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No. 24

House of Representatives

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

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
February 7, 2019.

I hereby appoint the Honorable STEPHANIE N. MURPHY 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 3, 2019, 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. All time shall be equally allocated between the parties, and in no event shall debate continue beyond 11:50 a.m. Each Member, other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip, shall be limited to 5 minutes.

BIGOTRY AND POLICY WILL NOT BE TOLERATED

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

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, and still I rise. I rise today, Madam Speaker, to take a stand for liberty and justice for all against bigotry and hatred.

I rise to call to our attention, Madam Speaker, that the refusal to resign because of blatant bigotry is a symptom, the refusal to resign when it is obvious, intuitively obvious to the most casual

observer, that there is the bigotry. The refusal to resign when there is clear and convincing evidence of bigotry, when there is guilt beyond all doubt, when there is a smoking gun, the refusal to resign under these circumstances is a symptom.

The problem is at the Presidential level. It is the refusal to take on a President who has exhibited bigotry in policy. When we allow bigotry in policy to proceed with immunity, we allow persons to believe that they, too, can emulate that which comes from the highest office in the land.

Madam Speaker, this level of bigotry in policy cannot be tolerated. You have, in Virginia, a Klansman and blackface next to each other in a yearbook. It has been acknowledged as that of the Governor.

With that acknowledgment and with that additional indication that it was done on a previous occasion, blackface, there is enough evidence not only to ask that the Governor resign, but to demand that he do so.

But I understand why this level of bigotry is going to be tolerated to a certain extent, because we don't want to take on the President. If we allow the President to exist with his bigotry, how can we demand with any degree of credibility that the Governor resign?

We have to start at the top. This level of bigotry is trickling down to this extent that people are going to refuse to acknowledge their bigotry. They will lie and deny. They will do all that they can to stay in office.

We have to take a stand, and I stand today to say that we cannot allow this incident to go unchecked. Because what will we do next when there is a Nazi standing in a photograph and there is a noose in a photograph, there are swastikas?

This is going to continue. It doesn't end with Virginia. This is but one symptom, and we have to do what we have always done.

It has been our policy when this level of bigotry surfaces, when it shows its ugly head, we take it on. There is a means by which we can deal with bigotry in policy, but if we allow political expediency—the belief that we ought to defeat a bigoted President—to trump the moral imperative to remove him from office, the moral imperative to impeach bigotry emanating in policy from the Presidency, we have a moral imperative to do so, and we can do so.

There is a committee that can convene to deal with bigotry emanating from the Presidency creating the symptoms that we see in others who refuse to leave office after their bigotry has been revealed. There is a committee that we can convene. That committee is called the Congress of the United States.

Any one Member of Congress can call to the attention of this august body that such thing has happened; and when it is called to this body's attention, we can take a vote, we can go on record.

Are we going to allow bigotry to emanate from the Presidency or will we go on record? I say we go on record.

I am one Member of Congress who, after 400 years of bigotry and hatred and slavery and all of these other ugly features and evidence of harm to society—forgive me for getting so wrapped up in it, but I have to say it. After all of this, for 400 years, it is time for Congress to take this vote.

We have had 400 years to deal with it, and we haven't. What better way to deal with bigotry in this country than to say to the world: We will extricate a President from office for his bigotry?

There will be a vote on impeachment, regardless of what the Mueller commission says.

Bigotry in policy will not be tolerated.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

□ 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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H1395

A BETTER POLICY TOWARD CUBA

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, our policy toward Cuba should be one area where Democrats and Republicans can find common ground.

There are not many communist countries left, but let's consider that, when it came to the old Soviet bloc or China and Vietnam today, we have agreed on the basics. We all differ with their human rights practices, and we say so.

We stand up for our security interests. We cooperate when we can. We support trade and citizen contact because they are good for our economy and they increase our influence.

In this vein, let me praise a few Republicans:

President Nixon for the opening to China;

President Ford for the Helsinki Accords and the principle that people and information should flow freely across borders;

President Reagan for vastly expanding engagement with the Soviet Union and its people.

These are big achievements, none of them terribly controversial, but Cuba is an exception. Only with Cuba do we regulate our own citizens' contact. Only there do we have a trade embargo that limits trade and investment: six decades of embargo, a virtual lifetime of foreign policy failure.

President Trump clearly realized this as a candidate when he supported President Obama's opening to Cuba. It was a good idea to bring Cuba "into the fold," he said. Later, he changed his view.

Now, led by his White House staff, he wants to respond to Cuba's support for the Government of Venezuela by increasing U.S. economic sanctions against Cuba.

This is a mistake. It will do nothing to change Cuba's conduct; it will not improve the situation in Venezuela; and it will harm American interests.

Specifically, he is considering allowing title 3 of the Helms-Burton Act to go into effect. This will allow Americans who lost property in Cuba, including Cubans who later became U.S. citizens, to go to U.S. courts to seek damages—three times the value of their property—by suing Cuba, foreign, and even American companies whose businesses in Cuba today are connected to those properties.

The purpose, as the law's authors made clear in 1996, is to harm Cuba's economy by making it completely inhospitable for foreign investment.

Now, it is no mystery why Presidents Clinton, Bush, Obama, and Trump blocked title 3 from going into effect every 6 months for the past 23 years. It is hypocritical. It penalizes companies for doing what American companies do all over the world. It is contrary to international law, which recognizes the right of expropriation and requires compensation.

It is an extraterritorial sanction that guarantees a response from our trading partners, like Canada, Spain, and the EU, including complaints at the World Trade Organization.

And if you care about agriculture, be warned:

It will open a new front in the trade war, with all the repercussions that can bring;

It will allow Cuba to claim victim status and rally international support; It will clog our courts with lawsuits;

It will make it impossible to negotiate compensation for U.S. claims in Cuba and, in the end, hurt the very Americans who seek compensation for property they lost;

It will divide us from friends and allies who are now working for a peaceful solution in Venezuela; and

It will guarantee that new investment in Cuba will come from the Russians, Chinese, and others who are hostile to the United States and whose Stated-owned companies can't be sued in U.S. courts.

Once again, the U.S. will be pursuing a strategy that has failed over and over and over again for absolutely no good result.

Madam Speaker, there is a better way that deserves vocal, bipartisan support.

We should continue to press Cuba on human rights. With our Latin American and European allies, we should challenge Cuba to play a constructive role in resolving the crisis in Venezuela, as it did in the Colombian peace process.

There are positive changes in Cuba to support: There is growing Internet access, and there is more political space for Cuban citizens, a growing private sector that now accounts for a third of Cuba's labor force. And despite policies that limit contact, there are rich cultural, educational, and intellectual exchanges between Americans and Cuba.

Madam Speaker, we should follow President Trump's original instinct and allow Americans to do business with Cuba.

We should pass Congressman CRAWFORD's bill to increase the competitiveness of our agricultural exports to Cuba. There is no reason for us to have only a one-eighth market share of Cuba's \$2 billion in annual food imports.

We should finally end U.S. travel restrictions and allow all Americans to travel freely, as they choose, to Cuba. That would serve our values and our national interests, and it is a worthy cause in which Democrats and Republicans can join.

FOR THE PEOPLE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. BEATTY) for 5 minutes.

Mrs. BEATTY. Madam Speaker, I am here today for the people. We want an agreement to continue to keep the government open and working for the people.

We are just 8 days from once again having the possibility of having 800,000 workers, Federal employees—air traffic controllers, Border Patrol agents, Secret Service personnel, and many, many more—being furloughed or forced to work without pay. That is not for the people.

We saw how the 35-day-long government shutdown affected our constituents, our communities. We heard all the stories about the shutdown. We heard stories of cancer patients being forced to choose between treatment or paying their rent. We heard the stories of families, for the first time ever, being forced to turn to food banks and soup kitchens to eat. And the list goes on and on.

Madam Speaker, what we did here was, during the State of the Union Address, President Trump spoke about how we must "reject the politics of revenge, resistance, and retaliation." He needs to heed those words and live up to his promise: "... bridge old divisions, heal old wounds, build new coalitions, forge new solutions, and unlock the extraordinary promise of America's future."

He can take an important step in that direction by letting the conference continue working to keep the government open for the people.

Democrats and Republican leaderships indicate a long-term funding agreement is just within reach. It is so imperative that the conferees be allowed to put pen to paper before rushing to judgment or to fire off another tweet labeling their efforts as a waste of time, as the President has done time and time again. That is why the President would be well served to put down his phone, to stop tweeting, and to leave the negotiations to Congress.

Members on both sides of the aisle agree that another government shutdown would be disastrous for the economy, for the people, and unnecessarily harm tens of millions of Americans in the process.

The President, on Tuesday, said he was ready and willing to turn a new leaf. Madam Speaker, let's turn that new leaf. Let's keep the government open.

Madam Speaker, House Democrats are committed more than ever to keeping the government open and funding and finding commonsense solutions to the issues affecting my constituents and all Americans.

Madam Speaker, it is simple: Democrats are for the people.

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 15 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. CUELLAR) at noon.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer: Eternal God, we give You thanks for giving us another day.

On this day of the National Prayer Breakfast, we gather as a Nation founded by people of faith. In their wisdom and, we hope, with Your inspiration, our Founders recognized that the power of government ought not be utilized for the advancement of religion, nor validated by religion, but, rather, to guarantee the freedom of citizens to worship as they feel called by God's spirit to do.

From its inception, a predominantly Protestant, colonial population has become a national population of Protestants, Catholics, Jews, Muslims, Mormons, and countless other congregants, Americans all, who have flourished on this continent, not without trials and tribulations.

We pray together that Your blessing continues upon us all and, most especially, on the Members of this assembly, trusting that, in the depths of our hearts, we are seeking to hear Your call in the following of our consciences.

Bless us this day and every day. May all that is done here be for Your greater honor and glory.

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 South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina 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.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

CONGRESS ON YOUR CORNER CONCERNS

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

Mrs. KIRKPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, this past weekend, I held a Congress on Your Corner in Tucson, Arizona. I met face-to-face with my constituents at a supermarket. They shared their grave concerns over the President's words and actions.

One woman had never attended an event like this, but she stopped by to tell me she was terrified of losing her health insurance. Another woman was concerned about how inaction on climate change would impact her children.

No one President can solve every issue, but we need a President that unifies and fights for America's future, not divides us by party, economic status, or the country we were born in.

President Trump's address on Tuesday was more of the same. He doubled down on his divisive and destructive agenda with blatant lies. Time and again, he has failed the middle class and misinformed the public from the power pulpit. The President didn't even utter a word about climate change, and he mischaracterized activity at the border.

But I am listening, and I am here to work. I am focused on investing in hardworking families and fighting for people, not corporations. We will have votes on the floor this week that prove our investment in and care for these issues.

WITHDRAWING FROM INF TREATY

(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, President Donald Trump made the courageous decision to withdraw from the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty last week. This was long overdue. Sadly, there have been obvious Russian violations since 2011.

The 1987 INF Treaty was achieved by President Ronald Reagan to prohibit development of ground-launched cruise missiles. The INF Treaty was seen as the gold standard of arms control agreements for years, but Russia has been in violation of the agreement, while we have continued to limit our research and development.

Allowing Russia to violate the INF Treaty endangers American families. Now, Russia will find more incentive to return to the negotiating table, encouraged by Secretary of State Mike Pompeo.

We must continue to seek peace through strength. It was this strategy implemented by President Reagan that prompted Moscow to sign the INF Treaty in the first place.

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

PAY WORKERS WHAT THEY HAVE EARNED

(Mr. HORSFORD asked and was given permission to address the House

for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HORSFORD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak about legislation that I introduced to protect Nevadans from the pain of another government shutdown.

Federal employees and contractors shouldn't be on the hook for the fees, interest, and fines that pile up when the government shuts down. That is why yesterday I introduced legislation to ensure these workers don't just receive backpay, but they also get paid back for the late fees and overdue rent notices they receive, through no fault of their own, during any government shutdown.

This bill also requires the Federal Government to reimburse States and Tribes for extra funds that they were forced to spend during shutdowns, ensuring Nevada taxpayers aren't picking up the tab when the Federal Government refuses to do so.

The President made clear on Tuesday night that he is willing to create another self-imposed crisis so that he can get money for a border wall. This bill will ensure that our Federal workers and State and Tribal governments aren't footing the bill for that crisis.

SHOW YOUR WORK
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE

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

Mr. DAVIDSON of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, the Congressional Budget Office is supposed to help Congress evaluate the fiscal costs and benefits of legislation. Given the weight these scores have on the ability of Members of Congress to make policy decisions, it should be a top priority that the CBO standards are of the highest possible quality.

CBO should improve and could improve the accuracy of its projections by adopting a transparent process that would allow independent experts to provide technical contributions and verify their conclusions, as is the standard for all academic journals.

That is why I have introduced the CBO Show Your Work Act, which would require the CBO to publish online all nonproprietary data, models, and processes utilized in the analysis and scoring of legislation.

CBO is the internal accountant for every Member of Congress. Therefore, Members of Congress, and the public they serve, should have access to the data, models, and processes that create the numbers we rely on.

RECOGNIZING PAULA MASSEY

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

Mr. COX of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Black History Month. This month, as we pay tribute

to the pioneers, the trailblazers, and the leaders who have helped bend and force the moral arc of our Nation closer to that more perfect Union, I rise to recognize my constituent, Paula Massey of Hanford, California.

Paula is the founder of Women with Visions Unlimited, a nonprofit organization that works with youth in literacy and summer school programs to improve the academic attainment of children in the Central Valley.

Through her organization, Paula raises scholarships for high school seniors; organizes numerous events to empower African-American women; and focuses on bringing awareness to valley fever, an illness deep in and dear to her heart.

Paula lost her son to valley fever in 2017 and quickly realized there was a lack of knowledge about the disease, not only from the community, but from the physicians treating their patients.

Thanks to the advocacy of Paula and many others, in 2018, California Governor Brown signed a bill requiring the California Department of Public Health to create outreach and awareness to educate healthcare providers and physicians in the public about the symptoms and treatment of valley fever.

As Paula put it: "Awareness is the key. In the Central Valley, we are an agriculture community with many open fields where the dust and dirt blow in the air. Unless there is awareness, many more people will contract this disease and not know until it is too late."

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to represent Paula in the 21st Congressional District.

NATIONAL PRAYER BREAKFAST

(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, one of the finest American traditions took place this morning, the National Prayer Breakfast.

Penny and I were honored and inspired to join Members of Congress and leaders from across the globe gathered here in Washington, D.C., for what has become an international forum.

Since 1953, the National Prayer Breakfast has united people, nations, religions, and even politicians who come together to celebrate faith, fellowship, and prayer. It is a time where we reflect on faith and focus on the year ahead. It is a time where we put aside differences and unite to pray for our leaders, our friends, and our families.

Every President since President Eisenhower has attended the National Prayer Breakfast, and President Trump delivered excellent remarks this morning, urging the Nation to build a culture that cherishes the dignity and sanctity of life.

President Trump said: "Let us always give thanks for the miracle of life, creation, and the grace of God."

Mr. Speaker, I agree. It is my hope the unity and fellowship we felt this morning stays with us always in our work and in our lives.

HONORING DETECTIVE BILL BREWER AND LIEUTENANT NICK DEROSE

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

Mr. WENSTRUP. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor some of our local heroes. This past weekend in Clermont County, Ohio, two police officers came under fire when responding to a call that was believed to be an attempted suicide. Instead, it turned out to be an ambush.

The gunman lured Detective Bill Brewer, who is remembered in this photo, along with Lieutenant Nick DeRose, into his home, where he proceeded to fire at both deputies through a wall.

Lieutenant Nick DeRose was injured, and Detective Bill Brewer gave his life, in the line of duty. Detective Brewer died trying to help a member of his community, as he always strived to do.

I pray that God will bring comfort to his family; his wife, Jamie; his young son, Braxton; my friend Sheriff Leahy; the Clermont County Sheriff's Department; and all those in our community grieving this loss.

I pray for a speedy recovery for Lieutenant DeRose.

While God has called Bill Brewer away from us, the positive effects of his works in this lifetime shall never perish.

ALZHEIMER'S AWARENESS

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

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Speaker, as the co-chair of the Alzheimer's Working Group on the Ways and Means Committee, I rise today to raise awareness about this disease that has a profound impact on so many families across Illinois and our country.

Alzheimer's is the most common form of dementia, causing issues with memory and behavior. More than 3 million individuals are diagnosed with Alzheimer's per year.

Alzheimer's transcends race, ethnicity, and socioeconomic standing, touching families of all backgrounds. For 2019, more than \$400 million was allocated for research, but it is more than just funding that is needed to find a cure.

As a Member of Congress, I have been proud to support legislation aimed at finding a cure for this disease, such as the RAISE Family Caregivers Act and the BOLD Infrastructure for Alzheimer's Act, both of which were signed into law.

While we have taken important strides to find a cure for this disease, we still have much work to do. I look forward to working with Members on both sides of the aisle to find a cure for this devastating disease.

□ 1215

REMEMBERING EDWARD EMBREY, NELSON COUNTY RESCUE SQUAD CAPTAIN

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

Mr. RIGGLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to speak about a great man, a man who was a proud son of my home, Nelson County, Virginia, Edward Embrey, former Faber Volunteer fire chief and Nelson County Rescue Squad captain, after a courageous battle with cancer. His courage reflects how he lived his life.

Raised in my home county of Nelson, Eddie dedicated his life to helping friends and neighbors who found themselves in harm's way. He fought countless wildfires across the Commonwealth and Nation, leading to his commendation as Forest Warden of the Year in Virginia. He was asked to serve as captain of the Nelson County Rescue Squad and chief of the Faber Volunteer Fire Department.

His dedication to public safety and to helping all the men and women of Nelson County should be recognized and commended. He put his life at risk time after time to save people he didn't even know across the entirety of the Commonwealth. Eddie lived a life of selflessness, and for that, we are all thankful.

From me and all those who have served: Rest easy, Chief.

GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN HARMS LEGAL IMMIGRATION

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

Mr. SPANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call on the leadership of both parties to end the possibility of another government shutdown before next Friday.

Many in this Chamber oppose President Trump's plans to secure our border because they believe that doing so would send a negative message, a message that immigrants are not welcome in this Nation. This is simply not true.

Just yesterday, I met with farmers from my district who told me how very much they rely on skilled foreign labor. One farmer in particular advertised 800 jobs and, in fact, did not receive a single American applicant.

These farmers also expressed concern that, if the government shutdown continued, they will be unable to hire workers abroad because the State Department would not conduct the necessary hearings for H-2A visas. This is

not acceptable, and we can and must do better.

The strong economy led by President Trump has created more jobs than there are Americans to fill them, and we want to encourage legal immigration not only to fill a need, but also because immigrants create a stronger America. After all, without legal immigration, my great-grandfather, Francisco Spano, would not have immigrated here from Italy, and I would not be standing before this House today.

Mr. Speaker, it is time for this House to come together to avert another shutdown, continue growing our economy, and push for an immigration system that is fair, just, and inclusive for all.

BLACK HISTORY MONTH

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

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor Black History Month.

Kansas is no stranger to the fight for equality. At times in our Nation's history, Kansas has led the charge.

Bloody Kansas was a series of violent civil confrontations, in the 1850s, surrounding slavery. Brown v. Topeka Board of Education helped end racial segregation.

In 1968, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., chose Kansas to deliver his speech, titled, "The Future of Integration." In that speech, he said that, if democracy is to live, segregation must die.

Let us strive to live up to his memory; let us strive to come together; and let us choose greatness.

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 7, 2019.

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 7, 2019, at 11:11 a.m.:

Appointments:

Joint Committee on Taxation.

Members of the Senate Finance Committee as Congressional Advisers.

John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Training and Development.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 840, VETERANS' ACCESS TO CHILD CARE ACT; PROVIDING FOR ADOPTION OF H. RES. 86, PROVIDING AMOUNTS FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE CLIMATE CRISIS AND THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE MODERNIZATION OF CONGRESS; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULES

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 105 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 105

Resolved, That at any time after adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 840) to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide child care assistance to veterans receiving certain medical services provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 116-3. That amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered as read. All points of order against that amendment in the nature of a substitute are waived. No amendment to that amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be in order except those printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution. Each such amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as 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 in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order against such amendments are waived. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. Any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or to the amendment in the nature of a substitute made in order as original text. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

SEC. 2. House Resolution 86 is hereby adopted.

SEC. 3. It shall be in order at any time through the legislative day of February 15, 2019, for the Speaker to entertain motions that the House suspend the rules as though under clause 1 of rule XV. The Speaker or her designee shall consult with the Minority

Leader or his designee on the designation of any matter for consideration pursuant to this section.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. WOODALL), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members be given 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, the Rules Committee met and reported a rule, House Resolution 105, providing for consideration of H.R. 840, the Veterans' Access to Child Care Act, under a structured rule.

The rule provides for 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

The rule makes in order 21 amendments, each debatable for 10 minutes. The rule also provides for adoption of H. Res. 86, a resolution providing interim funding for our two new select committees.

Lastly, the rule provides suspension authority through next Friday, February 15.

Mr. Speaker, the Veterans' Access to Child Care Act would make permanent the VA's childcare pilot program, allowing more veterans to access cost-free childcare when they receive mental or other intensive healthcare treatment through the VA.

A nearly identical piece of legislation passed in the House last year under a Republican majority with bipartisan cosponsors and without objection. It is my hope that this Congress will support these efforts to make it easier for our brave servicemembers to get the care they need while supporting their families.

Millions of working families across the Nation are struggling to afford the rising cost of childcare. Families in my own State of New York often pay upwards of \$15,000 each year to place one child in a childcare center. Some parents may find themselves owing their entire salary each month to provision of daycare. This cost can be so debilitating that parents are being driven out of the workforce—many of them women.

For veterans, these struggles can be even more acute. Many veterans are primary caregivers to their children or even their grandchildren. These brave men and women rely on the VA for their healthcare, but many of them are forced to miss appointments or forgo treatment altogether because they

have no childcare options. For many, that can be devastating. We have seen the harm that can be done when military veterans do not receive high-quality mental health services.

This Nation is facing a crisis. Each day, 20 American veterans take their own life. Studies have shown that mental health disparities are a leading cause of high suicide rates among veterans who struggle with depression or post-traumatic stress.

The Department of Veterans Affairs has shown that the suicide rate has increased faster among those veterans who have not recently received treatment through the VA system. Addressing inadequate access to lifesaving mental health and intense health services is critical as we seek to reform our veterans' healthcare system, and we know that making care more accessible will save lives.

Currently, the Department of Veterans Affairs operates a pilot program to provide cost-free childcare to help primary caregivers seeking mental health treatment at selected VA facilities across the country. This program has been extended by Congress several times and has provided care for more than 10,000 children already.

Congress now has an opportunity to extend not only this pilot, but to expand this essential service to every VA facility in the Nation. This will allow thousands more veterans to receive cost-free childcare, ensuring that they never have to choose caring for their family over caring for their own mental health well-being.

This legislation is especially important for female veterans across the Nation, many of whom are single parents or primary caregivers. An increasing number of female veterans have been in combat. One in five female veterans seen by the VA report military sexual trauma.

It is clear that female veterans face unique health challenges and unique barriers to accessing the care they need. This legislation will work to dismantle those barriers so the VA can build on the progress we have made in treating female veterans.

For many veterans, it is not only essential that they receive mental and intensive healthcare, but that they receive care quickly. When facing a serious mental health crisis, veterans shouldn't have to worry about their babysitter dropping out or how they will pay for a day of daycare or how they will find someone to take care of their child while they go to the hospital and receive services. We must ensure that the men and women who have laid their lives on the line for our Nation have timely access to the lifesaving services they need and that we have promised to provide.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote for this rule and the underlying legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

and I want to thank my friend from New York for yielding me the customary 30 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I am not going to have the opportunity very often, so I want to make sure I do it while the gentleman and I are together today to tell him I agree with absolutely everything Mr. MORELLE had to say. It doesn't happen very often on the Rules Committee.

If you are ever having a good day and you need to bring some discord into your life, I want you to head upstairs to the third floor, where there is a 9-to-4 majority-minority distribution, and you can find discord up there every day of the week. It doesn't matter whether it is Republicans leading the institution or Democrats leading the institution.

Last night, we had a chance to come together and talk about something that unites us all; but I oppose the rule today, Mr. Speaker, because this is a bill that passed the Congress last year, and when we passed it last year, we passed it unanimously through the Veterans' Affairs Committee. All the Republicans and all the Democrats voted "yes." Then we brought it to the House floor, and we passed it unanimously here on a voice vote.

But the difference between the bill we have before us today and the bill we had before us last year is that, when we made new promises to our veterans for much-needed benefits last year, we went and we found ways to pay for those promises—not controversial ways, not divisive ways, but ways that we agreed to unanimously at the committee and the full House level. When the bill reappeared this year, those pay-fors were miraculously absent.

I am concerned about that for two reasons, Mr. Speaker, and I think this body should reject this rule and give us a chance to improve this bill. We tried to improve it with an amendment last night, and the amendment was non-germane.

For folks who are new to the institution, understand that, if the committee that sends the bill to the House floor decides they are not going to pay for it, then any effort to try to pay for it is non-germane. So, once a committee sends a bill that is flawed to the Rules Committee, unless there is a waiver of the House rules to allow a pay-for amendment, pay-for amendments are not in order.

□ 1230

So what happens is we are making a new commitment of about \$120 million to our veterans, a wonderful commitment.

Again, I agree with absolutely everything the gentleman from New York had to say. His heart for veterans is pure, and his words were true.

But that \$120 million commitment we are making, Mr. Speaker, gets folded into the Veterans' Affairs budget that we don't increase by one penny, which means we now have to go cut \$120 mil-

lion worth of other veterans' benefits in order to pay for this veterans' benefit.

That is not what anybody on this floor wants to do. In the Budget Committee today, we were talking about the caps, talking about how to deal with caps. Nobody wants to dip into the already promised benefits that we have made to American veterans.

But the mystery to me is that, in this Chamber that America perceives as being so divided, in this town that America perceives as being so broken, we came together last year, unanimously, to do it the right way; and with new House leadership this year, Mr. Speaker, we have instead chosen to do it the easy way.

I think our veterans deserve better, but, more importantly, I know the Members of this institution can do better. We have, and we can again.

I hope my friends will reject this rule and give us a chance to go back, pay for this, make sure there are not unintended consequences of cutting other veterans' benefits that every man and woman in this Chamber supports.

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

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

First of all, I appreciate the comments by my distinguished and wholly entertaining colleague, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. WOODALL). I do want to just make a couple of points related to his comments.

First of all, as the gentleman indicated, the amendment that he talked about was not germane, not before the House, and that was ruled such yesterday. But, as it relates to the paygo rule, we are entirely in compliance with that. In fact, the Congressional Budget Office advised us that there is no direct spending in the bill.

As my mother is often wont to say: You can't be holier than the church. CBO has ruled on it and indicated that the bill does not add a single penny to our deficit or to the national debt, period.

I do, Mr. Speaker, however, find it somewhat ironic. I was thinking about this just yesterday after our conversation in the Rules Committee, and I do note that the appropriation over the next 5 years, \$120 million—that is million with an M, not billion with a B, and certainly not trillion with a T. And I do find it ironic to some agree that the gentleman and his colleagues last year would enact a tax cut which provided that 83 percent of its benefits went to the wealthiest Americans.

And, if we were here each day, Mr. WOODALL and I, for 365 days a year, for the next 30 years—10,000 days, 10,000 times—that tax bill would have spent more money than this would during that time, if we did this for 10,000 days. Think about it.

The work that we do here: authorized spending on a program for veterans, not our wealthiest Americans; those who are struggling; those who have,

during their time, provided great service and sacrifice to our country; those who have kept us safe. And I know Mr. WOODALL and I share an appreciation for all the work our veterans do.

But this is a policy bill, Mr. Speaker. It is not an appropriations bill, and it has no direct spending. What it does: It helps save the lives of veterans, and it helps put them on a safer, more sound bearing for the future.

The cost for implementing it is, as I said, \$120 million over the next 5 years. And it seems to me, it seems to my colleagues, that this is appropriate given the priorities we have for our Nation and for our veterans.

So the next step, as the gentleman knows, is to provide funding through the appropriation process, and I hope that this Congress does invest in our veterans, particularly those who have challenging health issues, whether they be physical, mental, or behavioral, who also happen to be the parents or caretakers of our young children.

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

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

It is not like me to correct the Chair because he serves the entire House, but, I will tell you, it is entirely possible that Mr. MORELLE and I could yield each other time back and forth today. That is the nature of this institution's support for veterans.

And, I have to tell you, that is what hurts me the most about the way this bill has come to the floor. My friend is exactly right, Mr. Speaker, when he says that the CBO says this: There is no direct spending in this bill at all.

I just want you to think through that with me. We are promising veterans new benefits that cost money, and the scorekeeping institution of the United States House of Representatives says this bill will cost nothing.

Now, why is that true? It is true because there are other laws on the books, the budget caps that are on the books that say: If you add one penny of veterans funding in this category, you have got to cut a penny from this category.

When we did this bill last year, we all recognized that. I am not telling anybody anything they don't already know, and it pains me to see the defense of this bill as "we didn't have to," "they didn't make us," "it is not required." All of those arguments were true last year, too. They didn't make us. We don't have to. It is not required.

It is just the right thing to do. And we came together, and we did it.

You have a different vantage point of this Chamber, Mr. Speaker, than I do. From your chair, it may look like that bipartisanship breaks out across this Chamber in mass quantities every day of the week, but, from my position behind this podium, we don't find that many things that both spend money and save money, those things that make new promises while revising old

promises that weren't working as well, those things that make promises today but pay for them today instead of passing the bill on to our children and grandchildren.

And we did that together last year. We did it together. How can folks forget? Yes, we have lots of new freshmen in this Chamber, but we came together last year, unanimously, to do this bill right, to tell veterans: We do want to serve you better; we are going to create a new benefit; and we are not going to force cuts to other benefits as a result.

I am not going to give up on bipartisanship breaking out in this Chamber again and again and again, and I am certainly not going to give up on the bipartisan commitment that we have to serving our veterans. There are only so many days in a year. There are only so many weeks in a Congress. We cannot waste them doing a halfway job when we could have done the job right.

In this case, it is not as if we don't have a roadmap of how to do the job right. We did it. It is not as if we thought about doing it; we voted unanimously together to do it.

Yet, in this new day, we have chosen a different path, an inferior path. I just challenge my colleagues, as Paul Ryan used to say: Raise your gaze. This is a good idea. This is a good programmatic policy. But we need to pay for it, not cut veterans' benefits in order to squeeze it in.

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

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, I inquire of the gentleman whether or not there are other speakers or whether I should use this opportunity to close.

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, I would welcome my friend to close, but, in the spirit of bipartisanship, I will be happy to begin that process.

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

It is a different job in the minority. The power that Mr. MORELLE has to open this debate and close this debate, it lends credence to his words. As I stipulated at the beginning, everything he said was true. It is what he didn't say that we can do better on.

I will say this one more time because, again, for new Members of this Chamber, you may not understand how the Rules Committee works. If a committee does not pay for legislation, if a committee just makes promises and does not find a way to pay for it, it is not appropriate, under House rules, to then try to add a pay-for. It requires a waiver from the Rules Committee of House rules in order to include a pay-for in a bill that is not already paid for. We offered that amendment last night. It was rejected on a party-line vote in the Rules Committee. Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question today, we will offer a solution.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of my amendment in the RECORD, along with extraneous material, immediately prior to the vote on the previous question.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, the amendment that we will offer if the previous question is defeated would add the language that, by collecting fees on housing loans that would pay for this new childcare benefit so that we don't have to go deep into the Veterans' Affairs budget, cutting other benefits in order to pay for this, so we don't have to violate budget caps and borrow from our children and from our grandchildren, so that we can make promises to men and women who deserve and need this benefit and know that we have come together and done the heavy lifting to pay for it today.

I hope my friends will unite, as we did last year, in approving this funding language, unite in defeating the previous question, so that I can bring this amendment up and we can do this in the same honorable, bipartisan, collaborative way that we unanimously passed this very same language just a few short months ago.

I urge my friends: Know that we can do better.

Mr. Speaker, while I contemplated yielding back, I am going to reserve my time just in case there are any more speakers who have been affected by my words and want to come and join this effort that we have today. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, I apologize. I am still learning this. The lingo on the floor of the House is much different than the lingo on the floor of the New York State Assembly, where I had the privilege of serving, and I do appreciate the gentleman's help through this. He has me at a bit of a disadvantage.

I do want to just reiterate before I yield that, in fact, this is a policy that we set with this bill and this rule. It will be up to the appropriators to make a decision about whether this is a priority as they go through this process and determine whether there will be funding for it in the appropriations bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, let me say that the gentleman from New York is doing an excellent job. He has translated the great leadership of the New York legislature and brought it here to the House. We thank the gentleman for his service.

I have been affected by the gentleman from Georgia's comments. We have been on this floor together, and I know that we have a heart of service. As well—coming from Georgia, coming from Texas—we know veterans and we certainly know Active-Duty persons as well.

So I rise to support the policy underpinnings of this legislation that has been so well articulated by the gentleman from New York.

And it is important to note, just as background: When this government was wrongly shut down, we lost \$11 billion, \$3 billion that we will never see again and \$8 billion that we may see again. But, in the course of that, all of us interacted with our veterans, many of them devastated because some of them were in positions that caused them to be furloughed. That means they were not getting a paycheck.

Some of them, of course, are disabled veterans or veterans who are engaged in the veterans' health system.

And we know that these veterans have pride. So this bill is an authorizing bill that affirms that pride, that allows veterans—many of them young veterans, having been in the Afghanistan war, having been in the Iraq war, having been in Syria—many of them young with young children, that they can go to get their medical care—that is well needed—by now having childcare during their medical care visits.

And I am glad the gentleman from New York made it clear over and over again that this is an authorizing bill. There is no need for paygo. There is no need for the offset. That will be handled. This is a policy point.

This is Democrats, hopefully joined by Republicans, to affirm our commitment to the service of veterans. But, as I do that, maybe the gentleman from Georgia would join me in reconsidering the new tax cuts by the GOP, which would cost \$3.8 trillion to the deficit this second round and create \$3.2 trillion in the Federal deficit over a decade.

□ 1245

Maybe my good friend will join me and indicate that our veterans are more important, that services to our families are more important, and, therefore, let's reconsider this deficit-busting GOP tax bill.

But as relates to this policy, I am grateful to the leadership of the Veterans' Affairs Committee. I thank the gentleman from New York in the Rules Committee for bringing forward this thoughtful, smart veterans bill. Remember, you have been hearing us talk about smart border security, and we are working on that right now to keep the government open, but this is a smart bill.

I have a veterans hospital in my area, formerly in my district, and I know how important Medicare is.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the rule, and I rise to support the underlying legislation, which is authorizing legislation to help veterans have childcare when they go to get their medical care.

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

Mr. Speaker, it is troubling to me that we have those things that divide us, that permeate these conversations that could be uniting. Again, I don't think we have that many opportunities where we are able to come together as

an entire institution unanimously to support legislation, so I deeply regret we have missed that opportunity.

I want to encourage my friends on the other side of the aisle not to fall under the same trap that I think Republicans fell into just 8 short years ago. Every single conversation we have now in the Rules Committee, the tax cuts come into it.

The fact that so many of my Democratic friends didn't want tax cuts for the American people isn't a mystery to me. I got not one Democratic vote on the entire bill. I get it. One team thought it was a good idea, one team didn't, but we cannot use that disagreement as an excuse not to do the very best that we can on each and every bill going forward.

I will give you that example from the Republicans experience. I was categorically opposed to the Federal takeover of healthcare that was the Affordable Care Act. I was categorically opposed to the way that small businesses lost options. And my friends that were promised they could keep their doctor and they could keep their plan, those promises were broken.

But I still came together with my Democratic friends on the floor to find additional dollars for veterans healthcare and plus-up those accounts, to find additional ways to serve veterans who had not been served through healthcare and plus-up those accounts. The fact that we disagree on really big important issues does not mean we cannot come together and do the very best that we can.

And with that in mind, I want to give credit where credit is due. I have talked a lot about how we unanimously passed this bill last Congress. It is true. We unanimously passed it out of committee, and we unanimously passed it on the floor of the House. But what that means is, it came to the floor of the House on the suspension calendar, which meant no amendments were made in order.

The way that my friends on the other side of the aisle have brought the bill up, amendments are made in order, and the Rules Committee made 21 different amendments in order. We passed the bill unanimously under our leadership, but there was not an opportunity to improve it.

My friends on the other side have chosen a different path that does allow an opportunity to improve it, but doesn't allow the opportunities that I am seeking to pay for it.

I don't have to demean my friends or their intentions because their intentions are pure, and they are thoughtful, honorable Members of this institution. The fact that we disagree about policy does not mean we have to disagree about the motives of one another. And when we have these opportunities to do not just good but better; not just good, but good in a way that we don't pass the bill on to our children and our grandchildren, we take care of that bill today.

I will close with this, Mr. Speaker. Again, I can't disagree with any of the words my friend from New York tells because the half of the story that he tells is absolutely true. This is an authorizing bill where we make a new promise to veterans.

If this bill passes the floor of the House today, it then goes to the Appropriations Committee to fulfill this promise that we all celebrate today, and the Appropriations Committee will have not one new penny to pay for this new promise.

We have all been in this business long enough to know what happens to promises that folks don't put any money behind and what happens to promises that don't get paid for. The law prevents the Appropriations Committee from funding this new promise, unless they cut dollars from existing veterans promises today.

This bill is doing all the right things for all the right reasons. Let's not make another veteran have to pay in a cut for what we are promising to one of his brothers or sisters in a new benefit.

Defeat the previous question; allow us to pay for this bill; and let's put our money where our hearts and our mouths are.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Georgia for his indulgence and his patience as I hopefully will get the training wheels off at one of these points, but I appreciate his comments.

I do want to note that this bill, the amendment which the gentleman speaks of, will not have been germane in the previous Congress either, and it was not ruled germane during the Rules Committee deliberations.

But, Mr. Speaker, I do want to thank all my colleagues for the words of support for H.R. 840, the Veterans' Access to Child Care Act. The Veterans' Access bill, I want to especially thank the sponsor, Congresswoman JULIA BROWNLEY and Chairman MARK TAKANO of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, as well as the ranking member, Mr. ROE, for their work in supporting our Nation's veterans.

I am proud that this rule provides for the consideration of so many diverse ideas, including minority and bipartisan amendments, something that would not be allowed in the previous Congress. I am proud we have taken this bipartisan approach, and I appreciate all the work that Chairman MCGOVERN has done to make sure that that is part of the work that we do.

I urge a "yes" vote on the rule and a "yes" vote on the previous question.

The material previously referred to by Mr. WOODALL is as follows:

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

SEC. 4. Notwithstanding any other provision of this resolution, the amendment printed in section 5 shall be in order as though printed as the last amendment in the report

of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution if offered by Representative Bilirakis of Florida or a designee. That amendment shall be debatable for 10 minutes equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent.

SEC. 5. The amendment referred to in section 4 is as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 3. EXTENSION OF REQUIREMENT TO COLLECT FEES FOR HOUSING LOANS GUARANTEED BY SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

Section 3729(b)(2) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking “September 30, 2028” each place it appears and inserting “December 31, 2028”.

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or votes objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

TIFFANY JOSLYN JUVENILE ACCOUNTABILITY BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2019

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 494) to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to reauthorize the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant program, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 494

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 “Tiffany Joslyn Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Program Reauthorization Act of 2019”.

SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION OF JUVENILE ACCOUNTABILITY BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM.

Part R of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796ee et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 1801(b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “graduated sanctions” and inserting “graduated sanctions and incentives”;

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking “hiring juvenile court judges, probation officers, and

court-appointed defenders and special advocates, and”;

(C) by striking paragraphs (4) and (7), and redesignating paragraphs (5) through (17) as paragraphs (4) through (15), respectively; and

(D) in paragraph (11), as so redesignated, by striking “research-based bullying, cyberbullying, and gang prevention programs” and inserting “interventions such as researched-based anti-bullying, anti-cyberbullying, and gang prevention programs, as well as mental health services and trauma-informed practices”;

(2) in section 1802—

(A) in subsection (d)(3), by inserting after “individualized sanctions” the following: “, incentives,”;

(B) in subsection (e)(1)(B), by striking “graduated sanctions” and inserting “graduated sanctions and incentives”;

(C) in subsection (f)—

(i) in paragraph (2)—

(I) by inserting after “A sanction may include” the following: “a range of court-approved interventions, such as”; and

(II) by inserting after “a fine,” the following: “a restorative justice program.”; and

(ii) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

“(3) INCENTIVES.—The term ‘incentives’ means individualized, goal-oriented, and graduated responses to a juvenile offender’s compliance with court orders and case disposition terms designed to reinforce or modify the skills and behaviors of the juvenile offender. An incentive may include a certificate of achievement, a letter of recommendation, a family or program activity, a meeting or special outing with a community leader, a reduction in community service hours, a reduced curfew or home restriction, a decrease in required court appearances, or a decrease in the term of court-ordered supervision.”;

(3) in section 1810(a), by striking “\$350,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2006 through 2009” and inserting “\$30,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024”; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 1811. GRANT ACCOUNTABILITY.

“(a) DEFINITION OF APPLICABLE COMMITTEES.—In this section, the term ‘applicable committees’ means—

“(1) the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate; and

“(2) the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives.

“(b) ACCOUNTABILITY.—All grants awarded by the Attorney General under this part shall be subject to the following accountability provisions:

“(1) AUDIT REQUIREMENT.—

“(A) DEFINITION.—In this paragraph, the term ‘unresolved audit finding’ means a finding in the final audit report of the Inspector General of the Department of Justice that the audited grantee has utilized grant funds for an unauthorized expenditure or otherwise unallowable cost that is not closed or resolved within 12 months after the date on which the final audit report is issued.

“(B) AUDIT.—Beginning in the first fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of this section, and in each fiscal year thereafter, the Inspector General of the Department of Justice shall conduct audits of recipients of grants awarded by the Attorney General under this part to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse of funds by grantees. The Inspector General shall determine the appropriate number of grantees to be audited each year.

“(C) MANDATORY EXCLUSION.—A recipient of grant funds under this part that is found to have an unresolved audit finding shall not be eligible to receive grant funds under this part during the first 2 fiscal years beginning

after the end of the 12-month period described in subparagraph (A).

“(D) PRIORITY.—In awarding grants under this part, the Attorney General shall give priority to eligible applicants that did not have an unresolved audit finding during the 3 fiscal years before submitting an application for a grant under this part.

“(E) REIMBURSEMENT.—If an entity is awarded grant funds under this part during the 2-fiscal-year period during which the entity is barred from receiving grants under subparagraph (C), the Attorney General shall—

“(i) deposit an amount equal to the amount of the grant funds that were improperly awarded to the grantee into the General Fund of the Treasury; and

“(ii) seek to recoup the costs of the repayment to the fund from the grant recipient that was erroneously awarded grant funds.

“(2) ANNUAL CERTIFICATION.—Beginning in the first fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of this section, the Attorney General shall submit to the applicable committees an annual certification—

“(A) indicating whether—

“(i) all audits issued by the Inspector General of the Department of Justice under paragraph (1) have been completed and reviewed by the appropriate Assistant Attorney General or Director;

“(ii) all mandatory exclusions required under paragraph (1)(C) have been issued; and

“(iii) all reimbursements required under paragraph (1)(E) have been made; and

“(B) that includes a list of any grant recipients excluded under paragraph (1) from the previous year.

“(C) PREVENTING DUPLICATIVE GRANTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Before the Attorney General awards a grant to an applicant under this part, the Attorney General shall compare potential grant awards with other grants awarded under this part by the Attorney General to determine if duplicate grant awards are awarded for the same purpose.

“(2) REPORT.—If the Attorney General awards duplicate grants under this part to the same applicant for the same purpose, the Attorney General shall submit to the applicable committees a report that includes—

“(A) a list of all duplicate grants awarded under this part, including the total dollar amount of any duplicate grants awarded; and

“(B) the reason the Attorney General awarded the duplicate grants.”.

SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of the Congress that the use of best practices is encouraged for all activities for which grants under part R of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 may be used.

SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR JUVENILE ACCOUNTABILITY BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM.

Section 1001(a)(16) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10261(a)(16)) is amended to read as follows:

“(16) There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out projects under part R \$30,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) and the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include

extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this is a very special bill to my heart and to my constituents and to the many, many advocates dealing with the reformation of the juvenile justice system and the importance of such.

I would like to take note of many of them, but, in particular, the National Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Council and Coalition that represent decades of work all over the Nation, organizations that recognize that the best place for our young juveniles that have had some encounter with the system is not in a detention-like jail.

I hope that as we move forward on criminal justice reform and juvenile justice reform that we can reform the places and the attitudes toward juveniles who run awry of the system all over the Nation.

This bill is named for Tiffany May Joslyn, a champion for criminal justice reform, who formerly served as deputy chief counsel of the Crime, Terrorism, Homeland Security and Investigations Subcommittee, and whose life tragically was cut short on March 5, 2016, in a car accident, which sadly also claimed the life of her brother Derrick. She was just 33 years old.

Her family loved her. Her family still remembers how much she talked about her work on the House Judiciary Committee and the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, Homeland Security and Investigations that I served on at that time as the ranking member.

So passage of this bill last Congress in this body was both bitter and sweet, but I would understand that Tiffany, in the place where she is, would have been proud as she championed these causes fearlessly. This moment is for both her and for all of the millions of young people that will be helped by this bill.

We worked very hard on this bill, and it is a bipartisan bill. It has, I believe, those who have an interest in doing the very best for our Nation and for our young people.

The Tiffany Joslyn bill will help stem the epidemic of juveniles within the criminal justice system by reauthorizing the juvenile justice system and the juvenile accountability block grant program and providing funding to State and local governments for the creation of antibullying and antigang prevention programs and intervention.

It is clearly important to recognize that it is only us that can begin to reframe the old-fashioned attitudes about "lock'em up." We know that there was a period of time, Mr. Speaker, when it was a shift so that schools and the education system were saying: Get the bad apples out of your classroom, not even into the principal's of-

fice or not even into the auditorium for detention.

They leaped from the classroom into the hands of law enforcement officers who then, as we have seen some of the untoward actions, had to wrestle them down or there was emotional encounters, but they went downtown, as many of us would say, to the county jail or to the detention center.

We hope that we will provide other tools to be able to intervene on behaviors by way of providing resources to some of our well-documented groups and organizations and new ones that have creative ways of intervening in a juvenile's life. How many of us have heard the story of how a pilot, a lawyer, a doctor started out their life, and then how they wound up as being contributing citizens because someone intervened. This bill is about intervention.

In addition to reauthorizing the juvenile justice programs, the Tiffany Joslyn Juvenile Accountability Block Grant, and the Bullying Prevention and Intervention Act clarifies how to address the occurrences of bullying through developmentally appropriate intervention and prevention techniques, which center on evidence-based models and best practices.

Best practices bring people together, because it doesn't matter whether you are Republican or Democrat, it brings people together, and that is best practices that rely on schools and communities rather than the involvement from law enforcement and the justice system.

What we want is to put a big red stop sign in front of the life of every juvenile that might be awry with the system, and procedures and rules to be able to find an alternative way.

H.R. 494 is designed to help both the victims and perpetrators of bullying. Research studies have shown that approximately 25 percent of school bullies will be convicted of a criminal offense in their adult years. Let's put a stop sign there. Let's not have that happen.

□ 1300

We also recognize that cyberbullying has become an epidemic, particularly for young people. Their life is centered around technology. Many times they are in their home, bedroom, et cetera, only with technology, and they use that in a way—because their brains are not matured until 25 and over, they use it in a way that they don't fully comprehend how vicious, how devastating this could be to the receiver of that information, how exposing that could be to the receiver of that information.

Let's get in their lives. Let's use this legislation to do so.

It also includes provisions for gang prevention programs which will help guide our children toward socially beneficial paths. If we want our children to learn, we must be able to maintain a safe and healthy school environment.

Bullying is a massive issue in our Nation's schools. Over the years, I have

worked with young children as young as 10 or 12. Some of them have organized their own antibullying organizations, looking to us to affirm them, and I hope in this legislation we will have the opportunity to do so. If we want our children to learn, that is what we must do.

The National Center for Educational Studies shows that 14 percent of 12- to 18-year-olds surveyed reported being victims of direct or indirect bullying. One out of four kids is bullied. Cyberbullying is in the midst of that. That is why I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

I also urge them to consider that we may have short memories on some things, but I am sure many of us can go back and remember that middle school, that early age leading up to 18 and then going off, some to college and some on, at some point, to work. We remember that indecisive moment. We remember wanting to have friends and wanting to be liked. And then we remember the alternative of those who might take advantage of that.

With that in mind, here we are with an opportunity to deal with best practices and to help our young people in the best way possible.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to support the "Tiffany Joslyn Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Reauthorization and the Bullying Prevention and Intervention Act", which we passed in the last Congress, here in the House.

This bill is named for Tiffany May Joslyn, a champion for criminal justice reform, who served as Deputy Chief Counsel of the Crime Subcommittee and whose life tragically was cut short on March 5, 2016, in a car accident, which sadly also claimed the life of her brother, Derrick. She was just 33 years old.

So passage of this bill last Congress in this body, was both bitter and sweet. Tiffany would have been proud, as she championed these causes fearlessly. This moment is for both her and for all the millions of young people that will be helped by this bill.

The Tiffany Joslyn bill will help stem the epidemic of juveniles within the criminal justice system by reauthorizing the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant program (JABG) and providing funding to state and local governments for the creation of bullying and gang prevention programs.

It also includes provisions for gang prevention programs, which will help guide our children towards socially beneficial paths.

If we want our children to learn, we must be able to maintain a safe and healthy school environment. Bullying is a massive issue in our nation's schools.

The National Center for Educational Studies reports show that 14 percent of 12- to 18-year-olds surveyed, reported being victims of direct or indirect bullying. One out of 4 kids is bullied.

This is why I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

It will authorize such appropriations as may be necessary, which is anticipated to be at least \$30 million per year.

In addition to reauthorizing juvenile justice programs, the Tiffany Joselyn Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Reauthorization and

the Bullying Prevention and Intervention Act clarifies how to address the occurrences of bullying through developmentally appropriate intervention and prevention techniques, which center on evidence-based models and best practices that rely on schools and communities rather than involvement from law enforcement and the justice system.

H.R. 494 is designed to help both the victims and perpetrators of bullying. Research studies have shown that approximately 25 percent of school bullies will be convicted of a criminal offense in their adult years.

Bullying is not just in a schoolyard anymore; it is a crisis that's taking over our nation. Gone are the days that children can come home and seek solace and escape from their bullies; technological advances have made it easy for young people to be tormented on social networks at any time from any place.

They are never out of harm's reach. This needs to end. Americans children should be protected, and no child should be persecuted for exercising their American right to be themselves.

It is time for us to come to a conclusive solution to America's bullying crisis so that we may keep all of our children safe.

My bill, H.R. 494, provides the solution that we need.

This is why I support this bill and ask my colleagues to do the same.

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

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of H.R. 494, the Tiffany Joslyn Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Program Reauthorization Act of 2019. The bill reauthorizes the Justice Department's Juvenile Accountability Block Grant—JABG—program, strengthens the program to reduce youth crime, and contains vigorous accountability and oversight mechanisms to ensure taxpayer dollars are efficiently and wisely utilized.

I would like to say thank you to the sponsor of this legislation, Congresswoman JACKSON LEE, for her hard work and, as she just explained in great detail, the many things about this bill that are good for us and why I would support this bill.

When young people commit crimes, it has a serious and long-lasting detrimental impact. Our children represent the promise of a bright future and the hope for continued prosperity. That means improving the juvenile justice system and reducing juvenile crimes is crucial to preserving and protecting the future of our children and our Nation.

The JABG program provides grants to States, Tribes, and localities to strengthen juvenile justice systems and reduce recidivism among offenders.

The program currently has 17 authorized purpose areas, including the implementation of graduated sanctions for juveniles; support for prosecutorial initiatives aimed at curbing drug use, violence, and gangs; accountability-based school safety initiatives; the establishment of juvenile drug courts;

and bullying and cyberbullying prevention.

The JABG has a long history of bipartisan support among members of the Judiciary Committee and in Congress as a whole.

Again, I thank my colleague, Congresswoman JACKSON LEE, for her hard work on this legislation, and I would encourage my colleagues to support this bill.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Let me, first of all, thank the ranking member for his kind support of this legislation. I think we have been together long enough to know how important this kind of work is; and a tribute to his father, who certainly probably ran across a few juveniles in the course of his work as a law enforcement officer. So I thank the gentleman so very much.

I want to thank the chairman of the committee, Mr. NADLER, for his support of this legislation and continued work in this area.

Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON), the chair on the Subcommittee on Courts, Intellectual Property, and the Internet.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise in support of H.R. 494, the Tiffany Joslyn Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Program Reauthorization Act of 2019.

We cannot, as a nation, continue to condemn our children into the criminal justice system. African American youth are significantly more likely to be tried as adults. In 2014, although Black youth were only 14 percent of the juvenile population, they represented 52 percent of the youth tried as adults in this country.

This legislation reauthorizes important programs that ensure sentences for our young people are appropriate and not excessive, and it funds accountability-based programs to intervene when youth are most vulnerable in the system. I support this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I have no other additional speakers for this and would inquire of the gentlewoman from Texas if she is ready to close on this piece of legislation.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, let me thank the gentleman.

We are inquiring, and I am just going to say it publicly. We were about to engage the ranking member, but we are inquiring to be sure that the bill is complete. Its language was, "and Anti-Bullying and Intervention Act." That is what the bill has carried over a period of time, so I was trying to get a ruling about that addition to the title.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Is it my understanding the gentlewoman is asking for a correction to the short title? Is that what we are looking for?

Ms. JACKSON LEE. That is clearly what we are trying to do. If I might engage the gentleman in a dialogue: it reads, "the Tiffany Joslyn Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Program Reauthorization Act," and it has always read, over the years, "and Anti-Bullying and Intervention Act." It is in my text here, "and the Bullying Prevention and Intervention Act."

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. I see the gentlewoman's concern here on lines 4, 5, and 6 of the bill. I mean, are we awaiting a ruling from—

Ms. JACKSON LEE. We are awaiting a ruling, and may have to—but I at least want to get it on the RECORD. You see what I am saying?

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. I understand.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. And that is the name that has been carried over the years that we have had—

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Look, personally, from my perspective, to continue our colloquy here, I have no problem with the name. I think it was probably an oversight in drafting from a previous time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. I believe so.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. But I am not sure how we would do it at this point, unless we could agree.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRIES

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. From an inquiry position, is it possible here that we could unanimous consent a change to this title?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman may withdraw her pending motion and re-offer the motion with the amended text.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, continuing my parliamentary inquiry, could it also be a possibility for the gentlewoman to understand that this is the intent, and we have this into the RECORD; that if she was to move ahead with this, that I am sure this will be probably well-respected and well-founded in the Senate; that we could make the change in the Senate and have it back over for us so that we could make this, and not hold up the further proceedings today?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. That is not a proper parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Well, it is a proper question.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, if I might, I assume I can proceed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Texas is recognized.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. First of all, I want to thank the ranking member for his courtesies, and thank the committees for their courtesies.

I would not desire to not move forward H.R. 494. So any motion for amending at this time, I would like unanimous consent to withdraw and to emphasize what the bill is in my debate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman seek to withdraw the pending motion?

Ms. JACKSON LEE. I seek to not withdraw H.R. 494, just any request for editing the legislation.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Will the gentleman yield?

Ms. JACKSON LEE. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. If I hear the gentleman correctly, what she is asking is continuing as we were 5 minutes ago into this process and continuing on. Is that the gentleman's intention?

Ms. JACKSON LEE. That is my desire at this time.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers. Does the gentleman?

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. No, I do not.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

So I will close at this time asking for support of this legislation. But as I do so, I cannot help but thank—I think we have had—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas will suspend.

The gentleman from Georgia is recognized to close debate on his side, and then the gentleman will close.

The gentleman from Georgia is recognized.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, obviously, the gentleman from Texas has ultimate passion on this bill and I would not say anything except that we support this legislation. We look forward to moving it. I am sure that she will be able to make any changes she needs to.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I thank the gentleman from Georgia for engaging in the colloquy on this important issue, and I think we have created a record that indicates that this bill is the Tiffany Joslyn Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Program Reauthorization Act, and it does cover bullying prevention and intervention, and we will move forward with that understanding and recognize the importance of those elements of the bill.

I want to just take a moment in my closing to acknowledge again the National Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Coalition and to indicate their support for a bill that has gone unfunded now for 6 years, and to indicate in their letter that H.R. 494 updates the JABG to reflect current research and practices; incentivizes States to use graduated sanctions and incentives grounded in positive youth development; enhanced antibullying measures, gang prevention programs, and additional youth violence prevention and intervention services. It also updates the JABG to include evidence-based practices such as trauma-informed practices and mental healthcare.

I am excited about this legislation. And I close by saying bullying is not just a schoolyard action anymore; it is a crisis that is taking over our Nation.

Gone are the days that children can come home and seek solace and escape from their bullies. Technological advances have made it easy for young people to be tormented on social networks at any time from any place. They are never out of harm's reach.

This needs to end. American children should be protected, and no child should be persecuted for existing or exercising their American right to just be themselves. It is time for us to come to a conclusive solution to America's bullying crisis so that we may keep all of our children safe. I think we are on the right path by passing H.R. 494 and moving it to the Senate. That is why I support this bill and ask my colleagues to do the same.

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 Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 494, 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.

□ 1315

PREVENTING CRIMES AGAINST VETERANS ACT OF 2019

Ms. BASS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 450) to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide an additional tool to prevent certain frauds against veterans, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 450

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 "Preventing Crimes Against Veterans Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. ADDITIONAL TOOL TO PREVENT CERTAIN FRAUDS AGAINST VETERANS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 63 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"§ 1352. Fraud regarding veterans' benefits

"(a) Whoever knowingly executes, or attempts to execute, any scheme or artifice to defraud an individual of veterans' benefits, or in connection with obtaining veteran's benefits for that individual, shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.

"(b) In this section—

"(1) the term 'veteran' has the meaning given that term in section 101 of title 38; and

"(2) the term 'veterans' benefits' means any benefit provided by Federal law for a veteran or a dependent or survivor of a veteran."

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 63 of

title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

"1352. Fraud regarding veterans' benefits."

SEC. 3. 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 SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Ms. BASS) and the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. BASS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to support H.R. 450, the Preventing Crimes Against Veterans Act of 2019, as amended, which would make it a crime to knowingly engage in any scheme to defraud a veteran of his or her veterans benefits.

This legislation provides an important, additional tool for Federal prosecutors to use to combat veterans benefits fraud.

Because we honor their service and because of the sacrifices our veterans have made for us, it is particularly important that we protect them from fraud and ensure the integrity of the system of benefits we provide for them.

Currently, there are about 21 million veterans of the U.S. military, men and women who selflessly serve our Nation. Unfortunately, many of our veterans, as a result of their service, have been scarred, whether physically, mentally, or both. Often, it is the scars that we cannot visually see that are the hardest to address.

There are well over 1 million American veterans with service-connected disabilities.

The suicide rate among veterans is 300 percent above the national average, and it is estimated that about 30 percent of all Vietnam veterans and 20 percent of veterans of the recent Middle East conflicts suffer from post-traumatic stress disorder in a given year.

In addition, veterans are more likely than nonveterans to become homeless. They comprise 17 percent of our homeless population. On any given night, an estimated 50,000 veterans are sleeping on American streets. That is just not right.

