known as the “Temblor Range Wilderness”.

(4) Certain land in the Los Padres National Forest comprising approximately 23,670 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Chumash Wilderness Area Additions—Proposed” and dated March 29, 2019, which shall be incorporated into and managed as part of the Chumash Wilderness as designated by the Los Padres Condor Range and River Protection Act (Public Law 102-301; 106 Stat. 242).

(5) Certain land in the Los Padres National Forest comprising approximately 54,036 acres, as generally depicted on the maps entitled “Dick Smith Wilderness Area Additions—Proposed Map 1 of 2 (Bear Canyon and Cuyama Peak Units)” and “Dick Smith Wilderness Area Additions—Proposed Map 2 of 2 (Buckhorn and Mono Units)” and dated November 14, 2019, which shall be incorporated into and managed as part of the Dick Smith Wilderness as designated by the California Wilderness Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-425; 16 U.S.C. 1132 note).

(6) Certain land in the Los Padres National Forest and the Bakersfield Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 7,289 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Garcia Wilderness Area Additions—Proposed” and dated March 29, 2019, which shall be incorporated into and managed as part of the Garcia Wilderness as designated by the Los Padres Condor Range and River Protection Act (Public Law 102-301; 106 Stat. 242).

(7) Certain land in the Los Padres National Forest and the Bakersfield Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 8,774 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Machesna Mountain Wilderness—Proposed Additions” and dated October 30, 2019, which shall be incorporated into and managed as part of the Machesna Mountain Wilderness as designated by the California Wilderness Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-425; 16 U.S.C. 1132 note).

(8) Certain land in the Los Padres National Forest comprising approximately 30,184 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Matilija Wilderness Area Additions—Proposed” and dated March 29, 2019, which shall be incorporated into and managed as part of the Matilija Wilderness as designated by the Los Padres Condor Range and River Protection Act (Public Law 102-301; 106 Stat. 242).

(9) Certain land in the Los Padres National Forest comprising approximately 23,969 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “San Rafael Wilderness Area Additions—Proposed” and dated March 29, 2019, which shall be incorporated into and managed as part of the San Rafael Wilderness as designated by Public Law 90-271 (82 Stat. 51), the California Wilderness Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-425; 16 U.S.C. 1132 note), and the Los Padres Condor Range and River Protection Act (Public Law 102-301; 106 Stat. 242).

(10) Certain land in the Los Padres National Forest comprising approximately 2,921 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Santa Lucia Wilderness Area Additions—Proposed” and dated March 29, 2019, which shall be incorporated into and managed as part of the Santa Lucia Wilderness as designated by the Endan-

gered American Wilderness Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-237; 16 U.S.C. 1132 note).

(11) Certain land in the Los Padres National Forest comprising approximately 14,313 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Sespe Wilderness Area Additions—Proposed” and dated March 29, 2019, which shall be incorporated into and managed as part of the Sespe Wilderness as designated by the Los Padres Condor Range and River Protection Act (Public Law 102-301; 106 Stat. 242).

(12) Certain land in the Los Padres National Forest comprising approximately 17,870 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Diablo Caliente Wilderness Area—Proposed” and dated March 29, 2019, which shall be known as the “Diablo Caliente Wilderness”.

(b) MAPS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file maps and legal descriptions of the wilderness areas with—

(A) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

(2) FORCE OF LAW.—The maps and legal descriptions filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary may correct any clerical and typographical errors in the maps and legal descriptions.

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The maps and legal descriptions filed under paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management.

SEC. 304. DESIGNATION OF THE MACHESNA MOUNTAIN POTENTIAL WILDERNESS.

(a) DESIGNATION.—In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), certain land in the Los Padres National Forest comprising approximately 2,359 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Machesna Mountain Potential Wilderness” and dated March 29, 2019, is designated as the Machesna Mountain Potential Wilderness Area.

(b) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file a map and legal description of the Machesna Mountain Potential Wilderness Area (referred to in this section as the “potential wilderness area”) with—

(A) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

(2) FORCE OF LAW.—The map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary may correct any clerical and typographical errors in the map and legal description.

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service.

(c) MANAGEMENT.—Except as provided in subsection (d) and subject to valid existing rights, the Secretary shall manage the potential wilderness area in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

(d) TRAIL USE, CONSTRUCTION, RECONSTRUCTION, AND REALIGNMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with paragraph (2), the Secretary may reconstruct, realign, or reroute the Pine Mountain Trail.

(2) REQUIREMENT.—In carrying out the reconstruction, realignment, or rerouting under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(A) comply with all existing laws (including regulations); and

(B) to the maximum extent practicable, use the minimum tool or administrative practice necessary to accomplish the reconstruction, realignment, or rerouting with the least amount of ad-

verse impact on wilderness character and resources.

(3) MOTORIZED VEHICLES AND MACHINERY.—In accordance with paragraph (2), the Secretary may use motorized vehicles and machinery to carry out the trail reconstruction, realignment, or rerouting authorized by this subsection.

(4) MOTORIZED AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES.—The Secretary may permit the use of motorized and mechanized vehicles on the existing Pine Mountain Trail in accordance with existing law (including regulations) and this subsection until such date as the potential wilderness area is designated as wilderness in accordance with subsection (h).

(e) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land in the potential wilderness area is withdrawn from all forms of—

(1) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

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

(f) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with State, Tribal, and local governmental entities and private entities to complete the trail reconstruction, realignment, or rerouting authorized by subsection (d).

(g) BOUNDARIES.—The Secretary shall modify the boundary of the potential wilderness area to exclude any area within 150 feet of the centerline of the new location of any trail that has been reconstructed, realigned, or rerouted under subsection (d).

(h) WILDERNESS DESIGNATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The potential wilderness area, as modified under subsection (g), shall be designated as wilderness and as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System on the earlier of—

(A) the date on which the Secretary publishes in the Federal Register notice that the trail reconstruction, realignment, or rerouting authorized by subsection (d) has been completed; or

(B) the date that is 20 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) ADMINISTRATION OF WILDERNESS.—On designation as wilderness under this section, the potential wilderness area shall be—

(A) incorporated into the Machesna Mountain Wilderness Area, as designated by the California Wilderness Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-425; 16 U.S.C. 1132 note) and expanded by section 303; and

(B) administered in accordance with section 305 and the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

SEC. 305. ADMINISTRATION OF WILDERNESS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the wilderness areas shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with this title and the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), except that—

(1) any reference in the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.) to the effective date of that Act shall be considered to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act; and

(2) any reference in the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.) to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be considered to be a reference to the Secretary that has jurisdiction over the wilderness area.

(b) FIRE MANAGEMENT AND RELATED ACTIVITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may take any measures in a wilderness area as are necessary for the control of fire, insects, and diseases in accordance with section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)) and House Report 98-40 of the 98th Congress.

(2) FUNDING PRIORITIES.—Nothing in this title limits funding for fire and fuels management in the wilderness areas.

(3) REVISION AND DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL FIRE MANAGEMENT PLANS.—As soon as practicable

after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall amend the local information in the Fire Management Reference System or individual operational plans that apply to the land designated as a wilderness area.

(4) **ADMINISTRATION.**—Consistent with paragraph (1) and other applicable Federal law, to ensure a timely and efficient response to fire emergencies in the wilderness areas, the Secretary shall enter into agreements with appropriate State or local firefighting agencies.

(c) **GRAZING.**—The grazing of livestock in the wilderness areas, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be permitted to continue, subject to any reasonable regulations as the Secretary considers necessary in accordance with—

(1) section 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(4));

(2) the guidelines set forth in Appendix A of House Report 101-405, accompanying H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress for land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior;

(3) the guidelines set forth in House Report 96-617, accompanying H.R. 5487 of the 96th Congress for land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture; and

(4) all other laws governing livestock grazing on Federal public land.

(d) **FISH AND WILDLIFE.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In accordance with section 4(d)(7) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(7)), nothing in this title affects the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the State with respect to fish and wildlife on public land in the State.

(2) **MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES.**—In furtherance of the purposes and principles of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the Secretary may conduct any management activities that are necessary to maintain or restore fish and wildlife populations and habitats in the wilderness areas, if the management activities are—

(A) consistent with relevant wilderness management plans;

(B) conducted in accordance with appropriate policies, such as the policies established in Appendix B of House Report 101-405; and

(C) in accordance with memoranda of understanding between the Federal agencies and the State Department of Fish and Wildlife.

(e) **BUFFER ZONES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Congress does not intend for the designation of wilderness areas by this title to lead to the creation of protective perimeters or buffer zones around each wilderness area.

(2) **ACTIVITIES OR USES UP TO BOUNDARIES.**—The fact that nonwilderness activities or uses can be seen or heard from within a wilderness area shall not, of itself, preclude the activities or uses up to the boundary of the wilderness area.

(f) **MILITARY ACTIVITIES.**—Nothing in this title precludes—

(1) low-level overflights of military aircraft over the wilderness areas;

(2) the designation of new units of special airspace over the wilderness areas; or

(3) the use or establishment of military flight training routes over wilderness areas.

(g) **HORSES.**—Nothing in this title precludes horseback riding in, or the entry of recreational saddle or pack stock into, a wilderness area—

(1) in accordance with section 4(d)(5) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(5)); and

(2) subject to any terms and conditions determined to be necessary by the Secretary.

(h) **WITHDRAWAL.**—Subject to valid existing rights, the wilderness areas are withdrawn from—

(1) all forms of entry, appropriation, and disposal under the public land laws;

(2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

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

(i) **INCORPORATION OF ACQUIRED LAND AND INTERESTS.**—Any land within the boundary of a

wilderness area that is acquired by the United States shall—

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

(2) be managed in accordance with—

(A) this section;

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

(C) any other applicable law.

(j) **CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA COLLECTION.**—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.) and subject to terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe, the Secretary may authorize the installation and maintenance of hydrologic, meteorologic, or climatological collection devices in the wilderness areas if the Secretary determines that the facilities and access to the facilities are essential to flood warning, flood control, or water reservoir operation activities.

SEC. 306. DESIGNATION OF WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS.

(a) **INDIAN CREEK, MONO CREEK, AND MATILIIJA CREEK, CALIFORNIA.**—Section 3(a) of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(231) **INDIAN CREEK, CALIFORNIA.**—The following segments of Indian Creek in the State of California, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture:

“(A) The 9.5-mile segment of Indian Creek from its source in sec. 19, T. 7 N., R. 26 W., to the Dick Smith Wilderness boundary, as a wild river.

“(B) The 1-mile segment of Indian Creek from the Dick Smith Wilderness boundary to 0.25 miles downstream of Road 6N24, as a scenic river.

“(C) The 3.9-mile segment of Indian Creek from 0.25 miles downstream of Road 6N24 to the southern boundary of sec. 32, T. 6 N., R. 26 W., as a wild river.

“(232) **MONO CREEK, CALIFORNIA.**—The following segments of Mono Creek in the State of California, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture:

“(A) The 4.2-mile segment of Mono Creek from its source in sec. 1, T. 7 N., R. 26 W., to 0.25 miles upstream of Don Victor Fire Road in sec. 28, T. 7 N., R. 25 W., as a wild river.

“(B) The 2.1-mile segment of Mono Creek from 0.25 miles upstream of the Don Victor Fire Road in sec. 28, T. 7 N., R. 25 W., to 0.25 miles downstream of Don Victor Fire Road in sec. 34, T. 7 N., R. 25 W., as a recreational river.

“(C) The 14.7-mile segment of Mono Creek from 0.25 miles downstream of Don Victor Fire Road in sec. 34, T. 7 N., R. 25 W., to the Ogilvy Ranch private property boundary in sec. 22, T. 6 N., R. 26 W., as a wild river.

“(D) The 3.5-mile segment of Mono Creek from the Ogilvy Ranch private property boundary to the southern boundary of sec. 33, T. 6 N., R. 26 W., as a recreational river.

“(233) **MATILIIJA CREEK, CALIFORNIA.**—The following segments of Matilija Creek in the State of California, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture:

“(A) The 7.2-mile segment of the Matilija Creek from its source in sec. 25, T. 6 N., R. 25 W., to the private property boundary in sec. 9, T. 5 N., R. 24 W., as a wild river.

“(B) The 7.25-mile segment of the Upper North Fork Matilija Creek from its source in sec. 36, T. 6 N., R. 24 W., to the Matilija Wilderness boundary, as a wild river.”.

(b) **SESPE CREEK, CALIFORNIA.**—Section 3(a) of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by striking paragraph (142) and inserting the following:

“(142) **SESPE CREEK, CALIFORNIA.**—The following segments of Sespe Creek in the State of California, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture:

“(A) The 2.7-mile segment of Sespe Creek from the private property boundary in sec. 10, T. 6 N., R. 24 W., to the Hartman Ranch private

property boundary in sec. 14, T. 6 N., R. 24 W., as a wild river.

“(B) The 15-mile segment of Sespe Creek from the Hartman Ranch private property boundary in sec. 14, T. 6 N., R. 24 W., to the western boundary of sec. 6, T. 5 N., R. 22 W., as a recreational river.

“(C) The 6.1-mile segment of Sespe Creek from the western boundary of sec. 6, T. 5 N., R. 22 W., to the confluence with Trout Creek, as a scenic river.

“(D) The 28.6-mile segment of Sespe Creek from the confluence with Trout Creek to the southern boundary of sec. 35, T. 5 N., R. 20 W., as a wild river.”.

(c) **SISQUOC RIVER, CALIFORNIA.**—Section 3(a) of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by striking paragraph (143) and inserting the following:

“(143) **SISQUOC RIVER, CALIFORNIA.**—The following segments of the Sisquoc River and its tributaries in the State of California, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture:

“(A) The 33-mile segment of the main stem of the Sisquoc River extending from its origin downstream to the Los Padres Forest boundary, as a wild river.

“(B) The 4.2-mile segment of the South Fork Sisquoc River from its source northeast of San Rafael Mountain in sec. 2, T. 7 N., R. 28 W., to its confluence with the Sisquoc River, as a wild river.

“(C) The 10.4-mile segment of Manzanera Creek from its source west of San Rafael Peak in sec. 4, T. 7 N., R. 28 W., to the San Rafael Wilderness boundary upstream of Nira Campground, as a wild river.

“(D) The 0.6-mile segment of Manzanera Creek from the San Rafael Wilderness boundary upstream of the Nira Campground to the San Rafael Wilderness boundary downstream of the confluence of Davy Brown Creek, as a recreational river.

“(E) The 5.8-mile segment of Manzanera Creek from the San Rafael Wilderness boundary downstream of the confluence of Davy Brown Creek to the private property boundary in sec. 1, T. 8 N., R. 30 W., as a wild river.

“(F) The 3.8-mile segment of Manzanera Creek from the private property boundary in sec. 1, T. 8 N., R. 30 W., to the confluence of the Sisquoc River, as a recreational river.

“(G) The 3.4-mile segment of Davy Brown Creek from its source west of Ranger Peak in sec. 32, T. 8 N., R. 29 W., to 300 feet upstream of its confluence with Munch Canyon, as a wild river.

“(H) The 1.4-mile segment of Davy Brown Creek from 300 feet upstream of its confluence with Munch Canyon to its confluence with Manzanera Creek, as a recreational river.

“(I) The 2-mile segment of Munch Canyon from its source north of Ranger Peak in sec. 33, T. 8 N., R. 29 W., to 300 feet upstream of its confluence with Sunset Valley Creek, as a wild river.

“(J) The 0.5-mile segment of Munch Canyon from 300 feet upstream of its confluence with Sunset Valley Creek to its confluence with Davy Brown Creek, as a recreational river.

“(K) The 2.6-mile segment of Fish Creek from 500 feet downstream of Sunset Valley Road to its confluence with Manzanera Creek, as a wild river.

“(L) The 1.5-mile segment of East Fork Fish Creek from its source in sec. 26, T. 8 N., R. 29 W., to its confluence with Fish Creek, as a wild river.”.

(d) **PIRU CREEK, CALIFORNIA.**—Section 3(a) of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by striking paragraph (199) and inserting the following:

“(199) **PIRU CREEK, CALIFORNIA.**—The following segments of Piru Creek in the State of California, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture:

“(A) The 9.1-mile segment of Piru Creek from its source in sec. 3, T. 6 N., R. 22 W., to the private property boundary in sec. 4, T. 6 N., R. 21 W., as a wild river.

“(B) The 17.2-mile segment of Piru Creek from the private property boundary in sec. 4, T. 6 N., R. 21 W., to 0.25 miles downstream of the Gold Hill Road, as a scenic river.

“(C) The 4.1-mile segment of Piru Creek from 0.25 miles downstream of Gold Hill Road to the confluence with Trail Canyon, as a wild river.

“(D) The 7.25-mile segment of Piru Creek from the confluence with Trail Canyon to the confluence with Buck Creek, as a scenic river.

“(E) The 3-mile segment of Piru Creek from 0.5 miles downstream of Pyramid Dam at the first bridge crossing to the boundary of the Sespe Wilderness, as a recreational river.

“(F) The 13-mile segment of Piru Creek from the boundary of the Sespe Wilderness to the boundary of the Sespe Wilderness, as a wild river.

“(G) The 2.2-mile segment of Piru Creek from the boundary of the Sespe Wilderness to the upper limit of Piru Reservoir, as a recreational river.”

(e) EFFECT.—The designation of additional miles of Piru Creek under subsection (d) shall not affect valid water rights in existence on the date of enactment of this Act.

(f) MOTORIZED USE OF TRAILS.—Nothing in this section (including the amendments made by this section) affects the motorized use of trails designated by the Forest Service for motorized use that are located adjacent to and crossing upper Piru Creek, if the use is consistent with the protection and enhancement of river values under the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.).

SEC. 307. DESIGNATION OF THE FOX MOUNTAIN POTENTIAL WILDERNESS.

(a) DESIGNATION.—In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), certain land in the Los Padres National Forest comprising approximately 41,082 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Fox Mountain Potential Wilderness Area” and dated November 14, 2019, is designated as the Fox Mountain Potential Wilderness Area.

(b) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and a legal description of the Fox Mountain Potential Wilderness Area (referred to in this section as the “potential wilderness area”) with—

(A) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

(2) FORCE OF LAW.—The map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary of Agriculture may correct any clerical and typographical errors in the map and legal description.

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service.

(c) MANAGEMENT.—Except as provided in subsection (d) and subject to valid existing rights, the Secretary shall manage the potential wilderness area in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

(d) TRAIL USE CONSTRUCTION, RECONSTRUCTION, AND REALIGNMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with paragraph (2), the Secretary of Agriculture may—

(A) construct a new trail for use by hikers, equestrians, and mechanized vehicles that connects the Aliso Park Campground to the Bull Ridge Trail; and

(B) reconstruct or realign—
(i) the Bull Ridge Trail; and
(ii) the Rocky Ridge Trail.

(2) REQUIREMENT.—In carrying out the construction, reconstruction, or alignment under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(A) comply with all existing laws (including regulations); and

(B) to the maximum extent practicable, use the minimum tool or administrative practice nec-

essary to accomplish the construction, reconstruction, or alignment with the least amount of adverse impact on wilderness character and resources.

(3) MOTORIZED VEHICLES AND MACHINERY.—In accordance with paragraph (2), the Secretary may use motorized vehicles and machinery to carry out the trail construction, reconstruction, or realignment authorized by this subsection.

(4) MECHANIZED VEHICLES.—The Secretary may permit the use of mechanized vehicles on the existing Bull Ridge Trail and Rocky Ridge Trail in accordance with existing law (including regulations) and this subsection until such date as the potential wilderness area is designated as wilderness in accordance with subsection (h).

(e) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land in the potential wilderness area is withdrawn from all forms of—

(1) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

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

(f) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with State, Tribal, and local governmental entities and private entities to complete the trail construction, reconstruction, and realignment authorized by subsection (d).

(g) BOUNDARIES.—The Secretary shall modify the boundary of the potential wilderness area to exclude any area within 50 feet of the centerline of the new location of any trail that has been constructed, reconstructed, or realigned under subsection (d).

(h) WILDERNESS DESIGNATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The potential wilderness area, as modified under subsection (g), shall be designated as wilderness and as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System on the earlier of—

(A) the date on which the Secretary publishes in the Federal Register notice that the trail construction, reconstruction, or alignment authorized by subsection (d) has been completed; or

(B) the date that is 20 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) ADMINISTRATION OF WILDERNESS.—On designation as wilderness under this section, the potential wilderness area shall be—

(A) incorporated into the San Rafael Wilderness, as designated by Public Law 90–271 (82 Stat. 51), the California Wilderness Act of 1984 (Public Law 98–425; 16 U.S.C. 1132 note), and the Los Padres Condor Range and River Protection Act (Public Law 102–301; 106 Stat. 242), and section 303; and

(B) administered in accordance with section 305 and the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

SEC. 308. DESIGNATION OF SCENIC AREAS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, there are established the following scenic areas:

(1) CONDOR RIDGE SCENIC AREA.—Certain land in the Los Padres National Forest comprising approximately 18,666 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Condor Ridge Scenic Area—Proposed” and dated March 29, 2019, which shall be known as the “Condor Ridge Scenic Area”.

(2) BLACK MOUNTAIN SCENIC AREA.—Certain land in the Los Padres National Forest and the Bakersfield Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 16,216 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Black Mountain Scenic Area—Proposed” and dated March 29, 2019, which shall be known as the “Black Mountain Scenic Area”.

(b) MAPS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and legal descrip-

tion of the Condor Ridge Scenic Area and Black Mountain Scenic Area with—

(A) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

(2) FORCE OF LAW.—The maps and legal descriptions filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary of Agriculture may correct any clerical and typographical errors in the maps and legal descriptions.

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The maps and legal descriptions filed under paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management.

(c) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the scenic areas is to conserve, protect, and enhance for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the ecological, scenic, wildlife, recreational, cultural, historical, natural, educational, and scientific resources of the scenic areas.

(d) MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the scenic areas—

(A) in a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances the resources of the scenic areas, and in particular the scenic character attributes of the scenic areas; and

(B) in accordance with—

(i) this section;

(ii) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) for land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior;

(iii) any laws (including regulations) relating to the National Forest System, for land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture; and

(iv) any other applicable law (including regulations).

(2) USES.—The Secretary shall only allow those uses of the scenic areas that the Secretary determines would further the purposes described in subsection (c).

(e) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land in the scenic areas is withdrawn from all forms of—

(1) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

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

(f) PROHIBITED USES.—The following shall be prohibited on the Federal land within the scenic areas:

(1) Permanent roads.

(2) Permanent structures.

(3) Timber harvesting except when necessary for the purposes described in subsection (g).

(4) Transmission lines.

(5) Except as necessary to meet the minimum requirements for the administration of the scenic areas and to protect public health and safety—

(A) the use of motorized vehicles; or

(B) the establishment of temporary roads.

(6) Commercial enterprises, except as necessary for realizing the purposes of the scenic areas.

(g) WILDFIRE, INSECT, AND DISEASE MANAGEMENT.—Consistent with this section, the Secretary may take any measures in the scenic areas that the Secretary determines to be necessary to control fire, insects, and diseases, including, as the Secretary determines to be appropriate, the coordination of those activities with the State or a local agency.

(h) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—The fact that an otherwise authorized activity or use can be seen or heard within a scenic area shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the scenic area.

SEC. 309. CONDOR NATIONAL SCENIC TRAIL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The contiguous trail established pursuant to this section shall be known

as the “Condor National Scenic Trail” named after the California condor, a critically endangered bird species that lives along the extent of the trail corridor.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purposes of the Condor National Scenic Trail are to—

(1) provide a continual extended hiking corridor that connects the southern and northern portions of the Los Padres National Forest, spanning the entire length of the forest along the coastal mountains of southern and central California; and

(2) provide for the public enjoyment of the nationally significant scenic, historic, natural, and cultural qualities of the Los Padres National Forest.

(c) AMENDMENT.—Section 5(a) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(31) CONDOR NATIONAL SCENIC TRAIL.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Condor National Scenic Trail, a trail extending approximately 400 miles from Lake Piru in the southern portion of the Los Padres National Forest to the Bottchers Gap Campground in northern portion of the Los Padres National Forest.

“(B) ADMINISTRATION.—The trail shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with—

“(i) other Federal, State, Tribal, regional, and local agencies;

“(ii) private landowners; and

“(iii) other interested organizations.

“(C) RECREATIONAL USES.—Notwithstanding section 7(c), the use of motorized vehicles on roads or trails included in the Condor National Scenic Trail on which motorized vehicles are permitted as of the date of enactment of this paragraph may be permitted.

“(D) PRIVATE PROPERTY RIGHTS.—

“(i) PROHIBITION.—The Secretary shall not acquire for the trail any land or interest in land outside the exterior boundary of any federally managed area without the consent of the owner of land or interest in land.

“(ii) EFFECT.—Nothing in this paragraph—

“(I) requires any private property owner to allow public access (including Federal, State, or local government access) to private property; or

“(II) modifies any provision of Federal, State, or local law with respect to public access to or use of private land.

“(E) REALIGNMENT.—The Secretary of Agriculture may realign segments of the Condor National Scenic Trail as necessary to fulfill the purposes of the trail.

“(F) MAP.—A map generally depicting the trail described in subparagraph (A) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service.”.

(d) STUDY.—

(1) STUDY REQUIRED.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, in accordance with this section, the Secretary of Agriculture shall conduct a study that—

(A) addresses the feasibility of, and alternatives for, connecting the northern and southern portions of the Los Padres National Forest by establishing a trail across the applicable portions of the northern and southern Santa Lucia Mountains of the southern California Coastal Range; and

(B) considers realignment of the trail or construction of new trail segments to avoid existing trail segments that currently allow motorized vehicles.

(2) CONTENTS.—In carrying out the study required by paragraph (1), the Secretary of Agriculture shall—

(A) conform to the requirements for national scenic trail studies described in section 5(b) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(b));

(B) provide for a continual hiking route through and connecting the southern and northern sections of the Los Padres National Forest;

(C) promote recreational, scenic, wilderness and cultural values;

(D) enhance connectivity with the overall National Forest trail system;

(E) consider new connectors and realignment of existing trails;

(F) emphasize safe and continuous public access, dispersal from high-use areas, and suitable water sources; and

(G) to the extent practicable, provide all-year use.

(3) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT.—In completing the study required by paragraph (1), the Secretary of Agriculture shall consult with—

(A) appropriate Federal, State, Tribal, regional, and local agencies;

(B) private landowners;

(C) nongovernmental organizations; and

(D) members of the public.

(4) SUBMISSION.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall submit the study required by paragraph (1) to—

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

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

(5) ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS TO THE CONDOR NATIONAL SCENIC TRAIL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Upon completion of the study required by paragraph (1), if the Secretary of Agriculture determines that additional or alternative trail segments are feasible for inclusion in the Condor National Scenic Trail, the Secretary of Agriculture shall include those segments in the Condor National Scenic Trail.

(B) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Additions or alterations to the Condor National Scenic Trail shall be effective on the date the Secretary of Agriculture publishes in the Federal Register notice that the additional or alternative segments are included in the Condor National Scenic Trail.

(e) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—In carrying out this section (including the amendments made by this section), the Secretary of Agriculture may enter into cooperative agreements with State, Tribal, and local government entities and private entities to complete needed trail construction, reconstruction, and realignment projects authorized by this section (including the amendments made by this section).

SEC. 310. FOREST SERVICE STUDY.

Not later than 6 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture (acting through the Chief of the Forest Service) shall study the feasibility of opening a new trail, for vehicles measuring 50 inches or less, connecting Forest Service Highway 95 to the existing off-highway vehicle trail system in the Ballinger Canyon off-highway vehicle area.

SEC. 311. NONMOTORIZED RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES.

Not later than 6 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with interested parties, shall conduct a study to improve nonmotorized recreation trail opportunities (including mountain bicycling) on land not designated as wilderness within the Santa Barbara, Ojai, and Mt. Pinos ranger districts.

SEC. 312. USE BY MEMBERS OF TRIBES.

(a) ACCESS.—The Secretary shall ensure that Tribes have access, in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), to the wilderness areas, scenic areas, and potential wilderness areas designated by this title for traditional cultural and religious purposes.

(b) TEMPORARY CLOSURES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary, on request of a Tribe, may temporarily close to the general public one or more specific portions of a wilderness area, scenic area, or potential wilderness area designated by this title to protect the privacy of the members of the Tribe in the conduct of traditional cultural and religious activities.

(2) REQUIREMENT.—Any closure under paragraph (1) shall be—

(A) made in such a manner as to affect the smallest practicable area for the minimum pe-

riod of time necessary for the activity to be carried out; and

(B) be consistent with the purpose and intent of Public Law 95-341 (commonly known as the American Indian Religious Freedom Act) (42 U.S.C. 1996) and the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

TITLE IV—SAN GABRIEL MOUNTAINS

FOOTHILLS AND RIVERS PROTECTION

SEC. 401. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

This title may be cited as the “San Gabriel Mountains Foothills and Rivers Protection Act”.

SEC. 402. DEFINITION OF STATE.

In this title, the term “State” means the State of California.

Subtitle A—SAN GABRIEL NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

SEC. 411. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this subtitle are—

(1) to conserve, protect, and enhance for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the ecological, scenic, wildlife, recreational, cultural, historical, natural, educational, and scientific resources of the Recreation Area;

(2) to provide environmentally responsible, well-managed recreational opportunities within the Recreation Area;

(3) to improve access to and from the Recreation Area;

(4) to provide expanded educational and interpretive services to increase public understanding of, and appreciation for, the natural and cultural resources of the Recreation Area;

(5) to facilitate the cooperative management of the land and resources within the Recreation Area, in collaboration with the State and political subdivisions of the State, historical, business, cultural, civic, recreational, tourism and other nongovernmental organizations, and the public; and

(6) to allow the continued use of the Recreation Area by all individuals, entities, and local government agencies in activities relating to integrated water management, flood protection, water conservation, water quality, water rights, water supply, groundwater recharge and monitoring, wastewater treatment, public roads and bridges, and utilities within or adjacent to the Recreation Area.

SEC. 412. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) ADJUDICATION.—The term “adjudication” means any final judgment, order, ruling, or decree entered in any judicial proceeding adjudicating or affecting water rights, surface water management, or groundwater management.

(2) ADVISORY COUNCIL.—The term “Advisory Council” means the San Gabriel National Recreation Area Public Advisory Council established under section 417(a).

(3) FEDERAL LANDS.—The term “Federal lands” means—

(A) public lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior; and

(B) lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense, acting through the Chief of Engineers.

(4) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The term “management plan” means the management plan for the Recreation Area required under section 414(d).

(5) PARTNERSHIP.—The term “Partnership” means the San Gabriel National Recreation Area Partnership established by section 418(a).

(6) PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM.—The term “public water system” has the meaning given the term in 42 U.S.C. 300(f)(4) or in section 116275 of the California Health and Safety Code.

(7) RECREATION AREA.—The term “Recreation Area” means the San Gabriel National Recreation Area established by section 413(a).

(8) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(9) UTILITY FACILITY.—The term “utility facility” means—

(A) any electric substations, communication facilities, towers, poles, and lines, ground wires, communication circuits, and other structures, and related infrastructure; and

(B) any such facilities associated with a public water system.

(9) **WATER RESOURCE FACILITY.**—The term “water resource facility” means irrigation and pumping facilities, dams and reservoirs, flood control facilities, water conservation works, including debris protection facilities, sediment placement sites, rain gauges and stream gauges, water quality facilities, recycled water facilities, water pumping, conveyance and distribution systems, water storage tanks and reservoirs, and water treatment facilities, aqueducts, canals, ditches, pipelines, wells, hydropower projects, and transmission and other ancillary facilities, groundwater recharge facilities, water conservation, water filtration plants, and other water diversion, conservation, groundwater recharge, storage, and carriage structures.

SEC. 413. SAN GABRIEL NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT; BOUNDARIES.**—Subject to valid existing rights, there is established as a unit of the National Park System in the State the San Gabriel National Recreation Area depicted as the “Proposed San Gabriel National Recreation Area” on the map entitled “San Gabriel National Recreation Area Proposed Boundary,” numbered 503/152,737, and dated July 2019.

(b) **MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—As soon as practicable after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file a map and a legal description of the Recreation Area with—

(A) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

(2) **FORCE OF LAW.**—The map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary may correct any clerical or typographical error in the map or legal description.

(3) **PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.**—The map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(c) **ADMINISTRATION AND JURISDICTION.**—

(1) **PUBLIC LANDS.**—The public lands included in the Recreation Area shall be administered by the Secretary, acting through the Director of the National Park Service.

(2) **DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE LAND.**—Although certain Federal lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense are included in the recreation area, nothing in this subtitle transfers administration jurisdiction of such Federal lands from the Secretary of Defense or otherwise affects Federal lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense.

(3) **STATE AND LOCAL JURISDICTION.**—Nothing in this subtitle alters, modifies, or diminishes any right, responsibility, power, authority, jurisdiction, or entitlement of the State, a political subdivision of the State, including, but not limited to courts of competent jurisdiction, regulatory commissions, boards, and departments, or any State or local agency under any applicable Federal, State, or local law (including regulations).

SEC. 414. MANAGEMENT.

(a) **NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM.**—Subject to valid existing rights, the Secretary shall manage the public lands included in the Recreation Area in a manner that protects and enhances the natural resources and values of the public lands, in accordance with—

(1) this subtitle;

(2) section 100101(a), chapter 1003, and sections 100751(a), 100752, 100753 and 102101 of title 54, United States Code (formerly known as the “National Park Service Organic Act”);

(3) the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System; and

(4) other applicable law, regulations, adjudications, and orders.

(b) **COOPERATION WITH SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.**—The Secretary shall cooperate with the Secretary of Defense to develop opportunities for the management of the Federal land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense included in the Recreation Area in accordance with the purposes described in section 411, to the maximum extent practicable.

(c) **TREATMENT OF NON-FEDERAL LAND.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Nothing in this subtitle—

(A) authorizes the Secretary to take any action that would affect the use of any land not owned by the United States within the Recreation Area;

(B) affects the use of, or access to, any non-Federal land within the Recreation Area;

(C) modifies any provision of Federal, State, or local law with respect to public access to, or use of, non-Federal land;

(D) requires any owner of non-Federal land to allow public access (including Federal, State, or local government access) to private property or any other non-Federal land;

(E) alters any duly adopted land use regulation, approved land use plan, or any other regulatory authority of any State or local agency or unit of Tribal government;

(F) creates any liability, or affects any liability under any other law, of any private property owner or other owner of non-Federal land with respect to any person injured on the private property or other non-Federal land;

(G) conveys to the Partnership any land use or other regulatory authority;

(H) shall be construed to cause any Federal, State, or local regulation or permit requirement intended to apply to units of the National Park System to affect the Federal lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense or non-Federal lands within the boundaries of the recreation area; or

(I) requires any local government to participate in any program administered by the Secretary.

(2) **COOPERATION.**—The Secretary is encouraged to work with owners of non-Federal land who have agreed to cooperate with the Secretary to advance the purposes of this subtitle.

(3) **BUFFER ZONES.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Nothing in this subtitle establishes any protective perimeter or buffer zone around the Recreation Area.

(B) **ACTIVITIES OR USES UP TO BOUNDARIES.**—The fact that an activity or use of land can be seen or heard from within the Recreation Area shall not preclude the activity or land use up to the boundary of the Recreation Area.

(4) **FACILITIES.**—Nothing in this subtitle affects the operation, maintenance, modification, construction, destruction, removal, relocation, improvement or expansion of any water resource facility or public water system, or any solid waste, sanitary sewer, water or waste-water treatment, groundwater recharge or conservation, hydroelectric, conveyance distribution system, recycled water facility, or utility facility located within or adjacent to the Recreation Area.

(5) **EXEMPTION.**—Section 100903 of title 54, United States Code, shall not apply to the Puente Hills landfill, materials recovery facility, or intermodal facility.

(d) **MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—

(1) **DEADLINE.**—Not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary and the Advisory Council shall establish a comprehensive management plan for the Recreation Area that supports the purposes described in section 411.

(2) **USE OF EXISTING PLANS.**—In developing the management plan, to the extent consistent with this section, the Secretary may incorporate any provision of a land use or other plan applicable to the public lands included in the Recreation Area.

(3) **INCORPORATION OF VISITOR SERVICES PLAN.**—To the maximum extent practicable, the

Secretary shall incorporate into the management plan the visitor services plan under section 419(a)(2).

(4) **PARTNERSHIP.**—In developing the management plan, the Secretary shall consider recommendations of the Partnership. To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary shall incorporate recommendations of the Partnership into the management plan if the Secretary determines that the recommendations are feasible and consistent with the purposes in section 411, this subtitle, and applicable laws (including regulations).

(e) **FISH AND WILDLIFE.**—Nothing in this subtitle affects the jurisdiction of the State with respect to fish or wildlife located on public lands in the State.

SEC. 415. ACQUISITION OF NON-FEDERAL LAND WITHIN RECREATION AREA.

(a) **LIMITED ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary may acquire non-Federal land within the boundaries of the Recreation Area only through exchange, donation, or purchase from a willing seller.

(2) **ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT.**—As a further condition on the acquisition of land, the Secretary shall make a determination that the land contains important biological, cultural, historic, or recreational values.

(b) **PROHIBITION ON USE OF EMINENT DOMAIN.**—Nothing in this subtitle authorizes the use of eminent domain to acquire land or an interest in land.

(c) **TREATMENT OF ACQUIRED LAND.**—Any land or interest in land acquired by the United States within the boundaries of the Recreation Area shall be—

(1) included in the Recreation Area; and

(2) administered by the Secretary in accordance with—

(A) this subtitle; and

(B) other applicable laws (including regulations).

