

goes all the way through, but we have overlooked those in the past. We don't need to necessarily overlook them in the future going through there.

But I appreciate what the gentlemen are doing with this process. It is a positive thing, and I urge all of the Members who are here or who are not here to pass this one in the affirmative because it is something that needs to be done. I applaud those who have worked so hard to get unity within the delegation from North Carolina and move forward with it.

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

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I request an "aye" vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. HUFFMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1964, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROPER AND REIMBURSED CARE FOR NATIVE VETERANS ACT

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6237) to amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to clarify the requirement of the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of Defense to reimburse the Indian Health Service for certain health care services, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6237

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Proper and Reimbursed Care for Native Veterans Act" or the "PRC for Native Veterans Act".

SEC. 2. CLARIFICATION OF REQUIREMENT OF DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TO REIMBURSE INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE FOR CERTAIN HEALTH CARE SERVICES.

Section 405(c) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1645) is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: " , regardless of whether such services are provided directly by the Service, an Indian tribe, or tribal organization, through purchased/referred care, or through a contract for travel described in section 213(b)".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. HUFFMAN) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to re-

vises and extend their remarks and to include any extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the bill before us, H.R. 6237, is the PRC for Native Veterans Act, introduced by our colleague from Arizona, Representative GALLEGOS. This bill will ensure that Native veterans can access high-quality healthcare regardless of the system where they choose to seek it.

Providing for the healthcare of our veterans should be one of our top priorities, including the care of approximately 150,000 Native veterans who have served our country.

By law, a Native veteran is eligible to receive services under both the VA and Indian Health Service. They can choose which one of those to use at any given time.

In instances where a Native veteran is eligible for a particular healthcare service from both the VA and IHS, the VA is considered the primary payer. As such, the VA reimburses IHS and Tribal facilities for any direct care they provide.

Here is the problem that sometimes arises: It is with the Purchased/Referred Care Program, known as PRC. IHS and Tribal facilities are not always able to directly provide all of the necessary health services a Tribal member may need, and in order to bridge that gap, the PRC program was created. It authorizes the purchase of services from a network of private providers when care is not available at IHS or Tribal facilities.

During the permanent reauthorization of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, Congress amended section 405(c) of that law to require the VA to reimburse IHS and Tribes for health services provided under that PRC program.

But the VA now claims that this language does not statutorily require them to reimburse specialty and referral services through IHS or Tribal facilities. The VA, instead, insists that the referral must come from them.

That creates problems. It means that the Native veterans who arrive at IHS or Tribal facilities needing specialty care are often forced to travel extreme distances to the nearest VA just to get a redundant primary care visit and a referral.

These extra steps cause significant hardship for many Native veterans and can delay critical care. The result is that many IHS and Tribal facilities are referring Native veterans out for specialty care and then just paying for it themselves with their already meager PRC fund so that the patient can be treated in a timely and competent manner.

This bill clarifies that the VA is responsible for reimbursing IHS and

Tribes for any specialty care provided through a referral by an IHS or Tribal facility.

I think we can all agree our Native veterans should have timely access to the quality of care they need no matter where they choose to access it.

I want to thank Representative GALLEGOS for championing this bipartisan legislation on behalf of all Native veterans, and I urge its quick adoption.

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

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I, too, wish to support H.R. 6237, which is officially the Proper and Reimbursed Care for Native Americans Act. Over the last century, Native Americans have served in the U.S. armed services at a higher per capita rate than any other ethnicity, and with Veterans Day occurring last week at the same time as the opening of the Native American Veterans Memorial, I thank those who have served and continue to serve in this capacity.

Under current law, the Department of Veterans Affairs or the Department of Defense reimburses the Indian Health Services for any health-related services provided to Native Americans.

Unfortunately, not all Indian Health Services or Tribally operated facilities can provide every level of care, and some patients must be referred. For these situations, the VA or the DOD cannot reimburse the Indian Health Service or Tribal facility for certain services.

H.R. 6237 would amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to fix this problem and ensure that the Veterans Administration or the Department of Defense has authority to pay for the care Native veterans receive regardless of where those services are provided.

So I have to thank subcommittee Chairman GALLEGOS, who is, himself, a marine veteran, for his service and ensuring that Native Americans receive proper care.

I urge adoption of this measure, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I request an "aye" vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. HUFFMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6237, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WOUNDED VETERANS RECREATION ACT

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 327) to amend the Federal Lands

Recreation Enhancement Act to provide for a lifetime National Recreational Pass for any veteran with a service-connected disability.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 327

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Wounded Veterans Recreation Act”.

SEC. 2. NATIONAL RECREATIONAL PASSES FOR DISABLED VETERANS.