In recognition of the extreme sacrifice by our veterans and the hardships many of them continue to face after their military service, it is our duty to provide, to the best of our ability, an appropriate measure of compensation for them, particularly those in need.

This is the least we can do, and it is still not enough. There continue to be issues with the medical care we provide our veterans and problems about some benefits never being processed and paid because of the loss of claims by the Veterans Benefits Administration.

That is why we must prohibit any schemes that would defraud a veteran of their benefits. Under H.R. 450, anyone convicted of such crime could be fined, imprisoned, or subject to both penalties.

This bill is important because it fills in a gap in enforcement for the protection of veterans. Under current law, the VA allows agents or attorneys to assess a nominal fee to assist claimants who are appealing different aspects of their benefits.

It is illegal for a nonattorney or a person not registered as an agent to assist such claimants. However, if an unauthorized individual offers a veteran assistance in person, they cannot be prosecuted under current Federal law. The wire fraud statutes do not extend to such in-person contact.

Because of this, fraudsters routinely take advantage of this loophole. I am aware of at least one specific instance in which a bad actor visited an assisted living facility in Florida and asked the staff to round up all veterans for a seminar. He could not be prosecuted under the law as it stands today. This is unconscionable. We need this bill, because the example I just gave is not an isolated incident.

More broadly, those who defraud veterans or their surviving spouses or dependents endanger our system of veterans benefits not only by harming the victims, but also by diminishing resources required to pay the claims and fund the programs that are needed to help those who have served our country.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the bill's sponsors, Mr. DEUTCH and Mr. MEADOWS, for their hard work and bipartisan efforts to address this critical problem.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the bill before us today makes a small but significant change to the Federal fraud statutes to protect veterans from fraudsters who seek to steal their benefits. It does so by inserting a new provision into the criminal code to complement the mail and wire fraud statutes.

In recent years, there have been reports of criminals entering nursing homes in search of elderly veterans with the intent to defraud them of

their Federal benefits. Like many crimes of fraud, Mr. Speaker, the worst part is that people often present themselves as helpful to the veteran. This is a truly heinous crime worthy of Congress' attention.

This legislation has passed this House twice by overwhelming margins, and it also incorporates technical assistance from the Department of Justice, ensuring it will be effective in practice.

This is a bill that is supported by many. My colleague, Mr. MEADOWS from North Carolina, has spoken eloquently about this, and we will be entering his message under general leave as well.

As a member of the Air Force Reserve and an Iraq veteran, Mr. Speaker, this issue is near and dear to my heart. I have introduced numerous pieces of legislation over the years to protect our veterans and to expedite the benefits process.

Our men and women in uniform have sacrificed much for us. They are entitled to our gratitude, our respect, and our protection.

As President Abraham Lincoln reminded us 156 years ago, it is our duty "to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow, and his orphan."

Mr. Speaker, there is nothing in my mind more heinous than someone who tries to defraud a veteran of what they have earned. This is something that we can all come around on. This is something we can all support.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BASS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DEUTCH).

Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from California for the time and for her support of this legislation, and I thank Mr. COLLINS from Georgia for his service and for his support of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of our Nation's veterans. Our veterans distinguish themselves in service to our country, but that distinction is too often recognized and preyed upon by scam artists.

H.R. 450, the Preventing Crimes Against Veterans Act, will close a loophole in our criminal law and will give Federal law enforcement the tools they need to crack down on financial fraud schemes that target our veterans.

My friend, veteran, and former Congressman Tom Rooney introduced this bill with me in the past two Congresses. It passed by a voice vote in the 115th Congress and passed unanimously 411-0 in the 114th.

It is time to pass it again and to finally make it law to help our veterans.

Mr. Speaker, I am grateful to Representative MEADOWS for continuing this important bipartisan work to protect America's veterans.

In a 2017 survey, AARP found that 78 percent of veterans receive scam

itches specifically targeted to their military service. They also found that 16 percent of veterans lost money to financial fraud over the past 5 years, double the rate of nonveterans.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Greg Dover of Palm Beach County Veterans Services, who sounded the alarm and helped fight for this important legislation.

I have heard too many stories from south Floridians—veterans, survivors, families, and their veterans service officers—who have been taken advantage of through so-called pension poaching scams that target the supplemental aid and attendance pension benefit.

In one case, a veteran responded to a solicitation with the hope of securing additional pension benefits. He was met with a high-pressure sales tactic in his own home. The sales representative tried to convince him to apply for benefits that he didn't want and that he wasn't eligible for.

In addition to filing an improper claim on the veteran's behalf, the scammer lied and told the veteran that he was required to enter into a long-term healthcare contract in order to receive the benefits.

Pension poachers comb through south Florida's senior communities to look for targets. They gather residents for high-pressure sales pitches to convince them to file inaccurate claims.

In one case, a scammer intentionally withheld spousal income from a veteran's application to illegally unlock additional benefits. The veteran paid excessive filing fees of over \$600, but that wasn't the worst of it. The VA eventually learned about the additional unreported income. They learned that the veteran was not eligible, and they sought to claw back nearly \$50,000 in overpayments.

By the time the veteran faced financial ruin, the scammer had disappeared and couldn't be found.

As our senior population continues to grow, aging veterans will require assistance with activities of daily living that the veterans aid and attendance benefit can provide. The application of financial eligibility requirements offers an opportunity for scam artists to take advantage of our most vulnerable American veterans with empty promises and hidden consequences.

Veterans don't have to face benefit hurdles alone, but they shouldn't be easy targets for criminals either.

This legislation will help law enforcement fight back against pension poachers and other scammers. It will root out scam operations. And it will protect our veterans from falling prey to these plays.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to be there for our veterans, just as they have been there for us. Please vote "yes" on this important legislation.

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

Ms. BASS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from California for her leadership, and I thank

both the ranking member and the full committee chair. And I thank Mr. DEUTCH from Florida, for it looks like, in this instance, Florida and Texas and many other States certainly are—how should I say it?—in coalition with the number of veterans that we have and the stories that we have heard about fraudulent activities as it relates to our veterans.

I would think that all veterans want to do after battling on behalf of this Nation and securing this Nation is to come home to a safe and secure community and people who welcome them and treat them with the dignity that they deserve. Unfortunately, because veterans have resources through their veterans benefits, they are targeted by those who have no goodwill, but evil intent.

Currently, there are approximately 21 million veterans of the United States Armed Forces living in our country. It is estimated that about 30 percent of all Vietnam veterans have had post-traumatic stress disorder, and up to 20 percent of veterans serving in more recent conflicts in the Middle East are estimated to suffer from PTSD in a given year.

Given the extreme sacrifice of our veterans and the hardships many of them continue to face after their military service, it is our duty, to the best of our ability, to have an appropriate measure of compensation for them, particularly for those in need.

For instance, we provide disability payments to those with service-connected disabilities, pensions for veterans with limited income, education and training under the GI Bill, and various life insurance benefits.

Over 71,000 veterans live in my congressional district.

H.R. 450 provides law enforcement with another tool to bring to justice those who knowingly defraud a veteran of their benefits or engage in fraud in connection with obtaining veterans benefits.

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, there are many of them. 476,515 veterans are living with PTSD and need their benefits.

Mr. Speaker, how many have come to us in our offices and indicated that, through a telemarketing scheme, they have given up their benefits or they have taken their benefits to invest or buy something that either is never seen or doesn't help them, and never is their money returning back to them.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Florida in particular for being sensitive enough to listen to his constituents. In listening to my constituents and solving cases in our offices, there are cases that come into our offices where veterans have had their benefits taken away or they wind up homeless because resources are taken away and they don't have the necessary resources.

This is a good, good step to acknowledge their service and how important they are; to stop those who think that

they are easy prey from defrauding our veterans; and to make the right kind of legal traps, if you will, that law enforcement can place, not for veterans who have served us, but for those who wish to defraud them.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the gentleman from Florida and ask my colleagues to support H.R. 450, the Preventing Crimes Against Veterans Act of 2019.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 450, the "Preventing Crimes Against Veterans Act of 2017," which provides an additional tool to deter, detect, and punish fraudulent activity against veterans.

The Preventing Crimes Against Veterans Act of 2017 would make it unlawful to knowingly execute, or attempt to execute, any scheme or artifice to defraud an individual of veterans' benefits, or in connection with obtaining veterans benefits.

We honor our veterans' service and their sacrifices; it is important that we protect veterans from fraud and ensure the integrity of the system of benefits we provide for them.

Currently, there are approximately 21 million veterans of the United States Armed Forces living in our country.

It is estimated that about 30 percent of all Vietnam veterans have had post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and up to 20 percent of veterans serving in more recent conflicts in the Middle East are estimated to suffer from PTSD in a given year.

Given the extreme sacrifice by our veterans and the hardships many of them continue to face after their military service, it is our duty to provide, to the best of our ability, an appropriate measure of compensation for them—particularly for those in need.

For instance, we provide disability payments to those with service-connected disabilities, pensions for veterans with limited incomes, education and training under the GI Bill, and various life insurance benefits.

Over 71,749 veterans reside in my 18th Congressional District and one of my top priorities is to fight for their benefits and to fight for the rights of our most patriotic Americans.

H.R. 450 provides law enforcement with another tool to bring to justice those who knowingly defraud a veteran of their benefits or engage in fraud in connection with obtaining veterans' benefits.

Mr. Speaker, 476,515 veterans are living with PTSD and need their benefits to obtain needed care for their disorder; it is criminal that some are left untreated.

Those who defraud veterans and the system of veterans' benefits harm the victims and diminish resources needed to pay the claims and fund the programs that are needed to help those who have served their country.

I urge all Members to join me in voting to pass H.R. 450.

□ 1330

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I think this is something we can all get around. I think, again, when we deal with our veterans, I have made the comments many times before, not specifically in dealing with this fraud and dealing with the issues here that are just heinous—and anybody who would do this definitely would put themselves on the margins of society—but also on a broader picture with our veterans.

I think this scenario where we can all come together—I long for a time in which my constituents services folks back in Georgia, I long for a time when I listen to their report each week, and I want to come to a time when there are no veteran issues.

We should strive in our country to have a time in which no veteran should feel the need to have to go to their Congressman to get help. That is something that we can all shoot for. That is a worthy goal. I would love to have that time to let them help other people and not these men and women who have served us so proudly. Mr. Speaker, I know you would join me in that.

Mr. Speaker, I ask for support of this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. BASS. Mr. Speaker, we should do everything we can to protect our veterans who have given so much of themselves to our Nation.

Our veterans have laid their lives on the line. We owe them much, and we should repay our gratitude whenever we can. Certainly, helping to ensure that their veterans benefits are protected against fraud, as H.R. 450 would do, is one way of expressing our appreciation, and it is the right and the just thing to do. For these reasons, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill.

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

Mr. MEADOWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of a bill to provide real consequences against those who would seek to commit fraud at the expense of America's Veterans.

H.R. 450, the Bipartisan "Preventing Crimes Against Veterans Act," would close loopholes in existing laws and provide law enforcement with additional tools to crack down on fraud cases in connection with Veterans' benefits.

In recent history, financial predators have increasingly begun targeting America's veterans, particularly those in low income housing, looking to commit fraud and rob them of their federal benefits. Many of these fraudsters pose as federal caseworkers, offering to expedite Veterans' claims or assist them with unanswered questions—only to charge them exorbitant fees while providing little or no service in return.

Absolutely no veteran should be defrauded of their well-earned benefits, particularly those in need. Those who defraud veterans and their families of their benefits not only harm these victims, but they also diminish resources required to pay the claims and fund the programs needed to assist those who have served our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, Congress has both a responsibility and an obligation to step up and protect our Veterans against this activity.

Unfortunately, current law hamstrings prosecutors and allows for criminals engaging in this type of conduct to escape with minimal penalty.

H.R. 450 would make needed changes to that process. It would impose new penalties on fraudsters—including a fine, imprisonment of up to five years, or both. By attaching a criminal penalty to this behavior, the bill provides prosecutors with the tools to take adequate and appropriate legal action against those who seek to defraud veterans.

This is a common sense reform that would send a loud and clear message of support to those who have served our country so faithfully and protect them against any effort to rob them of their hard earned benefits.

Finally, I want to thank the gentleman from Florida, TED DEUTCH, who is the lead Democratic cosponsor, for his leadership on this important measure.

I support this bill and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. BASS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 450, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

PUT TRAFFICKING VICTIMS FIRST ACT OF 2019

Ms. BASS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 507) to direct the Attorney General to study issues relating to human trafficking, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 507

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 “Put Trafficking Victims First Act of 2019”.

SEC. 2. TRAINING FOR PROSECUTIONS OF TRAFFICKERS AND SUPPORT FOR STATE SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING.

It is the sense of Congress that a portion of the funds available for training and technical assistance under section 107(b)(2)(B)(ii) of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7105(b)(2)(B)(ii)) should be devoted to advancing the following goals:

(1) Increasing the personal safety of victim service providers, who may face intimidation or retaliation for their activities.

(2) Promoting a trauma-informed, evidence-based, and victim-centered approach to the provision of services for victims of trafficking.

(3) Ensuring that law enforcement officers and prosecutors make every attempt to determine whether an individual is a victim of human trafficking before arresting the individual for, or charging the individual with, an offense that is a direct result of the victimization of the individual.

(4) Effectively prosecuting traffickers and individuals who patronize or solicit children for sex, and facilitating access for child victims of commercial sex trafficking to the services and protections afforded to other victims of sexual violence.

(5) Encouraging States to improve efforts to identify and meet the needs of human trafficking victims, including through internet outreach and other methods that are responsive to the needs of victims in their communities.

(6) Ensure victims of trafficking, including United States citizens, lawful permanent residents, and foreign nationals are eligible for services.

SEC. 3. WORKING TO DEVELOP METHODOLOGIES TO ASSESS PREVALENCE OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING.

(a) WORKING GROUP.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General, in consultation with other Federal entities engaged in efforts to combat human trafficking, shall establish an expert working group, which shall include survivors of human trafficking, experts on sex and labor trafficking, representatives from organizations collecting data on human trafficking, and law enforcement officers. The working group shall, utilizing, to the extent practicable, existing efforts of agencies, task forces, States, localities, tribes, research institutions, and organizations—

(A) identify barriers to the collection of data on the incidence of sex and labor trafficking; and

(B) recommend practices to promote better data collection and analysis.

(2) PILOT TESTING.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall implement a pilot project to test promising methodologies studied under paragraph (1).

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Director of the Human Smuggling and Trafficking Center, shall submit to Congress a report on—

(A) Federal efforts to estimate the prevalence of human trafficking at the national and regional levels;

(B) the effectiveness of current policies and procedures to address the needs of victims of trafficking; and

(C) an analysis of demographic characteristics of victims of trafficking in different regions of the United States and recommendations for how to address the unique vulnerabilities of different victims.

(2) INPUT FROM RELEVANT PARTIES.—In developing the report under paragraph (1), the Attorney General shall seek input from the United States Advisory Council on Human Trafficking, victims of trafficking, human trafficking survivor advocates, service providers for victims of sex and labor trafficking, and the President's Interagency Task Force on Human Trafficking.

(c) SURVEY.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General, in coordination with Federal, State, local, and Tribal governments, and private organizations, including victim service providers and expert researchers, shall develop and execute a survey of survivors seeking and receiving victim assistance services for the purpose of improving the provision of services to human trafficking victims and victim identification in the United States. Survey results shall be made publicly available on the website of the Department of Justice.

(d) NO ADDITIONAL FUNDS.—No additional funds are authorized to carry out this section.

SEC. 4. REPORT ON PROSECUTORS SEEKING RESTITUTION IN TRAFFICKING CASES.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General, in consultation with the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, shall submit to Congress a report on efforts to increase restitution to victims of human trafficking.

SEC. 5. SENSE OF CONGRESS ENCOURAGING STATES TO ADOPT PROTECTIONS FOR VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING.

Congress recognizes and applauds the State legislative bodies that have taken tremendous steps to adopt protections and services for victims of trafficking. Congress encourages States to—

(1) uphold the dignity of human trafficking survivors;

(2) ensure the safety, confidentiality, and well-being of victims of trafficking, while recognizing symptoms of trauma and coping mechanisms that may impact victims' interactions with law enforcement, the justice system, and service providers;

(3) implement screening mechanisms to identify and extend appropriate services to children in the custody of child protective services agencies, the juvenile justice system, or the criminal justice system who are victims of trafficking;

(4) promote greater access to child welfare services for, rather than criminalization of, child victims of sex trafficking;

(5) develop a 24-hour emergency response plan by which victims of human trafficking may receive immediate protection, shelter, and support from a victim assistance coordinator when those victims are first identified;

(6) adopt protections for adult victims of trafficking, such as protection if the victim's safety is at risk, comprehensive trauma-informed, long-term, culturally competent care and healing services, mental health services to relieve traumatic stress, housing, education (including, where appropriate, vocational training and employment assistance), mentoring, language assistance, drug and substance abuse services, and legal services;

(7) ensure that child sex trafficking victims are treated as children in need of child protective services and receive appropriate care in the child welfare, rather than juvenile justice, system;

(8) encourage the adoption of procedures for human trafficking victims that are consistent with those afforded to victims of sexual assault, rape, child sexual abuse, or incest to allow human trafficking victim to clear records, expunge convictions, and vacate adjudications related to prostitution and nonviolent offenses that arose as a direct result of being trafficked, including protections for foreign nationals who are being removed and those who are losing or determined to be inadmissible for immigration benefits as a result of the aforementioned human trafficking victim related conviction or arrest; and

(9) ensure victims of trafficking, including United States citizens, lawful permanent residents, and foreign nationals are eligible for services.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. BASS) and the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. BASS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I introduced H.R. 507, the Put Trafficking Victims First Act, with my colleague, the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER).

I thank Mrs. WAGNER for her hard work over the years on this important legislation. We are here today because of her dedication and willingness to work in a bipartisan manner to address the problems faced by victims of trafficking. We both recognize that Congress must do more to combat this heinous crime.

H.R. 507 is designed to ensure that survivors of human trafficking do not go unnoticed. First, it expresses the sense of Congress that law enforcement set aside a portion of the funds they receive for combating human trafficking to ensure that victims receive support that is trauma informed and victim centered. This will provide victims with a better chance of recovering from their experiences.

Second, this legislation addresses the tremendous need for expanded victim services, improved data gathering on the prevalence and trends in human trafficking, and effective mechanisms to identify and work with victims in an effective and respectful manner.

It directs the Attorney General to form a broadly representative working group to assess the status of the collection of data on human trafficking and recommend best practices, conduct a survey of providers regarding the provision of services to them, as well as prepare a report to Congress on Federal efforts to estimate the prevalence of human trafficking, the effectiveness of current policies addressing victims' needs, and analyzing the demographic characteristics of trafficking victims, and recommendations on how to address their unique vulnerabilities.

The bill also directs the Attorney General to implement a pilot project testing the methodologies identified by the working group and requires the Attorney General to report on efforts to increase restitution to victims of human trafficking.

With this type of information in hand, Congress can provide appropriate oversight of efforts to combat human trafficking; and researchers, advocates, and law enforcement agencies will all have a shared resource as they continue to develop innovative approaches to stop traffickers.

Finally, the bill expresses the sense of Congress that States should implement trauma-informed, victim-centered care for all trafficking victims.

Forced labor and human trafficking are among the world's fastest growing enterprises. Globally, these inhumane practices generate an estimated \$150 billion a year in profit. That is three times the amount that the top Fortune 500 companies made in 2016.

Criminals are profiting from the systematic abuse of vulnerable people around the globe. Sadly, women and girls represent approximately 71 percent of these victims.

The U.S. State Department estimates that between 14,000 and 17,000 people

are trafficked into our country from other nations every year. These victims are part of the estimated hundreds of thousands of victims of trafficking currently living within our communities.

My home State of California has the ninth largest economy in the world. It is also one of the Nation's top four destinations for human traffickers, especially for child sex trafficking.

In 2018, of the 5,000 reports to the National Human Trafficking Hotline, 760 of them were from California. As the founder of the Congressional Caucus on Foster Youth, I am very aware of the risks to vulnerable youth. Foster youth, along with runaways and homeless youth, are at the highest risk of being sex-trafficked.

Experts agree that the foster care system is yielding a disproportionate number of human trafficking victims. Nearly 60 percent of all child sex trafficking victims have histories in the child welfare system. We cannot allow this to continue.

Washington, D.C., is home to the most powerful government in the world, yet even in D.C., women and girls are being trafficked.

Organizations like Courtney's House are working to improve the outcome of trafficking survivors.

H.R. 507 will improve the implementation of the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015.

Trafficking victims face many challenges, even after they are freed from trafficking rings, ranging from access to social services and utilizing assistance programs. Survivors face difficulties navigating social services and assistance programs.

A component of H.R. 507 encourages law enforcement and prosecuting agencies to make every attempt to determine whether an individual has been a victim of human trafficking before charging them with offenses that are the result of their victimization. This is of particular concern to communities of color.

Mr. Speaker, Congress' intent is clear. Protecting victims from the heinous crime of human trafficking is of the utmost concern. I am proud to have worked across the aisle with Congresswoman WAGNER on this important legislation, and I urge our colleagues to support it.

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

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 507, the Put Trafficking Victims First Act of 2019.

Human trafficking is a form of modern-day slavery, which has taken its toll on communities across our Nation. It is a multibillion-dollar criminal industry that denies freedom to nearly 25 million people around the globe.

Traffickers use violence, threats, deception, debt bondage, and other horrendous tactics to force people to engage in commercial sex or to provide labor or services against their will.

This creates an enormous need for expanded victims services, improved data on the prevalence and trends of human trafficking, and effective mechanisms to identify and rescue trafficking victims.

H.R. 507 expresses the sense of Congress that a portion of the funds available under the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 should be devoted to increasing the safety of victim service providers, many of whom are threatened because of their positions. It also promotes a trauma-informed, evidence-based, and victim-centered approach for providing services to the victims of trafficking.

Additionally, H.R. 507 promotes the effective prosecution of human traffickers and individuals who patronize or solicit children for sex. It encourages States to improve efforts to identify and meet the needs of human trafficking victims.

The bill also establishes a working group to identify barriers to the collection of data on the incidence of sex and labor trafficking and recommended practices to promote better data collection and analysis.

Finally, H.R. 507 will provide assistance to trafficking victims seeking restitution, many of whom still face many obstacles in Federal court. The bill directs the Attorney General to report on efforts to increase mandatory restitution for victims by providing Congress with the relevant data.

Mr. Speaker, this has been an issue in my home State of Georgia. It is one that I am very proud to know that, under Governor Deal, our previous Governor, and continuing under Governor Kemp, that around, especially, the city of Atlanta, a very international city, it has also, unfortunately, become an area in which sexual exportation and human trafficking was something that became a scar and is still affecting our city. We saw that around the Super Bowl and the several arrests that took place.

This is something that needs to be erased from our vocabulary. This is something that does not need to be talked about. Again, human trafficking anywhere in the world is wrong and, hopefully, will be relegated to the annals of the history books at some point.

I want to commend the gentlewoman from California (Ms. BASS) and also my friend, the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER), for their tireless devotion to continuing this path and bringing this forward each Congress.

I am looking forward to this actually becoming law during this session, and I would urge all of my colleagues to support this.

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

Ms. BASS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas, (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman very much, and I acknowledge the words of the

ranking member of the full committee and acknowledge the work of the chairman, Mr. NADLER, of the committee.

I am glad that these bills that we have just debated and one coming up that I know is Mr. COLLINS' bill dealing with the fees to provide resources to those who file lawsuits, justified lawsuits, and have no recourse, these bills are coming out of the Judiciary Committee in a bipartisan manner.

This is a very important statement that we are making with the new majority and working with the minority on very important issues.

This is an issue that has claimed our attention for decades, the fact that we are working every day to improve and, as Mr. COLLINS has just indicated, to never to have to talk about sex trafficking, human trafficking again. If we can eliminate this scourge, I think all of us will find peace.

Just a few years ago, as the ranking member on the Homeland Security Committee, we did the first human trafficking hearing with then-Chairman MCCAUL and Ranking Member THOMPSON in Houston, Texas, to listen to many who claimed and documented that Houston, Texas, was the epicenter of human trafficking in that region, in the Nation.

It is not something that we are proud of, but we are proud of the advocates who work without ceasing with law enforcement to put, again, a red stop sign in front of this travesty.

So I acknowledge the work that has been done by many of my colleagues, the work that has been done by Congresswoman WAGNER and many others who gathered.

That hearing was the first in history in that community, and the first field hearing that was addressing that question. It was quite a few years ago.

But I want to acknowledge from my hometown Jackie Aluotto, who has found and saved lives of victims of human trafficking in our own community; Kathryn Griffin, who, likewise, has been at the forefront of stopping human trafficking, and particularly of young children sex trafficking, and has been a refuge for many who have suffered; Constable Alan Rosen; Constable May Walker; Sheriff Gonzalez; Mayor Sylvester Turner, who has an outstanding program in the city of Houston.

So I rise to support H.R. 507 for several reasons, not the least of which being how much it will impact the local community and the work that is being done. This measure will strengthen the effectiveness of the 2017 act in various ways, which I am very proud to have supported.

□ 1345

The 2017 act directed the Attorney General to study issues related to human trafficking in response to trafficking concerning services and benefits for victims, criminal justice, domestic sex trafficking of children, and interagency coordination and training.

For example, H.R. 507 increases the personal safety of victim service providers who may face intimidation or retaliation for their activities. While many of us may not realize, sometimes these providers within the context of the law, may have one or two of these individuals at their own homes, or have secreted them somewhere, so they are in the eye of the storm.

As I indicated, we had the first human trafficking hearing of any committee in Houston, Texas, several years ago under the auspices of the Homeland Security Committee.

I am proud of the facts that came out, giving the local people the opportunity to talk about the difficulties and challenges that they face trying to stop the scourge of human trafficking, particularly with young people.

Our committee determined this very point, that the safety of these victims should be our number one concern. Innocent people who have been turned into human trafficking products by the heinous traffickers deserve our protection. As such, this training and funding is critical to ensure that human trafficking victims are treated as victims and afforded justice, respect, and dignity.

Second, H.R. 507 ensures that law enforcement officers and prosecutors make every attempt to determine whether an individual is a victim of human trafficking before arresting the individual for or charging the individual with an offense that is a direct result of victimization of that individual.

This will ensure that law enforcement officers do not add trauma and pain to the victims that have already endured an enormous amount of suffering.

Let me remind my colleagues, that human trafficking, even beyond the scourge of drugs, is a product that can be used or is used over and over again. How devastating, how deadly, how heinous it is that these individuals can be used in human trafficking, sex trafficking, and the acts that they may be called upon to do over and over again.

As a result, H.R. 507 will ensure that most effective practices are standardized so that sex trafficking victims are ultimately protected and treated with respect at all times.

Lastly, the legislation ensures the effective prosecution of traffickers and individuals. For these reasons, I would say that this would be a bill that all of us support. Let's put up more than a stop sign and fight human trafficking and sex trafficking.

Support this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 507, which directs the Attorney General to study issues relating to human trafficking, and for other purposes.

Madam Speaker, it is of the utmost importance that we pass this important legislation and uphold the ideals of this country by protecting human trafficking victims.

This bill is intended to improve the implementation of the Putting Trafficking Victims First Act of 2017.

The 2017 act directed the Attorney General to study issues relating to human trafficking in response to trafficking concerning services and benefits for victims, criminal justice, domestic sex trafficking of children, and interagency coordination and training.

I support H.R. 507 for several reasons. This measure will strengthen the effectiveness of the 2017 act in various ways, which I was proud to support.

For example, H.R. 507 increases the personal safety of victim service providers, who may face intimidation or retaliation for their activities.

We had the first human trafficking hearing of any committee in Houston, Texas, several years ago under the auspices of the Homeland Security Committee.

Our committee determined this very point: that the safety of these victims should be our number one concern.

Innocent people who have been turned into human traffic products by the heinous traffickers deserve our protection.

As such, this training and funding is critical to ensure that human trafficking victims are treated as victims and afforded justice, respect, and dignity.

Second, H.R. 507 ensures that law enforcement officers and prosecutors make every attempt to determine whether an individual is a victim of human trafficking before arresting the individual for, or charging the individual with, an offense that is a direct result of the victimization of the individual.

This will ensure that law enforcement officers do not add trauma and pain to the victims that have already endured an enormous amount of suffering.

As a result, H.R. 507 will help ensure the most effective practices are standardized so that sex trafficking victims are ultimately protected and treated with respect at all times.

Lastly, the legislation ensures the effective prosecution of traffickers and individuals who patronize or solicit children for sex and facilitate access for child victims of commercial sex trafficking to the services and protections afforded to other victims of sexual violence.

H.R. 507 identifies a broad range of important initiatives that States should undertake that would provide meaningful assistance to these victims: increasing victims' personal safety, ensuring the correct treatment of human trafficking victims by law enforcement and, ensuring the effective prosecution of all traffickers.

Each of these initiatives should help ensure that these victims are not revictimized and help enable them to be guided back to a normalized life.

Mr. Speaker, for all of these reasons, I am pleased to support this bill.

This legislation is all about pointing out, finding, saving the victims, making sure they get treatment, and making sure that human trafficking is identified.

I am also pleased that this measure, maintains the commitment to maintaining a report on State safe harbor laws.

As we all know, safe harbors play a critical role in preventing youth, forced into the sex trade, from being revictimized again and stigmatized a second time by the criminal justice system, almost similar to the little girl who was looking for love.

Instead, she got victimized and turned into a human trafficking product.

H.R. 507 also fosters better collaboration among the Federal, State, and local law enforcement in the fight against sex trafficking and encourages States to adopt protections for trafficking victims by providing rehabilitation and recovery services for victims of human trafficking.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to support this measure and, as well, to be reminded of all those children who will be helped and saved.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER). She is someone to whom this has been a tireless call. She has been a sponsor of this, and outspoken on this, a fighter on this, along with the other folks who have talked about this.

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member very much for his voice on this issue and so many others, and I thank my dear friend from California, KAREN BASS, for her leadership.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to support the Put Trafficking Victims First Act, which I wrote and introduced in the last Congress with Congresswoman KAREN BASS.

The bill passed unanimously in May of 2017, and I hope that the House will again stand with the victims of human trafficking. Too often, trafficking victims are overlooked and underserved.

In my home State of Missouri, I have met with many survivors and listened to their painful stories. They need help to rebuild their lives and that is exactly what this legislation will do.

America's courtrooms need to adopt victim-centered practices oriented towards justice and recovery. While victims technically have access to mandatory restitution in Federal courts, the sad reality is that according to one estimate, sex trafficking victims get restitution in only 14 percent of Federal sex trafficking cases. This is unacceptable, Mr. Speaker.

This legislation will direct the Attorney General to work on increasing restitution and to adopt victim-friendly procedures in criminal cases. We believe the trauma-informed care helps victims recover and cooperate with law enforcement so we may put pimps and buyers behind bars.

Lack of help for victims in the justice system can lead to revictimization, or even result in victims being criminalized for offenses that they were forced to commit.

The Putting Trafficking Victims First Act of 2019 encourages training for agencies, law enforcement, and prosecutors across the country to implement victim-centered approaches to investigating and preventing trafficking.

We also encourage law enforcement to make every attempt to determine whether an individual's participation in trafficking is free from force, fraud, and coercion before arresting or charging them.

The lack of good data on how to find and rescue victims of trafficking is an-

other major challenge in the United States. We don't really know how best to identify and locate victims; what proportion are coming from foster care; or their ages; ethnicity; or other characteristics. We can't help victims if we can't find them, and we desperately need to improve victim outreach.

The Putting Trafficking Victims First Act of 2019 establishes a national working group to develop a public survey of survivors and robust methodologies to estimate the prevalence of trafficking. This will help us understand how and where victims are accessing help to improve service provision.

Finally, victims of trafficking are mostly served at the State level. So it is critical that States improve how they respond to victims. We need to make sure that all child trafficking victims receive the same level of care that any other child abuse survivor would receive. The bill encourages States to improve outreach, screen children entering child welfare services and the justice system, screen foreign nationals who will be labor trafficked, create safe harbor laws, and develop emergency response plans.

Together, we can get victims of trafficking out of dangerous and abusive situations and make trauma-informed services more accessible.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to put trafficking victims first and join Congresswoman BASS and myself in voting for this legislation.

Ms. BASS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN).

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank Ms. BASS for yielding. I just wanted to stand on this bill because this is an important area and I want to commend Representative BASS for bringing it.

I am happy to be a cosponsor, but I particularly thank Congresswoman ANN WAGNER. When we had a bill last year, the SOAR Act, Stop, Observe, Act and Respond, to Health and Wellness Act, a pilot program to train healthcare workers who come into contact with people who have been sexually trafficked, they oftentimes do see healthcare workers because they have either been beaten up by their pimps or they have gotten a venereal disease.

They might have to go in for birth control or for some other reason sexually related, oftentimes health related, so that we need to train health workers to observe and to know when they were seeing somebody trafficked to stop, to observe, to see if that person might be in that situation, and then to ask them, and then to send them to an agency that can help them.

This was an important bill that we were able to pass in the Senate and make law.

Representative KINZINGER helped, Representative CÁRDENAS helped, but Representative WAGNER was my star, and I want to thank her so much for working with us and helping on the Senate side, particularly, to get it passed.

I am proud to be a cosponsor of this bill. I also want to mention that Representative BURCHETT is a strong sponsor and supporter of this type of legislation, and a great American.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, much has been said about this bill. I think all of it is very timely, and I think, again, as we look at this, this is a time in which we all come together and make a very strong statement in support of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Organizations like Courtney's House are working to improve the outcomes for sex trafficking survivors. Tina Frundt, the director of Courtney's House right here in D.C., asserts that African American and Latino communities are not immune to human trafficking. Her organization provides trauma-informed services to sex trafficking survivors between the ages of 12 and 19.

Tina is also a child sex trafficking survivor. As a 9-year-old girl in foster care, she was sex trafficked. By the time Tina was 14, she became one of 2 million children who run away from home each year. Nearly 200,000 of them will be sex trafficked.

In Tina's case, her adult abuser was more than twice her age, and forced her to become a child sex worker. It took her years to escape. Now Tina helps children like her recent client, a 12-year-old girl whose 25-year-old abuser called himself her boyfriend rather than her trafficker.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 507 supports efforts to stop human trafficking. We are making progress in protecting those who have been caught up in this horrific criminal activity, and this bill is a great example of what we can accomplish when we focus on helping the most vulnerable among us.

We have an obligation not only to end human trafficking, but to support people who undergo horrific experiences like these. This bill is yet another step in the right direction.

Once again, I would like to thank Congresswoman WAGNER and Congresswoman JACKSON LEE for all of their efforts in this regard. I was very pleased to team up with Congresswoman WAGNER again on this legislation, and hope that we can continue to work on these issues in the future.

Mr. Speaker, for these reasons, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill today, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. BASS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 507.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

OPEN BOOK ON EQUAL ACCESS TO JUSTICE ACT

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 752) to amend titles 5 and 28, United States Code, to require the maintenance of databases on awards of fees and other expenses to prevailing parties in certain administrative proceedings and court cases to which the United States is a party, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 752

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 "Open Book on Equal Access to Justice Act".

SEC. 2. MODIFICATION OF EQUAL ACCESS TO JUSTICE PROVISIONS.

(a) AGENCY PROCEEDINGS.—Section 504 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(1), by striking "United States Code";

(2) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (h); and

(3) by striking subsection (e) and inserting the following:

"(e) The Chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States shall create and maintain online a searchable database containing the following information with respect to each award of fees and other expenses under this section:

"(1) The case name and number of the adversary adjudication, if available.

"(2) The name of the agency involved in the adversary adjudication.

"(3) A description of the claims in the adversary adjudication.

"(4) The name of each party to whom the award was made, as such party is identified in the order or other agency document making the award.

"(5) The amount of the award.

"(6) The basis for the finding that the position of the agency concerned was not substantially justified.

"(f) The online searchable database described in subsection (f) may not reveal any information the disclosure of which is prohibited by law or court order.

"(g) The head of each agency shall provide to the Chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States all information requested by the Chairman to comply with the requirements of subsections (e) and (f) not later than 60 days after the date on which the request is made."

(b) COURT CASES.—Section 2412(d) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(5) The Chairman of the Administrative Conference shall create and maintain online a searchable database containing the following information with respect to each award of fees and other expenses under this section:

"(A) The case name and number.

"(B) The name of the agency involved in the case.

"(C) The name of each party to whom the award was made, as such party is identified

in the order or other court document making the award.

"(D) A description of the claims in the case.

"(E) The amount of the award.

"(F) The basis for the finding that the position of the agency concerned was not substantially justified.

"(6) The online searchable database described in paragraph (5) may not reveal any information the disclosure of which is prohibited by law or court order.

"(7) The head of each agency (including the Attorney General of the United States) shall provide to the Chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States all information requested by the Chairman to comply with the requirements of paragraphs (5) and (6) not later than 60 days after the date on which the request is made."

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—Section 2412 of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (d)(3), by striking "United States Code,"; and

(2) in subsection (e)—

(A) by striking "of section 2412 of title 28, United States Code," and inserting "of this section"; and

(B) by striking "of such title" and inserting "of this title".

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) shall first apply with respect to awards of fees and other expenses that are made on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) ONLINE DATABASES.—The online databases required by section 504(e) of title 5, United States Code, and section 2412(d)(5) of title 28, United States Code, shall be established as soon as practicable after the date of the enactment of this Act, but in no case later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) and the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have up to 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 752, the Open Book on Equal Access to Justice Act, a bill House Judiciary Committee Ranking Member COLLINS and I have worked on together for several years.

The Equal Access to Justice Act was enacted to allow Americans to recover attorneys' fees and costs associated with lawsuits against the Federal Government. This has enabled ordinary citizens, such as veterans, seniors, small business owners, advocates for clean air and clean water, and any other type of citizen to fight unfair or illegal government actions without fear of court costs.

The law has been a success. In 1995, however, an important reporting re-

quirement was removed from it, which made it harder for the public to know how much money the government has awarded. Our bill, the Open Book on Equal Access to Justice Act reinstates the Equal Access to Justice Act's tracking and reporting requirements with respect to payments awarded so that American people can have access to this important information.

It would do this by requiring ACUS, an acronym for the Administrative Conference of the United States, a highly respected, nonpartisan agency, to prepare an annual report for Congress on the fees and costs awarded in these cases. The reports would also include the number and nature of the claims involved.

In summary, H.R. 752 would promote greater transparency and accountability. Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to join me and Mr. COLLINS in voting for this measure today, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, there are so many times on this floor that we come down here and we talk about things that divide us, but I have to say, Mr. COHEN and I, we have had so many things that sometimes we don't see eye to eye on, but we are still friends, and this is one of those times where we have been pursuing this one for a long time. This is a bill that I have been very privileged to have him be a part of and sponsor.

□ 1400

H.R. 752, the Open Book on Equal Access to Justice Act, is to provide transparency and oversight for taxpayer dollars awarded under the Equal Access to Justice Act.

Of all the folks who have been cosponsors on this, Mr. COHEN has stood out among all. He has been such a great supporter of this, and it is good to have him with us managing this bill.

I also thank Representatives CHENEY and PETERSON for being original cosponsors and their continued leadership on this.

Also, Mr. Speaker, because this is, I believe, something we should have passed last Congress, we went ahead and worked it, and, today, we are also excited to have identical legislation that has been introduced in the Senate by Senators BARRASSO and COONS.

This bill has previously passed the House unanimously. It is common sense and restores needed congressional and public oversight.

Congress originally passed the Equal Access to Justice Act in 1980 to remove a barrier to justice for those with limited access to the resources it takes to sue the Federal Government and to recover attorney's fees and costs that go along with such suits. The law was meant to give citizens the ability to challenge or defend against unreasonable government actions where they might otherwise be deterred or unable to do so because of large legal expenses.

The Equal Access to Justice Act was intended for true David and Goliath scenarios where a wronged citizen is facing the Federal Government's vast resources. This law has been on the books for decades and remains important. However, since 1995, tracking and reporting requirements on payments under the law have been halted. Without a comprehensive Federal report on the total amount of fees under the law, we have fallen behind in oversight responsibilities and can't tell, in a meaningful way, if that law is still working as intended.

In fact, a Government Accountability Office report indicated that, without any direction to track payments, most agencies simply do not do it. We have only anecdotal evidence about how much we are spending on attorney's fees, the agencies paying out the fees, and what types of claims are being covered.

The Open Book on Equal Access to Justice Act reinstates needed transparency and accountability requirements to ensure that the Equal Access to Justice Act is helping individuals, retirees, veterans, and small businesses as intended. It requires the Administrative Conference of the United States to develop an online searchable database that includes information on the number, nature, and amount of the awards; claims involved in the controversy; and other relevant information. Agencies would be required to provide information requested by ACUS for the development and maintenance of the database. Importantly, ACUS would be required to withhold information from the database if disclosure is prohibited by law or court order.

As made clear in report language in previous years, I continue to expect ACUS to take appropriate measures to ensure that individual specific healthcare information, such as an individual's diagnoses and treatments, is not contained in the database. This legislation ensures appropriate protections are in place while facilitating critical public and congressional oversight.

The Open Book on Equal Access to Justice Act places agency expenditures under EAJA in view of a watchful public eye and restores scrutiny over taxpayer dollars.

Where the Federal Government is spending money, Congress needs to exercise oversight and ensure it is being done in accordance with the law and congressional intent.

Tracking and reporting requirements preserve the integrity of the Equal Access to Justice Act. They will enable Congress to evaluate the law to make sure it is working effectively for the people it is intended to help. We owe it to small businesses, Social Security claimants, veterans, and similarly situated individuals who rely on the law, faced with the daunting task of taking on the Federal Government, to make sure that it is working.

I look forward to continuing bipartisan efforts to move this bill forward and to the Open Book on Equal Justice Act ultimately becoming law. The consensus behind this legislation reflects the need to address this issue and Americans' right to know how their taxpayer dollars are being spent. It is time we gave them that transparency.

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

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, today, I recognize a lady who served in this Congress named Cynthia Lummis. She was the original cosponsor I had on this bill and worked hard on it and was a very fine Representative.

We also worked with a man named Lowell Baier. Mr. Baier wrote a book called "Inside the Equal Access to Justice Act: Environmental Litigation and the Crippling Battle over America's Lands, Endangered Species, and Critical Habitats." He was a great supporter of this concept, and I want to recognize his efforts as well as Mrs. Lummis'.

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

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Ms. CHENEY), who is a cosponsor and our Conference chair. She has been a great supporter of this.

I would also be remiss, Mr. Speaker, to not say that it was her predecessor who introduced me to this issue, Mrs. Lummis, who always seems to be around, and she keeps this agenda in focus as well. I want to say thank you to her for her previous work.

Ms. CHENEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague and Republican leader of the Steering Committee, Mr. COLLINS, as well as my colleague, Mr. COHEN from Tennessee, for their work on this important issue. I thank Chairman NADLER, of course, for helping to bring this important bill to the floor. Of course, I echo my colleagues' fond words for my predecessor, Congresswoman Lummis, and all the work she did over the years on this issue and so many others for our great State. I thank them the opportunity to speak on this important bill.

Mr. Speaker, the Equal Access to Justice Act was enacted in 1980 for good reason: to ensure that private citizens could obtain legal representation in cases against the Federal Government, in cases where it was deserved.

While the Equal Access to Justice Act serves that important purpose in holding these Federal agencies accountable, in the past 20 years, we have seen this process abused too often by outside organizations. This program was intended to help everyday citizens seek justice, but those seeking profits have also had access to this program. They have effectively turned the Equal Access to Justice Act into their own personal wallet through frivolous lawsuits. This program was never intended to be a slush fund for serial litigators.

Making matters worse, the perversion of the Equal Access to Justice Act is funded by American taxpayers. Americans are footing the legal and attorney's fees of groups that are impeding critical activities, especially on Federal lands in my home State of Wyoming and in others.

It is clear that the Equal Access to Justice Act needs modernizing, and H.R. 752 is the first step toward that goal. This legislation still affords citizens, organizations, and other affected parties the same right to financial rewards in a prevailing lawsuit, but it finally would establish transparency and accountability for these funds.

Under H.R. 752, an online database detailing funds awarded to prevailing parties, the agency, and the party involved in the case, and a description of these claims, will be made available to the American people. This provides accountability and transparency not only to outside organizations, but to our Federal agencies and, most importantly, to the American people. The American people have a right to know how their hard-earned money is spent, and this legislation takes a crucial step toward doing just that.

I am pleased, Mr. Speaker, to support this important legislation, and I urge my colleagues to support it as well.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, this is definitely an area that I looked forward to. It should have happened last Congress, for my good friend from Tennessee. It is going to happen, I believe, in this Congress. We have both the House and the Senate, and I think this is definitely something the administration will support. I look forward to this becoming law.

This is simply a good bill that opens up transparency and allows us to make better decisions in Congress. That is what we are supposed to be about. Again, I thank my friend from Tennessee for being a cosponsor on this and for being a part of that.

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

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, in closing, again, I would like to thank all the other people, all the members of the Academy and the producers and directors, but also Ranking Member COLLINS for his continued partnership on this bill, which passed the House last Congress and almost passed the Senate. We always have to remember the enemy is not the Republicans; it is the Senate.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Representatives COLLIN PETERSON and LIZ CHENEY for their efforts as well. I urge my colleagues to pass this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 752 "Open Book Equal Access to Justice Act" which will amend titles 5 and 28, United States Code, to require the maintenance of databases on awards of fees

and other expenses to prevailing parties in certain administrative proceedings and court cases to which the United States is a party, and for other purposes.

In 1980, Congress passed the Equal Access to Justice Act (EAJA) as a means to help individuals, retirees, veterans, and small businesses recover attorney's fees and costs associated with suing the federal government.

Congress intended the EAJA to remove a barrier to justice for those with limited access to the resources it takes to sue the federal government.

Payments of EAJA attorney's fees come from the budget of the agency who action gave rise to the claim.

While the original EAJA legislation included a requirement to track payments and report to Congress annually, Congress and the agencies halted tracking and reporting of payments made through EAJA in 1995.

Without any direction to track payments, most agencies simply do not do it and Congress and taxpayers are unable to exercise oversight over these funds.

H.R. 752 reinstates the tracking and reporting requirements of the original EAJA legislation by requiring the Administrative Conference of the United States (ACUS) to develop an online, searchable database to facilitate public and Congressional oversight over the program.

This will allow public access to information on the amount of attorney's fees being paid under EAJA, to whom the taxpayers' money is being paid, and from which agencies.

The Open Book on Equal Access to Justice Act helps ensure that agencies are operating under the public eye and that taxpayer dollars are being spent effectively and properly.

Allowing plaintiffs to recoup legal costs when they sue the federal government for reparations they deserve is only fair.

Many Americans do not have the resources to take on our sprawling bureaucracy, but EAJA gave them the power to do that by removing a barrier to justice for those with limited access to resources.

Since the original reporting requirements were halted by Congress, there is no information on payments made under the law.

Tracking and reporting payments will help preserve the integrity of this law and help Congress make sure it is working effectively for the people it was intended to help.

I urge my colleagues to join me in voting for H.R. 752.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 752.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Ordering the previous question on House Resolution 105;

Adoption of House Resolution 105, if ordered;

Motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 450; and

Motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 507.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 840, VETERANS' ACCESS TO CHILD CARE ACT; PROVIDING FOR ADOPTION OF H. RES. 86, PROVIDING AMOUNTS FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE CLIMATE CRISIS AND THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE MODERNIZATION OF CONGRESS; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on ordering the previous question on the resolution (H. Res. 105) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 840) to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide child care assistance to veterans receiving certain medical services provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs; providing for the adoption of the resolution (H. Res. 86) providing amounts for the expenses of the Select Committee on the Climate Crisis and the Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress; and providing for consideration of motions to suspend the rules, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 227, nays 189, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 68]

YEAS—227

Adams	Cisneros	Doggett
Aguilar	Clark (MA)	Doyle, Michael
Axne	Clarke (NY)	F.
Barragán	Clay	Engel
Bass	Clyburn	Escobar
Beatty	Cohen	Eshoo
Bera	Connolly	Espallat
Beyer	Cooper	Evans
Bishop (GA)	Correa	Finkenauer
Blumenauer	Costa	Fletcher
Blunt Rochester	Courtney	Foster
Bonamici	Cox (CA)	Frankel
Boyle, Brendan	Craig	Fudge
F.	Crist	Gabbard
Brindisi	Crow	Gallego
Brown (MD)	Cuellar	Garamendi
Brownley (CA)	Cunningham	Garcia (IL)
Bustos	Davidson (KS)	Garcia (TX)
Butterfield	Davis (CA)	Golden
Carbajal	Davis, Danny K.	Gomez
Cárdenas	Dean	Gonzalez (TX)
Carson (IN)	DeFazio	Gottheimer
Cartwright	DeGette	Green (TX)
Case	DeLauro	Grijalva
Casten (IL)	DelBene	Haaland
Castor (FL)	Delgado	Harder (CA)
Castro (TX)	Demings	Hayes
Chu, Judy	DeSaunier	Heck
Cielline	Deutch	Higgins (NY)

Hill (CA)	McAdams	Schiff
Himes	McBath	Schneider
Horn, Kendra S.	McCollum	Schrader
Horsford	McEachin	Schrier
Houlahan	McGovern	Scott (VA)
Hoyer	McNerney	Scott, David
Huffman	Meeks	Serrano
Jackson Lee	Meng	Sewell (AL)
Jayapal	Moore	Shalala
Jeffries	Morelle	Sherman
Johnson (GA)	Moulton	Sherrill
Johnson (TX)	Mucarsel-Powell	Sires
Kaptur	Murphy	Slotkin
Keating	Napolitano	Smith (WA)
Kelly (IL)	Neal	Soto
Kennedy	Neguse	Spanberger
Khanna	Norcross	Speier
Kildee	O'Halleran	Stanton
Kilmer	Ocasio-Cortez	Stevens
Kim	Omar	Suozi
Kind	Pallone	Swalwell (CA)
Kirkpatrick	Panetta	Takano
Krishnamoorthi	Pappas	Thompson (CA)
Kuster (NH)	Pascrell	Thompson (MS)
Lamb	Payne	Titus
Langevin	Perlmutter	Tlaib
Larsen (WA)	Peters	Tonko
Larson (CT)	Peterson	Torres (CA)
Lawrence	Phillips	Torres Small
Lawson (FL)	Pingree	(NM)
Lee (CA)	Pocan	Trahan
Lee (NV)	Porter	Trone
Levin (CA)	Pressley	Underwood
Levin (MI)	Price (NC)	Van Drew
Lewis	Quigley	Vargas
Lieu, Ted	Raskin	Veasey
Lipinski	Rice (NY)	Vela
Loeback	Richmond	Velázquez
Lofgren	Rose (NY)	Visclosky
Lowenthal	Rouda	Wasserman
Lowe	Roybal-Allard	Schultz
Luján	Ruiz	Waters
Luria	Ruppersberger	Watson Coleman
Lynch	Rush	Welch
Malinowski	Ryan	Wexton
Maloney,	Sánchez	Wild
Carolyn B.	Sarbanes	Yarmuth
Maloney, Sean	Scanlon	
Matsui	Schakowsky	

NAYS—189

Abraham	Duffy	Joyce (PA)
Aderholt	Duncan	Katko
Allen	Dunn	Kelly (MS)
Amash	Emmer	Kelly (PA)
Amodei	Estes	King (IA)
Armstrong	Ferguson	King (NY)
Arrington	Fitzpatrick	Kinzinger
Babin	Fleischmann	Kustoff (TN)
Bacon	Flores	LaHood
Baird	Fortenberry	Lamborn
Balderson	Fox (NC)	Latta
Banks	Fulcher	Lesko
Barr	Gaetz	Long
Bergman	Gallagher	Lucas
Biggs	Gianforte	Luetkemeyer
Bilirakis	Gibbs	Marchant
Bishop (UT)	Gohmert	Marshall
Bost	Gonzalez (OH)	Massie
Brady	Gooden	Mast
Brooks (AL)	Gosar	McClintock
Brooks (IN)	Granger	McKinley
Buchanan	Graves (GA)	Meuser
Buck	Graves (LA)	Miller
Bucshon	Graves (MO)	Mitchell
Budd	Green (TN)	Moolenaar
Burchett	Griffith	Mooney (WV)
Burgess	Grothman	Mullin
Byrne	Guest	Newhouse
Calvert	Guthrie	Norman
Carter (GA)	Hagedorn	Nunes
Carter (TX)	Harris	Olson
Chabot	Hartzler	Palazzo
Cheney	Hern, Kevin	Palmer
Cline	Herrera Beutler	Pence
Cloud	Hice (GA)	Perry
Cole	Higgins (LA)	Posey
Collins (GA)	Hill (AR)	Ratcliffe
Collins (NY)	Holding	Reed
Comer	Hollingsworth	Reschenthaler
Conaway	Hudson	Rice (SC)
Cook	Huizenga	Riggleman
Crawford	Hunter	Roby
Crenshaw	Hurd (TX)	Rodgers (WA)
Curtis	Johnson (LA)	Roe, David P.
Davidson (OH)	Johnson (OH)	Rogers (AL)
Davis, Rodney	Johnson (SD)	Rogers (KY)
DesJarlais	Jordan	Rooney (FL)
Diaz-Balart	Joyce (OH)	Rose, John W.

Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Shimkus
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Spano
Staubert
Stefanik

Steil
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski

Waltz
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Wright
Yoho
Young
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—16

Allred
Cleaver
Cummings
Dingell
Hastings
Jones

LaMalfa
Loudermilk
McCarthy
McCaul
McHenry
Meadows

Nadler
Smith (NJ)
Steube
Wilson (FL)

□ 1434

Messrs. REED, AMASH, NUNES, HUNTER, and Ms. FOXX of North Carolina changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. COLE. 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 device, and there were—yeas 225, nays 193, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 69]

YEAS—225

Adams
Aguilar
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
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
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
Doggett
Doyle, Michael
F.
Engel
Escobar
Español
Evans
Finkenauer
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Green (TX)
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford

Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebach
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowe
Lujan
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Matsui

McAdams
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascarell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter

Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Ruiz
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sanchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Slotkin
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
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Weston
Wild
Yarmuth

NAYS—193

Abraham
Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Bost
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert

Gonzalez (OH)
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
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
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kartko
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
Lamborn
Latta
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
Mast
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
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)
Rooney (FL)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Shimkus
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spano
Staubert
Stefanik
Steil
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Waltz
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Wright
Yoho
Young
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—14

Allred
Cleaver
Cummings
Dingell
Grijalva

Hastings
Jones
LaMalfa
McCarthy
Meadows

Nadler
Sires
Steube
Wilson (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1444

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PREVENTING CRIMES AGAINST VETERANS ACT OF 2019

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 450) to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide an additional tool to prevent certain frauds against veterans, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. BASS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 417, nays 0, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 70]

YEAS—417

Abraham
Aguilar
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
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cunningham

Butterfield
Byrne
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Cohen
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cunningham

Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson (OH)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Doggett
Doyle, Michael
F.
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Español
Estes
Evans
Ferguson
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flores
Fortenberry
Foxx (NC)
Frankel
Fudge
Fulcher
Gabbard
Gaetz

Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
Gooden
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Haaland
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Harris
Hartzler
Hayes
Heck
Hern, Kevin
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill (AR)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Holding
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lesko
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis

Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebach
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lowe
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Mullin
Murphy
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Norman
Nunes
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Olson
Omar
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)
Rose (NY)
Rose, John W.
Rouda
Rouzer
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz

Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
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
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spano
Speier
Stanton
Staubert
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Stivers
Suozi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small
(NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watkins
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Wright
Yarmuth
Yoho
Young
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—15

Allred
Bishop (UT)
Cleaver
Cummings
Dingell

Hastings
Jones
LaMalfa
McCarthy
Meadows

Nadler
Rutherford
Sires
Steube
Wilson (FL)

□ 1451

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. MEADOWS. Mr. Speaker, I was absent for the vote on H.R. 450—Preventing Crimes Against Veterans Act. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on Roll Call No. 70.

PUT TRAFFICKING VICTIMS FIRST
ACT OF 2019

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 507) to direct the Attorney General to study issues relating to human trafficking, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. BASS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 414, nays 1, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 71]

YEAS—414

Abraham
Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brady
Bridis
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett

Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Byrne
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw

Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cunningham
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson (OH)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Doggett
Doyle, Michael
F.
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Españillat
Estes
Evans
Ferguson
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flores
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx (NC)

Frankel
Fudge
Fulcher
Gabbard
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
Gooden
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Haaland
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Harris
Hartzler
Hayes
Heck
Hern, Kevin
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill (AR)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Holding
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (TX)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lesko
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis

Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebach
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lowe
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Marshall
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Mullin
Murphy
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Norman
Nunes
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Olson
Omar
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)
Rose (NY)
Rose, John W.
Rouda
Rouzer
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz

Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
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
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spano
Speier
Stanton
Staubert
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Stivers
Suozi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small
(NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watkins
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Wright
Yarmuth
Yoho
Young
Zeldin

NAYS—1

Amash

NOT VOTING—17

Allred	Johnson (LA)	Meadows
Cleaver	Johnson (SD)	Nadler
Cummings	Jones	Sires
Davis (CA)	LaMalfa	Steube
Dingell	Marchant	Wilson (FL)
Hastings	McCarthy	

□ 1459

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and 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

Mr. ALLRED. Mr. Speaker, I am back home in Dallas, Texas, on paternity leave with my family, I submit the following vote explanation.

Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 68, "yea" on rollcall No. 69, "yea" on rollcall No. 70, and "yea" on rollcall No. 71.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. STEUBE. Mr. Speaker, I missed this vote series due to a death in the family. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall No. 68, "nay" on rollcall No. 69, "yea" on rollcall No. 70, and "yea" on rollcall No. 71.

PROVIDING AMOUNTS FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE CLIMATE CRISIS AND THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE MODERNIZATION OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 105, House Resolution 86 is considered as adopted.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 86

Resolved,

SECTION 1. AMOUNTS FOR EXPENSES OF SELECT COMMITTEES.

(a) SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE CLIMATE CRISIS.—

(1) PAYMENT OF EXPENSES.—There shall be paid out of the applicable accounts of the House of Representatives not more than \$70,000 for the expenses of the Select Committee on the Climate Crisis established under section 104(f) of House Resolution 6, as agreed to January 9, 2019, to be available during the period beginning at noon on January 1, 2019, and ending on March 31, 2019.

(2) VOUCHERS.—Payments under this subsection shall be made on vouchers authorized by the Select Committee on the Climate Crisis, signed by the chair of the Select Committee, and approved in the manner directed by the Committee on House Administration.

(b) SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE MODERNIZATION OF CONGRESS.—

(1) PAYMENT OF EXPENSES.—There shall be paid out of the applicable accounts of the House of Representatives not more than \$50,000 for the expenses of the Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress established under title II of House Resolution 6, as agreed to January 9, 2019, to be available during the period beginning at noon on January 1, 2019, and ending on March 31, 2019.

(2) VOUCHERS.—Payments under this subsection shall be made on vouchers authorized by the Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress, signed by the chair of the Select Committee, and approved in the man-

ner directed by the Committee on House Administration.

(c) REGULATIONS.—Amounts made available under this resolution shall be expended in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Committee on House Administration.