SEC. 416. WATER RIGHTS; WATER RESOURCE FACILITIES; PUBLIC ROADS; UTILITY FACILITIES.

(a) **NO EFFECT ON WATER RIGHTS.**—Nothing in this subtitle or section 422—

(1) shall affect the use or allocation, as in existence on the date of the enactment of this Act, of any water, water right, or interest in water (including potable, recycled, reclaimed, waste, imported, exported, banked, or stored water, surface water, groundwater, and public trust interest);

(2) shall affect any public or private contract in existence on the date of the enactment of this Act for the sale, lease, loan, or transfer of any water (including potable, recycled, reclaimed, waste, imported, exported, banked, or stored water, surface water, and groundwater);

(3) shall be considered to be a relinquishment or reduction of any water rights reserved or appropriated by the United States in the State on or before the date of the enactment of this Act;

(4) authorizes or imposes any new reserved Federal water right or expands water usage pursuant to any existing Federal reserved, riparian or appropriate right;

(5) shall be considered a relinquishment or reduction of any water rights (including potable, recycled, reclaimed, waste, imported, exported, banked, or stored water, surface water, and groundwater) held, reserved, or appropriated by any public entity or other persons or entities, on or before the date of the enactment of this Act;

(6) shall be construed to, or shall interfere or conflict with the exercise of the powers or duties of any watermaster, public agency, public water system, court of competent jurisdiction, or other body or entity responsible for groundwater or surface water management or groundwater replenishment as designated or established pursuant to any adjudication or Federal or State law, including the management of the San Gabriel River watershed and basin, to provide water supply or other environmental benefits;

(7) shall be construed to impede or adversely impact any previously adopted Los Angeles County Drainage Area project, as described in the report of the Chief of Engineers dated June 30, 1992, including any supplement or addendum to that report, or any maintenance agreement to operate that project;

(8) shall interfere or conflict with any action by a watermaster, water agency, public water system, court of competent jurisdiction, or public agency pursuant to any Federal or State law, water right, or adjudication, including any action relating to water conservation, water quality, surface water diversion or impoundment, groundwater recharge, water treatment, conservation or storage of water, pollution, waste discharge, the pumping of groundwater; the spreading, injection, pumping, storage, or the use of water from local sources, storm water flows, and runoff, or from imported or recycled water, that is undertaken in connection with the management or regulation of the San Gabriel River;

(9) shall interfere with, obstruct, hinder, or delay the exercise of, or access to, any water right by the owner of a public water system or any other individual or entity, including the construction, operation, maintenance, replacement, removal, repair, location, or relocation of any well; pipeline; or water pumping, treatment, diversion, impoundment, or storage facility; or other facility or property necessary or useful to access any water right or operate a public water system;

(10) shall require the initiation or reinitiation of consultation with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service under, or the application of any provision of, the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) relating to any action affecting any water, water right, or water management or water resource facility in the San Gabriel River watershed and basin; or

(11) authorizes any agency or employee of the United States, or any other person, to take any action inconsistent with any of paragraphs (1) through (10).

(b) WATER RESOURCE FACILITIES.—

(1) **NO EFFECT ON EXISTING WATER RESOURCE FACILITIES.**—Nothing in this subtitle or section 422 shall affect—

(A) the use, operation, maintenance, repair, construction, destruction, removal, reconfiguration, expansion, improvement or replacement of a water resource facility or public water system within or adjacent to the Recreation Area or San Gabriel Mountains National Monument; or

(B) access to a water resource facility within or adjacent to the Recreation Area or San Gabriel Mountains National Monument.

(2) **NO EFFECT ON NEW WATER RESOURCE FACILITIES.**—Nothing in this subtitle or section 422 shall preclude the establishment of a new water resource facility (including instream sites, routes, and areas) within the Recreation Area or San Gabriel Mountains National Monument if the water resource facility or public water system is necessary to preserve or enhance the health, safety, reliability, quality or accessibility of water supply, or utility services to residents of Los Angeles County.

(3) **FLOOD CONTROL.**—Nothing in this subtitle or section 422 shall be construed to—

(A) impose any new restriction or requirement on flood protection, water conservation, water supply, groundwater recharge, water transfers, or water quality operations and maintenance; or

(B) increase the liability of an agency or public water system carrying out flood protection, water conservation, water supply, groundwater recharge, water transfers, or water quality operations.

(4) **DIVERSION OR USE OF WATER.**—Nothing in this subtitle or section 422 shall authorize or require the use of water or water rights in, or the diversion of water to, the Recreation Area or San Gabriel Mountains National Monument.

(c) **UTILITY FACILITIES AND RIGHTS OF WAY.**—Nothing in this subtitle or section 422 shall—

(1) affect the use, operation, maintenance, repair, construction, destruction, reconfiguration, expansion, inspection, renewal, reconstruction, alteration, addition, relocation, improvement, removal, or replacement of a utility facility or appurtenant right-of-way within or adjacent to the Recreation Area or San Gabriel Mountains National Monument;

(2) affect access to a utility facility or right-of-way within or adjacent to the Recreation Area or San Gabriel Mountains National Monument; or

(3) preclude the establishment of a new utility facility or right-of-way (including instream sites, routes, and areas) within the Recreation Area or San Gabriel Mountains National Monument if such a facility or right-of-way is necessary for public health and safety, electricity supply, or other utility services.

(d) ROADS; PUBLIC TRANSIT.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) **PUBLIC ROAD.**—The term “public road” means any paved road or bridge (including any appurtenant structure and right-of-way) that is—

(i) operated or maintained by a non-Federal entity; and

(ii) (I) open to vehicular use by the public; or (II) used by a public agency or utility for the operation, maintenance, improvement, repair, removal, relocation, construction, destruction or rehabilitation of infrastructure, a utility facility, or a right-of-way.

(B) **PUBLIC TRANSIT.**—The term “public transit” means any transit service (including operations and rights-of-way) that is—

(i) operated or maintained by a non-Federal entity; and

(ii) (I) open to the public; or (II) used by a public agency or contractor for the operation, maintenance, repair, construction, or rehabilitation of infrastructure, a utility facility, or a right-of-way.

(2) **NO EFFECT ON PUBLIC ROADS OR PUBLIC TRANSIT.**—Nothing in this subtitle or section 422—

(A) authorizes the Secretary to take any action that would affect the operation, maintenance, repair, or rehabilitation of public roads or public transit (including activities necessary to comply with Federal or State safety or public transit standards); or

(B) creates any new liability, or increases any existing liability, of an owner or operator of a public road.

SEC. 417. SAN GABRIEL NATIONAL RECREATION AREA PUBLIC ADVISORY COUNCIL.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish an advisory council, to be known as the “San Gabriel National Recreation Area Public Advisory Council”.

(b) **DUTIES.**—The Advisory Council shall advise the Secretary regarding the development and implementation of the management plan and the visitor services plan.

(c) **APPLICABLE LAW.**—The Advisory Council shall be subject to—

(1) the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.); and

(2) all other applicable laws (including regulations).

(d) **MEMBERSHIP.**—The Advisory Council shall consist of 22 members, to be appointed by the Secretary after taking into consideration recommendations of the Partnership, of whom—

(1) 2 shall represent local, regional, or national environmental organizations;

(2) 2 shall represent the interests of outdoor recreation, including off-highway vehicle recreation, within the Recreation Area;

(3) 2 shall represent the interests of community-based organizations, the missions of which include expanding access to the outdoors;

(4) 2 shall represent business interests;

(5) 1 shall represent Indian Tribes within or adjacent to the Recreation Area;

(6) 1 shall represent the interests of homeowners’ associations within the Recreation Area;

(7) 3 shall represent the interests of holders of adjudicated water rights, public water systems, water agencies, wastewater and sewer agencies, recycled water facilities, and water management and replenishment entities;

(8) 1 shall represent energy and mineral development interests;

(9) 1 shall represent owners of Federal grazing permits or other land use permits within the Recreation Area;

(10) 1 shall represent archaeological and historical interests;

(11) 1 shall represent the interests of environmental educators;

(12) 1 shall represent cultural history interests;

(13) 1 shall represent environmental justice interests;

(14) 1 shall represent electrical utility interests; and

(15) 2 shall represent the affected public at large.

(e) TERMS.—

(1) **STAGGERED TERMS.**—A member of the Advisory Council shall be appointed for a term of 3 years, except that, of the members first appointed, 7 of the members shall be appointed for a term of 1 year and 7 of the members shall be appointed for a term of 2 years.

(2) **REAPPOINTMENT.**—A member may be reappointed to serve on the Advisory Council on the expiration of the term of service of the member.

(3) **VACANCY.**—A vacancy on the Advisory Council shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(f) **QUORUM.**—A quorum shall be ten members of the advisory council. The operations of the advisory council shall not be impaired by the fact that a member has not yet been appointed as long as a quorum has been attained.

(g) **CHAIRPERSON; PROCEDURES.**—The Advisory Council shall elect a chairperson and establish such rules and procedures as the advisory council considers necessary or desirable.

(h) **SERVICE WITHOUT COMPENSATION.**—Members of the Advisory Council shall serve without pay.

(i) **TERMINATION.**—The Advisory Council shall cease to exist—

(1) on the date that is 5 years after the date on which the management plan is adopted by the Secretary; or

(2) on such later date as the Secretary considers to be appropriate.

SEC. 418. SAN GABRIEL NATIONAL RECREATION AREA PARTNERSHIP.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established a Partnership, to be known as the “San Gabriel National Recreation Area Partnership”.

(b) **PURPOSES.**—The purposes of the Partnership are to—

(1) coordinate the activities of Federal, State, Tribal, and local authorities and the private sector in advancing the purposes of this subtitle; and

(2) use the resources and expertise of each agency in improving management and recreational opportunities within the Recreation Area.

(c) **MEMBERSHIP.**—The Partnership shall include the following:

(1) The Secretary (or a designee) to represent the National Park Service.

(2) The Secretary of Defense (or a designee) to represent the Corps of Engineers.

(3) The Secretary of Agriculture (or a designee) to represent the Forest Service.

(4) The Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency of the State (or a designee) to represent—

(A) the California Department of Parks and Recreation; and

(B) the Rivers and Mountains Conservancy.

(5) 1 designee of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors.

(6) 1 designee of the Puente Hills Habitat Preservation Authority.

(7) 4 designees of the San Gabriel Council of Governments, of whom 1 shall be selected from a local land conservancy.

(8) 1 designee of the San Gabriel Valley Economic Partnership.

(9) 1 designee of the Los Angeles County Flood Control District.

(10) 1 designee of the San Gabriel Valley Water Association.

(11) 1 designee of the Central Basin Water Association.

(12) 1 designee of the Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster.

(13) 1 designee of a public utility company, to be appointed by the Secretary.

(14) 1 designee of the Watershed Conservation Authority.

(15) 1 designee of the Advisory Council for the period during which the Advisory Council remains in effect.

(16) 1 designee of San Gabriel Mountains National Monument Community Collaborative.

(d) DUTIES.—To advance the purposes described in section 411, the Partnership shall—

(1) make recommendations to the Secretary regarding the development and implementation of the management plan;

(2) review and comment on the visitor services plan under section 419(a)(2), and facilitate the implementation of that plan;

(3) assist units of local government, regional planning organizations, and nonprofit organizations in advancing the purposes of the Recreation Area by—

(A) carrying out programs and projects that recognize, protect, and enhance important resource values within the Recreation Area;

(B) establishing and maintaining interpretive exhibits and programs within the Recreation Area;

(C) developing recreational and educational opportunities in the Recreation Area in accordance with the purposes of this subtitle;

(D) increasing public awareness of, and appreciation for, natural, historic, scenic, and cultural resources of the Recreation Area;

(E) ensuring that signs identifying points of public access and sites of interest are posted throughout the Recreation Area;

(F) promoting a wide range of partnerships among governments, organizations, and individuals to advance the purposes of the Recreation Area; and

(G) ensuring that management of the Recreation Area takes into consideration—

(i) local ordinances and land-use plans; and

(ii) adjacent residents and property owners;

(4) make recommendations to the Secretary regarding the appointment of members to the Advisory Council; and

(5) carry out any other actions necessary to achieve the purposes of this subtitle.

(e) AUTHORITIES.—Subject to approval by the Secretary, for the purposes of preparing and implementing the management plan, the Partnership may use Federal funds made available under this section—

(1) to make grants to the State, political subdivisions of the State, nonprofit organizations, and other persons;

(2) to enter into cooperative agreements with, or provide grants or technical assistance to, the State, political subdivisions of the State, nonprofit organizations, Federal agencies, and other interested parties;

(3) to hire and compensate staff;

(4) to obtain funds or services from any source, including funds and services provided under any other Federal law or program;

(5) to contract for goods or services; and

(6) to support activities of partners and any other activities that—

(A) advance the purposes of the Recreation Area; and

(B) are in accordance with the management plan.

(f) TERMS OF OFFICE; REAPPOINTMENT; VACANCIES.—

(1) TERMS.—A member of the Partnership shall be appointed for a term of 3 years.

(2) REAPPOINTMENT.—A member may be reappointed to serve on the Partnership on the expiration of the term of service of the member.

(3) VACANCY.—A vacancy on the Partnership shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(g) QUORUM.—A quorum shall be eleven members of the Partnership. The operations of the Partnership shall not be impaired by the fact that a member has not yet been appointed as long as a quorum has been attained.

(h) CHAIRPERSON; PROCEDURES.—The Partnership shall elect a chairperson and establish such rules and procedures as it deems necessary or desirable.

(i) SERVICE WITHOUT COMPENSATION.—A member of the Partnership shall serve without compensation.

(j) DUTIES AND AUTHORITIES OF SECRETARY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall convene the Partnership on a regular basis to carry out this subtitle.

(2) TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary may provide to the Partnership or any member of the Partnership, on a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis, such technical and financial assistance as the Secretary determines to be appropriate to carry out this subtitle.

(3) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary may enter into a cooperative agreement with the Partnership, a member of the Partnership, or any other public or private entity to provide technical, financial, or other assistance to carry out this subtitle.

(4) CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES ON NON-FEDERAL LAND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In order to facilitate the administration of the Recreation Area, the Secretary is authorized, subject to valid existing rights, to construct administrative or visitor use facilities on land owned by a non-profit organization, local agency, or other public entity in accordance with this title and applicable law (including regulations).

(B) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—A facility under this paragraph may only be developed—

(i) with the consent of the owner of the non-Federal land; and

(ii) in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and local laws (including regulations) and plans.

(5) PRIORITY.—The Secretary shall give priority to actions that—

(A) conserve the significant natural, historic, cultural, and scenic resources of the Recreation Area; and

(B) provide educational, interpretive, and recreational opportunities consistent with the purposes of the Recreation Area.

(k) COMMITTEES.—The Partnership shall establish—

(1) a Water Technical Advisory Committee to advise the Secretary regarding water-related issues relating to the Recreation Area; and

(2) a Public Safety Advisory Committee to advise the Secretary regarding public safety issues relating to the Recreation Area.

SEC. 419. VISITOR SERVICES AND FACILITIES.

(a) VISITOR SERVICES.—

(1) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this subsection is to facilitate the development of an integrated visitor services plan to improve visitor experiences in the Recreation Area through expanded recreational opportunities and increased interpretation, education, resource protection, and enforcement.

(2) VISITOR SERVICES PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop and carry out an integrated visitor services plan for the Recreation Area in accordance with this paragraph.

(B) CONTENTS.—The visitor services plan shall—

(i) assess current and anticipated future visitation to the Recreation Area, including recreation destinations;

(ii) consider the demand for various types of recreation (including hiking, picnicking, horseback riding, and the use of motorized and mechanized vehicles), as permissible and appropriate;

(iii) evaluate the impacts of recreation on natural and cultural resources, water rights and water resource facilities, public roads, adjacent residents and property owners, and utilities within the Recreation Area, as well as the effectiveness of current enforcement and efforts;

(iv) assess the current level of interpretive and educational services and facilities;

(v) include recommendations to—

(I) expand opportunities for high-demand recreational activities, in accordance with the purposes described in section 411;

(II) better manage Recreation Area resources and improve the experience of Recreation Area visitors through expanded interpretive and educational services and facilities, and improved enforcement; and

(III) better manage Recreation Area resources to reduce negative impacts on the environment, ecology, and integrated water management activities in the Recreation Area;

(vi) in coordination and consultation with affected owners of non-Federal land, assess options to incorporate recreational opportunities on non-Federal land into the Recreation Area—

(I) in manner consistent with the purposes and uses of the non-Federal land; and

(II) with the consent of the non-Federal landowner;

(vii) assess opportunities to provide recreational opportunities that connect with adjacent National Forest System land; and

(viii) be developed and carried out in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and local laws and ordinances.

(C) CONSULTATION.—In developing the visitor services plan, the Secretary shall—

(i) consult with—

(I) the Partnership;

(II) the Advisory Council;

(III) appropriate State and local agencies; and

(IV) interested nongovernmental organizations; and

(ii) involve members of the public.

(b) VISITOR USE FACILITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may construct visitor use facilities in the Recreation Area.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—Each facility under paragraph (1) shall be developed in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and local—

(A) laws (including regulations); and

(B) plans.

(c) DONATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may accept and use donated funds, property, in-kind contributions, and services to carry out this subtitle.

(2) PROHIBITION.—The Secretary may not use the authority provided by paragraph (1) to accept non-Federal land that has been acquired after the date of the enactment of this Act through the use of eminent domain.

(d) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—In carrying out this subtitle, the Secretary may make grants to, or enter into cooperative agreements with, units of State, Tribal, and local governments and private entities to conduct research, develop scientific analyses, and carry out any other initiative relating to the management of, and visitation to, the Recreation Area.

Subtitle B—SAN GABRIEL MOUNTAINS

SEC. 421. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Agriculture.

(2) WILDERNESS AREA OR ADDITION.—The term “wilderness area or wilderness addition” means any wilderness area or wilderness addition designated by section 423(a).

SEC. 422. NATIONAL MONUMENT BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—The San Gabriel Mountains National Monument established by Presidential Proclamation 9194 (54 U.S.C. 320301 note) (referred to in this section as the “Monument”) is modified to include the approximately 109,167 acres of additional National Forest System land depicted as the “Proposed San Gabriel Mountains National Monument Expansion” on the map entitled “Proposed San Gabriel Mountains National Monument Expansion” and dated June 26, 2019.

(b) *ADMINISTRATION.*—The Secretary shall administer the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument, including the lands added by subsection (a), in accordance with—

(1) Presidential Proclamation 9194, as issued on October 10, 2014 (54 U.S.C. 320301 note);

(2) the laws generally applicable to the Monument; and

(3) this title.

(c) *MANAGEMENT PLAN.*—Within 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall consult with State and local governments and the interested public to update the existing San Gabriel Mountains National Monument Plan to provide management direction and protection for the lands added to the Monument by subsection (a).

SEC. 423. DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS AND ADDITIONS.

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

(1) *CONDOR PEAK WILDERNESS.*—Certain Federal land in the Angeles National Forest, comprising approximately 8,207 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Condor Peak Wilderness—Proposed” and dated June 6, 2019, which shall be known as the “Condor Peak Wilderness”.

(2) *SAN GABRIEL WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.*—Certain Federal land in the Angeles National Forest, comprising approximately 2,032 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “San Gabriel Wilderness Additions” and dated June 6, 2019, which is incorporated in, and considered to be a part of, the San Gabriel Wilderness designated by Public Law 90–318 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 82 Stat. 131).

(3) *SHEEP MOUNTAIN WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.*—Certain Federal land in the Angeles National Forest, comprising approximately 13,726 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Sheep Mountain Wilderness Additions” and dated June 6, 2019, which is incorporated in, and considered to be a part of, the Sheep Mountain Wilderness designated by section 101(a)(29) of the California Wilderness Act of 1984 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 98 Stat. 1623; Public Law 98–425).

(4) *YERBA BUENA WILDERNESS.*—Certain Federal land in the Angeles National Forest, comprising approximately 6,694 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Yerba Buena Wilderness—Proposed” and dated June 6, 2019, which shall be known as the “Yerba Buena Wilderness”.

(b) *MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.*—

(1) *IN GENERAL.*—As soon as practicable after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file a map and a legal description of the wilderness areas and additions with—

(A) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

(2) *FORCE OF LAW.*—The map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this subtitle, except that the Secretary may correct any clerical or typographical error in the map or legal description.

(3) *PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.*—The map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall be on

file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service.

SEC. 424. ADMINISTRATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS AND ADDITIONS.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—Subject to valid existing rights, the wilderness areas and additions shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with this section and the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), except that any reference in that Act to the effective date of that Act shall be considered to be a reference to the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) *FIRE MANAGEMENT AND RELATED ACTIVITIES.*—

(1) *IN GENERAL.*—The Secretary may take such measures in a wilderness area or addition designated in section 423 as are necessary for the control of fire, insects, or diseases in accordance with—

(A) section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)); and

(B) House Report 98–40 of the 98th Congress.

(2) *FUNDING PRIORITIES.*—Nothing in this subtitle limits funding for fire or fuels management in a wilderness area or addition.

(3) *REVISION AND DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL FIRE MANAGEMENT PLANS.*—As soon as practicable after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall amend, as applicable, any local fire management plan that applies to a wilderness area or addition designated in section 423.

(4) *ADMINISTRATION.*—In accordance with paragraph (1) and any other applicable Federal law, to ensure a timely and efficient response to a fire emergency in a wilderness area or addition, the Secretary shall—

(A) not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, establish agency approval procedures (including appropriate delegations of authority to the Forest Supervisor, District Manager, or other agency officials) for responding to fire emergencies; and

(B) enter into agreements with appropriate State or local firefighting agencies.

(c) *GRAZING.*—The grazing of livestock in a wilderness area or addition, if established before the date of the enactment of this Act, shall be administered in accordance with—

(1) section 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(4)); and

(2) the guidelines contained in Appendix A of the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress (H. Rept. 101–405).

(d) *FISH AND WILDLIFE.*—

(1) *IN GENERAL.*—In accordance with section 4(d)(7) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(7)), nothing in this subtitle affects the jurisdiction or responsibility of the State with respect to fish or wildlife on public land in the State.

(2) *MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES.*—

(A) *IN GENERAL.*—In furtherance of the purposes and principles of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the Secretary may conduct any management activity that are necessary to maintain or restore fish or wildlife populations or habitats in the wilderness areas and wilderness additions designated in section 423, if the management activities are—

(i) consistent with relevant wilderness management plans; and

(ii) conducted in accordance with appropriate policies, such as the policies established in Appendix B of the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress (H. Rept. 101–405).

(B) *INCLUSIONS.*—A management activity under subparagraph (A) may include the occasional and temporary use of motorized vehicles, if the use, as determined by the Secretary, would promote healthy, viable, and more naturally distributed wildlife populations that would enhance wilderness values while causing the minimum impact necessary to accomplish those tasks.

(C) *EXISTING ACTIVITIES.*—In accordance with section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)) and appropriate policies (such as the policies established in Appendix B of House Report 101–405), the State may use aircraft (including helicopters) in a wilderness area or addition to survey, capture, transplant, monitor, or provide water for a wildlife population, including bighorn sheep.

(e) *BUFFER ZONES.*—

(1) *IN GENERAL.*—Congress does not intend for the designation of wilderness areas or wilderness additions by section 423 to lead to the creation of protective perimeters or buffer zones around each wilderness area or wilderness addition.

(2) *ACTIVITIES OR USES UP TO BOUNDARIES.*—The fact that a nonwilderness activities or uses can be seen or heard from within a wilderness area or wilderness addition designated by section 423 shall not, of itself, preclude the activities or uses up to the boundary of the wilderness area or addition.

(f) *MILITARY ACTIVITIES.*—Nothing in this title precludes—

(1) low-level overflights of military aircraft over the wilderness areas or wilderness additions designated by section 423;

(2) the designation of new units of special airspace over the wilderness areas or wilderness additions designated by section 423; or

(3) the use or establishment of military flight training routes over wilderness areas or wilderness additions designated by section 423.

(g) *HORSES.*—Nothing in this subtitle precludes horseback riding in, or the entry of recreational or commercial saddle or pack stock into, an area designated as a wilderness area or wilderness addition by section 423—

(1) in accordance with section 4(d)(5) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(5)); and

(2) subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be necessary.

(h) *LAW ENFORCEMENT.*—Nothing in this subtitle precludes any law enforcement or drug interdiction effort within the wilderness areas or wilderness additions designated by section 423 in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

(i) *WITHDRAWAL.*—Subject to valid existing rights, the wilderness areas and additions designated by section 423 are withdrawn from—

(1) all forms of entry, appropriation, and disposal under the public land laws;

(2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(3) operation of the mineral materials and geothermal leasing laws.

(j) *INCORPORATION OF ACQUIRED LAND AND INTERESTS.*—Any land within the boundary of a wilderness area or addition that is acquired by the United States shall—

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

(2) be managed in accordance with this section, the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), and any other applicable laws (including regulations).

(k) *CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA COLLECTION.*—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.) and subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe, the Secretary may authorize the installation and maintenance of hydrologic, meteorologic, or climatological collection devices in a wilderness area or addition if the Secretary determines that the facilities and access to the facilities is essential to a flood warning, flood control, or water reservoir operation activity.

(l) *AUTHORIZED EVENTS.*—The Secretary of Agriculture may authorize the Angeles Crest 100 competitive running event to continue in substantially the same manner and degree in which this event was operated and permitted in 2015 within additions to the Sheep Mountain Wilderness in section 423 of this title and the Pleasant

View Ridge Wilderness Area designated by section 1802 of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009, provided that the event is authorized and conducted in a manner compatible with the preservation of the areas as wilderness.

SEC. 425. DESIGNATION OF WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS.

(a) DESIGNATION.—Section 3(a) of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“() EAST FORK SAN GABRIEL RIVER, CALIFORNIA.—The following segments of the East Fork San Gabriel River, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in the following classes:

“(A) The 10-mile segment from the confluence of the Prairie Fork and Vincent Gulch to 100 yards upstream of the Heaton Flats trailhead and day use area, as a wild river.

“(B) The 2.7-mile segment from 100 yards upstream of the Heaton Flats trailhead and day use area to 100 yards upstream of the confluence with Williams Canyon, as a recreational river.

“() NORTH FORK SAN GABRIEL RIVER, CALIFORNIA.—The 4.3-mile segment of the North Fork San Gabriel River from the confluence with Cloudburst Canyon to 0.25 miles upstream of the confluence with the West Fork San Gabriel River, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a recreational river.

“() WEST FORK SAN GABRIEL RIVER, CALIFORNIA.—The following segments of the West Fork San Gabriel River, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in the following classes:

“(A) The 6.7-mile segment from 0.25 miles downstream of its source near Red Box Gap in sec. 14, T. 2 N., R. 12 W., to the confluence with the unnamed tributary 0.25 miles downstream of the power lines in sec. 22, T. 2 N., R. 11 W., as a recreational river.

“(B) The 1.6-mile segment of the West Fork from 0.25 miles downstream of the powerlines in sec. 22, T. 2 N., R. 11 W., to the confluence with Bobcat Canyon, as a wild river.

“() LITTLE ROCK CREEK, CALIFORNIA.—The following segments of Little Rock Creek and tributaries, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in the following classes:

“(A) The 10.3-mile segment from its source on Mt. Williamson in sec. 6, T. 3 N., R. 9 W., to 100 yards upstream of the confluence with the South Fork Little Rock Creek, as a wild river.

“(B) The 6.6-mile segment from 100 yards upstream of the confluence with the South Fork Little Rock Creek to the confluence with Santiago Canyon, as a recreational river.

“(C) The 1-mile segment of Cooper Canyon Creek from 0.25 miles downstream of Highway 2 to 100 yards downstream of Cooper Canyon Campground, as a scenic river.

“(D) The 1.3-mile segment of Cooper Canyon Creek from 100 yards downstream of Cooper Canyon Campground to the confluence with Little Rock Creek, as a wild river.

“(E) The 1-mile segment of Buckhorn Creek from 100 yards downstream of the Buckhorn Campground to its confluence with Cooper Canyon Creek, as a wild river.”

(b) WATER RESOURCE FACILITIES; AND WATER USE.—

(1) WATER RESOURCE FACILITIES.—

(A) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “water resource facility” means irrigation and pumping facilities, dams and reservoirs, flood control facilities, water conservation works and facilities, including debris protection facilities, sediment placement sites, rain gauges and stream gauges, water quality facilities, recycled water facilities and water pumping, conveyance distribution systems, water storage tanks and reservoirs, and water treatment facilities, aqueducts, canals, ditches, pipelines, wells, hydro-power projects, and transmission and other ancillary facilities, groundwater recharge facilities, water conservation, water filtration plants, and other water diversion, conservation,

groundwater recharge, storage, and carriage structures.

(B) NO EFFECT ON EXISTING WATER RESOURCE FACILITIES.—Nothing in this section shall alter, modify, or affect—

(i) the use, operation, maintenance, repair, construction, destruction, reconfiguration, expansion, relocation or replacement of a water resource facility downstream of a wild and scenic river segment designated by this section, provided that the physical structures of such facilities or reservoirs shall not be located within the river areas designated in this section; or

(ii) access to a water resource facility downstream of a wild and scenic river segment designated by this section.

(C) NO EFFECT ON NEW WATER RESOURCE FACILITIES.—Nothing in this section shall preclude the establishment of a new water resource facilities (including instream sites, routes, and areas) downstream of a wild and scenic river segment.

(2) LIMITATION.—Any new reservation of water or new use of water pursuant to existing water rights held by the United States to advance the purposes of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.) shall be for nonconsumptive instream use only within the segments designated by this section.

(3) EXISTING LAW.—Nothing in this section affects the implementation of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

SEC. 426. WATER RIGHTS.

(a) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this title, and no action to implement this title—

(1) shall constitute an express or implied reservation of any water or water right, or authorizing an expansion of water use pursuant to existing water rights held by the United States, with respect to the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument, the land designated as a wilderness area or wilderness addition by section 423 or land adjacent to the wild and scenic river segments designated by the amendment made by section 425;

(2) shall affect, alter, modify, or condition any water rights in the State in existence on the date of the enactment of this Act, including any water rights held by the United States;

(3) shall be construed as establishing a precedent with regard to any future wilderness or wild and scenic river designations;

(4) shall affect, alter, or modify the interpretation of, or any designation, decision, adjudication or action made pursuant to, any other Act; or

(5) shall be construed as limiting, altering, modifying, or amending any of the interstate compacts or equitable apportionment decrees that apportion water among or between the State and any other State.

(b) STATE WATER LAW.—The Secretary shall comply with applicable procedural and substantive requirements of the law of the State in order to obtain and hold any water rights not in existence on the date of the enactment of this Act with respect to the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument, wilderness areas and wilderness additions designated by section 423, and the wild and scenic rivers designated by amendment made by section 425.

TITLE V—RIM OF THE VALLEY CORRIDOR PRESERVATION

SEC. 501. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Rim of the Valley Corridor Preservation Act”.

SEC. 502. BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT; LAND ACQUISITION; ADMINISTRATION.

(a) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—Section 507(c)(1) of the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 460kk(c)(1)) is amended in the first sentence by striking “, which shall” and inserting “ and generally depicted as ‘Rim of the Valley Unit Proposed Addition’ on the map entitled ‘Rim of the Valley Unit—Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area’, numbered 638/147,723, and dated September 2018. Both maps shall”.

(b) RIM OF THE VALLEY UNIT.—Section 507 of the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 460kk) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(u) RIM OF THE VALLEY UNIT.—(1) Not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this subsection, the Secretary shall update the general management plan for the recreation area to reflect the boundaries designated on the map referred to in subsection (c)(1) as the ‘Rim of the Valley Unit’ (hereafter in the subsection referred to as the ‘Rim of the Valley Unit’). Subject to valid existing rights, the Secretary shall administer the Rim of the Valley Unit, and any land or interest in land acquired by the United States and located within the boundaries of the Rim of the Valley Unit, as part of the recreation area in accordance with the provisions of this section and applicable laws and regulations.

“(2) The Secretary may acquire non-Federal land within the boundaries of the Rim of the Valley Unit only through exchange, donation, or purchase from a willing seller. Nothing in this subsection authorizes the use of eminent domain to acquire land or interests in land.

“(3) Nothing in this subsection or the application of the management plan for the Rim of the Valley Unit shall be construed to—

“(A) modify any provision of Federal, State, or local law with respect to public access to or use of non-Federal land;

“(B) create any liability, or affect any liability under any other law, of any private property owner or other owner of non-Federal land with respect to any person injured on private property or other non-Federal land;

“(C) affect the ownership, management, or other rights relating to any non-Federal land (including any interest in any non-Federal land);

“(D) require any local government to participate in any program administered by the Secretary;

“(E) alter, modify, or diminish any right, responsibility, power, authority, jurisdiction, or entitlement of the State, any political subdivision of the State, or any State or local agency under existing Federal, State, and local law (including regulations);

“(F) require the creation of protective perimeters or buffer zones, and the fact that certain activities or land can be seen or heard from within the Rim of the Valley Unit shall not, of itself, preclude the activities or land uses up to the boundary of the Rim of the Valley Unit;

“(G) require or promote use of, or encourage trespass on, lands, facilities, and rights-of-way owned by non-Federal entities, including water resource facilities and public utilities, without the written consent of the owner;

“(H) affect the operation, maintenance, modification, construction, or expansion of any water resource facility or utility facility located within or adjacent to the Rim of the Valley Unit;

“(I) terminate the fee title to lands or customary operation, maintenance, repair, and replacement activities on or under such lands granted to public agencies that are authorized pursuant to Federal or State statute;

“(J) interfere with, obstruct, hinder, or delay the exercise of any right to, or access to any water resource facility or other facility or property necessary or useful to access any water right to operate any public water or utility system;

“(K) require initiation or reinitiation of consultation with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service under, or the application of provisions of, the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), or division A of subtitle III of title 54, United States Code, concerning any action or activity affecting water, water rights or water management or water resource facilities within the Rim of the Valley Unit; or

“(L) limit the Secretary’s ability to update applicable fire management plans, which may consider fuels management strategies including managed natural fire, prescribed fires, non-fire mechanical hazardous fuel reduction activities, or post-fire remediation of damage to natural and cultural resources.

“(4) The activities of a utility facility or water resource facility shall take into consideration ways to reasonably avoid or reduce the impact on the resources of the Rim of the Valley Unit.

“(5) For the purpose of paragraph (4)—

“(A) the term ‘utility facility’ means electric substations, communication facilities, towers, poles, and lines, ground wires, communications circuits, and other structures, and related infrastructure; and

“(B) the term ‘water resource facility’ means irrigation and pumping facilities; dams and reservoirs; flood control facilities; water conservation works, including debris protection facilities, sediment placement sites, rain gauges, and stream gauges; water quality, recycled water, and pumping facilities; conveyance distribution systems; water treatment facilities; aqueducts; canals; ditches; pipelines; wells; hydropower projects; transmission facilities; and other ancillary facilities, groundwater recharge facilities, water conservation, water filtration plants, and other water diversion, conservation, groundwater recharge, storage, and carriage structures.”.

TITLE VI—WILD OLYMPICS WILDERNESS AND WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

SEC. 601. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Wild Olympics Wilderness and Wild and Scenic Rivers Act”.

SEC. 602. DESIGNATION OF OLYMPIC NATIONAL FOREST WILDERNESS AREAS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In furtherance of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following Federal land in the Olympic National Forest in the State of Washington comprising approximately 126,554 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Wild Olympics Wilderness and Wild and Scenic Rivers Act” and dated April 8, 2019 (referred to in this section as the “map”), is designated as wilderness and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) LOST CREEK WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 7,159 acres, as generally depicted on the map, which shall be known as the “Lost Creek Wilderness”.

(2) RUGGED RIDGE WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 5,956 acres, as generally depicted on the map, which shall be known as the “Rugged Ridge Wilderness”.

(3) ALCKEE CREEK WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 1,787 acres, as generally depicted on the map, which shall be known as the “Alckee Creek Wilderness”.

(4) GATES OF THE ELWHA WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 5,669 acres, as generally depicted on the map, which shall be known as the “Gates of the Elwha Wilderness”.

(5) BUCKHORN WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 21,965 acres, as generally depicted on the map, is incorporated in, and shall be managed as part of, the “Buckhorn Wilderness”, as designated by section 3 of the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1984 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 98-339).

(6) GREEN MOUNTAIN WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 4,790 acres, as generally depicted on the map, which shall be known as the “Green Mountain Wilderness”.

(7) THE BROTHERS WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.—Certain land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 8,625 acres, as generally depicted on the map, is incorporated in,

and shall be managed as part of, the “The Brothers Wilderness”, as designated by section 3 of the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1984 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 98-339).

(8) MOUNT SKOKOMISH WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.—Certain land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 8,933 acres, as generally depicted on the map, is incorporated in, and shall be managed as part of, the “Mount Skokomish Wilderness”, as designated by section 3 of the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1984 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 98-339).

(9) WONDER MOUNTAIN WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.—Certain land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 26,517 acres, as generally depicted on the map, is incorporated in, and shall be managed as part of, the “Wonder Mountain Wilderness”, as designated by section 3 of the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1984 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 98-339).

(10) MOONLIGHT DOME WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 9,117 acres, as generally depicted on the map, which shall be known as the “Moonlight Dome Wilderness”.

(11) SOUTH QUINULT RIDGE WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 10,887 acres, as generally depicted on the map, which shall be known as the “South Quinault Ridge Wilderness”.