Section 805(b) of the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (16 U.S.C. 6804(b)) is amended by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

“(2) **DISABILITY DISCOUNT.**—The Secretary shall make the National Parks and Federal Recreational Lands Pass available, without charge and for the lifetime of the passholder, to the following:

“(A) Any United States citizen or person domiciled in the United States who has been medically determined to be permanently disabled, within the meaning of the term ‘disability’ under section 3 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12102), if the citizen or person provides adequate proof of the disability and such citizenship or residency.

“(B) Any veteran who has been found to have a service-connected disability under title 38, United States Code.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. HUFFMAN) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include any extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to support this bill to provide wounded veterans with free access to our national parks and our public lands. This clearly is a bipartisan priority, and thanks to the leadership and hard work of my colleague, Senator SHAHEEN from New Hampshire, it cleared the Senate with unanimous support.

I also know that my good friend, RAUL RUIZ from California, the House sponsor of the bill, worked very hard and cares very deeply about the impact this bill will have on the veteran community.

The Department of the Interior and the Forest Service currently waive fees for all disabled Americans, and this bill will make this a permanent and standard feature for all veterans with a service-related disability, ensuring that there are no barriers to access to the lands and waters these brave Americans have sacrificed so much to protect.

Sending this bill to the White House for the President's signature less than a week after Veterans Day is also fitting. It is a meaningful action that will impact the lives of wounded veterans and recognize their important contribution and sacrifice. In the Natural Resources Committee, we have heard numerous stories about the healing and restorative powers of our public lands for countless veterans.

Again, I want to thank the sponsors of this legislation for their attention to this issue. I strongly urge a “yes” vote, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this bill, S. 327, requires the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture to make available, free of charge, a lifetime national parks and Federal recreation land pass to any veteran who has been found to have service-connected disabilities.

This builds upon the Secretary of the Interior's, Mr. Bernhardt's, recent Secretarial order which provided free park and public land passes to all U.S. veterans and Gold Star families. Providing free access to our Nation's veterans connects them to the treasured lands that they fought to protect.

Each year thousands of veterans will benefit by recreating on these public lands, and providing a park pass is a small token of gratitude to our Nation's cherished servicemen and -women. So I urge adoption of this measure, and I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1630

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. HUFFMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 327.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 965, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

DIGITAL COAST ACT

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1069) to require the Secretary of Commerce, acting through the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, to establish a constituent-driven program to provide a digital information platform capable of efficiently integrating coastal data with decision-support tools, training, and best practices and to support collection of priority coast-

al geospatial data to inform and improve local, State, regional, and Federal capacities to manage the coastal region, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 1069

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Digital Coast Act”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Digital Coast is a model approach for effective Federal partnerships with State and local government, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector.

(2) Access to current, accurate, uniform, and standards-based geospatial information, tools, and training to characterize the United States coastal region is critical for public safety and for the environment, infrastructure, and economy of the United States.

(3) More than half of all people of the United States (153,000,000) currently live on or near a coast and an additional 12,000,000 are expected in the next decade.

(4) Coastal counties in the United States average 300 persons per square mile, compared with the national average of 98.

(5) On a typical day, more than 1,540 permits for construction of single-family homes are issued in coastal counties, combined with other commercial, retail, and institutional construction to support this population.

(6) Over half of the economic productivity of the United States is located within coastal regions.

(7) Highly accurate, high-resolution remote sensing and other geospatial data play an increasingly important role in decision making and management of the coastal zone and economy, including for—

(A) flood and coastal storm surge prediction;

(B) hazard risk and vulnerability assessment;

(C) emergency response and recovery planning;

(D) community resilience to longer range coastal change;

(E) local planning and permitting;

(F) habitat and ecosystem health assessments; and

(G) landscape change detection.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **COASTAL REGION.**—The term “coastal region” means the area of United States waters extending inland from the shoreline to include coastal watersheds and seaward to the territorial sea.

(2) **COASTAL STATE.**—The term “coastal State” has the meaning given the term “coastal state” in section 304 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1453).

(3) **FEDERAL GEOGRAPHIC DATA COMMITTEE.**—The term “Federal Geographic Data Committee” means the interagency committee that promotes the coordinated development, use, sharing, and dissemination of geospatial data on a national basis.

(4) **REMOTE SENSING AND OTHER GEOSPATIAL.**—The term “remote sensing and other geospatial” means collecting, storing, retrieving, or disseminating graphical or digital data depicting natural or manmade physical features, phenomena, or boundaries of the Earth and any information related thereto, including surveys, maps, charts, satellite and airborne remote sensing data, images, LiDAR, and services performed by professionals such as surveyors,