REQUEST TO CONSIDER H.R. 962, BORN-ALIVE ABORTION SURVIVORS PROTECTION ACT

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 962, the Born-Alive Survivors Protection Act, and I ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under guidelines consistently issued by successive Speakers, as recorded in section 956 of the House Rules and Manual, the Chair is constrained not to entertain the request unless it has been cleared by the bipartisan floor and committee leaderships.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRIES

Mr. SCALISE. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. SCALISE. I understand the guidelines the Chair decided, Mr. Speaker, but seeing no objection from either side of the House, would that constitute clearance and allow the Chair to entertain my motion under the rules of the House?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. A unanimous-consent request for the consideration of that measure would have to receive clearance by the majority and the minority floor and committee leaderships.

The Chair is unaware of such clearance; therefore, the Chair cannot entertain that request at this time.

Mr. SCALISE. Further parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. SCALISE. Again, seeing no objection on either side of the aisle, Mr. Speaker, can the Chair advise what is required pursuant to section 956 of the House rules to allow my motion to be considered?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will have to be made aware of clearance.

Mr. SCALISE. So, Mr. Speaker, is there any guidance under section 956 of the House rules to have that motion be in order?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Again, the Chair has not been made aware of the requisite clearance.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, can the ruling of the Chair be challenged?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has sought unanimous consent. The Chair has not ruled.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I ask the Chair to rule on the motion of unanimous consent.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman was not recognized for his

unanimous consent request. Under the guidelines, the request cannot be entertained.

Mr. SCALISE. So, Mr. Speaker, is there a motion that can be made under the rules that have been cited to allow for the immediate consideration of H.R. 962?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair does not issue advisory opinions.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, if this unanimous consent request can't be entertained, I would urge the Speaker and the majority leader to schedule the born-alive bill immediately so we can stand up and protect the sanctity of human life, and I would ask all others to join in in that request.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has not been recognized for debate.

VETERANS' ACCESS TO CHILD CARE ACT

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on H.R. 840.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 105 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. 840.

The Chair appoints the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Ms. PLASKETT) to preside over the Committee of the Whole.

□ 1507

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. 840) to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide child care assistance to veterans receiving certain medical services provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs, with Ms. PLASKETT 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 not exceed 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

The gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DAVID P. ROE) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Chair, I rise in strong support of H.R. 840, the Veterans' Access to Child Care Act.

We ask our servicemembers to risk their lives in service of our country, and in return, we promise to provide healthcare and benefits so they can live happy, healthy, and successful lives, and provide for their families.

As our veteran population becomes increasingly diverse, as the number of LGBTQ and minority and women veterans goes up, we must ensure every veteran has the opportunity to access their healthcare and benefits. Addressing underserved veterans is a pillar of my VA 2030 vision, which will drive our work on the Committee on Veterans' Affairs in the 116th Congress.

I proudly chose Congresswoman BROWNLEY's Veterans' Access to Child Care Act as the very first bill our committee would bring to the House floor because it addresses a sometimes overlooked group of veterans: veterans who are parents and caregivers to young children.

Providing cost-free, safe, and convenient healthcare so that veterans can see a mental health provider for treatment of post-traumatic stress, military sexual trauma, cancer resulting from exposure to Agent Orange, spinal cord injury, or even treatment for drug or substance abuse is the least we can do to make their lives easier so they, in turn, can be loving parents and caregivers to the children who depend on them.

Under my leadership of the most diverse and talented Committee on Veterans' Affairs in the history of this Chamber, underserved veterans, especially women veterans, minorities, LGBTQ veterans, and veterans from our tribal communities, homeless veterans, and even deported veterans will be a top priority.

We will work together to shatter the barriers and structural challenges underserved veterans face in this country they selflessly served by first attending to their most basic and essential needs: healthcare.

Ms. BROWNLEY, the chair of the Veterans' Affairs Subcommittee on Health and the head of the Task Force on Women Veterans, has been a tireless advocate for veterans since being elected to Congress. Her bill makes an already successful and popular pilot program permanent, a program that helps mothers, fathers, grandparents, and caregivers who need their VA healthcare, but struggle to find safe and convenient childcare or struggle to afford the high cost of childcare for their children.

A veteran should never be made to choose between caring for their children and their health. This bill will make sure veterans will no longer have to make this terrible choice.

The Caregivers and Veterans Omnibus Health Services Act first authorized the pilot program we are making permanent today. Under the pilot, VA could provide childcare services to eligible veterans seeking mental healthcare, intensive mental healthcare services, and other inten-

sive healthcare services that require veterans to travel to VA hospitals, clinics, or vet centers for regular or frequent appointments.

The first childcare program started at the VA Medical Center in Buffalo, New York, in October of 2011. Within 2 years, VA expanded the program to Northport, New York, and American Lake, Washington, and later brought childcare to Dallas, Texas.

The 2-year pilot program was meant to end in September 2013, but Congress has reauthorized the program for the past 6 years due to its success and popularity.

Since the beginning, over 10,000 children have used the childcare pilot program, and as more veterans and their children use the program, the cost decreased.

Last Congress, the legislation authorizing this program passed unanimously, and now we will have an opportunity to improve this already great bill with amendments we will be considering today and tomorrow. I am optimistic this bill will pass with the same bipartisan, unanimous support.

So I am very excited to work with Dr. ROE, the ranking member of our committee, on this bill and on future bipartisan legislation.

Before I give him a chance to share his thoughts on this bill, I would like to share one of the anecdotes we received from a social worker who helps homeless veterans under the Department of Housing and Urban Development-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing Program, otherwise known as the HUD-VASH program: "Just this week a female veteran with a 3-year-old son discussed childcare with me. She was so relieved it was still open, because she scheduled a gynecological appointment that she was going to cancel because she had no one to care for her son.

"This is a veteran who came to us homeless with a newborn and unmanaged diabetes. She is now diligently following her medical regimen and consistently makes appointments. She is stably housed in the community, enjoying being a mother, attending college, and working part-time.

"I do not think we would have been able to stabilize her life without the support of childcare to allow her to get to her appointments and receive the treatment, medication, recommendations, and care that have helped her succeed."

□ 1515

Now, as chairman of this committee, I look forward to sharing more stories of veterans throughout this country whose lives have been improved because of access to VA healthcare.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Madam Chair, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Madam Chair, I rise today in support of H.R. 840, the Veterans' Access to

Child Care Act, and I acknowledge the gentlewoman from California (Ms. BROWNLEY), the chairwoman and sponsor of this legislation, for her hard work and leadership on this issue.

As a father of three and a grandfather of three more, I know firsthand how important affordable, accessible, and safe childcare is and how difficult it can be for busy parents to find.

I never want a veteran, particularly one struggling with a mental health condition that requires regular ongoing treatment to manage, to be unable to get the care they need because of a lack of childcare.

The Veterans' Access to Child Care Act would prevent that by authorizing the Department of Veterans Affairs to provide childcare assistance to veterans who are receiving mental health or certain other intensive healthcare services.

Since 2011, VA has been providing childcare assistance to eligible veterans in select sites through a pilot program that has been extended by Congress on a consistent basis. This bill would permanently authorize that program and expand it across the VA healthcare system.

I was proud to support this bill last Congress as it passed the House with unanimous bipartisan support, and I am proud to support it today. However, my support is not without some reservations.

When we passed this bill last Congress, it had been reported out of the committee fully offset with a mandatory pay-for that, again, passed the House with unanimous bipartisan support.

An amendment offered by Congressman GUS BILIRAKIS of Florida that would use the same pay-for to offset the cost of this bill, which has increased from \$96 million 2 years ago to an estimated \$120 million today, was ruled not in order by the Rules Committee yesterday. That is a shame.

As chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee in the previous Congress, I entertained frequent objections to other good policies from my friends on the other side of the aisle due to concerns about how improvements to the VA healthcare system would be accounted for under discretionary caps. It appears those concerns have suddenly disappeared.

Yesterday afternoon, Chairman TAKANO noted that no offset was provided for this bill because the House Democrats have no requirement for discretionary costs to be offset, and it would be up to the appropriators to provide the funding VA needs to implement this program.

The Democrats' lack of a rule promoting fiscal discipline does not mean that we should not aspire to be good stewards of taxpayer money. The American taxpayer should expect and certainly deserve more from their elected officials than literally passing of the buck.

I also have reservations about this bill because it failed to move through

regular order, which it most certainly would have benefited from.

I commend my colleagues from both sides of the aisle for offering a number of thoughtful amendments to this legislation. I look forward to considering a number of those later today.

That said, we do not know what the Department thinks of them. We do not know what veterans service organizations think of them. We are blind to the second and third order implications they will undoubtedly have on this program and its cost. What is more, not all of the thoughtful amendments that were offered to this bill were ruled in order or will be up for debate.

I offered an amendment that would have provided the Asset and Infrastructure Review Commission greater flexibility by removing a prohibition against the Commission meeting in any calendar year except 2022 and 2023.

The AIR Commission is an objective, data-driven, transparent process that will consider VA's real property portfolio as a whole and determine how it will be realigned and brought into the 21st century to continue providing the high-quality care that our veterans require in future years.

The bill we are considering today could result in the repurposing of existing space or creation of new space to be used to provide childcare services. Decisions about how limited VA medical facility space will be used must not be made in a vacuum, especially when Congress has already established a process for how those decisions should be made. I fail to see how my amendment doesn't apply here, and it is a shame that we didn't have an opportunity to have a robust debate on that in committee or on the floor.

Another good government amendment that was, unfortunately, ruled out of order was offered by Congressman JOEY ARRINGTON of Texas. Congressman ARRINGTON's amendment would have prohibited any employee who is hired by VA to provide childcare pursuant to this bill from spending their time on taxpayer-funded union activities rather than performing the childcare duties they were hired to perform.

I agree that government employees should be doing the job for which they are hired and receive a taxpayer-funded paycheck to do, and do nothing else.

Again, it is a shame we won't be able to discuss or debate that amendment. Despite these issues, I do find the underlying bill to be a worthy one, and I will be supporting it today.

I thank Congresswoman BROWNLEY, again, and Chairman TAKANO for bringing this bill to the floor today, and I look forward to working with them in the next 2 years on these and other important issues of our Nation's veterans.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman for his support of the bill. I would say,

with regard to the amendments, we would have entertained more amendments. I would have been happy to do so had they been germane, and we would have been glad to entertain them, but they were not.

Before I yield to Ms. BROWNLEY, the sponsor of this legislation, I include in the RECORD a letter of support from the Easterseals.

EASTERSEALS,
February 6, 2019.

Hon. JULIA BROWNLEY,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE BROWNLEY: Easterseals is pleased to again support your Veterans' Access to Child Care Act legislation to increase the availability of child care for veterans who are receiving services or treatment at a U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) medical center.

Easterseals is a national network of more than 70 nonprofit organizations who deliver local services to help children and adults with disabilities, veterans, older adults and others to live independently and to fully participate in their communities. Easterseals is a leading provider of inclusive child care and early education and development in the United States, providing thousands of young children with and without disabilities with high-quality child care.

Easterseals understands how important access to high-quality child care is to allow parents, including veterans, to go to work and to meet their own health care needs. That is why we supported the establishment of a pilot program at the VA to provide child care at select VA medical centers around the country that qualified veterans could use while at a medical appointment or while receiving medical services. The program has been particularly helpful for female veterans, nearly 30 percent of whom have children living at home. A recent VA report found that 42 percent of female veterans who use the VA reported that finding child care to attend a medical appointment was hard or very hard. When asked about solutions, more than three of out five female veterans surveyed said on-site childcare would be "very helpful."

The Veterans' Access to Child Care Act would expand and make permanent the VA Child Care Pilot Program. The legislation would make available a stipend, to cover the full cost of child care provided by a licensed, on-site or private child care center while the veteran receives services, including travel time back and forth to the facility. The legislation is a common-sense next step toward improving access to VA health care to veterans.

Easterseals is pleased to support the Veterans' Access to Child Care Act. In addition, Easterseals stands ready to partner with the VA to provide child care assistance while they attend to their well-being and medical care. Thank you for your leadership on this important issue.

Sincerely,

MAYNARD FRIESZ,
Assistant Vice President,
Government Relations, Easterseals.

Mr. TAKANO. This bill is supported by the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Vietnam Veterans of America, and other veterans service organizations. So I am pleased to say that we have heard the VSOs weigh in on Ms. BROWNLEY's legislation.

Madam Chair, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. BROWNLEY), the author of the bill.

Ms. BROWNLEY of California. Madam Chair, I thank the chairman for yielding time and for bringing my bill, the Veterans' Access to Child Care Act, to the floor for consideration; and I thank Ranking Member ROE for his support of the bill.

As a member of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee, I believe that it is critical that veterans have the support they need to ensure they are able to access needed healthcare services at the VA.

For many veterans, the lack of access to childcare is a barrier to receiving healthcare, especially mental healthcare and intensive care services. Research has shown that women veterans more commonly face this barrier, as they are more often responsible for caring for young children. That said, we know that the problem is not unique to women veterans, as male veterans have also reported lack of available childcare as a barrier to making their healthcare appointments as well.

In 2010, Congress passed legislation directing the VA to start a pilot program to provide free childcare at a small number of VA medical centers and clinics throughout the country. Since then, this pilot program has been successfully implemented and hugely popular at several locations across the country.

In 2015, the VA reported that the pilot program had provided childcare assistance to more than 10,000 children, and since then, many more veterans have benefited.

The pilot program has been popular among the veteran community, and there has been strong support for its continuation from veterans service organizations. That is because we all believe that veterans should not be forced to choose between getting necessary healthcare and caring for a child.

My bill, which we are debating today, would make the VA childcare pilot program permanent and expand the program to VA facilities all across the Nation.

Like the original pilot program, my bill is narrowly tailored for veterans who are full-time caretakers of children and who need intensive medical care or mental health treatments and for those veterans who might otherwise miss their appointments because of lack of available short-term childcare during their appointments.

For instance, a veteran who is undergoing cancer treatment cannot afford to miss these critical and intense medical appointments, and they need a safe place to leave their young child while they receive chemotherapy or radiation therapy.

Likewise, veterans who have regular mental health appointments would need a place to leave their young children, because it would be inappropriate for young children to be present for tough conversations with a therapist about military sexual trauma or other battlefield trauma.

Like the pilot program, my bill also gives VA flexible authority to determine how to provide childcare assistance during veterans' medical appointments. Options include:

Providing the benefit through stipend payments directly to veterans to pay for their childcare expenses;

Direct provision of childcare at VA facilities;

Direct payment to childcare providers;

Collaboration with other Federal departments and agencies; or

Other appropriate forms of assistance that the Secretary determines are appropriate.

Passage of this legislation will benefit veterans of all areas who are primary caretakers. In fact, many of the caretakers who have used the pilot program have been women and older veterans, including grandparents who take care of a child during the day and would otherwise be unable to make their appointments.

This bill will guarantee these veterans receive the healthcare they need, while ensuring a safe, reliable, and cost-free option for childcare during those appointments.

For our colleagues who are new to this body, I would note that similar legislation passed the House in the 115th Congress by voice vote. I urge my colleagues to again support this legislation.

I especially want to thank my colleague Mr. HIGGINS from New York, who has been a tireless advocate for expanding and making permanent the childcare pilot program. His partnership has been invaluable in moving our bill forward.

I also want to thank Senator PATTY MURRAY from Washington, who has introduced similar legislation in the Senate.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Madam Chair, I have no further speakers. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. HIGGINS).

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Madam Chair, I rise in strong support on passage of H.R. 840, the Veterans' Access to Child Care Act, to provide childcare assistance to our military families.

Nearly a decade ago, the Veterans Administration survey found that over 1 in 10 veterans have had to cancel their VA medical appointments due to the lack of childcare. In response, Congress created the VA childcare pilot program. The first in the Nation opened in my hometown of Buffalo, New York.

The program has been a tremendous success. Since its inception, it has served countless military families. Last year, more than 1,000 children visited the Kids Korner, located at the Buffalo VA Center, while their parents received much-needed care.

America's veterans placed their lives on the front lines for our freedoms. Many veterans returned to their fami-

lies from combat with injuries and post-traumatic stress disorder that requires regular treatment at their VA.

Madam Chair, we need to remove barriers to care and give our veterans certainty. By passing this legislation, Congress will make childcare available to veterans who need it, while being cost effective in improving health outcomes.

In closing, I thank Congresswoman BROWNLEY for her tireless work on behalf of our Nation's veterans, and I strongly urge my colleagues to vote on passage of this important legislation.

□ 1530

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

We have the data to show how access to healthcare services improves and saves lives, but I think it is important that we also hear from the veterans and the providers whose lives have been improved by this program.

I would like to share another story from a childcare staffer in Buffalo, New York.

"Buffalo also has a World War II veteran, now 97 years old, who cares for his great-granddaughter. He heard of the service, stopped in to see the facility and ask questions to verify he felt 'safe' in leaving her in their care. As primary caretaker for this child, he is so pleased to be able to attend his appointments at his 'elderly age' and keep his family close."

Let me also add, I want to address the reservation, although the ranking member has stated his general support for the bill, but this reservation about the legislation, H.R. 840, lacking a pay-for that was included in last session's legislation, and the pay-for that they said was necessary this time around.

I want to state that H.R. 840 simply makes permanent a program that we, as a Congress, have reauthorized six times since 2013. For none of those six times was the issue of a pay-for really germane. In fact, the CBO has never required that we do it.

The pay-for that the gentleman keeps speaking of will not pay for this program. It will simply take money from veterans and send it to the Treasury, and the VA, still under discretionary funds, will still have to find the money to pay for it.

Each of the six times we authorized this program, not once did my colleagues insist on a pay-for. Only when we are introducing legislation to make it a permanent program does this suddenly pop up as a concern.

In reality, even if we included the pay-for, the Treasury wouldn't see the funds for nearly a decade.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Madam Chair, just to, I guess, retort to my friend, the chairman, if a program costs money, the money has to come

from somewhere. We have programs right now, and the appropriators are going to have to decide, if this program costs a lot of money, to take it away from some other VA program, whereas, we had the extra revenue to pay for this program. That is all we are talking about.

Every single one of us in this Chamber last Congress agreed to pay for it. So now something has changed. I have no further speakers on the bill, and I am prepared to close. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Chair, just in response, the pay-for to which the gentleman from Tennessee is referring is under mandatory spending, which would not actually pay for the program. It would be returned to the Treasury, and the discretionary funds simply—there is no pay-for out of the discretionary funds. It is coming out of the mandatory side. It is a very illusory device.

So I want to reiterate that each time this pilot program was reauthorized under the majority, never was there a demand on their part that there be a pay-for.

Madam Chair, I have no further speakers. I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

First of all, I thank Ms. BROWNLEY for her leadership on this. I, too, have been, at one point in my life, a single parent. I am a veteran, and I certainly understand the difficulty in child-bearing and child-rearing from my previous life as an OB/GYN doctor. I delivered a lot of babies and took care of a lot of parents who were single parents, who struggled to not only make ends meet, but to get the healthcare they need.

I think this is a great bill. I think it should be supported unanimously in this Congress.

Our American heroes who have served this country can come get the care they need. We know that, in this country, 20 veterans commit suicide each day, and 14 of them have never gotten into VA care. We don't know what the reason for some of those are, but, hopefully, it is not a barrier of childcare.

Madam Chair, I encourage all my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support unanimously H.R. 840, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Chair, I wholly support Ms. BROWNLEY's bill, H.R. 840. I urge my colleagues to join me in its passage, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. All time for general debate has expired.

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

It shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the 5-minute rule the amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of the

Rules Committee Print 116-3. The amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered as read.

The text of the amendment in the nature of a substitute is as follows:

H.R. 840

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Veterans' Access to Child Care Act".

SEC. 2. CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE FOR VETERANS RECEIVING MENTAL HEALTH CARE AND OTHER INTENSIVE HEALTH CARE SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter III of chapter 17 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"§1730D. Child care assistance for veterans receiving mental health care and other intensive health care services

"(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall provide child care assistance to an eligible veteran for any period that the veteran—

"(1) receives covered health care services at a facility of the Department; and

"(2) is required travel to and return from such facility for the receipt of such health care services.

"(b) CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE.—(1) Child care assistance provided under this section may include any of the following:

"(A) A stipend for the payment of child care offered by a licensed child care center (either directly or through a voucher program) which shall be, to the extent practicable, modeled after the Department of Veterans Affairs Child Care Subsidy Program established pursuant to section 590 of title 40.

"(B) Direct provision of child care at an on-site facility of the Department.

"(C) A payment made directly to a private child care agency.

"(D) A collaboration with a facility or program of another Federal department or agency.

"(E) Such other form of assistance as the Secretary considers appropriate.

"(2) In the case that child care assistance under this section is provided as a stipend under paragraph (1)(A), such stipend shall cover the full cost of such child care.

"(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

"(1) The term 'eligible veteran' means a veteran who—

"(A) is the primary caretaker of a child or children; and

"(B) is—

"(i) receiving covered health care services from the Department; or

"(ii) in need of covered health care services, and but for lack of child care services, would receive such covered health care services from the Department.

"(2) The term 'covered health care services' means—

"(A) regular mental health care services;

"(B) intensive mental health care services; or

"(C) such other intensive health care services that the Secretary determines that provision of assistance to the veteran to obtain child care would improve access to such health care services by the veteran."

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1730C the following new item:

"1730D. Child care assistance for veterans receiving mental health care and other intensive health care services."

The CHAIR. No amendment to the amendment in the nature of a sub-

stitute shall be in order except those printed in House Report 116-6. Each such amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as 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.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. BRINDISI

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in House Report 116-6.

Mr. BRINDISI. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 2, line 2, insert ", such as a community-based outpatient clinic" after "Department".

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 105, the gentleman from New York (Mr. BRINDISI) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

Mr. BRINDISI. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Chair, I thank the gentlewoman from California, chairwoman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee's Health Subcommittee, for introducing this important bill, as well as the chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, the gentleman from California.

Veterans should never have to miss a doctor's appointment or medical treatment because they don't have access to affordable childcare. This bill is a commonsense solution that removes this roadblock and ensures our Nation's veterans have access to the care they have earned. I am glad to see the House take up this issue.

My amendment would clarify that community-based outpatient clinics are included under the bill's definition of facilities of the Department and ensure that veterans who receive their care from CBOCs are able to access VA childcare assistance.

Many veterans who live in rural areas in my district and across the country do not have a full-service hospital nearby, and they rely on CBOCs to receive primary and mental healthcare. It is important to make clear that this childcare benefit would include them, no matter how small or large their VA facility is.

As a new Member of the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs, I will continue working to improve access to VA healthcare and benefits for veterans, including veterans living in rural communities.

I urge adoption of my amendment and again thank the gentlewoman from California for introducing this bill, and I urge our colleagues on both sides of the aisle to pass the underlying legislation.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Madam Chair, I ask unanimous consent to claim the time in opposition, though I am not opposed to it.

The CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

The CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Chair, I rise in support of Congressman BRINDISI and former member of the committee Congresswoman KUSTER's amendment that would clarify that veterans receiving intensive mental health or other qualifying treatment from community-based outpatient clinics, CBOCs, are also eligible for childcare assistance from the VA.

CBOCs are an important access point for many veterans, and healthcare continues to transition away from inpatient hospitals and will form the basis of future care. Madam Chair, we have over 800 of these CBOCs in the country, so it makes care much more available to our veterans in their home communities.

Childcare burdens are no less a factor for veterans who receive care in a CBOC than it is for veterans who seek care in a VA medical center. This amendment rightly recognizes that fact and ensures that we don't inadvertently create a disparity for veterans with the same conditions seeking the same treatments who happen to use different VA medical facilities.

Madam Chair, I urge all my colleagues to join me in supporting this amendment, and I thank Congressman BRINDISI and Congresswoman KUSTER for submitting that, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BRINDISI. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO), the chair of the committee.

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I support this amendment because, by clarifying that community-based outpatient clinics are covered under the bill, we are ensuring that veterans seeking healthcare services at any VA facility are able to receive no-cost childcare.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Madam Chair, I have no further speakers, and I am prepared to close. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BRINDISI. Madam Chair, I urge adoption of the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Madam Chair, I strongly support this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. BRINDISI).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MRS.
RADEWAGEN

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 2 printed in House Report 116-6.

Mrs. RADEWAGEN. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 3, line 4, strike "The Secretary" and insert "Subject to subsection (c), the Secretary".

Page 3, after line 24, insert the following:
"(C) CONDITION ON RECEIPT OF ASSISTANCE.—(1) The Secretary may not provide any child care assistance under this section to an eligible veteran who is receiving covered health care services from the Department unless that eligible veteran actively participates in such services.

"(2) For purposes of this subsection, the term 'actively participates' means, with respect to covered health care services—

"(A) engaging in transit to and from appointments for such services;

"(B) attending appointments for such services; and

"(C) such other activities as the Secretary determines appropriate."

Page 3, line 25, strike "(c)" and insert "(d)".

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 105, the gentlewoman from American Samoa (Mrs. RADEWAGEN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from American Samoa.

Mrs. RADEWAGEN. Madam Chair, I thank Representative BROWNLEY for introducing this legislation to help our veterans and their families.

Madam Chair, I am offering this amendment to clarify that the childcare benefit be made available for veterans while they are actively participating in VA healthcare services, i.e., when they are traveling to or attending VA appointments, and not at any other time.

This small clarification will ensure that the childcare assistance is reserved for veterans who need it most and that it does not accidentally replace more long-term childcare programs.

If there is a need for an expanded childcare program, I believe it should be created separately, and I would be happy to work with my colleagues on that.

Madam Chair, I ask my colleagues to support this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment, even though I am not opposed to the amendment.

The CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Chair, I rise in support of this amendment to ensure that our taxpayer dollars are spent according to Congress' intent.

I agree that childcare should only be provided to veterans when they are

using the childcare to attend their healthcare appointments.

I thank the gentlewoman for working with me to make this amendment bipartisan and ensure it is clear to the VA that they cannot revoke this benefit from veterans for missing an appointment.

The intent of this amendment is not to be an incentive to access care. It is simply to make it easier for veterans to make it to their appointments. It will be up to us as lawmakers to keep close oversight over this program and many others at the Department of Veterans Affairs.

This committee will keep close watch over the resources we provide and the programs we authorize at the VA. We will hold VA leaders accountable when these programs are not carried out according to congressional intent, or made in a haphazard and uninformed manner, or without the purpose of doing what is best for veterans.

I look forward to working with the gentlewoman and my colleagues on this committee to oversee the successful execution of this childcare program so any eligible veterans who need childcare can get it.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. RADEWAGEN. Madam Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DAVID P. ROE).

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Madam Chair, I thank Mrs. RADEWAGEN, who is a tireless advocate for veterans issues, for bringing this up. She travels, I guess, about as far as anybody, 24 hours in the air to get here, so she is a tireless advocate for our Nation's heroes, and I thank her for that.

□ 1545

Madam Chair, I rise in strong support of this amendment that would clarify that childcare assistance is intended for veterans while they are attending a VA appointment or traveling to and from a VA appointment, but not at any other time.

This amendment is in line with the intent of the underlying bill, which is to provide access to childcare services so that veterans who would otherwise be burdened with childcare responsibilities can have easier access to the care that they need.

By clarifying when VA-provided childcare assistance will be provided, this amendment will help ensure that this program is sustainable, is not unintentionally abused, and will help the greatest number of veterans in need.

Congresswoman RADEWAGEN is a valuable member, as I have stated, of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and I thank her for bringing this commonsense, good-government amendment forward today.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting it.

Mrs. RADEWAGEN. Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from the

Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAN).

Mr. SABLAN. Madam Chair, I rise to enter into a short colloquy with the distinguished gentlewoman from American Samoa.

As it is in your district, it is in my district. Sometimes we have to leave our home and travel by airplane to a place where we can receive the medical attention we need for VA services for our veterans.

I would like to discover, which I think I may already know the answer, but just for the record, a veteran who lives, say, in Saipan going to Tripler or Spark M. Matsunaga VA Medical Center in Hawaii, that childcare is provided for that time, including the travel time and the time when the veteran is receiving medical attention in Hawaii and until that veteran returns home.

Is that an appropriate or correct interpretation of this legislation?

Mrs. RADEWAGEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABLAN. I yield to the gentlewoman from American Samoa.

Mrs. RADEWAGEN. That is a good question, and that is something we are going to have to work on.

Mr. SABLAN. It happens many times that a veteran, again, has to leave. For example, in my district, they would have to leave the island of Tinian or the island of Rota, fly to Saipan even to have a teleconference, a telemedicine video, with their licensed social worker, their psychologist, or their psychiatrist, and it takes time. Flights are just once a day, for example, or a flight to Guam requires an overnight stay.

So for the time that the veteran leaves home, goes to Guam, for example, gets the care and comes back, I was hoping that that restriction is appropriate.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Chair, I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. SABLAN. Madam Chair, I would like to engage the gentleman from Tennessee in a colloquy.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABLAN. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Madam Chair, Mr. SABLAN and I have worked together on these unique issues about where he is in American Samoa. That is one of the reasons I wish we had had regular order. We could have brought this up, because the gentleman does have unique circumstances because of long travel distances, and I think that is something else we need to look at in the committee.

I will pledge myself to work with you on this issue as ranking member.

Mr. SABLAN. I thank the ranking member of the committee and my distinguished colleague from American Samoa.

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Chair, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Let me say for the record that I believe, if a veteran is receiving care at a facility, in this case in Hawaii on travel from Saipan, that the intent of the legislation would provide that childcare for the time necessary for that veteran, and it would be at a VA facility. It would be childcare at a VA facility in Hawaii, in this particular case.

Madam Chair, in closing, I do urge that my colleagues support the amendment by Mrs. RADEWAGEN, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from American Samoa (Mrs. RADEWAGEN).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. ROSE OF NEW YORK.

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 3 printed in House Report 116-6.

Mr. ROSE of New York. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 3, line 16, strike "or";
Page 3, after line 16, insert the following:
"(C) health care services related to substance or drug abuse counseling; or".
Page 3, line 17, strike "(C)" and insert "(D)".

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 105, the gentleman from New York (Mr. ROSE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROSE of New York. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Chair, I rise to offer an amendment that would make clear that healthcare related to substance and drug abuse counseling is included in the covered health services in this bill.

In addition, Madam Chair, the opioid epidemic has not only affected my home district of Staten Island and south Brooklyn—and to be clear, it very much has—but this has touched constituents in district after district, State after State, and has disproportionately affected our Nation's greatest heroes.

As the fathers, wives, husbands, and children of the veterans fighting this disease can attest, combating this addiction is daunting and heartbreakingly difficult. Imagine how excruciating it can be when a mother has to make the choice between receiving the treatment that she so desperately needs and making sure that her own children are cared for.

That is the choice veteran parents need to make time and again. It is a disgrace, and on both sides of the aisle, we have not done enough.

Make no mistake here, if Congress does not act, these barriers to treat-

ment will absolutely persist. Whether you are a Republican or a Democrat, it is our constituents who are suffering, and we need to act now. If we do not address this, this epidemic will continue to wreak havoc on our districts, our communities, and our families.

A national survey from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration showed that 1 in 15 veterans suffer from a substance abuse disorder, but for vets who left Active Duty post-9/11, it was nearly one in eight. These veterans are twice as likely to die from an accidental overdose as a nonveteran.

As one of the few post-9/11 combat veterans who is serving right now in this body, I have seen the courage of my fellow former soldiers who seek the help that they so desperately need. I have seen that substance abuse counseling at our VA facilities can really save lives and save families. And I have seen what happens when my brothers and sisters who serve do not get the treatment they need. I am here to tell my colleagues that I refuse to watch that happen again.

That is why I offer this amendment here today, so that the veteran mother who I mentioned, and the fathers who are full-time caregivers of their children, are no longer trapped in an impossible choice. They can receive treatment for PTSD, for cancer, and for counseling to combat life-threatening addiction with the peace of mind that their children are safe and cared for.

That is the very reason Congress directed this pilot program to start in the first place. When we put party politics aside and put our constituents first, this country really succeeds.

We can all agree that this country is battling an opioid epidemic. Let's show our constituents that we are more than just talk and more than just thanking vets for their service and are actually doing something about it. We have to stop treating addiction as anything but the disease and the public health crisis that it actually is. We need to encourage, not punish, those who are taking this fight head on and seeking the care that they so desperately need and deserve.

Madam Chair, I thank Ms. BROWNLEY for sponsoring this legislation and commend my colleague, Mr. NORCROSS from New Jersey, for cosponsoring this amendment. I applaud my colleagues, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. GOLDEN, Ms. STEFANIK, and Mr. DELGADO, for offering amendments to strengthen this bill.

Madam Chair, I urge adoption of this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition, although I am not opposed to the amendment.

The CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes. There was no objection.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Chair, I rise in support of Congressman ROSE's amendment to include substance abuse or drug abuse counseling under the definition of a covered health service, and I thank him for his service to our great country.

Unfortunately, our veterans are not immune to the scourge of addiction that has tragically impacted far too many of our communities for far too long, particularly in the last few years of the opioid crisis. Veterans seeking substance abuse treatment from VA should certainly have access to childcare assistance if they require it, and I am grateful to Congressman ROSE for sponsoring this amendment to make sure that they are specifically included in this bill. I hope that I am joined by all my colleagues in supporting this needed amendment today.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROSE of New York. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO).

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I support this amendment because veterans are not immune from the opioid epidemic. They are not immune to alcoholism or substance abuse. When a veteran is also suffering from post-traumatic stress or other serious health conditions that may have caused dependency on a substance, we should do everything we can to make sure that veteran can receive care.

I thank the gentleman for offering this very important amendment, and I urge all my colleagues to support it.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Madam Chair, I urge support of Congressman ROSE's amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROSE of New York. Madam Chair, in closing, I urge support of this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. ROSE).

The amendment was agreed to.

□ 1600

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. BERGMAN

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 4 printed in House Report 116-6.

Mr. BERGMAN. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end, add the following section:
SEC. 3. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE TO CONSTRUCT NEW CHILD CARE FACILITIES.

The Secretary of Veterans Affairs may not use funds made available for child care assistance provided under section 1730D of title 38, United States Code, as added by section 2, to construct any new child care facility.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 105, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BERGMAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. BERGMAN. Madam Chair, I rise today to offer an amendment to H.R. 840, the Veterans' Access to Child Care Act.

My amendment is simple. It prohibits VA from constructing new childcare facilities using funds made available by this bill. It does not prohibit the VA from using existing facilities.

While I support the underlying bill and believe something as simple as childcare services can greatly improve veterans' access to care, I also understand how bloated VA's infrastructure portfolio has become.

Just last year, Congress passed the VA MISSION Act, which included language to establish the Asset and Infrastructure Review Commission. This commission is designed to assess areas in which the VA can modernize and realign its existing infrastructure portfolio to save valuable money and refocus on its core mission of caring for our veterans.

Madam Chair, offering childcare services has the potential to make VA benefits more accessible and convenient for all families. H.R. 840 allows VA to provide childcare services via private centers and through collaboration with other Federal agencies, thus utilizing already existing facilities.

Until the asset and infrastructure review is complete, it would be irresponsible to allow VA to invest more limited resources in new construction when positive, viable alternatives are available.

I appreciate the work our committee has done to help improve access to care, and I look forward to our continued efforts to realign VA's priorities and its unused or underutilized assets.

Mr. Chair, I urge support of this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia). The gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment, which would prevent additional VA hospitals and clinics from providing onsite childcare to veterans receiving care at VA hospitals and clinics.

VA only has four childcare sites throughout the VA system, and this amendment would prevent further expansion of the program by preventing a VA hospital or clinic from even doing basic things to provide convenient childcare, things like covering electrical sockets to make a facility safe for young children or putting up fencing around the playground so children can play safely.

As our colleague, Ms. SHALALA, reminded us during the Rules Committee meeting yesterday, and as many parents of young children quickly learn, most private childcare facilities do not allow children to be temporarily dropped off for just a few hours.

Childcare facilities need to know whether children are up to date on their vaccinations, have food allergies or other medical conditions to provide safe care.

This means VA must have the flexibility to determine how best to execute this program at each of its facilities throughout the country. If this means that it makes sense to build an onsite childcare center, VA should not be barred from doing so.

I think this amendment was written without considering its effects, which would limit further the expansion of the program and prevent veterans from being able to access childcare and their healthcare when they need it.

Any of us who have been on this committee long enough know that VA has had trouble managing major construction projects. Admittedly, this is what we know on the committee. And I am just as outraged as my colleagues across the aisle when VA construction projects are mismanaged and money is wasted. However, we are talking about minor construction that, in many cases, will be necessary to expand this program to all eligible veterans who need it.

There are other ways in which we can ensure the money for this program is not mismanaged, and it doesn't need to be something as drastic as preventing construction which will, in effect, prevent the program's expansion.

Now, I hope to work with General Bergman and my other colleagues on this committee to prevent mismanagement of construction projects, procurement of the \$16 billion electronic health record, and other contracts and programs at the VA; and I pledge to work with the general to ensure funds for construction of childcare facilities are not wasted.

Mr. Chair, I must say that I have to urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BERGMAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DAVID P. ROE).

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong support of this amendment to prohibit VA from constructing new structures to be used as childcare centers.

Mr. Chair, the VA has over 6,000 pieces of property, and 1,100 of them are either not utilized or underutilized. We on the committee, including the chairman, have just witnessed a \$600 million hospital in Denver, Colorado, explode into a \$2 billion—I didn't say that wrong, two thousand million dollars—project.

Both General Bergman's amendment and mine, which would have provided greater flexibility to the Asset and Infrastructure Review Commission, recognized that VA's vast and, in most cases, outdated, misaligned, and prohibitively-expensive-to-maintain infrastructure must be dealt with holistically.

I regret that my amendment was not made in order today, but I am glad

that General Bergman's was. Where VA has existing space that is not needed for veteran patients, VA could and should consider repurposing that space to provide childcare assistance, and where existing space is not available, VA should use the authorities provided in this bill to provide childcare assistance.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BERGMAN. Mr. Chair, I yield an additional 2 minutes to the gentleman.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Where existing space is not available, VA should use the authorities provided in this bill to provide childcare assistance off VA property—either through leases, sharing agreements, and other means—rather than investing in costly new buildings.

Mr. Chair, what happens? If we build a childcare facility and the demographics change and it is no longer needed, we have got an empty building. If we lease that building, which this gives us the authority to do, we can let the lease expire, and the VA can go on and use their moneys for something else.

General BERGMAN is the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, and I thank him today, as always, for his leadership and vision on behalf of his fellow veterans.

Mr. Chair, I am pleased to support this amendment today, and I urge all of my colleagues to join me in support.

Mr. BERGMAN. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Chair, I would just wish to point out to the ranking member of the Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, General BERGMAN, that his amendment would not even allow for the repurposing of existing facility space that may exist at a VA.

It is so rigid that it would be difficult to even put protective electrical sockets in to prevent young children from electrocuting themselves. Even minor construction would be prohibited by this amendment.

I am pleased to know that the general is serving on the Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee, and I do plan to work with the chairman, Mr. PAPPAS of New Hampshire, and him to make sure that VA money is well spent.

As I said, this amendment would simply prevent reasonable expansion of this program, and that is something that members of this committee and Members of this House would not want to see happen.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BERGMAN).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. BERGMAN. 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 Michigan will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MRS. LEE OF NEVADA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 5 printed in House Report 116-6.

Mrs. LEE of Nevada. 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 3, after line 21, insert the following:

“(3) The term ‘facility of the Department’ includes any Vet Center.

“(4) The term ‘Vet Center’ has the meaning given that term in section 1712A of this title.”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 105, the gentlewoman from Nevada (Mrs. LEE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Nevada.

Mrs. LEE of Nevada. Mr. Chairman, my amendment clarifies that every veteran is able to access childcare services guaranteed by the underlying bill, regardless of whether they are using the services at a VA center, medical center, or a vet center that is not on the campus of a VA facility.

I am pleased to be joined in offering this bipartisan amendment by my Republican colleague Congresswoman LESKO from Arizona. I would also like to thank Congresswoman BROWNLEY for leading this bill, as well as Chairman TAKANO and Ranking Member ROE for their assistance and leadership on this vital issue.

No veteran should be forced to choose between caring for their children or caring for themselves. In several States, including my home State of Nevada, veterans use both the VA medical centers and the community-based vet centers to access the care they need.

Vet centers provide a wide array of social and psychological services to help veterans readjust to civilian life, and I am very proud of the work they do to serve those who served all of us.

For many of those who do not have access to a local VA medical center, vet centers are the only VA facilities they can use. To ensure that all veterans and, in particular, women veterans are able to receive the care they need, our amendment would clarify that any veteran receiving care, whether at a VA facility or an off-VA-campus vet center, would be eligible for the childcare authorized under this legislation.

We never want any veteran to choose between receiving the care and support they need or caring for their child. Our amendment would guarantee that all veterans would be able to access care regardless of where and how they seek treatment.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment, although I am not opposed to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of the amendment sponsored by Congresswoman LEE and Congresswoman LESKO to provide for childcare assistance to veterans receiving readjustment counseling in a vet center.

The work done in vet centers is critical to veterans who are struggling to readjust to civilian life following their military service. I am glad that this amendment will make it easier for veterans who lack childcare to seek the support they need in vet centers, and I will be supporting this amendment.

That being said, expanding childcare assistance to include the hundreds of vet centers across the country is a costly prospect. Unfortunately, because the bill did not go through regular order, we do not know just how costly this project will be.

I wish that we could have received reviews and cost estimates on this proposal prior to voting on it and hope that, moving forward, bills will have the benefit of work in committee before being moved onto the floor.

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

Mrs. LEE of Nevada. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO).

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

I support this amendment because, by clarifying that vet centers are covered under the bill, we are ensuring that veterans seeking healthcare at any VA facility are allowed access-at-no-cost childcare.

Vet centers are particularly attractive to veterans who are uncomfortable in a more clinical setting, and they should be able to seek childcare while they receive their mental health care at a VA vet center.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Arizona (Mrs. LESKO).

□ 1615

Mrs. LESKO. Mr. Chair, I am proud to come to the floor today to discuss an amendment to H.R. 840, the Veterans' Access to Child Care Act, that I have cosponsored with my colleague, Representative SUSIE LEE from Nevada.

The Veterans' Access to Child Care Act will provide veterans who need to attend regular or intensive mental healthcare appointments with no-cost childcare during their appointments. Our amendment will make sure these childcare services are covered at our local VA clinics, such as the one in my district in Peoria, Arizona, along with the main VA facilities.

No veteran seeking these types of mental health services should be left

behind. It is our responsibility to ensure that, under this legislation, all our eligible veterans who need mental health services are able to go to a facility operated by the VA Department, even if it is located separately from the VA's general healthcare facility.

My home State of Arizona is blessed to be home to so many of our Nation's veterans. In fact, I have 70,000 veterans in my district alone. However, it deeply troubles me that veteran suicide rates are 9 percentage points higher in Arizona than the national average.

Expensive childcare should not hinder Arizona's returning veterans the ability to access needed mental healthcare or other prolonged service-connected disability care needs.

We need to do everything we can do to help our Nation's greatest heroes. They risked it all for us. It is inexcusable for us, after our veterans have given so much to defend our freedoms, to permit policies that don't give them the best resources to recover and heal. We relied on them to protect us; now we must step up and help them.

I thank Representatives BROWNLEY and ROE for their work on this legislation, and Representative LEE for her effort on this much-needed amendment.

I urge all of my colleagues to support this amendment to give eligible veterans choice and access.

Mrs. LEE of Nevada. Mr. Chairman, I have no other speakers, and I am prepared to close at this time, if my colleague is as well.

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

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Chair, I am prepared to close and urge support of this bipartisan amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. LEE of Nevada. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Nevada (Mrs. LEE).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. BARR

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 6 printed in House Report 116-6.

Mr. BARR. 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:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 3. STUDY ON EFFECTS OF CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE.

(a) STUDY REQUIRED.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall conduct a study of the effects of the child care assistance provided under section 2 on access to covered health care services, as that term is defined in that section, and on compliance with treatment protocols.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall submit a report to Congress regarding the study required under subsection (a).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 105, the gentleman

from Kentucky (Mr. BARR) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. BARR. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of my amendment to H.R. 840, the Veterans' Access to Child Care Act.

Let me just first say to my good friend, the ranking member of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee, I appreciate the opportunity and the privilege and the responsibility to serve in this Congress on the House Veterans' Affairs Committee so we can continue to advocate for the veterans of the Sixth Congressional District of Kentucky and throughout the Nation.

This amendment would require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to conduct a study on the effects of childcare assistance provided in the underlying bill on access to healthcare services and compliance with treatment protocols. While I certainly support the underlying bill, this amendment is a commonsense measure that would improve the legislation.

We should always be willing to evaluate and assess whether or not the policies we enact are actually producing their intended result; and this amendment, by requiring the Secretary to conduct a study after 1 year of the effects of the childcare assistance on the actual access to the covered healthcare services and the requirement to report the findings of that study after 18 months to Congress, will ensure that the policies we implement are actually successful in increasing veterans' access to care.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DAVID P. ROE), the ranking member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman from Kentucky, my next-door neighbor, for doing this. We are really pleased to have him on the Veterans' Affairs Committee, Mr. Chair.

I rise in support of this amendment to require VA to study how the provision of childcare assistance impacts access to and compliance with care.

It is important that we closely monitor any taxpayer-funded program to ensure that it is meeting its intended objectives, and I am grateful for Congressman BARR's foresight in ensuring that we do this for this program as well.

Congressman BARR has long been a strong supporter of our Nation's veterans, and I am pleased to welcome him, as stated, to the Veterans' Affairs Committee this Congress. I thank him for his leadership on this amendment and hope that all of my colleagues will join me in supporting this amendment.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Chair, 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 California is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment offered by the gentleman from Kentucky, a new member on the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and I believe the co-chair of the Bourbon Caucus.

I agree that it is important to require that VA collect data on the effectiveness of its childcare program so we can determine whether veterans are better able to access their healthcare because of this benefit.

As the veterans population becomes increasingly diverse, the VA of the year 2030 that I envision must be prepared to provide healthcare to women veterans, fathers of young children, stepparents and grandparents, and to make sure veterans are able to access their healthcare while also caring for their children.

Congress and VA need reliable data to inform these decisions and determine whether other barriers to healthcare access exist for veterans who care for young children. If the data from this study demonstrates that veterans are less likely to miss appointments and have better healthcare outcomes, it could be used to inform further VA policy decisions to expand the program.

Mr. Chairman, I wholeheartedly support this bipartisan amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BARR. Mr. Chair, I appreciate the chairman's kind words, and I appreciate the chairman's support of this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. BARR).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. CISNEROS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 7 printed in House Report 116-6.

Mr. CISNEROS. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment, No. 7, 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:

At the end of the bill, insert the following:

(c) FEASIBILITY STUDY ON CHILD CARE FOR VETERANS RECEIVING CARE IN NON-DEPARTMENT FACILITIES.—

(1) STUDY REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall conduct a feasibility study to determine how the Department of Veterans Affairs could provide child care assistance for veterans who receive covered health care services (as such term is defined in section 1730D(c)(2) of title 38, United States Code, as added by subsection (a)) from the Department at non-Department facilities.

(2) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Veterans Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives a report containing the results of the study required to be conducted under paragraph (1).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 105, the gentleman from California (Mr. CISNEROS) and a

Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. CISNEROS. Mr. Chairman, I sincerely thank my colleague, Ms. BROWNLEY, for her steadfast leadership on this critical issue, and Mr. TAKANO for working with me to ensure consideration. Finally, I would like to thank the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. WELCH) for cosponsoring this amendment.

I rise to offer an amendment, which would require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to study how the VA could provide childcare assistance for veterans who receive covered healthcare services furnished by the VA at non-Department facilities.

I am a strong supporter and cosponsor of H.R. 840 because I am committed to advancing policies that make it easier for all veterans to take advantage of their VA benefits they deserve.

As a veteran with two young twin boys, I know firsthand that rambunctious young kids can often derail the best of plans. Providing safe, affordable, and convenient childcare for veterans who are parents and grandparents eliminates just one of those many barriers to quality care our veterans can face when trying to make health and mental health appointments. I rise to offer this amendment to ensure that my constituents are not left behind in this noble effort.

Orange County, California, is home to the largest veteran population in the country, approximately 130,000 veterans, without its own VA hospital. This leaves many of my constituents without easy access to high-quality care our VA system provides.

My amendment would direct the VA to conduct a feasibility study to determine how the Department of Veterans Affairs could provide childcare assistance for veterans who receive healthcare services far from a VA medical center campus. This includes my constituents seeking care at the Anaheim community-based orthopedic clinic.

I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this amendment to ensure we do not overlook veterans who could benefit from childcare services.

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

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Chair, I ask unanimous consent to rise in opposition, although I am not opposed to it.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of Congressman CISNEROS' and Congressman WELCH's amendment to require VA to conduct a study to assess the feasibility of VA-provided childcare assistance for veterans receiving community care. This is a critically important amendment.

For decades, VA has had the authority to refer patients to community providers when veterans are unable to get the care they need in VA medical facilities for various reasons. Last year, almost 40 percent of appointments in the VA healthcare system occurred in the community.

Clearly, VA cannot meet every need of every veteran patient in every community across this country without the assistance of community partners. That is not the fault of the VA healthcare system. It is a strength.

Veterans in need of childcare assistance should not be denied such assistance when they are referred to a VA community partner rather than a VA provider.

I am disappointed that another amendment offered by Congressman CASE, that would have simply lifted this barrier to care for those veterans who must seek care through community partners, was not accepted. However, I am encouraged that the issue will be reexamined through this study.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this amendment today.

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

Mr. CISNEROS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO).

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I support this amendment because it will allow Congress to receive the critical data and information it needs to determine how to expand this program and the feasibility of expanding this program to community-based outpatient clinics and VA centers, VA facilities that are away from the main VA medical center campuses but critical for veterans in rural areas to access their care.

While this bill specifically provides the no-cost childcare benefit to veterans receiving care from the VA doctors, nurses, and VA providers, I would like to work with my colleagues on the committee at a future date on whether it may be feasible to provide no-cost childcare to veterans receiving treatment from community providers, or even look at ways we can provide incentives to community providers to offer no-cost childcare on-site when they contract with the VA to provide care to veterans.

I thank the gentleman for offering this important amendment. I support it wholeheartedly, and I urge all my colleagues to do so as well.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Chair, I strongly support Congressman CISNEROS' amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CISNEROS. Mr. Chairman, I just want to reiterate that this is a simple amendment to require a study by the VA within 1 year.

I urge my colleagues to adopt this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO).

The amendment was agreed to.

□ 1630

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MR. CISNEROS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 8 printed in House Report 116-6.

Mr. CISNEROS. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment, No. 8, 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 3, line 16, strike "or";

Page 3, after line 16, insert the following: S6201

"(C) intensive health care services related to physical therapy for a service-connected disability; or";

Page 3, line 17, strike "(C)" and insert "(D)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 105, the gentleman from California (Mr. CISNEROS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. CISNEROS. Mr. Chairman, I want to quickly thank my colleague and chair of the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs, Mr. TAKANO, for urging, in his testimony before the House Committee on Rules, that this amendment be made in order.

I rise to offer an amendment which would include "intensive healthcare services related to physical therapy for a service-connected disability" in the definition of "covered healthcare service."

Physical therapy is an important aspect of any human process and is often necessary for veterans suffering from sustained pain or discomfort from a service-connected disability. This experience can often involve lengthy commitments and long commutes to achieve results.

For my constituents, accessing physical therapy services at VA health clinics, receiving regular physical therapy means making a regular commitment to be stuck in traffic on the 405 to drive to the Long Beach VA hospital.

My amendment will ensure that veterans in need of physical therapy for a service-connected disability are specifically afforded access to childcare services.

VA benefits are not truly benefits if the costs associated with childcare during regular appointments place too large a burden on veteran caretakers.

Veterans and their families face many obstacles when transitioning back to civilian life, but access to healthcare should not be one of them. I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

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

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to rise in opposition to the amendment, although I am not opposed.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chair, I share the gentleman's concern. I have been on the 405, and I certainly understand that trip.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of Congressman CISNEROS' amendment to include physical therapy for service-connected disabilities under the definition of "covered health service."

Caring for service-connected conditions is the reason the VA healthcare system exists. Service-connected conditions should always take priority. I thank Congressman CISNEROS for recognizing this with his amendment. I am proud to join him in supporting it.

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

Mr. CISNEROS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO).

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I support this amendment because it provides an important clarification that veterans receiving physical therapy for a service-connected disability will be able to access no-cost childcare.

When 50 percent of the veterans treated in VA facilities suffer from chronic pain, physical therapy is a vital part of their treatment that will reduce their need for prescribing opioids. We are in the midst of an opioid epidemic in this country, and many of our veterans, sadly, suffer from opioid addiction because they were prescribed these powerful drugs to treat pain.

We should encourage other treatments like physical therapy, which can address the root cause of pain, and make it easier for them to access this care, which often requires multiple treatments over time.

I thank the gentleman for this important amendment, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Chair, caring for service-connected conditions is the reason the VA healthcare system exists. I strongly support Congressman CISNEROS' amendment and encourage my colleagues to support it also.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CISNEROS. Mr. Chairman, I just want to reiterate that this is a simple, commonsense amendment. I urge my colleagues to adopt this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. CISNEROS). The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MR. RODNEY DAVIS OF ILLINOIS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 9 printed in House Report 116-6.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. 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 3, line 3, strike “the” and insert “a”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 105, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I obviously rise in support of our amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DAVID P. ROE), the ranking member of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, before I offer my comments.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Chair, I want to thank Congressman RODNEY DAVIS, first of all, for his commitment to our Nation's heroes.

I was able and privileged to be in his district last year. I saw his commitment to that and the respect that they have for him, and I want to thank him for bringing this up. He does a terrific job for our Nation's heroes in his district, and it was a privilege to be there.

I rise in support of Congressman DAVIS' and Congressman PANETTA's commonsense amendment. The bill we are considering today defines a veteran who is eligible for childcare assistance as a veteran who is “the” primary caretaker of a child or children. However, this amendment rightly recognizes that most children have two parents and either of them could be considered “a” primary caretaker of that child.

I thank Congressman DAVIS and Congressman PANETTA for that clarification, and I am happy to support this amendment today.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition, even though I am not opposed to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois, which would ensure either parent to a young child would be considered the primary caretaker for a child and, therefore, eligible to receive the childcare benefit.

This amendment is necessary, especially in instances when a veteran is receiving mental health services with a spouse. In instances like this, a veteran could not rely on the spouse to watch a child if it was important that a spouse participate in the treatment.

This will also relieve a significant administrative burden on VA and the veteran: As long as a veteran is a parent to a child and in need of childcare, that veteran would be eligible.

As lawmakers, we should strive to make sure that programs we authorize are not confusing to VA and conduct oversight to ensure our constituents are not confused when the VA rolls out

a program. This amendment will make it more clear to VA and veterans that, in families where one or both parents are veterans, they are eligible for this childcare benefit when receiving services from the VA.

I support this amendment, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, in my short time here in this institution, I have found that, when you offer an amendment to a bill that has jurisdiction of a committee that you don't sit on, it is always good to have the chairman and ranking member be in support of your amendment. So I want to thank Chairman TAKANO and Ranking Member ROE for their help—and their team's help—in helping us craft this commonsense solution.

And I really want to thank my good friend and colleague JIMMY PANETTA, who is a main cosponsor of this amendment. JIMMY and I have worked together on a wide variety of issues, but not many more important than making sure that our families, our heroes, get access to the childcare and the services that they need.

This Veterans' Access to Child Care Act, also, Mr. Chairman, builds upon a successful pilot program and is finally going to provide some certainty and better access to mental and intensive healthcare services for our heroes, our veterans, through increased access to childcare while our veterans attend the appointments that they need to attend to.

The intention of this amendment, as you heard from the chairman and the ranking member, is to make sure that the VA does not determine that this bill is meant that there is only one primary caretaker in the family and then, arbitrarily, have a bureaucrat at the VA decide who that caretaker is.

Without this change, some veterans this bill is intended to help would not be able to access childcare over a technicality. Our amendment, as you heard, clarifies this language to help eliminate barriers to mental health services for our veterans with families.

When our veterans face a mental health crisis, I want to ensure that they are not alone, and that we are doing everything we can to properly support them and their families.

While we have been successful in passing legislation that prevents many veterans from having to drive long distances to access care, it is possible that, in some cases, a veteran in my district could have to drive 4 hours to the nearest VA hospital, and ensured access to childcare will encourage them to get the services that they need.

I don't want a technicality to get in the way of our heroes. I want to make sure they get access to the services they need. That is why I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan amendment.

I urge all Members to support our amendment to H.R. 840, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MR. SABLAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 10 printed in House Report 116-6.

Mr. SABLAN. 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 3, line 14, insert “, including telemental health services furnished by the Department” after “services”.

Page 3, line 15, insert “, including telemental health services furnished by the Department” after “services”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 105, the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands.

Mr. SABLAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to offer an amendment clarifying that telemental health services furnished by the VA are included in the list of covered healthcare services under H.R. 840.

Making it easier for veterans to get mental healthcare services by providing childcare while they are receiving treatment just makes sense. Most parents are not going to use the mental health services the VA provides if it means leaving their kids at home alone. Worrying about their children will only worsen the mental stress for veterans in need of care.

So I support H.R. 840, but I want to make sure the childcare the bill offers will be available to veterans in my district who can only receive mental health service by videoconference.

We do not have a VA psychologist in the Marianas. For that matter, we do not have a community-based outpatient clinic or a vet center or a VBA specialist, services that veterans in the rest of America can take for granted. So my vets must sit in front of a video monitor to get mental health counseling—not exactly the best arrangement, in my opinion.

So let us at least try and make sure that veterans in the Marianas—or anywhere else in the Nation—or anywhere else the VA only offers telemedicine instead of real person-to-person care, that those veterans do not have to worry about the safety and well-being of their children. Let us be sure there is no ambiguity in H.R. 840.

I ask my colleagues for their support of my amendment, backed by the Veterans of Foreign Wars, so we can be sure that even vets receiving mental health services by video can have the cost of childcare covered.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Chair, I ask unanimous consent to rise

in opposition, although I am not opposed.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chair, I rise in support of Congressman SABLAN's amendment to include mental healthcare provided via telemedicine under the definition of a "covered health service."

The VA healthcare system is an industry leader in telemedicine and should be commended in using it to increase access to care for veterans who would otherwise have to travel great distances on a regular basis to receive the care they need.

I want to thank my good friend, Congressman SABLAN, who is a tireless advocate in the Marianas. He has been an amazing supporter of the veterans there who really have very limited services. I thank him for introducing this amendment to make sure that veterans accessing tele-healthcare are also eligible for childcare assistance, if needed.

I am pleased to join him in supporting this.

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

□ 1645

Mr. SABLAN. Mr. Chair, I very much thank the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from California, and the ranking member, the gentleman from Tennessee, for their leadership on the House Veterans' Affairs Committee.

Mr. Chair, I would like to thank my colleague, Ms. BROWNLEY, for introducing this bill.

Mr. Chair, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO), the chairman of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I want to make note that we just have gotten a release that the VA has exceeded 1 million telehealth visits in fiscal year 2018. That one-year achievement represents a 19 percent increase over the previous year. I congratulate the VA for that amazing achievement.

I want to make known my support for my good colleague from the Northern Mariana Islands, Mr. SABLAN's, amendment, because as VA expands its footprint—and we have just seen how it has expanded its footprint significantly—and that it remains at the forefront of providing treatment via telemental health services, we need to ensure that the VA has the ability to make those telehealth services as successful as their in-person services.

In districts like Mr. SABLAN's where veterans are separated from VA healthcare services by the Pacific

Ocean, telemental health is often the only manner in which veterans are able to receive mental healthcare from the VA.

Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for offering this very important amendment and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. SABLAN. Mr. Chair, I have no further speakers. I ask for support for H.R. 840, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAN).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MR. CLOUD

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 11 printed in House Report 116-6.

Mr. CLOUD. 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 2, after line 24, insert the following:

“(C) ANNUAL REPORT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall submit to Congress an annual report on the provision of child care assistance under this section. Each such report shall include, for the year covered by the report, each of the following for each of the categories of child care assistance specified in paragraph (2):

“(A) The average amount of time required by the Department to provide a payment for child care assistance.

“(B) The average cost of child care assistance.

“(C) The extent to which the Department has a backlog of unprocessed claims for child care assistance.

“(D) The number of Department employees who worked on the processing of claims for child care assistance.

“(E) The average amount of time required by such an employee to process such a claim.

“(F) The number of improper or duplicative payments of child care assistance made.

“(G) The recommendations of the Secretary for improving the processing of claims for child care assistance.

“(2) CATEGORIES OF CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE.—The categories of child care assistance specified in this paragraph are each of the following:

“(A) Direct stipends.

“(B) Payments made directly to a child care agencies.

“(C) Stipends provided through a voucher program.”.

Page 2, line 25, strike “(c)” and insert “(d)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 105, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CLOUD) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. CLOUD. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of my amendment to H.R. 840, the Veterans' Access to Child Care Act.

In 2017, the Congressional Budget Office estimated that under similar legislation to what we are considering today, the VA each year would need to process about 665,000 claims for reimbursement of childcare each year.

The VA has a history filled with delays and difficulty in processing claims for veterans.

As my staff and I have worked with veterans in our Texas 27th District, we too often hear from veterans about the trouble they have encountered with the VA. From delays in processing benefit claims, to wait times in scheduling appointments; veterans have often waited months, sometimes years from hearing back from the VA on their request or receiving reimbursement for payments due them.

Should this bill pass, the VA will have to process a considerable amount of childcare claims each year; therefore, we must ensure that there is oversight in the VA's progress in paying veterans and private care providers for childcare.

My amendment would inject accountability into this program by requiring the VA to submit an annual report to Congress on how the processing of claims is going.

Specifically, the report would include data on the number of childcare claims filed each year, the number of staffers required to process a claim, the average cost of each claim, and how long it takes the VA to process a claim.

If there is a backlog of unprocessed claims, the VA must report on the backlog and how it is working to resolve the needs of the affected veterans.

Finally, the VA must report on any improper or duplicative payments made for this program.

Ultimately, my amendment would close the gap in this legislation by giving the House Veterans' Affairs Committee and the VSOs important data they otherwise wouldn't have.

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

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment, even though I am not opposed to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas.

I think all of us can recount concerns raised by our constituents about VA payment processing and late payments to healthcare providers.

Although I am not aware of any issues with respect to VA stipend payments to childcare providers under VA's pilot program, I do think it is important that VA report to Congress on whether it has experienced problems with making timely payments and ask for the resources to address payment processing.

The more data we collect from VA, the better we are able to determine what solutions and resources are needed to improve VA programs and services.

Mr. Chair, I do thank the gentleman for offering this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CLOUD. Mr. Chair, I thank the chairman for his support.

Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DAVID P. ROE), the ranking member.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of this amendment to require an annual report on the processing of claims for childcare assistance.

VA has made improvements in recent years in the speed at which community providers are being reimbursed for the services they provide to veteran patients, however, claims processing remains an area where VA struggles; to be kind to them, struggles.

We must take steps to ensure that veterans and childcare providers who are awaiting reimbursement pursuant to this bill are not left waiting like many veterans and community providers have been previously.

Mr. Chair, I am grateful to Congressman CLOUD for his leadership and sponsoring this amendment and I look forward to joining him in its support.

Mr. CLOUD. Mr. Chair, I urge the passage of this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Chairman, I have no further speakers. I urge support for the gentleman's amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CLOUD).

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York) having assumed the chair, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, 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. 840) to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide child care assistance to veterans receiving certain medical services provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs, had come to no resolution thereon.

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

There was no objection.

HONORING COAST GUARD CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER MICHAEL KOZLOSKI

(Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor a young man from my district in New York's Hudson Valley who passed away last week while serving his country.

Coast Guard Chief Warrant Officer Michael Kozloski, originally from Mahopac, New York, was only 35 years old.

Michael died as a result of injuries sustained during a crane accident while serving in Alaska.

Mike leaves behind his wife of 13 years, Brie, and four young children.

He dedicated his entire adult life, 17 years, to protecting our country as a member of the Coast Guard.

We all owe Mike and his family an enormous debt of gratitude for his service and for making the ultimate sacrifice in defense of our country.

I spoke to Mike's wife earlier today, and she told me that the community of Homer, Alaska, has rallied to her side, even as a dozen family members have flown in.

At a time when we ask so much of our Coast Guard families, how fitting to be reminded that as Americans, we still rally to our heroes and their families at these difficult times.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of us to join in prayer for Michael and his family.

We will be closely monitoring the ongoing investigation in this incident and offering our assistance as needed.

Our hearts go out to Michael's family, his friends at Mahopac, and the entire Coast Guard community. We thank them for their service. We remember Michael for his sacrifice, and we pledge that he will not be forgotten.

Similar bills are being debated right now in States like Virginia, where the Governor spoke of making newborns comfortable while doctors and patients decide if they should be left to die.

We have to stand up against this radical legislation to protect the rights of all infants.

This is not a partisan issue. It is simply what is right to do.

Congress must pass the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act, and I urge this Speaker of this House to schedule a vote as soon as possible.

□ 1700

HONORING GUN VICTIMS IN AMERICA

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise this afternoon to recognize and acknowledge gun victims in America.

This week in the Judiciary Committee, we held an important hearing on beginning the first steps toward real commonsense gun safety legislation.

In listening to witnesses from law enforcement, victims and near-victims, representatives from the health profession, and, yes, those who advocated for the Second Amendment, I would argue that, in this tribute to gun victims, recognizing the pain of their families and those lives lost, that no one is challenging the Second Amendment.

But with 100 persons a day dying by gun violence in the United States, it is without question that we must move quickly on universal background checks; we must move quickly on making bump stocks illegal; we must move quickly on the question of assault weapons; we must move quickly on closing loopholes and straw purchases; and we must work with the mental health community to ensure that we address that very sensitive question to help people who are disturbed and challenged.

Mr. Speaker, I honor those who have lost their lives, and I honor them by our action.

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO MAKE CORRECTIONS IN ENGROSSMENT OF H.R. 494, TIFFANY JOSLYN JUVENILE ACCOUNTABILITY BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2019

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk be directed to make the change in the engrossment of H.R. 494 that I placed at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the change.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike section 1 and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Tiffany Joslyn Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Reauthorization and Bullying Prevention and Intervention Act of 2019".

NEW YORK PARTIAL BIRTH ABORTION BILL

(Mrs. WALORSKI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge a vote on H.R. 962, the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act.

This bill would require doctors to provide medical attention to children who survive an abortion attempt.

Unfortunately, H.R. 962 is needed more than ever with the passage of a radical law in New York State that essentially legalizes infanticide. That law allows abortions up to and even after birth and ends safeguards to protect babies born alive after failed abortions.

ATLANTIC CITY RAIL LINE

(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. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my disappointment at New Jersey Transit.

New Jersey Transit promised the public that the Atlantic City project will be finished by early 2019, but recently, it announced that the Atlantic City Rail Line would be closed up to more than 5 months. That is not an inconvenience; that is a disaster.

My constituents want service to be restored immediately, and they want, most importantly, the truth. That is why a majority of my New Jersey colleagues and I are sending a letter of admonishment to New Jersey Transit.

Mr. Speaker, this is the time for New Jersey Transit to do the right thing for the sake of our commuters, to do the right thing for the sake of our workers, and to do the right thing for the State of New Jersey. People's livelihoods and the quality of their lives depend on the Atlantic City Rail Line.

ADDRESS THE ONGOING CRISIS

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

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to plead with my colleagues to address the ongoing crisis at our borders.

Just last week, Federal agents made the largest fentanyl bust in U.S. history at a checkpoint along our border with Mexico. These drugs were headed into our communities.

Some of our colleagues will say the fact that the bust occurred at a legal point of entry is proof that we are doing enough to keep our Nation secure and our neighborhoods safe.

I ask you, if these drug dealers are bold enough to try to sneak this much contraband through a known checkpoint, how much are they smuggling across our porous borders in the dark of night or through the open desert?

The answer is, more than we know. And it is far too much, Mr. Speaker.

Whether it is the promise of work and entitlements or the promise of an illegal drug market, we must demagnetize the attraction to our country for those who disregard our sovereignty and rule of law. We must secure our country and deal with the human trafficking and narcotics trafficking crisis that exists at our southern border.

STATE OF THE UNION REACTION

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

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday the President gave a State of the Union Address that was short on details but long on hypocrisy. His remarks were long, self-absorbed, and divorced from reality.

Much like 1 year ago, his speech was noteworthy for the things he didn't say. He didn't mention that we live in a time of the greatest income inequality since the 1920s. He didn't mention the environment and our responsibilities to respond to climate change, to strengthen Social Security, or education for young people.

These are the real challenges facing working people today. They are also the things that the President has ignored during his time in office.

The people of this great country deserve better.

Democrats are committed to delivering for the people. That means:

Cracking down on corruption in Washington and reducing the influence of money in our political system;

Raising wages by rebuilding our infrastructure;

Lowering healthcare and prescription drug costs;

Ending the epidemic of gun violence; and

Taking on the challenge of climate change.

Let's get the job done and restore government of, by, and for the people of this great country.

THE REAL CRISIS AT THE BORDER

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

Mr. CISNEROS. Mr. Speaker, a couple days ago, the President gave a State of the Union Address that did nothing to promote unity but, rather, used fear to further a divisive agenda against immigrants by repeating lies about his manufactured emergency at our southern border.

However, there was no mention of the real crisis. The real crisis stems from the President's inhumane separation policies.

Mr. Speaker, 8 months since his cruel zero-tolerance policy first came to light, the number of children who were ripped away from families at the border continues to rise. At first, the administration said nearly 3,000 children were separated from their parents. Now, we are learning that it has been thousands more.

The administration also claims that they can't easily find the parents of the children they ripped away, and they don't even think it is worth the time to locate them. This inhumane policy and how they treat these children goes against everything this country stands for.

The President and this administration need to do everything that they can to ensure the reunification of these families. The prolonged separation of these children has caused irreparable damage to their mental health and well-being.

That, Mr. President, is the real crisis that you have created at the southern border.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE TRUMP ADMINISTRATION

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

Mr. BIGGS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss, briefly, some of the accomplishments of the Trump administration that were pointed out in the State of the Union Address the other day.

I think it is imperative that we recognize that over 5 million jobs have been created in the last 2 years, over 300,000 in the last month alone. The economists had predicted and projected 170,000 jobs, and yet almost twice as many jobs were created. There are now a record of 157 million Americans employed in this country.

The unemployment rate has remained at or below the 4 percent for 11

straight months. That hasn't happened in almost 50 years.

There has been half a million manufacturing jobs since President Trump became President, and there were more manufacturing jobs created in 2018 than any single year in the last 20 years.

We have seen the judiciary be restored to, in my opinion, normalcy, with the confirmation of Supreme Court Justices Neil Gorsuch and Brett Kavanaugh, and more than 40 Federal judges confirmed just this week.

BORDER SECURITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WALKER) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and introduce extraneous material into the RECORD on the topic of this Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, there has been a great deal of talk in the last few months on border security, what it takes to secure our border and what it takes to protect the safety and the security of the American people.

Today, we are taking a few minutes with different Members to share very powerful but very impactful stories from their districts. This is not hyperbole or set up for histrionics, but sometimes the message of actually what is going on in our country doesn't always cut through with our media outlets.

So today, the different Members, many of them have special relationships with these folks they will be referencing and talking about today in this Special Order.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PENCE), our first speaker, who represents Indiana's Sixth District and serves on the Transportation and Infrastructure and Foreign Affairs Committees. But even more impressive to me is that Mr. GREG PENCE is a veteran of our Marine Corps, and he is a successful businessman.

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge this body to act on the national crisis that currently exists along our southern border.

This crisis plays itself out not only in the border towns of California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas, but in communities across the Nation, including my very own, Indiana's Sixth District. The statistics speak for themselves:

In my home of Bartholomew County, the sheriff's office booked 34 individuals with an immigration detainer 2

years ago. Last year, that number jumped to 132.

Hoosiers also feel the effects of the border crisis in the form of an opioid crisis that now kills more Americans than car accidents, gun violence, or breast cancer. This crisis is tearing families apart. The Department of Corrections says one in three Hoosiers residing in State prisons are battling addiction to opioids.

In the last year, Customs and Border officials have reported dramatic increases in meth, heroin, and fentanyl along our southern border. These are some of the very drugs that claimed the lives of more than 1,800 Hoosiers in 2017.

President Trump is right. We must create an immigration system that is safe, lawful, modern, and secure. It is not just the border States feeling the effects of illegal immigration; it is communities like ours in the Sixth District of Indiana that are being ravaged by the massive scourge of drugs coming across the southern border.

We must end this crisis. Mr. Speaker, it is time to secure the southern border and build the wall.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate Mr. PENCE's words today and the powerful expression of how it is impacting the State of Indiana.

One of our new Members, a very accomplished gentleman himself, an aerospace engineer representing the First District of Oklahoma, has also worked within the McDonald's system and owns multiple restaurants throughout the different portions of Oklahoma and is actually on the national leadership team.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. KEVIN HERN), to share a little bit about his State of Oklahoma.

Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, my constituents have been calling the office in overwhelming numbers. They tell me to stand with our President to get the funding our Customs and Border agents have asked for.

I got a call from a police recruit in Tulsa just this week who has seen firsthand the impact that illegal immigration has on the safety of our citizens. It places a huge burden on our law enforcement agents who are already putting themselves in harm's way for our safety every day.

With unregulated borders, we open our country up to the tragedy of human trafficking. Undocumented women and children are especially vulnerable to traffickers. Ninety percent of the heroin in our country comes illegally from Mexico.

With dangerous drugs like cocaine, methamphetamines, and heroine come gun activity, violent crime, and the serious problem of addiction.

In December, Tulsa law enforcement officers found 2 pounds of heroin and 16 pounds of methamphetamines in connection in the Sinaloa drug cartel smuggled into the States from Mexico.

These dangerous and illegal drugs are finding their way into communities across the country.

There is a fix for all of this: Build the wall.

A physical barrier—which I might add, most of my friends from the other side of the aisle have historically supported—will stop illegal entry in its tracks. There is no replacement for a physical barrier.

Last month, the President told the American people that we need a wall, not because we hate the people on the outside, but because we love the people on the inside.

□ 1715

Mr. Speaker, I agree. How can we keep our people safe when we don't know who is coming into this country? Let's start prioritizing the American people and their safety.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to rise above partisanship for the sake of our citizens. We can stop the human trafficking crisis. We can catch the drug smugglers. We can keep our people safe. At the end of the day, the only thing that will truly help us is to pass bipartisan legislation to secure our borders and build a wall.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. HERN for coming, and I appreciate his time.

Our next speaker today is Representative BRAD WENSTRUP. In some circles, he is called Colonel WENSTRUP. He is a great man and my classmate. He has been awarded the Bronze Star, as well as the Combat Action Badge, for his service.

In fact, it was on a baseball field a year and a half ago that that Combat Action Badge showed itself off again when he was the only one equipped to be able to put a tourniquet on STEVE SCALISE and save his life.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. WENSTRUP), my fellow classmate from Ohio's Second District.

Mr. WENSTRUP. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. WALKER for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the security and the safety of all our fellow Americans. The fact of the matter is that border security isn't or shouldn't be a partisan issue. That is why many of my colleagues from across the aisle have actually supported border security and fencing in the past.

The fact is, this is an American issue that affects every part of our Nation, sometimes in very visible ways, sometimes in ways less visible.

I represent southern and southwestern Ohio, not a border State, but it is deeply and tragically impacted by the lack of border security.

In the last couple years, there was a woman from my district area who was being deported. The archbishop called the Senator on her behalf, and he has every right to do that. This is someone who was being deported under the Obama administration. They set a date. When the date came, she didn't adhere, and she was deported.

The archbishop had every right to engage in that act, if he felt like he should reach out to the Representative. But I met with the archbishop and I asked him: Where were you in the case—such as I am about to tell you about—where were you when someone was in need because of the actions of someone who was here illegally?

Last year, I met a mother of a 15-year-old girl. The mother told me about their neighbor, the neighbor that they trusted, that they had picnics with. They told him: You have nothing to worry about. You are here legally.

It turns out, he was a 41-year-old illegal immigrant who had previously been deported from this country but reentered the U.S. illegally and gained employment by using the Social Security number of a 69-year-old woman from Arkansas.

One day, he knocked on their door, and since their daughter knew him, she opened the door, and he went in and beat and raped her.

Her innocence was taken forever. Her life changed forever. He got 8 years. She got a life sentence, and it didn't need to happen.

Tragically, one of my local prosecutors tells me there have been multiple cases like this in our area over the last few years. These are the families I think about when someone calls a border wall immoral.

As President Trump said in his address, we don't build walls because we hate the people on the outside. It is because we love the people on the inside. But, really, we also love the people on the outside who want to come here legally to be part of our American family.

This isn't about keeping people out of our country. This is about controlling access, so we know who and what is coming into our country.

Sitting idly by and making no effort to resolve these problems is wrong. It is a disservice to those who have suffered violence at the hands of criminals who have entered our Nation illegally. These victims are real, and so is their pain. We owe it to them to enforce our laws.

To my colleagues, I say: Come to the table. Let's negotiate a solution, smartly enhance our security, and drive on for the betterment of all Americans, so that, rather than being a borderless and lawless country, America will be the beacon of hope for those who desire to come to this great country of ours legally.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his comments. It is my belief that that kind of common sense will prevail with the majority of the American people, knowing our job and continuing to work to keep the safety and security of the American people as a high priority.

Our next speaker tonight is a Member in his sophomore term but who already has many accomplishments in the political arena.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas, Mr. JODEY ARRINGTON, who

served under President George W. Bush and as chief of staff to the FDIC Chairman, representing Texas' 19th Congressional District.

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from North Carolina, Representative WALKER, for his service and his leadership, not just to this body, but myself personally.

He is a spiritual leader and mentor for so many. We have a lot of ways to measure success in life and in this job, but I can tell you, one of them is to maintain a healthy relationship with our Lord and savior, and I want to thank him publicly.

This is a serious issue, and it is one that we in Texas have a lot of knowledge about and experience with, unfortunately, and that is border security. It is also a humanitarian crisis.

Mr. Speaker, we are on the front lines, and we see the drugs, gangs, and criminal activity pouring into the great State of Texas, not just along the impact zone immediately across from the southern border, but in communities in west Texas, in the 19th Congressional District, and not just my population center, but in rural communities as well.

Here is a statistic that is pretty startling. Since 2011, 180,000 illegal immigrants were charged in the great State of Texas with 290,000 crimes.

I talked to local law enforcement officers, sheriffs, police chiefs, and others in my communities over the last few weeks. They are telling me that the volume of drugs coming into our communities is off the charts and that the crime has increased exponentially—not just property crime, but violent crime.

They are telling me that gangs, not just the shoestring gangs, as they call them, but the very violent gangs and cartels, the Sinaloa cartel and the Los Zetas cartel, are in my district in west Texas. They are showing up in our backyards and our neighborhoods, and it is scary.

Here is the sad fact: This country has the resources and tools to do something about it. Our President has asked for those resources and tools. He has a comprehensive border security plan, and we have to have political will. We have to be able to put our country first, especially when it comes to the safety and security of our people.

Mr. Speaker, I have heard people say that drugs are coming through only ports of entry. You can tell from this map, they are coming across the border at various places.

Just a month ago, there was 700 pounds of cocaine caught at the border, and we had our largest drug bust up in my district in a little town called Denver City, about 22 kilos of cocaine. So we have to do something about it.

Mr. Speaker, I beg of my colleagues to do the right thing and put their country before politics. I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative ARRINGTON for coming, and I appreciate his kind remarks, and

sobering ones, at the same time. We do have a problem at the border with drugs. We do have a problem with violence of illegal aliens. That is why we continue to message through this.

Just 2 nights ago, sitting right about there was my sister-in-law whose brother was a United States Army veteran and a good friend of mine who one day messed up his knee. He had surgery, and the next thing you know, he was addicted to pain killers, opioids. Opioids led to heroin, and then, unable to come off heroin, it led to him committing suicide 3 years ago.

This is a real problem. If we were able to cut down only a small percentage of the drugs, and if we were able to reduce only a small percentage of the murders, the sexual assaults, and the human trafficking, my question is: Would a border structure still not be worth it?

To me, that is a very commonsense question. How much does it need to be reduced before it is relevant to all of us?

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. GUEST), our next speaker this afternoon who is a solid new Member, a former district attorney from the State of Mississippi who is already serving on the Foreign Affairs Committee and Homeland Security Committee.

MR. GUEST. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

As a former district attorney, I have seen firsthand how damaging narcotics and synthetic drugs can be to individuals, families, and our communities.

In 2017, drug overdoses killed 72,000 Americans, more than car crashes and gun violence combined. The most dangerous of these drugs, fentanyl, is 50 times more potent than heroin and accounted for almost twice the number of fatal overdoses in 2017.

Last year, law enforcement officers in Mississippi seized more than 800,000 dosage units of fentanyl. The fentanyl seized was enough to kill nearly 14 percent of the population of Mississippi.

This lethal narcotic is smuggled into our country by transnational criminal organizations or drug cartels. Just last month, Federal law enforcement officials seized more than 250 pounds of fentanyl at the Nogales port of entry on the United States-Mexico border.

As we continue to aggressively police our points of entry, drug cartels will attempt to gain access through the areas of the border that are not secured, forcing us to devote manpower to police these unsecured sections of our border.

It is apparent that drug cartels want to profit from the addiction and the destruction that these drugs have on American lives. This Congress has not only the opportunity but also the duty to act, to help limit the flow of drugs into the country and to protect our citizens by securing our southwest border.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative GUEST for his com-

ments. I appreciate his passion in sharing some of the firsthand experiences that he is seeing in the great State of Mississippi.

Our next two speakers are from border States that certainly have a perspective on what is going on as we see even right now.

One is an accomplished medical doctor who served and practiced there in the State of Texas for nearly three decades. He is not one of the louder Members, but he is often considered one of our more effective Members.

It is my privilege to yield to the gentleman from Texas, Representative MICHAEL BURGESS.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from North Carolina for yielding.

Let me just say, I spent the last several hours in a hearing in the Energy and Commerce Committee, a hearing called by the Democrats on the Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee. The hearing was evaluating the failures of the Trump administration on the child separation policy.

Let me just share with you some of the statements of the witnesses. These were pediatricians. These were ACLU lawyers. Statements like the Trump administration policy was intentionally hurtful, that it was an incredibly difficult position that people were in, that parents have a right to keep their children safe, and that this was nothing more than government-sanctioned child endangerment.

Mr. Speaker, I want to share a story with you. Just like Mr. WALKER, I had a guest here at the State of the Union the other night when the President was here. My guest was Chris from Keller, Texas, and he sat up in the gallery right behind us here.

I met Chris probably a year and a half to 2 years ago. He came to see me one day, brought in, actually, by his mother. His mother was concerned because he had suffered an injustice in his life, and he was upset, and he couldn't get over it. He just needed to talk to someone, and a Member of Congress is the last person I can think of to talk to, but maybe it can help.

So Chris told me his story. I practiced medicine for 25 years, and I heard some sad stories. I have been in Congress for 15 years, and I have heard some sad stories. But I will tell you, this was the saddest story that I can recall ever having heard.

Chris was serving his country in Iraq. In fact, he was in Iraq in 2005 when they had the big election where everyone was going down the road with an ink-stained thumb, and he helped make that happen. He helped pull that off.

Chris continued his service in various forms and was in Iraq when he got word that his wife was ill. His wife was, as it turns out, very, very ill, and he had to come home. He cared for her for the last few months of her life before she succumbed to breast cancer.

□ 1730

He said he made her a promise right at the end of that illness that he would

always, always, always take care of their daughter. Now Chris is a single dad. He has got an only child. The child was 12, 13 years old, the light of his life. Everything in Chris's life was wrapped up in his daughter.

His daughter came home one day and said she wanted to go spend the night at a friend's house, and Chris said no.

She said: Please, Daddy, you never let me do anything. Please let me go.

After multiple entreaties, Chris agreed. She could go over to this friend's house and spend the night.

At some point during the evening, the girls went out to a convenience store that was across the street. She drops her cellphone, goes back to retrieve it, and she was hit by a car. There were a number of cars coming down the street at that point. One was going faster than the others. All of the other cars stopped, but the car that hit Christia inflicted substantial injury upon her.

The driver of that vehicle did stop, and the police were called. The driver of that vehicle was in the country without the benefit of citizenship. So the driver of that car was taken down to the police station. Drug and alcohol tests were administered. A search of the records revealed a previous infraction with Customs and Border Patrol or Immigration and Customs Enforcement. He had come into the country illegally before, so there was that. He had speeding tickets, and he had been arrested for driving without a license. In fact, this time the only citation that he received was driving without a license, and he was released after 35 minutes.

Chris came in to see me several months later, literally at the end of his rope. I will never forget as he told me this story and he looked at me with tears in his eyes.

He said: Congressman, I put on the uniform of my country. I served my country. I did my job. Mr. Congressman, if you had been doing your job, my daughter would be here today.

I have to tell you, as I was walking Chris back to where he could get a cab to his hotel after the State of the Union Address—we have actually corresponded on a fairly regular basis, and he is a very likeable individual—as we walked off the Hill to get to where he could catch a cab beyond the Capitol Police barrier, he said: I really have enjoyed meeting you, Congressman. You have been great to me.

I said: Chris, I would give anything if we had never met.

This is not a manufactured crisis. This is a real crisis affecting our citizens and our constituents. The people on the panel today were very concerned about the Trump administration's policy from last June. But this is not a new deal. There has been a problem on our Texas border, particularly in the lower Rio Grande sector for years. The previous administration had problems. The Clinton administration had problems. The Carter administration had

problems. It is a difficult problem, and it does need to be solved.

President Trump has outlined a reasonable approach that, yes, includes sensors; yes, includes increased personnel; yes, includes all-weather roads in areas; and, yes, it does include a barrier. Without that, there cannot be success in securing our southern border, and as a consequence, our citizens cannot be safe and secure in their homes.

I thank the gentleman for providing the time tonight and leading this hour.

I hope Chris does get some measure of peace eventually, but, clearly, this is a problem that has affected a great many lives of people in our districts. I think we each can find someone in our district who has suffered from a similar loss.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I will not soon forget those lines: I did my job putting on my uniform every day. Congressman, if you had been doing your job, my daughter would be here today.

I hope that message resonates in all 434 Members who are currently in the House.

Mr. Speaker, if Congressmen and Congresswomen would do their job, these children, these daughters, these sons, these mothers, and these wives and husbands would still be here today.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. BIGGS). ANDY BIGGS is one of the truth tellers in this House. He is from Arizona's Fifth District. He is a retired attorney who also served in the Arizona legislature for 14 years, and he is a bold voice in the United States House.

Mr. BIGGS. Mr. Speaker, I thank Congressman WALKER for holding this Special Order.

Mr. Speaker, I want you to know I continue to be astonished that our Democratic Members—our colleagues—turned a blind eye to what is happening in this country because of what is going on on the border.

Unlike many in Congress, I have been down to the border multiple times. I grew up just a number of miles—60, 70 miles—from the border myself. I have been down there many times. A couple of weeks ago I took eight Congressmen with me. We toured the border. We met with multiple ranchers, and their story is very similar. We got to talk to one guy—four home invasions, more than 15 burglaries, endless vandalism, and trespassing daily. He was not unique.

Another family has set up their own cameras and sensors so they can see. We watched them. We watched the people coming across. This is hour after hour of footage. Do you know what? These were young men coming across with carpet slippers so you couldn't see their footprints. I didn't see the moms and children coming across. I saw the young men carrying bundles of drugs across.

On Monday the "Washington Examiner" published an article detailing the fear of border residents living in New Mexico. They, like those in Arizona, Texas, and California have been bur-

glarized. They find groups of illegal aliens squatting in their barns with bundles of drugs on their land. But they won't call the authorities because they fear retaliation from drug cartels.

Many of the people we met with said: we will meet with you on condition that you don't reveal us meeting to the press because every time the press reveals something, we are retaliated against by drug cartels.

Yesterday at the end of a Judiciary Committee hearing about gun violence, after going on a screed—a demagogic tirade—about the importance of protecting every life, this Member said that every life is valuable. I agree with that. But she is valuing some over others.

Why wouldn't she focus on policies that would help the lives of all Americans through border security?

In 2015, a young man from my Congressional District, Grant Ronnebeck, was shot and killed by an illegal alien. Not only should that murderer not have been in possession of a firearm, he shouldn't have even been in the country. He had been deported before, yet he comes back because the border is porous.

For some reason, no Democrat is willing to ensure that criminally violent aliens like Grant's killer aren't released back into our community. I introduced a bill called Grant's Law to ensure no criminal alien can be released from custody. I can't get a single cosponsor from the other side of the aisle.

Two weeks ago 250 pounds of fentanyl and 400 pounds of additional drugs were interdicted in Nogales. That is the number one sector for drug seizures in this country. Forty percent of all drugs that are interdicted are in the Tucson sector. Just today, in the Ajo region, 300 people crossed—today—2 hours ago.

I am told by experts that we only interdict 15 percent of dangerous drugs and fewer than 50 percent of the people who are crossing.

Mr. Speaker, I call out for my colleagues across the aisle: Help us. Help this country. I am telling you: Walls work. We have to stand with the President.

I stand with the President. I stand with the people of America. I stand with people in my district. I stand with the people who believe and understand that we have to get border security and the most foundational and fundamental thing we can do is build a wall.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, we acknowledge there are problems with ports of entry. We have no problem in increasing training or border agents. We are not opposed to that at all. What we don't understand is why there is not an all-of-the-above approach, a commonsense approach that would allow us to continue to reduce and sometimes eliminate some of the issues that we are seeing.

My next speaker is a classmate of mine serving faithfully on the Agriculture and the Education and Labor

Committees. He is a business owner who is responsible for creating thousands of jobs from the land that he comes from, Augusta, Georgia, representing Georgia's 12th District.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. ALLEN).

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank Congressman WALKER for his work here today and telling the story.

We have heard so many stories about people who have been affected by this problem at our southern border.

My friends and colleagues continue to fight to resolve the crisis at our southern border, end illegal immigration, and save innocent American lives.

I would like to share the story of Eliud Montoya, a naturalized American citizen, a hard worker, and a Georgia resident. He was violently shot and killed in 2017 at the hands of three illegal immigrants living just south of Georgia's 12th District.

Mr. Montoya, who worked for a tree service company, reported some suspicious activity to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission alleging that illegal workers were being employed as a part of a scheme to defraud that company. By doing his duty and reporting this illegal activity to the proper authorities, Mr. Montoya was senselessly murdered by illegal immigrants who reportedly collected more than \$3.5 million of illegal profits.

Mr. Speaker, this is a very real crisis we are facing at our southern border, and we simply cannot allow lawlessness to consume this nation.

In his State of the Union on Tuesday, President Trump said it best: "The lawless state of our southern border is a threat to the safety, security, and financial well-being of all Americans. We have a moral duty to create an immigration system that protects the lives and jobs of our citizens."

Think about this, if you put in the most advanced security system in your home, would you take down the front door?

I am 100 percent with the President. Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's sincere words.

Mr. Speaker, one of my friends is another Member from Georgia who serves on the Committee on Energy and Commerce, actually owns Carter's Pharmacy, a pharmacist by nature, and actually became a mayor and was a general assembly member. He is one of the hardest working guys in this House. It is my privilege to acknowledge Representative BUDDY CARTER from Georgia's First.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER).

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss an important topic to our Nation's homeland security, the crisis at our southern border. And it is, indeed, a crisis.

In its most simple form, it is paramount that we know who is coming in and out of our country in order to keep

our families and our fellow citizens safe. However, it is impossible to do so when individuals are traversing across our border avoiding checkpoints and bypassing our immigration laws.

Mr. Speaker, I have been to our border. I served on the Homeland Security Committee my first session here. We took a trip to the border. We went to California. It was the first time I had ever been to California. We went to San Diego. In San Diego you need a barrier, you need a wall, and you need a fence. You have got 3 million people in San Diego County, 3 million people in Tijuana separated by a highway. It makes perfect sense to have a barrier there, a fence.

Then we went to Arizona, rugged terrain, mountainous terrain. There you need technology, you need boots on the ground, you need blimps, and you need drones, all of those things. When we were in Arizona, we visited a farmer, a rancher there, who showed us an area where they had a fence. In that area where they had that fence, they had cut it off. It was a 10-foot fence, and they cut it off at 5 foot, put ramps on it, and they had driven a truck over it.

You have to have a fence, and you have to have technology.

We went to McAllen, Texas. It was the first time I had ever been to that part of Texas. We went to the Rio Grande River. Now, I grew up in south Georgia; to me the Rio Grande River was this giant river that you saw in a John Wayne movie. It is anything but. It is a narrow, winding river that in some areas is knee deep. People walk across it. You are going to have to have barriers in some of those areas. You are going to have to have boots on the ground. You are going to have to have technology, blimps and drones, all of those things.

What we are talking about is securing our borders. Everybody wants to say: oh, he wants to build a wall.

Yes, you need a wall in certain areas, and you need a barrier. But you need technology. But most importantly you need security.

My colleagues on the other side of the aisle want to deny the President the ability to deliver on a campaign promise. That is not what this is about. This is about securing our borders. We need to focus. We need to focus about what we are talking about here. This is real. This is serious.

Let me tell you how serious it is. I have seen examples of it. I have seen examples that it creates in my own district, my own congressional district in coastal Georgia.

□ 1745

Just over a month ago, three illegal immigrants were charged with conspiracy to murder a legal, naturalized citizen who threatened to turn them in.

Now, folks, if you want to know how people feel about illegal immigration, ask someone who has become a citizen, who has gone through the process.

Don't ask me; ask them. Ask them what they think.

I guarantee you, they are going to be opposed to it. They did it the right way. And we invite them here. We need them here. We want them here. But they did it the right way. They are as much opposed to it, they are as much offended by it as anyone.

It is stories like these that inspired me to introduce H.R. 6333, the Tax Identity Protection Act, in the 115th Congress. The Treasury Department's inspector general noted that up to 1.4 million illegal immigrants could be fraudulently using legal citizens' Social Security numbers, but the IRS refuses to do anything about this, stating that they can't accurately determine which numbers are mistakes and which are fraud.

So I introduced the Tax Identity Protection Act. It would require the IRS to find ways to better determine illegal immigrants using stolen Social Security numbers. I will be reintroducing that bill shortly in the 116th Congress, and I hope that my colleagues will support this legislation that strengthens our national security and protects our personal identities.

Immigration is important. It is important to the history, the culture, and the progress of our country, but it is past time for us to fix our broken immigration system and ensure that people seeking a better life in America are coming through the lawful channels.

I want to thank my colleagues for holding this important and timely Special Order today.

Folks, this is serious. This is important. We need to focus, keep our eye on the ball here.

Mr. WALKER. I appreciate Representative CARTER's passion on this issue and laying out, really, a heartfelt case why border security is so important.

So many times we hear the argument that there are as many and, in some places, even a higher percentage of assaults or crimes, murders, et cetera, in communities with American citizens as there are with some of the illegal immigrants.

My question is: Does that make it okay? See, that is the thing that we have to take a look at from a common-sense perspective is that, when we do begin to reduce this, it allows us to have the resources to be able to concentrate on some of the areas as well.

A class member from Arkansas has quite a distinguished history. Prior to his congressional service, Mr. HILL was a commercial banker and an investment manager for two decades. But, not only that, President George H.W. Bush appointed Mr. HILL to be Executive Secretary to the President's Economic Policy Council, where he coordinated all White House economic policy. He does a great job and works hard on our Financial Services Committee as well.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL), my friend from Arkansas' Second District.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from North Carolina and appreciate his distinguished service on behalf of the citizens of North Carolina, his leadership of our Republican Study Committee in the last Congress, and his leadership as our Conference leader for this Congress. And I greatly appreciate his personal engagement to help continue this conversation with the American people about the need for enhanced security along our southwest border.

Like my colleagues you have heard from, I have been to the southwest border four times as a Member of Congress. I worked in Texas for nearly a decade, so I am very familiar with the southwest border in Texas. But, as a Congressman, I have gone four times to get at the root of what is the balance that we want between border fencing, barrier, the use of technology, screening technology, enhancements at our ports of entry, and the manpower issue.

Mr. Speaker, we need all of that, and that is, in fact, what we have produced time and time again on the floor. Just in the last year, Mr. Speaker, we have proposed these kinds of commonsense border security issues, and we have not gotten sufficient votes to pass them.

So this is why we find ourselves hearing from the Border Patrol and our officials at Homeland Security that we need additional barrier construction, additional boots on the ground, new judges, additional screening technology—all of the things I hear about from county judges, county sheriffs, Federal law enforcement—to make our border, in fact, safe.

But tonight I want to reflect on the impact in my home State of Arkansas. I see it every day. I have two young adults now, Mr. Speaker, a 19-year-old and a 22-year-old.

When I was in high school, I didn't know anybody who had died of a drug overdose. I didn't know anyone who had committed suicide among my peers in my high school. And I am brokenhearted tonight, Mr. Speaker, to report that my kids and their age group have seen deaths from deadly addiction to these drugs that are coming over our border, our southwest border. It breaks my heart to see them at funerals when they should be at soccer games.

The opioid crisis has killed more than 100 Americans a day and caused 45,000 deaths last year, alone, almost as many as we lost in all of the Vietnam conflict. A third of these deaths were attributable to fentanyl, much of which is manufactured in China.

This Congress, bipartisan, last year, decided to get screening equipment to our postal service to interdict and try to stop fentanyl. Senator COTTON and I want to increase criminal penalties for fentanyl possession and dealing because, Mr. Speaker, in this small Sweet N Low packet that we are all familiar with, 1 gram has enough—if it were fentanyl—to kill 500 Americans. That is what confronts our kids as it is laced into heroin, pressed into pills,

soaked into marijuana on the streets of our country, coming across the southwest border.

So my kids have suffered from it. I have watched their faces. I have hugged a lot of moms. And whenever I think of this issue, I think about Nate Gordon, who lost his life, whose mom I visit with and who has helped me in my roundtables on helping me cope with how to talk to our parents about this deadly addiction that has overtaken our country.

Nate was a kid who got addicted, and he tried to beat it. And he beat it. And then, one night, it took his life.

His mom doesn't have her son anymore, but she has dedicated her life to helping parents to educate kids, to get people in treatment. And that is what we need. We need an entire community to bond with this Congress to fight drug addiction.

I spoke to our attorney general, my friend from North Carolina, and she told me that over 1,000 illegals had been arrested in Arkansas recently, tens of thousands of pills, and over 1,000 pounds of drugs.

So this is something that challenges our whole country, and we have to work together. I commend our President for keeping it at the forefront of the American people, and I commend Mr. WALKER for inviting us here to visit about it tonight.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's work and his friendship in this House as well.

A new Member from Texas, someone who represents the southwest Texas area, I believe, represents portions of Austin, Texas, as well, someone who is new but no less experienced, a former first assistant attorney general and a former Federal prosecutor, Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY).

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from North Carolina for yielding time, and I thank him for his leadership on this important issue.

We are here because we are discussing the importance of border security for the United States of America, a question of our sovereignty, the basic duty of a sovereign nation to secure its borders.

I had the great privilege of spending some time with the men and women of the Border Patrol in the Rio Grande Valley sector in Texas this past week—2 days—with my fellow Texas freshman Congressman DAN CRENSHAW. What I saw was alarming.

What we learned from Border Patrol is that there will be upwards of 400,000 people crossing the border through the Rio Grande Valley sector this year alone. And of that 400,000 people, 200,000 of them, give or take, won't even be apprehended because the men and women of the Border Patrol don't have the tools they need, don't have the fencing and the barriers they need, don't have the ability to drive a vehicle parallel—lateral—to the Rio Grande River, don't have the radio signal to be able to communicate on the border.

We found that, of the 200,000 people who will be apprehended, 90 percent of them will be captured and released because we have judicially mandated capture and release today. We have judges who have told us that we have got to capture people and then release them back out into our communities without going through the proper processes to truly vet asylum and truly vet what we are dealing with. The result of that brings tragic consequences.

The Gulf Cartel in Mexico will make \$130 million this year—\$130 million—trafficking human beings across the Rio Grande Valley sector. They are integrated with FARC. They are integrated with terrorist networks. They have operational control of our border along Texas, and we are just acting like there is nothing to see.

The Speaker of the House had us in session for less than 48 hours last week with a handful of show votes. What do we have this week? More votes just that are kind of plodding along, suspension votes.

We are not having a robust debate. This Chamber is virtually empty. We are not having a robust debate about our border and our national security and about the lives of American citizens and the lives of the migrants who seek to come here.

There are migrants today who are endangered and enslaved to the cartels. There were 54 people found in a stash house last Friday when I was with Border Patrol, in a house in Houston, who are now being held hostage by cartels to pay their money back because the cartels brought them into the United States.

How is that compassion? How is that somehow beneficial to migrants?

That is the truth. Those are the facts when we talk to our men and women in the Border Patrol.

Let's talk about the women, the young girls, who are abused on the path. I was on the Rio Grande River, and I spoke to a 10-year-old and an 11-year-old girl. My son Charlie is going to turn 10 this year. These girls were traveling with no parents. They want to have a better life.

I want to welcome folks to the United States of America, but you have got to have legal channels to make it work, both for our safety and the safety of the migrants who come here.

It is extraordinary that we are even having this debate. I cannot believe that this body, the people's House, is ignoring this great tragedy that is going on on our southwest border, with real human lives.

And it is not just the migrants. It is American citizens like Jared Vargas in San Antonio, Texas, which I represent and I am proud to represent. Jared lost his life last July at the hands of somebody here illegally. His beautiful mom, Lori, is still brokenhearted, having lost her wonderful son. His twin brother, who goes to college in Kerrville, in my district, lost his twin brother; and his sister lost her brother because an illegal immigrant who was here, who was

caught, released, caught, released, stopped by law enforcement, let go, 2 days later murdered Jared Vargas.

How can we allow this to happen in the greatest country and the most powerful nation the world has ever known? How can we allow American citizens to die at the hands of illegal immigrants who are here who shouldn't be here, who have broken our laws previously? How can we allow American citizens to die at the hands of the terrorists who are moving drugs into and out of our country through cartels, die because of dangerous fentanyl and dangerous heroin that are coming across our borders at the ports of entry and, yes, between the ports of entry, which the data fully backs up?

It is not just coming through the ports of entry. It is, in fact, coming across on loads across the Rio Grande River, which is not policed.

We have a duty to defend our border. One last point: Fencing, walls work. In the Rio Grande Valley sector, in the eastern section next to the Gulf of Mexico, there is 35 miles of fencing. In the western section, in McAllen, there is far less fencing and far fewer roads. Ninety-four percent of the traffic comes through the McAllen portion of the Rio Grande Valley sector.

We have a duty to defend our borders. American citizens like Jared Vargas, who lost his life, and the Vargas family, who is now without their family member, and the United States of America deserve better. The migrants who seek to come here deserve better.

□ 1800

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, this evening, we have heard from Members across the country about the devastating toll illegal immigration has had on American families and American workers. The Democrats' divisive and disconnected immigration agenda has real consequences and leads to real victims.

What makes this such a calamity is not only the cost to Americans that we have talked about tonight, but the fact that these tragedies are completely avoidable if Congress, as we heard earlier, would do its job and secure the border.

I want to tell you about Miss Sharon Gross from my district in North Carolina. Just over a year ago, Sharon had finished a 5-mile bike ride with her 18-year-old daughter in Creekside Park, where I have been, in Archdale, North Carolina. They began their trip home in "Roxie," the vehicle her daughter received for her 16th birthday.

As her daughter was driving home, she saw a white SUV heading the opposite direction and beginning to swerve from the outer lane. The vehicle hit them head-on. Sharon described the next moment: "The next thing I remember was the sound of the metal crashing and twisting in front of us. I vaguely remember everyone running to us and telling us to get out because the car was about to explode. I couldn't get out and could barely breathe."

Sharon thanks God that her daughter was largely unharmed, but Sharon suffered five broken bones in her back and a severely broken sternum, leaving a large hole in her chest. She now has chronic pain that impacts her daily life.

The driver of the white SUV was a man by the name of Mr. Rodriguez. He had a blood alcohol concentration of .20, 2½ times the legal limit in North Carolina.

Mr. Rodriguez is in our country illegally. He did not own the vehicle he was driving, nor did he even have a driver's license, and this was his third drunk driving charge. He then served only 11 months in prison and has now been released.

Mr. Rodriguez's time in prison may have come to an end, but the physical, mental, and emotional scars that Sharon has, well, they will never fade. Making matters worse, Mr. Rodriguez was uninsured, leaving thousands of dollars in medical bills, adding to the emotional and physical and now financial pain for Sharon and her family.

Sharon stated: "It is very difficult for me to have all this constant pain and then deal with all the emotions I am feeling about someone who comes into our country illegally and gets a little pat on the hand when he breaks all our laws." She said: "To say my life was shattered is an understatement."

You see, we can do better. We must do better for Sharon and for all Americans who have been impacted by illegal immigration. That means an all-of-the-above approach to border security, including construction of additional physical structures and barriers. Border security not only helps keep our families safe, but it also continues the American tradition of being a welcoming Nation.

Many of us are proud of our legal immigrant heritage. Though it goes underreported, America has the most generous legal system in the world. Think about it. We proudly welcome 1 million legal immigrants into our country every single year.

In fact, just last year, the first full year of the Trump administration in 2017, the number was 1,127,167 new citizens whom we welcomed. These are people from all over the world who have raised their right hand, promising to obey the laws of our land and contribute to our blessed Nation.

As President Trump said on this very floor just 2 days ago: "Legal immigrants enrich our Nation and strengthen our society in countless ways. I want people to come into our country . . . but they have to come in legally."

You see, in America, we can do both. We can continue to be the beacon of hope throughout the world, and we can do much better in protecting the American people. After all, it is the first oath we take.

But the clock is ticking. We face another impasse this week. Will our Democratic colleagues support commonsense policies to end this crisis, or

will they continue to disengage on solutions, suggesting ideas like abolishing ICE and stopping additional funding for the Department of Homeland Security?

It is time to put productivity over personality and people over politics. Anything less would be immoral.

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

GUN VIOLENCE PREVENTION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of my Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE), my friend and a member of the Judiciary Committee, a leader in responding to the American people who broadly support gun violence prevention.

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding, and I particularly thank the gentlewoman for her leadership on this issue and for organizing today's Special Order hour.

One of the great blessings of being in the majority is wonderful new colleagues who are bringing their incredible intellect and passion and commitment to the issues facing the American people, and the gentlewoman from California is obviously a magnificent example of that, so I thank her for the courtesy.

Mr. Speaker, the numbers speak for themselves. On average, 100 Americans are murdered with firearms every day. Three hundred more are shot and wounded.

In 2017, the number of gun deaths in this country hit 40,000, the highest level in 20 years, according to the Centers for Disease Control. Globally, we have the highest rate of gun violence of any developed Nation on Earth.

We have a gun violence epidemic in this country.

The U.S. is now the world leader in child gun deaths, with death by gunshot being the second highest cause of death among children.

This is a public health crisis.

People are being killed at schools, at houses of worship, in restaurants, at homes, and everywhere in between. There is no place safe from the threat of gun violence in this country.

We have seen it at the Sandy Hook Elementary School and Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School; at houses of worship in Charleston, Oak

Creek, Sutherland Springs, and Pittsburgh; at a nightclub in Orlando, a movie theater in Aurora, and a country music concert in Las Vegas.

But under GOP control for the last 8 years, Congress did nothing. We had moments of silence for 30 minutes. We stood. We said nothing and did nothing.

Fortunately, Mr. Speaker, this is about to change. Yesterday, the House Judiciary Committee held its first hearing on gun violence prevention in nearly a decade. The room was filled with parents who lost their children and young people who lost their friends to gun violence.

They are determined to make sure that no one else has to live through such senseless tragedies. Particularly the young people, whose passion and commitment and dedication to making sure that we do something to reduce gun violence in this country, have changed the conversation in America. It was a great pleasure to have the opportunity to thank these young people, because their voices are making a difference.

I used my 5 minutes at the hearing in part to apologize to these young people, because we have failed them. The adults in this country and the adults in this Congress have failed them.

They are asking us to do our jobs at the very basic minimum: Keep them safe. Allow them to lead their lives and reach their full potential.

I am very proud that I am introducing a number of bills that will reduce gun violence in this country—a bill to ban assault weapons, a bill to ban dangerous bump stocks and 3D-printed guns.

I will also be introducing a bill to improve the background check system by requiring States to establish better reporting systems for mental health professionals to identify individuals who pose a risk to themselves or others if they have a gun.

I plan to introduce a bill that will require notification to law enforcement if a prohibited purchaser buys or attempts to buy a gun.

Mr. Speaker, there are dozens of commonsense proposals that will be introduced in this Congress. Sadly, almost all of them will be introduced by Democrats. I hope we can have some bipartisan support on this, because the American people want us to do something before another horrible tragedy occurs and before another deadly weapon ends up in the wrong hands.

There are many good ideas on how to do it. Our Republican colleagues, as I know the gentlewoman from California will agree, always say there isn't one bill that will stop every instance of gun violence, and so, they argue, we shouldn't do anything, because we can't stop it all. Of course, that is a ridiculous argument against taking action, because there is no question that we can take action on a number of bills that, taken together, will substantially reduce gun violence in this country.

We have the responsibility to do it. The American people are demanding

that we do it. We will take up a bill to close the background check loophole that allows nearly 22 percent of guns sold in this country to happen without a background check.

We are going to take up legislation to fix the background check system and make certain that all sales of guns undergo a background check, so we can make sure criminals don't have access to firearms.

That is just the beginning. That is the first thing we will do. We are going to move forward on a whole series of commonsense proposals that will help stop the carnage being caused by gun violence in this country.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I will yield back to the gentlewoman and again thank her for her leadership and accommodation this evening. I thank her for organizing this very important Special Order hour to continue to raise this issue and demonstrate to the American people that we are committed to getting something done to reduce gun violence in this country to protect our constituents who sent us here to do just that.

Ms. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. CICILLINE for his words and his passion and his leadership on this issue.

As he said, one of the most basic functions of our government doing our jobs is to keep American families safe and secure. For too long, Congress has put fealty to the special interest of the gun lobby ahead of our safety.

Mr. Speaker, the prevalence of gun violence in our country is horrifying. For 15- to 24-year-olds, the gun murder rate here in America is 49 times higher than our peer nations. Our children and my children go to school with the fear that their school, that their classroom, could be the next mass shooting site.

Guns are the second leading cause of death for our American children and teens. Nearly 1,700 children are killed by guns each year. Our country's gun violence epidemic is not normal. While we have about 5 percent of the world's population, we have about 15 percent of noncombat-related gun violence.

The fact is that no other country on this planet even remotely comes close to ours on the problem of gun violence.

It has been almost a year since the Parkland school shooting and more than 6 years since the Sandy Hook shooting. And until this Congress, there has not been any change coming out of Washington.

Yesterday, we took an important first step. As my colleague, Mr. CICILLINE, recognized, the House held its first hearing in 8 years on taking action to prevent gun violence in America. It is a shame, Mr. Speaker, that it took 8 years to hold that hearing.

Next week will be the markup of historic legislation, H.R. 8, the bipartisan background check bill. Now more than ever, we need to insist that our colleagues on the other side of the aisle stand up to the gun lobby and stand up to join in the fight to end gun violence.

Six of the deadliest mass shootings in our Nation's entire history happened in the last decade, a decade in which Congress did nothing to reduce preventable gun deaths.

We cannot continue, we should not continue, to ignore the demands of mothers, of grandmothers, of grandparents, of teachers, of nurses, of emergency room physicians who are concerned, like all of us, about violent gun deaths and about children being killed in their schools and in their communities.

We need to be leaders, not shills for the gun lobby, not cowards afraid of losing an A rating. Our children deserve courage. They deserve the courage of this Congress. Our children deserve leaders who will fight to ensure that families are safe at school, at movie theaters, at concerts.

I will not be bought, and I will not be silenced by the gun lobby or by the President.

□ 1815

The midterm elections made clear that voters want lawmakers to put the safety of our children and our families first. We must end the insidious buying off of politicians by the gun lobby.

Americans overwhelmingly support commonsense gun safety reforms like H.R. 8, which implements mandatory background checks on all gun sales and transfers. Ninety-seven percent of Americans want laws like this implemented.

Since the Brady Bill was passed 25 years ago, over 3 million attempts to purchase firearms have been blocked because of background checks. Yet, one out of five guns is still sold without a background check.

We also need commitment and action by Congress to reinstate CDC, Centers for Disease Control, funding to study how best to prevent gun violence. More than three-quarters of Americans support the CDC conducting research on gun violence as a public health issue.

Yet, for decades, Republicans in Congress have prevented us from studying the factors that contribute to accidental deaths, suicides, and homicide by firearms. And without that information, without that research, we cannot have a full understanding of how to exercise our duty to keep American families safe and to prevent unnecessary loss of life.

These are not radical ideas. They are commonsense American solutions that are being held hostage by the gun lobby.

My home, Orange County, has made its feelings heard time and again, that it wants to strengthen gun violence prevention laws. Keeping our families safe is at the heart of our values.

I am particularly inspired by the advocacy of those in our community who have experienced loss and suffering from gun violence and, yet, found the strength to dedicate their lives to making sure that others don't experience similar tragedies.

I would like to highlight the story of one such couple, Mary Leigh and Charlie Blek, from Orange County, California. These loving parents led the fight in my district and in California, for commonsense gun legislation.

Mary Leigh and Charlie's son, Matthew, was only 21 years old when he was shot and killed. He was a victim of an armed robbery by teens using a small handgun, also known as a "Saturday Night Special" or a "junk gun."

In memory of their son, the Bleks founded the Orange County Citizens for the Prevention of Gun Violence in 1995. For five long, hard-fought years, they advocated for safety regulations that would rid California of the type of gun that killed their son, and they succeeded.

California used to produce 80 percent of the junk guns for the Nation. California no longer produces these junk guns, and has enacted safety standards for handguns that are working to reduce gun violence deaths.

Still today, the Bleks are vigilant in preventing the gun lobby from finding new ways to sell dangerous handguns in California. They now lead the Orange County Chapter of the Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence, and I am personally very grateful for their efforts, their leadership, and their courage.

No family should ever have to go through what the Bleks suffered, but too many in our own communities have. Since the beginning of 2014, in California, over 14,000 people, 14,000 people, including 120 law enforcement officers, have been injured or killed from gun violence. Forty-seven of those people hurt or killed were in my district, the 45th district. We have lost 34 members of our communities in just 4 years, all too gun violence.

This is a public safety problem, and, Mr. Speaker, doing nothing is unacceptable. This issue affects all of us, young and old alike.

Just last week, I received 60 letters, 60 letters from constituents living at Heritage Point, a senior community, each letter asking me to take action to prevent so many senseless deaths. These letters said: "Most of us have families, children, grandchildren, and even great grandchildren. We have much anguish due to the recent and terrible shootings taking place almost in our own backyard."

Gun violence destroys families and communities. We must work together to keep dangerous weapons out of the hands of dangerous people.

We cannot allow the frequent news of gun violence to desensitize us into believing it is the norm. It is not the norm, and it is not unavoidable. There is something we can do to prevent gun violence.

If Congress puts people first, people ahead of the gun lobby, we can save hundreds of lives each year. Our role, as elected Representatives, is to prioritize and fight for the well-being of our constituents and our commu-

nities, not the score we are assigned by the gun lobby.

Standing up to powerful special interests is a radical transformation of how Congress operates, but that change is long overdue.

We need commitment and action by Congress to pass commonsense gun laws like H.R. 8, to expand background checks. We need to fund CDC research on firearms and the impacts of gun violence.

Without Congress' action, if we simply offer thoughts and prayers, but do nothing, our children, our families, our communities, will increasingly suffer from preventable injuries, preventable suicides, and preventable homicides, preventable shooting massacres, and the fear and trauma associated with gun violence.

Gun violence is an epidemic, and we can no longer afford to point fingers or to place blame. We must act. On both sides of the aisle, we must have the courage to fight gun violence for the common good of the American people.

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

BORDER SECURITY AND COMPROMISE

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. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address the current committee meeting on our immigration problems and problems connected to the wall. I would like to spend a few moments updating the American people on the key issues and the status of the key issues that we ought to remember as that committee does its work.

I have spent some time talking with constituents in the Sixth Congressional District and, one more time, want to address their concerns, or maybe address some misconceptions that are out there regarding this issue.

The first thing I will address is the need to compromise. And it is true that, in this body, again and again, we must compromise. But I want to point out that prior to this committee, President Trump, has elected to—more than any other issue—deal with the immigration crisis, has compromised considerably.

First of all, on the issue of whether we need a wall—and we will talk about that wall. At various different times, various different people have suggested different amounts on the wall. Initially, people talked about 20 to \$25 billion. The most recent or accurate estimate it would take—not to build an entire wall, but just to build parts of a wall in areas in which one could cross the border; in other words, areas in which the terrain does not form a natural border, would cost about \$8 billion.

And I hope the negotiators who are Republicans will remember that \$8 bil-

lion figure. I got it from the gentleman who was the head of the Border Patrol under the Obama administration.

President Trump, in an effort to reach some sort of compromise, has already gone down from \$8 billion to \$5.7 billion. I find that unfortunate, in that I toured the border about 3 weeks ago and, at the time—I know some of the wall that we so desperately need near Sasabe, Arizona, areas in which MS-13 has gone across the land, trampled across the land—and I have talked to the ranchers there, they will have to be told, sorry, we are building part of the wall, but not enough of a wall for you.

So already, that \$5.7 billion figure is a big compromise.

I also want to point out with regard to time. People wonder why we are shutting down the government right now. Actually, we could shut down the government whenever people disagree on what should be in, what we call, an appropriations bill, but I think what people back home would call a budget. And every budget up here is a compromise. It contains hundreds of provisions. Every provision gone over, and maybe the Democrats want more of this; the Republicans want more of that.

In his first 2 years here, President Trump got budgets that contained very, very little for anything like a wall. This is unfortunate. President Trump, in particular, in a budget passed about a year ago, what we call an omnibus bill, complained what a bad bill it was. It was a horrible bill, but he signed it because he didn't want to shut down the government, which happens when both sides disagree.

So President Trump agreed to cave in to people that wanted to spend a lot more money on other things, in the interest of keeping the government open. But President Trump only gets a 4-year term.

For the first 2 years he signed appropriations bills without adequate money for the wall. Finally, in the third time around he said, look, I would be happy to sign a third year of appropriations, but this time, I would like money for a wall. He has compromised for over 2 years.

We had a government shutdown just 3 weeks ago because some headstrong Democrats, despite being happy to spend billions of dollars on other things, refused to give a little bit of money for the wall.

President Trump also extended the DACA program for another 2 years. And I will point out, that as well is something the Border Patrol was not thrilled about, because whenever you talk about extending the DACA program, it is kind of a magnet for people south of the border, because they believe we are not going to enforce our immigration laws anymore.

But, in an effort to compromise, President Trump agreed to extend the DACA extension for two more years. So there have been plenty of compromises already.