(12) COLONEL BOB WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 353 acres, as generally depicted on the map, is incorporated in, and shall be managed as part of, the “Colonel Bob Wilderness”, as designated by section 3 of the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1984 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 98-339).

(13) SAM’S RIVER WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 13,418 acres, as generally depicted on the map, which shall be known as the “Sam’s River Wilderness”.

(14) CANOE CREEK WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 1,378 acres, as generally depicted on the map, which shall be known as the “Canoe Creek Wilderness”.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) MANAGEMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights, the land designated as wilderness by subsection (a) shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture (referred to in this section as the “Secretary”), in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), except that any reference in that Act to the effective date of that Act shall be considered to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) MAP AND DESCRIPTION.—

(A) 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 the land designated as wilderness by subsection (a) with—

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

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

(B) EFFECT.—Each map and legal description filed under subparagraph (A) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary may correct minor errors in the map and legal description.

(C) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—Each map and legal description filed under subparagraph (A) shall be filed and made available for public inspection in the appropriate office of the Forest Service.

(c) POTENTIAL WILDERNESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 5,346 acres as identified as “Potential Wilderness” on the map, is designated as potential wilderness.

(2) DESIGNATION AS WILDERNESS.—On the date on which the Secretary publishes in the Federal Register notice that any nonconforming uses in the potential wilderness designated by paragraph (1) have terminated, the potential wilderness shall be—

(A) designated as wilderness and as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System; and

(B) incorporated into the adjacent wilderness area.

(d) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—

(1) NO PROTECTIVE PERIMETERS OR BUFFER ZONES.—The designations in this section shall not create a protective perimeter or buffer zone around any wilderness area.

(2) NONCONFORMING USES PERMITTED OUTSIDE OF BOUNDARIES OF WILDERNESS AREAS.—Any activity or use outside of the boundary of any wilderness area designated under this section shall be permitted even if the activity or use would be seen or heard within the boundary of the wilderness area.

(e) FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASES.—The Secretary may take such measures as are necessary to control fire, insects, and diseases, in the wilderness areas designated by this section, in accordance with section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)) and subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

SEC. 603. WILD AND SCENIC RIVER DESIGNATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3(a) of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(231) ELWHA RIVER, WASHINGTON.—The approximately 29.0-mile segment of the Elwha River and tributaries from the source to Cat Creek, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a wild river.

“(232) DUNGENESS RIVER, WASHINGTON.—The segment of the Dungeness River from the headwaters to the State of Washington Department of Natural Resources land in T. 29 N., R. 4 W., sec. 12, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, except that portions of the river within the boundaries of Olympic National Park shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, including the following segments of the mainstem and major tributary the Gray Wolf River, in the following classes:

“(A) The approximately 5.8-mile segment of the Dungeness River from the headwaters to the 2870 Bridge, as a wild river.

“(B) The approximately 2.1-mile segment of the Dungeness River from the 2870 Bridge to Silver Creek, as a scenic river.

“(C) The approximately 2.7-mile segment of the Dungeness River from Silver Creek to Sleepy Hollow Creek, as a wild river.

“(D) The approximately 6.3-mile segment of the Dungeness River from Sleepy Hollow Creek to the Olympic National Forest boundary, as a scenic river.

“(E) The approximately 1.9-mile segment of the Dungeness River from the National Forest boundary to the State of Washington Department of Natural Resources land in T. 29 N., R. 4 W., sec. 12, as a recreational river.

“(F) The approximately 16.1-mile segment of the Gray Wolf River from the headwaters to the 2870 Bridge, as a wild river.

“(G) The approximately 1.1-mile segment of the Gray Wolf River from the 2870 Bridge to the confluence with the Dungeness River, as a scenic river.

“(233) BIG QUILCENE RIVER, WASHINGTON.—The segment of the Big Quilcene River from the headwaters to the City of Port Townsend water intake facility, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, in the following classes:

“(A) The approximately 4.4-mile segment from the headwaters to the Buckhorn Wilderness boundary, as a wild river.

“(B) The approximately 5.3-mile segment from the Buckhorn Wilderness boundary to the City of Port Townsend water intake facility, as a scenic river.

“(C) Section 7(a), with respect to the licensing of dams, water conduits, reservoirs, powerhouses, transmission lines, or other project works, shall apply to the approximately 5-mile segment from the City of Port Townsend water intake facility to the Olympic National Forest boundary.

“(234) DOSEWALLIPS RIVER, WASHINGTON.—The segment of the Dosewallips River from the headwaters to the private land in T. 26 N., R. 3 W., sec. 15, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, except that portions of the river within the boundaries of Olympic National Park shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, in the following classes:

“(A) The approximately 12.9-mile segment from the headwaters to Station Creek, as a wild river.

“(B) The approximately 6.8-mile segment from Station Creek to the private land in T. 26 N., R. 3 W., sec. 15, as a scenic river.

“(235) DUCKABUSH RIVER, WASHINGTON.—The segment of the Duckabush River from the headwaters to the private land in T. 25 N., R. 3 W., sec. 1, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, except that portions of the river within the boundaries of Olympic National Park shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, in the following classes:

“(A) The approximately 19.0-mile segment from the headwaters to the Brothers Wilderness boundary, as a wild river.

“(B) The approximately 1.9-mile segment from the Brothers Wilderness boundary to the private land in T. 25 N., R. 3 W., sec. 1, as a scenic river.

“(236) HAMMA HAMMA RIVER, WASHINGTON.—The segment of the Hamma Hamma River from the headwaters to the eastern edge of the NW1/4 sec. 21, T. 24 N., R. 3 W., to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, in the following classes:

“(A) The approximately 3.1-mile segment from the headwaters to the Mt. Skokomish Wilderness boundary, as a wild river.

“(B) The approximately 5.8-mile segment from the Mt. Skokomish Wilderness boundary to Lena Creek, as a scenic river.

“(C) The approximately 6.8-mile segment from Lena Creek to the eastern edge of the NW1/4 sec. 21, T. 24 N., R. 3 W., as a recreational river.

“(237) SOUTH FORK SKOKOMISH RIVER, WASHINGTON.—The segment of the South Fork Skokomish River from the headwaters to the Olympic National Forest boundary to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, in the following classes:

“(A) The approximately 6.7-mile segment from the headwaters to Church Creek, as a wild river.

“(B) The approximately 8.3-mile segment from Church Creek to LeBar Creek, as a scenic river.

“(C) The approximately 4.0-mile segment from LeBar Creek to upper end of gorge in the NW1/4 sec. 22, T. 22 N., R. 5 W., as a recreational river.

“(D) The approximately 6.0-mile segment from the upper end of the gorge to the Olympic National Forest boundary, as a scenic river.

“(238) MIDDLE FORK SATSOP RIVER, WASHINGTON.—The approximately 7.9-mile segment of the Middle Fork Satsop River from the headwaters to the Olympic National Forest boundary, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a scenic river.

“(239) WEST FORK SATSOP RIVER, WASHINGTON.—The approximately 8.2-mile segment of the West Fork Satsop River from the headwaters to the Olympic National Forest boundary, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a scenic river.

“(240) WYNOOCHEE RIVER, WASHINGTON.—The segment of the Wynoochee River from the headwaters to the head of Wynoochee Reservoir to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, except that portions of the river within the boundaries of Olympic National Park shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, in the following classes:

“(A) The approximately 2.5-mile segment from the headwaters to the boundary of the Wonder Mountain Wilderness, as a wild river.

“(B) The approximately 7.4-mile segment from the boundary of the Wonder Mountain Wilderness to the head of Wynoochee Reservoir, as a recreational river.

“(241) EAST FORK HUMPTULIPS RIVER, WASHINGTON.—The segment of the East Fork Humptulips River from the headwaters to the Olympic National Forest boundary to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, in the following classes:

“(A) The approximately 7.4-mile segment from the headwaters to the Moonlight Dome Wilderness boundary, as a wild river.

“(B) The approximately 10.3-mile segment from the Moonlight Dome Wilderness boundary to the Olympic National Forest boundary, as a scenic river.

“(242) WEST FORK HUMPTULIPS RIVER, WASHINGTON.—The approximately 21.4-mile segment of the West Fork Humptulips River from the headwaters to the Olympic National Forest Boundary, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a scenic river.

“(243) QUINAULT RIVER, WASHINGTON.—The segment of the Quinalt River from the headwaters to private land in T. 24 N., R. 8 W., sec. 33, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, in the following classes:

“(A) The approximately 16.5-mile segment from the headwaters to Graves Creek, as a wild river.

“(B) The approximately 6.7-mile segment from Graves Creek to Cannings Creek, as a scenic river.

“(C) The approximately 1.0-mile segment from Cannings Creek to private land in T. 24 N., R. 8 W., sec. 33, as a recreational river.

“(244) QUEETS RIVER, WASHINGTON.—The segment of the Queets River from the headwaters to the Olympic National Park boundary to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, except that portions of the river outside the boundaries of Olympic National Park shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, including the following segments of the mainstem and certain tributaries in the following classes:

“(A) The approximately 28.6-mile segment of the Queets River from the headwaters to the confluence with Sams River, as a wild river.

“(B) The approximately 16.0-mile segment of the Queets River from the confluence with Sams River to the Olympic National Park boundary, as a scenic river.

“(C) The approximately 15.7-mile segment of the Sams River from the headwaters to the confluence with the Queets River, as a scenic river.

“(D) The approximately 17.7-mile segment of Matheny Creek from the headwaters to the confluence with the Queets River, as a scenic river.

“(245) HOH RIVER, WASHINGTON.—The segment of the Hoh River and the major tributary South Fork Hoh from the headwaters to Olympic National Park boundary, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, in the following classes:

“(A) The approximately 20.7-mile segment of the Hoh River from the headwaters to Jackson Creek, as a wild river.

“(B) The approximately 6.0-mile segment of the Hoh River from Jackson Creek to the Olympic National Park boundary, as a scenic river.

“(C) The approximately 13.8-mile segment of the South Fork Hoh River from the headwaters to the Olympic National Park boundary, as a wild river.

“(D) The approximately 4.6-mile segment of the South Fork Hoh River from the Olympic National Park boundary to the Washington State Department of Natural Resources boundary in T. 27 N., R. 10 W., sec. 29, as a recreational river.

“(246) BOGACHIEL RIVER, WASHINGTON.—The approximately 25.6-mile segment of the Bogachiel River from the source to the Olympic National Park boundary, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, as a wild river.

“(247) SOUTH FORK CALAWAH RIVER, WASHINGTON.—The segment of the South Fork Calawah River and the major tributary Sitkum River from the headwaters to Hyas Creek to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, except those portions of the river within the boundaries of Olympic National Park shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, including the following segments in the following classes:

“(A) The approximately 15.7-mile segment of the South Fork Calawah River from the headwaters to the Sitkum River, as a wild river.

“(B) The approximately 0.9-mile segment of the South Fork Calawah River from the Sitkum River to Hyas Creek, as a scenic river.

“(C) The approximately 1.6-mile segment of the Sitkum River from the headwaters to the Rugged Ridge Wilderness boundary, as a wild river.

“(D) The approximately 11.9-mile segment of the Sitkum River from the Rugged Ridge Wilderness boundary to the confluence with the South Fork Calawah, as a scenic river.

“(248) SOL DUC RIVER, WASHINGTON.—The segment of the Sol Duc River from the headwaters to the Olympic National Park boundary to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, including the following segments of the mainstem and certain tributaries in the following classes:

“(A) The approximately 7.0-mile segment of the Sol Duc River from the headwaters to the end of Sol Duc Hot Springs Road, as a wild river.

“(B) The approximately 10.8-mile segment of the Sol Duc River from the end of Sol Duc Hot Springs Road to the Olympic National Park boundary, as a scenic river.

“(C) The approximately 14.2-mile segment of the North Fork Sol Duc River from the headwaters to the Olympic Hot Springs Road bridge, as a wild river.

“(D) The approximately 0.2-mile segment of the North Fork Sol Duc River from the Olympic Hot Springs Road bridge to the confluence with the Sol Duc River, as a scenic river.

“(E) The approximately 8.0-mile segment of the South Fork Sol Duc River from the headwaters to the confluence with the Sol Duc River, as a scenic river.

“(249) LYRE RIVER, WASHINGTON.—The approximately 0.2-mile segment of the Lyre River from Lake Crescent to the Olympic National Park boundary, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a scenic river.”

(b) EFFECT.—The amendment made by subsection (a) does not affect valid existing water rights.

SEC. 604. EXISTING RIGHTS AND WITHDRAWAL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with section 12(b) of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1283(b)), nothing in this title or the amendment made by section 603(a) affects or abrogates existing rights, privileges, or contracts held by private parties, nor does this title in any way modify or direct the management, acquisition, or disposition of lands managed by the Washington Department of Natural Resources on behalf of the State of Washington.

(b) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land within the boundaries of the river segments designated by this title and the amendment made by section 603(a) is withdrawn from all forms of—

(1) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

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

SEC. 605. TREATY RIGHTS.

Nothing in this title alters, modifies, diminishes, or extinguishes the reserved treaty rights of any Indian tribe with hunting, fishing, gathering, and cultural or religious rights in the

Olympic National Forest as protected by a treaty.

TITLE VII—PAYGO

SEC. 701. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled "Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation" for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The Acting CHAIR. No further amendment to the bill, as amended, shall be in order except those printed in House Report 116-395. Each such further amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

□ 1330

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MS. DEGETTE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in House Report 116-395.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 10, lines 18 and 19, strike "Cross Canyon Proposed Wilderness", dated October 9, 2019" and insert "Papoose & Cross Canyon Proposed Wilderness", and dated January 29, 2020".

Page 12, after line 13, insert the following:

(20) Certain lands managed by the Tres Rios Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management or located in the San Juan National Forest, which comprise approximately 10,844 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled "North & South Ponderosa Gorge Proposed Wilderness", and dated January 31, 2020, which shall be known as the North Ponderosa Gorge Wilderness.

(21) Certain lands managed by the Tres Rios Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management or located in the San Juan National Forest, which comprise approximately 12,393 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled "North & South Ponderosa Gorge Proposed Wilderness", and dated January 31, 2020 which shall be known as the South Ponderosa Gorge Wilderness.

(22) Certain lands managed by the Little Snake Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management which comprise approximately 33,168 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled "Diamond Breaks Proposed Wilderness", and dated January 31, 2020 which shall be known as the Diamond Breaks Wilderness.

(23) Certain lands managed by the Tres Rios Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management which comprises approximately 4,782 acres, as generally depicted on the map titled "Papoose & Cross Canyon Proposed Wilderness", and dated January 29, 2020 which shall be known as the Papoose Canyon Wilderness.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 844, the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. DEGETTE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Colorado.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Chair, the amendment I offer today adds four additional unique wilderness areas to the State of Colorado, totaling more than 60,000 acres to our bill, the Protecting America's Wilderness Act.

The addition of these areas stems from extensive conversations I had with local stakeholders, Tribes, and outdoor recreation groups.

The first one is Diamond Breaks, a wilderness study area in northwest Colorado that is attached to our State's beloved Dinosaur National Monument. This area was recommended for wilderness designation by the Bureau of Land Management under George H.W. Bush. It is a favorite among the many rafters, kayakers, and canoers who visit the national monument every year, and preserving it has been a priority for many conservation groups in my State.

Protecting this land will help provide economic security for an area of the State that depends heavily on our outdoor recreation economy.

The amendment also further protects Papoose Canyon, another wilderness study area in southwest Colorado, near Cross Canyon, which is the area I mentioned that I visited last August.

Papoose Canyon has been a wilderness study area since 1980. It lies within the Canyon of the Ancients National Monument and, with an estimated 100 ancestral Puebloan sites per square mile, has significant cultural value. By officially designating this area as federally protected wilderness, we will permanently preserve this sacred land for generations to come.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, this amendment protects north and south Ponderosa Gorge, which is often referred to as the Southwest Secret of Colorado. According to the Bureau of Land Management, nearly 13,000 visitors come to this region every month during its peak season. It is a favorite among those looking to launch their non-motorized boats on the Dolores River or backpack into the Chemehuevi Mountains. Protecting this land has also been a priority for conservationists in Colorado for decades.

While each of these areas that would be protected under this amendment is unique, they are some of the most incredible wilderness that our State has to offer. Countless Coloradans, when they found that this bill was coming forward, came and asked me to include these three unique areas in the legislation.

Mr. Chair, I hope my colleagues will honor their request and accept this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TIPTON. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Colorado is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. TIPTON. Mr. Chairman, I do rise in opposition to the amendment before us.

Apparently, the bill that is before us today didn't include enough wilderness in my district. As we see in this amendment, we are now trying to be able to add more.

The amendment adds an additional 60,000 acres of wilderness in Colorado. One proposed addition that is particularly concerning, because it has local opposition, is the Papoose Canyon. Montezuma and Dolores Counties oppose the wilderness designation of Papoose Canyon.

The wilderness study area falls within the Canyons of the Ancients National Monument, which I have worked to preserve. The land already has strict Federal protections so wilderness designation is not necessary.

Mr. Chairman, again, the BLM has studied these lands and found them to be unsuitable for wilderness. Montezuma and Dolores Counties have requested the Papoose Canyon Wilderness Study Area be released because the canyon is surrounded by private land, which has created challenges when it comes to wildfire prevention.

Papoose Canyon Wilderness was not originally in my colleague's bill. Instead of consulting the counties that would be impacted by the addition and considering their objections, we are here debating a last-minute amendment.

Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment, and I would encourage my colleagues who believe that local voices must be a part of any land management decision to vote "no."

Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chair, I include in the RECORD a letter from a coalition of groups—the San Juan Citizens Alliance, the Sierra Club, the Sheep Mountain Alliance, the Conservatives for Responsible Stewardship, and the Western Colorado Alliance—urging me to include these areas in the bill.

FEBRUARY 4, 2020.

Hon. DIANA DEGETTE,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REP. DEGETTE: Thank you for the opportunity to provide feedback on the Colorado Wilderness Act, HR 2546. We appreciate your relentless leadership in pursuit of protecting Colorado's BLM wild lands.

It's worth recalling that your original proposal first introduced in 1999 encompassed 49 areas and almost 1.4 million acres, and was the result of field work completed by conservationists over the prior 20 years. The Colorado Wilderness Act has evolved over time, and most recently includes about 30 areas with a little over 600,000 acres.

There are several areas we wanted to highlight as HR 2546 moves towards consideration by the House of Representatives. One area consistently included in every version of the bill since 1999 is Snaggletooth, an area that encompasses the spectacular ponderosa gorge of the Dolores River Canyon. Snaggletooth was removed from the bill during consideration by the House Natural Resources Committee, but we believe that with some modest boundary adjustments and clarifications about nearby rights-of-way corridors that Snaggletooth can be reincorporated into the legislation. It is without

doubt one of the BLM's crown jewels in Colorado.

Papoose Canyon is one of three wilderness study areas in Canyons of the Ancients National Monument. It was included in the Colorado Wilderness Act through 2007, but then inexplicably omitted from subsequent bills. Papoose is adjacent to Cross Canyon, and provides added protection for some of the richest cultural resource concentrations in the Southwest. Like Cross Canyon, it is outside the McElmo Dome carbon dioxide reserves and is unlikely to provide any conflict with energy minerals. We encourage your inclusion of Papoose Canyon WSA in the Colorado Wilderness Act as the other WSAs in Canyons of the Ancients National Monument are already in the bill.

While we might hope that National Monument designation provided a level of conservation certainty, in the past few years we have observed that an Administration hostile to the Antiquities Act could well pursue actions to undermine or eliminate the National Monument status of Canyons of the Ancients. Wilderness designation is a congressional action that cannot be overturned at the whim of the executive branch and is the tried and true approach to guaranteeing the wildlands resources, wildlife habitat, and undisturbed cultural resources of Papoose Canyon will be preserved into the future.

In 2009, you deferred to an effort by BLM to undertake re-evaluation of wilderness candidate areas in northwest Colorado, including a number of areas surrounding Dinosaur National Monument that BLM had long recognized for their wilderness values, and removed those areas from the Colorado Wilderness Act. Unfortunately, once BLM's unsuccessful wilderness re-inventory concluded, these areas from northwest Colorado that had previously been included within every version of the Colorado Wilderness Act from 1999 through 2007 were not reincorporated into the legislation. We encourage you to revisit the status of these areas and consider adding them back into the Colorado Wilderness Act. These include one of the largest Wilderness Study Areas in Colorado, Diamond Breaks, which is bounded both by Dinosaur National Monument and Browns Park National Wildlife Refuge. Additional wilderness quality lands surround Dinosaur National Monument, and include the stunning Yampa River gorge through Cross Mountain, sandstone canyons across the southern approaches to the Monument, and extraordinary wildlife habitat on Cold Spring Mountain.

Diamond Breaks straddles the Colorado-Utah border. For many years, America's Red Rock Wilderness legislation has been pending that includes the Utah portion of Diamond Breaks. Most recently, America's Red Rock Wilderness Act was reintroduced with 16 cosponsors in the Senate, S. 3056, that once again includes wilderness designation for the Utah portion of Diamond Breaks. In 2017, a companion House bill was introduced, HR 2044, cosponsored by 123 members of the House and similarly included wilderness designation for Diamond Breaks in Utah. Pairing Colorado legislation that completes designation for the Colorado portion of Diamond Breaks makes obvious sense.

We are hopeful the Colorado Wilderness Act, HR 2546 will be favorably approved by the House. We look forward to working with your office and Senate colleagues to further refine the Colorado Wilderness Act and see it successfully enacted into law.

Respectfully yours,

MARK PEARSON,
Executive Director,
San Juan Citizens
Alliance.

JIM ALEXEE,

Colorado Chapter Director,
Sierra Club.

LEXI TUDDENHAM,
Executive Director,
Sheep Mountain Alliance.

STEVE BONOWSKI,
Colorado-based Board member,
Conservatives for Responsible Stewardship.

EMILY HORNBACK,
Executive Director,
Western Colorado Alliance.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Chair, these areas have all been protected for years. Two of them have already been wilderness study areas, and as I mentioned, they are in the area of the State where there is widespread public support and where they also are great economic drivers. They are appropriately contained in this bill.

As I said, when these groups found out that this bill was moving along, they urged me to include these really important historical and recreational areas in the bill.

Mr. Chair, one last thing: I forgot to thank Steve Bonowski, who is with Conservatives for Responsible Stewardship. He has been a real partner with us throughout, making the conservative argument of why we need to protect wilderness.

Mr. Chair, I urge adoption of my amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TIPTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chair, I do appreciate the comments. Here is the reality: In the Canyon of the Ancients in the area that I am speaking to, these are already protected lands. The BLM, when we are talking about a wilderness study area, has stated that these do not qualify as wilderness.

When we look at our county commissioners, they are going to be the ones in our remote rural areas who are going to be responsible for dealing with the potential of wildfire, which is something that all Coloradans ought to be well concerned about.

Without their support, with recognition that this land is protected, and with the BLM stating that this does not qualify as a wilderness area, I would encourage my colleagues to vote "no" on this amendment.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. DEGETTE).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. TIPTON. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. MCCLINTOCK

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 2 printed in House Report 116-395.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 234, after line 21, insert the following (and redesignate subsequent provisions accordingly):

TITLE VII—COUNTY APPROVAL OF WILDERNESS DESIGNATIONS

SEC. 701. COUNTY APPROVAL.

No wilderness designation under this Act shall be effective in any county until the county formally approves such designation.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 844, the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Chairman, the Federal Government owns just seven-tenths of 1 percent of the State of New York. It owns 1.1 percent of the State of Illinois. It owns just 1.8 percent of the entire State of Texas. In fact, the Federal Government only owns one-fourth of Washington, D.C.

But then go farther west, and you will see the problem. The Federal Government owns and controls 62 percent of the State of Alaska, two-thirds of Utah, and four-fifths of the State of Nevada. It owns nearly half of my home State of California. In one county in my district, Alpine County, the Federal Government owns 96 percent.

People from the East have no idea what that means. That is all lands that is off the local tax rolls. That is all land that carries increasingly severe restrictions on public use and access, which means it is generating very little economic activity for those regions. Often, Federal ownership means the Federal land-use policies are in direct contravention to the wishes of the local communities that are entangled with it.

Now, when we Republicans held the majority, one of our Federal lands objectives was to restore the Federal Government as a good neighbor to those communities directly impacted by the Federal lands. The bill before us does exactly the opposite. This bill adds 1½ million acres of Federal land to wilderness restrictions, meaning you can't even bring a stroller on these lands.

This land grab is strongly opposed by the local communities it would directly affect. The Mesa County commission and Garfield County, Colorado, oppose this bill because of concerns it will further restrict public access and increase the risk of fire. The Congressman representing those areas opposes the legislation.

Mr. Chair, 80 percent of Del Norte County in California is already owned by the State and Federal Governments,

and their board of supervisors is protesting the further restriction of public access to these lands, noting that these lands don't even meet wilderness criteria.

Trinity County has also formally opposed the bill, yet we are plowing ahead anyway. The Monrovia City Council protests the enormous economic burdens this bill would place on their city. So, too, the Grays Harbor County Commission and the city councils of Aberdeen and Cosmopolis in Washington State beg us not to impose these restrictions on their communities, and I could go on.

Representing the Sierra Nevada of California, I can tell you there are no more fierce or knowledgeable guardians of our forests than the people who live among them. My amendment simply restores the good neighbor policy the Republicans practiced for many years. It simply provides that wilderness restrictions cannot be imposed until the county on which the land is located approves of them.

Mr. Chair, I would ask my Democratic colleagues to show a little humility and a little mercy in exercising their power by listening to the people most affected by their decisions and adopt this amendment.

Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Colorado is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Chair, I am so glad the author of this amendment has asked us to listen to the people who this affects because we have.

That is why we found out that 71 percent of the people in the affected areas, the citizens, support this legislation.

That is why when I went to Cortez, Colorado, and had a townhall and there were 75 people there, 65 of them said they were in support of the wilderness areas.

We shouldn't allow one or two local elected officials, or even Members of Congress, to have veto power over preservation of Federal lands for future generations.

If this amendment were adopted and the bill enacted, local governments would be able to indefinitely delay a Federal land designation approved by the House, the Senate, and signed into law by the President.

Wilderness designation, which is the highest level of protection that we bestow, is solely at the discretion of Congress and has been so since the original Wilderness Act. It is intended to provide permanent protection for exceptional landscapes, and it is a key tool for preserving undisturbed lands.

So what are we going to do? Are we going to be at the whim of local elections to decide who should support it? And who decides? Why do the county commissioners get veto power? What about the mayors and city councils?

While the Montezuma County commissioners may oppose the designation

of the wilderness study areas, the Cortez City Council and the mayor support it.

That is why we have to hear what the people have to say. No individual elected official, from a commissioner to a Member of Congress, should have the ability to unilaterally veto these things.

All the areas included in all the titles of this bill are the result of multiyear collaborative efforts between bill sponsors and stakeholders on the ground.

We have to remember that these lands are publicly owned. They are not privately owned. They belong to every American and future generations.

Frankly, I think that, as Members of Congress, we have the responsibility to listen to our constituents and to listen to the people of the United States, and the people of the United States want to preserve the very few special remaining wild places that we have.

Mr. Chair, I encourage my colleagues to vote "no" on this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Mr. Chairman, I would simply ask the gentlewoman, if it is true that local people affected by this bill actually support it, then what does she have to fear from getting their approval? Her opposition to this amendment puts the lie to her claim that the local people support it and tells us she doesn't believe her own rhetoric.

Gifford Pinchot, the father of the U.S. Forest Service, propounded maxims for good behavior by foresters. He said, among other things:

A public official is there to serve the public and not run them.

Public support of acts affecting public rights is absolutely required.

It is more trouble to consult the public than to ignore them, but that is what you were hired to do.

Get rid of an attitude of personal arrogance or pride of attainment of superior knowledge.

Mr. Chairman, this bill turns these maxims upside down.

□ 1345

It says to local residents: We know what's best for you and your communities; your opinions are unimportant to us, your wishes are irrelevant, and your voices are unheard. We're in charge and we'll damn well do as we please.

I ask my Democratic colleagues to step back and consider how you would react to a government that takes such an attitude as that.

My amendment simply asks the people and trusts the people. If we are still a government of, by, and for the people, that is the least we can do.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. McCLINTOCK).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. McCLINTOCK

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 3 printed in House Report 116-395.

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 234, after line 21, insert the following (and redesignate subsequent provisions accordingly):

TITLE VII—PRESERVING WILDERNESS CHARACTER AND WILD AND SCENIC RIVER CHARACTER

SEC. 701. PRESERVING WILDERNESS AND WILD AND SCENIC RIVER CHARACTER.

(a) WILDERNESS.—The Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior, as appropriate, may exempt from any wilderness designated under this Act any area determined by that Secretary not to meet the definition of wilderness under the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

(b) WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS.—The Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior, as appropriate, may exempt from any wild and scenic river designated by an amendment in this Act any area determined by that Secretary not to meet the qualifications for a wild, scenic, or recreational river under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 844, the gentleman from California (Mr. McCLINTOCK) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Mr. Chairman, when the Wilderness Act was adopted in 1964, it designated about 9 million acres; that is a little larger than the State of Maryland. Over the years, that has ballooned to 111 million acres, a land area the size of California. This bill adds 1½ million acres more. That is the size of Delaware and half of Rhode Island combined.

The restrictions in the wilderness areas are severe. You can't bring a bicycle on these lands. You can't drive to a campsite.

The Wilderness Act provides for wilderness designation only for those lands that are—and listen to this carefully—"an area where the Earth and community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain" and "an area of underdeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions."

Well, much of the land in this bill doesn't begin to meet these criteria. The Department of the Interior, and the local communities directly affected by this bill, are warning us that this

new Federal land grab includes acreage on which there are buildings and roads, grazing and off-road vehicle trails, bicycle trails, communication towers, small businesses, mines and oil wells.

Moreover, motorized and mechanized firefighting and fire suppression equipment is currently allowed on these lands but would be severely restricted if the land is designated as wilderness. All you can use in a wilderness area, without special permission, is a hand-saw, a shovel, and an axe to fight a fire.

To include such acreage under the Wilderness Act makes a mockery of its original intent and poses a direct threat to the tourism, livelihoods, jobs, safety, and quality of life of the communities adjacent to them.

Abraham Lincoln once told of the farmer who said: "I ain't greedy for land. All I want is what's next to mine." That appears to be the new motto of the Democrats, and it is having a devastating impact on our mountain and rural communities.

The amendment I offer simply provides that the relevant Department Secretary, either Agriculture or Interior, can exempt those lands contained in this bill that do not meet the legal requirements of the Wilderness Act or the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, restoring the original intent of these laws.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Colorado is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Chair, this amendment, just like the prior amendment, is another attempt to cede congressional responsibility.

I can assure the gentleman that every piece of land in this bill that is designated as wilderness is, in fact, wilderness. The gentleman is right; in the statutory definition of wilderness there is no mechanized or motorized equipment. There is no mining or drilling. I will say, for firefighting, you don't just have to use shovels; you can use other things.

But, be that as it may, wilderness should be reserved for those very few special areas that are untrammelled by man, just like the Wilderness Act says.

I will also guarantee, Mr. Chair, that every acre that is designated wilderness has been gone over by the sponsors, by the citizens, by the activists, and it qualifies as wilderness.

In the Colorado Wilderness Act, two-thirds of the areas have been managed as wilderness because they are wilderness study areas, and they have been managed as wilderness for over 30 years; so these areas are wilderness.

Why, then, would I object to this amendment? Because what it does is it cedes Congress' powers to the executive branch. And, frankly, with this administration, that is the last thing I think we should do in deciding what wilderness is.

If this amendment were adopted and the bill was enacted, Secretary Bernhardt would be unilaterally empowered to veto designations of wilderness enacted by Congress and signed by the President.

This amendment would give unprecedented and problematic power to the Secretary to override Congress, based on no criteria, other than what they wanted to do.

Now, if my colleagues had questions about if these areas are worthy of designation, they only have to look at the bill reports, where we extensively documented the outstanding values of the public lands and rivers included in this bill.

Now, I would just challenge the gentleman to tell me which of the wilderness designations in this legislation do not meet wilderness criteria, because it is for Congress to make that decision, not the executive branch. And we need to retain our Article I power every day and in every way.

For that reason, I oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Mr. Chairman, once again, I would ask the gentlewoman that if what she says is true, that the lands in this bill meet the legal requirements, she has nothing to fear from my amendment. Only where the land does not meet legal requirements can a Secretary exempt it.

One of the objectives we had set when we were in the majority was to restore public access to the public lands. These lands are set aside for the use, enjoyment, and recreation of the American people for all time. And that includes a wide range of activities, most of which are prohibited under wilderness or wild and scenic rivers designation. Such severe restrictions on public access should be used very carefully and sparingly.

My amendment simply says: That the lands affected by this bill must meet the legal definitions contained in the Wilderness Act and the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. It doesn't modify those acts; it affirms them.

The despots of Great Britain early on set aside a third of the countryside as the "King's royal forests," the private preserves of the royal court and their hangers-on. Commoners were severely restricted from these lands under draconian penalties. They were so resented by the British people that no fewer than five clauses in the Magna Carta were devoted to redressing these grievances.

The American public lands were supposed to be exactly the opposite of the King's forests. These are lands set aside for the common enjoyment of the American people in all the many and varied outdoor activities and pursuits that they cherish.

By ignoring the legal definitions of the Wilderness and Wild and Scenic Rivers Acts and scooping up and putting off-limits to most activities vast tracts of land held by and for the pub-

lic, the Democrats make a mockery of these laws and undermine public support for them.

We have heard a lot recently that no one is above the law. Well, that includes Congress. This amendment assures that the lands affected by this bill meet the criteria of the original laws that they invoke.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Chairman, I do agree that wilderness is reserved for those very special few areas that are left that truly are wild.

I challenged the gentleman to tell me which area, which acre in this bill does not meet the Wilderness Act criteria, and he did not do so. And that is because every acre of wilderness that my cosponsors and I have designated meets that criteria. It has been vetted, and it is one of those very few pristine areas that we should protect.

By the way, in Colorado, even if this bill is adopted, still, only less than 10 percent of our land will be wilderness and as it should be, because wilderness should be protected as a wild area.

I will say, though, that is not what this amendment does. What this amendment does is it cedes determination of what is wilderness from the Congress, which should be determining this, to the administration, another erosion of an Article I power. That is why I oppose this amendment, and I urge a "no" vote.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. McCLINTOCK).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. BROWN OF MARYLAND

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 4 printed in House Report 116-395.

Mr. BROWN of Maryland. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill insert the following:

TITLE VIII—MISCELLANEOUS
SEC. 801. PROMOTING HEALTH AND WELLNESS FOR VETERANS AND SERVICEMEMBERS.

The Secretary of Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture are encouraged to ensure servicemember and veteran access to public lands designed by this Act for the purposes of outdoor recreation and to participate in outdoor-related volunteer and wellness programs.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 844, the gentleman

from Maryland (Mr. BROWN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. BROWN of Maryland. Mr. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I thank Chairman GRIJALVA and Congresswoman DEGETTE for their hard work on this bill.

Our public lands are iconic features of the American landscape. It is our duty to preserve and protect these treasured lands, and to be responsible stewards so that future generations can enjoy them as much as we do today.

The Protecting America's Wilderness Act recognizes the irreplaceable value of public lands in our lives by safeguarding public lands and waters across Colorado, California, and Washington.

But the value of these lands goes far beyond their vast ecological diversity. They offer our veterans a unique opportunity to heal after they return home from the frontlines.

My amendment strengthens this bill by promoting the health and wellness of our veterans and servicemembers through access to lands protected within this bill, outdoor recreation, and participation in volunteer programs.

The great American outdoors is uniquely positioned to provide therapeutic benefits to our veterans and brave men and women in service. As they transition from service, or a uniform, to civilian life, public lands have been shown to help them reconnect, recover, and heal.

We make a sacred promise to every veteran, and it is our duty to serve them as they have served us and ensure that they can actively benefit from all that our landscapes have to offer. By doing so, we honor not only the importance of these lands, but also those who continue to serve this country today.

I encourage my colleagues to support this amendment and the underlying bill.

Mr. FULCHER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Maryland. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. FULCHER), the minority manager.

Mr. FULCHER. Mr. Chairman, I just want to make a comment. We haven't been shy so far today over here on criticizing where we see issues. I just wanted to communicate with the gentleman that, in this case, I also want to point out the positive things.

I support the gentleman's amendment, and I commend him for bringing that forward.

Mr. BROWN of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, I just want to say thank you to the gentleman and all the Members of Congress who, not only during the course of this bill and the amendments and the debate but as a tradition, in a bipartisan manner are supporting our men and women in uniform, those who

have worn the uniform, and our veterans and their families.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BROWN).

The amendment was agreed to.

□ 1400

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. PANETTA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 5 printed in House Report 116-395.

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill insert the following:

TITLE VIII—MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 801. FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASES.

Nothing in this Act may be construed to limit the authority of the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture under section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)), in accordance with existing laws (including regulations).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 844, the gentleman from California (Mr. PANETTA) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Chair, I rise to offer an amendment today to H.R. 2546, Protecting America's Wilderness Act.

As we know, this bill would provide permanent protections for approximately 1.3 million acres of Federal land, including in California, and 1,200 miles of rivers. Not only will it provide vital protections for some of our most precious natural resources, but it will also improve outdoor recreational opportunities for underserved communities.

Now, my amendment ensures that, as we work to protect, conserve, and enjoy Federal public lands, we also prioritize the safety of our communities. This amendment gives the authority to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior and the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture to ensure that they are able to manage for fire, insects, and disease in wilderness areas, particularly during times of crisis.