And my suggestion to the committee is that they bring in experts on how much it would take to really secure the border, and not be afraid if what President Obama's head of the Border Patrol said was right, and if we need \$8 billion, then we spend \$8 billion.

The next issue I am going to deal with is the cost of the wall; \$5.7 billion or \$8 billion—we will talk about the \$5.7 billion President Trump has come down to—is a lot of money. But Congress spends a lot of money.

We should remember that the \$5.7 billion President Trump wants is one-seventh the cost of foreign aid that this country spends every year. It is well under one-half of 1 percent of the overall Federal budget. It is actually about one-tenth of 1 percent.

President Trump has increased defense spending as President because our defense budget was too low to adequately protect our population. But the amount where he is asking for the wall is about one-twelfth of the increase that we will spend year after year after year on defense.

So you can see, when it comes to spending on anything but the wall, Congress has no time appropriating much more money; seven times the amount that we spend on foreign aid, and almost nobody objects.

All of a sudden, with the wall, oh, maybe it is too expensive.

The next thing I would like to address is, do we need a wall? What would happen if we don't have a wall?

Remember, I am talking about \$5.7 billion for a wall. It really should be \$8 billion.

□ 1830

First of all, about 90 percent of the heroin in this country comes across our southern border. Now, some people like to point out that the vast amount of heroin caught is at the points of entry, which is true. We have Customs at the point of entry, and they catch people.

In places where there is no wall, and I point to this area behind me near Sasabe, Arizona, people are not checked. We do not check vehicles. We do not check how much they have.

Occasionally, we are fortunate enough to catch people otherwise, but if you were going to sneak drugs across our southern border, would you try to go across a normal point of entry with plenty of Customs agents or out here in the middle of nowhere? Of course, in the middle of nowhere.

We are not serious about dealing with the heroin problem in this country or the fentanyl problem in this country unless we look to our southern border. We are not serious about securing our southern border until we get a wall.

Right now, at least 12 million people are in this country illegally, but the Border Patrol tells us they really have no idea how many people are in this country illegally because they don't count the number of people who are

coming across in these open areas. They have told me it is entirely possible there are 20 million people in this country illegally.

Obviously, having so many people who are breaking the law just by being here is an unstable situation. When I talk to the Customs agents, they find evidence of EBT cards and evidence of Medicaid cards when people are walking across the border. Some of the people who are coming here illegally and, quite frankly, legally are illegally taking advantage of our welfare system.

If they are sick, they are certainly going to our hospitals, going to our emergency rooms, and running up the cost of healthcare for people who are here legally and paying their own way.

We believe, from the percentage of people who are here illegally in our Federal prisons, well more proportionately than the native-born population, that they are disproportionately committing crimes in this country.

Quite frankly, when you add up the cost of all these things—they show up; their kids get free education—The Heritage Foundation estimates that it costs more than \$50 billion a year for illegal immigrants in this country. \$8 billion for a wall, one-time money, as opposed to \$50 billion year after year after year?

I am sometimes asked: Can America afford to build a wall? If we are losing \$50 billion a year, we can't afford not to build a wall. Think how much stronger our economy will be when we are making sure that every immigrant who comes into this country is a good, productive immigrant.

Another reason we need a wall is that, for people who come across this sort of territory near Sasabe—and this isn't really the best picture—frequently, it is in desert, and rocky desert, not sandy desert, rocky desert. Thousands of people have been found around the Arizona-Mexico border after having died trying to get across this territory.

We are told that the cartels, which help people get across the border—in fact, are required to be dealt with to get across the border—mislead people when they get to the border. They point them and say this way to Phoenix, this way to Tucson, and it is maybe hundreds of miles further to get to Phoenix than they estimate. So the people are left to die of starvation or die, more likely, of dehydration.

It is a humanitarian crisis to continue to allow people to think that sneaking across the open parts of the current wall that has been built is the way to get in the United States.

In any event, we need a wall. We will continue to bleed money; we will continue to get people in this country illegally; and we will continue to get people who can only sneak into the country illegally rather than go across the normal points of entries unless we build that wall.

The next question that some people will ask is: Does this mean that we are

anti-immigrant, because America is a country of immigrants? Yes, America is a country of immigration, but it is a country of legal immigration.

I will remind people that, every year in this country, 700,000 people are sworn in legally. Nobody is talking about cutting that number. A little under 4 million people come into this country on work visas every year, and a little under 2 million come in on student visas. Nobody is talking about cutting these numbers. Dozens of millions additional people come in on tourist visas.

With regard to the work visas or people who literally come in here legally and wind up being naturalized, what we are asking is, for the people who are trying to sneak off the border without checking in with the Border Patrol or Customs agents at the designated areas, we are just asking them to get in line and go through what everybody who is trying to come here legally is doing.

It is the height of irresponsibility to say that we are anti-immigrant when we are letting almost 4 million people come into this country every year on work visas and having 700,000 new people sworn in in this country, naturalized in this country. That is not the sign of an anti-immigrant President. That is the sign of a President who understands very clearly how important immigration is to our country.

By historic levels, it is very favorable to immigrants. We are going to have more foreign-born people in this country than at any time over the last 90 years. Again, that is not the sign of a President who is anti-immigrant.

The next thing I will point out, some people think: But can't people come into the country another way? Well, it is true. I suppose no system is 100 percent effective. But the one thing I am going to say is that we do have a lot of walls, and walls do work in other places we put the walls.

We have some pictures here of walls. Here are some walls in Sasabe, Arizona. There are spaces in the walls that aren't good, but when they build this sort of wall, whether they build the wall between Juarez and El Paso or a wall between San Diego and Tijuana, the walls have been very effective.

Here you see the wall between San Diego and Tijuana, a very effective wall. People are not getting around that wall. It decreased illegal crossings at that place over 90 percent.

Here is a wall in Israel between Israel and Egypt, because Israel was having a problem of people sneaking into their country illegally. So Israel built a wall. Well over 95 percent successful, nobody is getting across the wall anymore between Israel and Egypt, showing that the wall is successful.

Other countries with successful walls, a wall that was largely built with U.S. taxpayer money—which I will point out people who are not going to vote for this wall had no problem voting for—is the wall along the Jordan-Syria border and part of the border

with Iraq, because it is important for Jordan not to let terrorists into their country. That wall has been highly successful in keeping Jordan safe.

Another country that built a wall is Hungary, which shares a border with Serbia. They were afraid of other people coming from south of Hungary, in essence invading their country like people right now are trying to invade the United States. So they built a wall. Hungary has found that that sort of wall has been very successful in keeping out immigrants who they don't want to have in their country.

There is a reason why President Clinton wanted a wall between Tijuana and San Diego, and there is a reason why Israel and Hungary and nine other European nations have walls. It is because walls work, and that is the clearest way to prevent people from crossing into the country illegally.

There is another benefit to walls, too, that people don't take into account. It sends the message that the United States is serious about our immigration laws.

We will talk for just a second about border security and the degree to which we have to build a wall to send the message that the United States is serious, because you hear from time to time in this body that certain people say everybody wants border security. Well, that is funny, because there are all sorts of politicians in this country of both parties—I will include President Bush in this—who do all sorts of things that would indicate that we do not intend to enforce our borders.

Both the Governor of California and the mayor of New York have said that we should be providing free medical care to illegal immigrants. Does that sound like they want border security? It sounds more like they want to be a magnet for illegal immigration.

Dozens of sanctuary cities and sanctuary counties, and in the case of California, a whole State, set themselves up as areas in which local officials will not ask whether people are here legally or illegally. That is like a magnet to people south of the border as they hear American elected officials, in essence, say: Don't worry about the immigration laws being enforced in our city or our county or our State.

Those people do not want border security.

Keith Ellison, a former Congressman, now attorney general of Minnesota, says that natural borders create an injustice. In other words, there is a larger crowd out there who doesn't even know we have a country. They say everybody can come in. Who cares.

These are powerful people, and the people south of the border who want to come here illegally are listening to them.

The Oakland mayor, another powerful person, when ICE tried to wrap up over 100 people, criminals, in the Oakland area to send them out of this country, she alerted the public to the fact that ICE was in the area trying to

enforce our immigration laws on criminals. Why would a mayor undermine ICE, which is trying to evict criminals from this country? The reason is simple: They don't care about border security.

Americans have to realize, for are a lot of elected officials out there, it is come one, come all. It is not let's pick our million or 2 million or 3 million people who are coming into the country every year. It is let's let everyone come into the country.

Those people are increasingly powerful, and their message is to ignore immigration laws, which is another reason why we need a wall.

Putting up a wall everywhere where we need a wall, there are a few natural barriers in which it is not necessary, but I would say we need at least another 300 miles of wall. To put up that additional 300 miles of wall and improve the wall we already have sends the message that people like the mayor of Oakland or the Congressmen who want to get rid of ICE do not speak for the American Government. We are serious about enforcing our immigration laws.

Now, the question is—and I don't want to tar all Democrats; I have a lot of Democrat friends. But why is the vast majority of Democrats not willing to compromise on this wall? Why are these Democrats who in the past had no problem voting for a wall when President Clinton was President, and they had no problem voting for additional wall when President Bush was President—and a lot of that appropriation when President Bush was President wasn't spent until President Obama was President and he was improving our walls. But why is a wall now immoral when the wall wasn't immoral under President Clinton or President Bush or President Obama?

The answer is twofold. One, sadly, is political. A couple of weeks ago, eight Democrats voted in a way that I think they would be okay with a wall, but that is not enough. Part is, sadly, political. Some people don't like President Trump, and they don't want to see him succeed.

Worse, we have an increasing radicalization within too many elements of the Democratic Party. I have been around long enough to remember when I think Democrats in this Chamber—I wasn't here for it—but like I said, where they would have quickly voted for appropriations for a wall under President Clinton. But this Keith Ellison new breed of Congressman type is quickly getting a vise grip on some members of the Democratic Party.

For that reason, votes that they would have taken in a heartbeat in the 1990s, or in the first decade of this century, or even 7 or 8 years ago, they will not take anymore. They genuinely believe in some sort of world in which anybody who wants can come here, and it won't affect the long-term safety of our Nation.

□ 1845

That is preposterous, but we have to remember, that is more and more common.

And I would look for the Democrats or anybody who comes down here to speak as to why it wasn't mean-spirited, it didn't send a bad message to build a wall under these other Presidents, but it does now.

So to, one more time, go over the points that have been made for people to remember:

President Trump has compromised and not built a wall for over 2 years—really breaking the heart of a lot of his supporters.

He has dropped the amount he wanted from, originally, \$20 billion all the way, now, down under \$6 billion, such a small amount that there will be big gaps in that wall because of his effort to compromise.

President Trump has even tried to bring other issues into the debate by extending DACA, hoping that this sweetener would cause other people to move a little bit on their negotiating point. It didn't.

I will digress for just one second while I talk about that DACA.

The third thing to remember is that that wall is one-seventh the cost of foreign aid in this country.

Is that too big of an amount? Is that something we can't handle? That is not true.

The next thing to remember is, when other Presidents were building the wall, there were no objections around here. All of a sudden, in 2019, when President Trump is President, in part due to the radicalization of some Members of this body and in part due to personal dislike of President Trump, too many people are willing to continue to allow people to stream across the border with drugs, violent people with disregard for their fellow citizens, not to give President Trump a win, and, in part, because their ideology has switched and they really don't need a wall at all.

The next thing to remember is walls work. If anybody questions, walls work.

Look at the wall between San Diego and Tijuana; look at the wall between Israel and Egypt; look at the wall between Serbia and Hungary. In all cases, these walls were working.

And if you talk to the Border Patrol today, as I have, the Border Patrol and Customs agents will tell you we need a wall. The people who are down there, who are experts on the topic, know that that wall will work—not 100 percent, but it will work a lot better than what they have now.

I should point out, they want a smart wall; they want a wall with some sensors on there; and they want a wall with a road.

One of the problems we have right now enforcing our southern border is that, without a road, given the rough terrain, even if we find out somebody is sneaking across the border, the Border

Patrol could not get there on a very timely basis because their vehicles can't move there.

Here, we have an example of a wall with a road that the Border Patrol can get up and down on.

Here, we have an example of a wall without a road, which makes it very difficult to stop people on a timely basis.

And then the other thing for people to remember, when people talk about their problems with the wall, there are a growing number of politicians out there, local or Federal, who really don't want border security. They would be pretty happy with coming across the border now.

Now, as far as looking down the future on this issue, one of the things that scares me is, with all these people fighting against the wall, it is going to take more resolve, because that is only one of the issues that has to be tackled for us to secure our borders.

Right now, our asylum laws are very flawed. People are trying to come into this country, sometimes with other people's children, knowing that if they say the magic words and that they are at risk, we will have to let them in this country until there is some sort of court proceeding that they almost certainly won't show up for.

So after we are done with the wall, or maybe as part of the wall negotiations, we have got to do something with our asylum laws to prevent anybody who either has a child or is borrowing somebody else's child from trying to come in this country.

Another problem we have: We have got a problem with people coming in this country for welfare. As I mentioned, the Customs agents see that.

We have people coming into this country because of relatives, what in most cases would even be referred to as shirttail relatives, but they are taking advantage of that to come into this country.

In any event, we have people who are becoming citizens on birthright citizenship. And people are coming in this country 8 months pregnant, having a child so that their family can come into the United States. There is another loophole that very few countries have that we have to close.

So this wall which President Trump has been fighting for for over 2 years is only the first step of many steps that we absolutely have to do to save our country.

I plead with the American public, ask people from both sides of the aisle: Remember that Bill Clinton built part of a wall. Remember that people had no problem voting for a wall under George Bush, and remember that even Barack Obama improved part of the wall.

And I ask the people on the other side—I hate to say “on the other side,” but people on the other side of the aisle, other than those who have already changed and said it is okay for a wall:

Pretend it is the 1990s or the first decade of this century and somebody

else was President, when a little more old-fashioned values ruled the show and we wanted to be a country of laws, and vote like almost everybody on that side of the aisle would have voted in the 1990s or the first decade of the century. Vote for \$5.7 billion—or better, a full \$8 billion towards the wall so that we can secure our country, at least insofar as a border can secure our country. After that, we can tackle the problems with the asylum laws and other flaws in our immigration laws, tackle birthright citizenship so that we are determining who can come into our country in the future, because immigrants have been so valuable, historically, but we should aim for every immigrant being a good immigrant.

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

PUBLICATION OF COMMITTEE RULES

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE FOR THE 116TH CONGRESS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,
Washington, DC, February 7, 2019.

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

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: I am pleased to submit for printing in the Congressional Record, pursuant to Rule XI, clause 2(a) of the Rules of the House, a copy of the Rules of the Committee on Agriculture, which were adopted at the organizational meeting of the Committee on February 7, 2019.

Appendix A of the Committee Rules will include excerpts from the Rules of the House relevant to the operation of the Committee. Appendix B will include relevant excerpts from the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. In the interest of minimizing printing costs, Appendices A and B are omitted from this submission.

Sincerely,

COLLIN C. PETERSON,
Chairman.

Enclosure.

RULE I.—GENERAL PROVISIONS

(a) *Applicability of House Rule.*—(1) The Rules of the House shall govern the procedure of the Committee and its subcommittees, and the Rules of the Committee on Agriculture so far as applicable shall be interpreted in accordance with the Rules of the House, except that a motion to recess from day to day, and a motion to dispense with the first reading (in full) of a bill or resolution, if printed copies are available, are non-debatable privileged motions in the Committee and its subcommittees. (See Appendix A for the applicable Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives.)

(2) As provided in clause 1(a)(1) of House Rule XI, each Subcommittee is part of the Committee and is subject to the authority and direction of the Committee and its Rules so far as applicable. (See also Committee Rules III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII and XI, *infra*.)

(b) *Authority to Conduct Investigation.*—The Committee and its subcommittees, after consultation with the Chairman of the Committee, may conduct such investigations and studies as they may consider necessary or appropriate in the exercise of their responsibilities under Rule X of the Rules of the House and in accordance with clause 2(m) of House Rule XI.

(c) *Authority to Print.* The Committee is authorized by the Rules of the House to have

printed and bound testimony and other data presented at hearings held by the Committee and its subcommittees. All costs of stenographic services and transcripts in connection with any meeting or hearing of the Committee and its subcommittees shall be paid from applicable accounts of the House described in clause 1(k)(1) of House Rule X in accordance with clause 1(c) of House Rule XI. (See also paragraphs (d), (e) and (f) of Committee Rule IX.)

(d) *Vice Chairman.*—The Member of the majority party on the Committee or Subcommittee designated by the Chairman of the full Committee shall be the vice chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee in accordance with clause 2(d) of House Rule XI.

(e) *Presiding Member.*—If the Chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee is not present at any Committee or Subcommittee meeting or hearing, the vice chairman shall preside. If the Chairman and vice chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee are not present at a Committee or Subcommittee meeting or hearing the ranking Member of the majority party who is present shall preside in accordance with clause 2(d) of House Rule XI.

(f) *Publication of Rules.*—The Committee's Rules shall be publicly available in electronic form and published in the Congressional Record not later than 60 days after the Chair is elected in each odd-numbered year as provided in clause 2(a) of House Rule XI.

(g) *Joint Committee Reports of Investigation or Study.*—A report of an investigation or study conducted jointly by more than one committee may be filed jointly, provided that each of the committees complies independently with all requirements for approval and filing of the report.

RULE II.—COMMITTEE BUSINESS MEETINGS—REGULAR, ADDITIONAL AND SPECIAL

(a) *Regular Meetings.*—Regular meetings of the Committee, in accordance with clause 2(b) of House Rule XI, shall be held on the first Wednesday of every month to transact its business if notice is given pursuant to clause 2(g)(3) of House Rule XI. The Chairman shall provide each Member of the Committee, as far in advance of the day of the regular meeting as practicable, a written agenda of such meeting. Items may be placed on the agenda by the Chairman or a majority of the Committee. (See paragraph (f) of Committee Rule XI for provisions that apply to meetings of subcommittees.)

(b) *Additional Meetings.*—(1) The Chairman may call and convene, as he or she considers necessary, which may not commence earlier than the third calendar day (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays except when the House is in session on such a day) on which Members have notice thereof after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee or after concurrence with the Ranking Minority Member, additional meetings of the Committee for the consideration of any bill or resolution pending before the Committee or for the conduct of other Committee business. The Committee shall meet for such additional meetings pursuant to the notice from the Chairman.

(2) A hearing or meeting may begin sooner than specified in clause (1) (in which case, the chair shall make the announcement specified at the earliest possible time) if the Committee so determines by majority vote in the presence of the number of Members required under the Rules of the Committee for the transaction of business.

(3) At least 24 hours prior to the commencement of a meeting for the markup of a measure or matter the Chair shall cause the text of such measure or matter to be made publicly available in electronic form.

(c) *Special Meetings*.—If at least three Members of the Committee desire that a special meeting of the Committee be called by the Chairman, those Members may file in the offices of the Committee their written request to the Chairman for such special meeting. Such request shall specify the measure or matters to be considered. Immediately upon the filing of the request, the Majority Staff Director (serving as the clerk of the Committee for such purpose) shall notify the Chairman of the filing of the request. If, within 3 calendar days after the filing of the request, the Chairman does not call the requested special meeting to be held within 7 calendar days after the filing of the request, a majority of the Members of the Committee may file in the offices of the Committee their written notice that a special meeting of the Committee will be held, specifying the date and hour thereof, and the measures or matter to be considered at that special meeting in accordance with clause 2(c)(2) of House Rule XI. The Committee shall meet on that date and hour. Immediately upon the filing of the notice, the Majority Staff Director (serving as the clerk) of the Committee shall notify all Members of the Committee that such meeting will be held and inform them of its date and hour and the measure or matter to be considered, and only the measure or matter specified in that notice may be considered at that special meeting.

RULE III.—OPEN MEETINGS AND HEARINGS; BROADCASTING

(a) *Open Meetings and Hearings*.—Each meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, and each hearing by the Committee or a Subcommittee shall be open to the public unless closed in accordance with clause 2(g) of House Rule XI.

(b) *Broadcasting and Photography*.—Whenever a Committee or Subcommittee meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, or a hearing is open to the public, the Committee shall:

(1) to the maximum extent practicable provide audio and video coverage of each hearing or meeting for the transaction of business in a manner that allows the public to easily listen to and view the proceedings and shall maintain the recordings of such coverage in a manner that is easily accessible to the public; and

(2) make each hearing or meeting for the transaction of business open to coverage by television, radio, and still photography in accordance with clause 4 of House Rule XI. When such audio and visual coverage is conducted in the Committee or Subcommittee, written notice to that effect shall be provided to each Member. The Chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee shall not limit the number of television or still cameras permitted in a hearing or meeting room to fewer than two representatives from each medium (except for legitimate space or safety considerations, in which case pool coverage shall be authorized).

(c) *Closed Meetings—Attendees*.—No person other than Members of the Committee or Subcommittee and such congressional staff and departmental representatives as the Committee or Subcommittee may authorize shall be present at any business or markup session that has been closed to the public as provided in clause 2(g)(1) of House Rule XI.

(d) *Addressing the Committee*.—A Committee Member may address the Committee or a Subcommittee on any bill, motion, or other matter under consideration (See Committee Rule VIII (e) relating to questioning a witness at a hearing). The time a Member may address the Committee or Subcommittee for any such purpose shall be limited to 5 minutes, except that this time limit may be

waived by unanimous consent. A Member shall also be limited in his or her remarks to the subject matter under consideration, unless the Member receives unanimous consent to extend his or her remarks beyond such subject.

(e) *Meetings to Begin Promptly*.—Subject to the presence of a quorum, each meeting or hearing of the Committee and its subcommittees shall begin promptly at the time so stipulated in the public announcement of the meeting or hearing.

(f) *Prohibition on Proxy Voting*.—No vote by any Member of the Committee or Subcommittee with respect to any measure or matter may be cast by proxy.

(g) *Location of Persons at Meetings*.—No person other than the Committee or Subcommittee Members and Committee or Subcommittee staff may be seated in the rostrum area during a meeting of the Committee or Subcommittee unless by unanimous consent of Committee or Subcommittee.

(h) *Consideration of Amendments and Motions*.—A Member, upon request, shall be recognized by the Chairman to address the Committee or Subcommittee at a meeting for a period limited to 5 minutes on behalf of an amendment or motion offered by the Member or another Member, or upon any other matter under consideration, unless the Member receives unanimous consent to extend the time limit. Every amendment or motion made in Committee or Subcommittee shall, upon the demand of any Member present, be reduced to writing, and a copy thereof shall be made available to all Members present. Such amendment or motion shall not be pending before the Committee or Subcommittee or voted on until the requirements of this paragraph have been met.

(i) *Demanding Record Vote*.—

(1) A record vote of the Committee or Subcommittee on a question or action shall be ordered on a demand by one-fifth of the Members present.

(2) The Chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee may postpone further proceedings when a record vote is ordered on the question of approving a measure or matter or on adopting an amendment. If the Chairman postpones further proceedings:

(A) the Chairman may resume such postponed proceedings, after giving Members adequate notice, at a time chosen in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member; and

(B) notwithstanding any intervening order for the previous question, the underlying proposition on which proceedings were postponed shall remain subject to further debate or amendment to the same extent as when the question was postponed.

(j) *Submission of Motions or Amendments In Advance of Business Meetings*.—The Committee and Subcommittee Chairman may request and Committee and Subcommittee Members should, insofar as practicable, cooperate in providing copies of proposed amendments or motions to the Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee or the Subcommittee twenty-four hours before a Committee or Subcommittee business meeting.

(k) *Points of Order*.—No point of order against the hearing or meeting procedures of the Committee or Subcommittee shall be entertained unless it is made in a timely fashion.

(l) *Limitation on Committee Sitzings*.—The Committee or subcommittees may not sit during a joint session of the House and Senate or during a recess when a joint meeting of the House and Senate is in progress.

(m) *Prohibition of Wireless Telephones*.—Use of wireless phones for vocal conversation during a Committee or Subcommittee hearing or meeting is prohibited.

RULE IV.—QUORUMS

(a) *Working Quorum*.—One-third of the Members of the Committee or Subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for taking any action, other than as noted in paragraphs (b) and (c).

(b) *Majority Quorum*.—A majority of the Members of the Committee or Subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for:

(1) the reporting of a bill, resolution, or other measure (See clause 2(h)(1) of House Rule XI, and Committee Rule IX);

(2) the closing of a meeting or hearing to the public pursuant to clauses 2(g), 2(k)(5), and 2(k)(7) of House Rule XI;

(3) the authorizing of a subpoena as provided in clause 2(m)(3) of House Rule XI (See also Committee Rule VII); and

(4) as where required by a Rule of the House.

(c) *Quorum for Taking Testimony*.—Two Members of the Committee or Subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of taking testimony and receiving evidence.

RULE V.—RECORDS

(a) *Maintenance of Records*.—The Committee shall keep a complete record of all Committee and Subcommittee action which shall include:

(1) in the case of any meeting or hearing transcripts, a substantially verbatim account of remarks actually made during the proceedings, subject only to technical, grammatical, and typographical corrections authorized by the person making the remarks involved, and

(2) written minutes, which shall include a record of all Committee and Subcommittee action, a record of all votes on any question, and a tally on all record votes.

The result of each such record vote shall be made available by the Committee for inspection by the public at reasonable times in the offices of the Committee and by telephone request and also made publicly available in electronic form within 48 hours of such record vote. Not later than 24 hours after adoption of an amendment to a measure or matter, the chair of the Committee shall cause the text of such amendment adopted thereto to be made publicly available in electronic form. Information so available for public inspection shall include a description of the amendment, motion, order, or other proposition; the name of each Member voting for and each Member voting against such amendment, motion, order, or other proposition; and the names of those Members present but not voting.

(b) *Access to and Correction of Records*.—Any public witness, or person authorized by such witness, during Committee office hours in the Committee offices and within 10 calendar days of the close of hearings, may obtain a transcript copy of that public witness's testimony and make such technical, grammatical, and typographical corrections as authorized by the person making the remarks involved as will not alter the nature of testimony given. There shall be prompt return of such corrected copy of the transcript to the Committee. Members of the Committee or Subcommittee shall receive copies of transcripts for their prompt review and correction and prompt return to the Committee. The Committee or Subcommittee may order the printing of a hearing record without the corrections of any Member or witness if it determines that such Member or witness has been afforded a reasonable time in which to make such corrections and further delay would seriously impede the consideration of the legislative action that is subject of the hearing. The record of a hearing shall be closed 10 calendar days after the last oral testimony, unless the Committee or Subcommittee determines otherwise. Any person requesting 10 to file a statement for the

record of a hearing must so request before the hearing concludes and must file the statement before the record is closed, unless the Committee or Subcommittee determines otherwise. The Committee or Subcommittee may reject any statement in light of its length or its tendency to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person.

(c) *Property of the House.*—All Committee and Subcommittee records (including hearings data, charts, and files) shall be kept separate and distinct from the congressional office records of the Members serving as Chairman. Such records shall be the property of the House, and all Members of the House shall have access thereto. The Majority Staff Director shall promptly notify the Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member of any request for access to such records.

(d) *Availability of Archived Records.*—The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use in accordance with House Rule VII. The Chairman shall notify the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee of the need for a Committee order pursuant to clause 3(b)(3) or clause 4(b) of such House Rule, to withhold a record otherwise available.

(e) *Special Rules for Certain Records and Proceedings.*—A stenographic record of a business meeting of the Committee or Subcommittee may be kept, and thereafter may be published, if the Chairman of the Committee, after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, determines there is need for such a record. The proceedings of the Committee or Subcommittee in a closed meeting, evidence or testimony in such meeting, shall not be divulged unless otherwise determined by a majority of the Committee or Subcommittee.

(f) *Electronic Availability of Committee Publications.*—To the maximum extent feasible, the Committee shall make its publications available in electronic form.

RULE VI.—POWER TO SIT AND ACT

For the purpose of carrying out any of its function and duties under House Rules X and XI, the Committee and each of its subcommittees is authorized to sit and act at such times and places within the United States whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned and to hold such hearings.

RULE VII.—SUBPOENAS, DEPOSITIONS, AND OATHS

(a) *Issuance of Subpoenas.*—In accordance with clause 2(m) of House Rule XI, a subpoena may be authorized and issued by a majority of the Committee or by the Chairman in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member. Such consultation shall occur at least 48 hours in advance of a subpoena being issued under such authority. Authorized subpoenas shall be signed by the Chairman of the Committee or by any Member designated by the Committee.

(b) *Oaths.*—The Chairman of the Committee, or any member of the Committee designated by the Chairman, may administer oaths to any witnesses.

(c) *Deposition Authority.*—

(1) The Chairman, upon consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, may order the taking of depositions, including pursuant to subpoena, by a Member or counsel of the Committee.

(2) Depositions taken under the authority prescribed in this subsection shall be subject to regulations issued by the chair of the Committee on Rules and printed in the Congressional Record.

RULE VIII.—HEARING PROCEDURES

(a) *Power to Hear.*—For the purpose of carrying out any of its functions and duties

under House Rules X and XI, the Committee and its subcommittees are authorized to sit and hold hearings at any time or place within the United States whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned. (See Committee Rule VI and paragraph (f) of Committee Rule XI for provisions relating to Subcommittee hearings and meetings.)

(b) *Announcement.*—The Chairman of the Committee shall, after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee, make a public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter of any Committee hearing at least 1 week before the commencement of the hearing. The Chairman of a Subcommittee shall schedule a hearing only after consultation with the Chairman of the Committee and the Ranking Minority Member of the Subcommittee. After such consultation, the Chairman of the Subcommittee shall consult the Chairmen of the other subcommittees and shall request the Majority Staff Director to make a public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter of such hearing at least 1 week before the hearing. If the Chairman of the Committee or the Subcommittee, with concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee or Subcommittee, determines there is good cause to begin the hearing sooner, or if the Committee or Subcommittee so determines by majority vote, a quorum being present for the transaction of business, the Chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee, as appropriate, shall request the Majority Staff Director to make such public announcement at the earliest possible date. The clerk of the Committee shall promptly notify the Daily Digest Clerk of the Congressional Record and shall promptly enter the appropriate information into the Committee scheduling service of the House information system as soon as possible after such public announcement is made.

(c) *Scheduling of Witnesses.*—Except as otherwise provided in this rule, the scheduling of witnesses and determination of the time allowed for the presentation of testimony at hearings shall be at the discretion of the Chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee, unless a majority of the Committee or Subcommittee determines otherwise.

(d) *Written Statement; Oral Testimony.*—(1) Each witness who is to appear before the Committee or a Subcommittee, shall insofar as practicable file with the Majority Staff Director of the Committee, at least 2 working days before the day of his or her appearance, a written statement of proposed testimony. Witnesses shall provide sufficient copies of their statement for distribution to Committee or Subcommittee Members, staff, and the news media. Insofar as practicable, the Committee or Subcommittee staff shall distribute such written statements to all Members of the Committee or Subcommittee as soon as they are received, as well as any official reports from departments and agencies on such subject matter. All witnesses may be limited in their oral presentations to brief summaries of their statements within the time allotted to them at the discretion of the Chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee, in light of the nature of the testimony and the length of time available.

(2) As noted in paragraph (b) of Committee Rule VII, the Chairman of the Committee, or any Member designated by the Chairman, may administer an oath to any witness.

(3) To the greatest extent practicable, each witness appearing in a non-governmental capacity shall include with the written statement of proposed testimony:

(i) a curriculum vitae;

(ii) disclosure of the amount and source (by agency and program) of any Federal grant (or subgrant thereof) or contract (or sub-

contract thereof) received during the current calendar year or either of the 2 preceding calendar years by the witness or by an entity represented by the witness; and

(iii) disclosure of the amount and country of origin of any payment or contract related to the subject matter of the hearing originating with a foreign government received during the current calendar year or either of the 2 preceding calendar years by the witness or by an entity represented by the witness.

Such statements, with appropriate redactions to protect the privacy of witnesses, shall be made publicly available in electronic form not later than 1 day after the witness appears.

(e) *Questioning of Witnesses.*—Committee or Subcommittee Members may question witnesses only when they have been recognized by the Chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee for that purpose. Each Member so recognized shall be limited to questioning a witness for 5 minutes until such time as each Member of the Committee or Subcommittee who so desires has had an opportunity to question the witness for 5 minutes; and thereafter the Chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee may limit the time of a further round of questioning after giving due consideration to the importance of the subject matter and the length of time available. All questions put to witnesses shall be germane to the measure or matter under consideration. Unless a majority of the Committee or Subcommittee determines otherwise, no Committee or Subcommittee staff shall interrogate witnesses.

(f) *Extended Questioning for Designated Members.*—Notwithstanding paragraph (e), the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member may designate an equal number of Members from each party to question a witness for a period not longer than 60 minutes.

(g) *Witnesses for the Minority.*—When any hearing is conducted by the Committee or any Subcommittee upon any measure or matter, the minority party Members on the Committee or Subcommittee shall be entitled, upon request to the Chairman by a majority of those minority Members before the completion of such hearing, to call witnesses selected by the minority to testify with respect to that measure or matter during at least 1 day of hearing thereon as provided in clause 2(j)(1) of House Rule XI.

(h) *Summary of Subject Matter.*—Upon announcement of a hearing, to the extent practicable, the Committee shall make available immediately to all Members of the Committee a concise summary of the subject matter (including legislative reports and other material) under consideration. In addition, upon announcement of a hearing and subsequently as they are received, the Chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee shall, to the extent practicable, make available to the Members of the Committee any official reports from departments and agencies on such matter. (See paragraph (f) of Committee Rule XI.)

(i) *Open Hearings.*—Each hearing conducted by the Committee or Subcommittee shall be open to the public, including radio, television, and still photography coverage, except as provided in clause 4 of House Rule XI (See also paragraph (b) of Committee Rule III.). In any event, no Member of the House may be excluded from nonparticipatory attendance at any hearing unless the House by majority vote shall authorize the Committee or Subcommittee, for purposes of a particular series of hearings on a particular bill or resolution or on a particular subject of investigation, to close its hearings to Members by means of the above procedure.

(j) *Hearings and Reports.*—(1)(i) The Chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee at a hearing shall announce in an opening statement the subject of the investigation. A copy

of the Committee Rules (and the applicable provisions of clause 2 of House Rule XI, regarding hearing procedures, an excerpt of which appears in *Appendix A* thereto) shall be made available to each witness upon request. Witnesses at hearings may be accompanied by their own counsel for the purpose of advising them concerning their constitutional rights. The Chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee may punish breaches of order and decorum, and of professional ethics on the part of counsel, by censure and exclusion from the hearings; but only the full Committee may cite the offender to the House for contempt.

(ii) Whenever it is asserted by a Member of the Committee that the evidence or testimony at a hearing may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person, or it is asserted by a witness that the evidence or testimony that the witness would give at a hearing may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate the witness, such testimony or evidence shall be presented in executive session, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (i) of this rule, if by a majority of those present, there being in attendance the requisite number required under the Rules of the Committee to be present for the purpose of taking testimony, the Committee or Subcommittee determines that such evidence or testimony may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person. The Committee or Subcommittee shall afford a person an opportunity to voluntarily appear as a witness; and the Committee or Subcommittee shall receive and shall dispose of requests from such person to subpoena additional witnesses.

(iii) No evidence or testimony taken in executive session may be released or used in public sessions without the consent of the Committee or Subcommittee. In the discretion of the Committee or Subcommittee, witnesses may submit brief and pertinent statements in writing for inclusion in the record. The Committee or Subcommittee is the sole judge of the pertinence of testimony and evidence adduced at its hearings. A witness may obtain a transcribed copy of his or her testimony given at a public session. If given at an executive session, a transcribed copy of testimony may be obtained when authorized by the Committee or Subcommittee. (See paragraph (c) of Committee Rule V.)

(2) A proposed investigative or oversight report shall be considered as read if it has been available to the Members of the Committee for at least 24 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays except when the House is in session on such day) in advance of their consideration.

RULE IX. THE REPORTING OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

(a) *Filing of Reports.*—The Chairman shall report or cause to be reported promptly to the House any bill, resolution, or other measure approved by the Committee and shall take or cause to be taken all necessary steps to bring such bill, resolution, or other measure to a vote. No bill, resolution, or measure shall be reported from the Committee unless a majority of the Committee is actually present. A Committee report on any bill, resolution, or other measure approved by the Committee shall be filed within 7 calendar days (not counting days on which the House is not in session) after the day on which there has been filed with the Majority Staff Director of the Committee a written request, signed by a majority of the Committee, for the reporting of that bill or resolution. The Majority Staff Director of the Committee shall notify the Chairman immediately when such a request is filed.

(b) *Content of Reports.*—Each Committee report on any bill or resolution approved by

the Committee shall include as separately identified sections:

(1) a statement of the intent or purpose of the bill or resolution;

(2) a statement describing the need for such bill or resolution;

(3) a statement of Committee and Subcommittee consideration of the measure, including a summary of amendments and motions offered and the actions taken thereon;

(4) the results of each record vote on any amendment in the Committee and Subcommittee and on the motion to report the measure or matter, including the total number of votes cast for and against, and the names of Members voting for and against such amendment or motion (See clause 3 (b) of House Rule XIII);

(5) the oversight findings and recommendations of the Committee with respect to the subject matter of the bill or resolution, as required pursuant to clause 3(c)(1) of House Rule XIII and clause 2(b)(1) of House Rule X;

(6) the detailed statement described in House Rule XIII clause 3(c)(2) and section 308(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 if the bill or resolution provides new budget authority (other than continuing appropriations), new spending authority described in section 401(c)(2) of such Act, new credit authority, or an increase or decrease in revenues or tax expenditures, except that the estimates with respect to new budget authority shall include, when practicable, a comparison of the total estimated funding level for the relevant program (or programs) to the appropriate levels under current law;

(7) the estimate of costs and comparison of such estimates, if any, prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office in connection with such bill or resolution pursuant to section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 if submitted in timely fashion to the Committee;

(8) a statement of general performance goals and objectives, including outcome-related goals and objectives, for which the measure authorizes funding;

(9) an estimate by the Committee of the costs that would be incurred in carrying out the bill or joint resolution in the fiscal year in which it is reported and in each of the five fiscal years following that fiscal year (or for the authorized duration of any program authorized by the bill or joint resolution if less than five years) (see clause 3(d)(1) of House Rule XIII), together with—(i) a comparison of these estimates with those made and submitted to the Committee by any Government agency when practicable and (ii) a comparison of the total estimated funding level for the relevant program (or programs) with appropriate levels under current law (The provisions of this clause do not apply if a cost estimate and comparison prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 has been timely submitted prior to the filing of the report and included in the report);

(10) a list of congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, and limited tariff benefits in the bill or in the report (and the name of any Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner who submitted a request to the Committee for each respective item included in such list) or a statement that the proposition contains no congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits;

(11) the changes in existing law (if any) shown in accordance with clause 3 of House Rule XIII;

(12) the determination required pursuant to section 5(b) of P.L. 92-463, if the legislation reported establishes or authorizes the establishment of an advisory committee;

(13) the information on Federal and intergovernmental mandates required by section

423(c) and (d) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as added by the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (P.L. 104-4);

(14) a statement regarding the applicability of section 102(b)(3) of the Congressional Accountability Act (P.L. 104-1);

(15) a statement indicating whether any provision of the measure establishes or reauthorizes a program of the Federal Government known to be duplicative of another Federal program. The Statement shall at a minimum explain whether—

(A) any such program was included in any report from the Government Accountability Office to Congress pursuant to section 21 of P.L. 111-139; or

(B) the most recent catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance, published pursuant to the Federal Program Information Act (P.L. 95-220, as amended by P. L. 98-169), identified other programs related to the program established or reauthorized by the measure; and

(16) a statement estimating the number of directed rule makings required by the measure.

(c) *Supplemental, Minority, Additional, or Dissenting Views.*—If, at the time of approval of any measure or matter by the Committee, any Member of the Committee gives notice of intention to file supplemental, minority, additional, or dissenting views, all Members shall be entitled to not less than 2 subsequent calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays except when the House is in session on such date) in which to file such written and signed views with the Majority Staff Director of the Committee. When time guaranteed by this paragraph has expired (or, if sooner, when all separate views have been received), the Committee may arrange to file its report with the Clerk of the House not later than 1 hour after the expiration of such time. All such views (in accordance with clause 2(1) of House Rule XI and clause 3(a)(1) of House Rule XIII), as filed by one or more Members of the Committee, shall be included within and made a part of the report filed by the Committee with respect to that bill or resolution.

(d) *Printing of Reports.*—The report of the Committee on the measure or matter noted in paragraph (a) above shall be printed in a single volume, which shall:

(1) include all supplemental, minority, additional, or dissenting views that have been submitted by the time of the filing of the report; and

(2) bear on its cover a recital that any such supplemental, minority, additional, or dissenting views (and any material submitted under clause 3(a)(1) of House Rule XII) are included as part of the report.

(e) *Immediate Printing; Supplemental Reports.*—Nothing in this rule shall preclude—

(1) the immediate filing or printing of a Committee report unless timely request for the opportunity to file supplemental, minority, additional, or dissenting views has been made as provided by paragraph (c); or

(2) the filing by the Committee of any supplemental report on any bill or resolution that may be required for the correction of any technical error in a previous report made by the Committee on that bill or resolution.

(f) *Availability of Printed Hearing Records.*—For hearings held related to any reported bill or resolution, the Committee shall make every reasonable effort to have the record of such hearings printed and available for distribution to the Members of the House prior to the consideration of such bill or resolution by the House. Each printed hearing of the Committee or any of its subcommittees shall include a record of the attendance of the Members.

(g) *Committee Prints.*—All Committee or Subcommittee prints or other Committee or

Subcommittee documents, other than reports or prints of bills, that are prepared for public distribution shall be approved by the Chairman of the Committee or the Committee prior to public distribution.

(h) *Post Adjournment Filing of Committee Reports.*—(1) After an adjournment of the last regular session of a Congress *sine die*, an investigative or oversight report approved by the Committee may be filed with the Clerk at any time, provided that if a Member gives notice at the time of approval of intention to file supplemental, minority, additional, or dissenting views, that Member shall be entitled to not less than 7 calendar days in which to submit such views for inclusion with the report.

(2) After an adjournment of the last regular session of a Congress *sine die*, the Chairman of the Committee may file at any time with the Clerk the Committee's activity report for that Congress pursuant to clause 1(d)(1) of House Rule XI without the approval of the Committee, provided that a copy of the report has been available to each Member of the Committee for at least 7 calendar days and the report includes any supplemental, minority, additional, or dissenting views submitted by a Member of the Committee.

(i) *Conference.*—The Chairman is directed to offer a motion under clause 1 of House Rule XXII whenever the Chairman considers it appropriate.

RULE X.—OTHER COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

(a) Oversight Plan.—

(1) Not later than March 1 of the first session of the 116th Congress, the Chairman shall prepare, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, an oversight plan; provide a copy of that plan to each Member of the Committee for at least seven calendar days before its submission; and submit such plan (including any supplemental, minority, additional, or dissenting views submitted by a Member of the Committee) simultaneously to the Committee on Oversight and Reform and the Committee on House Administration pursuant to clause 2(d) of House Rule X.

(2) In developing the plan, the Chairman shall, to the maximum extent feasible—

(A) consult with other committees that have jurisdiction over the same or related laws, programs, or agencies with the objective of ensuring maximum coordination and cooperation among committees when conducting reviews of such laws, programs, or agencies and include in the plan an explanation of steps that have been or will be taken to ensure such coordination and cooperation;

(B) review specific problems with Federal rules, regulations, statutes, and court decisions that are ambiguous, arbitrary, or nonsensical, or that impose severe financial burdens on individuals;

(C) give priority consideration to including in the plan the review of those laws, programs, or agencies operating under permanent budget authority or permanent statutory authority;

(D) have a view toward ensuring that all significant laws, programs, or agencies within the committee's jurisdiction are subject to review every 10 years; and

(E) have a view toward insuring against duplication of Federal programs.

The Committee and its appropriate subcommittees shall review and study, on a continuing basis, the impact or probable impact of tax policies affecting subjects within its jurisdiction as provided in clause 2(c) of House Rule X. The Committee shall include in the report filed pursuant to clause 1(d) of House Rule XI separate sections summarizing the legislative and oversight activities of the Committee under House Rule X and

House Rule XI, a summary of the authorization and oversight plan submitted by the Committee under clause 2(d) of House Rule X, a summary of actions taken and recommendations made with respect to the oversight and authorization plan, and a summary of any additional oversight activities undertaken by the Committee and any recommendations made or actions taken thereon.

(b) *Annual Appropriations.*—The Committee shall, in its consideration of all bills and joint resolutions of a public character within its jurisdiction, ensure that appropriations for continuing programs and activities of the Federal government and the District of Columbia government will be made annually to the maximum extent feasible and consistent with the nature, requirements, and objectives of the programs and activities involved. The Committee shall review, from time to time, each continuing program within its jurisdiction for which appropriations are not made annually in order to ascertain whether such program could be modified so that appropriations therefor would be made annually.

(c) *Budget Act Compliance: Views and Estimates* (See Appendix B).—Not later than 6 weeks after the President submits his budget under section 1105(a) of Title 31, United States Code, or at such time as the Committee on the Budget may request, the Committee shall, submit to the Committee on the Budget (1) its views and estimates with respect to all matters to be set forth in the concurrent resolution on the budget for the ensuing fiscal year (under section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974) that are within its jurisdiction or functions; and (2) an estimate of the total amounts of new budget authority, and budget outlays resulting therefrom, to be provided or authorized in all bills and resolutions within its jurisdiction that it intends to be effective during that fiscal year.

(d) *Budget Act Compliance: Recommended Changes.*—Whenever the Committee is directed in a concurrent resolution on the budget to determine and recommend changes in laws, bills, or resolutions under the reconciliation process, it shall promptly make such determination and recommendations and report a reconciliation bill or resolution (or both) to the House or submit such recommendations to the Committee on the Budget, in accordance with the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(e) *Conference Committees.*—Whenever in the legislative process it becomes necessary to appoint conferees, the Chairman shall, after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, determine the number of conferees the Chairman deems most suitable and then recommend to the Speaker as conferees, in keeping with the number to be appointed by the Speaker as provided in clause 11 of House Rule I, the names of those Members of the Committee of not less than a majority who generally supported the House position and who were primarily responsible for the legislation. The Chairman shall, to the fullest extent feasible, include those Members of the Committee who were the principal proponents of the major provisions of the bill as it passed the House and such other Committee Members of the majority party as the Chairman may designate in consultation with the Members of the majority party. Such recommendations shall provide a ratio of majority party Members to minority party Members no less favorable to the majority party than the ratio of majority party Members to minority party Members on the Committee. In making recommendations of Minority Party Members as conferees, the Chairman shall consult with the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee.

(f) *Hearing on Waste, Fraud, and Abuse.*—(1) The Committee, or a Subcommittee, shall hold at least one hearing during each 120-day period following the establishment of the Committee on the topic of waste, fraud, abuse, or mismanagement in Government programs which the Committee may authorize.

(2) A hearing described in subparagraph (1) shall include a focus on the most egregious instances of waste, fraud, abuse, or mismanagement as documented by any report the Committee has received from a Federal Office of the Inspector General or the Comptroller General of the United States.

(g) *Hearing on Agency Financial Statements.*—The Committee or a Subcommittee, shall hold at least one hearing in any session in which the Committee has received disclaimers of agency financial statements from auditors of any Federal agency that the Committee may authorize to hear testimony on such disclaimers from representatives of any such agency.

(h) *Hearing on GAO High-Risk-List.*—The Committee or a Subcommittee, shall hold at least one hearing on issues raised by reports issued by the Comptroller General of the United States indicating that Federal programs or operations that the Committee may authorize are at high risk for waste, fraud, and mismanagement, known as the 'high-risk-list' or the 'high-risk series'.

(i) *Member Day Hearing.*—During the first session of a Congress, the Committee will hold a hearing at which it receives testimony from Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner on proposed legislation within its jurisdiction.

(j) *Activities Report.*—(1) Not later than January 2 of each odd-numbered year, the Committee shall submit to the House a report on the activities of the Committee. After adjournment *sine die* of the last regular session of a Congress, or after December 15 of an even-numbered year, whichever occurs first, the Chair may file the report, a copy of which shall be made available to each Member of the Committee for at least 7 calendar days, with the Clerk of the House at any time.

(2) Such report shall include separate sections summarizing the legislative and oversight activities of the Committee during that Congress.

(3) The oversight section of such report shall include a summary of the oversight plans submitted by the Committee pursuant to clause 2(d) of House Rule X, a summary of the actions taken and recommendations made with respect to each such plan, and a summary of any additional oversight activities undertaken by the Committee, and any recommendations made or actions taken with respect thereto.

RULE XI.—SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) *Number and Composition.*—There shall be such subcommittees as specified in paragraph (c) of this rule. Each of such subcommittees shall be composed of the number of Members set forth in paragraph (c) of this rule, including *ex officio* Members.¹ The Chairman may create additional subcommittees of an *ad hoc* nature as the Chairman determines to be appropriate, subject to any limitations provided for in the House Rules.

¹The Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee serve as *ex officio* Members of the Subcommittees. (See paragraph (e) of this Rule).

(b) *Ratios.*—On each Subcommittee, there shall be a ratio of majority party Members to minority party Members which shall be consistent with the ratio on the full Committee. In calculating the ratio of majority party Members to minority party Members, there shall be included the *ex officio* Members

of the subcommittees and ratios below reflect that fact.

(c) *Jurisdiction*.—Each Subcommittee shall have the following general jurisdiction and number of Members:

General Farm Commodities and Risk Management (13 members, 7 majority and 6 minority)—Policies, statutes, and markets relating to commodities including barley, cotton, cottonseed, corn, grain sorghum, honey, mohair, oats, other oilseeds, peanuts, pulse crops, rice, soybeans, sugar, wheat, and wool; the Commodity Credit Corporation; risk management policies and statutes, including Federal Crop Insurance; producer data and privacy issues.

Commodity Exchanges, Energy, and Credit (20 members, 11 majority and 9 minority)—Policies, statutes, and markets relating to commodity exchanges; agricultural credit; rural development; energy; rural electrification.

Conservation and Forestry (11 members, 6 majority and 5 minority)—Policies and statutes relating to resource conservation, forestry, and all forests under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture.

Nutrition, Oversight, and Department Operations (16 members, 9 majority and 7 minority)—Policies and statutes relating to nutrition, including the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program and domestic commodity distribution and consumer initiative; departmental and agency oversight; and special investigations.

Biotechnology, Horticulture, and Research (23 members, 13 majority and 10 minority)—Policies, statutes, and markets relating to horticulture, including fruits, vegetables, nuts, and ornamentals; bees; and organic agriculture; policies and statutes relating to marketing and promotion orders; pest and disease management, including pesticides; bioterrorism; adulteration and quarantine matters; research, education, and extension; and biotechnology.

Livestock and Foreign Agriculture (22 members, 12 majority and 10 minority)—Policies, statutes, and markets relating to all livestock, poultry, dairy, and seafood, including all products thereof; the inspection, marketing, and promotion of such commodities and products; aquaculture; animal welfare; grazing; foreign agricultural assistance and trade promotion.

(d) *Referral of Legislation*.—

(1)(a) *In General*.—All bills, resolutions, and other matters referred to the Committee shall be referred to all subcommittees of appropriate jurisdiction within 2 weeks after being referred to the Committee. After consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, the Chairman may determine that the Committee will consider certain bills, resolutions, or other matters.

(b) *Trade Matters*.—Unless action is otherwise taken under subparagraph (3), bills, resolutions, and other matters referred to the Committee relating to foreign agriculture, foreign food or commodity assistance, and foreign trade and marketing issues will be considered by the Committee.

(2) The Chairman, by a majority vote of the Committee, may discharge a Subcommittee from further consideration of any bill, resolution, or other matter referred to the Subcommittee and have such bill, resolution, or other matter considered by the Committee. The Committee having referred a bill, resolution, or other matter to a Subcommittee in accordance with this rule may discharge such Subcommittee from further consideration thereof at any time by a vote of the majority Members of the Committee for the Committee's direct consideration or for reference to another Subcommittee.

(3) Unless the Committee, a quorum being present, decides otherwise by a majority

vote, the Chairman may refer bills, resolutions, legislation, or other matters not specifically within the jurisdiction of a Subcommittee, or that is within the jurisdiction of more than one Subcommittee, jointly or exclusively as the Chairman deems appropriate, including concurrently to the subcommittees with jurisdiction, sequentially to the subcommittees with jurisdiction (subject to any time limits deemed appropriate), divided by subject matter among the subcommittees with jurisdiction, or to an *ad hoc* subcommittee appointed by the Chairman for the purpose of considering the matter and reporting to the Committee thereon, or make such other provisions deemed appropriate.

(e) *Participation and Service of Committee Members on Subcommittees*.—(1) The Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member shall serve as *ex officio* Members of all subcommittees and shall have the right to vote on all matters before the subcommittees. The Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member may not be counted for the purpose of establishing a quorum.

(2) Any Member of the Committee who is not a Member of the Subcommittee may have the privilege of sitting and nonparticipatory attendance at Subcommittee hearings or meetings in accordance with clause 2(g)(2) of House Rule XI. Such Member may not:

(i) vote on any matter;

(ii) be counted for the purpose of a establishing a quorum;

(iii) participate in questioning a witness under the 5-Minute Rule, unless permitted to do so by the Subcommittee Chairman in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member or a majority of the Subcommittee, a quorum being present;

(iv) raise points of order; or

(v) offer amendments or motions.

(f) *Subcommittee Hearings and Meetings*.—(1) Each Subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive evidence, and make recommendations to the Committee on all matters referred to it or under its jurisdiction after consultation by the Subcommittee Chairman with the Committee Chairman. (See Committee Rule VIII.)

(2) After consultation with the Committee Chairman, Subcommittee Chairmen shall set dates for hearings and meetings of their subcommittees and shall request the Majority Staff Director to make any announcement relating thereto. (See paragraph (b) of Committee Rule VIII.) In setting the dates, the Committee Chairman and Subcommittee Chairman shall consult with other Subcommittee Chairmen and relevant Committee and Subcommittee Ranking Minority Members in an effort to avoid simultaneously scheduling Committee and Subcommittee meetings or hearings to the extent practicable.

(3) Notice of all Subcommittee meetings shall be provided to the Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee by the Majority Staff Director.

(4) Subcommittees may hold meetings or hearings outside of the House if the Chairman of the Committee and other Subcommittee Chairmen and the Ranking Minority Member of the Subcommittee is consulted in advance to ensure that there is no scheduling problem. However, the majority of the Committee may authorize such meeting or hearing.

(5) The provisions regarding notice and the agenda of Committee meetings under paragraph (a) of Committee Rule II and special or additional meetings under paragraph (b) of Committee Rule II shall apply to Subcommittee meetings.

(6) If a vacancy occurs in a Subcommittee chairmanship, the Chairman may set the

dates for hearings and meetings of the Subcommittee during the period of vacancy. The Chairman may also appoint an acting Subcommittee Chairman until the vacancy is filled.

(g) *Subcommittee Action*.—(1) Any bill, resolution, recommendation, or other matter forwarded to the Committee by a Subcommittee shall be promptly forwarded by the Subcommittee Chairman or any Subcommittee Member authorized to do so by the Subcommittee.

(2) Upon receipt of such recommendation, the Majority Staff Director of the Committee shall promptly advise all Members of the Committee of the Subcommittee action.

(3) The Committee shall not consider any matters recommended by subcommittees until 2 calendar days have elapsed from the date of action, unless the Chairman or a majority of the Committee determines otherwise.

(h) *Subcommittee Investigations*.—No investigation shall be initiated by a Subcommittee without prior consultation with the Chairman of the Committee or a majority of the Committee.

RULE XII.—COMMITTEE BUDGET, STAFF, AND TRAVEL

(a) *Committee Budget*.—The Chairman, in consultation with the majority Members of the Committee and the minority Members of the Committee, shall prepare a preliminary budget for each session of the Congress. Such budget shall include necessary amounts for staff personnel, travel, investigation, and other expenses of the Committee and subcommittees. After consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, the Chairman shall include an amount budgeted to minority Members for staff under their direction and supervision. Thereafter, the Chairman shall combine such proposals into a consolidated Committee budget and shall take whatever action is necessary to have such budget duly authorized by the House.

(b) *Committee Staff*.—(1) The Chairman shall appoint and determine the remuneration of, and may remove, the professional and clerical employees of the Committee not assigned to the minority. The professional and clerical staff of the Committee not assigned to the minority shall be under the general supervision and direction of the Chairman, who shall establish and assign the duties and responsibilities of such staff members and delegate such authority as he or she determines appropriate. (See clause 9 of House Rule X)

(2) The Ranking Minority Member of the Committee shall appoint and determine the remuneration of, and may remove, the professional and clerical staff assigned to the minority within the budget approved for such purposes. The professional and clerical staff assigned to the minority shall be under the general supervision and direction of the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee who may delegate such authority as he or she determines appropriate.

(3) From the funds made available for the appointment of Committee staff pursuant to any primary or additional expense resolution, the Chairman shall ensure that each Subcommittee is adequately funded and staffed to discharge its responsibilities and that the minority party is fairly treated in the appointment of such staff (See clause 6(d) of House Rule X).

(c) *Committee Travel*.—(1) Consistent with the primary expense resolution and such additional expense resolution as may have been approved, the provisions of this rule shall govern official travel of Committee Members and Committee staff regarding domestic and foreign travel (See clause 8 of House Rule X). Official travel for any Member or any Committee staff member shall be paid only upon

the prior authorization of the Chairman. Official travel may be authorized by the Chairman for any Committee Member and any Committee staff member in connection with the attendance of hearings conducted by the Committee and its subcommittees and meetings, conferences, facility inspections, and investigations which involve activities or subject matter relevant to the general jurisdiction of the Committee. Before such authorization is given there shall be submitted to the Chairman in writing the following:

- (i) The purpose of the official travel;
- (ii) The dates during which the official travel is to be made and the date or dates of the event for which the official travel is being made;
- (iii) The location of the event for which the official travel is to be made; and
- (iv) The names of Members and Committee staff seeking authorization.

(2) In the case of official travel of Members and staff of a Subcommittee to hearings, meetings, conferences, facility inspections, and investigations involving activities or subject matter under the jurisdiction of such Subcommittee to be paid for out of funds allocated to the Committee, prior authorization must be obtained from the Subcommittee Chairman and the full Committee Chairman. Such prior authorization shall be given by the Chairman only upon the representation by the applicable Subcommittee Chairman in writing setting forth those items enumerated in clause (1).

(3) Within 60 days of the conclusion of any official travel authorized under this rule, there shall be submitted to the Committee Chairman a written report covering the information gained as a result of the hearing, meeting, conference, facility inspection, or investigation attended pursuant to such official travel.

(4) Local currencies owned by the United States shall be made available to the Committee and its employees engaged in carrying out their official duties outside the United States, its territories or possessions. No appropriated funds shall be expended for the purpose of defraying expenses of Members of the Committee or its employees in any country where local currencies are available for this purpose, and the following conditions shall apply with respect to their use of such currencies:

- (i) No Member or employee of the Committee shall receive or expend local currencies for subsistence in any country at a rate in excess of the maximum per diem rate set forth in applicable Federal law; and
- (ii) Each Member or employee of the Committee shall make an itemized report to the Chairman within 60 days following the completion of travel showing the dates each country was visited, the amount of per diem furnished, the cost of transportation furnished, and any funds expended for any other official purpose, and shall summarize in these categories the total foreign currencies and appropriated funds expended. All such individual reports shall be filed by the Chairman with the Committee on House Administration and shall be open to public inspection.

RULE XIII.—AMENDMENT OF RULES

These Rules may be amended by a majority vote of the Committee. A proposed change in these Rules shall not be considered by the Committee as provided in clause 2 of House Rule XI, unless written notice of the proposed change has been provided to each Committee Member 2 legislative days in advance of the date on which the matter is to be considered. Any such change in the Rules of the Committee shall be published in the *Congressional Record* within 30 calendar days after its approval.

PUBLICATION OF COMMITTEE RULES

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY FOR THE 116TH CONGRESS
COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 7, 2019.

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

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to clause 2(a) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, I submit the Rules of the Committee on Homeland Security for the 116th Congress for publication in the *Congressional Record*. On January 30, 2019, the Committee on Homeland Security met in open session and adopted these Committee Rules by unanimous consent, a quorum being present.

Sincerely,

BENNIE G. THOMPSON,
Chairman.

RULE I.—GENERAL PROVISIONS

(A) *Applicability of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives.*—The Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives (the “House”) are the rules of the Committee on Homeland Security (the “Committee”) and its subcommittees insofar as applicable.

(B) *Applicability to Subcommittees.*—Except where the terms “Full Committee” and “subcommittee” are specifically mentioned, the following rules shall apply to the Committee’s subcommittees and their respective Chairmen and Ranking Minority Members to the same extent as they apply to the Full Committee and its Chairman and Ranking Minority Member.

(C) *Appointments by the Chairman.*—Clause 2(d) of Rule XI of the House shall govern the designation of a Vice Chairman of the Full Committee.

(D) *Conferences.*—The Chairman is authorized to offer a motion under clause 1 of Rule XXII of the Rules of the House whenever the Chairman considers it appropriate.

(E) *Committee Website.*—The Chairman shall maintain an official Committee web site for the purposes of furthering the Committee’s legislative and oversight responsibilities, including communicating information about the Committee’s activities to Committee Members, other Members, and the public at large. The Ranking Minority Member may maintain a similar web site for the same purposes. The official Committee web site shall display a link on its home page to the web site maintained by the Ranking Minority Member.

(F) *Activity Report.*—The Committee shall submit a report to the House on the activities of the Committee in accordance with House rule XI 1(d).

RULE II.—SUBCOMMITTEES

(A) *Generally.*—The Full Committee shall be organized into the following six standing subcommittees and each shall have specific responsibility for such measures or matters as the Chairman refers to it:

- (1) Subcommittee on Border Security, Facilitation, and Operations
- (2) Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation
- (3) Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery
- (4) Subcommittee on Intelligence and Counterterrorism
- (5) Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability
- (6) Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security

(B) *Selection and Ratio of Subcommittee Members.*—The Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Full Committee shall select their respective Members of each sub-

committee. The ratio of Majority to Minority Members shall be comparable to the Full Committee, consistent with the party ratios established by the Majority party, except that each subcommittee shall have at least two more Majority Members than Minority Members.

(C) *Ex Officio Members.*—The Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Full Committee shall be *ex officio* members of each subcommittee but are not authorized to vote on matters that arise before each subcommittee. The Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Full Committee shall only be counted to satisfy the quorum requirement for the purpose of taking testimony and receiving evidence.

(D) *Powers and Duties of Subcommittees.*—Except as otherwise directed by the Chairman of the Full Committee, each subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive testimony, mark up legislation, and report to the Full Committee on all matters within its purview. Subcommittee Chairmen shall set hearing and meeting dates only with the approval of the Chairman of the Full Committee. To the greatest extent practicable, no more than one meeting and hearing should be scheduled for a given time.

RULE III.—SPECIAL COMMITTEE PANELS

(A) *Designation.*—The Chairman of the Full Committee may designate a special panel of the Committee consisting of Members of the Committee to inquire into and take testimony on a matter or matters that warrant enhanced consideration, and to report to the Committee.

(B) *Party Ratios and Appointment.*—The chairman of a special panel shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Full Committee. The Ranking Minority Member of the Full Committee may select a ranking minority member for a special panel and may appoint additional minority members, consistent with the ratio of the full committee. The Chairman and Ranking Minority Member may serve as *ex officio* members.

(C) *Duration.*—No special panel shall continue in existence for more than six months.

(D) *Jurisdiction.*—No panel shall have legislative jurisdiction.

RULE IV.—REGULAR MEETINGS

(A) *Regular Meeting Date.*—The regular meeting date and time for the transaction of business of the Full Committee shall be at 10:00 a.m. on the first Wednesday that the House is in Session each month, unless otherwise directed by the Chairman.

(B) *Additional Meetings.*—At the discretion of the Chairman, additional meetings of the Committee may be scheduled for the consideration of any legislation or other matters pending before the Committee, or to conduct other Committee business. The Committee shall meet for such purposes pursuant to the call of the Chairman.

(C) *Consideration.*—Except in the case of a special meeting held under clause 2(c)(2) of House Rule XI, the determination of the business to be considered at each meeting of the Committee shall be made by the Chairman.

RULE V.—NOTICE AND PUBLICATION

(A) *Notice.*—

(1) *Hearings.*—

(a) Pursuant to clause 2(g)(3) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Chairman of the Committee shall make public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing before the Full Committee or subcommittee, which may not commence earlier than one week after such notice.

(b) However, a hearing may begin sooner than specified in (a) if the Chairman of the

Committee, with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member, determines that there is good cause to begin such hearing sooner, or if the Committee so determines by majority vote, a quorum being present for the transaction of business. If such a determination is made, the Chairman shall make the announcement required under (a) at the earliest possible date. To the extent practicable, the names of all witnesses scheduled to appear at such hearing shall be provided to Members no later than 48 hours prior to the commencement of such hearing.

(2) Meetings.—

(a) The Chair shall announce the date, time, place and subject matter of any meeting, which may not commence earlier than the third calendar day (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays except when the House is in session on such a day) on which Members have notice thereof except in the case of a special meeting called under clause 2(c)(2) of House Rule XI. These notice requirements may be waived if the Chairman with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member, determines that there is good cause to begin the meeting sooner or if the Committee so determines by majority vote, a quorum being present for the transaction of business.

(b) At least 48 hours prior to the commencement of a meeting for the markup of legislation, or at the time of announcement of the meeting, if less than 48 hours under Rule V(A)(2), the text of such legislation to be marked up shall be provided to the Members, made publicly available in electronic form, and posted on the official Committee web site.

(c) Not later than 24 hours after concluding a meeting to consider legislation, the text of such legislation as ordered, forwarded or reported, including any amendments adopted or defeated, shall be made publicly available in electronic form and posted on the official Committee web site.

(3) Briefings.—The Chairman shall provide notice of the date, time, place, and subject matter of a Member briefing. To the extent practicable, a Member briefing shall not commence earlier than the third day on which Members have notice thereof.

(B) *Publication*.—House Rule XI 2(g)(3)(C) is hereby incorporated by reference.

RULE VI.—OPEN MEETINGS AND HEARINGS;
BROADCASTING

(A) *Open Meetings*.—

(1) All meetings and hearings of the Committee shall be open to the public including to radio, television, and still photography coverage, except as provided by Rule XI of the Rules of the House or when the Committee, in open session and with a majority present, determines by recorded vote that all or part of the remainder of that hearing on that day shall be closed to the public because disclosure of testimony, evidence, or other matters to be considered would endanger the national security, compromise sensitive law enforcement information, tend to defame, degrade or incriminate a witness, or violate any law or rule of the House of Representatives.

(2) The Committee or Subcommittee may meet in executive session for up to five additional consecutive days of hearings if agreed to by the same procedure.

(B) *Broadcasting*.—Whenever any hearing or meeting conducted by the Committee is open to the public, the Committee shall permit that hearing or meeting to be covered by television broadcast, internet broadcast, print media, and still photography, or by any of such methods of coverage, in accordance with the provisions of clause 4 of Rule XI of the Rules of the House. Operation and use of any Committee operated broadcast system

shall be fair and nonpartisan and in accordance with clause 4(b) of Rule XI and all other applicable rules of the Committee and the House. Priority shall be given by the Committee to members of the Press Galleries. Pursuant to clause 2(e) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee shall, to the greatest extent practicable, provide audio and video coverage of each hearing or meeting in a manner that allows the public to easily listen to and view the proceedings and shall maintain the recordings of such coverage in a manner that is easily accessible to the public.

(C) *Transcripts*.—A transcript shall be made of the testimony of each witness appearing before the Committee during a Committee hearing. All transcripts of meetings or hearings that are open to the public shall be made available.

RULE VII.—PROCEDURES FOR MEETINGS AND
HEARINGS

(A) *Opening Statements*.—At any meeting of the Committee, the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member shall be entitled to present oral opening statements of five minutes each. Other Members may submit written opening statements for the record. The Chairman presiding over the meeting may permit additional opening statements by other Members of the Full Committee or of that subcommittee, with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member.

(B) *The Five-Minute Rule*.—The time any one Member may address the Committee on any bill, motion, or other matter under consideration by the Committee shall not exceed five minutes, and then only when the Member has been recognized by the Chairman, except that this time limit may be extended when permitted by unanimous consent.

(C) *Postponement of Vote*.—The Chairman may postpone further proceedings when a record vote is ordered on the question of approving any measure or matter or adopting an amendment and may resume proceedings on a postponed vote at any time after reasonable notice to Members by the Clerk or other designee of the Chairman. When proceedings resume on a postponed question, notwithstanding any intervening order for the previous question, an underlying proposition shall remain subject to further debate or amendment to the same extent as when the question was postponed.

(D) *Record*.—Members may have 10 business days to submit to the Chief Clerk of the Committee their statements for the record, and, in the case of a hearing, additional questions for the hearing record to be directed towards a witness at the hearing.

RULE VIII.—WITNESSES

(A) *Questioning of Witnesses*.—

(1) Questioning of witnesses by Members will be conducted under the five-minute rule unless the Committee adopts a motion permitted by clause 2(j)(2) of House Rule XI.

(2) In questioning witnesses under the five-minute rule, the Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member shall first be recognized. In a subcommittee meeting or hearing, the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Full Committee are then recognized. All other Members who are present before the commencement of the meeting or hearing will be recognized in the order of seniority on the Committee, alternating between Majority and Minority Members. Committee Members arriving after the commencement of the hearing shall be recognized in order of appearance, alternating between Majority and Minority Members, after all Members present at the beginning of the hearing have been recognized. To the extent practicable, each Member shall be recognized at least once before any Member is given a second opportunity to question a witness.

(3) The Chairman, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, or the Committee by motion, may permit a specified number of Members to question a witness for a period longer than five minutes, but the time allotted must be equally apportioned to the Majority party and the Minority and may not exceed one hour in the aggregate.

(4) The Chairman, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, or the Committee by motion, may permit Committee staff of the Majority and Minority to question a witness for a specified period of time, but the time allotted must be equally apportioned to the Majority and Minority staff and may not exceed one hour in the aggregate.

(B) *Minority Witnesses*.—House Rule XI 2(j)(1) is hereby incorporated by reference.

(C) *Oath or Affirmation*.—The Chairman of the Committee or any Member designated by the Chairman, may administer an oath to any witness.

(D) *Statements by Witnesses*.—

(1) Consistent with the notice given, and to the greatest extent practicable, each witness shall submit a prepared or written statement for the record of the proceedings (including, where practicable, an electronic copy) with the Clerk of the Committee no less than 48 hours in advance of the witness's appearance before the Committee.

(2) In the case of a witness appearing in a non-governmental capacity, a written statement of proposed testimony shall include a curriculum vita and a disclosure of any Federal grants or contracts, or contracts or payments originating with a foreign government, received during the current calendar year or either of the two preceding calendar years by the witness or by an entity represented by the witness and related to the subject matter of the hearing. Such disclosures shall include the amount and source of each Federal grant (or subgrant thereof) or contract (or subcontract thereof) related to the subject matter of the hearing, and the amount and country of origin of any payment or contract related to the subject matter jurisdiction of the hearing originating with a foreign government. Such statements, with the appropriate redactions to protect the privacy or security of the witness, shall be made publicly available in electronic form not later than one day after the witness appears.

RULE IX.—QUORUM

Quorum Requirements.—Two Members shall constitute a quorum for purposes of taking testimony and receiving evidence. One-third of the Members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for conducting business, except for (1) reporting a measure or recommendation; (2) closing Committee meetings to the public, pursuant to Committee Rule IV; (3) any other action for which an actual majority quorum is required by any rule of the House of Representatives or by law. The Chairman's staff shall consult with the Ranking Minority Member's staff when scheduling meetings and hearings, to ensure that a quorum for any purpose will include at least one Minority Member of the Committee.

RULE X.—DECORUM

(A) *Breaches of Decorum*.—The Chairman may punish breaches of order and decorum, by censure and exclusion from a hearing or meeting; and the Committee may cite the offender to the House for contempt.

(B) *Access to Dais*.—Access to the dais before, during, and after a hearing, markup, or other meeting of the Committee shall be limited to Members and staff of the Committee. Subject to availability of space on the dais, Committee Members' personal staff may be present on the dais during a hearing

if their employing Member is seated on the dais and during a markup or other meeting if their employing Member is the author of a measure or amendment under consideration by the Committee, but only during the time that the measure or amendment is under active consideration by the Committee, or otherwise at the discretion of the Chairman, or of the Ranking Minority Member for personal staff employed by a Minority Member.

(C) *Wireless Communications Use Prohibited*.—During a hearing, mark-up, or other meeting of the Committee, ringing or audible sounds or conversational use of cellular telephones or other electronic devices is prohibited in the Committee room.

RULE XI.—REFERRALS TO SUBCOMMITTEES

Referral of Bills and Other Matters by Chairman.—Except for bills and other matters retained by the Chairman for Full Committee consideration, each bill or other matter referred to the Full Committee shall be referred by the Chairman to one or more subcommittees within two weeks of receipt by the Committee. In referring any measure or matter to a subcommittee, the Chair may specify a date by which the subcommittee shall report thereon to the Full Committee. Bills or other matters referred to subcommittees may be reassigned or discharged by the Chairman.

RULE XII.—SUBPOENAS; COUNSEL

(A) *Authorization*.—The power to authorize and issue subpoenas is delegated to the Chairman of the Full Committee, as provided for under clause 2(m)(3)(A)(i) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives. The Chairman shall notify the Ranking Minority Member prior to issuing any subpoena under such authority. To the extent practicable, the Chairman shall consult with the Ranking Minority Member at least 24 hours in advance of a subpoena being issued under such authority, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and Federal holidays. The Chairman of the Full Committee shall notify Members of the Committee of the authorization and issuance of a subpoena under this rule as soon as practicable, but in no event later than one week after service of such subpoena.

(B) *Disclosure*.—Provisions may be included in a subpoena with the concurrence of the Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member of the Full Committee, or by the Committee, to prevent the disclosure of the Full Committee's demands for information when deemed necessary for the security of information or the progress of an investigation, including but not limited to prohibiting the revelation by witnesses and their counsel of Full Committee's inquiries.

(C) *Subpoena duces tecum*.—A subpoena duces tecum may be issued whose return to the Committee Clerk shall occur at a time and place other than that of a regularly scheduled meeting.

(D) *Counsel*.—When representing a witness or entity before the Committee in response to a document request, request for transcribed interview, or subpoena from the Committee, or in connection with testimony before the Committee at a hearing, counsel for the witness or entity must promptly submit to the Committee a notice of appearance specifying the following: (a) counsel's name, firm or organization, and contact information; and (b) each client represented by the counsel in connection with the proceeding. Submission of a notice of appearance constitutes acknowledgement that counsel is authorized to accept service of process by the Committee on behalf of such client(s), and that counsel is bound by and agrees to comply with all applicable House and Committee rules and regulations.

(E) *Deposition Authority*.—Section 103 of H. Res 6 is hereby incorporated by reference.

RULE XIII.—COMMITTEE STAFF

(A) *Generally*.—Committee staff members are subject to the provisions of clause 9 of House Rule X and must be eligible to be considered for routine access to classified information.

(B) *Staff Assignments*.—For purposes of these rules, Committee staff means the employees of the Committee, detailees, fellows, interns, or any other person engaged by contract or otherwise to perform services for, or at the request of, the Committee. All such persons shall be either Majority, Minority, or shared staff. The Chairman shall appoint, supervise, where applicable determine remuneration of, and may remove Majority staff. The Ranking Minority Member shall appoint, supervise, where applicable determine remuneration of, and may remove Minority staff. In consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, the Chairman may appoint, supervise, determine remuneration of and may remove shared staff that is assigned to service of the Committee. The Chairman shall certify Committee staff appointments, including appointments by the Ranking Minority Member, as required.

(C) *Divulgence of Information*.—Prior to the public acknowledgement by the Chairman or the Committee of a decision to initiate an investigation of a particular person, entity, or subject, no member of the Committee staff shall knowingly divulge to any person any information, including non-classified information, which comes into his or her possession by virtue of his or her status as a member of the Committee staff, if the member of the Committee staff has a reasonable expectation that such information may alert the subject of a Committee investigation to the existence, nature, or substance of such investigation, unless authorized to do so by the Chairman or the Committee.

RULE XIV.—CLASSIFIED AND CONTROLLED UNCLASSIFIED INFORMATION

(A) *Security Precautions*.—Committee staff offices, including Majority and Minority offices, shall operate under strict security precautions administered by the Security Officer of the Committee. A security officer shall be on duty at all times during normal office hours. Classified documents and controlled unclassified information (CUI)—formerly known as sensitive but unclassified (SBU) information—may be destroyed, discussed, examined, handled, reviewed, stored, transported and used only in an appropriately secure manner in accordance with all applicable laws, executive orders, and other governing authorities. Such documents may be removed from the Committee's offices only in furtherance of official Committee business. Appropriate security procedures, as determined by the Chairman in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, shall govern the handling of such documents removed from the Committee's offices.

(B) *Temporary Custody of Executive Branch Material*.—Executive branch documents or other materials containing classified information in any form that were not made part of the record of a Committee hearing, did not originate in the Committee or the House, and are not otherwise records of the Committee shall, while in the custody of the Committee, be segregated and maintained by the Committee in the same manner as Committee records that are classified. Such documents and other materials shall be returned to the Executive branch agency from which they were obtained at the earliest practicable time.

(C) *Access by Committee Staff*.—Access to classified information supplied to the Committee shall be limited to Committee staff members with appropriate security clear-

ances and a need-to-know, as determined by the Chairman or Ranking Minority Member, and under the direction of the Majority or Minority Staff Directors.

(D) *Maintaining Confidentiality*.—No Committee Member or Committee staff shall disclose, in whole or in part or by way of summary, to any person who is not a Committee Member or authorized Committee staff for any purpose or in connection with any proceeding, judicial or otherwise, any testimony given before the Committee in executive session except for purposes of obtaining an official classification of such testimony. Classified information and controlled unclassified information (CUI) shall be handled in accordance with all applicable laws, executive orders, and other governing authorities and consistently with the provisions of these rules and Committee procedures.

(E) *Oath*.—Before a Committee Member or Committee staff may have access to classified information, the following oath (or affirmation) shall be executed:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will not disclose any classified information received in the course of my service on the Committee on Homeland Security, except as authorized by the Committee or the House of Representatives or in accordance with the Rules of such Committee or the Rules of the House.

Copies of the executed oath (or affirmation) shall be retained by the Clerk of the Committee as part of the records of the Committee.

(F) *Disciplinary Action*.—The Chairman shall immediately consider disciplinary action in the event any Committee Member or Committee staff member fails to conform to the provisions of these rules governing the disclosure of classified or unclassified information. Such disciplinary action may include, but shall not be limited to, immediate dismissal from the Committee staff, criminal referral to the Justice Department, and notification of the Speaker of the House. With respect to Minority staff, the Chairman shall consider such disciplinary action in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member.

RULE XV.—COMMITTEE RECORDS

(A) *Committee Records*.—House Rule XI 2(e) is hereby incorporated by reference.

(B) *Legislative Calendar*.—The Clerk of the Committee shall maintain a printed calendar for the information of each Committee Member showing any procedural or legislative measures considered or scheduled to be considered by the Committee, and the status of such measures and such other matters as the Committee determines shall be included. The calendar shall be revised from time to time to show pertinent changes. A copy of such revisions shall be made available to each Member of the Committee upon request.

(C) *Members Right To Access*.—Members of the Committee and of the House shall have access to all official Committee Records. Access to Committee files shall be limited to examination within the Committee offices at reasonable times. Access to Committee Records that contain classified information shall be provided in a manner consistent with these rules.

(D) *Removal of Committee Records*.—Files and records of the Committee are not to be removed from the Committee offices. No Committee files or records that are not made publicly available shall be photocopied by any Member.

(E) *Executive Session Records*.—Evidence or testimony received by the Committee in executive session shall not be released or made available to the public unless authorized by the Committee, a majority being present. Such information may be made available to

appropriate government personnel for purposes of classification. Members may examine the Committee's executive session records, but may not make copies of, or take personal notes from, such records.

(F) *Availability of Committee Records.*—The Committee shall keep a complete record of all Committee action including recorded votes and attendance at hearings and meetings. Information so available for public inspection shall include a description of each amendment, motion, order, or other proposition, including the name of the Member who offered the amendment, motion, order, or other proposition, and the name of each Member voting for and each Member voting against each such amendment, motion, order, or proposition, as well as the names of those Members present but not voting. Such record shall be made available to the public at reasonable times within the Committee offices and also made publicly available in electronic form and posted on the official Committee web site within 48 hours of such record vote.

(G) *Separate and Distinct.*—All Committee records and files must be kept separate and distinct from the office records of the Members serving as Chairman and Ranking Minority Member. Records and files of Members' personal offices shall not be considered records or files of the Committee.

(H) *Disposition of Committee Records.*—At the conclusion of each Congress, non-current records of the Committee shall be delivered to the Archivist of the United States in accordance with Rule VII of the Rules of the House.

(I) *Archived Records.*—The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use in accordance with Rule VII of the Rules of the House. The Chairman shall notify the Ranking Minority Member of any decision, pursuant to clause 3(b)(3) or clause 4(b) of the Rule, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the Committee for a determination on the written request of any member of the Committee. The Chairman shall consult with the Ranking Minority Member on any communication from the Archivist of the United States or the Clerk of the House concerning the disposition of noncurrent records pursuant to clause 3(b) of the Rule.

RULE XVI.—COMMITTEE RULES

(A) *Availability of Committee Rules in Electronic Form.*—House Rule XI 2(a) is hereby incorporated by reference.

(B) *Changes to Committee Rules.*—These rules may be modified, amended, or repealed by the Full Committee provided that a notice in writing of the proposed change has been given to each Member at least 48 hours prior to the meeting at which action thereon is to be taken and such changes are not inconsistent with the Rules of the House of Representatives.

PUBLICATION OF COMMITTEE RULES

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY FOR THE 116TH CONGRESS

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Rule XI, I hereby submit the Rules of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The Rule were adopted in an open meeting of the Committee on February 6, 2019, by voice vote of the Committee.

RULE I. GENERAL

(a) Application of Rules.

(1) The Rules of the House of Representatives ("House Rules") are the rules of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology and its Subcommittees with the specific additions thereto contained in these rules.

(2) Except where the term "Subcommittee" is specifically referred to, the following rules shall apply to the Committee and its Subcommittees as well as to the respective Chairs and Ranking Minority Members.

(b) Other Procedures. The Chair of the Committee, after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee, may establish such other procedures and take such actions as may be necessary to carry out these rules or to facilitate the effective operation of the Committee.

(c) Use of Hearing Rooms. In consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, the Chair of the Committee shall establish guidelines for the use of Committee hearing rooms.

RULE II. REGULAR, ADDITIONAL, AND SPECIAL MEETINGS

(a) Regular Meetings. The regular meeting day of the Committee for the conduct of its business shall be on the first Wednesday of each month, if the House is in session. If the House is not in session on that day, then the Committee shall meet on the next Wednesday of such month on which the House is in session, or at another practicable time as determined by the Chair.

(1) A regular meeting of the Committee may be dispensed with if, in the judgment of the Chair, there is no need for the meeting.

(2) The Chair may call and convene, as he considers necessary and in accordance with the notice requirements contained in these rules, additional meetings of the Committee for the consideration of any bill or resolution pending before the Committee or for the conduct of other Committee business.

(b) Bills and Subjects to be Considered.

(1) The Chair shall announce the date, place, and subject matter of any Committee meeting, which may not commence earlier than the third calendar day (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays except when the House is in session on such a day) on which Members have notice thereof, unless the Chair, with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member, or the Committee by majority vote with a quorum present for the transaction of business, determines there is good cause to begin the meeting sooner, in which case the Chair shall make the announcement at the earliest possible date.

(2) At least 48 hours prior to the commencement of a meeting for the markup of legislation (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays except when the House is in session on such a day), the Chair shall cause the text of such legislation to be made publicly available in electronic form.

(3) To the maximum extent practicable, amendments to a measure or matter shall be submitted in writing or electronically to the designee of both the Chair and Ranking Minority Member at least 24 hours prior to the consideration of the measure or matter, and the Chair may oppose any amendment not so submitted.

(c) Open Meetings. Meeting for the transaction of business an hearings of the Committee shall be open to the public or closed in accordance with the House Rules.

(d) Quorums. A majority of the Committee shall form a quorum, except that two Members shall constitute a quorum for taking testimony and receiving evidence, and one third of the Members shall form a quorum for taking any action other than for which the presence of a majority of the Committee

is otherwise required. If the Chair is not present at any meeting of the Committee or Subcommittee, the Vice Chair on the Committee who is present shall preside at the meeting, unless another Member of the Committee is designated by the Chair.

(e) Postponement of Proceedings.

(1) Pursuant to clause 2(h)(4) of House Rule XI, the Chair may postpone further proceedings when a record vote is ordered on the question of approving a measure or matter or on adopting an amendment. The Chair may resume proceedings on a postponed vote at any time after reasonable notice.

(2) When proceedings resume on a postponed question, notwithstanding any intervening order for the previous question, an underlying proposition shall remain subject to further debate or amendment to the same extent as when the question was postponed.

(f) Time for Statements and Debate.

(1) Insofar as is practicable, the Chair, after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, shall limit the total time of opening statements by Members at a Committee meeting to no more than ten minutes, the time to be divided equally between the Chair and Ranking Minority Member, except in the case of joint Subcommittee hearings, in which case the total time of opening statements by Members at such joint hearing shall be no more than twenty minutes, the time to be divided equally between the Chairs and Ranking Minority Members. When requested, ex officio Members of any Subcommittee shall also be recognized at a Subcommittee hearing for five minutes each to present an opening statement.

(2) The time any one Member may address the Committee on any bill, amendment, motion, or other matter under consideration by the Committee will be limited to five minutes, and then only when the Member has been recognized by the Chair. This time limit may be waived by the Chair pursuant to unanimous consent.

(g) Requests for Recorded Vote. A record vote of the Committee shall be provided on any question before the Committee upon the request of three or more Members or, in the apparent absence of a quorum, by any one Member.

(h) Transcripts. Transcripts of markups shall be recorded and may be published in the same manner as hearings before the Committee, and shall be included as part of the legislative report unless waived by the Chair of the Committee.

(i) Motion to Go to Conference. Without further action of the Committee, the Chair is authorized to offer a motion under clause 1 of House Rule XXII whenever the Chair considers it appropriate.

RULE III. HEARINGS

(a) Notice of Hearings.

(1) The Chair shall publicly announce the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing to be conducted by the Committee on any measure or matter at least one week before the commencement of that hearing. If the Chair, with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member, determines there is good cause to begin the hearing sooner, or if the Committee so determines by majority vote, a quorum being present for the transaction of business, the Chair shall make the announcement at the earliest possible date.

(2) The Chair shall publicly announce a list of witnesses to testify at a hearing as soon as a complete list of witnesses, including those to be called by the minority, is compiled. When practicable, the Chair and the Ranking Minority Member will seek to have a complete list of witnesses compiled at or as soon as practicable after the time that the hearing is publicly announced.

(b) Witnesses.

(1) Insofar as is practicable, no later than 48 hours in advance of his or her appearance, each witness who is to appear before the Committee shall file, in printed copy and in electronic form, a written statement of his or her proposed testimony and a curriculum vitae.

(2) Each witness shall limit his or her presentation to a five minute summary, however additional time may be granted by the Chair when appropriate.

(3) The Chair, or any Member of the Committee designated by the Chair, may administer oaths to witnesses before the Committee.

(4) Whenever any hearing is conducted by the Committee on any measure or matter, the Minority Members of the Committee shall be entitled, upon request to the Chair by a majority of them before the completion of the hearing, to call witnesses selected by the Minority to testify with respect to the measure or matter during at least one day of hearing thereon.

(5) In the case of a witness appearing in a nongovernmental capacity, a written statement of proposed testimony shall include a curriculum vitae and a disclosure of any Federal grants, cooperative agreements, or contracts, or contracts or payments originating with a foreign government, received during the current calendar year or either of the two previous calendar years by the witness or by an entity represented by the witness and related to the subject matter of the hearing. The disclosure shall include the amount and source of each Federal grant (or subgrant thereof), cooperative agreement, or contract (or subcontract thereof) related to the subject matter of the hearing; and the amount and country of origin of any payment or contract related to the subject matter of the hearing originating with a foreign government. Such statements, with appropriate redactions to protect the privacy or security of the witness, shall be made publicly available in electronic form not later than one day after the witness appears.

(c) Questioning of Witnesses.

(1) The right to interrogate a witness before the Committee shall alternate between Majority and Minority Members of the Committee. Each Member shall be limited to five minutes in the interrogation of witnesses. No Member may be recognized for a second period of interrogation until each Member present, who wishes to be recognized, has been recognized at least once.

(2) Notwithstanding clause 1, upon a motion the Chair, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, may:

i. Designate an specified number of Members of the Committee from each party to question a witness for a period of time equally divided between the majority party and the minority party, not to exceed one hour in the aggregate; or

ii. Designate staff from each party to question a witness for a period of time equally divided between the majority party and the minority party, not to exceed one hour in the aggregate.

(3) Members of the Committee have two weeks from the date of a hearing to submit additional questions in writing for the record to be answered by witnesses who have appeared before the Committee. The letters of transmittal and any responses thereto shall be included in the hearing record.

(d) Claims of Privilege. Claims of common-law privileges made by witnesses in hearings, or by interviewees or deponents in investigations or inquiries, are applicable only at the discretion of the Chair, subject to appeal to the Committee.

(e) Publication of Transcripts. The transcripts of those hearings conducted by the Committee, when it is decided they will be

printed, shall be published in substantially verbatim form, with the material requested for the record inserted at that place requested, or at the end of the record, as appropriate. Individuals, including Members, whose comments are to be published as part of a Committee document shall be given the opportunity to verify the accuracy of the transcription in advance of publication. Any requests by those Members, staff, or witnesses to correct any errors other than errors in the transcript, or disputed errors in transcription, shall be appended to the record, and the appropriate place where the change is requested will be footnoted. Prior to approval by the Chair of hearings conducted jointly with another Congressional Committee, a memorandum of understanding shall be prepared which incorporates an agreement for the publication of the transcript.

(f) Pertinence of Testimony. At the discretion of the Committee, brief and pertinent statements may be submitted in writing for inclusion in the record. The Committee is the sole judge of the pertinence of testimony and evidence adduced at its hearing.

RULE IV. REPORTS

(a) Bills and resolutions approved by the Committee shall be reported by the Chair pursuant to clauses 2-4 of House Rule XIII.

(b) A proposed investigative or oversight report shall be considered as read if it has been available to the Members of the Committee for at least 24 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays except when the House is in session on such days).

(c) Every investigative or oversight report shall be approved by a majority vote of the Committee at a meeting at which a quorum is present. If at the time of approval of such a report a Member of the Committee gives notice of intent to file supplemental, minority, additional, or dissenting views that Member shall be entitled to file such views.

(d) Only those investigative or oversight reports approved by a majority vote of the Committee may be ordered printed, unless otherwise required by House Rules.

RULE V. BROADCASTING

(a) Whenever a meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation or a hearing is open to the public, that meeting or hearing shall be open to coverage by television, radio, and still photography in accordance with clause 4 of House Rule XI.

(b) To the maximum extent practicable, the Committee shall provide audio and visual coverage of each hearing or meeting for the transaction of business in a manner that allows the public to easily listen to and view the proceedings, and maintain the recordings of such coverage in a manner that is easily accessible to the public. Operation and use of any Committee Internet broadcast system shall be fair and nonpartisan, and in accordance with clauses 4 (b) and (f) of House Rule XI and all other applicable rules of the Committee and the House.

RULE VI. SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) Committee Jurisdiction. The Committee shall have jurisdiction over such matters as determined by the Chair.

(b) Subcommittees and Jurisdiction. There shall be five standing Subcommittees of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, with jurisdictions as follows:

(1) Subcommittee on Energy. Shall have jurisdiction over the following subject matters: all matters relating to energy research, development, and demonstration projects therefor; commercial application of energy technology; Department of Energy research, development, and demonstration programs; Department of Energy laboratories; Department of Energy science activities; energy

supply activities; nuclear, solar, and renewable energy, and other advanced energy technologies; uranium supply and enrichment, and Department of Energy waste management; fossil energy research and development; clean coal technology; energy conservation research and development, including building performance, alternate fuels, distributed power systems, and industrial process improvements; pipeline research, development, and demonstration projects; energy standards; other appropriate matters as referred by the Chair; and relevant oversight.

(2) Subcommittee on Environment. Shall have jurisdiction over the following subject matters: all matters relating to environmental research; Environmental Protection Agency research and development; environmental standards; climate change research and development; the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, including all activities related to weather, weather services, climate, the atmosphere, marine fisheries, and oceanic research; risk assessment activities; scientific issues related to environmental policy, including climate change; other appropriate matters as referred by the Chair; and relevant oversight.

(3) Subcommittee on Research and Technology. Shall have jurisdiction over the following subject matters: all matters relating to science policy and science education; the Office of Science and Technology Policy; all scientific research, and scientific and engineering resources (including human resources); all matters relating to science, technology, engineering and mathematics education; intergovernmental mechanisms for research, development, and demonstration and cross-cutting programs; international scientific cooperation; National Science Foundation; university research policy, including infrastructure and overhead; university research partnerships, including those with industry; science scholarships; computing, communications, networking, and information technology; research and development relating to health, biomedical, and nutritional programs; research, development, and demonstration relating to nanoscience, nanoengineering, and nanotechnology; agricultural, geological, biological and life sciences research; materials research, development, demonstration, and policy; all matters relating to competitiveness, technology, standards, and innovation; standardization of weights and measures, including technical standards, standardization, and conformity assessment; measurement, including the metric system of measurement; the Technology Administration of the Department of Commerce; the National Institute of Standards and Technology; the National Technical Information Service; competitiveness, including small business competitiveness; tax, antitrust, regulatory and other legal and governmental policies related to technological development and commercialization; technology transfer, including civilian use of defense technologies; patent and intellectual property policy; international technology trade; research, development, and demonstration activities of the Department of Transportation; surface and water transportation research, development, and demonstration programs; earthquake programs and fire research programs, including those related to wildfire proliferation research and prevention; biotechnology policy; research, development, demonstration, and standards-related activities of the Department of Homeland Security; Small Business Innovation Research and Technology Transfer; voting technologies and standards; other appropriate matters as referred by the Chair; and relevant oversight.

(4) Subcommittee on Space and Aeronautics. Shall have jurisdiction over the following subject matters: all matters relating to astronautical and aeronautical research and development; national space policy, including access to space; sub-orbital access and applications; National Aeronautics and Space Administration and its contractor and government-operated labs; space commercialization, including commercial space activities relating to the Department of Transportation and the Department of Commerce; exploration and use of outer space; international space cooperation; the National Space Council; space applications, space communications and related matters; Earth remote sensing policy; civil aviation research, development, and demonstration; research, development, and demonstration programs of the Federal Aviation Administration; space law; other appropriate matters as referred by the Chair; and relevant oversight.

(5) Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight. Shall have general and special investigative authority on all matters within the jurisdiction of the Committee.

(c) Composition of Subcommittees.

(1) The Chair shall assign Members to the Subcommittees. Minority party assignments shall be made only with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member. The Chair shall determine the ratio of Majority Members to Minority Members of each Subcommittee; provided that the ratio of Majority Members to Minority Members on each Subcommittee (excluding any ex officio Member) shall be no less favorable to the Majority party than the ratio for the Committee.

(2) The Chair and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee shall be ex officio Members of each Subcommittee and shall have the right to vote and be counted as part of the quorum and ratios on all matters before the Subcommittee.

(d) Referral to Subcommittees. The Chair shall expeditiously refer all legislation and other matters referred to the Committee to the Subcommittee or Subcommittees of appropriate jurisdiction, unless the Chair deems consideration is to be by the Committee. Subcommittee Chairs may make requests for referral of specific matters to their Subcommittee if they believe Subcommittee jurisdictions so warrants.

(e) Subcommittee Procedures and Reports.

(1) Subcommittee Chairs shall set meeting dates with the concurrence of the Chair and after consultation with the other Subcommittee Chairs with a view toward avoiding simultaneous scheduling of Subcommittee meetings or hearings wherever possible. No Subcommittee may meet or hold a hearing at the same time as a meeting or hearing of the Committee without authorization from the Chair.

(2) Each Subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive testimony or evidence, mark up legislation, and report to the Committee on all matters referred to it. For matters within its jurisdiction, each Subcommittee is authorized to conduct legislative, investigative, forecasting, and general oversight hearings; to conduct inquiries into the future; and to undertake budget impact studies.

(3) Each Subcommittee shall provide the Committee with copies of such records of votes taken in the Subcommittee and such other records with respect to the Subcommittee as the Chair of the Committee

deems necessary to ensure compliance with the House Rules.

(4) After ordering a measure or matter reported, a Subcommittee shall issue a report in such form as the Chair shall specify. To the maximum extent practicable, reports and recommendations of a Subcommittee shall not be considered by the Committee until after the intervention of 48 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays except when the House is in session on such a day) from the time the report is submitted and made available to the Committee. Printed hearings thereon shall be made available, if feasible, to the Committee, except that this Rule may be waived at the discretion of the Chair after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member.

(5) Any Member of the Committee may have the privilege of sitting with any Subcommittee during its hearings or deliberations and may participate in such hearings or deliberations, but no Member who is not a Member of the Subcommittee shall vote on any matter before such Subcommittee, except as provided in Rule VI(c)(2).

RULE VII. VICE CHAIRS

(a) The Chair of the Committee shall designate a Member of the majority party to serve as Vice Chair of the Committee, and shall designate a Majority Member of each Subcommittee to serve as Vice Chair of the Subcommittee. Vice Chairs of the Committee and each Subcommittee serve at the pleasure of the Chair, who may at any time terminate his designation of a Member as Vice Chair and designate a different Member of the majority party to serve as Vice Chair of the Committee or relevant Subcommittee.

(b) The Chair may assign duties, privileges, and responsibilities to the Vice Chairs of the Committee or the various Subcommittees.

RULE VIII. OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS

(a) The Committee shall review and study, on a continuing basis, the application, administration, execution, and effectiveness of those laws, or parts of laws, the subject matter of which is within its jurisdiction, including all laws, programs, and Government activities relating to nonmilitary research and development in accordance with House Rule X.

(b) Not later than March 1st of the first session of the 116th Congress, the Chair, after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, shall submit the Committee's oversight plan to the Committee on Oversight and the Committee on House Administration in accordance with the provisions of clause 2(d) of House Rule X.

(c) Any investigation undertaken in the name of the Committee shall be approved by the Chair. Nothing in this subsection shall be interpreted to infringe on a Subcommittee's authority to conduct general oversight of matters within its jurisdiction, short of undertaking an investigation.

RULE IX. SUBPOENAS

The power to authorize and issue subpoenas is delegated to the Chair as provided for under clause 2(m)(3)(A)(i) of House Rule XI. The Chair shall notify the Ranking Minority Member prior to issuing any subpoena under such authority. To the extent practicable, the Chair shall consult with the Ranking Minority Member at least 24 hours in advance of a subpoena being issued under such authority.

RULE X. DEPOSITION AUTHORITY

The Chair may authorize the staff of the Committee to conduct depositions pursuant

to section 103 of House Resolution 6, 116th Congress, and subject to any regulations issued pursuant thereto.

RULE XI. COMMITTEE RECORDS

(a) The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use in accordance with House Rule VII.

(b) The Chair shall notify the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee of any decision, pursuant to clauses 3(b)(3) or 4(b) of House Rule VII, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the Committee for a determination on the written request of any Member of the Committee.

RULE XII. OFFICIAL COMMITTEE WEBSITE

The Chair shall maintain an official Committee website for the purpose of furthering the Committee's legislative and oversight responsibilities, including communicating information about the Committee's activities to Committee Members and other Members of the House. The Ranking Minority Member of the Committee may maintain a similar website for the same purpose, including communicating information about the activities of the minority to Committee Members and other Members of the House.

RULE XIII. COMMITTEE BUDGET

From the amount provided to the Committee in the primary expense resolution adopted by the House of Representatives in the 116th Congress, the Chair shall designate one-third of the budget, after adjustment for the salaries of the shared administrative functions for the Clerk, Printer and Financial Administrator, under the direction of the Ranking Minority Member for the purposes of minority staff, travel expenses of minority staff and Members, and all other minority office expenses.

RULE XIV. AMENDMENTS TO COMMITTEE RULES

The rules of the Committee may be modified, amended, or repealed, in the same manner and method as prescribed for the adoption of committee rules in clause 2 of House Rule XI, but only if written notice of the proposed change has been provided to each such Member at least 3 days before the time of the meeting at which the vote on the change occurs. Any such change in the rules of the Committee shall be published in the Congressional Record within 30 calendar days after their approval.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Karen L. Haas, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 439. An act to amend the charter of the Future Farmers of America, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 52 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, February 8, 2019, at 9 a.m.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for Official Foreign Travel during the fourth quarter of 2018, pursuant to Public Law 95-384, are as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, ERIC AMIDON, EXPENDED BETWEEN DEC. 25 AND DEC. 28, 2018

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Eric Amidon	12/25	12/26	Kuwait	64.92	214.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	64.92	214.00
	12/26	12/27	Italy	242.65	277.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	242.65	277.00
	12/27	12/28	Spain	230.39	263.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	230.39	263.00
Committee total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	754.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

ERIC AMIDON, Jan. 25, 2019.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2018

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Justin Masucci	10/18	10/24	China .....	.....	2,350.00	.....	12,403.00	.....	670.00	.....	15,423.00
Andrew Cooper	10/24	10/25	Hong Kong .....	.....	535.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	535.00
	10/18	10/24	China .....	.....	2,350.00	.....	9,870.00	.....	670.00	.....	12,890.00
	10/24	10/25	Hong Kong .....	.....	535.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	535.00
Thomas O'Brien	10/25	10/27	Japan .....	.....	970.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	970.00
	10/18	10/24	China .....	.....	2,350.00	.....	9,870.00	.....	670.00	.....	12,890.00
	10/24	10/25	Hong Kong .....	.....	535.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	535.00
Hon. John Carter	10/25	10/27	Japan .....	.....	970.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	970.00
	11/8	11/10	France .....	.....	1,528.68	.....	820.22	.....	303.22	.....	2,652.12
	11/11	11/13	Belgium .....	.....	684.00	.....	485.56	.....	222.33	.....	1,391.89
Sarah Young	11/8	11/10	France .....	.....	1,528.68	.....	820.22	.....	303.22	.....	2,652.12
	11/11	11/13	Belgium .....	.....	684.00	.....	485.56	.....	222.33	.....	1,391.89
	11/8	11/10	France .....	.....	1,528.68	.....	820.22	.....	303.22	.....	2,652.12
Hon. Henry Cuellar	11/11	11/13	Belgium .....	.....	684.00	.....	485.56	.....	222.33	.....	1,391.89
	11/8	11/10	France .....	.....	1,528.68	.....	820.22	.....	303.22	.....	2,652.12
	11/11	11/13	Belgium .....	.....	684.00	.....	485.56	.....	222.33	.....	1,391.89
Hon. John H. Rutherford	11/8	11/10	France .....	.....	1,528.68	.....	820.22	.....	303.22	.....	2,652.12
	11/11	11/13	Belgium .....	.....	684.00	.....	485.56	.....	222.33	.....	1,391.89
	11/8	11/10	France .....	.....	1,528.68	.....	820.22	.....	303.22	.....	2,652.12
Hon. C.A. Dutch Ruppersberger	11/11	11/13	Belgium .....	.....	684.00	.....	485.56	.....	222.33	.....	1,391.89
	11/8	11/10	France .....	.....	1,528.68	.....	820.22	.....	303.22	.....	2,652.12
	11/11	11/13	Belgium .....	.....	684.00	.....	485.56	.....	222.33	.....	1,391.89
Hon. Henry Cuellar	10/1	10/2	Germany .....	.....	292.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	292.00
	10/2	10/4	Rwanda .....	.....	578.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	578.00
	10/4	10/7	Botswana .....	.....	693.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	693.00
Hayden Milberg	10/7	10/8	Angola .....	.....	480.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	480.00
	10/8	10/9	Tunisia .....	.....	179.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	179.00
	10/9	10/10	Portugal .....	.....	322.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	322.00
David Bortnick	11/5	11/8	Bahrain .....	.....	621.34	.....	11,321.63	.....	.....	.....	11,942.97
	11/8	11/9	Niger .....	.....	114.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114.00
	10/28	11/1	Colombia .....	.....	913.00	.....	2,370.36	.....	811.00	.....	4,094.36
Erin Kolodjeski	11/1	11/3	Peru .....	.....	715.39	.....	.....	.....	1,029.03	.....	1,744.42
	10/23	10/25	Cambodia .....	.....	487.00	.....	7,739.63	.....	2,084.10	.....	10,310.73
	10/25	10/27	Thailand .....	.....	460.91	.....	.....	.....	107.04	.....	567.95
Winifred Chang	10/1	10/30	Laos .....	.....	463.00	.....	.....	.....	1,964.54	.....	2,427.54
	10/23	10/25	Cambodia .....	.....	487.00	.....	7,461.43	.....	2,084.10	.....	10,032.53
	10/25	10/27	Thailand .....	.....	460.91	.....	.....	.....	107.04	.....	567.95
Leslie Albright	10/1	10/30	Laos .....	.....	463.00	.....	.....	.....	1,964.54	.....	2,427.54
	10/17	10/26	Chile .....	.....	1,444.00	.....	14,740.83	.....	.....	.....	16,184.83
	11/5	11/9	Palau .....	.....	1,128.64	.....	437.00	.....	259.33	.....	1,824.97
Kristin Richmond	11/5	11/9	Palau .....	.....	1,128.64	.....	437.00	.....	259.33	.....	1,824.97
	11/5	11/9	Palau .....	.....	1,128.64	.....	437.00	.....	259.33	.....	1,824.97
	10/17	10/18	Austria .....	.....	360.00	.....	3,236.81	.....	.....	.....	3,596.81
Angelina Giancarlo	10/18	10/21	Czech Republic .....	.....	1,119.15	.....	103.65	.....	.....	.....	1,222.80
	10/21	10/24	Denmark .....	.....	1,197.00	.....	1,158.53	.....	105.00	.....	2,460.53
	10/17	10/18	Austria .....	.....	360.00	.....	3,236.81	.....	.....	.....	3,596.81
Loraine Heckenberg	10/18	10/21	Czech Republic .....	.....	1,119.15	.....	103.65	.....	.....	.....	1,222.80
	10/21	10/24	Denmark .....	.....	1,197.00	.....	651.97	.....	571.67	.....	2,420.64
	10/17	10/18	Austria .....	.....	360.00	.....	3,236.81	.....	.....	.....	3,596.81
Perry Yates	10/18	10/21	Czech Republic .....	.....	1,119.15	.....	103.65	.....	.....	.....	1,222.80
	10/21	10/24	Denmark .....	.....	1,197.00	.....	702.37	.....	571.67	.....	2,471.04
	10/21	10/25	Israel .....	.....	2,080.00	.....	11,418.43	.....	.....	.....	13,498.43
Jennifer Miller	10/25	10/27	Jordan .....	.....	710.81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	710.81
	10/21	10/25	Israel .....	.....	2,080.00	.....	12,528.83	.....	.....	.....	14,608.83
	10/25	10/27	Jordan .....	.....	710.81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	710.81
Maureen Holohan	10/28	10/30	Iraq .....	.....	130.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130.00
	10/22	10/25	Israel .....	.....	1,040.00	.....	6,582.03	.....	.....	.....	7,622.03
	10/25	10/28	Jordan .....	.....	1,066.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,066.22
Rebecca Leggieri	10/28	10/30	Iraq .....	.....	130.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130.00
	10/22	10/25	Israel .....	.....	1,040.00	.....	6,582.03	.....	.....	.....	7,622.03
	10/25	10/28	Jordan .....	.....	1,066.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,066.22
Hayden Milberg	10/28	10/30	Iraq .....	.....	130.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130.00
	10/22	10/25	Israel .....	.....	1,040.00	.....	6,582.03	.....	.....	.....	7,622.03
	10/25	10/28	Jordan .....	.....	1,066.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,066.22
Stephen Steigleder	10/28	10/30	Iraq .....	.....	130.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130.00
	10/27	10/29	Rwanda .....	.....	444.00	.....	19,549.50	.....	.....	.....	19,993.50
	10/29	11/1	Uganda .....	.....	789.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	789.00
Brooke Boyer	11/1	11/3	Madagascar .....	.....	395.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	395.52
	11/3	11/4	Dem. Rep. of Congo .....	.....	391.00	.....	.....	.....	155.00	.....	546.00
	10/16	10/18	Italy .....	.....	427.51	.....	10,041.84	.....	0.80	.....	10,470.15
Jason Gray	10/18	10/21	Germany .....	.....	1,035.12	.....	17.14	.....	82.67	.....	1,134.93
	10/21	10/24	Israel .....	.....	1,560.00	.....	72.58	.....	719.25	.....	2,351.83
	10/18	10/21	Germany .....	.....	906.12	.....	5,443.84	.....	82.67	.....	6,432.63
Mathew Bower	10/21	10/24	Israel .....	.....	1,560.00	.....	150.90	.....	705.13	.....	2,416.03
	10/16	10/18	Italy .....	.....	427.51	.....	10,041.84	.....	1.53	.....	10,470.88
	10/18	10/21	Germany .....	.....	1,035.12	.....	47.74	.....	82.67	.....	1,165.53
Hon. Henry Cuellar	10/21	10/24	Israel .....	.....	1,560.00	.....	72.58	.....	719.25	.....	2,351.83
	11/30	12/2	Mexico .....	.....	118.00	.....	.....	.....	487.90	.....	605.90
Committee total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,079.28	.....	178,700.31	.....	19,852.34	.....	261,631.93

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. NITA M. LOWEY, Jan. 30, 2019.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2018

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. John Curtis	10/1	10/2	Germany		292.00		(³)				292.00
	10/2	10/4	Rwanda		578.00		(³)				578.00
	10/4	10/7	Botswana		693.00		(³)				693.00
	10/7	10/8	Angola		480.00		(³)				480.00
	10/8	10/9	Tunisia		179.00		(³)				179.00
	10/9	10/10	Portugal		322.00		(³)				322.00
Matthew Zweig	10/21	10/23	United Kingdom		925.18		4,234.04				5,159.22
	10/23	10/26	Israel		1,460.00						1,460.00
	10/26	10/29	Bahrain		900.53						900.53
Mira Resnick	10/25	10/29	Bahrain		1,697.89		2,969.43				4,667.32
Janice Kaguyutan	10/20	10/23	Japan		1,362.00		7,241.11				8,603.11
	10/23	10/26	South Korea		992.00						992.00
Amy Porter	10/20	10/23	Japan		1,378.31		6,220.86				7,599.17
	10/23	10/26	South Korea		1,002.32						1,002.32
Douglas Anderson	10/20	10/23	Japan		1,362.31		6,220.86				7,583.17
	10/23	10/26	South Korea		985.52						985.52
Megan Gallagher	11/5	11/10	Niger		688.21		6,771.14				7,459.35
Mark Iozzi	11/5	11/10	Niger		688.21		6,771.14				7,459.35
Kimberly Stanton	11/21	11/24	Switzerland		1,325.17		1,034.88				2,360.05
Hon. Norma Torres	10/22	10/24	Guatemala				1,120.63				1,120.63
Eric Jacobstein	10/22	10/24	Guatemala				531.63				531.63
Sajit Gandhi	10/21	10/24	India		986.85		9,417.90				10,404.75
	10/24	10/25	Afghanistan		33.00						33.00
Oren Adaki	11/2	11/4	Serbia		537.00		3,515.73				4,052.73
	11/4	11/6	Czech Republic		883.42						883.42
Hon. Ted Poe*	11/2	11/4	Serbia		537.00		*6,803.13		959		8,299.13
	11/4	11/6	Czech Republic		883.42						883.42
Leah Campos	11/30	12/2	Mexico		723.90		(³)				723.90
Hon. Ileana Ros-Lehtinen	10/18	10/21	Jordan		1,065.05		9,602.44				10,667.49
	10/21	10/24	Israel		1,630.00						1,630.00
	10/24	10/27	Morocco		870.29						870.29
	10/27	10/28	Spain		233.52						233.52
Nathan Gately	10/18	10/21	Jordan		1,065.05		12,099.74				13,164.79
	10/21	10/24	Israel		1,630.00						1,630.00
	10/24	10/27	Morocco		870.29						870.29
	10/27	10/28	Spain		233.52						233.52
Gabriella Boffelli	10/18	10/21	Jordan		1,065.05		12,099.74				13,164.79
	10/21	10/24	Israel		1,630.00						1,630.00
	10/24	10/27	Morocco		870.29						870.29
	10/27	10/28	Spain		233.52						233.52
Hon. Norma Torres	9/29	9/30	Honduras		226.43		1,558.49				1,784.92
	9/30	10/2	Guatemala		357.83						357.85
Hon. Tom Garrett**	10/12	10/20	Moldova	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
	10/12	10/20	Ukraine	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
	10/12	10/20	Belarus	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
	10/12	10/20	Latvia	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Russell Solomon	10/27	10/30	Egypt		819.00		2,900.73				3,719.73
	10/30	11/2	Tunisia		547.52						547.52
Emily Cottle	10/27	10/30	Egypt		745.00		2,970.63				3,715.63
	10/30	11/2	Tunisia		497.52						497.52
Cory Fritz	10/21	10/27	South Africa		1,475.95		13,180.43				14,656.38
Thomas Sheehy	10/21	10/27	South Africa		1,475.95		13,180.43				14,656.38
Hon. Edward Royce*	10/21	10/27	South Africa		1,475.95		*13,406.73		2,290.52		17,173.20
Hon. Lee Zeldin***	12/25	12/26	Kuwait	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
	12/26	12/27	Sicily	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
	12/27	12/28	Spain	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hon. Brian Fitzpatrick***	12/25	12/26	Kuwait	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
	12/26	12/27	Sicily	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
	12/27	12/28	Spain	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Committee total					40,913.97		143,851.84		3,249.52		188,015.33

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.³ Military air transportation.

*Indicates Delegation costs

**Indicates a cancelled mission

***Indicates lack of expenditure reporting due to partial government shutdown; report will be amended once receipts are provided by State

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL, Jan. 30, 2019.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2018

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Jenniffer González-Colón	11/17	11/18	Czech Republic		416.00		(³)				416.00
	11/18	11/20	Uzbekistan		558.00		(³)				558.00
	11/20	11/21	Djibouti		381.00		(³)				381.00
	11/21	11/23	Kuwait		864.00		(³)				864.00
	11/23	11/24	Ireland		267.00		(³)				267.00
	10/22	10/24	Israel		1,180.00						1,180.00
	10/24	10/27	Morocco		850.00						850.00
	10/27	10/28	Spain		352.00						352.00
							13,334.34				13,334.34
Committee total					4,868.00		13,334.34				18,202.34

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.³ Military air transportation.

HON. STEVE CHABOT, Jan. 24, 2019.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2018

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. ☐¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. DAVID P. ROE, Jan. 29, 2019.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2018

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Diane Black	10/27	11/31	Tokyo, Japan		863.00		4,708.63		1,840.79		7,412.42
	10/31	11/4	Beijing, China		357.00				662.00		1,019.00
Angela Ellard	11/12	11/18	Papua New Guinea		5,623.16		499.99		4,705.16		10,828.31
Joshua Snead	11/12	11/18	Papua New Guinea		5,623.16		499.99		4,705.16		10,828.31
Committee total					12,466.32		5,708.61		11,913.11		30,088.04

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. KEVIN BRADY, Jan. 25, 2019.

BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF PAYGO LEGISLATION

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act Of 2010 (PAYGO), I hereby submit, prior to the vote on passage, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that H.R. 450, the Preventing Crimes Against Veterans Act of 2019, would have no significant effect on direct spending or revenues, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated as zero.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

96. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 22-594, "Sports Wagering Lottery Amendment Act of 2018", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

97. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 22-593, "Sexual Abuse Statute of Limitations Amendment Act of 2018", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

98. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 22-592, "Fare Evasion Decriminalization Amendment Act of 2018", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

99. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 22-579, "Foster Parent Training Regulation Amendment Act of 2018", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

100. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 22-580, "Foreign-Government-Owned Vacant and Blighted Building Amendment Act of 2018", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

101. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C.