In California, we are, unfortunately, no stranger to the threat of wildfires; and with climate change, wildfire seasons are becoming wildfire years.

Now, wildfires do not stop at property lines, so neither should our Federal efforts to fight wildfires and better manage our forestland. As we work to fight the effects of climate change and the impacts on our forests, we must also take every action that we can to protect the families and the homes in these vulnerable communities.

In putting forward new and critical protections on land—from the redwoods to the Los Padres National Forest, to the San Gabriel Mountains—we

must ensure our Federal land managers have the flexibility that they need to take the reasonable and necessary actions to preemptively address fire, insects, and disease threats to this land.

Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FULCHER. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition, although I am not opposed to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. CUELLAR). Without objection, the gentleman from Idaho is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. FULCHER. Mr. Chairman, as stated, this amendment allows the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture to manage for fire, insects, or disease the wilderness areas designated by this act. Again, I am not opposed to that, but I just want to point out in real life what really happens.

Many wilderness areas are overgrown and suffer from insect infestations. We have already talked about that. That contributes significantly to uncontrollable wildfires that really don't respect manmade boundaries very well.

In wilderness areas, the reality is that fires are allowed to continue, and they are only suppressed once they leave that wilderness boundary. That is a particular bummer for wildlife. We haven't talked about what happens in those situations, that wildlife is often decimated by this type of activity.

The other thing I just want to point out is that mechanized fire mitigation tools are banned in wilderness areas for anybody, including the Department of the Interior, Department of Agriculture, or the Forest Service. That is another thing that is bothersome about all of this is that, when we make these designations, we throw out the commonsense ability to use appropriate tools when there are problems.

Again, we are in support of this amendment, but it will do nothing to improve the conditions in these wilderness areas.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. CARBAJAL), my good friend from the southern coast of California.

Mr. CARBAJAL. Mr. Chair, I thank Mr. PANETTA for offering this important amendment which further clarifies that nothing in this bill would hinder any fuels management or fire suppression activities on our public lands.

I represent the central coast of California, and we have seen our share of wildfires. I believe that, if we can take preventative measures to address any wildfire risks, we should.

As a former county supervisor for Santa Barbara County, I have experienced firsthand the obstacles and challenges of balancing red tape and coordinating amongst stakeholders. As a supervisor, I helped implement the first community wildfire protection plan in Santa Barbara County.

I support Representative PANETTA's amendment because it reaffirms that this legislation would not interfere with any firefighting or fuels management activities. The underlying bill we are debating here today would not do that. Specifically, section 305(b) of my bill explicitly addresses these concerns.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment as well.

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Chair, I want to thank my good friend and neighbor to the south, Representative CARBAJAL, and I reserve the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman has the only time remaining. The gentleman from Idaho has yielded back his time.

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. PANETTA).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. WESTERMAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 6 printed in House Report 116-395.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 234, after line 21, insert the following (and redesignate subsequent provisions accordingly):

TITLE VII—PROTECTION FROM HIGH RISK OF WILDFIRE

SEC. 701. PROTECTION FROM HIGH RISK OF WILDFIRE.

The Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior, as appropriate, may exempt from any wilderness designated under this Act any area determined by that Secretary to be at high risk for wildfire.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 844, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Chairman, this is a commonsense amendment that will help ensure that the lands designated as wilderness in this package are not areas that are at high risk for catastrophic wildfire.

One of the clear flaws of the package before us is the apparent arbitrary process that was taken in determining the areas to designate as wilderness. At the July 10 hearing that included the bills in today's package, the BLM and Forest Service conveyed findings that a significant number of the proposed wilderness additions are not suitable to be added to the wilderness system.

It is critically important that wilderness designations are carefully applied due to their highly restrictive limitations and to make sure to take into account existing uses of the land that can be limited, including wildfire risk.

The amount of public lands at high risk for catastrophic wildfire is truly sobering. Just last year, the chief of the Forest Service warned that a billion acres of land across America are at risk of catastrophic wildfire.

This is especially true in the three States addressed in the legislation before us, all three of which rank in the top 10, nationally, for severe threat of wildfire: California, number 1; Colorado, number 3; and Washington, number 6.

Mr. Chairman, I filed a bill today to plant a trillion trees. We can use forests to help mitigate atmospheric carbon. When we lock these forests away in wilderness areas, we are taking that off the table and actually adding to climate change by putting forests at risk of catastrophic wildfires that emit carbon.

This is a commonsense amendment. We don't need to be putting these areas into wilderness areas and taking them off the table to use in fighting the mitigation of carbon. This amendment will make sure that we are not unwisely designating areas that have been identified at high risk of catastrophic wildfire.

I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Colorado is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Unlike the Panetta amendment that we just debated, the Westerman amendment contains no action or management prescription to address wildfire risk on our public lands. Instead, the amendment is another attempt by my colleagues to override Congress' constitutional responsibility to make law and, instead, give political appointees overly broad and unilateral authority to essentially veto an act of Congress.

This amendment contains the false narrative that wilderness is a "no management" designation and that any protective designation will inherently increase wildfire risk.

That, in fact, is not true, and it is the opposite: Wilderness areas are some of our most resilient natural landscapes.

Wilderness areas are usually far away from homes and other developed areas. They don't contain power lines or roads, which are major causes of human-caused ignitions, as we saw with the recent California fires. And if a fire does start in a wilderness area, these landscapes are best equipped to endure those periodic disturbances, which can achieve important management objectives and enhance habitat and ecosystem functions.

Mr. Chair, here we have got a photo provided to me by my colleague, Mr. CARBAJAL, which illustrates this point. It is the Machesna Wilderness Area that is included in this bill. If you look at the area for a moment, you can see this is not an area that is appropriate for logging, but you can also see some charred wood from a recent fire. But overall, look at how this area has regrown and the beautiful flowers that bloomed after the fire. This is what a resilient landscape looks like, and it is what we are protecting in this bill.

Furthermore, we have said this over and over and over, and I can't stress it enough, there is nothing that prevents suppression of an active wildfire in a wilderness area. And the Wilderness Act allows management activities if they are necessary to address fire, insects, and diseases, which is referenced in no uncertain terms by Mr. PANETTA's amendment.

Wildfire, like climate change, is an issue that always should be on our minds and inherent in our policies, but this red herring narrative that wilderness designation inherently increases wildfire is just simply not played out.

I encourage my colleagues not to give in to these false assumptions and oppose this amendment. I urge a "no" vote, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to look at the science. I urge my colleagues to look at the law, look at what wilderness area means. It means untrampled by man. It means man has a hands-off approach to it.

Wilderness areas can be resilient to fire if they are designated appropriately, but when we have the experts at the BLM and the Forest Service saying these lands are not suitable for wilderness areas, when these areas are close to roads, when they are close to homes and property, we are treading on dangerous ground here. We are not applying the science. We are not applying the opinions of the experts. We are just saying we want to randomly call something wilderness area and think that, randomly, our approach is going to be suppression.

If our idea of management is suppression, we are losing ground. We should be doing things to prevent fire. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. And if our plan is we are just going to roll the dice but we can put the fire out when these wilderness areas catch on fire, I think we are sending the wrong message and we are making bad policy.

So, again, I encourage my colleagues to vote for this amendment that is common sense and that will do good in the long run.

Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Chairman, just to reiterate, the way it works right now with existing wilderness areas is that

the region that is managing that wilderness area can decide, obviously, taking into account that it is a wilderness area.

If it is a remote area, as we just saw in this photo, where burning would benefit the ecosystem, then they are allowed to burn, as they are in other areas of Federal land; but, if the regional director in the management plan has a wilderness that is near an urban interface and it looks like homes and lives may be put at risk, they are allowed, under the Wilderness Act, to take that action.

That is what I have been trying to tell my colleagues for years now. I think that the Panetta amendment makes that clear. I think that it allows us the power that we have in designating wilderness.

Again, we shouldn't offload our power to the executive branch or any other branch of government. I urge a "no" vote on this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1415

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Chairman, if we are allowing management in an area, then, by definition, it shouldn't be a wilderness area. If our plan is to put the fire out when it starts and it could possibly do damage to property or life, that is not a very good plan.

We shouldn't be putting areas into wilderness that is close to wildland-urban interfaces, that is close to where people live, and taking management completely off the table.

I have wilderness areas in my district and in my State, and they are managed as wilderness areas, which means they are not managed at all.

Again, this is common sense. Listen to the experts. If this area is not suitable to be in a wilderness area, we shouldn't be designating it a wilderness area.

I encourage my colleagues to vote for this amendment. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. WESTERMAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 7 printed in House Report 116-395.

Mr. WESTERMAN. I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 17, strike line 17 and all that follows through page 19, line 20.

Strike section 233.

Strike section 304.

Strike section 307.

Page 220, strike line 11 and all that follows through page 221, line 2.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 844, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Chair, this strikes all the potential wilderness designations proposed in this package, which is a very vague and ambiguous designation that gives broad discretion to the relevant land management agencies to designate these areas as wilderness at a later time.

As I previously mentioned during debate on the last amendment, one of the clear flaws of the package before us is the apparent arbitrary process that was taken in determining the areas to designate as wilderness. This shortcoming, unfortunately, extends to the potential wilderness designations in the bill as well.

Official testimony from the land management agencies raised concerns about many of these suspect designations not possessing appropriate wilderness characteristics.

For example, in the Washington portion of this package, many of the 5,000 acres set to become potential wilderness are largely near roads and include large amounts of previously harvested stands of timber.

These are clearly roads that the proponents of this bill want to close. However, this is the wrong way to do that. Locking up vast swaths of land is a bad way to manage Federal land.

And I reiterate, if we want to do something about atmospheric carbon and use our forest as a tool, locking them up where we can't touch them is not the way to do that. We should be investing in sustainable, proactive measures that balance both resource stewardship and local input.

This amendment will remove some of the ambiguity from this package and will allow local communities to continue to benefit from lands and roads in these areas.

Mr. Chair, it is for those reasons I again urge my colleagues to vote for this amendment. I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Colorado is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Chair, plain and simple, this amendment would remove all the potential wilderness from this bill, which totals over 130,000 acres.

My colleagues are using this amendment to claim that the wilderness areas in this bill don't meet the definition or intent of the wilderness designation.

Guess what? That is exactly why they are designated as "potential wil-

derness." These are areas that are, for all intents and purposes, wilderness, but for a small nonconforming use. Since the quotation marks on the amendment description seem to show some lack of understanding about this designation, I would like to explain it for the RECORD.

A potential wilderness designation typically means that an area has wilderness characteristics, but it recognizes that there is a nonconforming use or activity that would otherwise be prohibited by a standard wilderness designation, which is exactly what my colleagues on the other side of the aisle keep trying to argue. They keep trying to say: "Well, you know, you can't have motorized activities. You can't have this and that in wilderness," and they are right. But that is why some of these areas are potential wilderness.

Some examples of potential wilderness allowances that would be impacted by this amendment include allowing redwood forest restoration, allowing trail reconstruction using heavy equipment, and allowing the high-altitude helicopter operations in Colorado to continue in potential wilderness, because those uses are not appropriate in wilderness but these areas have strong wilderness characteristics, but for that one activity.

Potential wilderness designations simply say this: manage the area for the wilderness quality characteristics but continue to allow the specific use or activity. Then when that nonconforming use is removed, the area will then revert to wilderness because mostly that is what it is.

Potential wilderness provides exactly the type of management flexibility that my colleagues claim is needed for certain areas, but they want to strike all of these designations from the bill. Frankly, it seems a little backward to me.

For some of my friends on the other side of the aisle, I know it can be hard to see these areas for anything other than their extractive potential, but I see it from the other side of the coin. These areas are strong wilderness areas; they just have a small nonconforming use that eventually will be removed, restoring these areas to wilderness. That is why these areas are called potential wilderness.

Mr. Chair, I urge a "no" vote on this amendment. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Chair, there are a couple of things that I would like to point out here.

First off, I am having a hard time understanding the logic. I appreciate the gentlewoman trying to explain what these potential wilderness areas are, but in the debate on the last amendment, the gentlewoman pointed out that we shouldn't be ceding any power to the executive branch, which designating something a potential wilderness area would cede all that power to the executive branch to determine if that could be a wilderness area in the future.

There is a process to designate a wilderness area. It is called a wilderness study area. We have done that all across the country. I have seen it done in my State, and there are certain criteria that you have to meet when you are in a wilderness study area to be designated wilderness.

Congress can change the law if they want to. They can violate the Wilderness Protection Act that was put in place, but that is not a wise thing to do.

For instance, there is an area in my State that is in a wilderness study area that has beautiful trees on it, but those trees are loblolly pine trees. They are nonnative to that site. So you could put that into a wilderness area, but by definition, you can't have nonnative tree species on that site.

Those are the kinds of things that the agencies look for when they go through a wilderness study program and when they propose to designate areas as wilderness. Just haphazardly doing it, putting it in areas where it shouldn't be, and designating potential wilderness is leaving the science out it, and it is making it all about politics.

Mr. Chair, again, I encourage my colleagues to be rational and to vote for this simple amendment. I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Chair, I am prepared to close if the gentleman is ready. I think I have the right to close. Mr. Chair, I will reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Chair, again, I encourage the adoption of this commonsense amendment; that we let the science rule; that we keep land available, our precious land and our precious resources to use in this fight to remove atmospheric carbon, to make the world a better place, and for environmental stewardship for the future.

That is why I offered this amendment and why I encourage my colleagues to support it.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Chairman, the 131,702 acres of potential wilderness in this bill, they are in many of the sections of this legislation, and they all have strong wilderness characteristics but for one nonconforming use, which will be eventually gone, in which case it is imperative that we manage these areas as wilderness.

Mr. Chair, that is why I oppose this amendment, and I urge my colleagues to vote "no." I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by

the gentleman from Arkansas will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MR. CUNNINGHAM

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 8 printed in House Report 116-395.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill insert the following:

TITLE VIII—MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 801. MILITARY ACTIVITIES.

Nothing in this Act precludes—

- (1) low-level overflights of military aircraft over wilderness areas;
- (2) the designation of new units of special airspace over wilderness areas; or
- (3) the establishment of military flight training routes over wilderness areas.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 844, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CUNNINGHAM) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of my amendment, which would make crystal clear that our men and women in uniform can continue to use the areas affected by this bill to conduct the training that they need to keep us safe.

The underlying bill would designate over a million acres of federally owned land as new or potential wilderness, safeguarding these important natural resources for Americans to enjoy for generations.

But these lands not only provide us with our outdoor recreation opportunities; they also serve as an important training ground for our Armed Forces as they prepare to defend our country overseas.

My bipartisan, commonsense amendment would ensure that our military aviators can continue to fly training missions and traverse the more than 1.3 million acres of wilderness designated by this act.

Now, this is critical because some areas affected by this bill are currently used by servicemembers at the High-Altitude Army National Guard Aviation Training Site, which is represented by my colleague, Congressman TIPTON, who joined me in offering this amendment.

This facility is the only place military helicopter pilots can learn the advanced power management skills needed to safely operate thousands of feet above sea level.

Given the mountainous regions our troops presently operate in overseas, both in Iraq and Afghanistan, it is critically important that these training operations continue uninterrupted.

Our public lands management agencies have a long history of working with our military leaders. When it comes to protecting our public lands, this amendment shows that conserva-

tion and national security can go hand in hand.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting our amendment, ensuring that our servicemembers can continue to utilize America's diverse natural resources to prepare to fight and win in any environment. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TIPTON. Mr. Chair, I ask unanimous consent to claim the time in opposition, although I am not opposed.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Colorado is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. TIPTON. Mr. Chair, I would like to thank my colleague, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, for putting forward this amendment.

I do rise in opposition, though I am not opposed, ultimately, to the amendment. I am glad to join my colleague from South Carolina as a cosponsor, ultimately, of this amendment to be able to ensure that military overflights can continue over areas that will be designated wilderness under the Protecting America's Wilderness Act.

As my good friend from South Carolina is aware, my district is home to the High-Altitude Army National Guard Aviation Training Site or HAATS, where our men and women in uniform learn how to fly rotary-wing aircraft safely in high-altitude environments.

Mr. Chair, five wilderness or potential wilderness areas are to be established within the HAATS training area under the Protecting America's Wilderness Act. It is essential that when the time comes for aviation training to take place for the readiness of our Armed Forces that it is not interfering with the current and future wilderness proposals being debated and introduced in Congress.

Although the gentleman's amendment doesn't deal with the issue of landing zones, I do believe it is an important protection and a promising step forward. I would urge all of my colleagues to be able to support this amendment. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chair, in closing, I want to thank my friend from Colorado, Mr. TIPTON, for joining me in offering this bipartisan amendment. Mr. Chair, I also want to thank Chairman GRIJALVA and my colleagues on the Natural Resources Committee for their work on this important legislation.

I hope that my colleagues on both sides of the aisle will join me in supporting this amendment, which will make clear that our military can continue to utilize the airspace above these newly designated wilderness areas.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CUNNINGHAM).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina will be postponed.

□ 1430

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MR. TIPTON

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 9 printed in House Report 116-395.

Mr. TIPTON. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 10, strike lines 15 through 20.
Page 11, strike lines 3 through 9.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 844, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TIPTON) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. TIPTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chair, I include in the RECORD a letter and a resolution from the Mesa County Board of County Commissioners and a letter from the Montezuma County Board of County Commissioners in opposition to the legislation that we have on the floor today.

MESA COUNTY, COLORADO,
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
Grand Junction, CO, June 24, 2019.

Re Colorado Wilderness Act of 2019, H.R. 2546.
Hon. DIANA DEGETTE,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR Ms. DEGETTE: As the Board of County Commissioners ("Board") for Mesa County, Colorado, we are submitting this letter to voice our opposition to the Colorado Wilderness Act of 2019, H.R. 2546.

Mesa County has a well-established history of supporting sensible, multiple use of public lands and resources. The Board finds the proposed Wilderness designations of more 140,000 acres within Mesa County unacceptable and in direct conflict of the Mesa County Resolution adopted in opposition of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 2015, H.R. 3336 (enclosed). The areas proposed for Wilderness in Mesa County include:

1. South Shale Ridge & Little Book Cliffs Proposed Wilderness—29,045 acres (proposed "Little Bookcliffs Wilderness")
2. South Shale Ridge & Little Book Cliffs Proposed Wilderness—27,517 acres (proposed "South Shale Ridge Wilderness")
3. Bangs Canyon Proposed Wilderness—20,996 acres (proposed "Bangs Canyon Wilderness")
4. Unawep & Palisade Proposed Wilderness—27,150 acres (proposed "Palisade Wilderness")
5. Unawep & Palisade Proposed Wilderness—20,420 acres (proposed "Unawep Wilderness")
6. Sewemup Mesa Proposed Wilderness—15,208 acres (proposed "Sewemup Mesa Wilderness")

As the most restrictive designation in land management, the Board believes Wilderness

designations are often punitive in nature for many public land users whose impact is negligible. In addition to ending multiple use of public lands, Wilderness designations:

1. eliminate the opportunity to manage forest level concerns with the flexibility necessary for ever-changing conditions;
2. remove the ability to properly address the tremendous buildup of natural fuels due to unprecedented beetle kill thus compounding the potential and severity of wildfires;
3. abolish future uses that enhance the social and economic futures of area residents and businesses;
4. place undue burden on adjacent property owners, lessees and other non-recreation forest users who face potential loss of income due to restricted travel;
5. discriminate against citizens unable to walk or ride horseback, including those with disabilities and the elderly.

As a County comprised of 72% public lands, the Board believes the management of these public lands should be decided with area resource management plans developed in cooperation with federal, state and local governments as well as the multitude of user groups and area citizens, not by a process where those most affected have no voice. Given the above concerns and those in the attached Resolution, Mesa County cannot support this proposed legislation. Furthermore, we encourage the Colorado Congressional delegation to introduce legislation to release all Wilderness Study Areas from their perpetual existence as de facto Wilderness.

Please do not hesitate to contact the Mesa County Commissioners should you wish to discuss this further.

Sincerely,

ROSE PUGLIESE,
Chair, Board of County Commissioners.
SCOTT MCINNIS,
Commissioner.
JOHN JUSTMAN,
Commissioner.

RESOLUTION # _____

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF MESA COUNTY, COLORADO OPPOSING THE COLORADO WILDERNESS ACT OF 2015 (H.R. 3336) AND CALLING ON CONGRESS TO RELEASE ALL WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS IN COLORADO

Whereas, the Colorado Wilderness Act of 2015 (H.R. 3336) (the "Wilderness Act") has been introduced into Congress as the latest annual attempt to create Wilderness Areas without the participation or endorsement of the communities in which the areas are located; and

Whereas, Mesa County has formally declared its position on previous Wilderness proposals throughout the past years, (see Exhibit A—MCA 2001-17, MCM 2008-049, MCM 2009-175); and

Whereas, the Wilderness Act has been introduced by a Congressional Representative who does not reside in or represent the congressional districts that would be most impacted by this proposed legislation; and

Whereas, motorized and mechanized recreation are prohibited within Wilderness Areas; and

Whereas, motorized and mechanized recreation are areas of important and steady economic growth throughout Colorado and specifically in Mesa County; and

Whereas, the Wilderness Act will close off approximately 715,000 acres across the state to all mechanized use, such as mountain bikes, chainsaws, ATV's, snowmobiles, and motorcycles; and

Whereas, Colorado will face a potential firestorm with the tremendous buildup of

natural fuels due to unprecedented beetle kill and the inability to lower fuel loads by mechanized thinning under Wilderness designation; and

Whereas, the Wilderness Act would place undue hardship on anyone who cannot walk or ride horseback to enjoy these areas of Colorado, such as the physically disabled or elderly, and would seem to violate the spirit of the Americans with Disabilities Act, if not the letter of the law; and

Whereas, Wilderness designation would place undue hardship on livestock growers to maintain fences and water sources within the Wilderness Areas; and

Whereas, once designated a Wilderness Area, an act of Congress is needed to take the area out of Wilderness; and

Whereas, the numerous "Wilderness Study Areas" identified within the Wilderness Act have been inventoried as such over the past several decades, are mandated to be managed as de facto Wilderness Areas, and can only be released from this designation by an act of Congress; and

Whereas, Mesa County has acted in good faith through various memoranda of understanding and as a cooperating agency as a partner in land use planning with the Bureau of Land Management, the U. S. Forest Service and other agencies regarding the long-term protection and management of special areas worthy of unique management; and

Whereas, Mesa County intends to continue to coordinate cooperatively with the Bureau of Land Management, the U. S. Forest Service and other agencies on land management issues.

Now, therefore the Board of County Commissioners of Mesa County, Colorado finds that:

1. The Colorado Wilderness Act of 2015 (HB 3336) is not in the best interest of the citizens of Mesa County and the State of Colorado, and it would cause undue economic hardship on the surrounding communities.
2. Congress should release all Wilderness Study Areas (WSA) in Mesa County from such designation to allow for true multiple use those lands that are unduly restricted from appropriate use as WSAs.

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved that the Board of County Commissioners of Mesa County, Colorado:

1. stands opposed to the Colorado Wilderness Act of 2015 (HB 3336) in its current form; and
2. calls upon the Colorado Congressional delegation to introduce legislation to release all Wilderness Study Areas within Mesa County from such designation.

Passed and Adopted this 21st day of September 2015.

Board of County Commissioners of Mesa County: Rose Pugliese, Chair.

MONTEZUMA COUNTY,
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
Cortez, CO, May 28, 2019.

Re Colorado Wilderness Act of 2019.

Hon. DIANA DEGETTE,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN: Respectfully, we are writing you as a County Commission to let you know that Montezuma County objects to the Colorado Wilderness Act of 2019. We have been consistently opposed since the Act was first proposed.

We ask you to permanently withdraw those portions of Montezuma County that are included in the bill as per the BLM and our recommendations. These areas include; Weber Mountain, Menefee Mountain, Cross Canyon, Cahone Canyon and Squaw and Pappoose Canyons.

Since the early 1990's, Montezuma County has collaborated with federal land managers

in effort to develop public land management strategies that provide reasonable and responsible protection for our natural resources and wild lands. This collaboration has built an effective working relationship with federal land managers that allows us better protect natural resources while also ensuring the public have access to their public lands.

We believe we already have a good strategy in place for the protection of the WSAs being proposed for wilderness that maintains or improves their current characteristics for future generations while providing better access for the public to enjoy those lands in a responsible and appropriate manner.

Congresswoman,

We have seven major areas of concern with regard to the proposed Wilderness designations in Southwest Colorado that we feel have not been addressed with us and you need to be aware of:

1. Compatibility; the potential Wilderness Area designation has some compatibility problems with the surrounding private lands, their maintenance, and public access.
2. Best Protection of Resources; The proposed wilderness designations present a threat to landscapes that have been well protected under the current management.
3. The proposed legislation will create management difficulties for both federal land managers and for surrounding private landowners and threatens public health, safety and wellbeing.
4. The proposed legislation undermines the integrity of the BLM Land and Resource Management Planning process.
5. Proposed wilderness designations can trigger intense and protracted disputes over downstream water rights.
6. Economics. Wilderness Areas are not always good for a local economy. Often Wilderness leads to rural gentrification and disrupts local cultures and traditions.
7. The proposed legislation is a breach of the local-federal cooperation that we have all worked so hard to cultivate in Southwest Colorado.

Conclusions and Recommendations.

Montezuma County objects to the proposed Wilderness designation of;

1. Weber Mountain
2. Menefee Mountain
3. Cross Canyon
4. Cahone Canyon
5. Squaw and Papoose Canyon

We request that these five WSAs be dropped from your Bill. And we further request your support in Congressional delisting of those five WSAs.

We also would request your support in working with the BLM to re-designate those WSAs as Special Recreational Management Areas (SRMAs) and provide input in developing a customized protection plan for each SRMA that analyzes and mitigates the specific threats to the resources without throwing away recreational opportunities that may be perfectly suitable, and compatible with protection of resources.

We can't speak for the rest of the Western Slope, but in Montezuma County, we ask that our efforts to work with the federal land management agencies be respected. Any needed land protection measures should be developed through an open collaborative process in conjunction with mandated land and resource management planning and NEPA processes.

We do not feel that Wilderness Designation has been propose through a collaborative and transparent process at all. Please contact us at your earliest convenience. We look forward to working with you to craft specific protections that meet the public expectations, respects our culture and traditions, and truly protect resources.

Sincerely yours,

THE MONTEZUMA COUNTY

BOARD OF
COMMISSIONERS, KEENAN
G. ERTEL, LARRY DON
SUCKLA, JIM CANDELARIA.

Mr. TIPTON. Mr. Chairman, the majority of the land in Title I of the underlying bill would be converted into wilderness and it is in my district.

While I am never pleased when another Member of the House tries to tell my constituents what is best for them, I get especially frustrated when they ignore the opinions of elected officials in the communities in which they are seeking to make land management designations.

For instance, I might think that designating wilderness between Denver and Boulder would cut down on the challenges the State is facing with population growth might be something to consider, yet I have refrained from introducing such a proposal.

The underlying bill seeks to convert several wilderness study areas in the Third Congressional District into wilderness. The two that I focused on in this amendment are in Montezuma County.

During the hearing on the underlying bill, Montezuma County Commissioner Keenan Ertel testified in opposition to the proposed wilderness additions in the county. In a letter he sent to me and to the bill's sponsor, the board of county commissioners wrote:

We have been consistently opposed since the act was first proposed. We ask you to permanently withdraw those portions of Montezuma County that are included in the bill as per the BLM and our recommendations.

Since the early 1990's, Montezuma County has collaborated with Federal land managers in an effort to develop public land management strategies that provide reasonable and responsible protection for our natural resources and wild lands. This collaboration has built an effective working relationship with Federal land managers that allows us to better protect natural resources while also ensuring the public have access to their public lands.

We believe we already have a good strategy in place for the protection of the WSAs being proposed for wilderness that maintains or improves their current characteristics for future generations while providing better access for the public to enjoy those lands in a responsible and appropriate manner.

In the letter, the commissioners mention the BLM's recommendation. This is because the BLM studied the lands that my colleague is proposing to be added to wilderness and determined that they are not suitable. In fact, one of the parcels has a D8 bulldozer sitting on the land. This doesn't meet the standard of untrammelled by man.

Aside from the fact that the BLM has determined that these lands are not suitable for wilderness, the current WSA designation has created management challenges for the county when it comes to noxious weeds, wildfire prevention and mitigation, and managing the challenges of the Federal-private checkerboard that we see throughout the West.

It is for all of these reasons, but especially because of the local opposition,

that I urged my colleagues to remove the land in Montezuma County from the bill during the legislative process.

Additionally, my colleague's amendment to the underlying bill added additional land to Montezuma and Dolores Counties for wilderness designation. I will note that the counties are also opposed to these lands being added as indicated in their opposition letter.

While this amendment focuses on land in Montezuma County, I also want to say that the Mesa County Board of County Commissioners has written to me and the bill's sponsor about its opposition to the bill and the proposed wilderness additions in its county. There seems to be a common theme here.

I encourage my colleagues to support my amendment. But given the lack of local support this bill has in western Colorado, this amendment is not enough to fix the flaws of the bill.

Therefore, I will encourage my colleagues who believe that local input is important in land management decisions to oppose the underlying bill.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Colorado is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Chairman, I have nothing but great affection and respect for my friend from the Third Congressional District, and I have worked with him and his predecessors as I have developed this bill over the last 20-plus years, but I respectfully have to strongly disagree with him over his proposal to remove these two areas from the legislation.

As a matter of fact, as I mentioned earlier in general debate, I actually went to these two areas over the August recess and I visited these areas. I invited Mr. TIPTON to come, but he was unavailable. When we were in the Cross Canyon area, we rode in on horses because there are no trails. It is completely inaccessible. There we saw ancestral pueblos. We saw petroglyphs with our own eyes.

When we went to the Weber-Menefee area to the area overlooking it, we saw really clearly how this area was wild and needed protection. And, by the way, the areas with the noxious weeds were several miles away, not even close to the wilderness area.

I do understand these concerns, but I believe these two areas are a case study for who you should listen to when you decide what wilderness should be.

As I said in general debate, when Commissioner Ertel came to testify before Congress, he rightly said that I had never been to these two areas. So, last August I went there, and I toured the areas. I had a town hall meeting in Cortez, which is the town that is right in between these two areas. We had over 70 people who showed up at this

town hall meeting, and I presented what the bill was. Several other people asked questions, presented opposing views.

At the end I just had a gut feeling that there was support there, so I took an impromptu survey, and I asked the people in that room, "How many of you, knowing what you know, would support designation of Cross Canyon and Weber-Menefee as wilderness?" Sixty-five people raised their hands. Then I asked, "How many of you would oppose it?" Four people raised their hands. When I asked, "How many are neutral," four people raised their hands.

It seems to me we shouldn't be having local county commissioners have veto power either over the citizens in those areas or over the U.S. Congress in determining wilderness. And by the way, the local mayor of Cortez and the town council have all voted to support designation of these areas—both of which have been wilderness study areas for over 30 years—permanently.

That is why we need to keep these areas in our bill. That is why they need to be designated as wilderness because they are wild and pristine.

And that is why I humbly and respectfully ask for a "no" vote on this amendment

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TIPTON. Mr. Chairman, I am grateful that my colleague, who I also have a lot of respect for, did come down to Montezuma County.

I hope while the gentlewoman was there, she had the opportunity to spend a little money, buy a few presents to take back and help an area that is often left out and forgotten in Colorado.

What the gentlewoman spoke to is important. She mentioned that the city council and the mayor were supportive. That is great. But they aren't responsible for the county lands, which the county commissioners are responsible for. It was within the confines of the city limits. Does that diminish their right to be able to have an opinion? It does not.

What is not being addressed is these are already protected lands. There isn't a person in the State of Colorado or in the country that can go on any of those lands and try to develop them, to put in a road, to put in a tower for transmission. That would have to go through a planning process, a comment process, if anything were to happen.

Those local comments, the impacts that our county commissioners are seeing, those who are responsible for the land should not be ignored, should be listened to, and I would encourage the adoption of my amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman should be assured we spent quite a little bit of money in your town.

I just want to say what the gentleman said points to exactly what I

am saying. He says that the Cortez town council and mayor are not managing the county lands. Well, guess what, the county commissioners aren't managing the Federal lands. These are Federal lands. These are wilderness study areas, and they have been wilderness study areas for almost 30 years. The residents, the local residents, they are the ones that should care. They are the ones using these areas and they want them to be preserved.

Mr. Chairman, I refer again, on the Western Slope in the areas referenced in this bill, New Bridge Strategy did a poll last October of 2019, and they found that in those areas, 71 percent of Coloradans support wilderness protections for those already managed as such, like these two areas. And 63 percent supported expanding wilderness protections across the State. These are the people who matter. These are the people who care.

Also, we have a list of 80 different groups, most of them on the Western Slope, and we have a list of 179 business owners and community leaders, most of them on the Western Slope, who support this legislation. The reason is because the local governments and the county governments are benefitting from the visits that they have to these areas.

In Cortez, one of the biggest employers is Osprey. Almost everybody has an Osprey backpack or something in their home. They are selling their goods to the people who are using these areas.

That is why I oppose this amendment. That is why we need to pass this bill, and we need to protect these areas that are already wilderness study areas and have been for 30 years, for the future generations to come.

I include in the RECORD the list of business owners and the conservation and recreation groups, as well as the survey from New Bridge Strategy.