Act 22-581, "Women, Infants, and Children Program Expansion Act of 2018", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

102. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 22-582, "Medical Necessity Review Criteria Amendment Act of 2018", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

103. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 22-583, "CleanEnergy DC Omnibus Amendment Act of 2018", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

104. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 22-584, "Internet Sales Tax Amendment Act of 2018", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

105. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 22-585, "Northwest One Surplus and Disposition Approval Omnibus Act of 2018", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

106. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 22-586, "Rental Housing Smoke-Free Common Area Amendment Act of 2018", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

107. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 22-587, "Breast Density Screening and Notification Amendment Act of 2018", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

108. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 22-589, "Rhode Island Avenue (RIA) Tax Increment Financing Act of 2018", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

109. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 22-588, "Hidden Figures Way Designation Act of 2018", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

110. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 22-591, "Fair Condominium Withdrawal Amendment Act of 2018", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

111. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 22-590, "Paperwork Reduction and Data Collection Act of 2018", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

112. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 22-595, "Health Insurance Marketplace Improvement Amendment Act of 2018", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

113. A letter from the Regulation Development Coordinator, Office of Regulation Policy and Management, Office of the Secretary (00REG), Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — VA Claims and Appeals Modernization (RIN: 2900-AQ26) received February 6, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

114. A letter from the Assistant Director, Office of Regulation Policy and Management, Office of the Secretary (00REG), Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — Veterans' Group Life Insurance Increased Coverage (RIN: 2900-AQ12) received February 6 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

115. A letter from the Regulation Development Coordinator, Office of Regulation Policy and Management, Office of the Secretary (00REG), Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — Per Diem Paid to States for Care of Eligible Veterans in State Homes (RIN: 2900-A088) received February 6, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

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. SPEIER (for herself, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KATKO, Mrs. DAVIS of California, and Mr. BROWN of Maryland):

H.R. 1032. A bill to provide for the retention and service of transgender individuals in the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. SPEIER (for herself, Mr. JONES, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. KHANNA, and Mr. POCAN):

H.R. 1033. A bill to amend the Arms Export Control Act to modify certification and report requirements relating to sales of major defense equipment with respect to which nonrecurring costs of research, development, and production are waived or reduced under the Arms Export Control Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. COLLINS of Georgia (for himself, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. HURD of Texas, Mr. BUDD, Mr. CRAWFORD, and Mr. CARTER of Georgia):

H.R. 1034. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to require pharmacy-negotiated price concessions to be included in negotiated prices at the point-of-sale under part D of the Medicare program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on 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. COLLINS of Georgia (for himself, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. WESTERMAN, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. KING of Iowa, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. VELA, Mr. RASKIN, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. WELCH, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. PETERSON, and Mr. BYRNE):

H.R. 1035. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for pharmacy benefits manager standards under the Medicare prescription drug program and Medicare Advantage program to further transparency of payment methodologies to pharmacies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Oversight and Reform, 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. RIGGLEMAN:

H.R. 1036. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to clarify the exclusion for seller-financers from the definition of mortgage originator, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. RIGGLEMAN:

H.R. 1037. A bill to increase transparency with respect to financial services benefitting state sponsors of terrorism, human rights abusers, and corrupt officials, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. RIGGLEMAN:

H.R. 1038. A bill to require the Treasury to take a more prominent role in coordinating AML/CFT policy and examinations across the Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. RIGGLEMAN:

H.R. 1039. A bill to streamline requirements for currency transaction reports and suspicious activity reports, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 1040. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide taxpayers a flat tax alternative to the current income tax system; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on 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 Mr. SMITH of Nebraska (for himself and Ms. SEWELL of Alabama):

H.R. 1041. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to remove the 96-hour physician certification requirement for inpatient critical access hospital services; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. TITUS (for herself, Mr. KING of New York, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. NORTON, Mr. WELCH, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. CRIST, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. KILMER, Mr. KATKO, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. BUCHANAN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. WILD, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. HIMES, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. POCAN, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. HASTINGS, and Mr. NEGUSE):

H.R. 1042. A bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to require that covered persons develop and implement emergency contingency plans; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. STEFANIK, Mrs. MURPHY, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Ms. MOORE, Mr. COLE, Mr. BACON, Mr. BARR, Ms. BARRAGAN, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BERA, Mr. BOST, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. BUCSHON, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. COOK, Mr. CRAWFORD, Ms. DEAN, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. DELGADO, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. GALLEGOS, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. GROTHMAN, Ms. HAALAND, Ms. HILL of California, Mr. HIMES, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. HURD of Texas, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. KATKO, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KILMER, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. KINZINGER, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. LAMB, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. LOEBSACK, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. MARSHALL, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. MOULTON, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PETERSON, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. QUIGLEY, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. RIGGLEMAN, Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. ROSE of New York, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. RYAN, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. SCHRADER, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. STANTON, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. TONKO, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. TURNER, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. WELCH, Ms.

WILSON of Florida, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. LYNCH, and Mr. HASTINGS):

H.R. 1043. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the exclusion for employer-provided educational assistance to employer payments of qualified education loans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. LOFGREN (for herself, Mr. BUCK, Mr. BACON, Mr. BARR, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BERA, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. COHEN, Mr. COMER, Mr. COOPER, Mr. COSTA, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. COX of California, Mr. CROW, Mr. CURTIS, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. DEUTCH, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. EMMER, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. ESTES, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico, Mr. GUEST, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. HARDER of California, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. HILL of Arkansas, Mr. HURD of Texas, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. KATKO, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KIND, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. KINZINGER, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. LONG, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. MASSIE, Ms. MATSUI, Mrs. MCBATH, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MENG, Ms. MOORE, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. PERRY, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. RASKIN, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. RIGGLEMAN, Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. SHALALA, Mr. SIREN, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. SOTO, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. STEWART, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. TITUS, Mr. TONKO, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. UPTON, Mrs. WAGNER, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. WESTERMAN, Ms. WILD, Mr. WOODALL, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. NADLER, Mr. AGUILAR, and Mrs. MURPHY):

H.R. 1044. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to eliminate the per-country numerical limitation for employment-based immigrants, to increase the per-country numerical limitation for family-sponsored immigrants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FOSTER (for himself, Mr. DEUTCH, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. OMAR, Ms. MOORE, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. RASKIN, and Mr. MCGOVERN):

H.R. 1045. A bill to provide for improvements in the treatment of detainees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOGGETT (for himself, Mr. WELCH, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. ADAMS,

Ms. BASS, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. CASE, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. COHEN, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. CRIST, Mr. CROW, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. DELAULO, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. EVANS, Ms. FRANKEL, Mr. GALLEGGO, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. GOLDEN, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. HILL of California, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KIM, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Ms. LEE of California, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. LOEBSACK, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. LYNCH, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. MOORE, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. PHILLIPS, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PORTER, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. ROSE of New York, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. RUSH, Mr. RYAN, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. SLOTKIN, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. TITUS, Ms. TLAIB, Mrs. TORRES of California, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. WATERS, Ms. WILD, Mr. YARMUTH, and Mr. MALINOWSKI):

H.R. 1046. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to negotiate prices of prescription drugs furnished under part D of the Medicare program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on 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. DUNN:

H.R. 1047. A bill to give effect to more accurate maps of units of the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System that were produced by digital mapping of such units, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. NEWHOUSE (for himself and Ms. SCHRIER):

H.R. 1048. A bill to authorize phase III of the Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. TONKO (for himself, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. BOST, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Mr. CISNEROS, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. COURTNEY, Ms. DEAN, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. GALLEGGO, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. HIGGINS of New

York, Mr. HIMES, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KILMER, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. LAHOOD, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NEAL, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. RYAN, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SOTO, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. TURNER, Mr. UPTON, Ms. WILD, and Mr. HASTINGS):

H.R. 1049. A bill to authorize a National Heritage Area Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. HAALAND (for herself, Mr. GALLEGGO, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. SIRE, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. PETERS, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. MOORE, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. HILL of California, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. BEYER, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PANNETTA, Ms. TITUS, Ms. MENG, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. BONAMICI, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. WELCH, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. KILMER, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. RUIZ, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. SOTO, Mr. NEAL, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. PORTER, Mr. McEACHIN, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. POCAN, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. SHALALA, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, and Ms. SPEIER):

H.R. 1050. A bill to provide for the administration of certain national monuments, to establish a National Monument Enhancement Fund, and to establish certain wilderness areas in the States of New Mexico and Nevada; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. SEWELL of Alabama (for herself, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Ms. MOORE, and Mr. RASKIN):

H.R. 1051. A bill to amend section 1341 of title 31, United States Code, to require payment of interest on back pay for employees affected by a lapse in appropriations; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. SEWELL of Alabama (for herself and Mr. SMITH of Nebraska):

H.R. 1052. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for direct payment to physician assistants under the Medicare program for certain services furnished by such physician assistants; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on 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. CARBAJAL (for himself and Ms. LOFGREN):

H.R. 1053. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to direct the Securities and Exchange Commission to issue regulations to require public corporations to disclose political expenditures, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. ADAMS (for herself, Mr. WALKER, Mr. HILL of Arkansas, and Ms. SEWELL of Alabama):

H.R. 1054. A bill to strengthen the capacity and competitiveness of historically Black colleges and universities through robust public-sector, private-sector, and community partnerships and engagement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, 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 Mrs. LOWEY (for herself, Ms. LEE of

California, Mr. CONNOLLY, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. NORTON, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. KEATING, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. POCAN, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. MOULTON, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. PANNETTA, Mr. RUSH, Ms. MENG, Mr. RUIZ, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. McEACHIN, Mr. GALLEGGO, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. KILMER, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. COOPER, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. BERA, Mr. SCHRADER, Ms. DELAULO, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. SIRE, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. MOORE, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. FRANKEL, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. YARMUTH, Ms. TITUS, Mr. SOTO, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. BEYER, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. SHALALA, Mr. DEUTCH, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. CRIST, Mr. PETERS, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Ms. OMAR, Mr. WELCH, Mr. COHEN, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. ROSE of New York, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. NADLER, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mrs. DEMINGS, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. PASCRELL, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. TONKO, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. PALLONE, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. BASS, Mr. HECK, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. PAPPAS, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Ms. DEAN, Mr. KIND, Ms. FUDGE, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mrs. FLETCHER, Ms. WATERS, Mr.

HIMES, Ms. WILD, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. RYAN, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. SANCHEZ, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. TRONE, Ms. HILL of California, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. WEXTON, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. MORELLE, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. SCHRIER, and Mr. PERLMUTTER):

H.R. 1055. A bill to prohibit the application of certain restrictive eligibility requirements to foreign nongovernmental organizations with respect to the provision of assistance under part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DEFAZIO:

H.R. 1056. A bill to designate the Frank and Jeanne Moore Wild Steelhead Special Management Area in the State of Oregon; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia (for himself, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. COOPER, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KILMER, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. LUJAN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. MOORE, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Mr. NADLER, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PASCRELL, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. TONKO, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. YARMUTH):

H.R. 1057. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide for a code of conduct for justices and judges of the courts of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself and Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 1058. A bill to reauthorize certain provisions of the Public Health Service Act relating to autism, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ARRINGTON (for himself, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. FLORES, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. HOLDING, Mr. STEWART, Ms. FINKENAUER, and Mrs. AXNE):

H.R. 1059. A bill to ensure timely completion of the concurrent resolution on the budget and regular appropriation bills, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, 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. LOUDERMILK (for himself and Mr. SHERMAN):

H.R. 1060. A bill to provide regulatory relief to charitable organizations that provide housing assistance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. WATKINS (for himself, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. MARSHALL, and Mr. ESTES):

H.R. 1061. A bill to modify the boundary of the Fort Scott National Historic Site in the State of Kansas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. CASTRO of Texas (for himself, Mr. HURD of Texas, Mr. DOGGETT, and Mr. CUELLAR):

H.R. 1062. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Homeland Security to work with cybersecurity consortia for training, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. CUMMINGS (for himself and Mr. MEADOWS):

H.R. 1063. A bill to amend title 44, United States Code, to require information on contributors to Presidential library fundraising organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. HILL of California (for herself and Mr. MEADOWS):

H.R. 1064. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to allow whistleblowers to disclose information to certain recipients; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. LYNCH:

H.R. 1065. A bill to provide for a study on the use of social media in security clearance investigations; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. GARAMENDI (for himself and Mr. LAMALFA):

H.R. 1066. A bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to require a school food authority to make publicly available any waiver of the Buy American requirement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. AGUILAR (for himself and Mr. COOK):

H.R. 1067. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain Federal lands in San Bernardino County, California, to the San Bernardino Valley Water Conservation District, and to accept in return certain non-Federal lands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. BUDD:

H.R. 1068. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to ensure that the temporary refundable portion of the child tax credit is not less than the payroll taxes paid by the taxpayer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. JUDY CHU of California (for herself, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. CASTRO of Texas):

H.R. 1069. A bill to prohibit the Department of Health and Human Services from operating unlicensed temporary emergency shelters for unaccompanied alien children; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CICILLINE (for himself and Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 1070. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the dollar and income limitations on the deduction for student loan interest; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CICILLINE:

H.R. 1071. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend the deduction for qualified tuition and related expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COLLINS of New York (for himself, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. REED):

H.R. 1072. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to limit the authority of States and localities to regulate conduct, or impose penalties or taxes, in relation to rifles or shotguns; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONNOLLY (for himself, Ms. MOORE, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms.

NORTON, Mr. TRONE, Mr. BEYER, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. POCAN, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. SABLAN, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. VELA, and Ms. WATERS):

H.R. 1073. A bill to increase the rates of pay under the statutory pay systems and for prevailing rate employees by 3.6 percent, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. COURTNEY (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Ms. OMAR, Mr. MORELLE, Ms. WILD, Mr. NADLER, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. NORTON, Ms. TITUS, Mr. POCAN, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. MOORE, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, and Mrs. LEE of Nevada):

H.R. 1074. A bill to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to expand coverage under the Act, to increase protections for whistleblowers, to increase penalties for high gravity violations, to adjust penalties for inflation, to provide rights for victims or their family members, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CUMMINGS (for himself, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, and Mr. SARBANES):

H.R. 1075. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to amend the process by which students with certain special circumstances apply for Federal financial aid; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CUMMINGS (for himself and Mr. COLLINS of Georgia):

H.R. 1076. A bill to prohibit Federal agencies and Federal contractors from requesting that an applicant for employment disclose criminal history record information before the applicant has received a conditional offer, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and in addition to the Committees on House Administration, the Judiciary, Armed Services, and 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. DAVIDSON of Ohio (for himself, Mr. WALKER, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mr. POSEY, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. PERRY, Mr. PALMER, Mr. ALLEN, and Mr. YOHIO):

H.R. 1077. A bill to require the Congressional Budget Office to make publicly available the fiscal and mathematical models, data, and other details of computations used in cost analysis and scoring; to the Committee on the Budget.

By Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas (for himself and Mr. YOUNG):

H.R. 1078. A bill to prohibit the removal from the United States of certain veterans, to expedite their naturalization, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Armed Services, and Veterans' Affairs, 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. GRAVES of Louisiana (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY):

H.R. 1079. A bill to require the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to issue guidance on electronic consent forms,

and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. GRIJALVA (for himself, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. COX of California, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. GALLEGGO, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. POCAN, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, and Mr. MCGOVERN):

H.R. 1080. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide increased labor law protections for agricultural workers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HECK (for himself, Mr. CONAWAY, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. ROONEY of Florida):

H.R. 1081. A bill to require reports by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Director of National Intelligence relating to construction of the Nord Stream 2 pipeline, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select), 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. JAYAPAL (for herself and Mr. KING of New York):

H.R. 1082. A bill to plan, develop, and make recommendations to increase access to sexual assault examinations for survivors by holding hospitals accountable and supporting the providers that serve them; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and 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. KATKO (for himself, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. NORTON, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. STEFANIK, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, and Mr. HURD of Texas):

H.R. 1083. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to redesign \$20 Federal reserve notes so as to include a likeness of Harriet Tubman, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania (for himself, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. ESTES, Mr. REED, and Mr. MARCHANT):

H.R. 1084. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to encourage retirement and family savings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Education and Labor, and the Budget, 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. LESKO (for herself, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. DAVIDSON of Ohio, and Mr. CHABOT):

H.R. 1085. A bill to require any amounts remaining in Members' Representational Allowances at the end of a fiscal year to be deposited in the Treasury and used for deficit reduction or to reduce the Federal debt; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. TED LIEU of California (for himself, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. BLUMENAUER,

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. DEFazio, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. BEYER, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. RUSH, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. NORTON, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. OMAR, Mr. CISNEROS, and Mr. GRIJALVA):

H.R. 1086. A bill to prohibit the research and development, production, and deployment of the Trident D5 low-yield nuclear warhead, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER (for himself, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. HOLDING, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. RIGGLEMAN, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. HARRIS, and Mr. RATCLIFFE):

H.R. 1087. A bill to require each agency, in providing notice of a rule making, to include a link to a 100 word plain language summary of the proposed rule; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MARSHALL:

H.R. 1088. A bill to authorize the Society of the First Infantry Division to make modifications to the First Division Monument located on Federal land in Presidential Park in District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia:

H.R. 1089. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to clarify that gain or loss on the sale or exchange of certain coins or bullion is exempt from recognition; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 1090. A bill to extend to the Mayor of the District of Columbia the same authority over the National Guard of the District of Columbia as the Governors of the several States exercise over the National Guard of those States with respect to administration of the National Guard and its use to respond to natural disasters and other civil disturbances, while ensuring that the President retains control of the National Guard of the District of Columbia to respond to homeland defense emergencies; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, 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 Mr. O'HALLERAN:

H.R. 1091. A bill to clarify certain land descriptions under the Northern Arizona Land Exchange and Verde River Basin Partnership Act of 2005; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. PINGREE (for herself, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Ms. MOORE, Mr. RUSH, Ms. NORTON, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. LOFGREN, and Mr. SABLON):

H.R. 1092. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to expand health care and benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs for military sexual trauma, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, 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 Mr. POCAN (for himself and Ms. KAPTUR):

H.R. 1093. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to establish an excise tax on certain prescription drugs which have been subject to a price spike, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on 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. PRICE of North Carolina (for himself, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. COLE, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. TITUS, Mr. HIMES, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. DEFazio, Ms. MOORE, Mr. KIND, Mr. GALLEGGO, Mr. LANGEVIN, and Ms. LOFGREN):

H.R. 1094. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Defense to make grants to support the study of world languages in elementary schools and secondary schools; to the Committee on Education and Labor, 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 Mr. RICE of South Carolina:

H.R. 1095. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to automatically postpone certain deadlines in the case of taxpayers located in a disaster area; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. RODGERS of Washington:

H.R. 1096. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to provide for open internet requirements for providers of broadband internet access service; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia (for himself and Mr. MASSIE):

H.R. 1097. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prevent unjust and irrational criminal punishments; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER (for himself, Mr. CONNOLLY, and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 1098. A bill to gather information about the illicit production of illicit fentanyl in foreign countries and to withhold bilateral assistance from countries that do not have emergency scheduling procedures for new illicit drugs, cannot prosecute criminals for the manufacture or distribution of controlled substance analogues, or do not require the registration of tableting machines and encapsulating machines; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SERRANO (for himself, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Miss GONZALEZ-COLON of Puerto Rico, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, and Mr. LYNCH):

H.R. 1099. A bill to require construction inspection functions be conducted by public employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ):

H.R. 1100. A bill to direct the Attorney General to make grants to States that have in place laws that expand the protections offered to victims of sex offenses who are not in a familiar or dating relationship with the perpetrators of such offenses; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALDEN:

H.R. 1101. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to ensure internet openness, to prohibit blocking lawful content and non-harmful devices, to prohibit throttling data, to prohibit paid prioritization, to require transparency of network management practices, to provide that broadband shall be considered to be an information service, and to prohibit the Commission or a State commission from relying on section 706 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 as a grant of authority; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ (for herself, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Ms.

SHALALA, and Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL):

H.R. 1102. A bill to assess and mitigate threats posed by Russian-Venezuelan cooperation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. YOUNG (for himself, Mr. DeFAZIO, and Ms. BONAMICI):

H.R. 1103. A bill to amend the market name of genetically altered salmon in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. YOUNG (for himself, Mr. DeFAZIO, and Ms. BONAMICI):

H.R. 1104. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to require labeling of genetically engineered fish; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. YOUNG (for himself, Mr. DeFAZIO, and Ms. BONAMICI):

H.R. 1105. A bill to prevent the escapement of genetically altered salmon in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. ZELDIN (for himself, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. MEADOWS, and Mr. BROOKS of Alabama):

H.R. 1106. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide that individuals who naturalized under title III of that Act, who are affiliated with a criminal gang, are subject to revocation of citizenship, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ (for herself, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. SERRANO, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. WELCH, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. NADLER, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. POCAN, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. NORTON, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. LEVIN of California, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. HAALAND, Ms. MENG, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. COHEN, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. SABLON, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. DeLAURO, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. KEATING, Mr. DeFAZIO, Ms. ESHOO, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. KENNEDY, and Ms. WATERS):

H. Res. 109. A resolution recognizing the duty of the Federal Government to create a Green New Deal; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Science, Space, and Technology, Education and Labor, Transportation and Infrastructure, Agriculture, Natural Resources, Foreign Affairs, Financial Services, the Judiciary, Ways and Means, and Oversight and Reform, 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. JOHNSON of Louisiana:

H. Res. 110. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to require a specific oath be administered to any witness appearing before a committee; to the Committee on Rules.

By Ms. LEE of California:

H. Res. 111. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Black HIV/AIDS Awareness Day; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ROONEY of Florida (for himself and Mr. GAETZ):

H. Res. 112. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that sea level rise and flooding are of urgent concern impacting Florida that require proactive measures for community planning and the States tourism-based economy to adapt; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey introduced a bill (H.R. 1107) for the relief of Judge Neringa Venckiene, who the Government of Lithuania seeks on charges related to her pursuit of justice against Lithuanian public officials accused of sexually molesting her young niece; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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. SPEIER:

H.R. 1032.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. SPEIER:

H.R. 1033.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. COLLINS of Georgia:

H.R. 1034.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States of America

By Mr. COLLINS of Georgia:

H.R. 1035.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States of America

By Mr. RIGGLEMAN:

H.R. 1036.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. RIGGLEMAN:

H.R. 1037.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. RIGGLEMAN:

H.R. 1038.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8, clause 18 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. RIGGLEMAN:

H.R. 1039.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3, Article I, Section 8, Clause 18,

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 1040.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The attached bill falls within Congress' constitutionally enumerated power to enact legislation pertaining to an income tax pursuant to Article I, Section VIII, "The Congress shall have power to lay and collect Taxes."

Moreover, Congress was given the authority to tax income at the federal level pursuant to Amendment XVI, "The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several states, and without regard to any census or enumeration."

By Mr. SMITH of Nebraska:

H.R. 1041.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

By Ms. TITUS:

H.R. 1042.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. PETERS:

H.R. 1043.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. LOFGREN:

H.R. 1044.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 4 provides Congress with the power to establish a "uniform rule of Naturalization."

By Mr. FOSTER:

H.R. 1045.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. DOGGETT:

H.R. 1046.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. DUNN:

H.R. 1047.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. NEWHOUSE:

H.R. 1048.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. TONKO:

H.R. 1049.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause I

Provides Congress with the power to "lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises" in order to "provide for the . . . general Welfare of the United States."

By Ms. HAALAND:

H.R. 1050.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Ms. SEWELL of Alabama:

H.R. 1051.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8

By Ms. SEWELL of Alabama:

H.R. 1052.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1.
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By Mr. CARBAJAL:

H.R. 1053.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. ADAMS:

H.R. 1054.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mrs. LOWEY:

H.R. 1055.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1

By Mr. DeFAZIO:

H.R. 1056.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress)

By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia:

H.R. 1057.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

U.S. Constitution, Article I, Section VIII

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

H.R. 1058.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution.

By Mr. ARRINGTON:

H.R. 1059.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 5

By Mr. LOUDERMILK:

H.R. 1060.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution.

By Mr. WATKINS:

H.R. 1061.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

By Mr. CASTRO of Texas:

H.R. 1062.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Constitutional Authority—Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. I, Sec. 8, Clause 18)

THE U.S. CONSTITUTION
ARTICLE I, SECTION 8: POWERS OF CONGRESS

CLAUSE 18

The Congress shall have power . . . 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. CUMMINGS:

H.R. 1063.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. HILL of California:

H.R. 1064.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

U.S. Constitution—Article I, Section 8

By Mr. LYNCH:

H.R. 1065.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Art. I, Section 8, Clause 18.

By Mr. GARAMENDI:

H.R. 1066.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. AGUILAR:

H.R. 1067.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. BUDD:

H.R. 1068.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

By Ms. JUDY CHU of California:

H.R. 1069.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CICILLINE:

H.R. 1071.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. COLLINS of New York:

H.R. 1072.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1, of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CONNOLLY:

H.R. 1073.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 18

By Mr. COURTNEY:

H.R. 1074.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, section 8.

By Mr. CUMMINGS:

H.R. 1075.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. CUMMINGS:

H.R. 1076.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18.

By Mr. DAVIDSON of Ohio:

H.R. 1077.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into the Execution for 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. GONZALEZ of Texas:

H.R. 1078.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution; Article I, Section 8, Clause 4 of the U.S. Constitution; Article I, Section 8, Clause 11 of the U.S. Constitution; Article I, Section 8, Clause 12 of the U.S. Constitution; Article I, Section 8, Clause 13 of the U.S. Constitution; Article I, Section 8, Clause 14 of the U.S. Constitution; Article I, Section 8, Clause 15 of the U.S. Constitution; Article I, Section 8, Clause 16 of the U.S. Constitution; Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana:

H.R. 1079.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically Clause 1 (relating to providing for the common defense and general welfare of the United States) and Clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress).

By Mr. GRIJALVA:

H.R. 1080.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

U.S. Const. art. I, §§1 and 8.

By Mr. HECK:

H.R. 1081.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clauses 3 and 18 of article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JAYAPAL:

H.R. 1082.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1, 3, and 18 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. KATKO:

H.R. 1083.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 5 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 1084.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Article I Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mrs. LESKO:

H.R. 1085.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 9, Clause 7 states that “no money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.”

By Mr. TED LIEU of California:

H.R. 1086.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER:

H.R. 1087.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. MARSHALL:

H.R. 1088.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, 18: 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. MOONEY of West Virginia:

H.R. 1089.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: The constitutional authority for the Monetary Metals Tax Neutrality Act of 2019 is found in Article I, Section 8, which gives Congress the power to lay and collect taxes.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 1090.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

clause 17 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. O'HALLERAN:

H.R. 1091.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Ms. PINGREE:

H.R. 1092.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution

By Mr. POCAN:

H.R. 1093.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. PRICE of North Carolina:

H.R. 1094.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

As described in Article 1, Section 1, "all legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives."

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution provides Congress with the authority to "provide for the common Defense and general Welfare" of Americans.

The intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States government, including those under Title 50 of the United States Code, are carried out to support the national security interests of the United States, to support and assist the armed forces of the United States, and to support the President in the execution of the foreign policy of the United States.

In the Department of Education Organization Act (P.L. 96-88), Congress declared that "the establishment of a Department of Education is in the public interest, will promote the general welfare of the United States, will help ensure that education issues receive proper treatment at the Federal level, and will enable the Federal Government to coordinate its education activities more effectively." The Department of Education's mission is to "promote student achievement and preparation for global competitiveness by fostering educational excellence and ensuring equal access."

By Mr. RICE of South Carolina:

H.R. 1095.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, 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 Defense and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

By Mrs. RODGERS of Washington:

H.R. 1096.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Sec. 8, Clause 3 Congress shall have the Power . . . To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia:

H.R. 1097.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER:

H.R. 1098.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. SERRANO:

H.R. 1099.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 7 of the U.S. Constitution

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

H.R. 1100.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution.

By Mr. WALDEN:

H.R. 1101.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ:

H.R. 1102.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. YOUNG:

H.R. 1103.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

"To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes;"

By Mr. YOUNG:

H.R. 1104.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

"To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes;"

By Mr. YOUNG:

H.R. 1105.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

"To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes;"

By Mr. ZELDIN:

H.R. 1106.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

H.R. 1107.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8, clause 4 of the Constitution provides that Congress shall have the power "To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;"

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 33: Mr. QUIGLEY.

H.R. 35: Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. CISNEROS, and Mr. SHERMAN.

H.R. 51: Mrs. LURIA.

H.R. 89: Mr. LOUDERMILK.

H.R. 93: Ms. WILD.

H.R. 95: Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. ESTES, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. ROUDA, Mr. NADLER, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. BEYER, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. BRINDISI, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. DELGADO, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. RIGGLEMAN, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. WELCH, Mr. AGUILAR, and Ms. WILD.

H.R. 141: Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. BARR, and Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 155: Mr. SCALISE, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, and Mr. GRAVES of Missouri.

H.R. 188: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey and Mr. ZELDIN.

H.R. 204: Mr. GAETZ.

H.R. 216: Mr. LAMALFA.

H.R. 219: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. BUCK, and Mr. BARR.

H.R. 249: Mrs. WALORSKI.

H.R. 273: Mr. SWALWELL of California and Mr. HASTINGS.

H.R. 295: Mr. YOHO.

H.R. 299: Mr. STEUBE, Mr. LATTA, Ms. WEXTON, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. KING of New

York, Mr. ROSE of New York, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Ms. SHERRILL, Ms. SHALALA, Mr. HORSFORD, Mrs. MILLER, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Ms. WILD, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. SIMPSON, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. AMASH, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. GOHMERT, and Mrs. HARTZLER.

H.R. 305: Mr. CLOUD, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, and Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky.

H.R. 307: Mr. QUIGLEY and Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.

H.R. 309: Mrs. LURIA and Ms. TLAIB.

H.R. 339: Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Mrs. NAPOLITANO.

H.R. 344: Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mrs. HARTZLER, and Mr. RUTHERFORD.

H.R. 369: Mr. CALVERT.

H.R. 394: Ms. TLAIB and Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 397: Mr. BRINDISI, Ms. TITUS, Mrs.

CRAIG, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. DELAURIO, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. NORTON, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, and Mr. GALLEGO.

H.R. 401: Mr. GOSAR, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. BIGGS, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. NEAL, and Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.

H.R. 450: Mr. KINZINGER and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 479: Mr. JORDAN and Mr. CARTER of Georgia.

H.R. 485: Ms. PINGREE, Mr. COLE, and Mr. MEADOWS.

H.R. 494: Ms. GARCIA of Texas.

H.R. 507: Ms. GARCIA of Texas.

H.R. 526: Mr. SHERMAN.

H.R. 538: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.

H.R. 550: Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. WILD, and Mr. BACON.

H.R. 553: Mr. KELLY of Mississippi.

H.R. 555: Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. KIND, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, and Ms. SCANLON.

H.R. 562: Mr. RYAN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. MOORE, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Ms. CLARKE of New York, and Mr. KIND.

H.R. 579: Mr. MEADOWS.

H.R. 580: Mr. MEADOWS.

H.R. 587: Mr. DESAULNIER.

H.R. 590: Ms. PORTER.

H.R. 613: Mr. COLLINS of New York and Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico.

H.R. 621: Mr. MAST and Mr. NORMAN.

H.R. 628: Mr. BUDD, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, and Mr. ROUZER.

H.R. 638: Mr. GREEN of Tennessee and Mr. ROUZER.

H.R. 641: Ms. DELAURIO.

H.R. 647: Mr. HECK and Mr. KIND.

H.R. 649: Ms. TLAIB.

H.R. 663: Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mr. HIMES, and Ms. WILD.

H.R. 669: Ms. OMAR and Mr. THOMPSON of California.

H.R. 678: Mr. COOPER.

H.R. 734: Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 738: Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia.

H.R. 740: Mr. JONES.

H.R. 741: Mr. STEIL.

H.R. 744: Mr. STIVERS.

H.R. 748: Mr. STEWART, Mr. POSEY, Mr. BRINDISI, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma, Mrs. LURIA, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mr. WATKINS, and Mr. RUTHERFORD.

H.R. 763: Mr. HASTINGS.

H.R. 764: Mr. STIVERS.

H.R. 770: Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 796: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. BABIN, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. WRIGHT, and Mr. ROUZER.

H.R. 806: Mr. CONNOLLY.

H.R. 808: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 810: Mr. HIMES and Mr. PETERS.

H.R. 824: Mr. TONKO, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. PAYNE, Mr.

TRONE, Mrs. TORRES of California, Ms. LOFGREN, and Mr. SOTO.

H.R. 832: Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. KING of Iowa, and Mr. BRINDISI.

H.R. 840: Mrs. LURIA, Mr. HORSFORD, and Mr. ROUDA.

H.R. 845: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 848: Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia.

H.R. 850: Mr. HUDSON and Mr. SPANO.

H.R. 863: Mr. KIND.

H.R. 864: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 872: Mr. SUOZZI.

H.R. 873: Mr. DESAULNIER.

H.R. 874: Ms. WILD.

H.R. 878: Mr. QUIGLEY.

H.R. 883: Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. SOTO, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. GOMEZ, and Mr. VARGAS.

H.R. 888: Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. LUTKEMEYER, and Mr. ESTES.

H.R. 897: Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. LATTA, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, and Mr. OLSON.

H.R. 898: Mr. HARDER of California.

H.R. 914: Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas and Mr. STIVERS.

H.R. 915: Ms. TLAIB.

H.R. 918: Ms. LEE of California and Mr. DESAULNIER.

H.R. 934: Ms. WILD, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. SABLAN, Ms. NORTON, Ms. SCHKOWSKY, and Mr. DESAULNIER.

H.R. 936: Mr. CISNEROS and Mr. CICILLINE.

H.R. 948: Ms. JACKSON LEE.

H.R. 949: Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. PENCE, and Mr. HUDSON.

H.R. 962: Mr. STEIL, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. COOK, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. TURNER, Mr. JOHN W. ROSE of Tennessee, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. WEB-

STER of Florida, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. FULCHER, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. OLSON, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. GUEST, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. RIGGLEMAN, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. DUFFY, Mrs. MILLER, Mr. BUCK, Mr. McCaul, Mr. ROONEY of Florida, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. FLORES, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. CARTER of Texas, and Mr. HOLDING.

H.R. 965: Mr. WESTERMAN.

H.R. 1002: Mr. SUOZZI.

H.R. 1019: Mr. BACON, Mr. BANKS, Mr. BARR, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. COHEN, Mr. COLE, Mr. COOK, Mr. COOPER, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. HOLDING, Mr. HURD of Texas, Mr. JONES, Mr. KILMER, Mr. KIM, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. MENG, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mr. MOULTON, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. NORTON, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. OLSON, Mr. RATCLIFFE, Mr. ROSE of New York, Mr. RUSH, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. RYAN, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. TURNER, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. BAIRD, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, and Mr. TAKANO.

H.J. Res. 22: Mr. STEUBE.

H.J. Res. 34: Mr. JORDAN.

H. Con. Res. 4: Mr. GRIJALVA.

H. Res. 23: Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. SUOZZI, and Ms. NORTON.

H. Res. 33: Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. STIVERS, and Ms. WEXTON.

H. Res. 34: Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. CICILLINE, and Mr. QUIGLEY.

H. Res. 47: Mrs. LESKO.

H. Res. 49: Mr. SIRES, Mr. BANKS, Mr. YOHO, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. BACON, Mr. CRENSHAW, and Mr. ALLEN.

H. Res. 54: Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. CRIST, and Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.

H. Res. 58: Mr. LAMB.

H. Res. 60: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. RYAN, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. KILMER, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. VELA, Mr. NADLER, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. POCAN, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. KINZINGER, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. CRIST, Ms. DELAURO, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. RUSH, Ms. MOORE, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mrs. BEATY, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. LIPINSKI, Ms. MENG, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. SERRANO.

H. Res. 72: Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. HARRIS, and Mr. CURTIS.

H. Res. 88: Mr. FITZPATRICK and Mr. COURTNEY.

H. Res. 95: Mr. GARAMENDI and Mrs. TORRES of California.

H. Res. 104: Mr. GALLEGO, Ms. MOORE, Mr. ARMSTRONG, and Mr. BERGMAN.

H. Res. 106: Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Ms. MENG, Mr. CICILLINE, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. SERRANO.



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WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 2019

No. 24

Senate

The Senate met at 12 noon and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. GRASSLEY).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

O God who rides the wings of the wind, You are powerful, yet patient. Thank you for showing Your mercy to those who love You. We praise You for Your presence at our National Prayer Breakfast this morning and for the transforming manifestation of Your power.

Today, continue to lead our Senators along fresh paths of understanding, providing them with insights to solve the problems that impede our national progress. May they look to You to direct their steps as You surround them with the shield of Your divine favor.

We pray in Your majestic Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The President pro tempore 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.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. FISCHER). Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT ACT—MOTION TO PROCEED—Resumed

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will re-

sume consideration of the motion to proceed to S. 47, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to S. 47, a bill to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time has expired.

The question is on agreeing to the motion to proceed.

The motion was agreed to.

NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT ACT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 47) to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

AMENDMENT NO. 111, AS MODIFIED

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Madam President, I call up substitute amendment No. 111, as modified, with changes at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Alaska [Ms. MURKOWSKI] proposes an amendment numbered 111, as modified.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 111), as modified, is as follows:

(Purpose: In the nature of a substitute)

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Natural Resources Management Act”.

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

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Definition of Secretary.

TITLE I—PUBLIC LAND AND FORESTS

Subtitle A—Land Exchanges and Conveyances

Sec. 1001. Craggs land exchange, Colorado.

Sec. 1002. Arapaho National Forest boundary adjustment.

Sec. 1003. Santa Ana River Wash Plan land exchange.

Sec. 1004. Udall Park land exchange.

Sec. 1005. Confirmation of State land grants.

Sec. 1006. Custer County Airport conveyance.

Sec. 1007. Pascua Yaqui Tribe land conveyance.

Sec. 1008. La Paz County land conveyance.

Sec. 1009. Lake Bistineau land title stability.

Sec. 1010. Lake Fannin land conveyance.

Sec. 1011. Land conveyance and utility right-of-way, Henry’s Lake Wilderness Study Area, Idaho.

Sec. 1012. Conveyance to Ukeagvik Inupiat Corporation.

Sec. 1013. Public purpose conveyance to City of Hyde Park, Utah.

Sec. 1014. Juab County conveyance.

Sec. 1015. Black Mountain Range and Bullhead City land exchange.

Sec. 1016. Cottonwood land exchange.

Sec. 1017. Embury-Riddle Tri-City land exchange.

Subtitle B—Public Land and National Forest System Management

Sec. 1101. Bolts Ditch access.

Sec. 1102. Clarification relating to a certain land description under the Northern Arizona Land Exchange and Verde River Basin Partnership Act of 2005.

Sec. 1103. Frank and Jeanne Moore Wild Steelhead Special Management Area.

Sec. 1104. Maintenance or replacement of facilities and structures at Smith Gulch.

Sec. 1105. Repeal of provision limiting the export of timber harvested from certain Kake Tribal Corporation land.

Sec. 1106. Designation of Fowler and Boskoff Peaks.

Sec. 1107. Coronado National Forest land conveyance.

Sec. 1108. Deschutes Canyon-Steelhead Falls Wilderness Study Area boundary adjustment, Oregon.

● This “bullet” symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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S1031

Sec. 1109. Maintenance of Federal mineral leases based on extraction of helium.

Sec. 1110. Small miner waivers to claim maintenance fees.

Sec. 1111. Saint Francis Dam Disaster National Memorial and National Monument.

Sec. 1112. Owyhee Wilderness Areas boundary modifications.

Sec. 1113. Chugach Region land study.

Sec. 1114. Wildfire technology modernization.

Sec. 1115. McCoy Flats Trail System.

Sec. 1116. Technical corrections to certain laws relating to Federal land in the State of Nevada.

Sec. 1117. Ashley Karst National Recreation and Geologic Area.

Sec. 1118. John Wesley Powell National Conservation Area.

Sec. 1119. Alaska Native Vietnam era veterans land allotment.

Sec. 1120. Red River gradient boundary survey.

Sec. 1121. San Juan County settlement implementation.

Sec. 1122. Rio Puerco Watershed management program.

Sec. 1123. Ashley Springs land conveyance.

Subtitle C—Wilderness Designations and Withdrawals

PART I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 1201. Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks conservation.

Sec. 1202. Cerro del Yuta and Rio San Antonio Wilderness Areas.

Sec. 1203. Methow Valley, Washington, Federal land withdrawal.

Sec. 1204. Emigrant Crevice withdrawal.

Sec. 1205. Oregon Wildlands.

PART II—EMERY COUNTY PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

Sec. 1211. Definitions.

Sec. 1212. Administration.

Sec. 1213. Effect on water rights.

Sec. 1214. Savings clause.

SUBPART A—SAN RAFAEL SWELL RECREATION AREA

Sec. 1221. Establishment of Recreation Area.

Sec. 1222. Management of Recreation Area.

Sec. 1223. San Rafael Swell Recreation Area Advisory Council.

SUBPART B—WILDERNESS AREAS

Sec. 1231. Additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Sec. 1232. Administration.

Sec. 1233. Fish and wildlife management.

Sec. 1234. Release.

SUBPART C—WILD AND SCENIC RIVER DESIGNATION

Sec. 1241. Green River wild and scenic river designation.

SUBPART D—LAND MANAGEMENT AND CONVEYANCES

Sec. 1251. Goblin Valley State Park.

Sec. 1252. Jurassic National Monument.

Sec. 1253. Public land disposal and acquisition.

Sec. 1254. Public purpose conveyances.

Sec. 1255. Exchange of BLM and School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration land.

Subtitle D—Wild and Scenic Rivers

Sec. 1301. Lower Farmington River and Salmon Brook wild and scenic river.

Sec. 1302. Wood-Pawcatuck watershed wild and scenic river segments.

Sec. 1303. Nashua wild and scenic rivers, Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

Subtitle E—California Desert Protection and Recreation

Sec. 1401. Definitions.

PART I—DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS IN THE CALIFORNIA DESERT CONSERVATION AREA

Sec. 1411. California desert conservation and recreation.

PART II—DESIGNATION OF SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA

Sec. 1421. Vinagre Wash Special Management Area.

PART III—NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM ADDITIONS

Sec. 1431. Death Valley National Park boundary revision.

Sec. 1432. Mojave National Preserve.

Sec. 1433. Joshua Tree National Park.

PART IV—OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREAS

Sec. 1441. Off-highway vehicle recreation areas.

PART V—MISCELLANEOUS

Sec. 1451. Transfer of land to Anza-Borrego Desert State Park.

Sec. 1452. Wildlife corridors.

Sec. 1453. Prohibited uses of acquired, donated, and conservation land.

Sec. 1454. Tribal uses and interests.

Sec. 1455. Release of Federal reversionary land interests.

Sec. 1456. California State school land.

Sec. 1457. Designation of wild and scenic rivers.

Sec. 1458. Conforming amendments.

Sec. 1459. Juniper Flats.

Sec. 1460. Conforming amendments to California Military Lands Withdrawal and Overflights Act of 1994.

Sec. 1461. Desert tortoise conservation center.

TITLE II—NATIONAL PARKS

Subtitle A—Special Resource Studies

Sec. 2001. Special resource study of James K. Polk presidential home.

Sec. 2002. Special resource study of Thurgood Marshall school.

Sec. 2003. Special resource study of President Street Station.

Sec. 2004. Amache special resource study.

Sec. 2005. Special resource study of George W. Bush Childhood Home.

Subtitle B—National Park System Boundary Adjustments and Related Matters

Sec. 2101. Shiloh National Military Park boundary adjustment.

Sec. 2102. Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park boundary.

Sec. 2103. Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park boundary.

Sec. 2104. Fort Frederica National Monument, Georgia.

Sec. 2105. Fort Scott National Historic Site boundary.

Sec. 2106. Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument boundary.

Sec. 2107. Voyageurs National Park boundary adjustment.

Sec. 2108. Acadia National Park boundary.

Sec. 2109. Authority of Secretary of the Interior to accept certain properties, Missouri.

Sec. 2110. Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site.

Subtitle C—National Park System Redesignations

Sec. 2201. Designation of Saint-Gaudens National Historical Park.

Sec. 2202. Redesignation of Robert Emmet Park.

Sec. 2203. Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie National Historical Park.

Sec. 2204. Reconstruction Era National Historical Park and Reconstruction Era National Historic Network.

Sec. 2205. Golden Spike National Historical Park.

Sec. 2206. World War II Pacific sites.

Subtitle D—New Units of the National Park System

Sec. 2301. Medgar and Myrlie Evers Home National Monument.

Sec. 2302. Mill Springs Battlefield National Monument.

Sec. 2303. Camp Nelson Heritage National Monument.

Subtitle E—National Park System Management

Sec. 2401. Denali National Park and Preserve natural gas pipeline.

Sec. 2402. Historically Black Colleges and Universities Historic Preservation program reauthorized.

Sec. 2403. Authorizing cooperative management agreements between the District of Columbia and the Secretary of the Interior.

Sec. 2404. Fees for Medical Services.

Sec. 2405. Authority to grant easements and rights-of-way over Federal lands within Gateway National Recreation Area.

Sec. 2406. Adams Memorial Commission.

Sec. 2407. Technical corrections to references to the African American Civil Rights Network.

Sec. 2408. Transfer of the James J. Howard Marine Sciences Laboratory.

Sec. 2409. Bows in parks.

Sec. 2410. Wildlife management in parks.

Sec. 2411. Pottawattamie County reversionary interest.

Sec. 2412. Designation of Dean Stone Bridge.

Subtitle F—National Trails and Related Matters

Sec. 2501. North Country Scenic Trail Route adjustment.

Sec. 2502. Extension of Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail.

Sec. 2503. American Discovery Trail signage.

Sec. 2504. Pike National Historic Trail study.

TITLE III—CONSERVATION AUTHORIZATIONS

Sec. 3001. Reauthorization of Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Sec. 3002. Conservation incentives landowner education program.

TITLE IV—SPORTSMEN'S ACCESS AND RELATED MATTERS

Subtitle A—National Policy

Sec. 4001. Congressional declaration of national policy.

Subtitle B—Sportsmen's Access to Federal Land

Sec. 4101. Definitions.

Sec. 4102. Federal land open to hunting, fishing, and recreational shooting.

Sec. 4103. Closure of Federal land to hunting, fishing, and recreational shooting.

Sec. 4104. Shooting ranges.

Sec. 4105. Identifying opportunities for recreation, hunting, and fishing on Federal land.

Subtitle C—Open Book on Equal Access to Justice

Sec. 4201. Federal action transparency.

Subtitle D—Migratory Bird Framework and Hunting Opportunities for Veterans

Sec. 4301. Federal closing date for hunting of ducks, mergansers, and coots.

Subtitle E—Miscellaneous

Sec. 4401. Respect for treaties and rights.

Sec. 4402. No priority.

Sec. 4403. State authority for fish and wildlife.

TITLE V—HAZARDS AND MAPPING

Sec. 5001. National Volcano Early Warning and Monitoring System.

Sec. 5002. Reauthorization of National Geologic Mapping Act of 1992.

TITLE VI—NATIONAL HERITAGE AREAS

- Sec. 6001. National Heritage Area designations.
- Sec. 6002. Adjustment of boundaries of Lincoln National Heritage Area.
- Sec. 6003. Finger Lakes National Heritage Area study.
- Sec. 6004. National Heritage Area amendments.

TITLE VII—WILDLIFE HABITAT AND CONSERVATION

- Sec. 7001. Wildlife habitat and conservation.
- Sec. 7002. Reauthorization of Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act.
- Sec. 7003. John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System.

TITLE VIII—WATER AND POWER

Subtitle A—Reclamation Title Transfer

- Sec. 8001. Purpose.
- Sec. 8002. Definitions.
- Sec. 8003. Authorization of transfers of title to eligible facilities.
- Sec. 8004. Eligibility criteria.
- Sec. 8005. Liability.
- Sec. 8006. Benefits.
- Sec. 8007. Compliance with other laws.

Subtitle B—Endangered Fish Recovery Programs

- Sec. 8101. Extension of authorization for annual base funding of fish recovery programs; removal of certain reporting requirement.
- Sec. 8102. Report on recovery implementation programs.

Subtitle C—Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project

- Sec. 8201. Authorization of phase III.
- Sec. 8202. Modification of purposes and definitions.
- Sec. 8203. Yakima River Basin Water Conservation Program.
- Sec. 8204. Yakima Basin water projects, operations, and authorizations.

Subtitle D—Bureau of Reclamation Facility Conveyances

- Sec. 8301. Conveyance of Maintenance Complex and District Office of the Arbuckle Project, Oklahoma.
- Sec. 8302. Contra Costa Canal transfer.

Subtitle E—Project Authorizations

- Sec. 8401. Extension of Equus Beds Division of the Wichita Project.

Subtitle F—Modifications of Existing Programs

- Sec. 8501. Watersmart.

Subtitle G—Bureau of Reclamation Transparency

- Sec. 8601. Definitions.
- Sec. 8602. Asset Management Report enhancements for reserved works.
- Sec. 8603. Asset Management Report enhancements for transferred works.

TITLE IX—MISCELLANEOUS

- Sec. 9001. Every Kid Outdoors Act.
- Sec. 9002. Good Samaritan Search and Recovery Act.
- Sec. 9003. 21st Century Conservation Service Corps Act.
- Sec. 9004. National Nordic Museum Act.
- Sec. 9005. Designation of National George C. Marshall Museum and Library.
- Sec. 9006. 21st Century Respect Act.
- Sec. 9007. American World War II Heritage Cities.
- Sec. 9008. Quindaro Townsite National Commemorative Site.
- Sec. 9009. Designation of National Comedy Center in Jamestown, New York.

SEC. 2. DEFINITION OF SECRETARY.

In this Act, the term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

TITLE I—PUBLIC LAND AND FORESTS

Subtitle A—Land Exchanges and Conveyances

SEC. 1001. CRAGS LAND EXCHANGE, COLORADO.

(a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are—

- (1) to authorize, direct, expedite and facilitate the land exchange set forth herein; and
- (2) to promote enhanced public outdoor recreational and natural resource conservation opportunities in the Pike National Forest near Pikes Peak, Colorado, via acquisition of the non-Federal land and trail easement.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) BHI.—The term “BHI” means Broadmoor Hotel, Inc., a Colorado corporation.

(2) FEDERAL LAND.—The term “Federal land” means all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to approximately 83 acres of land within the Pike National Forest, El Paso County, Colorado, together with a nonexclusive perpetual access easement to BHI to and from such land on Forest Service Road 371, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Craggs Land Exchange—Federal Parcel—Emerald Valley Ranch” and dated March 2015.

(3) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—The term “non-Federal land” means the land and trail easement to be conveyed to the Secretary by BHI in the exchange and is—

(A) approximately 320 acres of land within the Pike National Forest, Teller County, Colorado, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Craggs Land Exchange—Non-Federal Parcel—Craggs Property” and dated March 2015; and

(B) a permanent trail easement for the Barr Trail in El Paso County, Colorado, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Craggs Land Exchange—Barr Trail Easement to United States” and dated March 2015, and which shall be considered as a voluntary donation to the United States by BHI for all purposes of law.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Agriculture, unless otherwise specified.

(c) LAND EXCHANGE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If BHI offers to convey to the Secretary all right, title, and interest of BHI in and to the non-Federal land, the Secretary shall accept the offer and simultaneously convey to BHI the Federal land.

(2) LAND TITLE.—Title to the non-Federal land conveyed and donated to the Secretary under this section shall be acceptable to the Secretary and shall conform to the title approval standards of the Attorney General of the United States applicable to land acquisitions by the Federal Government.

(3) PERPETUAL ACCESS EASEMENT TO BHI.—The nonexclusive perpetual access easement to be granted to BHI as shown on the map referred to in subsection (b)(2) shall allow—

(A) BHI to fully maintain, at BHI’s expense, and use Forest Service Road 371 from its junction with Forest Service Road 368 in accordance with historic use and maintenance patterns by BHI; and

(B) full and continued public and administrative access and use of Forest Service Road 371 in accordance with the existing Forest Service travel management plan, or as such plan may be revised by the Secretary.

(4) ROUTE AND CONDITION OF ROAD.—BHI and the Secretary may mutually agree to improve, relocate, reconstruct, or otherwise alter the route and condition of all or portions of such road as the Secretary, in close consultation with BHI, may determine advisable.

(5) EXCHANGE COSTS.—BHI shall pay for all land survey, appraisal, and other costs to the Secretary as may be necessary to process

and consummate the exchange directed by this section, including reimbursement to the Secretary, if the Secretary so requests, for staff time spent in such processing and consummation.

(d) EQUAL VALUE EXCHANGE AND APPRAISALS.—

(1) APPRAISALS.—The values of the lands to be exchanged under this section shall be determined by the Secretary through appraisals performed—

(A) in accordance with—

- (i) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions;
- (ii) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice; and
- (iii) appraisal instructions issued by the Secretary; and

(B) by an appraiser mutually agreed to by the Secretary and BHI.

(2) EQUAL VALUE EXCHANGE.—The values of the Federal land and non-Federal land parcels exchanged shall be equal, or if they are not equal, shall be equalized as follows:

(A) SURPLUS OF FEDERAL LAND VALUE.—If the final appraised value of the Federal land exceeds the final appraised value of the non-Federal land parcel identified in subsection (b)(3)(A), BHI shall make a cash equalization payment to the United States as necessary to achieve equal value, including, if necessary, an amount in excess of that authorized pursuant to section 206(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716(b)).

(B) USE OF FUNDS.—Any cash equalization moneys received by the Secretary under subparagraph (A) shall be—

(i) deposited in the fund established under Public Law 90-171 (commonly known as the “Sisk Act”; 16 U.S.C. 484a); and

(ii) made available to the Secretary for the acquisition of land or interests in land in Region 2 of the Forest Service.

(C) SURPLUS OF NON-FEDERAL LAND VALUE.—If the final appraised value of the non-Federal land parcel identified in subsection (b)(3)(A) exceeds the final appraised value of the Federal land, the United States shall not make a cash equalization payment to BHI, and surplus value of the non-Federal land shall be considered a donation by BHI to the United States for all purposes of law.

(3) APPRAISAL EXCLUSIONS.—

(A) SPECIAL USE PERMIT.—The appraised value of the Federal land parcel shall not reflect any increase or diminution in value due to the special use permit existing on the date of enactment of this Act to BHI on the parcel and improvements thereunder.

(B) BARR TRAIL EASEMENT.—The Barr Trail easement donation identified in subsection (b)(3)(B) shall not be appraised for purposes of this section.

(e) MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.—

(1) WITHDRAWAL PROVISIONS.—

(A) WITHDRAWAL.—Lands acquired by the Secretary under this section shall, without further action by the Secretary, be permanently withdrawn from all forms of appropriation and disposal under the public land laws (including the mining and mineral leasing laws) and the Geothermal Steam Act of 1930 (30 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.).

(B) WITHDRAWAL REVOCATION.—Any public land order that withdraws the Federal land from appropriation or disposal under a public land law shall be revoked to the extent necessary to permit disposal of the Federal land parcel to BHI.

(C) WITHDRAWAL OF FEDERAL LAND.—All Federal land authorized to be exchanged under this section, if not already withdrawn or segregated from appropriation or disposal under the public lands laws upon enactment of this Act, is hereby so withdrawn, subject to valid existing rights, until the date of conveyance of the Federal land to BHI.

(2) **POSTEXCHANGE LAND MANAGEMENT.**—Land acquired by the Secretary under this section shall become part of the Pike-San Isabel National Forest and be managed in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations applicable to the National Forest System.

(3) **EXCHANGE TIMETABLE.**—It is the intent of Congress that the land exchange directed by this section be consummated no later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

(4) **MAPS, ESTIMATES, AND DESCRIPTIONS.**—

(A) **MINOR ERRORS.**—The Secretary and BHI may by mutual agreement make minor boundary adjustments to the Federal and non-Federal lands involved in the exchange, and may correct any minor errors in any map, acreage estimate, or description of any land to be exchanged.

(B) **CONFLICT.**—If there is a conflict between a map, an acreage estimate, or a description of land under this section, the map shall control unless the Secretary and BHI mutually agree otherwise.

(C) **AVAILABILITY.**—Upon enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file and make available for public inspection in the headquarters of the Pike-San Isabel National Forest a copy of all maps referred to in this section.

SEC. 1002. ARAPAHO NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The boundary of the Arapaho National Forest in the State of Colorado is adjusted to incorporate the approximately 92.95 acres of land generally depicted as “The Wedge” on the map entitled “Arapaho National Forest Boundary Adjustment” and dated November 6, 2013, and described as lots three, four, eight, and nine of section 13, Township 4 North, Range 76 West, Sixth Principal Meridian, Colorado. A lot described in this subsection may be included in the boundary adjustment only after the Secretary of Agriculture obtains written permission for such action from the lot owner or owners.

(b) **BOWEN GULCH PROTECTION AREA.**—The Secretary of Agriculture shall include all Federal land within the boundary described in subsection (a) in the Bowen Gulch Protection Area established under section 6 of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 539j).

(c) **LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND.**—For purposes of section 200306(a)(2)(B)(i) of title 54, United States Code, the boundaries of the Arapaho National Forest, as modified under subsection (a), shall be considered to be the boundaries of the Arapaho National Forest as in existence on January 1, 1965.

(d) **PUBLIC MOTORIZED USE.**—Nothing in this section opens privately owned lands within the boundary described in subsection (a) to public motorized use.

(e) **ACCESS TO NON-FEDERAL LANDS.**—Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6(f) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 539j(f)) regarding motorized travel, the owners of any non-Federal lands within the boundary described in subsection (a) who historically have accessed their lands through lands now or hereafter owned by the United States within the boundary described in subsection (a) shall have the continued right of motorized access to their lands across the existing roadway.

SEC. 1003. SANTA ANA RIVER WASH PLAN LAND EXCHANGE.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **CONSERVATION DISTRICT.**—The term “Conservation District” means the San Bernardino Valley Water Conservation District, a political subdivision of the State of California.

(2) **FEDERAL EXCHANGE PARCEL.**—The term “Federal exchange parcel” means the ap-

proximately 90 acres of Federal land administered by the Bureau of Land Management generally depicted as “BLM Equalization Land to SBVWCD” on the Map and is to be conveyed to the Conservation District if necessary to equalize the fair market values of the lands otherwise to be exchanged.

(3) **FEDERAL LAND.**—The term “Federal land” means the approximately 327 acres of Federal land administered by the Bureau of Land Management generally depicted as “BLM Land to SBVWCD” on the Map.

(4) **MAP.**—The term “Map” means the map entitled “Santa Ana River Wash Land Exchange” and dated September 3, 2015.

(5) **NON-FEDERAL EXCHANGE PARCEL.**—The term “non-Federal exchange parcel” means the approximately 59 acres of land owned by the Conservation District generally depicted as “SBVWCD Equalization Land” on the Map and is to be conveyed to the United States if necessary to equalize the fair market values of the lands otherwise to be exchanged.

(6) **NON-FEDERAL LAND.**—The term “non-Federal Land” means the approximately 310 acres of land owned by the Conservation District generally depicted as “SBVWCD to BLM” on the Map.

(b) **EXCHANGE OF LAND; EQUALIZATION OF VALUE.**—

(1) **EXCHANGE AUTHORIZED.**—Notwithstanding the land use planning requirements of sections 202, 210, and 211 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712, 1720, 1721), subject to valid existing rights, and conditioned upon any equalization payment necessary under section 206(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716(b)), and paragraph (2), as soon as practicable, but not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, if the Conservation District offers to convey the exchange land to the United States, the Secretary shall—

(A) convey to the Conservation District all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Federal land, and any such portion of the Federal exchange parcel as may be required to equalize the values of the lands exchanged; and

(B) accept from the Conservation District a conveyance of all right, title, and interest of the Conservation District in and to the non-Federal land, and any such portion of the non-Federal exchange parcel as may be required to equalize the values of the lands exchanged.

(2) **EQUALIZATION PAYMENT.**—To the extent an equalization payment is necessary under section 206(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716(b)), the amount of such equalization payment shall first be made by way of in-kind transfer of such portion of the Federal exchange parcel to the Conservation District, or transfer of such portion of the non-Federal exchange parcel to the United States, as the case may be, as may be necessary to equalize the fair market values of the exchanged properties. The fair market value of the Federal exchange parcel or non-Federal exchange parcel, as the case may be, shall be credited against any required equalization payment. To the extent such credit is not sufficient to offset the entire amount of equalization payment so indicated, any remaining amount of equalization payment shall be treated as follows:

(A) If the equalization payment is to equalize values by which the Federal land exceeds the non-Federal land and the credited value of the non-Federal exchange parcel, Conservation District may make the equalization payment to the United States, notwithstanding any limitation regarding the amount of the equalization payment under section 206(b) of the Federal Land Policy and

Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716(b)). In the event Conservation District opts not to make the indicated equalization payment, the exchange shall not proceed.

(B) If the equalization payment is to equalize values by which the non-Federal land exceeds the Federal land and the credited value of the Federal exchange parcel, the Secretary shall order the exchange without requirement of any additional equalization payment by the United States to the Conservation District.

(3) **APPRAISALS.**—

(A) The value of the land to be exchanged under this section shall be determined by appraisals conducted by one or more independent and qualified appraisers.

(B) The appraisals shall be conducted in accordance with nationally recognized appraisal standards, including, as appropriate, the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions and the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(4) **TITLE APPROVAL.**—Title to the land to be exchanged under this section shall be in a format acceptable to the Secretary and the Conservation District.

(5) **MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.**—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall finalize a map and legal descriptions of all land to be conveyed under this section. The Secretary may correct any minor errors in the map or in the legal descriptions. The map and legal descriptions shall be on file and available for public inspection in appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(6) **COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.**—As a condition of conveyance, any costs related to the conveyance under this section shall be paid by the Conservation District.