CONSERVATION AND RECREATION GROUPS IN SUPPORT OF TITLE I: COLORADO WILDERNESS ACT OF 2020 (DEGETTE—H.R. 2546) (80)

1. Access Fund
2. Aiken Audubon Society
3. American Alpine Club
4. American Hiking Society
5. American Whitewater
6. Ancient Forest Rescue
7. Animas Riverkeeper
8. Arkansas Valley Audubon Society
9. Audobon Society Denver
10. Audubon Rockies
11. Audubon Society of Greater Denver
12. Backcountry Hunters and Anglers
13. Backcountry Skiers Alliance
14. Biodiversity Legal Foundation
15. Big Agnes
16. Black Canyon Audubon Society
17. Blue River Anglers
18. Boulder County Audubon Soc.
19. Center for Environmental Citizenship
20. Central Colorado Wilderness Coalition
21. Clean Water Advocacy Center
22. Colorado Mountain Club
23. Colorado Native Plant Society
24. Colorado Wild/Rocky Mountain Wild
25. Colorado Wildlife Federation
26. Colorado Wolf and Wildlife Center
27. Community Alliance of the Yampa Valley
28. Conservation Alliance

29. Conservation Colorado/League of Conservation Voters

30. Conservatives for Responsible Stewardship

31. CoPIRG

32. CU Environmental Center

33. Defenders of Wildlife

34. Earthjustice Legal Defense Fund

35. Endangered Species Coalition

36. Environment Colorado/Environment America

37. Friends of Browns Canyon

38. Friends of The Yampa

39. Frying Pan Anglers

40. Grand Valley Audubon Society

41. Grand Valley Citizen's Alliance

42. Great Old Broads for Wilderness

43. High Country Citizen's Alliance

44. Land & Water Fund of the Rockies

45. La Sportiva

46. Mesa County Wilderness Coalition

47. National Parks Conservation Association

48. National Wildlife Federation

49. Natural Resources Defense Council

50. Osprey

51. Outdoor Alliance

52. Outdoor Industry Association

53. Patagonia

54. Protect Our Winters

55. Quiet Use Coalition

56. Ridgway-Ouray Community Council

57. Roaring Fork Anglers

58. Roaring Fork Audubon

59. Rocky Mountain Canoe Club

60. Rocky Mountain Field Institute

61. Rocky Mountain Recreation Initiative

62. San Juan Citizen's Alliance

63. San Luis Valley Ecosystem Council

64. Sopris Greens

65. Sheep Mountain Alliance

66. Sierra Club Rocky Mountain/Sierra Club

67. Southern Rockies Ecosystem Project

68. Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance

69. Trout Unlimited

70. Uncompahgre Valley Association

71. Western Colorado Alliance for Community Action formerly Western Colorado Congress

72. Western Environmental Law Center

73. Western Resource Advocates

74. Western Slope Environmental Resource Council

75. Wild Connections

76. Wilderness Education Institute

77. Wilderness Land Trust

78. Wilderness Workshop

79. Wildlands Restoration Volunteers

80. Winter Wildlands Alliance

BUSINESSES IN SUPPORT OF TITLE I: COLORADO WILDERNESS ACT OF 2020 (DEGETTE—H.R. 2546) (187)

1. Friends Fields Inc
2. Hart's Skating and Dancewear
3. House of Seasons
4. Mr. Mike's Repair
5. Hill's Aspen Gallery of Photography
6. Hotel Lenado
7. UTE Mountaineer
8. Bristlecone Mountain Sports
9. Taylor Creek Fly Shops
10. Ames Burgess Ranch LLC
11. Boulder Mountain Repair
12. Little Mountain
13. Montgomery Partnership Architecture
14. Mountain Sports
15. Target Earth International
16. The Cup Espresso Café
17. Neptune Mountaineering
18. Big City Blues
19. Loom and Weave Inc
20. Mountain Angler
21. Rasta Pasta
22. The Adventure Rafting Company
23. Great Big Color Inc
24. MasterPrint

25. The Trailhead
26. Echo Canyon River Exp. Inc.
27. Mother Nature's Health Food Store
28. Alpine Angling and Adventure Travel
29. Sopris Surfers
30. Centennial Canoe Outfitters Inc.
31. Boulder Running Company
32. Cripple Creek District Museum
33. Criterium Bicycles
34. Gordon Anderson Photography
35. Mountain Chalet
36. Pikes Peak Mountain Bike
37. The E-Quest Corporation
38. Canyon Sports LLC
39. Jake's Rio Grande Outfitting Service
40. Butte Bagels Inc
41. Bill Myers, P.C.
42. C.W. Action
43. Colorado Outdoor Recreational Adventures
44. Confluence Kayaks LLC
45. Golden West Co. LLC
46. Patagonia (Denver)
47. Arapahoe Caf /Pub
48. Pug Ryan's (brewery)
49. Dolores River Brewery
50. A Shared Blanket
51. AAM's Mild to Wild Rafting
52. Animas Trading Co
53. Animon City Rock LLC
54. Aquarius Adventures
55. Backcountry Experience
56. Branson Reynolds Photography
57. Carver Brewing Co
58. Carver Brewing Company
59. Colorado Mtn. Expeditions
60. Concrete Ski Shop
61. Couldberries
62. Dancing Willows Herbs Inc.
63. Duranglers Inc.
64. Durango Kid
65. Durango Shirt Co.
66. Ecos Consulting
67. Flexible Flyers Rafting
68. Gardenswartz Sporting Goods
69. Gunnar Conrad Photography
70. Hummingbirds Herbals
71. Main Avenue Marketplace
72. Maria's Bookshop
73. Nature's Oasis
74. Norton Painting Inc.
75. P. River Outfitters
76. Performance Video
77. Pineneedle Mountaineering
78. POPOLI—Design for People
79. Precious Earth
80. Reruns
81. Rhea Environmental Consulting
82. Ski Barn Inc.
83. The Boarding Haus
84. The Light Store Inc
85. Urban Homestead
86. Yoga Durango
87. Mountain Misen LTD
88. In the Groove Inc.
89. The Snow Leopard
90. Rock Solid Adventures
91. DejaVu Coffeehouse
92. Hammocks in the Square
93. Hearne's Fine Goods
94. New Belgium Brewing Co.
95. Poudre River Kayaks
96. Rocky Mountain Home Collection
97. Trails End Hardscapes Inc.
98. COPY COPY
99. Pioneer Sports
100. Summit Canyon Mountaineering
101. Architecture Works
102. Mounainsmith
103. The Bent Gate Inc.
104. Timberline Llamas Inc.
105. Greeley Monument Works
106. Marbled Artworks by Marie Palowoda
107. Margies Java Joint & The Book Stop
108. Mellow Yellow
109. Paws Animal Clinic
110. All Sports Replay
111. Black Diamond Exp. & Tenderfoot Rafting
112. Mountain Mamas
113. The Book Worm
114. Cannibal Outdoors
115. Hall Realty, Mountaineer Inc.
116. Lake City Properties Inc.
117. Rosemary Knight CPA
118. The Pueblo House
119. Zen Home Construction Inc.
120. Donut Hut
121. Sisters' Espresso
122. Backcountry Escape LLC
123. Grandpa's Pawn and Gun
124. The Dickens House Bed & Breakfast
125. Red Canyon Art Co.
126. Deer Hill Expeditions
127. Blue Planet Earthscapes
128. The Cliff House @Pikes Peak
129. Black Cat Books
130. Mountain Wind and Sun
131. Natural Gems by the Corner Goldsmith
132. The Hemp Store
133. Backstreet Bagel & Deli
134. Devinny Jewelers
135. Cimarron Creek
136. Montrose Chiropractic
137. Ross Reels
138. Scott Fly Rods
139. The Soul Garden
140. Valley Books & Coffee
141. Streamside Bed & Breakfast
142. Outwest Guides
143. Reed Designs LLC
144. Vistas and Vineyards B&B
145. Earth Write
146. The John Deaux Art Gallery
147. Redstone Inn
148. Adobe Inn
149. Cimarron Books & Coffeehouse
150. CO Kids Clothing Co.
151. Ridgway Office Supply & Services
152. Firehouse Sculpture & Gallery
153. Ridgway Outdoor Experience
154. Ridgway Rentals
155. San Juan Stone Company LLC
156. Unicas Southwest
157. White House Salon
158. Willowcreek Floral
159. Light Hawk
160. Lifestream Water Systems
161. Silver Mountain Harvest LTD
162. Simpler Way Book Co.
163. Renegade LLC
164. Alpine Art & Glasswork
165. Backcountry Provisions
166. Backdoor Sports Ltd.
167. Bamboo Market
168. Epilogue Book Company
169. Little Moon Essentials
170. Mad Dog Sports
171. Mail Boxes, Etc.
172. Matt & Bryan's Outdoor Shop
173. Mountain High Technology
174. One Stop Ski Shop Ltd
175. Orange Peel Bicycle Service US
176. Spring Sips
177. Straightline Outdoor Sports
178. Use It Again Sports
179. Vino
180. Ivar Eidsmo Builder Inc.
181. Telluride Outside
182. Tomboy Soup
183. Vectra Bank Colorado
184. Arkansas Valley Adventure
185. Civilized Designs from the Wild West
186. EcoFlight
187. Lupitar Bizzare Bazaar
9. Steve Montgomery
10. Daniel Howley
11. Nicole Holt
12. Wendy Ball
13. Gary Neptune
14. Andrea Gessner
15. Jeremy Feldman
16. Jackson Streit
17. Noble Wolf Schlicht
18. Sean McLaughlin
19. Meena Keuer
20. Michael & Star Betz
21. Travis Holton
22. Sherleen Westfield
23. Matt Sampson
24. Nancy Brown
25. Main Turner
26. Nina Thompson
27. Claire Carren
28. Vicki Stroud
29. Jamie Black
30. Frank Lilly
31. Mark Wimberly
32. Weston & Mary Mauz
33. Judy McDonald/Mary Ward
34. Joe Wright
35. Daniel Delano
36. Bob Wade
37. Susan & Don Edmonds
38. Tim Heng
39. Martha A. Burgess
40. Jeff Dysart
41. Dale Ahrens
42. Duane Daniels
43. David Jake Powell
44. Mark Youngguist
45. D. Frank
46. Alex Mickel
47. Cathy Wakeman
48. Anne Batt-Ostlund
49. Valyda May
50. Kirk Singer
51. Branson Reynolds
52. Barbara Wynne
53. Zachary Lawrence
54. Pete Turner
55. Cheryl Hobby
56. Debra Reuben
57. Tom Knopick
58. Barbara Haas
59. Kristin Kuhn
60. Chris Calwell
61. Robin Fritch & Steven Saltsman
62. Brian Hessling
63. Gunnar Conrad
64. Melanie Rose
65. Andrea Brenell
66. Peter Schertz
67. Jeff & Sherri Watson
68. Dylan Norton
69. Tom Kleema
70. Kent Ford
71. Cindy Schroeder
72. Christine Conner
73. Kim Pardini
74. Laura Fickard
75. Barry Rhea
76. Jurgen Umbhau
77. John Agnew
78. Crissy Schneider
79. Tracy Campbell
80. "Katie Walsh
81. Michele Lawrence
82. Sherly McGourty"
83. Steve Davis
84. Andrew Smith
85. Greg Osgood
86. Marianne Tarr
87. Marcia Duncan
88. Jack & Leslie Nichols
89. Phil & Carolyn Virden
90. William & Ruthanna Hall
91. Rosemary Knight
92. Christi Hall
93. Ken Bodine
94. Douglas & Beverly Caplin
95. Pete Freer
96. David Devinny

BUSINESS OWNERS AND COMMUNITY LEADERS
IN SUPPORT OF TITLE I: COLORADO WILDER-
NESS ACT OF 2020 (DEGETTE—H.R. 2546) (179)

1. Bill Myers
2. Carmi McLean
3. Jonathan Kahn
4. Errol Cerovski
5. Dave Richardson
6. Claudia Goodman
7. Karen Gordan
8. Dan Groenwald

97. Bob Burk
 98. John T. Unger
 99. David S. Heller
 100. Junimz Britsch
 101. Jim Riddell
 102. Charlie Peterson
 103. Gary Hubbell
 104. Lorna Reed
 105. Iris Meachum
 106. Riadeaux
 107. Deborah Strom
 108. Joyce Bucknam
 109. Priscilla Peters
 110. Ellen Hunter
 111. Gale Ingram
 112. Joni McCullough
 113. Albert Adams
 114. Patsy Young
 115. Cindy Feirn
 116. Deborah Lombardo
 117. Judi S.
 118. Paula Brown
 119. Michelle G.
 120. Maryelleu & Brandon Hublely
 121. John Marshall
 122. Betsy Fields
 123. Vickie Rosenzweig
 124. David Pepin
 125. Peter Van de Carr
 126. Anne Halloran
 127. Erica Focelle
 128. Laura Lamun
 129. John Seymour
 130. Al Callahan
 131. Matt Taff, Bryan Ayer
 132. Marty Rosenzweig
 133. John M Kole
 134. Brock S. Webster
 135. Stephanie Reineke
 136. Brett Lee
 137. Fred Garrison
 138. Michael Kirlum & Lisa Lesyshen
 139. Ivar Eidsmo
 140. John Duncan
 141. Jessica Newens Co.
 142. Timothy J. Cannon
 143. Debbie Dacton & Michael McBride
 144. Maria Palowoda
 145. Deanna Shepard
 146. Jodie Callen
 147. David Shoemaker
 148. Shonda Lehtola
 149. Rod Brandenburg
 150. Kim Khake
 151. Dick & Jan Scar
 152. David Burch
 153. Marjorie F. Oldfield
 154. Cody Hill
 155. Jan MacKell
 156. Nic Ponsor
 157. Gordon Anderson
 158. Dan Foster
 159. Howard Hallman Jr.
 160. George Watson
 161. Becky Elder
 162. Craig A. Hartman
 163. Natalie Johnson
 164. Laura Bell
 165. Stephen A. Smith
 166. Dennis & Kathleen Claveau
 167. Mike Kunkel
 168. Duke Brad Ford
 169. Julia Gumpster & Marty Genereux
 170. Drew Shaw
 171. Richard & Carol Wolfe
 172. Laurie Hurd
 173. Margy Dalpes
 174. Karin Dukehart
 175. Carol Boyd
 176. Michael Cady
 177. Joe Doyle
 178. Kristine Dirla
 179. Kristi Floyd

NEW BRIDGE STRATEGY.

To: Interested Parties
 From: Lori Weigel & Kathryn Hahne/New
 Bridge Strategy
 Date: October 21, 2019
 Re Support for Colorado Wilderness Act in
 Survey of Western Slope Voters
 New Bridge Strategy recently completed a
 survey of voters throughout western Colo-

rado—an area largely consisting of the Third Congressional District—to determine their views on a range of conservation issues, particularly increasing wilderness designations on some lands in the West. The study found strong support for the Colorado Wilderness Act to increase wilderness primarily in desert and canyon areas in their region. They also want to keep Wilderness Study Areas intact, rather than removing that designation on some public lands. This support may be grounded in the fact that voters view public lands as beneficial for the economy. They also anticipate outdoor recreation becoming increasingly important in the region. This is not surprising given that most voters in this region say that they engage in outdoor recreation activities and/or sportsmen activities.

Specifically, the survey found that . . . More than three-in-five Western Slope voters support “dedicating additional, existing public lands as wilderness areas here in Colorado.” Fully 63 percent support dedicating more land as wilderness in Colorado after hearing a brief explanation of what this would entail. Respondents were told that “Just over fifty years ago Congress passed the Wilderness Act, which protected the Maroon Bells and the San Juan Mountains here in Colorado. These areas are designated as wilderness in order to keep that land conserved in its natural state. Wilderness lands can be used for hiking, camping, livestock grazing, horseback riding, wildlife watching, hunting and fishing. However, mining, oil and gas development, logging, and the use of motorized or off-road vehicles and mountain bikes are not allowed on wilderness lands.” Again, after hearing this neutral explanation, there is solid support of 63 percent, and fully 42 percent “strongly” support it. Only 35 percent register opposition to this proposal. Support for increasing the amount of wilderness in Colorado is evident throughout the entire district as well.

Support for extending wilderness protections has appeal among virtually all sub-groups, including a majority of hunters (55 percent) and anglers (62 percent), and surprisingly, off-road vehicle users (55 percent support, 43 percent oppose). More than two-thirds of every other type of outdoor recreation enthusiast expressed support, including 80 percent of mountain bikers, 75 percent of bird/wildlife watchers, and 73 percent of hikers). A majority across party lines also express support, with near universal support among Democrats (94 percent), and nearly three-in-five Republicans (59 percent) and unaffiliated voters (59 percent) registering support for additional wilderness areas in Colorado.

In addition, once voters know that “just five percent of Colorado lands are currently dedicated as wilderness areas,” support for dedicating additional public lands as wilderness increases to fully 69 percent.

Likewise, there is significant support for adding wilderness protections to public lands in desert and canyons regions of the state. Fully 68 percent express support for a proposal that would “designate as wilderness lands areas that include some desert canyons and mesas, such as lands near Mesa Verde National Park, and natural areas along the Arkansas and Dolores Rivers. These amount to less than 10 percent of the public lands in southern and western Colorado.” Two-in-five (40 percent) strongly support the proposal, while 29 percent oppose it. This proposal engenders majority support across party lines (92 percent of Democrats, 62 percent of unaffiliated voters and 54 percent of Republicans), and with virtually every sub-group examined. It has solid support throughout the district, including in Mesa County (66 percent support).

Voters in this region also reject calls to eliminate protections for Wilderness Study Areas. Western Colorado voters prefer that Congress keep existing public lands in Wilderness Study Areas, rather than removing that designation to those lands by a nearly three to one margin, as the next graph illustrates.

Majorities of all key voter sub-groups prefer that Congress keep the status quo. This includes more than three-in-five Republican and unaffiliated voters in the region (61 percent say to keep the areas as they are, while 34 percent would change their status) and virtually all Democrats (97 percent keep as is). The desire to retain Wilderness Study Areas is evident throughout the region, including in Mesa County (70 percent).

Support for these public lands proposals may be grounded in the fact that voters make a connection between their economy and the outdoors. The overwhelming majority of voters in western Colorado say they presence of public lands in Colorado helps our economy (84 percent) rather than hurts it (6 percent) or has little impact on the economy (8 percent). Majorities of every single sub-group hold the perception that public lands help the economy.

Similarly, the survey demonstrates that voters in this region view the “outdoor economy” as being “very important” to their economic future. Fully 68 percent characterize the outdoor economy which in the survey we defined as “people who come to hunt, fish, camp, hike, see wildlife, as well as those who manufacture and sell equipment for those activities” as being very important to “the economic future of western Colorado.” Another one-in-four (25 percent) say it is “somewhat important,” and a mere 7 percent do not see it as important. Both Democrats (76 percent) and Republicans (70 percent) view the outdoor economy as very important to the economic future of western Colorado.

The vast majority of western Coloradans engage in outdoor recreation themselves. When asked about their own ties to the outdoors, the vast majority of voters here are participating in many activities. Many identify as either a hunter (39%) or an angler (52 percent). More than nine-in-ten say that they regularly participate in some other form of outdoor recreation, with a range of activities identified:

64% Hiking or trail running, 64% Camping, 51% Bird watching and viewing wildlife, 30% Kayaking, canoeing or boating, 36% Riding an off-road vehicle or snowmobile, 36% Snow shoeing, skiing or boarding, 22% Mountain biking.

In fact, a majority say that they regularly participate in three or more of these activities (56 percent).

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Chairman, I urge a “no” vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TIPTON).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. TIPTON. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MR. TIPTON

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 10 printed in House Report 116-395.

Mr. TIPTON. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

After section 105, insert the following:

SEC. 106. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE STUDY ON IMPACTS THAT THE EXPANSION OF WILDERNESS DESIGNATIONS IN THE WESTERN UNITED STATES WOULD HAVE ON THE READINESS OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES WITH RESPECT TO AVIATION TRAINING.

(a) **STUDY REQUIRED.**—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct a study on the impacts that the expansion of wilderness designations in the Western United States would have on the readiness of the Armed Forces of the United States with respect to aviation training.

(b) **REPORT.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives a report on the study required under subsection (a).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 844, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TIPTON) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. TIPTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, military aviation and training is critical to the national security interests of the United States and the readiness of our Armed Forces.

My district is home to one of the installations that conducts military aviation training missions for our men and women in uniform, the High Altitude Army National Guard Aviation Training Site, or HAATS, located in Gypsum, Colorado.

It is both an honor and a privilege to be able to represent the lone U.S. Department of Defense schoolhouse where rotary-wing aviators in our Nation's Armed Forces and our foreign allies learn how to be able to safely fly rotary-wing aircraft in mountainous high-altitude environments. The life-saving training that is required by our servicemen and women at HAATS is vital to our national security and our readiness.

Mr. Chairman, Title I of the Protecting America's Wilderness Act would establish five wilderness or potential wilderness areas within the HAATS training area.

During this Congress, numerous pieces of legislation designating wilderness continue to be introduced without taking into consideration the potential effects that these designations would have on readiness. Proactively, Congress should work to be able to ensure current and future wilderness proposals do not interfere with readiness of our Armed Forces when it comes to aviation training.

Mr. Chairman, my amendment would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a study, which would examine the impacts of the expansion of wilderness designations in the western United States and what they would have on the readiness of our Armed

Forces with respect to aviation training.

Mr. Chairman, I urge all my colleagues to support this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1445

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment, even though I am not opposed to it.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Colorado is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Chair, there has been a lot of debate for a long time about how this bill might or might not impact military training in Colorado, and I myself have been concerned about this for some years. We have been looking at this for over 10 years, ever since we found out about the high-altitude training by the National Guard.

We have provisions in the underlying bill and, of course, we have accepted an amendment from Mr. CUNNINGHAM that would clearly say nothing in this bill will interfere with the HAATS activities. As a matter of fact, we removed several areas from the original bill that we found out had helicopter landing pads in them and we called them potential wilderness, because, frankly, I don't think that landing a helicopter in an area is an approved wilderness use, and I have said that all along.

So, therefore, we want to make sure that the National Guard can continue to do its landing in these areas as long as it deems that it is necessary to do so. We have written the underlying bill that way. Mr. CUNNINGHAM's amendment clarifies it. And, frankly, if this amendment will help to clarify the situation even more, I would be happy to go along with that because I do not intend, and I don't think any of the other bill sponsors intend, to interfere with our national defense.

People might be surprised to find out the findings of the study once it comes out, because the Pentagon often supports the protective buffer that wilderness offers for aviation training. Also, this bill is supported by a number of veterans and other military organizations.

Mr. Chair, I include in the RECORD a letter dated February 11, 2020, from the Vet Voice Foundation that shows support for this legislation and, in particular, support for the wilderness in this legislation.

VET VOICE FOUNDATION,
February 11, 2020.

Subject: Vet Voice Foundation Support for H.R. 2546—Protecting America's Wilderness Act.

Hon. DIANA DEGETTE,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN DEGETTE: I am Paul Eaton, Major General (Ret.), U.S. Army, who served more than 30 years in the United States Army, including combat and post-combat assignments in Iraq, Bosnia and Somalia, and Senior Advisor for the Vet Voice

Foundation (VVF). The VVF serves as a platform for veterans to influence policy outcomes and has over 500,000 members with over 34,000 living in California and Colorado. We write to express our support for H.R. 2546—Protecting America's Wilderness Act.

Our support for H.R. 2546 is based on our intent to protect our public lands. Those who serve our country fought to preserve American freedoms and lifestyles. Almost nothing better encapsulates these ideals than the wild spaces and ecologically rich lands that have changed little since our country's founding, thanks to the laws that protect them.

Through our work, we know veterans return from war and turn to the outdoors to find relief from the trauma and stresses of war and reintegration. For many veterans who've returned from locations marked by desperation and violent conflict, nature and wildlife can be a critical source of strength and healing. The Protecting America's Wilderness Act would ensure veterans and future generations have access to the great outdoors.

We also recognize that the Protecting America's Wilderness Act would provide permanent protections for landscapes in Colorado, California, and Washington by designating over 1.3 million acres of federal land as new, expanded or potential wilderness and safeguarding more than 1,200 miles of river as components of the National Wild and Scenic River System. These bills are the product of years of input by a wide variety of stakeholders and will boost local economies, recreation opportunities, and protect wildlife and their habitats.

In order to protect and defend our public lands, we strongly support H.R. 2546—Protecting America's Wilderness Act.

Thank you for your continued support of our public lands and consideration of Vet Voice Foundation's views. If we can be of assistance on this matter, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Respectfully,

PAUL EATON,
Major General (Ret.), U.S. Army,
Senior Advisor, Vet Voice Foundation.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Chair, I urge support for Mr. TIPTON's amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TIPTON. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the comments of Ms. DEGETTE of Colorado, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TIPTON).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MR. KILMER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 11 printed in House Report 116-395.

Mr. KILMER. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk made in order by the rule.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 223, line 9, strike "as a recreational river" and insert "to be administered as a recreational river through a cooperative management agreement between the State of Washington and the Secretary of Agriculture as provided in section 10(e) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1281(e))".

Page 226, lines 6 and 7, strike "as a recreational river" and insert "to be administered as a recreational river through a cooperative management agreement between the

State of Washington and the Secretary of Agriculture as provided in section 10(e) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1281(e))”.

Page 230, lines 7 and 8, strike “as a scenic river” and insert “to be administered as a scenic river through a cooperative management agreement between the State of Washington and the Secretary of Agriculture as provided in section 10(e) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1281(e))”.

Page 231, lines 5 and 6, strike “as a recreational river” and insert “to be administered as a recreational river through a cooperative management agreement between the State of Washington and the Secretary of Agriculture as provided in section 10(e) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1281(e))”.

On page 233, after line 20, insert the following:

(c) UPDATES TO LAND AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall, with respect to the designations made under subsection (a) on lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary, incorporate such designations into updated management plans for units of the National Forest System in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations).

(2) EXCEPTION.—The date specified in paragraph (1) shall be 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act if the Secretary of Agriculture—

(A) is unable to meet the requirement under such paragraph by the date specified in such paragraph; and

(B) not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, includes in the Department of Agriculture annual budget submission to Congress a request for additional sums as may be necessary to meet the requirement of such paragraph.

(3) COMPREHENSIVE MANAGEMENT PLAN REQUIREMENTS.—Updated management plans under paragraph (1) or (2) satisfy the requirements under section 3(d) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(d)).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 844, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. KILMER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. KILMER. Mr. Chair, I am proud to offer this amendment to make two key improvements to title VI of this bill, which designates 19 Wild and Scenic Rivers on the Olympic Peninsula of Washington State.

First, this amendment will further protect the interests of Washington State’s Department of Natural Resources to manage State-owned lands adjacent to new Wild and Scenic River designations.

Building on the savings clause already included in the base text, which explicitly protects DNR’s management authority, this amendment would further require the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into cooperative agreements with DNR to manage the four new Wild and Scenic Rivers that abut DNR lands.

This important change will ensure that DNR not only retains the authority to manage State-owned lands, but also has a clear voice in how the Forest

Service manages their surrounding Federal lands that fall within the adjacent Wild and Scenic River corridor.

This small but important change has led our State Commissioner of Public Lands, Hilary Franz, to give her strong support to this bill.

Second, this amendment directs the Secretary of Agriculture to complete the 19 comprehensive river management plans through the long-overdue process of updating the forest management plan for the Olympic National Forest, sets a maximum 5-year timeline for updating the forest plan, and allows the Secretary to request additional funds to complete the forest plan update if needed.

This provision will ensure that this critical forest plan update, which was last revised nearly three decades ago, does not take a backseat to the development of these comprehensive river management plans. It also ensures that the Secretary will have sufficient resources to complete the update in a timely manner.

This amendment was developed through direct consultation with local stakeholders and will ultimately strengthen title VI of this bill.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment, even though I am not opposed to it.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Arkansas is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I have had an opportunity to visit this beautiful part of the world that my colleague from Washington represents, and I know that he has the best interests of those beautiful forests and beautiful natural areas at heart, and it is because of this and because of this commonsense amendment that I can rise in support of it.

Although I do not believe it goes far enough to address some of the legitimate concerns raised by local stakeholders, it is a great step in the right direction.

Instead of simply removing proposed wild and scenic designations from State trust lands that are managed by the Washington Department of Natural Resources to generate revenue for schools, counties, and other beneficiaries, the amendment directs the Secretary of Agriculture to work with the DNR to develop these cooperative management agreements to guide the management of those rivers.

Now, overlaying DNR trust lands with wild and scenic designations subjects these trust lands to additional process, and I believe it will make it more difficult for DNR to propose timber harvest in these areas that could potentially cost school funding and other benefits.

The savings language added in this amendment can only clarify what is re-

quired under Federal law. Nothing in the savings language alleviates DNR from potential added burdens under Washington State’s Environmental Protection Act, potential litigation based on the wild and scenic overlays and adjacent wilderness, or precludes potential State litigation based on the new designations.

This amendment also appears to recognize the tremendous burden this legislation will put on the Olympic National Forest.

Under the Wild and Scenic Act, the Olympic will be required to prepare comprehensive river management plans for 19 new Wild and Scenic Rivers across 464 miles of river, all of that within 3 years.

The amendment seeks to give the forest the potential for a 2-year extension, but the reality is the staff of this forest will be spending the next several years doing paperwork instead of proposing projects to restore forest, to replace culverts, or increase timber harvest, all things that have broad support. All the while, the Olympic National Forest is still living under a forest plan that hasn’t been revised since 1994, when the Clinton Northwest Forest Plan was adopted.

Most of the rivers proposed for the wild and scenic designation were not found to be suitable by the Forest Service. Currently, in the State of Washington, there are 197 miles of Wild and Scenic River. This legislation would more than quintuple the miles of Wild and Scenic River in Washington.

So, Mr. Chair, while I wish this amendment went further, I congratulate my colleague and encourage him to continue working with stakeholders, and I encourage my colleagues to vote “yes” on this amendment which does make the underlying bill better.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KILMER. Mr. Chair, first of all, I thank the gentleman for his support for this amendment.

Again, it makes two changes that I think strengthen the legislation: to ensure that there is not an impact on State DNR harvest; and, hopefully, to see the Forest Service move forward with an update to the forest management plan, which is a long time coming, a long-overdue process to move forward. That is why we are putting forward this amendment; it is why it strengthens the legislation.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of adopting my amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. KILMER).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MS. SCHRIER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 12 printed in House Report 116-395.

Ms. SCHRIER. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk made in order under the rule.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 234, after line 21, insert the following (and redesignate subsequent provisions accordingly):

TITLE VII—STUDY ON FLOOD RISK MITIGATION

SEC. 701. STUDY ON FLOOD RISK MITIGATION.

The Comptroller General shall conduct a study to determine the contributions of wilderness designations under this Act to protections to flood risk mitigation in residential areas.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 844, the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. SCHRIER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Washington.

Ms. SCHRIER. Mr. Chair, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Chair, first, I would like to applaud the work of my colleagues, Representative KILMER and Representative DEGETTE, for all the hard work they have done on this underlying, very important bill. It is a great bill for Washington, and I will be supporting it. Protecting wilderness areas is so important to maintain Washington's beautiful environment for future generations.

My amendment to the bill is very simple. It requires the Government Accountability Office to study how preserving wilderness lands can help reduce flood risks in residential areas.

The area in this photo is practically in my backyard. Over the past week, Washington State has experienced severe winter storms. The Governor of Washington State recently issued an emergency proclamation for 25 counties due to flooding and winter weather. Three of those counties, Kittitas, King, and Pierce, are located in the Eighth Congressional District, my congressional district.

In my district, these storms largely took the form of excessive rain and flooding. They caused landslides on a highway that cut off access to the Greenwater community and Crystal Mountain, Washington's largest ski area, which was closed for 4 days in a very busy, typical weekend period.

In Issaquah, here, down the road from one of my district offices, the Eastside Fire Department evacuated apartment buildings that were in proximity to a creek that had breached its banks and had water rushing through the parking lot and under the building.

In Fall City, a town that has two roads in and out, there is a slow-moving landslide underneath one of those roads, and the road has started to separate. Residents have been encouraged to evacuate so they are not at risk of being isolated in this town.

As we continue to confront climate change, we need to holistically consider our approaches to wilderness and public lands. Preservation of our public lands is just one tool at our disposal to

help mitigate the impacts of flooding. We need to let nature do what nature does best: soak up water and prevent land from moving and turning into a landslide or mudslide during a flooding event.

Climate change science shows that our region will experience heavier, more intense rainfall and increased rain-on-snow events that will increase the risk of flooding.

Comprehensive watershed level planning, from the headwaters in wild and public lands all the way down to our towns and cities, is critical if we are going to address the myriad challenges facing so many of our communities, from flooding to salmon habitat restoration, to expanding recreation and outdoor access.

As we think on a watershed scale, wilderness areas in the Eighth Congressional District and across the State help protect the headwaters of our watersheds.

A little further downhill, we have collaborative groups working on active management to improve forest health; and in the lower watersheds, we have local governments, Tribes, and other stakeholders working on integrative approaches to reduce flood risks in our communities.

As our climate changes, we are going to see a marked increase in these 100-year events. Whether that is rainstorms, snowstorms, or wildfires, it can all be better managed with a thoughtful approach toward land use planning, management, and protection.

Mr. Chair, I encourage my colleagues to support this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1500

Mr. FULCHER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to claim the time in opposition to the amendment, although I am not opposed to it.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Idaho?

There was no objection.

The Acting Chair. The gentleman from Idaho is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FULCHER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment.

It is a simple study. We don't know what the cost is, but I want to use that comment to correct myself previously. I said that the Federal Government is \$2.3 trillion in debt. I was off by a decimal there. It is over \$23 trillion.

Wilderness areas are supposed to be "untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain."

It is true that wildfires in wilderness areas definitely increase flood risk, and perhaps that points out an underlying flaw in the underlying bill, of course, and that is that there are wilderness areas too close to where residences are.

But, again, the study is okay. The amendment is okay. I think it does identify one of the 992 flaws in this underlying bill, which is that wilderness is too close to residential areas.

And that 992, Mr. Chairman, is an estimate.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. SCHRIER. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the support of my colleague. He is absolutely right that wildfires do increase the risk of landslides and flooding later down the line. We forget about that part, what happens when the rain hits that previously scorched earth.

I am thrilled to present this amendment to have a study to protect our city urban areas in times of flood, and I appreciate the support of my colleague.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. SCHRIER).

The amendment was agreed to.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Chair, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. SCHRIER) having assumed the chair, Mr. CUELLAR, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2546) to designate certain lands in the State of Colorado as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 3 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1531

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CASTEN of Illinois) at 3 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.

COLORADO WILDERNESS ACT OF 2019

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 844 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 2546.

Will the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. COURTNEY) kindly take the chair.

□ 1532

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2546) to designate certain lands in the

Hagedorn Harris Hartzler Hern, Kevin Herrera Beutler Hice (GA) Higgins (LA) Hill (AR) Holding Hollingsworth Hudson Huizenga Hurd (TX) Johnson (LA) Johnson (OH) Johnson (SD) Jordan Joyce (OH) Joyce (PA) Keller Kelly (MS) Kelly (PA) King (IA) King (NY) Kustoff (TN) LaMalfa Lamborn Latta Lesko Long Loudermilk Lucas Luetkemeyer Marshall Massie Mast McCarthy

NOES—239

Aguilar Allred Amash Axne Barragan Bass Beatty Bera Beyer Bishop (GA) Blumenauer Blunt Rochester Bonamici Boyle, Brendan F. Brindisi Brown (MD) Brownley (CA) Bustos Butterfield Carbajal Cardenas Carson (IN) Cartwright Case Casten (IL) Castor (FL) Castro (TX) Chu, Judy Cicilline Cisneros Clark (MA) Clarke (NY) Clay Cleaver Clyburn Cohen Connolly Cooper Correa Costa Courtney Cox (CA) Craig Crist Crow Cuellar Cunningham Davids (KS) Davis (CA) Davis, Danny K. Dean DeFazio DeGette DeLauro DelBene Delgado Demings DeSaulnier Deutch

McCaul McClintock McHenry McKinley Meadows Meuser Miller Mitchell Moolenaar Mooney (WV) Murphy (NC) Newhouse Norman Nunes Olson Palazzo Palmer Pence Perry Posey Ratcliffe Reed Reschenthaler Rice (SC) Riggleman Roby Rodgers (WA) Roe, David P. Rogers (AL) Rogers (KY) Rose, John W. Rouzer Roy Rutherford Scalise Schweikert Scott, Austin

Sensenbrenner Shimkus Simpson Smith (MO) Smith (NE) Smucker Spano Stauber Steil Steube Stewart Stivers Taylor Thompson (PA) Thornberry Timmons Tipton Turner Wagner Walberg Walden Walorski Waltz Watkins Weber (TX) Webster (FL) Wenstrup Westerman Williams Wilson (SC) Wittman Womack Woodall Yoho Young Zeldin

Rooney (FL) Rose (NY) Rouda Roybal-Allard Ruiz Ruppertsberger Ryan Sablan San Nicolas Sanchez Sarbanes Scanlon Schakowsky Schiff Schneider Schrader Schrier Scott (VA) Scott, David Serrano Sewell (AL)

NOT VOTING—15

Adams Byrne Gabbard Graves (GA) Graves (LA) Kinzinger Kirkpatrick LaHood Lewis Mullin

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1608

Mr. FLEISCHMANN changed his vote from “no” to “aye.” So the amendment was rejected. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. MCCLINTOCK The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment. The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered. The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 182, noes 236, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 62]

AYES—182

Abraham Aderholt Allen Amash Amodei Armstrong Arrington Babin Bacon Baird Balderson Banks Barr Bergman Biggs Bilirakis Bishop (NC) Bishop (UT) Bost Brady Brooks (AL) Brooks (IN) Buchanan Buck Budd Burchett

Burgess Calvert Carter (GA) Carter (TX) Chabot Cheney Cline Cloud Cole Collins (GA) Comer Conaway Cook Crenshaw Curtis Davidson (OH) Davis, Rodney DesJarlais Diaz-Balart Duncan Dunn Emmer Estes Ferguson Fleischmann Flores

Torres Small (NM) Trahan Trone Underwood Upton Van Drew Vargas Veasey Vela Velázquez Visclosky Wasserman Schultz Waters Watson Coleman Weston Wild Wilson (FL) Yarmuth

Payne Radewagen Walker Welch Wright

Higgins (LA) Hill (AR) Holding Hollingsworth Hudson Huizenga Hurd (TX) Johnson (LA) Johnson (OH) Johnson (SD) Jordan Joyce (OH) Joyce (PA) Keller Kelly (MS) Kelly (PA) King (IA) King (NY) Kustoff (TN) LaMalfa Lamborn Latta Lesko Long Loudermilk Lucas Luetkemeyer Marshall Massie Mast McCarthy McClintock McHenry McKinley

Meadows Meuser Miller Mitchell Moolenaar Mooney (WV) Murphy (NC) Newhouse Norman Nunes Olson Palazzo Palmer Pence Perry Posey Ratcliffe Reed Reschenthaler Rice (SC) Riggleman Roby Rodgers (WA) Roe, David P. Rogers (AL) Rogers (KY) Rose, John W. Rouzer Roy Rutherford Scalise Schweikert Scott, Austin Sensenbrenner Shimkus

NOES—236

Aguilar Allred Axne Barragan Bass Beatty Bera Beyer Bishop (GA) Blumenauer Blunt Rochester Bonamici Boyle, Brendan F. Brindisi Brown (MD) Brownley (CA) Bustos Butterfield Carbajal Cardenas Carson (IN) Cartwright Case Casten (IL) Castor (FL) Castro (TX) Chu, Judy Cicilline Cisneros Clark (MA) Clarke (NY) Clay Cleaver Clyburn Cohen Connolly Cooper Correa Costa Courtney Cox (CA) Craig Crist Crow Cuellar Cunningham Davids (KS) Davis (CA) Davis, Danny K. Dean DeFazio DeGette DeLauro DelBene Demings DeSaulnier Deutch Doggett

Doyle, Michael F. Engel Escobar Eshoo Espallat Evans Finkenauer Fitzpatrick Fletcher Fortenberry Foster Frankel Fudge Gallego Garamendi Garcia (IL) Garcia (TX) Golden Gomez Gonzalez (TX) Gottheimer Green, Al (TX) Grijalva Haaland Harder (CA) Hastings Hayes Heck Higgins (NY) Himes Horn, Kendra S. Horsford Houlihan Hoyer Huffman Jackson Lee Jayapal Jeffries Johnson (GA) Johnson (TX) Kaputr Katko Keating Kelly (IL) Kennedy Khanna Cunningham Davids (KS) Kim Kind Krishnamoorthi Kuster (NH) Lamb Langevin Larsen (WA) Larson (CT) Lawrence Lawson (FL) Lee (CA) Lee (NV) Levin (CA)

Simpson Smith (MO) Smith (NE) Smucker Spano Stauber Steil Stewart Stivers Taylor Thompson (PA) Thornberry Timmons Tipton Turner Van Drew Wagner Walberg Walden Walorski Waltz Watkins Weber (TX) Webster (FL) Wenstrup Westerman Williams Wilson (SC) Wittman Womack Woodall Yoho Young Zeldin

Levin (MI) Lieu, Ted Lipinski Loeb sack Lofgren Lowenthal Lowey Lujan Luria Lynch Malinowski Maloney, Carolyn B. Maloney, Sean Marchant Matsui McAdams McBath McCollum McEachin McGovern Mc Nerney Meeks Meng Moore Morelle Moulton Mucarsel-Powell Murphy (FL) Nadler Napolitano Neal Neguse Norcross Norton O’Halleran Ocasio-Cortez Omar Pallone Panetta Pappas Pascrell Perlmutter Peters Peterson Phillips Pingree Plaskett Pocan Porter Pressley Price (NC) Quigley Raskin Rice (NY) Richmond Rooney (FL) Rose (NY) Rouda Roybal-Allard Ruiz Ruppertsberger

Gianforte Lesko Roy Rutherford Omar Sánchez Thompson (CA) Gosar Luetkemeyer Rutherford
 Gibbs Long Rutherford Pallone Sarbanes Thompson (MS) Granger Marchant Marchant
 Gohmert Loudermilk Scalise Scanlon Titus Graves (LA) Marshall Schweikert
 Gonzalez (OH) Lucas Schweikert Pappas Schakowsky Graves (MO) Massie Scott, Austin
 González-Colón Luetkemeyer Scott, Austin Green (TN) Mast Sensenbrenner
 (PR) Marchant Perlmutter Pappas Schneider Torres (CA) Griffith McCarthy Shimkus
 Gooden Marshall Marchant Pappas Schneider Torres (CA) Griffith McCarthy Simpson
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 Guest Meadows Stefanik Raskin Rice (NY) Richmond Soto Wasserman Hagedorn
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 Higgins (LA) Norman Timmons Rush Ryan Suzzo Wild Johnson (OH) Johnson (SD)
 Hill (AR) Nunes Tipton Turner Upton Wagner Walberg Walberg Walberg
 Holding Olson Palazzio Palazzio Palazzio Palazzio Palazzio Palazzio
 Hollingsworth Palazzio Palazzio Palazzio Palazzio Palazzio Palazzio
 Horn, Kendra S. Palmer Pence Perry Peterson Posey Ratchliffe Ratchliffe Ratchliffe
 Hudson Pence Perry Peterson Posey Ratchliffe Ratchliffe Ratchliffe
 Huizenga Perry Peterson Posey Ratchliffe Ratchliffe Ratchliffe
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 Johnson (OH) Ratchliffe Ratchliffe Ratchliffe
 Johnson (SD) Reed Reschenthaler Reschenthaler Reschenthaler Reschenthaler
 Jordan Reschenthaler Rice (SC) Riggelman Roby Rodgers (WA) Roe, David P.
 Joyce (OH) Rice (SC) Riggelman Roby Rodgers (WA) Roe, David P.
 Joyce (PA) Riggelman Roby Rodgers (WA) Roe, David P.
 Keller Roby Rodgers (WA) Roe, David P.
 Kelly (MS) Rodgers (WA) Roe, David P.
 Kelly (PA) Roe, David P.
 King (IA) Rogers (AL) Rogers (KY) Rooney (FL) Rose (NY) Rose, John W.
 King (NY) Rogers (KY) Rooney (FL) Rose (NY) Rose, John W.
 Kustoff (TN) Rooney (FL) Rose (NY) Rose, John W.
 LaMalfa Rose (NY) Rose, John W.
 Lamborn Rose, John W.
 Latta Rouzer

Adams Kirkpatrick Radewagen
 Byrne LaHood Walker
 Gabbard Lewis Welch
 Graves (GA) Mullin Wright
 Kinzinger Payne

Thompson (CA) Gosar Luetkemeyer Rutherford
 Thompson (MS) Granger Marchant Marchant
 Graves (LA) Marshall Schweikert
 Green (TN) Mast Sensenbrenner
 Griffith McCarthy Shimkus
 Grothman McCaul Simpson
 Guest McClintock Smith (MO)
 Guthrie McHenry McHenry
 Hagedorn McKinley Smucker
 Harris Meadows Meadows
 Hartzler Meuser Meuser
 Hern, Kevin Miller Miller
 Herrera Beutler Mitchell Mitchell
 Hice (GA) Moolenaar Moolenaar
 Higgins (LA) Mooney (WV) Mooney (WV)
 Hill (AR) Murphy (NC) Taylor Taylor
 Holding Newhouse Newhouse
 Hollingsworth Norman Norman
 Horn, Kendra S. Nunes Nunes
 Hudson Olson Olson
 Huizenga Palazzio Palazzio
 Hurd (TX) Palazzio Palazzio
 Johnson (LA) Johnson (LA)
 Johnson (OH) Johnson (OH)
 Johnson (SD) Johnson (SD)
 Jordan Jordan
 Joyce (OH) Joyce (OH)
 Joyce (PA) Joyce (PA)
 Keller Keller
 Kelly (MS) Kelly (MS)
 Kelly (PA) Kelly (PA)
 King (IA) King (IA)
 King (NY) King (NY)
 Kustoff (TN) Kustoff (TN)
 LaMalfa LaMalfa
 Lamborn Lamborn
 Latta Latta

NOT VOTING—14

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR
 The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
 There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1620

Mr. TURNER changed his vote from “no” to “aye.”
 So the amendment was rejected.
 The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. WESTERMAN
 The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.
 The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.
 The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 188, noes 233, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 65]

AYES—188

Aguilar DeLauro Khanna
 Allred DelBene Kildee
 Axne Delgado Kilmer
 Barragán Demings Kim
 Bass DeSaulnier Kind
 Beatty Deutch Krishnamoorthi
 Bera Dingell Kuster (NH)
 Beyer Doggett Lamb
 Bishop (GA) Doyle, Michael Langevin
 Blumenauer F. Larson (WA)
 Blunt Rochester Engel Larson (CT)
 Bonamici Escobar Lawrence
 Boyle, Brendan Eshoo Lawson (FL)
 F. Espaillat Lee (CA)
 Brown (MD) Evans Lee (NV)
 Brownley (CA) Finkenauer Levin (CA)
 Bustos Fitzpatrick Levin (MI)
 Butterfield Fletcher Lieu, Ted
 Carbajal Foster Lipinski
 Cárdenas Frankel Loeb sack
 Carson (IN) Fudge Lofgren
 Cartwright Gallego Lowenthal
 Case Garamendi Lowey
 Casten (IL) Garcia (IL) Luján
 Castor (FL) Garcia (TX) Luria
 Castro (TX) Golden Lynch
 Chu, Judy Gomez Malinowski
 Cicilline Gonzalez (TX) Maloney,
 Cisneros Gottheimer Carolyn B.
 Clark (MA) Green, Al (TX) Maloney, Sean
 Clarke (NY) Grijalva Matsui
 Clay Haaland McAdams
 Cleaver Harder (CA) McAdams
 Clyburn Hastings McCollum
 Cohen Hayes McEachin
 Connolly Heck McGovern
 Cooper Higgins (NY) McNeerney
 Correa Himes Meeks
 Costa Horsford Meng
 Courtney Houlihan Moore
 Cox (CA) Hoyer Morelle
 Craig Huffman Moulton
 Crist Jackson Lee Mucarsel-Powell
 Crow Jayapal Murphy (FL)
 Cuellar Jeffries Nadler
 Cunningham Johnson (GA) Napolitano
 Davids (KS) Johnson (TX) Neal
 Davis (CA) Kaptur Neguse
 Davis, Danny K. Katko Norcross
 Dean Keating Norton
 DeFazio Kelly (IL) O’Halloran
 DeGette Kennedy Ocasio-Cortez

Abraham Buchanan DesJarlais
 Aderholt Buck Diaz-Balart
 Allen Buschon Duncan
 Amash Burchett Dunn
 Amodei Burgess Emmer
 Armstrong Estes
 Arrington Carter (GA)
 Babin Carter (TX)
 Bacon Chabot
 Baird Cheney Fortenberry
 Balderson Cline Foxx (NC)
 Banks Cloud Fulcher
 Barr Cole Gaetz
 Collins (GA) Comer
 Conaway Conaway
 Cook Cook Gohmert
 Crawford Crawford Golden
 Crenshaw Crenshaw
 Brady Curtis Gonzalez (OH)
 Brooks (AL) Davidson (OH) González-Colón
 Brooks (IN) Davis, Rodney Gooden

Aguilar Delgado Kuster (NH)
 Allred Demings Lamb
 Axne DeSaulnier Langevin
 Barragán Deutch Larsen (WA)
 Bass Dingell Larson (CT)
 Beatty Doggett Lawrence
 Bera Doyle, Michael Lawson (FL)
 Beyer F. Lee (CA)
 Bishop (GA) Engel Lee (NV)
 Blumenauer Escobar Levin (CA)
 Blunt Rochester Eshoo Levin (MI)
 Bonamici Espaillat Lieu, Ted
 Boyle, Brendan Evans Lipinski
 F. Finkenauer Loeb sack
 Brindisi Fitzpatrick Lofgren
 Brown (MD) Fletcher Lowenthal
 Brownley (CA) Foster Lowey
 Budd Frankel Luján
 Bustos Fudge Luria
 Butterfield Gallego Lynch
 Carbajal Garamendi Malinowski
 Cárdenas Garcia (IL) Maloney,
 Carson (IN) Garcia (TX) Carolyn B.
 Cartwright Gomez Maloney, Sean
 Case Gonzalez (TX) Matsui
 Casten (IL) Gottheimer McAdams
 Castor (FL) Green, Al (TX) McBath
 Castro (TX) Grijalva McCollum
 Chu, Judy Haaland McEachin
 Cicilline Harder (CA) McGovern
 Cisneros Hastings McNeerney
 Clark (MA) Hayes Meeks
 Clarke (NY) Heck Meng
 Clay Higgins (NY) Moore
 Cleaver Himes Morelle
 Clyburn Horn, Kendra S. Moulton
 Cohen Horsford Mucarsel-Powell
 Connolly Houlihan Murphy (FL)
 Cooper Hoyer Nadler
 Correa Huffman Napolitano
 Costa Jackson Lee Neal
 Courtney Jayapal Neguse
 Cox (CA) Jeffries Norcross
 Craig Johnson (GA) Norton
 Crist Johnson (TX) O’Halloran
 Crow Kaptur Ocasio-Cortez
 Cuellar Katko Omar
 Cunningham Keating Pallone
 Davids (KS) Davids (KS) Kelly (IL)
 Davis (CA) Kennedy Pappas
 Davis, Danny K. Khanna Pascrell
 Dean Dean Perlmutter
 DeFazio DeFazio Kim Peters
 DeGette DeGette Kind Phillips
 DeLauro DeLauro Kind Phillips
 DelBene DelBene Krishnamoorthi Pingree

NOES—233

Plaskett Schrier
 Pocan Scott (VA)
 Porter Scott, David
 Pressley Serrano
 Price (NC) Sewell (AL)
 Quigley Shalala
 Raskin Sherman
 Rice (NY) Sherrill
 Richmond Sires
 Rouda Slotkin
 Roybal-Allard Smith (NJ)
 Ruiz Smith (WA)
 Ruppertsberger Soto
 Rush Spanberger
 Ryan Speler
 Sablan Stanton
 San Nicolas Stefanik
 Sánchez Stevens
 Sarbanes Suozzi
 Scanlon Swalwell (CA)
 Schakowsky Takano
 Schiff Thompson (CA)
 Schneider Thompson (MS)
 Schrader Titus

NOT VOTING—14

Adams Kirkpatrick
 Byrne LaHood
 Gabbard Lewis
 Graves (GA) Mullin
 Kinzinger Payne

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
 There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1625

So the amendment was rejected.
 The result of the vote was announced
 as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MR. CUNNINGHAM

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CUNNINGHAM) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 419, noes 1, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 66]

AYES—419

Abraham Bishop (NC)
 Aderholt Bishop (UT)
 Aguilar Blunt Rochester
 Allen Bonamici
 Allred Bost
 Amash Boyle, Brendan
 Amodei F.
 Armstrong Brady
 Arrington Brindisi
 Axne Brooks (AL)
 Babin Brooks (IN)
 Bacon Brown (MD)
 Baird Brownley (CA)
 Balderson Buchanan
 Banks Buck
 Barr Bucshon
 Barragán Budd
 Bass Burchett
 Beatty Burgess
 Bera Bustos
 Bergman Butterfield
 Beyer Calvert
 Biggs Carabajal
 Bilirakis Cardenas
 Bishop (GA) Carson (IN)

Cook Tonko
 Cooper Torres (CA)
 Correa Torres Small
 Costa (NM)
 Courtney Trahan
 Cox (CA) Trone
 Craig Underwood
 Crawford Van Drew
 Crenshaw Vargus
 Crist Van Drew
 Crow Veasey
 Cuellar Vela
 Cunningham Velázquez
 Curtis Johnson (LA)
 Davids (KS) Johnson (OH)
 Davidson (OH) Johnson (SD)
 Davis (CA) Johnson (TX)
 Davis, Danny K. Jordan
 Davis, Rodney Joyce (OH)
 Dean Joyce (PA)
 DeGette Kaptur
 DeLauro Katko
 DelBene Keating
 Delgado Keller
 Demings Kelly (IL)
 DeSaulnier Kelly (MS)
 DesJarlais Kelly (PA)
 Deutch Kennedy
 Diaz-Balart Khanna
 Dingell Kildee
 Doggett Kilmer
 Doyle, Michael Kim
 F. Kind
 Duncan King (IA)
 Dunn King (NY)
 Emmer Krishnamoorthi
 Engel Kuster (NH)
 Escobar Kustoff (TN)
 Eshoo LaMalfa
 Espallat Lamb
 Estes Lamborn
 Evans Langevin
 Ferguson Larsen (WA)
 Finkenauer Larson (CT)
 Fitzpatrick Latta
 Fleischmann Lawrence
 Fletcher Lawson (FL)
 Flores Lee (CA)
 Fortenberry Lee (NV)
 Foster Lesko
 Foxx (NC) Levin (CA)
 Frankel Levin (MI)
 Fudge Lieu, Ted
 Fulcher Lipinski
 Gaetz Loebsack
 Gallagher Lofgren
 Gallego Long
 Garamendi Loudermilk
 Garcia (IL) Lowenthal
 Garcia (TX) Lowey
 Gianforte Lucas
 Gibbs Luetkemeyer
 Gohmert Luján
 Golden Luria
 Gomez Lynch
 Gonzalez (OH) Malinowski
 Gonzalez (TX) Maloney,
 González-Colón Carolyn B.
 (PR) Maloney, Sean
 Gooden Marchant
 Gosar Marshall
 Gottheimer Mast
 Granger Matsui
 Graves (LA) McAdams
 Graves (MO) McBath
 Green (TN) McCarthy
 Green, Al (TX) McCaul
 Griffith McClintock
 Grijalva McCollum
 Grothman McEachin
 Guest McGovern
 Guthrie McHenry
 Haaland McKinley
 Hagedorn McNeerney
 Harder (CA) Meadows
 Harris Meeke
 Hartzler Meng
 Hastings Meuser
 Hayes Miller
 Heck Mitchell
 Hern, Kevin Moolenaar
 Herrera Beutler Mooney (WV)
 Hice (GA) Moore
 Higgins (LA) Morelle
 Higgins (NY) Moulton
 Hill (AR) Mucarsy-Powell
 Himes Murphy (FL)
 Holding Murphy (NC)
 Hollingsworth Nadler

Napolitano Suozzi
 Neal Swalwell (CA)
 Neguse Takano
 Newhouse Taylor
 Norcross Thompson (CA)
 Norman Thompson (MS)
 Norton Thompson (PA)
 Nunes Thornberry
 O'Halleran Timmons
 Ocasio-Cortez Tipton
 Olson Titus
 Omar Tlaib
 Palazzo Tonko
 Pallone Torres (CA)
 Palmer Torres Small
 Panetta (NM)
 Pappas Trahan
 Pascrell Trone
 Pence
 Perlmutter
 Perry
 Peters
 Peterson
 Phillips
 Pingree
 Plaskett
 Pocan
 Porter
 Posey
 Pressley
 Price (NC)
 Quigley
 Raskin
 Ratcliffe
 Reed
 Reschenthaler
 Rice (NY)
 Rice (SC)
 Richmond
 Rigglesman
 Roby
 Rodgers (WA)
 Roe, David P.
 Rogers (AL)
 Rogers (KY)
 Rooney (FL)
 Rose (NY)
 Rose, John W.
 Rouda
 Rouzer
 Roy
 Roybal-Allard
 Ruiz
 Ruppertsberger
 Rush
 Rutherford
 Ryan
 Sablan
 San Nicolas
 Lowey
 Sánchez
 Sarbanes
 Scalise
 Scanlon
 Schakowsky
 Schiff
 Schneider
 Schrader
 Schrier
 Schweikert
 Scott (VA)
 Scott, Austin
 Scott, David
 Sensenbrenner
 Serrano
 Sewell (AL)
 Shalala
 Sherman
 Sherrill
 Shimkus
 Simpson
 Sires
 Slotkin
 Smith (MO)
 Smith (NE)
 Smith (NJ)
 Smith (WA)
 Smucker
 Soto
 Spanberger
 Spano
 Speier
 Stanton
 Stauber
 Stefanik
 Steil
 Steube
 Stevens
 Stewart
 Stivers

Blumenauer

Adams
 Byrne
 DeFazio
 Gabbard
 Graves (GA)

NOES—1

NOT VOTING—15

Kinzinger
 Kirkpatrick
 LaHood
 Lewis
 Mullin
 Kinzinger
 Kirkpatrick
 LaHood
 Walker
 Welch
 Wright

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
 There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1628

So the amendment was agreed to.
 The result of the vote was announced
 as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MR. TIPTON

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TIPTON) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 183, noes 234, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 67]

AYES—183

Abraham Carter (TX)
 Aderholt Chabot
 Allen Cheney
 Amodei Cline
 Armstrong Cloud
 Arrington Cole
 Babin Collins (GA)
 Bacon Comer
 Baird Conaway
 Balderson Cook
 Banks Crawford
 Barr Crenshaw
 Bergman Curtis
 Biggs Davidson (OH)
 Bilirakis Davis, Rodney
 Bishop (NC) DesJarlais
 Bishop (UT) Diaz-Balart
 Bost Duncan
 Brady Dunn
 Brooks (AL) Emmer
 Brooks (IN) Estes
 Buchanan Ferguson
 Buck Fleischmann
 Bucshon Flores
 Budd Fortenberry
 Burchett Foxx (NC)
 Burgess Huizenga
 Calvert Gaetz
 Carter (GA) Gallagher

Gianforte
 Gibbs
 Gonzalez (OH)
 González-Colón
 (PR)
 Gooden
 Gosar
 Granger
 Graves (LA)
 Graves (MO)
 Green (TN)
 Griffith
 Grothman
 Guest
 Guthrie
 Hagedorn
 Harris
 Hartzler
 Hern, Kevin
 Herrera Beutler
 Hice (GA)
 Higgins (LA)
 Hill (AR)
 Holding
 Hollingsworth
 Hudson
 Huizenga
 Hurd (TX)
 Johnson (LA)

Johnson (OH) Murphy (NC)
 Johnson (SD) Newhouse
 Jordan Norman
 Joyce (OH) Nunes
 Joyce (PA) Olson
 Katko Palazzo
 Keller Palmer
 Kelly (MS) Pence
 Kelly (PA) Perry
 King (IA) Posey
 King (NY) Ratcliffe
 Kustoff (TN) Reed
 LaMalfa Reschenthaler
 Lamborn Rice (SC)
 Latta Rigglesman
 Lesko Roby
 Long Rodgers (WA)
 Loudermilk Roe, David P.
 Lucas Rogers (AL)
 Luetkemeyer Rogers (KY)
 Marshall Rose, John W.
 Massie Rouzer
 McCarthy Roy
 McCaul Rutherford
 McClintock Scalise
 McHenry Schweikert
 McKinley Scott, Austin
 Meadows Sensenbrenner
 Meuser Shimkus
 Miller Simpson
 Mitchell Smith (MO)
 Moolenaar Smith (NE)
 Mooney (WV) Smucker

NOES—234

Aguilar Engel
 Allred Escobar
 Amash Eshoo
 Axne Espallat
 Barragán Evans
 Bass Finkenauer
 Beatty Fitzpatrick
 Bera Fletcher
 Beyer Foster
 Bishop (GA) Frankel
 Blumenauer Fudge
 Blunt Rochester Gallego
 Bonamici Garamendi
 Boyle, Brendan Garcia (IL)
 F. Garcia (TX)
 Brindisi Golden
 Brown (MD) Gomez
 Brownley (CA) Gonzalez (TX)
 Bustos Gottheimer
 Butterfield Green, Al (TX)
 Carbajal Grijalva
 Cárdenas Haaland
 Carson (IN) Harder (CA)
 Cartwright Hastings
 Case Hayes
 Casten (IL) Heck
 Castor (FL) Higgins (NY)
 Castro (TX) Himes
 Chu, Judy Horn, Kendra S.
 Cicilline Horsford
 Cisneros Houlihan
 Clark (MA) Hoyer
 Clarke (NY) Huffman
 Clay Jackson Lee
 Cleaver Jayapal
 Clyburn Jeffries
 Cohen Johnson (GA)
 Connolly Johnson (TX)
 Cooper Kaptur
 Correa Keating
 Costa Kelly (IL)
 Courtney Kennedy
 Cox (CA) Khanna
 Craig Kildee
 Crist Kilmer
 Crow Kim
 Cuellar Kind
 Cunningham Krishnamoorthi
 Davids (KS) Kuster (NH)
 Davis (CA) Lamb
 Davis, Danny K. Langevin
 Dean Larsen (WA)
 DeFazio Larson (CT)
 DeGette Lawrence
 DeLauro Lawson (FL)
 DelBene Lee (CA)
 Delgado Lee (NV)
 Demings Levin (CA)
 DeSaulnier Levin (MI)
 Deutch Lieu, Ted
 Dingell Lipinski
 Doggett Loebsock
 Doyle, Michael Lofgren
 F. Lowenthal

Spano
 Stauber
 Stefanik
 Steil
 Steube
 Stewart
 Stivers
 Taylor
 Thompson (PA)
 Thornberry
 Timmons
 Tipton
 Turner
 Wagner
 Walberg
 Walden
 Walorski
 Waltz
 Watkins
 Weber (TX)
 Webster (FL)
 Wenstrup
 Westerman
 Williams
 Wilson (SC)
 Wittman
 Womack
 Woodall
 Yoho
 Young
 Zeldin

Schrader
 Schrier
 Scott (VA)
 Scott, David
 Serrano
 Sewell (AL)
 Shalala
 Sherman
 Sherrill
 Sires
 Slotkin
 Smith (NJ)
 Smith (WA)
 Soto
 Spanberger
 Speier

Stanton
 Stevens
 Suozzi
 Swalwell (CA)
 Takano
 Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (MS)
 Titus
 Tlaib
 Tonko
 Torres (CA)
 Torres Small
 (NM)
 Trahan
 Trone
 Underwood

NOT VOTING—18

Adams
 Byrne
 Gabbard
 Gohmert
 Graves (GA)
 Kinzinger

□ 1633

Ms. PRESSLEY changed her vote from “aye” to “no.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. CLAY). There being no further amendments, under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR) having assumed the chair, Mr. CLAY, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2546) to designate certain lands in the State of Colorado as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System, and for other purposes, and, pursuant to House Resolution 844, reported the bill, as amended by that resolution, back to the House with sundry further amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any further amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole?

If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

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

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Yes, in its current form.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. McClintock moves to recommit the bill H.R. 2546 to the Committee on Natural Resources with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

Page 234, after line 21, insert the following (and redesignate subsequent provisions accordingly):

TITLE VII—PROTECTING LIFE, PROPERTY, AND THE ENVIRONMENT FROM WILDFIRE

SEC. 701. PROTECTING LIFE, PROPERTY, AND THE ENVIRONMENT FROM WILDFIRE.

In addition to any other authority provided in this Act, mechanical wildfire mitigation shall be allowed in wilderness areas designated under this Act to protect life, property, or the environment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his motion.

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, the question presented in this amendment comes down to this: Are we willing to protect our wilderness areas from catastrophic wildfire or are we content to stand by and watch them burn?

The Wilderness Act of 1964 designates lands, “for the use and enjoyment of the American people in such manner as will leave them unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness.”

Now, that is important because nothing impairs the future use and enjoyment of our wilderness areas more than catastrophic fire.

Our pledge in the Wilderness Act is to, “provide for the protection of these areas.” To provide for the protection of these areas.

Look at America’s wilderness areas today, it is heartbreaking. We have utterly failed to protect them from the scourge of wildfire that is now consuming them.

An untended forest is no different than an untended garden. It will grow and grow until it chokes itself to death, and as it becomes morbidly overgrown, it falls victim to disease, pestilence, drought, and ultimately catastrophic wildfire that incinerates everything in its path.

Once a forest is cremated, scrub brush takes over, and the forest won’t regrow for a century or more, denying multiple generations of Americans the use and enjoyment that the Wilderness Act promises. And then the process of destruction will begin again.

Why? Because we have made it all but impossible for forest managers to protect these habitats by removing excess timber before it can choke off the forest. Without special permitting, land managers are restricted to hand-saws and axes, which consigns our wilderness forests to a policy of benign neglect even as they die before our eyes and await the inevitable wildfire.

And even when the conflagration is ravaging the forest, permission to use mechanized equipment to fight the fires in wilderness areas is often difficult and time consuming. Today’s Panetta amendment does nothing to change this dangerous situation.

The 2019 Decker fire in Colorado began in the Sangre de Cristo wilderness where benign neglect had already decimated the forest. Eighty percent of the trees had already perished in the overcrowded conditions that made them vulnerable to pestilence and

drought. And when the fire came, firefighters were held back due to the wilderness designation until the fire literally exploded. The same tale is told over and over again throughout our national lands.

There are currently 111 million acres of Federal land designated as wilderness. That is about the size of California. This bill would add 1.5 million more. That is the size of Delaware and half of Rhode Island combined, much of it in areas where the Federal land managers are warning us that it is not suitable for wilderness designation and it is opposed by local governments because of the proximity to towns, homes, and property.

My amendment simply allows for mechanized wildfire mitigation; that is, something more than handsaws and axes for the express and sole purpose of protecting life, property, or the environment in these newly created wilderness areas under this bill.

This isn't a new policy. There are 29 instances where similar active management activities are already written into specific wilderness designations. This amendment would be the 30th time we have done so.

When Republicans were in the majority, we set three objectives for our Federal lands: To restore public access to them; to restore good management to them; and to restore the Federal Government as a good neighbor to the communities directly impacted by them.

This bill reverses those objectives set by House Republicans. Instead of restoring public access to public lands, the Democrats would restrict it. Instead of restoring good management to the public lands, the Democrats interfere with it. And instead of restoring the Federal Government as a good neighbor to those communities impacted by the public lands, the Democrats give those communities the finger.

But mark these words: If these wilderness restrictions are imposed on acreage near people's homes, it is only a matter of time until the forest succumbs to neglect and the inevitable cycle of overcrowding, death, and fire. In the aftermath, people will have the right to ask why their elected representatives refused to protect them, their families, their homes and their forests when they had the chance to do so today to allow our Nation's foresters to do their jobs and care for this precious resource.

At this moment my Democratic colleagues, remember, only you can prevent forest fires.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Speaker, I claim the time in opposition to the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Colorado is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Speaker, this motion to recommit may sound innoc-

uous, but it truly is a wolf in sheep's clothing, and let me tell you why.

Our local agencies already have the ability to fight fires if they need to in wilderness areas. There is no provision in the Wilderness Act that says they can only use axes or nonmechanical items, none.

They keep saying this all day, and I don't know why. It is simply not true.

What this amendment would do is it would give some amorphous entity the ability to use mechanical means whenever they thought necessary, potentially usurping the right of local governments.

And also, as the gentleman from California (Mr. McCLINTOCK) pointed out, the local areas, the management teams, already had the ability to fight fires how they wanted. And what is more, in the underlying bill, we say that.

But just to make clear, just about everybody in this Chamber just voted for the Panetta amendment, which underscores that we can fight fires in wilderness.

But let's talk about what this bill really is about. Let's talk about it, because it is so important for our children and our grandchildren, the future generations.

Today, we have a bipartisan ability to preserve these special wild areas. It is a once-in-a-generation opportunity to preserve 1.4 million acres of wilderness across the West for our generations to come.

It will stimulate the economies of our States; it will encourage recreation; it will encourage conservation; and it will take us a long way to our goal of preserving 30 percent of public lands by 2030 to start slowing down the changing of our climate.

P.S., if we slow down the climate change, we slow down the forest fires, and everybody in this Chamber knows that.

Look at the charts that we have of the areas in this bill. I want to show everybody these gorgeous areas:

This first chart, one of the 35 areas in my Colorado Wilderness Act, the Dolores Canyon River;

The second chart, the Middle Fork Eel Wild and Scenic River in Mr. HUFFMAN's Northwest California Wilderness, Recreation, and Working Forest Act;

The third chart, Dry Lakes Ridge in Mr. CARBAJAL's Central Coast Heritage Protection Act.

And, by the way, Mr. Speaker, you can see here where they had a fire, and you can see here what happened when that area remediated itself from the fire: beautiful wildflowers.

The San Gabriel National Recreation Area waterways in Ms. CHU's act, you can see the beautiful areas that are protected there.

The Rim of the Valley in Mr. SCHIFF's Rim of the Valley Corridor Preservation Act. These were sent to him by his constituents, who love these areas.

And the Skokomish River in Mr. KILMER's Wild Olympics Wilderness and Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

Folks, this is what we are talking about. This is the legacy we are leaving our children.

The Wilderness Act of 1964 says:

Wilderness should be preserved as an area where the Earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain.

That is what we are talking about today.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to reject this motion to recommit and vote "yes" on this important groundbreaking bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, this 5-minute vote on the motion to recommit will be followed by a 5-minute vote on the passage of the bill, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 199, nays 215, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 68]

YEAS—199

Abraham	Davidson (OH)	Johnson (SD)
Aderholt	Davis, Rodney	Jordan
Allen	DesJarlais	Joyce (OH)
Amash	Diaz-Balart	Joyce (PA)
Amodei	Duncan	Katko
Armstrong	Dunn	Keller
Arrington	Emmer	Kelly (MS)
Babin	Estes	Kelly (PA)
Bacon	Ferguson	King (IA)
Baird	Fitzpatrick	King (NY)
Balderson	Fleischmann	Kustoff (TN)
Banks	Flores	LaMalfa
Barr	Fortenberry	Lamborn
Bergman	Foxx (NC)	Latta
Biggs	Fulcher	Lesko
Bilirakis	Gaetz	Long
Bishop (NC)	Gallagher	Loudermilk
Bishop (UT)	Gibbs	Lucas
Bost	Gohmert	Luetkemeyer
Brady	Gonzalez (OH)	Marshall
Brindisi	Gooden	Massie
Brooks (AL)	Gosar	McAdams
Brooks (IN)	Granger	McCarthy
Buchanan	Graves (LA)	McCaul
Buck	Graves (MO)	McClintock
Bucshon	Green (TN)	McHenry
Budd	Griffith	McKinley
Burchett	Grothman	Meadows
Burgess	Guest	Meuser
Calvert	Guthrie	Miller
Carter (GA)	Hagedorn	Mitchell
Carter (TX)	Harder (CA)	Moolenaar
Chabot	Harris	Mooney (NV)
Cheney	Hartzler	Murphy (NC)
Cisneros	Hern, Kevin	Newhouse
Cline	Herrera Beutler	Norman
Cloud	Hice (GA)	Nunes
Cole	Higgins (LA)	Olson
Collins (GA)	Hill (AR)	Palazzo
Comer	Holding	Palmer
Conaway	Hollingsworth	Pence
Cook	Hudson	Perry
Crawford	Huizenga	Porter
Crenshaw	Hurd (TX)	Posey
Cunningham	Johnson (LA)	Ratcliffe
Curtis	Johnson (OH)	Reed

Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Riggelman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)
Rose (NY)
Rose, John W.
Rouda
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner

Shimkus
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spanberger
Spano
Staubert
Stefanik
Stell
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Turner
Upton

NAYS—215

Aguilar
Allred
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Ciilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espallat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel
Fudge
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)

Gianforte
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Haaland
Hastings
Hayes
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildeer
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loeb sack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowe y
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse

Van Drew
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Waltz
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoho
Young
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—15

Adams
Byrne
Gabbard
Graves (GA)
Kinzinger

Kirkpatrick
LaHood
Lewis
Marchant
Mast

Mullin
Payne
Walker
Welch
Wright

□ 1653

So the motion to recommit was re-
jected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The
question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the
Speaker pro tempore announced that
the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, on that
I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a
5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—yeas 231, nays
183, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 69]

YEAS—231

Aguilar
Allred
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brindisi
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Ciilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Engel
Escobar

Eshoo
Espallat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel
Fudge
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)

Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse

Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stevens
Suozi
Swalwell (CA)

Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small
(NM)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew

NAYS—183

Abraham
Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Billirakis
Bishop (NC)
Bishop (UT)
Bost
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Cole
Collins (GA)
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fleischmann
Flores
Foxy (NC)
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert

Gonzalez (OH)
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)
Holding
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Hurd (TX)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kustoff (TN)
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Marshall
Massie
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meadows
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Murphy (NC)
Newhouse
Norman

NOT VOTING—15

Adams
Byrne
Gabbard
Graves (GA)
Kinzinger

Kirkpatrick
LaHood
Lewis
Marchant
Mast

Mullin
Payne
Walker
Welch
Wright

□ 1659

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on
the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. KIRKPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I was ab-
sent today due to a medical emergency. Had
I been present, I would have voted: yea on
rollcall No. 60; nay on rollcall No. 61; nay on

rollcall No. 62; yea on rollcall No. 63; nay on rollcall No. 64; nay on rollcall No. 65; yea on rollcall No. 66; nay on rollcall No. 67; nay on rollcall No. 68; and yea on rollcall No. 69.

HOUR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 9 a.m. tomorrow.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

SUPPORTING ERA RESOLUTION

(Ms. FRANKEL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. FRANKEL. Madam Speaker, today, I rise in support of the resolution to remove the arbitrary deadline for ratification of the equal rights amendment, which is designed to end the legal distinctions between men and women.

Madam Speaker, signed in 1776, the Declaration of Independence states: "All men are created equal." Really? Following the birth of our Nation, it took women 144 years to secure the right to vote and even longer for women of color. It took 187 years to be promised equal pay, 197 years to get reproductive rights, and 198 years to get a credit card or buy a home.

Yet, Madam Speaker, the women in this country are still fighting for equality. Madam Speaker, we are tired of waiting.

RECOGNIZING FIFTH CORPS AT FORT KNOX

(Mr. GUTHRIE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GUTHRIE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Fort Knox.

Yesterday, the U.S. Army selected Fort Knox as a new corps headquarters called V Corps. V Corps will bring over 600 soldiers and their families to Kentucky.

I like to say that Fort Knox has the assets and the attitude for this new corps. The assets are the training grounds, housing, schools, and other resources that V Corps will be able to use when they arrive in the fall. The attitude is that of Fort Knox and the surrounding communities.

Kentucky is a great place to be a soldier, and I know that the Commonwealth will welcome these soldiers and their families with open arms.

I want to thank Senate Leader MCCONNELL for his steadfast leadership in helping Fort Knox get selected for the new V Corps. I look forward to continuing to work with Fort Knox, the Department of Defense, and the U.S. Army.

PENN STATE IS IMPORTANT NATIONAL RESOURCE

(Mr. KELLER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. KELLER. Madam Speaker, last month, I toured Penn State University Park campus located in Pennsylvania's 12th Congressional District.

During that time, I had the opportunity to speak with students, staff, and faculty about ongoing projects and why they are proud to be part of an internationally sought-after education program.

Penn State University was founded as a land grant university, meaning its mission is to serve the public, especially the people of Pennsylvania.

After my tour of the campus and seeing their impressive research facilities, I can say with confidence that Penn State remains focused on that original mission. Whether it is helping the agriculture community with ag extensions or working on important defense-related research for the Federal Government, Penn State is an important State and national resource.

I look forward to continuing to work with Penn State in carrying out its public mission and remaining a premier national institution.

ALLOW TREASURY TO WAIVE VOTING AUTHORITY

(Mr. HILL of Arkansas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Speaker, I rise today to bring attention to a bill that I will be introducing this week.

My legislation allows the Secretary of the Treasury to waive voting authority for the international financial institutions on a case-by-case basis.

The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund receive U.S. funding and are subject to legislative oversight, which often dictates by a mandate what projects and policies they can endorse.

For example, when the World Bank takes a vote to approve a lending project, the United States may have to abstain or vote against it due to the parameters put forward by a mandate from Congress. Even further, Congress keeps adding to the mandates and has never tried to streamline them, resulting in mandates that are antiquated and can actually conflict with one another.

As a result, the Financial Services Committee has increasingly come to a bipartisan consensus that new mandates should have waiver authority and sunset clauses.

This legislation would allow the Treasury Secretary to waive a mandate and be able to properly vote on a financing, subject to a written report as to why to Congress. This means more flexibility to pursue our national inter-

ests, but also strong accountability to Congress.

COME TOGETHER TO SERVE THE PEOPLE

(Mr. BILIRAKIS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the birthday of the great Abraham Lincoln, an attorney, a Congressman, and the 16th President of the United States.

In this day and age, let us honor President Lincoln by remembering his words: "A house divided against itself cannot stand."

While these words rang true 3 years before the Civil War, they are just as true today, Madam Speaker. As we move past the cloud of impeachment, let us come together and remember why we are here in this Chamber: to serve the American people. That is why we are here.

Let today be the day that we come together and serve the people of our great Nation in a way that would make Abraham Lincoln proud.

RAISING AWARENESS OF AMERICAN HEART MONTH

(Mr. SPANO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SPANO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to draw attention to American Heart Month, a topic that is extremely important yet also personal to me.

Almost 10 years ago, I was diagnosed with severe three-vessel coronary artery disease, and I have since had 13 stents placed in my heart. So while this is deeply personal to share, I also recognize the unique position that I have been given to raise awareness about cardiovascular health.

Half of all Americans have at least one key risk factor: high blood pressure, high cholesterol, or history of smoking. By changing our diets, avoiding nicotine products, and exercising, roughly 83 percent of premature deaths from heart disease can be avoided.

Along with annual checkups and prescribed medicines, I urge all to remain alert to the symptoms of heart problems, including shortness of breath, heart palpitations, or numbness in the arms.

Heart disease is currently the world's leading cause of death, claiming 17.9 million lives annually, yet it doesn't have to be.

With modern medicine, and by the grace of God, I am here today. So I urge everyone to take control of their heart health before it is too late.

CONTROL OUR BORDERS

(Mr. GUEST asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GUEST. Madam Speaker, as a member of the Committee on Homeland Security, I rise today to express my strong opposition to the New Way Forward Act, which would completely eliminate our Nation's ability to control our borders and determine who enters our country.

It would cripple the efforts of our law enforcement officers to remove dangerous criminals from our streets, and it would undermine the sacrifice that the men and women of law enforcement make every day.

Additionally, the New Way Forward Act would encourage and open new pathways for convicted criminals to enter and remain in the United States. Meanwhile, conservative policies like building the wall and supporting law enforcement agencies reduced the number of apprehensions by almost 75 percent since May and led to the seizure of more than 50,000 pounds of drugs across our southwest border.

Madam Speaker, I strongly urge my colleagues to oppose the New Way Forward Act.

RECOGNIZING EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL MOCK TRIAL TEAM

(Mr. VAN DREW asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, I would like to recognize the Egg Harbor Township High School's mock trial team from south Jersey.

Egg Harbor Township High School unseated reigning Atlantic County trial champion Mainland Regional in the county final.

Led by coaches Michael Martirone, Trevor Zompa, and Dara Quattrone, the Egg Harbor mock trial team won for the first time in 9 years.

Students take on roles of prosecutors, defense attorneys, witnesses, and jurors before New Jersey judges and attorneys at the New Jersey Law Center. Egg Harbor's team will now compete in the semifinals, with the final competition being in March.

I am going to mention all of their names: Raza Abbas, Tyler Weller, Madeline Coyle, Annette Diaz, Michael Donchey, Gabriela Garcia, Malini Gulati, Tasmiah Haque, Megan Herbin, Jason Hill, David Lee, Matthew Levine, Nicholas Seppy, Ethan Saul, Carina Sharra, Danielle Sharra, Evan Shuttleworth, Isabella Spena, and finally Skyler Szilagyi.

Congratulations, and good luck. We look forward to big things from all of you. We are so unbelievably proud of you.

□ 1715

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR WOMEN

(Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to address

the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts. Madam Speaker, in 1970 in this very Chamber the first African American woman elected to Congress, Shirley Chisholm, said:

There is an unspoken assumption that women are different. Artificial distinctions between persons must be wiped out of the law.

Congresswoman Chisholm was calling for the passage of the equal rights amendment. Fifty years later and a century after securing the right to vote, I stand before you, Madam Speaker, with the same call to action.

I stand before you as a Member of the 116th Congress with the greatest proportion of women Members in our history and a female Speaker, but yet as a woman, my rights remain unprotected in the Constitution.

The majority of Americans are women, but yet our Constitution does not fully and explicitly include our mothers, daughters, grandmothers, aunts, and neighbors.

Our Constitution is not just a founding document. It is a foundational document to equality under the law. It is time to reflect the truths that have become self-evident, that all people are created equal. It is time to pass the equal rights amendment.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE

(Mr. COSTA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COSTA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to talk about the importance of investing in our Nation's infrastructure. And, in particular, to fix our broken and aging water delivery systems, not only in California but throughout the country.

In California's San Joaquin Valley, the availability of a clean and reliable water supply is absolutely essential for the foundation of our economy. Farmers need water to feed the world, and life becomes obviously very difficult if residents don't have a clean drinking water supply.

The waterways that carry our water were built decades ago in California and throughout the country.

Last week, I introduced legislation to fix two pieces of critical water infrastructure, the Delta-Mendota Canal and the California Aqueduct, that were built decades ago.

The Conveyance Capacity Correction Act will provide \$400 million to fund these needed projects. This legislation is just one of the many tools we have that can fix the water system that we have; one of the water tools in our water toolbox.

We need to invest in our water infrastructure now for the future sustainability of our State and the livelihood of our residents.

Food is a national security item.

THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. CRAIG). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PORTER) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Ms. PORTER. Madam Speaker, when Donald Trump was running for President, he promised that he would balance the budget, eliminate the national debt, and protect programs that support American families.

He continues to promise to balance the budget, but his latest math is based on fantasy. The President's budget cuts the programs that Americans rely on and those that Americans have invested in in order to fund more tax cuts for the wealthy, a bigger defense budget, and an ineffective border wall.

If it isn't clear yet, the President failed to be truthful. He is putting special interests above the health and safety of hardworking American families.

Our national debt is bigger than ever, and taxpayer dollars have been wasted paying for tax cuts that benefit the rich and powerful.

Here is the stone-cold truth: President Trump is renegeing on his promise to protect older Americans and those with disabilities. His proposed budget cuts billions from Social Security and Medicare. These drastic cuts and his failure to keep his word will devastate millions of Americans.

Social Security has lifted millions of older Americans out of poverty, but the President doesn't think it is necessary to continue supporting our most vulnerable older Americans.

The President would also slash the budget for the Administration for Community Living. Americans need this agency to support those who are aging and those who have disabilities, as well as their caregivers, so that they can age in place and live their best life every day of their lives. I have heard countless times from Orange County residents that they want the choice to grow older in their homes in our beautiful community that they have spent much of their lives in. The President's budget takes these choices away.

Right now, our country is struggling to keep up with our global competitors. And apparently right now the President thinks this is a good time to gut funding for medical research and innovation.

The President wants to cut investments in medical research at the National Institutes of Health that provide the pipeline for new cures and that spur innovation.

The President wants to cut funding for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Health Resources and Services Administration, and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. These agencies ensure that there are qualified health professionals who can move new medical discoveries into healthcare and public-health delivery, support Americans while they are awaiting new

cures, and prevent them from getting sick in the first place.

The President also wants to cut funding for the Food and Drug Administration and the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. Americans need the Food and Drug Administration to approve new, safe, and effective treatments and the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality to provide evidence on what treatments work best, for whom, and in what circumstances.

If you follow the President's budget proposals over his years in office, Madam Speaker, you know that this is a pattern that just keeps repeating, because the President doesn't care about securing healthcare for older Americans, for children, or for everyday Americans, he doesn't care about ensuring that older Americans have a secure and comfortable retirement. He doesn't care that millions of Americans depend on these programs to survive.

The cuts as proposed are untenable for America's health and are a radical change from how we funded these programs in decades past.

It is my responsibility as a Representative to provide Federal funding in 2021 that aligns with our core values as a nation and that supports the American people, and I promise to put Orange County families first. Unlike the President, I will never break this longstanding promise to my constituents.

The President's budget shows willful ignorance of the climate crisis that is threatening our country's natural resources, our communities' health, and our global prosperity. He proposes cuts to environmental protection programs that would only further exacerbate the worst effects of the climate change. Countries around the world are experiencing their warmest winters in history. Antarctica saw temperatures of 65 degrees for the first time in history.

We have watched Australia and the rain forests burn. We have watched our home State of California burn. We have seen communities devastated by hurricanes and other adverse weather caused by climate change. The President's proposed budget would slash the budget for the Environmental Protection Agency by 26 percent and cut in half funding for energy research and development. This would gut critical programs like the Land & Water Conservation Fund and tax credits for electric vehicles by millions of dollars each.

People are dying, entire species are on the verge of extinction, and communities have been destroyed; but the President wants to devastate bipartisan programs established to protect our natural resources, our communities, and our planet.

Who is this budget for?

Who are these proposals for?

The oil industry, special interests, and the few in this world who gain more from harming our planet than from supporting it. This budget is not for Californians, and it is not for Orange County families.

As a mother of three, I fear for the world my children will grow up in, and I cannot stand by and let this President destroy programs that would protect it.

On the topic of our children's future, I am disgusted by the President's decision to cut funding for public education while providing yet another tax break for the wealthy and largest corporations. The President's proposal is an outright attack on our public schools which are a real point of pride in the 45th Congressional District.

To make matters worse, the budget would make higher education less affordable and less accessible than it already is for too many students. The budget makes a \$170 billion cut to student loan programs over the next 10 years.

What does this mean for our college students?

Increased costs for new students because subsidized student loans would be eliminated, difficulty getting jobs on campus because of cuts to funding for Federal workstudy, and difficulty repaying loans because of the elimination of the Public Service Loan Forgiveness Program. This program is based on a simple premise that dedicating yourself to making this country better by responding to emergencies, by educating our students, and by providing care for the sick is an honorable and deeply needed service.

These are just some of the many professions performed by those who pursue a career in the public sector. By eliminating the Public Service Loan Forgiveness Program, the President breaks our promise to our first responders, our teachers, and our nurses. These borrowers have tirelessly committed themselves to improving our communities, and we must keep our commitment to them.

Despite being in the middle of a historic affordable housing crisis which we feel acutely in Orange County, President Trump wants to make dramatic cuts to the housing and community development programs that serve those in need. The proposal slashes funding for the Department of Housing and Urban Development by 15 percent. That is \$8.6 billion. That money is coming out of essential housing assistance programs that lift up our communities. In a State like California where the affordable housing crisis hits especially hard, these cuts will hurt thousands of families who rely on them to make ends meet.

In California, a minimum wage worker would have to work 116 hours a week to afford a two-bedroom apartment or have the good fortune to find a job that pays \$35 an hour. But in my district of Orange County, make that \$39 per hour, or \$80,000 per year. The median cost for a single-family home in Orange County is over \$800,000.

Do we want to live in a country where only millionaires can afford shelter?

Until we address the severe lack of affordable housing in America, we will

need programs like community block grants and the HOME Investment Partnerships Program to help families. Those funds support affordable housing for low- and moderate-income families, and the President's budget completely eliminates them. His proposal would, quite literally, leave families out in the cold. Taking a chunk out of HUD's budget when home and rental prices are hitting new highs across the country is irresponsible and, frankly, cruel.

President Trump says he is for our business owners, but he clearly means mega corporations—Big Oil, Big Pharma, and Wall Street banks—because his budget eliminates funding for the Economic Development Administration's grant program, and it cuts the Small Business Administration by 11 percent. This budget would harm U.S. innovation and growth and hurt small business owners who are the backbone of our economy.

President Trump also wants to cut our foreign aid budget by over 20 percent. That money is about keeping Americans safe and keeping us out of never-ending wars. Former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Admiral Mike Mullen, raised similar concerns earlier this week: "The more we cut the international affairs budget, the higher the risk for longer and deadlier military operations."

The President's budget puts Americans and our military at risk, rather than funding foreign aid that keeps us safe and secure.

We have a responsibility as elected officials to be good stewards of working Americans' hard-earned dollars, and that means funding programs to get families the help that they need, programs that invest in our children, and priorities that keep us safe. Giveaways to special interests and wasted dollars on proposals not grounded in evidence are slaps in the face of our hard-working taxpayers.

If this budget is a reflection of the President's values and of his goals and vision for our country, then I am afraid of what policies may come out of this White House next.

I constantly seek opportunities to work with my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, and I look for chances to work with this President as well. But I cannot and I will not support gutting the programs that serve our families and our communities.

It is Congress' responsibility to make sure that we spend taxpayer dollars wisely on programs that support economic growth rather than things that line the pockets of special interests and hurt our future.

Congress was given the power of the purse as part of a system of checks and balances on the President's power, and it is our responsibility on both sides of the aisle to fight for a real budget grounded in our values and a budget that works for the families and the American people that we represent.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. TLAIIB).

□ 1730

Ms. TLAIB. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PORTER), my incredible colleague who co-chairs the Special Order within the Congressional Progressive Caucus. I do appreciate her continued leadership in fighting for families all across the country.

One of the things that we need to realize is this is a destructive and irrational budget by the current administration, and we want to wonder why.

This is a reflection—very much so—of the values within this administration. It is also showing that we are going to leave working-class folks and anyone who needs access to food, healthcare, housing, clean air, and relief from flooding behind.

And we wonder: Why did this come about? Well, like folks in my district would say: Let's go back and figure out who is part of the administration.

Right now, under the current Trump administration, a coal lobbyist runs the EPA; a pharmaceutical executive runs Health and Human Services; an oil lobbyist runs the Department of the Interior; another lobbyist runs DOD, the Department of Defense; a Verizon lawyer runs the Federal Communications Commission; a Goldman Sachs executive runs Treasury; a private equity kingpin runs Commerce; a billionaire Amway heiress runs the Department of Education.

So what you have here is a reflection of those values, those folks who are completely disconnected from the American people. These folks are millionaires—some may be even billionaires—who do not understand the day-to-day challenges that our folks are facing.

Madam Speaker, I represent the third poorest congressional district in the 13 District Strong, where we have, in some areas, chronic poverty, but also lack of access to food. We also face that we are frontline communities of what doing nothing looks like on climate change. We also house the worst ZIP Code in the State of Michigan—48217.

Madam Speaker, look at the budget itself. Just gloss over it. You are talking about \$1.4 trillion in tax giveaways—\$1.7 billion in cuts just in the Army Corps of Engineers, where two of my communities right now are literally facing flooding of homes that they need the Army Corps of Engineers to be able to address, from communities in Dearborn Heights and all along the east side of Detroit.

Madam Speaker, we have \$920 billion in Medicaid cuts, healthcare to our most vulnerable, many of them, again, family members and those who have to take care of our children.

Madam Speaker, a 26 percent cut to the EPA. We, right now, in the city of Detroit and throughout Wayne County, we don't even meet sulfur dioxide standards, right now, under the Clean Air Act. We suffer every single day. In one of my ZIP Codes, we have three

times higher asthma hospitalization among adults.

We need to push back on these cuts that, again, reflect on who is running this administration versus a reflection of the American people and their needs.

It directly eliminates affordable housing programs within HUD. Not only is the food assistance being cut, the \$181 billion in food assistance, they are going and proceeding on to create a culture that says that working folks, working-class residents, our most vulnerable, seniors, the vulnerable communities—like our mothers and others who are taking care of their families—have to be left behind while we give cuts to the wealthy and to corporations.

And so it is really critically important the American people wake up and understand who is running our government right now, because, right now, our government is not about people. This budget is a reflection of those values that are going to be people versus profit, and this budget is very clear: Our people are not coming first. And, from a community, again, that is a frontline community that always gets left behind—if it is not around education funding, environmental funding to housing funding to food assistance, we are, again, the frontline communities of what doing nothing looks like.

Madam Speaker, this budget is wrong for our country. It is destructive, and it is something that we need to be able to push back together on in a bipartisan way.

I thank my colleague, again, for this opportunity to express and be a voice for many of my residents back home in 13 District Strong.

Ms. PORTER. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. COSTA).

Mr. COSTA. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from California for the good work that she does on behalf of her constituents, and I appreciate the opportunity to make comments that are important investments that we should be making in our infrastructure for all Americans.

The President, when he ran for office, talked about his willingness to invest in America's infrastructure. Sadly, we have seen little follow-through on behalf of the administration to do just that.

America was built over decades and generations on Americans willing to invest in our infrastructure. Clearly, today, we are living off the investments our parents and grandparents made a generation or two ago.

In California, but throughout the country, that includes fixing our aging water systems, our transportation systems, and investing in our school sites. In my home in the San Joaquin Valley, the development of water over the last 100 years has allowed deserts to bloom.

A reliable water supply is a foundation for any economy. Farmers need water to feed the world. We say, "where water flows, food grows," and

life becomes increasingly difficult when we have literally hundreds and thousands of Californians and elsewhere around the country in which communities that are small, that are not incorporated, cannot meet or comply with clean drinking water standards either by the State or by the Federal Government. That is just wrong.

The richest country in the world, and yet we have communities that don't meet clean drinking water standards?

We know that many of these water systems were built decades ago. California now has doubled its population. We need to invest.

Madam Speaker, this last week, I introduced legislation for critical water infrastructure in parts of my district, the west side of the San Joaquin Valley, the Delta-Mendota Canal that has lost 15 to 20 percent of its capacity.

The California Aqueduct that not only brings water from the north to the San Joaquin Valley but to Los Angeles as a critical supply of those water needs for Los Angeles, these canals supply water to tens of millions of people, and also to the Santa Clara Valley Water, the home of what? Silicon Valley.

The legislation that I introduced, the Conveyance Capacity Correction Act, will provide \$400 million to fund these needed repairs. This is just one piece of legislation to address the many tools in our water toolbox in California's aging water system, but we need to invest now in our water infrastructure.

We also need to invest now in our transportation system. The roads that were built in California and the highways, the inner city and transit systems and our air transportation have really, post-World War II, been the reason why California has become the Golden State. And we, again, are living off those investments our parents made. We need to make the same kinds of investments.

When the President talks about \$1 trillion of investment across America, that is wonderful, and our Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure has sought where those needs should be felt. But to do that, you have to put up real money to match local, State dollars with Federal money.

We haven't really provided any new Federal sources of funding since the 1990s; and it is absolutely essential if we are going to have this sort of 21st century system of transportation that is intermodal, that is interconnected, that will be provided for people for work, for pleasure, and for a host of purposes to get from point A to point B, to ensure that they can do it safely, in a way that makes the quality of life absolutely better.

So those are the challenges we face. We are working to put an infrastructure package together that will fund our roads and highways, our transit systems, our inner-city rail systems that include high-speed rail.

We are building high-speed rail in California, and I have introduced legislation that will provide money for fast

trains throughout the country, as well as in California. We are under construction now.

But that is one part of an overall connected system that makes sure that our air transportation, that our inner-city transportation and our roads and highways are connected as we see in Europe and in other parts of the world. That is the challenge.

Madam Speaker, I think, if we can come together in a bipartisan fashion as we have done traditionally, we can overcome these challenges and invest in ways that do what? Provide good-paying jobs; because when you invest in the infrastructure—whether it is our water, our transportation, our schools—we are investing in Americans, and those create the good-paying jobs that raise all boats for working people. And, really, that is what we are talking about here when we talk about investing: investing for working people, for all Americans.

Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Orange County for all of her good work.

FREEDOM OF RELIGION

Ms. PORTER. Madam Speaker, the administration's Muslim ban has ripped families apart. Orange County families have endured this Muslim ban for 3 long years; yet, the President has doubled down, making it so much worse.

Make no mistake, this policy is based on hate. It is based upon dividing us with fear.

President Trump showed hostility to Muslims during his campaign. He called for a "total and complete shutdown of Muslims entering the United States."

Just 7 days into office, the President signed the first version of the Muslim ban. This was never about national security. It was about anti-Muslim hate and discrimination.

The families in my community, as well as families across the United States, are suffering. Families in my district are being torn apart by the ban. It is separating husbands from wives, mothers from children, and adults from their dying parents.

Let me be clear: No individual or family should be discriminated against based on their religious beliefs. It is why I backed the Freedom of Religion Act, which would prohibit religious discrimination in our immigration system and protect Americans of all faiths—not just Muslim Americans.

I am proud that so many Americans have stood together to protest the administration's Muslim ban, to push back and to vote in Representatives like me who will fight discrimination.

Today, because the American people made their voices heard, the House of Representatives began the process to repeal this shameful ban. I am proud to be a backer of that legislation, the NO BAN Act, and I will always support and celebrate the vibrant Muslim community in Orange County.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

THE TALE OF TWO CITIES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RUSH) is recognized for the remainder of the hour as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. RUSH. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PORTER) for yielding the balance of the hour, of her time, to me.

Madam Speaker, may I inquire how much time I have remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois has 40 minutes remaining.

Mr. RUSH. Madam Speaker, I rise today to sound the alarm among the shrinking Black population in cities across the U.S. According to a recent study by the University of Illinois at Chicago, the city of Chicago lost 350,000 Black residents between 1980 and 2016.

Madam Speaker, this is what I call "Black exodus"—not exodus, but "Black exodus." This intense "Black exodus" is a result of decades of disinvestment and disenfranchisement. Sadly, the city of Chicago that so many African Americans looked to as a beacon of hope during the great migration has often failed to invest in its Black population.

The economic, cultural, and political impact of Chicago's Black community on our Nation has been immense: Louis Armstrong's groundbreaking jazz emanated from Chicago, Thomas Dorsey's gospel rose up from Chicago, and Muddy Waters' blues all came about in Chicago.

□ 1745

Since 1945, until recently, the iconic *Ebony* Magazine, along with its sister magazine, *JET* magazine, chronicled Black civic and social life in Chicago and across the Nation.

The first African American President of the United States began his political career on Chicago's South Side.

The story of Black Chicago is one of power and perseverance, often in the face of extreme resistance and resounding prejudice.

The UIC study stated that a lack of well-paying jobs and affordable housing are two main factors that have driven the decline in Chicago's Black population. The alarming statistics presented in this study are proof that the consequences of the predatory and prejudiced practices from the past are still present with us and still being felt at this very hour.

Madam Speaker, the practice of redlining was invented, first occurred, in Chicago.

Last September, I highlighted a study from Duke University that stated that redlining, the practice of restricting the availability of conventional mortgage loans in certain neighborhoods based on their racial makeup, stole up to \$4 billion from Chicago's Black community during the 1950s and 1960s. Chicago's Black community was ripped off up to \$4 billion because of redlining in the 1950s and 1960s.

Now, some of the neighborhoods that African Americans were initially systematically forced into are, all of a sudden, quickly developing, which threatens to push out families who have lived there for generations.

Redlining is being followed by the gentrifying that is occurring in Chicago.

Despite the creation, Madam Speaker, of 65,000 new jobs in downtown Chicago between 2010 and 2015, Chicago's predominantly Black communities saw a net reduction of 1,500 jobs. While 65,000 jobs in the downtown area increased, 1,500 jobs in Chicago were decreased from the Black community.

Compounding, Madam Speaker, this reduction is the fact that over 700,000 jobs are located within 30 minutes of Chicago's downtown, in the predominantly White North Side of Chicago, but just 60,000 jobs are located within 30 minutes of the South Side of Chicago.

Chicago is a tale of two cities. It always was and currently remains the tale of two cities: the wealthy, affluent, upper-middle-class North Side, and the poor, devastated communities on the South and the West Sides, both within 30 minutes of Chicago's downtown area.

Many Black Chicagoans who reside on the South Side are thus deprived of the opportunity to earn a living in or near the community that they reside in.

Madam Speaker, these startling trends are certainly not confined or restricted just to Chicago or even to the Midwest. In fact, Madam Speaker, we can look right here in our Nation's Capital, the city of Washington, D.C., for our next example.

A recent Georgetown University study found that African Americans accounted for over 70 percent of the District's population in 1970. By the year 2015, African Americans were just 48.3 percent of the District's population, from 70 percent to less than 50 percent in just a few years.

Georgetown's findings were strikingly similar to the findings at the University of Illinois at Chicago. Soaring housing prices and a diminished job market for those who were without a bachelor's degree pushed longtime residents out of our Nation's Capital, and they pushed out longtime residents in Chicago as well.

Madam Speaker, we don't look just at Chicago or our Nation's Capital. Let's look south to see the same troubling trend.

Austin, Texas, Madam Speaker, is a modern-day boomtown whose population grew by 20 percent between 2000 and 2010, a boomtown in Austin, Texas. During this same period, its African American population fell by over 5 percent.

A 2014 survey from the University of Texas at Austin found that 26 percent of African Americans who moved out and left Austin did so because the city had gotten too expensive.

Gentrification has forced many long-term residents of color to leave their neighborhoods due to increased housing costs.

It is essential that this Congress ensures that neighborhood development does not force out those families who have often called these very same neighborhoods home for many past generations.

Madam Speaker, that is why I am so proud to have joined with Congressman HANK JOHNSON in introducing H.R. 4999, the Opportunity Zone Fairness and Inclusion Act. This bill seeks to mitigate the inequities that are often brought on by rapid neighborhood development.

The opportunity zone program was intended to incentivize investment in underserved communities. Currently, Madam Speaker, this same investment program, this same opportunity zone program, lacks mechanisms to ensure that the residents of these neighborhoods benefit from this increased investment.

By mandating that opportunity zone funds establish investment and advisory boards that include members of targeted communities, H.R. 4999 would ensure greater local involvement in opportunity zone projects.

H.R. 4999 would also establish requirements for small and minority business involvement in those very same critical opportunity zone funds. I encourage all of my colleagues in this Congress to join me in supporting H.R. 4999.

Madam Speaker, going forward, we must develop policies with an eye on rectifying the prejudices and the injustices of the past. That means bringing affordable housing, stable and well-paying jobs, and vibrant and robust businesses to communities that have been denied these opportunities for far too long, including my beloved hometown, the city of Chicago.

Merely pushing development without a firm focus on equity would only perpetuate the discriminatory policies of the past.

In partnership with State and local governments, this Congress and future Congresses can help preserve and strengthen the vibrant, pioneering, and groundbreaking Black communities in places like Chicago, Illinois, and, more broadly, in urban areas throughout our great Nation.

Madam Speaker, this Congress can do nothing more or nothing less than help American citizens regain a footing in their communities, in their neighborhoods, by ensuring that fair housing is available, affordable housing is available, economic viability and vitality with increased businesses are available, and that jobs are created in these communities.

Let us turn this page to a more productive and progressive future and close the book on the precedential and bad disinvesting past.

Thank you, Madam Speaker, and I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1800

E-VERIFY IS THE SOLUTION TO ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOHO) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. YOHO. Madam Speaker, I want to talk about immigration, more importantly, a guest worker program for agriculture that will solve this dilemma.

The reason we have an immigration issue in this country is because this body has failed to act in the last 30 years. It is something that the American population shouldn't have to go through and the immigrants shouldn't have to go through because there are simple solutions out there. But, unfortunately, in this body, politics gets played and prevents that from happening.

E-Verify is the solution to illegal immigration. E-Verify stands for an electronic verification system that verifies one's legal identification.

The ID number most commonly used for employment is a person's Social Security number. This ID number is used at an employee's place of employment, and the employer uses this number to validate the identification number of the employee.

There are some major concerns and shortfalls with relying on a Social Security number for identification, as we will explain below.

Using a Social Security number sets the system up for fraud and does nothing to verify the legal status of an individual.

Other numbers can be used for identification purposes for employment, but there does not yet exist a universally accepted ID number or an adequate program for a non-U.S. citizen to use or to enroll into a national E-Verify system.

The problem with using a Social Security number is often they are used by multiple persons fraudulently at the same time and do not provide positive identification of the person using that specific number.

For instance, in my discussions with DHS E-Verify personnel, the people who run that program say they can verify a Social Security number as legitimate within seconds. This is something that is free to the employer. So they can run a Social Security number and verify it within seconds, but they cannot verify if the person using that number is, in fact, the actual person that the unique Social Security number was assigned to.

DHS has said that, in many instances, a Social Security number will be verified as real, yet it will show up in 10 different locations around the country at the same time. Therefore, all E-Verify is doing is verifying a legitimate Social Security number, not whether an individual is permitted to

work here legally or if that person is the legitimate holder of that Social Security number.

Another issue with using a Social Security number for non-U.S. citizens is that somehow it denotes citizenship, and so people think, if they have a Social Security number, that the person using it is a U.S. citizen.

A Social Security number, in what we are promoting and advocating for, should be reserved for and used only by U.S. citizens. All others should receive a different form of identification.

There is a solution. What I propose is to create a standardized E-Verify system used universally around the country so all employers can verify the legal status and identity of an employee. This protects the employer from hiring illegal individuals, as well as providing the migrant employee legal documentation, identification, and permission to be in the country to work.

The solution is a guest worker identification card. This card can be referred to as the GWIC. The GWIC will have a unique 15-digit identification number issued to each unique individual. The GWIC, or guest worker identification card, will also have a photo of the individual on the front and a smart chip embedded in it.

The smart chip will have embedded within it biosecurity information belonging to that cardholder. The recommended biosecurity information would be facial recognition, fingerprints, retinal scans, possibly blood type and DNA. Other things that have been proposed are personal questions only the cardholder would know, and they could customize their individual, unique card to have this information included in the encrypted technology.

This information would only be available to DHS or government agencies. An employer could not get into this because they would be locked out of that information.

The current sectors being proposed in the U.S. Congress to be able to use this program are agriculture, hospitality, and construction. These designations would be at the end of the unique 15-digit identification card.

So, for instance, there would be the 15-digit number, and at the end of that would be the initials AG for agriculture, HP for hospitality, or CS for construction.

The way this program is set up would allow a person to apply, prior to coming into the United States, to work in a specific sector. For example, if the person applies to the agricultural sector, they don't come into the country until there is a job.

So, at the beginning of the process, they are what we would call an applicant. When the person applies and goes through the process and gets accepted into the guest worker program for agriculture, that individual also agrees that they will work only in the agriculture sector. Or if they want to work construction, they are agreeing to work only in the construction sector.

Therefore, they get accepted into a program based on a need for that job, and they get issued a GWIC card, a guest worker identification card, that the individual's personal information is embedded in. The GWIC card, again, would have a unique 15-digit number with the initials AG for agriculture. This worker has agreed only to work in the agriculture sector.

So, when the agriculture producer enters the individual's number into a GWIC reading machine, into the E-Verify system, it is promptly verified by the Department of Homeland Security as an approved worker in the agriculture sector. This would also apply for the construction industry and also for the hospitality industry. The producer and the worker have the assurance that they are in compliance with the law.

If a producer or worker hires or works outside of the permitted sector according to the GWIC designation, they are doing so fraudulently and subject to fines and being blocked from the E-Verify system in the future for a period of time. This will limit the producer's availability for labor and also prevent that worker from employment opportunities in the United States.

This proposed solution has already been created in legislation for the agriculture sector. It is called the Agriculture Guest Worker Program. This legislation has been created in a bipartisan fashion in the House and shared with both parties in the Senate. It has also been shared with the White House and with the USDA. It will solve the incentive that we have for the individuals willing to come to the United States illegally to find work.

Most of the individuals who come here are looking to work in the less-skilled fields that exist in the agriculture, hospitality, and construction fields. They will not be able to work legally without the proper permit as designated by the guest worker identification card, nor will employers be able to hire individuals without the proper guest worker identification permit.

In my home State of Florida, Governor DeSantis is pushing to have mandatory E-Verify implemented soon. I commend him for this initiative. In fact, I had a phone call with him today.

However, legislators in the State body are objecting to this program. Even members in his own party are resisting this requirement. Oftentimes, this is what creates the inaction known too well in Washington, D.C., and also at the State level. Therefore, nothing gets solved. This resistance comes from not having a sensible working program for people to apply to the E-Verify system and also having the identification that a worker can get, and so what happens is a stagnation of ideas for things moving forward.

What we are proposing is this program that people can apply to work. Say, if they want to work in the agriculture sector, they can apply before they come into the country. It stops

that need for people having to cross the desert to get into this country illegally because now they can do that before they come into the country.

They come into the country when a job is available. They are already automatically enrolled into the E-Verify system, so our producers in the agriculture sector have a readily predictable, legal workforce that is there that they can pull from and they can verify and be in compliance with the law.

Like I said, what is needed is a workable guest worker program that allows for the worker to enter the E-Verify system prior to entering into the United States as well as allowing workers into the country to enter this program.

Right now in this country, we have between 12 to 15 million people who are in this country illegally. Some of them came legally on a work visa, but then they just kind of drifted off and stayed in this country and did not leave when they were supposed to.

With this program that we are proposing with this legislation, workers could enter into this program and they could become legally accepted into the United States. It is not a pathway to citizenship, but it doesn't prevent somebody from applying for citizenship.

This agriculture guest worker program is incorporating the guest worker identification number in the E-Verify system as I propose. It is a workable solution for our producers that want to be compliant with a workable E-Verify system and have access to a reliable, predictable, and legal labor pool. This program also gives the migrant worker who desires the opportunity to work in this country a legal way to accomplish that.

In the agriculture sector, which I know very well, as we went around the State of Florida and we talked to the migrant workers, they say they can come and work 5 months in this country and make the equivalent of 5 years of income in their country.

And I had one of my producers say, if we don't fix our labor issue in America, we are either going to import our labor or we are going to import our food. If we get to a situation in America where we are importing our food, it is a national security risk.

This is something that Congress can come together and fix. It shouldn't be a partisan issue. This is a solution to a problem that is good for America; and if a solution is good for America, everybody benefits from it.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

HONORING JOSEPHINE M. HOWARD

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SOTO) for 30 minutes.

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, in honor of Black History Month, I want to recognize Josephine M. Howard.

As part of her life journey, Josephine M. Howard has been achieving goals, setting high standards, teaching, learning, positively impacting lives, and been passionately committed to helping, mentoring, and inspiring the lives of children, adults, and the elderly.

She desired to become a teacher like her mother, Crizell, who, in the 1950s, mentored and tutored her five sisters and neighborhood children.

In the 1960s, Josephine graduated from Douglass High School with high honors and Florida College cum laude, with a BS degree in elementary education, and she subsequently began her career in teaching.

Josephine loved teaching but wanted to have a greater impact on more lives by empowering them with knowledge; therefore, she went back to college and earned her master of education degree magna cum laude at the University of Central Florida, as well as her educational specialist degree summa cum laude at Nova Southeastern University.

Josephine is a servant leader; a lifetime member of the NAACP; has served as a member of the Horizon Housing Board; treasurer, former CEO of Howard's Apparel; former chaplain of the NC100BW; board of trustees, Heart of Florida Hospital; Head Start Policy Council; and Who's Who Among Professional Women.

□ 1815

She continues to serve as the first vice president deaconess at the New Beulah Missionary Baptist Church, where she has been a Sunday school teacher for 34 years and has implemented the Mana Food Pantry.

Her community service and leadership dedication have earned her numerous recognitions, honors, and media coverage. She received the Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Lifetime Achievement Award, Teacher of the Year, and Distinguished Volunteer Service Award.

Josephine is married to her husband, Phillip, of 52 years. They have two children, Jonita and Phillip II; three grandchildren, Philip and twins Phillip III and Kennedy.

For that, we honor you, Ms. Josephine Howard.

RECOGNIZING REVEREND CLIFTON E. DOLLISON

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, in honor of Black History Month, I want to recognize Reverend Clifton E. Dollison.

Reverend Clifton E. Dollison has served the First Missionary Baptist Church of Winter Haven, Florida, for 28 years. As the longest serving pastor in the church's rich 138-year history, his visionary leadership has resulted in the largest building program expansion the church has experienced.

Reverend Dollison has a passion for community service and a fearless commitment to confront justice issues in Polk County. That dedication finds expression in his roles as past co-chair and current board member for the Polk Ecumenical Action Council for Empowerment, otherwise known as

PEACE, of Polk County, a grassroots social justice organization for positive change, and the Direct Action and Research Training Center, DART, comprised of PEACE and 20 other affiliated nonprofit, congregation-based organizations located across the Nation. DART's mission is to build the power of organized people to do justice.

Reverend Dollison's commitment to social justice, community engagement, and spiritual leadership is further demonstrated through his varied service positions. He served as past president and current vice president of the NAACP-Winter Haven Branch; senior chaplain of the Winter Haven Police Department; president of the Interdenominational Ministerial Association of Polk County, Inc.; chairman of the Pastoral Development Conference for the Progressive Missionary and Educational Baptist State Convention of Florida, Inc.; president of the Interfaith Ministerial Alliance of Winter Haven; past second vice moderator, First South Florida Missionary Baptist District Association; and as president and past educational dean of the FSF Congress Number Three.

Reverend Dollison, a native Hoosier, graduated from Indiana State University and is a member of the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity. He has been married for 38 years to his lovely wife, Valerie Bush Dollison, a native of Bartow, Florida. They have three adult children, three grandchildren, and eagerly await the arrival of a fourth grandchild.

For that, Reverend Dollison, we honor you.

RECOGNIZING MICHAEL D. SMITH

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, in honor of Black History Month, I would like to recognize Michael D. Smith.

Michael D. Smith, Sr., is employed as a captain and paramedic for the Polk County Fire Rescue, where he has served the citizens of Polk County for the past 10 years.

Captain Smith is responsible for supervising a fire company crew in all aspects of fire, technical rescue, and emergency medical rescue. Michael also serves as a licensed funeral director with Epps Memorial Funeral Home in Lake Wales, Florida, where he assists families during their time of bereavement.

He is a graduate of Frostproof High School, Bethune-Cookman University, St. Petersburg College, and South Florida State College.

Michael is the son of Lieutenant Dave and Faye Smith. He is married to Carmencita. He is the father of Michael, Jr., Preston, Trinity, Christopher, and Joshua.

Captain Smith is actively involved in the community, where he passionately participates in the annual Willie Bush Toy Drive. He enthusiastically coaches and mentors youth for the Lake Wales Little League football team.

Captain Smith shares his time with the Polk County community by volunteering at the Candlelight Christian

Academy. He is an active member of Allen Temple AME Church, where he serves as the president of Usher Board Number 1.

He is also a member of the Lake Wales branch of the NAACP; a Bethune-Cookman alumni; a member of the Polk County Professional Firefighters Local 3531; Lakeland Alumni Chapter of Kappa Alpha Psi, Inc.; Boaz Lodge 212 in Daytona Beach, Florida; St. Paul Lodge 77 in Lake Wales, Florida; Florida Morticians Association; Independent Funeral Directors of Florida; and the National Funeral Directors and Morticians Association.

Captain Smith has been a trailblazer for African Americans in the Polk County firefighter department.

For that, Captain Smith, we honor you.

RECOGNIZING EDDY JEAN RIVERS

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, in honor of Black History Month, I want to recognize Eddy Jean Rivers.

Eddy Jean Rivers is a community leader who started her work life at McCrory's in downtown Lake Wales as the first African American employed in a downtown business and the first African American to be employed by a banking industry in the area.

She obtained her degree in early childhood education and worked for Janie Howard Wilson Elementary for 16 years. Passionate about education, Rivers continues her teaching with Family Literacy Academy in Lake Wales.

She has served as a member of the Roosevelt Alumni Association, PTO of the Janie Howard Wilson Elementary, MAD DADS Association, Drug Awareness Council of Lake Wales, Red Cross Association, Lake Wales Business and Profession Women's Club, Lake Wales MLK Committee, and Lake Wales Recreation Committee. She also served as an active board member of the Lake Wales NAACP since 1956.

She has received awards for Sunday School Teacher of the Year and the Music Ministry Award from the First Institutional Baptist Church, an award from the Lakeland Alumnae Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority for outstanding service, and the Lake Wales NAACP Community Leader Award.

For that, Ms. Eddy Jean Rivers, we honor you.

RECOGNIZING JOANNE COBBS

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, in honor of Black History Month, I want to recognize Joanne Cobbs.

Ms. Joanne Cobbs is a native of Williamsburg, Virginia. She is the proud mother of three sons, Troy, Al, and Wayne Johnson.

She relocated to Florida in 1983 when her husband, Master Sergeant Robert Cobbs, was reassigned to Patrick Air Force Base in Cocoa Beach, Florida.

After her husband's retirement from the U.S. Army in 1985, the family remained in Florida. The family moved to Orlando, Florida, in Orange County in 1992.

During the time Joanne has lived in Florida, she has worked in several posi-

tions in private industry and worked at Northlake Park Elementary School as a substitute teacher. She has also worked for the U.S. Army and the U.S. Air Force.

Joanne's last position was at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, otherwise known as NASA, where she was in the Human Resources Directorate at the Kennedy Space Center in Florida, where she retired as a personnel management specialist.

She received her bachelor's degree from the University of Central Florida, where she majored in psychology.

Joanne's volunteer service includes past and current work with the Hispanic Caucus of Orange County; the Orange County Black Caucus; the American Cancer Society; the central Florida breast cancer foundation; Organizing for America, the Obama campaign; the Hillary Clinton campaign; and the Charlie Crist campaign. She provided support for candidates running for office in her house district and other districts within the county.

She currently serves on the Orange County Democratic Executive Committee as a precinct committeewoman for Precinct 544. Joanne is a member of the Democratic Women's Club of Florida, the East Orange Democratic Women's Club, and the Progressives of East Orange.

For that, Ms. Joanne Cobbs, we honor you.

RECOGNIZING MARK CANTY

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, in honor of Black History Month, I want to recognize Mark Canty.

Undersheriff Mark Canty has deep roots in Orange County. He grew up in Pine Hills, and after graduating from Northwestern University in 1994, he came home to Orlando, where working in a residential group home for the Urban League made him realize that a career in law enforcement was his calling.

He was driven by a desire to make a bigger impact in the community and beyond, by making connections with young people before they were in trouble. That led him to the Orlando Police Department, where, over his 22-year career, he rose through the ranks and was appointed deputy chief in 2017.

Throughout his career, Canty's devotion to improving community and police relations in his hometown has been his driving ideal. Canty's hallmark is leadership by example.

That leadership was in the spotlight most in June 2016 when a deranged gunman killed 49 people and injured scores more in an act of terror and hate at the Pulse nightclub. As commander of the Orlando Police Department's SWAT team, Canty directed team members while they rescued survivors and helped to ensure no more innocent people were killed.

Over the years, Canty's community involvement strides have been just as important as those he made in crime-fighting. In March 2019, Sheriff John W.

Mina, appointed Canty as the Undersheriff of Orange County Sheriff's Office. The Office of Undersheriff provides direct managerial oversight of the Operational Services Bureau, Administrative Services Bureau, Fiscal Management Section, CFIX-Criminal Intelligence Section, Legal Services, and Strategic Communications.

Undersheriff Canty has the vision, skill, and desire to further the excellence of this nationally accredited law enforcement agency.

For that, Undersheriff Mark Canty, we honor you.

RECOGNIZING RICHARD DELOACH

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, in honor of Black History Month, I want to recognize Richard DeLoach.

Richard DeLoach is a passionate, dedicated, and determined leader who has been serving our youth football coach leagues for over 35 years.

DeLoach is a pastor at a church in Leesburg. He is married to Diane and is a father of nine children.

After playing semipro ball for a season, he decided he wanted to coach. He is a founding member of the Mid-Florida Youth Football Conference and an inaugural member of the Mid-Florida Youth Football and Cheerleaders Hall of Fame of 2018. He started the Mid-Florida Youth Football League in 1984 with four teams and now has 356 players and cheerleaders involved in the program.

He is a compassionate and committed coach, a team player who led his team to 14 league super bowls and won 11 of them. He works well with kids of all ages, loves sports, and has a passion for competition.

DeLoach has always helped any child who desires to participate in youth sports attain that goal, regardless of their ability to play. He uses sports to teach about and instill in youth work ethics and integrity.

His work ethic stems from his father teaching him and his three brothers how to mow yards and clear lakes every day after school.

He has made positive impacts on so many young people and is credited with the success of several Polk County football players now playing in the NFL.

He is the president of the Lake Wales Youth Football Association, a member of the Lake Wales Recreation Advisory Committee, and owner of the Polk County War Eagles.

Due to his commitment and leadership to youth and community, the Lake Wales mayor proclaimed June 4, 2019, as Richard DeLoach Day.

For that, Coach DeLoach, we honor you.

RECOGNIZING LEWAYNE JOHNSON

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, in honor of Black History Month, I want to recognize Chief Warrant Officer LeWayne Johnson.

Chief Warrant Officer Robert LeWayne Johnson, also of the United States Army Reserve, joined the Air Force as a navigational aids equipment

specialist in August 1983 with an initial duty assignment at the Pope Air Force Base in North Carolina.

□ 1830

In 1987, Mr. Johnson joined the U.S. Army Reserve. In 1988 Mr. Johnson reclassified to a legal specialist and was assigned to the 86th United States Army Reserve Command in Forest Park, Illinois. Chief Johnson also served as a court reporter in several units which included a deployment in Saudi Arabia with the 21st Support Command.

Mr. Johnson applied for a warrant officer appointment because he wanted to use his knowledge and skills to assist commanders in maintaining unit readiness. Mr. Johnson also wanted to mentor, counsel, and assist soldiers.

During a 33-year career of exceptionally meritorious service, Mr. Johnson distinguished himself in positions of increasing responsibility with the United States, with the U.S. Army Reserve and with the U.S. Air Force, as well. Significant positions of leadership include: Senior legal administrative officer, a G-7 level; United States Army Reserve Legal Command; legal administrative officer, 174th Legal Operations Department; administrative officer, 9th LSO; senior court reporter/amnesty recorder, 22nd Support Command in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia; legal specialist for the 21st Headquarters Company at TAACOM; legal specialist, headquarters 7th Judge Advocate General Detachment at Fort Sheridan, Illinois; and also served as a navigational aids electronic specialist, United States Air Force for Pope Air Force Base.

Chief Johnson has earned a doctorate from Walden University in public policy and administration and a juris doctorate degree from Barry University, and an LLM in international taxation from Saint Thomas University. Additionally, Chief Johnson has completed the warrant officer senior education program at Fort Rucker, Alabama.

And for that, Chief Warrant Officer Robert LeWayne Johnson, we honor you.

RECOGNIZING RONALD MCCRIMON

Mr. SOTO. In honor of Black History Month, I want to recognize Ronald McCrimon.

Ronald McCrimon is a lifelong resident of Osceola County, Florida. Ronald is the son of Mrs. Louise McCrimon and the late Mr. David McCrimon. He is married to Doravia L. McCrimon and has three daughters, Desheria, Ronnetta, and Chantel. Ronald is the proud grandfather of Eris and Aiden. As a member of the family of God, Jesus Christ is his Lord and savior. Ronald is a man of deep faith.

Mr. McCrimon was educated in the school system of Osceola County. He was a member of the football, wrestling, and track teams and lettered in each. Ronald was a member of the Osceola class of 1981. After graduating from high school, Ronald attended Jacksonville State University in Jack-

sonville, Alabama, under a football scholarship. There Ronald obtained a bachelor's in marketing and a minor in criminal justice.

Mr. McCrimon served in the Army Reserve from 1986 to 1994 in the 174th Judge Advocate General Detachment unit as a legal specialist.

Upon completion of college, Mr. McCrimon became a dispatcher with the St. Cloud Police Department. In 1989, Mr. McCrimon enrolled in the police academy and became employed by the Osceola County Sheriff's Office. This was the beginning of a 28-year career with the agency.

During his tenure with the agency, he served as a patrol deputy, two tours as a member of the Osceola County investigation bureau, a sniper on the SWAT team, and a captain over court administration in the Osceola County Courthouse. In 2017, he retired from the agency.

Mr. McCrimon served as an instructor of TECO Police Academy for 15 years and is a part-time instructor at Valencia College.

Mr. McCrimon was an honoree at the Martin Luther King banquet for Osceola County. Ronald served as a local board member for Habitat for Humanity and a member of the Community Development Block Grant Program.

And for that, Mr. Ronald McCrimon, we honor you.

RECOGNIZING DOROTHY SCOTT WILSON

Mr. SOTO. In honor of Black History Month, I want to recognize Dorothy Scott Wilson.

Dorothy Scott Wilson is of Lake Wales, Florida. Dorothy has been a community leader for years. Dorothy earned her bachelor's degree from Florida A&M University and maintains her Rattler Pride to this day as a member of the Florida A&M board of directors in Polk County. Dorothy has worked at the Florida State Department of Revenue for over 35 years and now serves the community through her work at Scott's Medical Transportation and Advocacy, a local provider of medical services for students with special needs.

Dorothy Scott Wilson has served on the board of directors of several organizations, including the Polk County chapter of the Florida A&M University, the Dr. Joseph A. Wiltshire Scholarship Foundation, the Unity in the Community organization, the Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Scholarship Fund of Lake Wales organization, the Lincoln Ave. Redevelopment Council, the Ray Jones, Jr. Wellness Project, 2019, and she has also served as the development director for the Lake Wales Hospital and is a member of the NAACP.

And for that, Ms. Dorothy Scott Wilson, we honor you.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

CONGRESS MUST DEAL WITH OUTSTANDING IMMIGRATION ISSUES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the Chair recognizes the

gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN) for 30 minutes.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Speaker, today I would like to address one more time what I think is the most important issue facing the country, because it deals so much with the country's future and who will be living in the country 10, 20, or 30 years down the road: And that is immigration.

To a large extent we haven't addressed this issue as we should have, I think, in part, because we are spending a great deal of time on impeachment, and that kind of sucked the air out of other critical issues facing the country. I think even conservative media, be it talk radio or other media, have not dealt with what is going on with immigration, have not pointed out the progress that President Trump has made, but also have not highlighted the things that have to be done if we are going to assure in the future the people living in this country are people who are going to make a positive contribution to the Nation.

President Trump on his own, through a variety of efforts, has reduced the number of people who are coming in this country from over 140,000 people processed last May—a time in which at least 90,000 people were placed in the United States somewhere—to well under 50,000 with under 1,000 people in January being placed in the United States. Dropping from over 90,000 to under 1,000 is the type of progress you rarely see anywhere in government.

First of all, I thank President Trump for the things he has done. We now have the Mexican military patrolling the southern border, so it is not just our border patrol minding things.

Even more significantly, the Mexican Government has agreed to hold people who are seeking asylum. Prior to this, people seeking asylum—and anybody can seek asylum—were placed with a social services agency in the United States, frequently Catholic Social Services, placed somewhere in the United States pending a hearing and frequently never showing up for that hearing. Now they are held in Mexico, which is a big benefit and also will discourage people from coming here unnecessarily. And I think the vast majority of people that were seeking asylum in the past were not even really subject to any fear or any possible danger in their home country.

Just as significantly, President Trump has reached agreements with Central American countries to hold people down there who are seeking asylum from further down south. It should go without saying that if I leave Venezuela because I feel a threat to myself, I would probably stay in a country relatively near Venezuela. If I am going all the way to the United States and having passed through five or six other countries, my primary goal is probably to improve my economic condition, not just escape danger in my homeland. President Trump's efforts with Central American countries to hold more people are also bearing fruit.

However, we also have to talk about what has to be done in the future and what should be done by Congress, commonsense things—now, I am one of those Congressmen using the phrase “commonsense,” it is kind of over-used—but commonsense things I think the vast majority of Americans would agree with.

First of all, the Flores settlement right now requires having to release families after being held for 20 days. That obviously should be extended, and it creates a very difficult situation for the United States Government.

Secondly, President Trump is trying to crack down on people getting welfare payments if they are coming here as immigrants. Obviously, we have no problem taking care of Americans who are going through a tough time, but we take immigrants here—given that we have a trillion-dollar debt—who can take care of themselves. It would be a big mistake, both cost wise and as far as the future of people who are coming here, to allow people to come here if they will be taking advantage of our generous welfare system.

In particular, we have to do something with what some people want: Free medical care for people coming here as immigrants. I have been down to the border several times, and it is something that frustrates the Border Patrol.

So, many Americans right now have large deductibles and have to hesitate before they go to the doctor or hesitate before they have a procedure done. That is not true of people who come here illegally. And the Border Patrol believes that right now some people are coming to the country primarily for the free medical care that is being offered. That is something we have to get rid of.

President Trump continues to build the wall as quickly as he can, given the way government operates. I am glad that President Trump was able to find money in the Defense Department to help along the wall.

I want to point out that every Border Patrol agent that I have talked to, and I must have talked to dozens, believe the wall is a good idea. I realize there are people who haven't gone to the border or dealt with the experts down there, but unless you secure that southern border, you have a tremendous problem. And part of that problem, by the way, is the danger people trying to come here face.

Somebody is going to control that southern border; it is either going to be the United States or the Mexican drug cartels. If the Mexican drug cartels continue to control the border, it means that some people are going to wind up dehydrating in the desert, it means some people are going to wind up drowning in the Rio Grande, and it means the people who come here are frequently going to be subject to the whims of the Mexican cartels. Sometimes that means sexual assault. Sometimes it means their relatives

back home are going to be threatened. But we want to be the ones controlling the border and who comes across. Again, if we don't determine it, the Mexican drug cartels determine it.

I have to point out that we believe that over 1,000 gang members were caught last year. Among certain drugs, over 90 percent, of course according to the DEA, have gotten into this country by going through the southern border. We really can't say we are serious about addressing the opioid crisis until we do something at the southern border.

The next thing we should be addressing is sanctuary cities. Sanctuary cities are an invitation for people to break American law. It is hard to say we have a serious immigration system when, on the other hand, we have individual, local government people, in essence, saying come here, we will not enforce our law.

Another huge problem with sanctuary cities is it makes it difficult to deport the criminals. Obviously, we don't want the next generation of Americans to be criminal in nature, and the only way to deal with that, I believe, is to get rid of the sanctuary cities. Last year, 68,000 people died of various drug overdoses in this country.

The next thing that should be done is we should be doing something about birthright citizenship. When I was down at the border, it was very apparent there were women coming here, and not a few, who were 7 or 8 months pregnant. In other words, they are coming here, not because we handpick them, they are coming here because they realize that their children become citizens, and largely, if their children become citizens—and we are not for breaking up families—the parents will be able to stay here, too.

The United States is only one of two of the 45 wealthiest countries in the world which allows birthright citizenship. It is obviously something that we ought to get rid of, and this is another thing that Congress ought to do.

In the upcoming budget bill, having talked to the Border Patrol and having talked to ICE, it would be a good idea to get more dogs on the border, not just to detect things coming into the country but to detect cash going out of the country.

□ 1845

Dogs today can do something about that, can detect cash. It would do a lot, I think, to stop the drug cartels from using our border.

In any event, these are some of the suggestions that I hope Congress takes up.

I think it is such an important decision, because we know that very frequently when somebody comes to this country, they are not leaving.

If we are picking good people—and under President Trump in the last few years, the number of people sworn in legally has gone up. We are now over 650,000. So nobody says President

Trump is anti-immigrant. We are getting more people here legally.

But we have got to prevent people from coming here illegally. By continuing to do this, we will continue to create a situation in which the future of America will look more bleak because the type of people coming here are not the type of people who are handpicked.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. LEWIS (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for yesterday and today.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 46 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, February 13, 2020, at 9 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

3789. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Fiscal Year 2019 Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program Parts A and B Supplemental Report to Congress, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 300ff-13(e); July 1, 1944, ch. 373, title XXVI, Sec. 2603(e) (as amended by Public Law 109-415, Sec. 104(e)); (120 Stat. 2776) and 42 U.S.C. 300ff-29a(d); July 1, 1944, ch. 373, title XXVI, Sec. 2620(d) (as amended by Public Law 109-415, Sec. 205(2)); (120 Stat. 2798); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3790. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a Declaration of a Public Health Emergency that has a significant potential to affect national security or the health and security of the United States citizens living abroad and the involve a novel (new) coronavirus (nCoV) first detected in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China in 2019 (20219-nCoV); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3791. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacturing Residual Risk and Technology Review [EPA-HQ-OAR-2017-0662; FRL-10005-06-OAR] (RIN: AT206-AT34) received February 7, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3792. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to transnational criminal organizations that was declared in Executive Order 13581 of July 24, 2011, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 401(c); (90 Stat. 1257) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); Public Law 95-223, Sec. 204(c); (91 Stat. 1627); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3793. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, Department of Defense, transmitting a notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer and Acceptance to India, Transmittal No. 19-55, pursuant to section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3794. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, Department of Defense, transmitting a notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer and Acceptance to Turkey, Transmittal No. 20-02, pursuant to section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3795. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Zimbabwe that was declared in Executive Order 13288 of March 6, 2003, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 401(c); (90 Stat. 1257) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); Public Law 95-223, Sec. 204(c); (91 Stat. 1627); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3796. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, Department of Transportation, transmitting two notifications of a discontinuation of service in acting role, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

3797. A letter from the Director, Peace Corps, transmitting the Corps' FY 2019 Office of Inspector General's Semiannual Report to Congress covering the period April 1, 2019 through, September 30, 2019; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

3798. A letter from the Chairman and Members, Capitol Police Board, transmitting the Board's 2019 Year in Review which provides a synopsis of the Board's many short- and long-term initiatives and highlights the achievements of the Board, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 1901 note; Public Law 108-7, Sec. 1014(d)(1); (117 Stat. 361); to the Committee on House Administration.

3799. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, transmitting the 2018 and 2019 Delayed-Notice Search Warrant Report, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 3103a(d)(2); Public Law 90-351, Sec. 1401(a) (added by Public Law 109-177, Sec. 114(c)); (120 Stat. 211); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3800. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's final rule — Department of State 2020 Civil Monetary Penalties Inflationary Adjustment [Public Notice: 10992] (RIN: 1400-AF00) received February 11, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3801. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — The Navigable Waters Protection Rule: Definition of "Waters of the United States" [EPA-HQ-OW-2018-0149; FRL-10004-88-OW] (RIN: 2040-AF75) received February 7, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3802. A letter from the National Adjunct, Chief Executive Officer, Disabled American Veterans, transmitting the reports and proceedings of the 2019 National Convention of the Disabled American Veterans, held in Orlando, Florida, August 3-6, 2019, pursuant to 44 U.S.C. 1332; and 36 U.S.C. 50308; and 36 U.S.C. 10101 (H. Doc. No. 116-98); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ (for herself and Mr. SOTO):

H.R. 5857. A bill to ban the practice of hydraulic fracturing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. LURIA (for herself and Mr. KINZINGER):

H.R. 5858. A bill to require the Secretary of Defense to seek to enter into an agreement with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine to study and report on the incidence of cancer diagnosis and mortality among pilots in the uniformed services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WESTERMAN (for himself, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. BARR, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. BACON, Mr. STIVERS, and Mr. JOYCE of Ohio):

H.R. 5859. A bill to establish forest management, reforestation, and utilization practices which lead to the sequestration of greenhouse gases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, Natural Resources, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 5860. A bill to expand the advanced technology vehicles manufacturing incentive program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. PINGREE:

H.R. 5861. A bill to address the impact of climate change on agriculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Education and Labor, Energy and Commerce, Oversight and Reform, and House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BUCK (for himself, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. BUDD, Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. PERRY, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. RIGGLEMAN, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. DUNN, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. YOHO, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, Mr. OLSON, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. BYRNE, and Mr. LAMALFA):

H.R. 5862. A bill to restrict certain Federal grants for States that grant driver licenses to illegal immigrants and fail to share information about criminal aliens with the Federal Government; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. HARTZLER (for herself, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. STEWART, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. COLE, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. RIGGLEMAN, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. BUDD, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. BANKS, Mr. CLINE, Mr. SPANO, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. YOHO, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr.

DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. FLORES, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. KING of Iowa, and Mr. DUNCAN):

H.R. 5863. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow married couples to apply the student loan interest deduction limitation separately to each spouse, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CRENSHAW:

H.R. 5864. A bill to establish and support the research, development, and demonstration of advanced carbon capture and utilization technologies at the Department of Energy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. MCKINLEY:

H.R. 5865. A bill to advance technologies for carbon capture, utilization, and storage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Science, Space, and Technology, Natural Resources, Transportation and Infrastructure, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CASTEN of Illinois (for himself, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, and Mr. DEUTCH):

H.R. 5866. A bill to require lost or stolen firearms to be reported to law enforcement authorities within 48 hours, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CISNEROS (for himself and Mr. MAST):

H.R. 5867. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish or update certain clinical practice guidelines of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Armed Services, and Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FORTENBERRY:

H.R. 5868. A bill to amend the Act of August 18, 1941 (commonly known as the Flood Control Act of 1941), to allow a non-Federal sponsor to carry out certain work, to provide for reimbursement of costs to complete such work, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. HORSFORD (for himself and Mr. GUTHRIE):

H.R. 5869. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to provide business with a tax credit for investing in work-based learning for workers with low skill levels; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LEVIN of California (for himself, Mr. PALAZZO, and Mr. RYAN):

H.R. 5870. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to ensure that the time during which members of the Armed Forces serve on active duty for training qualifies for educational assistance under the Post-9/11 Educational Assistance Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MALINOWSKI (for himself, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. ROONEY of Florida, and Mr. SIRE):

H.R. 5871. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to make certain natural infrastructure projects eligible for surface transportation block grant funding, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. MAST (for himself, Mr. BARR, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr.

POSEY, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. CRAWFORD, and Mr. MARSHALL):

H.R. 5872. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to establish a separation oath for members of the Armed Forces who are separating from military service; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MEEKS (for himself and Mr. KATKO):

H.R. 5873. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint commemorative coins in recognition of the Bicentennial of Harriet Tubman's birth; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. MENG (for herself, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. ESPALLAT, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. BEYER, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Ms. WATERS, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. LYNCH, and Mr. MEEKS):

H.R. 5874. A bill to require the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration to amend regulations concerning the day-night average sound level, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina (for himself and Mr. YOUNG):

H.R. 5875. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to provide that a member of the Armed Forces and the spouse of that member shall have the same rights regarding the receipt of firearms at the location of any duty station of the member; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NORCROSS (for himself, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BACON, Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. COOK, Mr. KIM, Mr. CROW, and Mr. DELGADO):

H.R. 5876. A bill to provide a work opportunity tax credit for military spouses and to provide for flexible spending arrangements for childcare services for military families; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. OMAR:

H.R. 5877. A bill to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to establish a program to provide disadvantaged youth in developing countries with opportunities to receive education and employment skills, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. OMAR:

H.R. 5878. A bill to promote the adoption of a binding Global Migration Agreement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. OMAR:

H.R. 5879. A bill to impose certain limits relating to the national emergency authorities of the President, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, and Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. OMAR:

H.R. 5880. A bill to provide for the imposition of sanctions with respect to foreign countries that are in violation of international human rights law or international humanitarian law, and for other purposes; to

the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, Intelligence (Permanent Select), and Homeland Security, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SAN NICOLAS:

H.R. 5881. A bill to establish the Office of Territorial Exporting in the Export-Import Bank of the United States; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. SCHRADER (for himself, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. CROW, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. BERA, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. SCHWEIKERT):

H.R. 5882. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide States with the option under the Medicaid program to pay for covered outpatient drugs through risk-sharing value-based agreements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SCHWEIKERT (for himself and Mr. WENSTRUP):

H.R. 5883. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for an increased credit for carbon oxide sequestration for direct air capture facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. TITUS (for herself and Mr. MEADOWS):

H. Con. Res. 90. Concurrent resolution authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the National Peace Officers Memorial Service and the National Honor Guard and Pipe Band Exhibition; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. LIPINSKI (for himself, Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. TONKO, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Ms. STEVENS, and Mr. BAIRD):

H. Res. 849. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of Engineers Week; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania:

H. Res. 850. A resolution expressing disapproval of the Trump administration's removal of United States Army Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Vindman from the National Security Council; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. LEWIS (for himself, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. NORTON, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, and Ms. JOHNSON of Texas):

H. Res. 851. A resolution expressing support for designation of the month of February 2020 as "National Teen Dating Violence Awareness and Prevention Month"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FOSTER:

H. Res. 852. A resolution expressing support for the designation of the first Saturday of every January as "National FIRST Robotics Day"; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. McEACHIN (for himself, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. SPANBERGER, and Ms. WEXTON):

H. Res. 853. A resolution recognizing the maternal health crisis in the United States and the importance of reducing mortality and morbidity among all women, and honoring mothers; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. OMAR:

H. Res. 854. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States should become a state party to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. OMAR:

H. Res. 855. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States should ratify the Rome Statute and join the International Criminal Court; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. SPEIER (for herself and Mr. MCGOVERN):

H. Res. 856. A resolution opposing kleptocracy around the world and supporting efforts to develop an effective, independent International Anti-Corruption Court; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

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

By Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ:

H.R. 5857.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mrs. LURIA:

H.R. 5858.

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

Article I, Section 8, clause 18

By Mr. WESTERMAN:

H.R. 5859.

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

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States;

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 5860.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. PINGREE:

H.R. 5861.

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

Clause 1 of Section 8 of the US Constitution

By Mr. BUCK:

H.R. 5862.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mrs. HARTZLER:

H.R. 5863.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1, "This Congress shall have Power to lay and collect

Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States."

By Mr. CRENSHAW:

H.R. 5864.

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

Article I, Section 8, clause 3 of the Constitution

Article 1, Section 8, clause 1 of the Constitution

Article 1, Section 8, clause 18 of the Constitution

By Mr. MCKINLEY:

H.R. 5865.

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

Article 1 Section 8

Section 8—Powers of Congress. To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. CASTEN of Illinois:

H.R. 5866.

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

Article I Section 8 Clause 3

By Mr. CISNEROS:

H.R. 5867.

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

Article I, Section 8, of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. FORTENBERRY:

H.R. 5868.

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

The constitutional authority for this bill is pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. HORSFORD:

H.R. 5869.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause I of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. LEVIN of California:

H.R. 5870.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. MALINOWSKI:

H.R. 5871.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. MAST:

H.R. 5872.

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

The Regulation of the land and naval Forces Clause in Article I, Section 8, Clause 14 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. MEEKS:

H.R. 5873.

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

Article I

By Ms. MENG:

H.R. 5874.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution. [Page H10170]

By Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina:

H.R. 5875.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. NORCROSS:

H.R. 5876.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. OMAR:

H.R. 5877.

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

Article I Section I

By Ms. OMAR:

H.R. 5878.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. OMAR:

H.R. 5879.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. OMAR:

H.R. 5880.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. SAN NICOLAS:

H.R. 5881.

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

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 of the Constitution, Congress's authority to make all rules and regulations respecting the Territories and possessions.

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution, Congress's authority to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian Tribes.

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution, Congress's authority to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States.

By Mr. SCHRADER:

H.R. 5882.

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

Article I, Section I; and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. SCHWEIKERT:

H.R. 5883.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 218: Mr. SPANO and Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana.

H.R. 219: Mr. ROUZER.

H.R. 303: Mrs. BEATTY.

H.R. 451: Mr. VAN DREW.

H.R. 619: Mrs. LOWEY.

H.R. 692: Mr. WATKINS.

H.R. 767: Mrs. LURIA.

H.R. 906: Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. GOLDEN, Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. WENSTRUP, and Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 955: Mr. CISNEROS.

H.R. 991: Mr. SMITH of Missouri.

H.R. 1049: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois and Ms. KAPTUR.

H.R. 1050: Miss RICE of New York.

H.R. 1108: Mrs. LESKO, Mrs. BUSTOS, and Mr. QUIGLEY.

H.R. 1140: Mr. COOPER and Mr. MCADAMS.

H.R. 1156: Mr. MARSHALL and Mr. BURCHETT.

H.R. 1243: Ms. CLARKE of New York.

- H.R. 1272: Mr. GOLDEN.
H.R. 1349: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.
H.R. 1374: Mr. SCHWEIKERT and Mr. WILLIAMS.
H.R. 1432: Mrs. BEATTY.
H.R. 1464: Mr. GOLDEN.
H.R. 1468: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois and Mr. CARSON of Indiana.
H.R. 1586: Ms. SEWELL of Alabama.
H.R. 1629: Mr. DELGADO.
H.R. 1656: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 1695: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.
H.R. 1730: Mr. WALTZ, Mrs. LURIA, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.
H.R. 1733: Mr. PETERSON, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, and Mr. WELCH.
H.R. 1749: Mr. GALLAGHER.
H.R. 1754: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas and Mr. BUCK.
H.R. 1766: Mr. DAVIDSON of Ohio, Ms. DELAURO, and Mr. ENGEL.
H.R. 1769: Mr. UPTON and Mr. HAGEDORN.
H.R. 1878: Mr. CROW.
H.R. 2117: Mr. CISNEROS, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. DELGADO.
H.R. 2166: Mr. CISNEROS and Ms. MENG.
H.R. 2192: Mr. THOMPSON of California.
H.R. 2201: Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio.
H.R. 2218: Mr. GALLAGHER and Mr. GIBBS.
H.R. 2225: Mrs. HAYES.
H.R. 2311: Mrs. AXNE.
H.R. 2337: Mr. DESAULNIER.
H.R. 2344: Mr. KIM.
H.R. 2350: Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. RUSH, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. COX of California, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. NORMAN, and Mr. GALLEGRO.
H.R. 2381: Mr. STEIL.
H.R. 2420: Mr. SCHRADER and Mr. HAGEDORN.
H.R. 2468: Mrs. BEATTY.
H.R. 2478: Mr. CICILLINE.
H.R. 2491: Ms. PINGREE and Mr. WELCH.
H.R. 2616: Mrs. HAYES.
H.R. 2693: Ms. MENG.
H.R. 2694: Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. WALDEN, Mr. VISLOSKY, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. UPTON.
H.R. 2731: Mr. TED LIEU of California.
H.R. 2777: Mr. CARSON of Indiana.
H.R. 2867: Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. MATSUI, Mrs. TORRES of California, and Mrs. DAVIS of California.
H.R. 2874: Ms. KAPTUR.
H.R. 2896: Ms. STEVENS.
H.R. 2953: Mr. KELLY of Mississippi.
H.R. 2986: Mr. MCADAMS.
H.R. 3077: Mr. SOTO and Ms. PRESSLEY.
H.R. 3107: Mr. HURD of Texas, Mr. MEUSER, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, and Mrs. AXNE.
H.R. 3120: Mr. KEATING and Mrs. HAYES.
H.R. 3131: Mr. DELGADO.
H.R. 3219: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. GOMEZ, and Mr. CISNEROS.
H.R. 3250: Mr. HURD of Texas.
H.R. 3399: Mr. BERA.
H.R. 3583: Mr. BURCHETT.
H.R. 3623: Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas.
H.R. 3632: Mr. MOOLENAAR, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. OLSON, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. GOODEN, Mr. STEWART, and Mrs. RODGERS of Washington.
H.R. 3654: Mr. HUIZENGA and Mr. WALBERG.
H.R. 3681: Mr. NEGUSE.
H.R. 3794: Mr. MCADAMS.
H.R. 3801: Mr. BROWN of Maryland.
H.R. 3815: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 3929: Ms. WATERS, Mr. CICILLINE, and Mr. SOTO.
H.R. 3968: Mr. ROGERS of Alabama.
H.R. 3980: Mr. DUNN.
H.R. 4009: Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia.
H.R. 4010: Mr. CONNOLLY and Ms. SPEIER.
H.R. 4020: Mr. SOTO.
H.R. 4050: Mr. LOWENTHAL.
H.R. 4138: Mr. MEEKS and Miss RICE of New York.
H.R. 4172: Mr. BACON.
H.R. 4230: Mr. MCADAMS.
H.R. 4306: Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 4309: Mr. LOWENTHAL.
H.R. 4361: Mr. ROONEY of Florida.
H.R. 4438: Mr. VARGAS and Mr. RUPPERS-BERGER.
H.R. 4468: Mr. BERGMAN and Ms. SCANLON.
H.R. 4526: Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 4552: Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana.
H.R. 4567: Mr. ALLRED.
H.R. 4674: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. LOFGREN, and Mr. VARGAS.
H.R. 4679: Mr. DEFazio.
H.R. 4681: Mr. GAETZ.
H.R. 4708: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. CARBAJAL, and Ms. CASTOR of Florida.
H.R. 4709: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. CARBAJAL, and Ms. CASTOR of Florida.
H.R. 4782: Mr. CASE.
H.R. 4836: Mr. CASE.
H.R. 4907: Mr. AMODEI.
H.R. 4926: Mr. KILDEE.
H.R. 5002: Mr. HAGEDORN.
H.R. 5043: Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 5050: Mr. COOPER.
H.R. 5053: Mr. CÁRDENAS.
H.R. 5119: Mr. BACON.
H.R. 5129: Mr. GOLDEN.
H.R. 5153: Mr. COOK.
H.R. 5169: Mr. ROSE of New York.
H.R. 5175: Mr. HURD of Texas and Mr. RATCLIFFE.
H.R. 5212: Mr. GOODEN.
H.R. 5231: Mr. NEAL.
H.R. 5234: Mr. CARBAJAL.
H.R. 5248: Mr. BROWN of Maryland.
H.R. 5284: Mr. CISNEROS.
H.R. 5296: Mr. BRINDISI.
H.R. 5297: Mr. YOUNG and Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 5343: Ms. TLAIIB.
H.R. 5376: Mr. LAMB and Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 5434: Mr. PETERS.
H.R. 5491: Mr. CRAWFORD.
H.R. 5514: Ms. WILD.
H.R. 5544: Mr. KATKO and Mr. VEASEY.
H.R. 5549: Mr. GOHMERT, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. VELA, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. CLYBURN, Mrs. DEMINGS, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. RICHMOND, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. BASS, and Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.
H.R. 5552: Ms. STEVENS, Mrs. HAYES, and Mr. NEGUSE.
H.R. 5554: Mr. NEGUSE.
H.R. 5602: Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico, and Mr. FOSTER.
H.R. 5605: Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. RYAN, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. YOHO, and Mr. BROWN of Maryland.
H.R. 5610: Mrs. DINGELL and Mr. WELCH.
H.R. 5628: Mrs. DEMINGS and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.
H.R. 5630: Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 5636: Mr. KENNEDY.
H.R. 5642: Mr. NEAL.
H.R. 5675: Ms. LEE of California.
H.R. 5689: Mr. RYAN.
H.R. 5708: Mr. WRIGHT.
H.R. 5711: Mr. CORREA, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mrs. TORRES of California, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. BERA, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. COSTA, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. GOMEZ, and Ms. LEE of California.
H.R. 5734: Mr. NADLER, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. TLAIIB, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. SCHA-KOWSKY, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. VARGAS, and Ms. PRESSLEY.
H.R. 5763: Mr. MARSHALL and Mr. YOHO.
H.R. 5765: Mr. SUOZZI.
H.R. 5767: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.
H.R. 5770: Mr. RASKIN, Mr. SUOZZI, and Mr. KHANNA.
H.R. 5775: Mr. SIREs and Mr. ENGEL.
H.R. 5793: Mr. WRIGHT.
H.R. 5806: Ms. KELLY of Illinois and Mr. CARSON of Indiana.
H.R. 5812: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.
H.R. 5813: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.
H.R. 5814: Mr. QUIGLEY.
H.R. 5826: Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina, Mr. JEFFRIES, and Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 5845: Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. LOFGREN, Ms. ESCOBAR, and Ms. MENG.
H.R. 5847: Mr. GRIJALVA.
H. J. Res. 22: Mr. TIPTON.
H. J. Res. 50: Mr. POSEY.
H. Con. Res. 85: Mr. SPANO.
H. Con. Res. 88: Mr. POCAN.
H. Res. 23: Mr. GALLAGHER.
H. Res. 255: Mr. LUJÁN.
H. Res. 325: Mr. ENGEL.
H. Res. 374: Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. GALLEGRO, and Mr. WALTZ.
H. Res. 395: Ms. JUDY CHU of California and Mr. STANTON.
H. Res. 443: Mr. DELGADO.
H. Res. 540: Mr. ROUDA.
H. Res. 701: Mr. ESPAILLAT.
H. Res. 723: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.
H. Res. 734: Mr. GAETZ.
H. Res. 735: Mr. DEFazio.
H. Res. 745: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania and Mr. CASTEN of Illinois.
H. Res. 803: Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. SOTO, Mr. YOHO, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Mr. SIREs.
H. Res. 806: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York and Mrs. HAYES.
H. Res. 845: Mr. HILL of Arkansas.