(c) **APPLICABLE LAW.**—

(1) **ACT OF FEBRUARY 20, 1909.**—

(A) The Act of February 20, 1909 (35 Stat. 641), shall not apply to the Federal land and any public exchange land transferred under this section.

(B) The exchange of lands under this section shall be subject to continuing rights of the Conservation District under the Act of February 20, 1909 (35 Stat. 641), on the non-Federal land and any exchanged portion of the non-Federal exchange parcel for the continued use, maintenance, operation, construction, or relocation of, or expansion of, groundwater recharge facilities on the non-Federal land, to accommodate groundwater recharge of the Bunker Hill Basin to the extent that such activities are not in conflict with any Habitat Conservation Plan or Habitat Management Plan under which such non-Federal land or non-Federal exchange parcel may be held or managed.

(2) **FLPMA.**—Except as otherwise provided in this section, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), shall apply to the exchange of land under this section.

(d) **CANCELLATION OF SECRETARIAL ORDER 241.**—Secretarial Order 241, dated November 11, 1929 (withdrawing a portion of the Federal land for an unconstructed transmission line), is terminated and the withdrawal thereby effected is revoked.

SEC. 1004. UDALL PARK LAND EXCHANGE.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **CITY.**—The term “City” means the city of Tucson, Arizona.

(2) **NON-FEDERAL LAND.**—The term “non-Federal land” means the approximately 172.8-acre parcel of City land identified in the patent numbered 02-90-0001 and dated October 4, 1989, and more particularly described as lots 3 and 4, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 5, T.14 S., R.15 E., Gila and Salt River Meridian, Arizona.

(b) **CONVEYANCE OF FEDERAL REVERSIONARY INTEREST IN LAND LOCATED IN TUCSON, ARIZONA.**—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall convey to the City, without consideration, the reversionary interests of the United States in and to the non-Federal land for the purpose of unencumbering the title to the non-Federal land to enable economic development of the non-Federal land.

(2) LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the exact legal descriptions of the non-Federal land shall be determined in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary.

(3) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary may require such additional terms and conditions to the conveyance under paragraph (1), consistent with that paragraph, as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(4) COSTS.—The City shall pay all costs associated with the conveyance under paragraph (1), consistent with that paragraph, including the costs of any surveys, recording costs, and other reasonable costs.

SEC. 1005. CONFIRMATION OF STATE LAND GRANTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the State of Utah may select any lands in T. 6 S. and T. 7 S., R. 1 W., Salt Lake Base and Meridian, that are owned by the United States, under the administrative jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, and identified as available for disposal by land exchange in the Record of Decision for the Pony Express Resource Management Plan and Rangeland Program Summary for Utah County (January 1990), as amended by the Pony Express Plan Amendment (November 1997), in fulfillment of the land grants made in sections 6, 8, and 12 of the Act of July 16, 1894 (28 Stat. 107) as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Utah County Quantity Grants” and dated June 27, 2017, to further the purposes of the State of Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration, without further land use planning action by the Bureau of Land Management.

(b) APPLICATION.—The criteria listed in Decision 3 of the Lands Program of the resource management plan described in subsection (a) shall not apply to any land selected under that subsection.

(c) EFFECT ON LIMITATION.—Nothing in this section affects the limitation established under section 2815(d) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (Public Law 106-65).

SEC. 1006. CUSTER COUNTY AIRPORT CONVEYANCE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COUNTY.—The term “County” means Custer County, South Dakota.

(2) FEDERAL LAND.—The term “Federal land” means all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to approximately 65.7 acres of National Forest System land, as generally depicted on the map.

(3) MAP.—The term “map” means the map entitled “Custer County Airport Conveyance” and dated October 19, 2017.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service.

(b) LAND CONVEYANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the terms and conditions described in paragraph (2), if the County submits to the Secretary an offer to acquire the Federal land for the market value, as determined by the appraisal under paragraph (3), the Secretary shall convey the Federal land to the County.

(2) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The conveyance under paragraph (1) shall be—

- (A) subject to valid existing rights;
- (B) made by quitclaim deed; and

(C) subject to any other terms and conditions as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(3) APPRAISAL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall complete an appraisal to determine the market value of the Federal land.

(B) STANDARDS.—The appraisal under subparagraph (A) shall be conducted in accordance with—

(i) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions; and

(ii) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(4) MAP.—

(A) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map shall be kept on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate office of the Forest Service.

(B) CORRECTION OF ERRORS.—The Secretary may correct any errors in the map.

(5) CONSIDERATION.—As consideration for the conveyance under paragraph (1), the County shall pay to the Secretary an amount equal to the market value of the Federal land, as determined by the appraisal under paragraph (3).

(6) SURVEY.—The exact acreage and legal description of the Federal land to be conveyed under paragraph (1) shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary.

(7) COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.—As a condition on the conveyance under paragraph (1), the County shall pay to the Secretary all costs associated with the conveyance, including the cost of—

- (A) the appraisal under paragraph (3); and
- (B) the survey under paragraph (6).

(8) PROCEEDS FROM THE SALE OF LAND.—Any proceeds received by the Secretary from the conveyance under paragraph (1) shall be—

(A) deposited in the fund established under Public Law 90-171 (commonly known as the “Sisk Act”) (16 U.S.C. 484a); and

(B) available to the Secretary until expended, without further appropriation, for the acquisition of inholdings in units of the National Forest System in the State of South Dakota.

SEC. 1007. PASCUA YAQUI TRIBE LAND CONVEYANCE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) DISTRICT.—The term “District” means the Tucson Unified School District No. 1, a school district recognized as such under the laws of the State of Arizona.

(2) MAP.—The term “Map” means the map entitled “Pascua Yaqui Tribe Land Conveyance Act”, dated March 14, 2016, and on file and available for public inspection in the local office of the Bureau of Land Management.

(3) RECREATION AND PUBLIC PURPOSES ACT.—The term “Recreation and Public Purposes Act” means the Act of June 14, 1926 (43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.).

(4) TRIBE.—The term “Tribe” means the Pascua Yaqui Tribe of Arizona, a federally recognized Indian Tribe.

(b) LAND TO BE HELD IN TRUST.—

(1) PARCEL A.—Subject to paragraph (2) and to valid existing rights, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the approximately 39.65 acres of Federal lands generally depicted on the map as “Parcel A” are declared to be held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Tribe.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Paragraph (1) shall take effect on the day after the date on which the District relinquishes all right, title, and interest of the District in and to the approximately 39.65 acres of land described in paragraph (1).

(c) LANDS TO BE CONVEYED TO THE DISTRICT.—

(1) PARCEL B.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights and payment to the United States of the fair market value, the United States shall convey to the District all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the approximately 13.24 acres of Federal lands generally depicted on the map as “Parcel B”.

(B) DETERMINATION OF FAIR MARKET VALUE.—The fair market value of the property to be conveyed under subparagraph (A) shall be determined by the Secretary in accordance with the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions and the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(C) COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.—As a condition of the conveyance under this paragraph, all costs associated with the conveyance shall be paid by the District.

(2) PARCEL C.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If, not later than 1 year after the completion of the appraisal required by subparagraph (C), the District submits to the Secretary an offer to acquire the Federal reversionary interest in all of the approximately 27.5 acres of land conveyed to the District under Recreation and Public Purposes Act and generally depicted on the map as “Parcel C”, the Secretary shall convey to the District such reversionary interest in the lands covered by the offer. The Secretary shall complete the conveyance not later than 30 days after the date of the offer.

(B) SURVEY.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall complete a survey of the lands described in this paragraph to determine the precise boundaries and acreage of the lands subject to the Federal reversionary interest.

(C) APPRAISAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall complete an appraisal of the Federal reversionary interest in the lands identified by the survey required by subparagraph (B). The appraisal shall be completed in accordance with the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions and the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(D) CONSIDERATION.—As consideration for the conveyance of the Federal reversionary interest under this paragraph, the District shall pay to the Secretary an amount equal to the appraised value of the Federal interest, as determined under subparagraph (C). The consideration shall be paid not later than 30 days after the date of the conveyance.

(E) COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.—As a condition of the conveyance under this paragraph, all costs associated with the conveyance, including the cost of the survey required by subparagraph (B) and the appraisal required by subparagraph (C), shall be paid by the District.

(d) GAMING PROHIBITION.—The Tribe may not conduct gaming activities on lands taken into trust pursuant to this section, either as a matter of claimed inherent authority, under the authority of any Federal law, including the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.), or under regulations promulgated by the Secretary or the National Indian Gaming Commission.

(e) WATER RIGHTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There shall be no Federal reserved right to surface water or groundwater for any land taken into trust by the United States for the benefit of the Tribe under this section.

(2) STATE WATER RIGHTS.—The Tribe retains any right or claim to water under State law for any land taken into trust by the United States for the benefit of the Tribe under this section.

(3) **FORFEITURE OR ABANDONMENT.**—Any water rights that are appurtenant to land taken into trust by the United States for the benefit of the Tribe under this section may not be forfeited or abandoned.

(4) **ADMINISTRATION.**—Nothing in this section affects or modifies any right of the Tribe or any obligation of the United States under Public Law 95-375.

SEC. 1008. LA PAZ COUNTY LAND CONVEYANCE.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **COUNTY.**—The term “County” means La Paz County, Arizona.

(2) **FEDERAL LAND.**—The term “Federal land” means the approximately 5,935 acres of land managed by the Bureau of Land Management and designated as “Federal land to be conveyed” on the map.

(3) **MAP.**—The term “map” means the map prepared by the Bureau of Land Management entitled “Proposed La Paz County Land Conveyance” and dated October 1, 2018.

(b) **CONVEYANCE TO LA PAZ COUNTY, ARIZONA.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding the planning requirement of sections 202 and 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712, 1713) and in accordance with this section and other applicable law, as soon as practicable after receiving a request from the County to convey the Federal land, the Secretary shall convey the Federal land to the County.

(2) **RESTRICTIONS ON CONVEYANCE.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The conveyance under paragraph (1) shall be subject to—

(i) valid existing rights; and
(ii) such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be necessary.

(B) **EXCLUSION.**—The Secretary shall exclude from the conveyance under paragraph (1) any Federal land that contains significant cultural, environmental, wildlife, or recreational resources.

(3) **PAYMENT OF FAIR MARKET VALUE.**—The conveyance under paragraph (1) shall be for the fair market value of the Federal land to be conveyed, as determined—

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

(B) based on an appraisal that is conducted in accordance with—

(i) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions; and
(ii) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(4) **PROTECTION OF TRIBAL CULTURAL ARTIFACTS.**—As a condition of the conveyance under paragraph (1), the County shall, and as a condition of any subsequent conveyance, any subsequent owner shall—

(A) make good faith efforts to avoid disturbing Tribal artifacts;

(B) minimize impacts on Tribal artifacts if they are disturbed;

(C) coordinate with the Colorado River Indian Tribes Tribal Historic Preservation Office to identify artifacts of cultural and historic significance; and

(D) allow Tribal representatives to rebury unearthened artifacts at or near where they were discovered.

(5) **AVAILABILITY OF MAP.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(B) **CORRECTIONS.**—The Secretary and the County may, by mutual agreement—

(i) make minor boundary adjustments to the Federal land to be conveyed under paragraph (1); and

(ii) correct any minor errors in the map, an acreage estimate, or the description of the Federal land.

(6) **WITHDRAWAL.**—The Federal land is withdrawn from the operation of the mining

and mineral leasing laws of the United States.

(7) **COSTS.**—As a condition of the conveyance of the Federal land under paragraph (1), the County shall pay—

(A) an amount equal to the appraised value determined in accordance with paragraph (3)(B); and

(B) all costs related to the conveyance, including all surveys, appraisals, and other administrative costs associated with the conveyance of the Federal land to the County under paragraph (1).

(8) **PROCEEDS FROM THE SALE OF LAND.**—The proceeds from the sale of land under this subsection shall be—

(A) deposited in the Federal Land Disposal Account established by section 206(a) of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (43 U.S.C. 2305(a)); and

(B) used in accordance with that Act (43 U.S.C. 2301 et seq.).

SEC. 1009. LAKE BISTINEAU LAND TITLE STABILITY.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **CLAIMANT.**—The term “claimant” means any individual, group, or corporation authorized to hold title to land or mineral interests in land in the State of Louisiana with a valid claim to the omitted land, including any mineral interests.

(2) **MAP.**—The term “Map” means the map entitled “Lands as Delineated by Original Survey December 18, 1842 showing the 1969 Meander Line at the 148.6 Elevation Line” and dated January 30, 2018.

(3) **OMITTED LAND.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The term “omitted land” means the land in lots 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 of sec. 30, T. 16 N., R. 10 W., Louisiana Meridian, comprising a total of approximately 229.72 acres, as depicted on the Map, that—

(i) was in place during the Original Survey; but
(ii) was not included in the Original Survey.

(B) **INCLUSION.**—The term “omitted land” includes—

(i) Peggy’s Island in lot 1 of sec. 17, T. 16 N., R. 10 W., Louisiana Meridian; and

(ii) Hog Island in lot 1 of sec. 29, T. 16 N., R. 10 W., Louisiana Meridian.

(4) **ORIGINAL SURVEY.**—The term “Original Survey” means the survey of land surrounding Lake Bistineau, Louisiana, conducted by the General Land Office in 1838 and approved by the Surveyor General on December 8, 1842.

(b) **CONVEYANCES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Consistent with the first section of the Act of December 22, 1928 (commonly known as the “Color of Title Act”) (45 Stat. 1069, chapter 47; 43 U.S.C. 1068), except as provided by this section, the Secretary shall convey to the claimant the omitted land, including any mineral interests, that has been held in good faith and in peaceful, adverse possession by a claimant or an ancestor or grantor of the claimant, under claim or color of title, based on the Original Survey.

(2) **CONFIRMATION OF TITLE.**—The conveyance or patent of omitted land to a claimant under paragraph (1) shall have the effect of confirming title to the surface and minerals in the claimant and shall not serve as any admission by a claimant.

(c) **PAYMENT OF COSTS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the conveyance required under subsection (b) shall be without consideration.

(2) **CONDITION.**—As a condition of the conveyance of the omitted land under subsection (b), before making the conveyance, the Secretary shall recover from the State of Louisiana any costs incurred by the Secretary relating to any survey, platting, legal

description, or associated activities required to prepare and issue a patent under that subsection.

(d) **MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.**—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file, and make available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management, the Map and legal descriptions of the omitted land to be conveyed under subsection (b).

SEC. 1010. LAKE FANNIN LAND CONVEYANCE.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **COUNTY.**—The term “County” means Fannin County, Texas.

(2) **MAP.**—The term “map” means the map entitled “Lake Fannin Conveyance” and dated November 21, 2013.

(3) **NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM LAND.**—The term “National Forest System land” means the approximately 2,025 acres of National Forest System land generally depicted on the map.

(4) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service.

(b) **LAND CONVEYANCE.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to the terms and conditions described in paragraph (2), if the County submits to the Secretary an offer to acquire the National Forest System land for the fair market value, as determined by the appraisal under paragraph (3), the Secretary shall convey the National Forest System land to the County.

(2) **TERMS AND CONDITIONS.**—The conveyance under paragraph (1) shall be—

(A) subject to valid existing rights;
(B) made by quitclaim deed; and
(C) subject to any other terms and conditions as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(3) **APPRAISAL.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall complete an appraisal to determine the fair market value of the National Forest System land.

(B) **STANDARDS.**—The appraisal under subparagraph (A) shall be conducted in accordance with—

(i) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions; and
(ii) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(4) **MAP.**—

(A) **AVAILABILITY OF MAP.**—The map shall be kept on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate office of the Forest Service.

(B) **CORRECTION OF ERRORS.**—The Secretary may correct minor errors in the map.

(5) **CONSIDERATION.**—As consideration for the conveyance under paragraph (1), the County shall pay to the Secretary an amount equal to the fair market value of the National Forest System land, as determined by the appraisal under paragraph (3).

(6) **SURVEY.**—The exact acreage and legal description of the National Forest System land to be conveyed under paragraph (1) shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary and the County.

(7) **USE.**—As a condition of the conveyance under paragraph (1), the County shall agree to manage the land conveyed under that subsection for public recreational purposes.

(8) **COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.**—As a condition on the conveyance under paragraph (1), the County shall pay to the Secretary all costs associated with the conveyance, including the cost of—

(A) the appraisal under paragraph (3); and
(B) the survey under paragraph (6).

SEC. 1011. LAND CONVEYANCE AND UTILITY RIGHT-OF-WAY, HENRY'S LAKE WILDERNESS STUDY AREA, IDAHO.

(a) CONVEYANCE AND RIGHT-OF-WAY AUTHORIZED.—Notwithstanding section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)), the Secretary may—

(1) convey to the owner of a private residence located at 3787 Valhalla Road in Island Park, Idaho (in this section referred to as the “owner”), all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the approximately 0.5 acres of Federal land in the Henry's Lake Wilderness Study Area described as lot 14, section 33, Township 16 North, Range 43 East, Boise Meridian, Fremont County, Idaho; and

(2) grant Fall River Electric in Ashton, Idaho, the right to operate, maintain, and rehabilitate a right-of-way encumbering approximately 0.4 acres of Federal land in the Henry's Lake Wilderness Study Area described as lot 15, section 33, Township 16 North, Range 43 East, Boise Meridian, Fremont County, Idaho, which includes an electric distribution line and access road, 850' in length, 20' in width.

(b) CONSIDERATION; CONDITIONS.—

(1) LAND DISPOSAL.—The Secretary shall convey the land under subsection (a)(1) in accordance with section 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1713) and part 2711.3-3 of title 43, Code of Federal Regulations. As consideration for the conveyance the owner shall pay to the Secretary an amount equal to the fair market value as valued by a qualified land appraisal and approved by the Appraisal and Valuation Services Office.

(2) RIGHT-OF-WAY.—The Secretary shall grant the right-of-way granted under subsection (a)(2) in accordance with section 205 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1715), and part 2800 of title 43, Code of Federal Regulations.

(c) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary may require such additional terms and conditions in connection with the conveyance of the land and the grant of the right-of-way under this section as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

SEC. 1012. CONVEYANCE TO UKPEAGVIK INUPIAT CORPORATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, subject to valid existing rights, the Secretary shall convey to the Ukpeagvik Inupiat Corporation all right, title, and interest held by the United States in and to sand and gravel deposits underlying the surface estate owned by the Ukpeagvik Inupiat Corporation within and contiguous to the Barrow gas fields, and more particularly described as follows:

(1) T. 21 N. R. 16 W., secs. 7, 17–18, 19–21, and 28–29, of the Umiat Meridian.

(2) T. 21 N. R. 17 W., secs. 1–2 and 11–14, of the Umiat Meridian.

(3) T. 22 N. R. 18 W., secs. 4, 9, and 29–32, of the Umiat Meridian.

(4) T. 22 N. R. 19 W., secs. 25 and 36, of the Umiat Meridian.

(b) ENTITLEMENT FULFILLED.—The conveyance under this section shall fulfill the entitlement granted to the Ukpeagvik Inupiat Corporation under section 12(a) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1611(a)).

(c) COMPLIANCE WITH ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT OF 1973.—Nothing in this section affects any requirement, prohibition, or exception under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

SEC. 1013. PUBLIC PURPOSE CONVEYANCE TO CITY OF HYDE PARK, UTAH.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the land use planning requirement of sections 202 and

203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712, 1713), on written request by the City of Hyde Park, Utah (referred to in this section as the “City”), the Secretary shall convey, without consideration, to the City the parcel of public land described in subsection (b)(1) for public recreation or other public purposes consistent with uses allowed under the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the “Recreation and Public Purposes Act”) (43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.).

(b) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The parcel of public land referred to in subsection (a) is the approximately 80-acre parcel identified on the map entitled “Hyde Park Land Conveyance Act” and dated October 23, 2017.

(2) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map referred to in paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(c) SURVEY.—The exact acreage and legal description of the land to be conveyed under this section shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary.

(d) CONVEYANCE COSTS.—As a condition for the conveyance under this section, all costs associated with the conveyance shall be paid by the City.

SEC. 1014. JUAB COUNTY CONVEYANCE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COUNTY.—The term “County” means Juab County, Utah.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service.

(3) NEPHI WORK CENTER CONVEYANCE PARCEL.—The term “Nephi Work Center conveyance parcel” means the parcel of approximately 2.17 acres of National Forest System land in the County, located at 740 South Main Street, Nephi, Utah, as depicted as Tax Lot Numbers #XA00-0545-1111 and #XA00-0545-2 on the map entitled “Nephi Plat B” and dated May 6, 1981.

(b) CONVEYANCE OF NEPHI WORK CENTER CONVEYANCE PARCEL, JUAB COUNTY, UTAH.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the Secretary receives a request from the County and subject to valid existing rights and such terms and conditions as are mutually satisfactory to the Secretary and the County, including such additional terms as the Secretary determines to be necessary, the Secretary shall convey to the County without consideration all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Nephi Work Center conveyance parcel.

(2) COSTS.—Any costs relating to the conveyance under paragraph (1), including processing and transaction costs, shall be paid by the County.

(3) USE OF LAND.—The land conveyed to the County under paragraph (1) shall be used by the County—

(A) to house fire suppression and fuels mitigation personnel;

(B) to facilitate fire suppression and fuels mitigation activities; and

(C) for infrastructure and equipment necessary to carry out subparagraphs (A) and (B).

SEC. 1015. BLACK MOUNTAIN RANGE AND BULLHEAD CITY LAND EXCHANGE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CITY.—The term “City” means Bullhead City, Arizona.

(2) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—The term “non-Federal Land” means the approximately 1,100 acres of land owned by Bullhead City in the Black Mountain Range generally depicted as “Bullhead City Land to be Exchanged to BLM” on the Map.

(3) MAP.—The term “Map” means the map entitled “Bullhead City Land Exchange” and dated August 24, 2018.

(4) FEDERAL LAND.—The term “Federal land” means the approximately 345.2 acres of land in Bullhead City, Arizona, generally depicted as “Federal Land to be exchanged to Bullhead City” on the Map.

(b) LAND EXCHANGE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If after December 15, 2020, the City offers to convey to the Secretary all right, title, and interest of the City in and to the non-Federal land, the Secretary shall accept the offer and simultaneously convey to the City all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Federal land.

(2) LAND TITLE.—Title to the non-Federal land conveyed to the Secretary under this section shall be in a form acceptable to the Secretary and shall conform to the title approval standards of the Attorney General of the United States applicable to land acquisitions by the Federal Government.

(3) EXCHANGE COSTS.—The City shall pay for all land survey, appraisal, and other costs to the Secretary as may be necessary to process and consummate the exchange under this section.

(c) EQUAL VALUE EXCHANGE AND APPRAISALS.—

(1) APPRAISALS.—The values of the lands to be exchanged under this section shall be determined by the Secretary through appraisals performed—

(A) in accordance with—

(i) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions;

(ii) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice; and

(iii) appraisal instructions issued by the Secretary; and

(B) by an appraiser mutually agreed to by the Secretary and the City.

(2) EQUAL VALUE EXCHANGE.—The values of the Federal and non-Federal land parcels exchanged shall be equal, or if they are not equal, shall be equalized as follows:

(A) SURPLUS OF FEDERAL LAND VALUE.—If the final appraised value of the Federal land exceeds the final appraised value of the non-Federal land, the City shall reduce the amount of land it is requesting from the Federal Government in order to create an equal value in accordance with section 206(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716(b)). Land that is not exchanged because of equalization under this subparagraph shall remain subject to lease under the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the “Recreation and Public Purposes Act”) (44 Stat. 741, chapter 578; 43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.).

(B) USE OF FUNDS.—Any cash equalization moneys received by the Secretary under subparagraph (A) shall be—

(i) deposited in the Federal Land Disposal Account established by section 206(a) of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (43 U.S.C. 2305(a)); and

(ii) used in accordance with that Act (43 U.S.C. 2301 et seq.).

(C) SURPLUS OF NON-FEDERAL LAND VALUE.—If the final appraised value of the non-Federal land exceeds the final appraised value of the Federal land, the United States shall not make a cash equalization payment to the City, and surplus value of the non-Federal land shall be considered a donation by the City to the United States for all purposes of law.

(d) WITHDRAWAL PROVISIONS.—Lands acquired by the Secretary under this section are, upon such acquisition, automatically and permanently withdrawn from all forms of appropriation and disposal under the public land laws (including the mining and mineral leasing laws) and the Geothermal Steam Act of 1930 (30 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.).

(e) MAPS, ESTIMATES, AND DESCRIPTIONS.—

(1) MINOR ERRORS.—The Secretary and the City may, by mutual agreement—

(A) make minor boundary adjustments to the Federal and non-Federal lands involved in the exchange; and

(B) correct any minor errors in any map, acreage estimate, or description of any land to be exchanged.

(2) CONFLICT.—If there is a conflict between a map, an acreage estimate, or a description of land under this section, the map shall control unless the Secretary and the City mutually agree otherwise.

(3) AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary shall file and make available for public inspection in the Arizona headquarters of the Bureau of Land Management a copy of all maps referred to in this section.

SEC. 1016. COTTONWOOD LAND EXCHANGE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COUNTY.—The term “County” means Yavapai County, Arizona.

(2) FEDERAL LAND.—The term “Federal land” means all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to approximately 80 acres of land within the Coconino National Forest, in Yavapai County, Arizona, generally depicted as “Coconino National Forest Parcels ‘Federal Land’” on the map.

(3) MAP.—The term “map” means the map entitled “Cottonwood Land Exchange”, with the revision date July 5, 2018/Version 1.

(4) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—The term “non-Federal land” means the approximately 369 acres of land in Yavapai County, Arizona, generally depicted as “Yavapai County Parcels ‘Non-Federal Land’” on the map.

(5) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Agriculture, unless otherwise specified.

(b) LAND EXCHANGE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If the County offers to convey to the Secretary all right, title, and interest of the County in and to the non-Federal land, the Secretary shall accept the offer and simultaneously convey to the County all right, title, and interest of the United States to the Federal land.

(2) LAND TITLE.—Title to the non-Federal land conveyed to the Secretary under this section shall be acceptable to the Secretary and shall conform to the title approval standards of the Attorney General of the United States applicable to land acquisitions by the Federal Government.

(3) EXCHANGE COSTS.—The County shall pay for all land survey, appraisal, and other costs to the Secretary as may be necessary to process and consummate the exchange under this section, including reimbursement to the Secretary, if the Secretary so requests, for staff time spent in such processing and consummation.

(c) EQUAL VALUE EXCHANGE AND APPRAISALS.—

(1) APPRAISALS.—The values of the lands to be exchanged under this section shall be determined by the Secretary through appraisals performed—

(A) in accordance with—

(i) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions;

(ii) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice; and

(iii) appraisal instructions issued by the Secretary; and

(B) by an appraiser mutually agreed to by the Secretary and the County.

(2) EQUAL VALUE EXCHANGE.—The values of the Federal and non-Federal land parcels exchanged shall be equal, or if they are not equal, shall be equalized as follows:

(A) SURPLUS OF FEDERAL LAND VALUE.—If the final appraised value of the Federal land exceeds the final appraised value of the non-Federal land, the County shall make a cash equalization payment to the United States as necessary to achieve equal value, including, if necessary, an amount in excess of that

authorized pursuant to section 206(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716(b)).

(B) USE OF FUNDS.—Any cash equalization moneys received by the Secretary under subparagraph (A) shall be—

(i) deposited in the fund established under Public Law 90-171 (commonly known as the “Sisk Act”); 16 U.S.C. 484a; and

(ii) made available to the Secretary for the acquisition of land or interests in land in Region 3 of the Forest Service.

(C) SURPLUS OF NON-FEDERAL LAND VALUE.—If the final appraised value of the non-Federal land exceeds the final appraised value of the Federal land, the United States shall not make a cash equalization payment to the County, and surplus value of the non-Federal land shall be considered a donation by the County to the United States for all purposes of law.

(d) WITHDRAWAL PROVISIONS.—Lands acquired by the Secretary under this section are, upon such acquisition, automatically and permanently withdrawn from all forms of appropriation and disposal under the public land laws (including the mining and mineral leasing laws) and the Geothermal Steam Act of 1930 (30 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.).

(e) MANAGEMENT OF LAND.—Land acquired by the Secretary under this section shall become part of the Coconino National Forest and be managed in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations applicable to the National Forest System.

(f) MAPS, ESTIMATES, AND DESCRIPTIONS.—

(1) MINOR ERRORS.—The Secretary and the County may, by mutual agreement—

(A) make minor boundary adjustments to the Federal and non-Federal lands involved in the exchange; and

(B) correct any minor errors in any map, acreage estimate, or description of any land to be exchanged.

(2) CONFLICT.—If there is a conflict between a map, an acreage estimate, or a description of land under this section, the map shall control unless the Secretary and the County mutually agree otherwise.

(3) AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary shall file and make available for public inspection in the headquarters of the Coconino National Forest a copy of all maps referred to in this section.

SEC. 1017. EMBRY-RIDDLE TRI-CITY LAND EXCHANGE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—The term “non-Federal land” means the approximately 16-acre parcel of University land identified in section 3(a) of Public Law 105-363 (112 Stat. 3297).

(2) UNIVERSITY.—The term “University” means Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University, Florida.

(b) CONVEYANCE OF FEDERAL REVERSIONARY INTEREST IN LAND LOCATED IN THE COUNTY OF YAVAPAI, ARIZONA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if after the completion of the appraisal required under subsection (c), the University submits to the Secretary an offer to acquire the reversionary interests of the United States in and to the non-Federal land, the Secretary shall convey to the University the reversionary interests of the United States in and to the non-Federal land for the purpose of unencumbering the title to the non-Federal land to enable economic development of the non-Federal land.

(2) LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the exact legal description of the non-Federal land shall be determined in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary.

(3) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary may require such additional

terms and conditions to the conveyance under paragraph (1), consistent with this section, as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(4) COSTS.—The University shall pay all costs associated with the conveyance under paragraph (1), including the costs of the appraisal required under subsection (c), the costs of any surveys, recording costs, and other reasonable costs.

(c) APPRAISAL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall complete an appraisal of the reversionary interests of the United States in and to the non-Federal land.

(2) APPLICABLE LAW.—The appraisal shall be completed in accordance with—

(A) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions; and

(B) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(d) CONSIDERATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As consideration for the conveyance of the reversionary interests of the United States in and to the non-Federal land under this section, the University shall pay to the Secretary an amount equal to the appraised value of the interests of the United States, as determined under subsection (c).

(2) DEPOSIT; USE.—Amounts received under paragraph (1) shall be—

(A) deposited in the Federal Land Disposal Account established by section 206(a) of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (43 U.S.C. 2305(a)); and

(B) used in accordance with that Act (43 U.S.C. 2301 et seq.).

Subtitle B—Public Land and National Forest System Management

SEC. 1101. BOLTS DITCH ACCESS.

(a) ACCESS GRANTED.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall permit by special use authorization nonmotorized access and use, in accordance with section 293.6 of title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, of the Bolts Ditch Headgate and the Bolts Ditch within the Holy Cross Wilderness, Colorado, as designated by Public Law 96-560 (94 Stat. 3265), for the purposes of the diversion of water and use, maintenance, and repair of such ditch and headgate by the Town of Minturn, Colorado, a Colorado Home Rule Municipality.

(b) LOCATION OF FACILITIES.—The Bolts Ditch headgate and ditch segment referenced in subsection (a) are as generally depicted on the map entitled “Bolts Ditch headgate and Ditch Segment” and dated November 2015.

SEC. 1102. CLARIFICATION RELATING TO A CERTAIN LAND DESCRIPTION UNDER THE NORTHERN ARIZONA LAND EXCHANGE AND VERDE RIVER BASIN PARTNERSHIP ACT OF 2005.

Section 104(a)(5) of the Northern Arizona Land Exchange and Verde River Basin Partnership Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-110; 119 Stat. 2356) is amended by inserting before the period at the end “, which, notwithstanding section 102(a)(4)(B), includes the N½ NE¼ SW¼ SW¼, the N½ N½ SE¼ SW¼, and the N½ N½ SW¼ SE¼, sec. 34, Township 22 North, Range 2 East, Gila and Salt River Meridian, Coconino County, Arizona, comprising approximately 25 acres”.

SEC. 1103. FRANK AND JEANNE MOORE WILD STEELHEAD SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) Frank Moore has committed his life to family, friends, his country, and fly fishing;

(2) Frank Moore is a World War II veteran who stormed the beaches of Normandy along with 150,000 troops during the D-Day Allied invasion and was awarded the Chevalier of the French Legion of Honor for his bravery;

(3) Frank Moore returned home after the war, started a family, and pursued his passion of fishing on the winding rivers in Oregon;

(4) as the proprietor of the Steamboat Inn along the North Umpqua River in Oregon for nearly 20 years, Frank Moore, along with his wife Jeanne, shared his love of fishing, the flowing river, and the great outdoors, with visitors from all over the United States and the world;

(5) Frank Moore has spent most of his life fishing the vast rivers of Oregon, during which time he has contributed significantly to efforts to conserve fish habitats and protect river health, including serving on the State of Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission;

(6) Frank Moore has been recognized for his conservation work with the National Wildlife Federation Conservationist of the Year award, the Wild Steelhead Coalition Conservation Award, and his 2010 induction into the Fresh Water Fishing Hall of Fame; and

(7) in honor of the many accomplishments of Frank Moore, both on and off the river, approximately 99,653 acres of Forest Service land in the State of Oregon should be designated as the “Frank and Jeanne Moore Wild Steelhead Special Management Area”.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) MAP.—The term “Map” means the map entitled “Frank Moore Wild Steelhead Special Management Area Designation Act” and dated June 23, 2016.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service.

(3) SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.—The term “Special Management Area” means the Frank and Jeanne Moore Wild Steelhead Special Management Area designated by subsection (c)(1).

(4) STATE.—The term “State” means the State of Oregon.

(c) FRANK AND JEANNE MOORE WILD STEELHEAD SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA, OREGON.—

(1) DESIGNATION.—The approximately 99,653 acres of Forest Service land in the State, as generally depicted on the Map, is designated as the “Frank and Jeanne Moore Wild Steelhead Special Management Area”.

(2) MAP; LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare a map and legal description of the Special Management Area.

(B) FORCE OF LAW.—The map and legal description prepared under subparagraph (A) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this section, except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in the map and legal description.

(C) AVAILABILITY.—The map and legal description prepared under subparagraph (A) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service.

(3) ADMINISTRATION.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Special Management Area shall be administered by the Secretary—

(A) in accordance with all laws (including regulations) applicable to the National Forest System; and

(B) in a manner that—

(i) conserves and enhances the natural character, scientific use, and the botanical, recreational, ecological, fish and wildlife, scenic, drinking water, and cultural values of the Special Management Area;

(ii) maintains and seeks to enhance the wild salmonid habitat of the Special Management Area;

(iii) maintains or enhances the watershed as a thermal refuge for wild salmonids; and

(iv) preserves opportunities for recreation, including primitive recreation.

(4) FISH AND WILDLIFE.—Nothing in this section affects the jurisdiction or respon-

sibilities of the State with respect to fish and wildlife in the State.

(5) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—Nothing in this section—

(A) creates any protective perimeter or buffer zone around the Special Management Area; or

(B) modifies the applicable travel management plan for the Special Management Area.

(6) WILDFIRE MANAGEMENT.—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 Special Management Area, consistent with the purposes of this section, including the use of aircraft, machinery, mechanized equipment, fire breaks, backfires, and retardant.

(7) VEGETATION MANAGEMENT.—Nothing in this section prohibits the Secretary from conducting vegetation management projects within the Special Management Area in a manner consistent with—

(A) the purposes described in paragraph (3); and

(B) the applicable forest plan.

(8) PROTECTION OF TRIBAL RIGHTS.—Nothing in this section diminishes any treaty rights of an Indian Tribe.

(9) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land within the boundaries of the Special Management Area river segments designated by paragraph (1) is withdrawn from all forms of—

(A) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(B) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(C) disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.

SEC. 1104. MAINTENANCE OR REPLACEMENT OF FACILITIES AND STRUCTURES AT SMITH GULCH.

The authorization of the Secretary of Agriculture to maintain or replace facilities or structures for commercial recreation services at Smith Gulch under section 3(a)(24)(D) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)(24)(D))—

(1) may include improvements or replacements that the Secretary of Agriculture determines—

(A) are consistent with section 9(b) of the Central Idaho Wilderness Act of 1980 (16 U.S.C. 1281 note; Public Law 96-312); and

(B) would reduce the impact of the commercial recreation facilities or services on wilderness or wild and scenic river resources and values; and

(2) authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to consider including, as appropriate—

(A) hydroelectric generators and associated electrical transmission facilities;

(B) water pumps for fire suppression;

(C) transitions from propane to electrical lighting;

(D) solar energy systems;

(E) 6-volt or 12-volt battery banks for power storage; and

(F) other improvements or replacements which are consistent with this section that the Secretary of Agriculture determines appropriate.

SEC. 1105. REPEAL OF PROVISION LIMITING THE EXPORT OF TIMBER HARVESTED FROM CERTAIN KAKE TRIBAL CORPORATION LAND.

Section 42 of the Alaska National Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1629h) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (h);

(2) by redesignating subsection (i) as subsection (h); and

(3) in subsection (h) (as so redesignated), in the first sentence, by striking “and to provide” and all that follows through “subsection (h)”.

SEC. 1106. DESIGNATION OF FOWLER AND BOSKOFF PEAKS.

(a) DESIGNATION OF FOWLER PEAK.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The 13,498-foot mountain peak, located at 37.8569° N, by -108.0117° W, in the Uncompahgre National Forest in the State of Colorado, shall be known and designated as “Fowler Peak”.

(2) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the peak described in paragraph (1) shall be deemed to be a reference to “Fowler Peak”.

(b) DESIGNATION OF BOSKOFF PEAK.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The 13,123-foot mountain peak, located at 37.85549° N, by -108.03112° W, in the Uncompahgre National Forest in the State of Colorado, shall be known and designated as “Boskoff Peak”.

(2) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the peak described in paragraph (1) shall be deemed to be a reference to “Boskoff Peak”.

SEC. 1107. CORONADO NATIONAL FOREST LAND CONVEYANCE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) PERMITTEE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “permittee” means a person who, on the date of enactment of this Act, holds a valid permit for use of a property.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term “permittee” includes any heirs, executors, and assigns of the permittee or interest of the permittee.

(2) PROPERTY.—The term “property” means—

(A) the approximately 1.1 acres of National Forest System land in sec. 8, T. 10 S., R. 16 E., Gila and Salt River Meridian, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Coronado National Forest Land Conveyance Act of 2017”, special use permit numbered SAN5005-03, and dated October 2017;

(B) the approximately 4.5 acres of National Forest System land in sec. 8, T. 10 S., R. 16 E., Gila and Salt River Meridian, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Coronado National Forest Land Conveyance Act of 2017”, special use permit numbered SAN5116-03, and dated October 2017; and

(C) the approximately 3.9 acres of National Forest System land in NW¼, sec. 1, T. 10 S., R. 15 E., Gila and Salt River Meridian, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Coronado National Forest Land Conveyance Act of 2017”, special use permit numbered SAN5039-02, and dated October 2017.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Agriculture.

(b) SALE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, during the period described in paragraph (2), not later than 90 days after the date on which a permittee submits a request to the Secretary, the Secretary shall—

(A) accept tender of consideration from that permittee; and

(B) sell and quitclaim to that permittee all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the property for which the permittee holds a permit.

(2) PERIOD DESCRIBED.—The period referred to in paragraph (1) is the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on the date of expiration of the applicable permit.

(c) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary may establish such terms and conditions on the sales of the properties under this section as the Secretary determines to be in the public interest.

(d) CONSIDERATION.—A sale of a property under this section shall be for cash consideration equal to the market value of the property, as determined by the appraisal described in subsection (e).

(e) APPRAISAL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall complete an appraisal of each property, which shall—

(A) include the value of any appurtenant easements; and

(B) exclude the value of any private improvements made by a permittee of the property before the date of appraisal.

(2) STANDARDS.—An appraisal under paragraph (1) shall be conducted in accordance with—

(A) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions, established in accordance with the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 4601 et seq.); and

(B) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(f) COSTS.—The Secretary shall pay—

(1) the cost of a conveyance of a property under this section; and

(2) the cost of an appraisal under subsection (e).

(g) PROCEEDS FROM THE SALE OF LAND.—Any payment received by the Secretary from the sale of property under this section shall be deposited in the fund established under Public Law 90-171 (commonly known as the “Sisk Act”) (16 U.S.C. 484a) and shall be available to the Secretary until expended for the acquisition of inholdings in national forests in the State of Arizona.

(h) 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 each property.

(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 section, except that the Secretary may correct 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 office of the Supervisor of the Coronado National Forest.

SEC. 1108. DESCHUTES CANYON-STEELHEAD FALLS WILDERNESS STUDY AREA BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT, OREGON.

(a) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—The boundary of the Deschutes Canyon-Steelhead Falls Wilderness Study Area is modified to exclude approximately 688 acres of public land, as depicted on the map entitled “Deschutes Canyon-Steelhead Falls Wilderness Study Area (WSA) Proposed Boundary Adjustment” and dated September 26, 2018.

(b) EFFECT OF EXCLUSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The public land excluded from the Deschutes Canyon-Steelhead Falls Wilderness Study Area under subsection (a)—

(A) is no longer subject to section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)); and

(B) shall be managed in accordance with—

(i) this section;

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

(iii) any applicable resource management plan.

(2) MANAGEMENT.—The Secretary shall manage the land excluded from the Deschutes Canyon-Steelhead Falls Wilderness Study Area under subsection (a) to improve fire resiliency and forest health, including the conduct of wildfire prevention and response activities, as appropriate.

(3) OFF-ROAD RECREATIONAL MOTORIZED USE.—The Secretary shall not permit off-road recreational motorized use on the public land excluded from the Deschutes Canyon-Steelhead Falls Wilderness Study Area under subsection (a).

SEC. 1109. MAINTENANCE OF FEDERAL MINERAL LEASES BASED ON EXTRACTION OF HELIUM.

The first section of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181) is amended in the fifth paragraph by inserting after “purchaser thereof” the following: “, and that extraction of helium from gas produced from such lands shall maintain the lease as if the extracted helium were oil and gas”.

SEC. 1110. SMALL MINER WAIVERS TO CLAIM MAINTENANCE FEES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COVERED CLAIMHOLDER.—The term “covered claimholder” means—

(A) the claimholder of the claims in the State numbered AA023149, AA023163, AA047913, AA047914, AA047915, AA047916, AA047917, AA047918, and AA047919 (as of December 29, 2004);

(B) the claimholder of the claim in the State numbered FF-059315 (as of December 29, 2004);

(C) the claimholder of the claims in the State numbered FF-58607, FF-58608, FF-58609, FF-58610, FF-58611, FF-58613, FF-58615, FF-58616, FF-58617, and FF-58618 (as of December 31, 2003); and

(D) the claimholder of the claims in the State numbered FF-53988, FF-53989, and FF-53990 (as of December 31, 1987).

(2) DEFECT.—The term “defect” includes a failure—

(A) to timely file—

(i) a small miner maintenance fee waiver application;

(ii) an affidavit of annual labor associated with a small miner maintenance fee waiver application; or

(iii) an instrument required under section 314(a) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1744(a)); and

(B) to pay the required application fee for a small maintenance fee waiver application.

(3) STATE.—The term “State” means the State of Alaska.

(b) TREATMENT OF COVERED CLAIMHOLDERS.—Notwithstanding section 10101(d) of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (30 U.S.C. 28f(d)) and section 314(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1744(c)), each covered claimholder shall, during the 60-day period beginning on the date on which the covered claimholder receives written notification from the Bureau of Land Management by registered mail of the opportunity, have the opportunity—

(1)(A) to cure any defect in a small miner maintenance fee waiver application (including the failure to timely file a small miner maintenance fee waiver application) for any prior period during which the defect existed; or

(B) to pay any claim maintenance fees due for any prior period during which the defect existed; and

(2) to cure any defect in the filing of any instrument required under section 314(a) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1744(a)) (including the failure to timely file any required instrument) for any prior period during which the defect existed.

(c) REINSTATEMENT OF CLAIMS DEEMED FORFEITED.—The Secretary shall reinstate any claim of a covered claimholder as of the date declared forfeited and void—

(1) under section 10104 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (30 U.S.C. 28i) for failure to pay the claim maintenance fee or obtain a valid waiver under section 10101 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (30 U.S.C. 28f); or

(2) under section 314(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1744(c)) for failure to file any instrument required under section 314(a) of that

Act (43 U.S.C. 1744(a)) for any prior period during which the defect existed if the covered claimholder—

(A) cures the defect; or

(B) pays the claim maintenance fee under subsection (b)(1)(B).

SEC. 1111. SAINT FRANCIS DAM DISASTER NATIONAL MEMORIAL AND NATIONAL MONUMENT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) MEMORIAL.—The term “Memorial” means the Saint Francis Dam Disaster National Memorial authorized under subsection (b)(1).

(2) MONUMENT.—The term “Monument” means the Saint Francis Dam Disaster National Monument established by subsection (d)(1).

(3) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Agriculture.

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

(b) SAINT FRANCIS DAM DISASTER NATIONAL MEMORIAL.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary may establish a memorial at the Saint Francis Dam site in the county of Los Angeles, California, for the purpose of honoring the victims of the Saint Francis Dam disaster of March 12, 1928.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The Memorial shall be—

(A) known as the “Saint Francis Dam Disaster National Memorial”; and

(B) managed by the Forest Service.

(3) DONATIONS.—The Secretary may accept, hold, administer, invest, and spend any gift, devise, or bequest of real or personal property made to the Secretary for purposes of developing, designing, constructing, and managing the Memorial.

(c) RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MEMORIAL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress recommendations regarding—

(A) the planning, design, construction, and long-term management of the Memorial;

(B) the proposed boundaries of the Memorial;

(C) a visitor center and educational facilities at the Memorial; and

(D) ensuring public access to the Memorial.

(2) CONSULTATION.—In preparing the recommendations required under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall consult with—

(A) appropriate Federal agencies;

(B) State, Tribal, and local governments, including the Santa Clarita City Council; and

(C) the public.

(d) ESTABLISHMENT OF SAINT FRANCIS DAM DISASTER NATIONAL MONUMENT.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established as a national monument in the State certain National Forest System land administered by the Secretary in the county of Los Angeles, California, comprising approximately 353 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Saint Francis Dam Disaster National Monument” and dated September 12, 2018, to be known as the “Saint Francis Dam Disaster National Monument”.

(2) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Monument is to conserve and enhance for the benefit and enjoyment of the public the cultural, archaeological, historical, watershed, educational, and recreational resources and values of the Monument.

(e) DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY WITH RESPECT TO MONUMENT.—

(1) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 4 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop a management plan for the Monument.

(B) CONSULTATION.—The management plan shall be developed in consultation with—

- (i) appropriate Federal agencies;
- (ii) State, Tribal, and local governments; and
- (iii) the public.

(C) CONSIDERATIONS.—In developing and implementing the management plan, the Secretary shall, with respect to methods of protecting and providing access to the Monument, consider the recommendations of the Saint Francis Disaster National Memorial Foundation, the Santa Clarita Valley Historical Society, and the Community Hiking Club of Santa Clarita.

(2) MANAGEMENT.—The Secretary shall manage the Monument—

(A) in a manner that conserves and enhances the cultural and historic resources of the Monument; and

(B) in accordance with—

- (i) the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.);

(ii) the laws generally applicable to the National Forest System;

(iii) this section; and

(iv) any other applicable laws.

(3) USES.—

(A) USE OF MOTORIZED VEHICLES.—The use of motorized vehicles within the Monument may be permitted only—

- (i) on roads designated for use by motorized vehicles in the management plan required under paragraph (1);
- (ii) for administrative purposes; or
- (iii) for emergency responses.

(B) GRAZING.—The Secretary shall permit grazing within the Monument, where established before the date of enactment of this Act—

- (i) subject to all applicable laws (including regulations and Executive orders); and
- (ii) consistent with the purpose described in subsection (d)(2).

(4) NO BUFFER ZONES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around the Monument.

(B) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE NATIONAL MONUMENT.—The fact that an activity or use on land outside the Monument can be seen or heard within the Monument shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the Monument.

(f) CLARIFICATION ON FUNDING.—

(1) USE OF EXISTING FUNDS.—This section shall be carried out using amounts otherwise made available to the Secretary.

(2) NO ADDITIONAL FUNDS.—No additional funds are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section.

(g) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section affects the operation, maintenance, replacement, or modification of existing water resource, flood control, utility, pipeline, or telecommunications facilities that are located outside the boundary of the Monument, subject to the special use authorities of the Secretary of Agriculture and other applicable laws.

SEC. 1112. OWYHEE WILDERNESS AREAS BOUNDARY MODIFICATIONS.

(a) BOUNDARY MODIFICATIONS.—

(1) NORTH FORK OWYHEE WILDERNESS.—The boundary of the North Fork Owyhee Wilderness established by section 1503(a)(1)(D) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1033) is modified to exclude certain land, as depicted on—

(A) the Bureau of Land Management map entitled “North Fork Owyhee and Pole Creek Wilderness Aerial” and dated July 19, 2016; and

(B) the Bureau of Land Management map entitled “North Fork Owyhee River Wilder-

ness Big Springs Camp Zoom Aerial” and dated July 19, 2016.

(2) OWYHEE RIVER WILDERNESS.—The boundary of the Owyhee River Wilderness established by section 1503(a)(1)(E) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1033) is modified to exclude certain land, as depicted on—

(A) the Bureau of Land Management map entitled “North Fork Owyhee, Pole Creek, and Owyhee River Wilderness Aerial” and dated July 19, 2016;

(B) the Bureau of Land Management map entitled “Owyhee River Wilderness Kincaid Reservoir Zoom Aerial” and dated July 19, 2016; and

(C) the Bureau of Land Management map entitled “Owyhee River Wilderness Dickshooter Road Zoom Aerial” and dated July 19, 2016.

(3) POLE CREEK WILDERNESS.—The boundary of the Pole Creek Wilderness established by section 1503(a)(1)(F) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1033) is modified to exclude certain land, as depicted on—

(A) the Bureau of Land Management map entitled “North Fork Owyhee, Pole Creek, and Owyhee River Wilderness Aerial” and dated July 19, 2016; and

(B) the Bureau of Land Management map entitled “Pole Creek Wilderness Pullout Zoom Aerial” and dated July 19, 2016.

(b) MAPS.—

(1) EFFECT.—The maps referred to in subsection (a) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that the Secretary may correct minor errors in the maps.

(2) AVAILABILITY.—The maps referred to in subsection (a) shall be available in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

SEC. 1113. CHUGACH REGION LAND STUDY.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CAC.—The term “CAC” means the Chugach Alaska Corporation.

(2) CAC LAND.—The term “CAC land” means land conveyed to CAC pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) under which—

(A) both the surface estate and the subsurface estate were conveyed to CAC; or

(B)(i) the subsurface estate was conveyed to CAC; and

(ii) the surface estate or a conservation easement in the surface estate was acquired by the State or by the United States as part of the program.

(3) PROGRAM.—The term “program” means the Habitat Protection and Acquisition Program of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council.

(4) REGION.—The term “Region” means the Chugach Region, Alaska.

(5) STUDY.—The term “study” means the study conducted under subsection (b)(1).

(b) CHUGACH REGION LAND EXCHANGE STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in coordination with the Secretary of Agriculture and in consultation with CAC, shall conduct a study of land ownership and use patterns in the Region.

(2) STUDY REQUIREMENTS.—The study shall—

(A) assess the social and economic impacts of the program, including impacts caused by split estate ownership patterns created by Federal acquisitions under the program, on—

- (i) the Region; and
- (ii) CAC and CAC land;

(B) identify sufficient acres of accessible and economically viable Federal land that can be offered in exchange for CAC land identified by CAC as available for exchange; and

(C) provide recommendations for land exchange options with CAC that would—

(i) consolidate ownership of the surface and mineral estate of Federal land under the program; and

(ii) convey to CAC Federal land identified under subparagraph (B).

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report describing the results of the study, including—

(1) a recommendation on options for 1 or more land exchanges; and

(2) detailed information on—

(A) the acres of Federal land identified for exchange; and

(B) any other recommendations provided by the Secretary.

SEC. 1114. WILDFIRE TECHNOLOGY MODERNIZATION.

(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to promote the use of the best available technology to enhance the effective and cost-efficient response to wildfires—

(1) to meet applicable protection objectives; and

(2) to increase the safety of—

(A) firefighters; and

(B) the public.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) SECRETARIES.—The term “Secretaries” means—

(A) the Secretary of Agriculture; and

(B) the Secretary.

(2) SECRETARY CONCERNED.—The term “Secretary concerned” means—

(A) the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to activities under the Department of Agriculture; and

(B) the Secretary, with respect to activities under the Department of the Interior.

(c) UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection, the terms “unmanned aircraft” and “unmanned aircraft system” have the meanings given those terms in section 44801 of title 49, United States Code.

(2) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, shall establish a research, development, and testing program, or expand an applicable existing program, to assess unmanned aircraft system technologies, including optionally piloted aircraft, across the full range of wildland fire management operations in order to accelerate the deployment and integration of those technologies into the operations of the Secretaries.

(3) EXPANDING USE OF UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS ON WILDFIRES.—In carrying out the program established under paragraph (2), the Secretaries, in coordination with the Federal Aviation Administration, State wildland firefighting agencies, and other relevant Federal agencies, shall enter into an agreement under which the Secretaries shall develop consistent protocols and plans for the use on wildland fires of unmanned aircraft system technologies, including for the development of real-time maps of the location of wildland fires.

(d) LOCATION SYSTEMS FOR WILDLAND FIREFIGHTERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretaries, in coordination with State wildland firefighting agencies, shall jointly develop and operate a tracking system (referred to in this subsection as the “system”) to remotely locate the positions of fire resources for use by wildland firefighters, including, at a minimum, any fire resources

assigned to Federal type 1 wildland fire incident management teams.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The system shall—

(A) use the most practical and effective technology available to the Secretaries to remotely track the location of an active resource, such as a Global Positioning System;

(B) depict the location of each fire resource on the applicable maps developed under subsection (c)(3);

(C) operate continuously during the period for which any firefighting personnel are assigned to the applicable Federal wildland fire; and

(D) be subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary concerned determines necessary for the effective implementation of the system.

(3) OPERATION.—The Secretary concerned shall—

(A) before commencing operation of the system—

(i) conduct not fewer than 2 pilot projects relating to the operation, management, and effectiveness of the system; and

(ii) review the results of those pilot projects;

(B) conduct training, and maintain a culture, such that an employee, officer, or contractor shall not rely on the system for safety; and

(C) establish procedures for the collection, storage, and transfer of data collected under this subsection to ensure—

(i) data security; and

(ii) the privacy of wildland fire personnel.

(4) WILDLAND FIRE DECISION SUPPORT.—

(1) PROTOCOL.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretaries shall ensure that wildland fire management activities conducted by the Secretaries, or conducted jointly by the Secretaries and State wildland firefighting agencies, achieve compliance with applicable incident management objectives in a manner that—

(A) minimizes firefighter exposure to the lowest level necessary; and

(B) reduces overall costs of wildfire incidents.

(2) WILDFIRE DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretaries, in coordination with State wildland firefighting agencies, shall establish a system or expand an existing system to track and monitor decisions made by the Secretaries or State wildland firefighting agencies in managing wildfires.

(B) COMPONENTS.—The system established or expanded under subparagraph (A) shall be able to alert the Secretaries if—

(i) unusual costs are incurred;

(ii) an action to be carried out would likely—

(I) endanger the safety of a firefighter; or

(II) be ineffective in meeting an applicable suppression or protection goal; or

(iii) a decision regarding the management of a wildfire deviates from—

(I) an applicable protocol established by the Secretaries, including the requirement under paragraph (1); or

(II) an applicable spatial fire management plan or fire management plan of the Secretary concerned.

(f) SMOKE PROJECTIONS FROM ACTIVE WILDLAND FIRES.—The Secretaries shall establish a program, to be known as the “Interagency Wildland Fire Air Quality Response Program”, under which the Secretary concerned—

(1) to the maximum extent practicable, shall assign 1 or more air resource advisors to a type 1 incident management team managing a Federal wildland fire; and

(2) may assign 1 or more air resource advisors to a type 2 incident management team managing a wildland fire.

(g) FIREFIGHTER INJURIES DATABASE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 9(a) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2208(a)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2), by inserting “, categorized by the type of fire” after “such injuries and deaths”; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking “activities;” and inserting the following: “activities, including—

“(A) all injuries sustained by a firefighter and treated by a doctor, categorized by the type of firefighter;

“(B) all deaths sustained while undergoing a pack test or preparing for a work capacity;

“(C) all injuries or deaths resulting from vehicle accidents; and

“(D) all injuries or deaths resulting from aircraft crashes;”.

(2) USE OF EXISTING DATA GATHERING AND ANALYSIS ORGANIZATIONS.—Section 9(b)(3) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2208(b)(3)) is amended by inserting “, including the Center for Firefighter Injury Research and Safety Trends” after “public and private”.

(3) MEDICAL PRIVACY OF FIREFIGHTERS.—Section 9 of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2208) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(e) MEDICAL PRIVACY OF FIREFIGHTERS.—The collection, storage, and transfer of any medical data collected under this section shall be conducted in accordance with—

“(1) the privacy regulations promulgated under section 264(c) of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (42 U.S.C. 1320d–2 note; Public Law 104–191); and

“(2) other applicable regulations, including parts 160, 162, and 164 of title 45, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of this subsection).”.

(h) RAPID RESPONSE EROSION DATABASE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretaries, in consultation with the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Secretary of Commerce, shall establish and maintain a database, to be known as the “Rapid Response Erosion Database” (referred to in this subsection as the “Database”).

(2) OPEN-SOURCE DATABASE.—

(A) AVAILABILITY.—The Secretaries shall make the Database (including the original source code)—

(i) web-based; and

(ii) available without charge.

(B) COMPONENTS.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Database shall provide for—

(i) the automatic incorporation of spatial data relating to vegetation, soils, and elevation into an applicable map created by the Secretary concerned that depicts the changes in land-cover and soil properties caused by a wildland fire; and

(ii) the generation of a composite map that can be used by the Secretary concerned to model the effectiveness of treatments in the burned area to prevent flooding, erosion, and landslides under a range of weather scenarios.

(3) USE.—The Secretary concerned shall use the Database, as applicable, in developing recommendations for emergency stabilization treatments or modifications to drainage structures to protect values-at-risk following a wildland fire.

(4) COORDINATION.—The Secretaries may share the Database, and any results generated in using the Database, with any State or unit of local government.

(i) PREDICTING WHERE WILDFIRES WILL START.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretaries, in consultation with the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Secretary of Energy, and the Secretary of Commerce, through the capabili-

ties and assets located at the National Laboratories, shall establish and maintain a system to predict the locations of future wildfires for fire-prone areas of the United States.

(2) COOPERATION; COMPONENTS.—The system established under paragraph (1) shall be based on, and seek to enhance, similar systems in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, including the Fire Danger Assessment System.

(3) USE IN FORECASTS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretaries shall use the system established under paragraph (1), to the maximum extent practicable, for purposes of developing any wildland fire potential forecasts.

(4) COORDINATION.—The Secretaries may share the system established under paragraph (1), and any results generated in using the system, with any State or unit of local government.

(j) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority provided by this section terminates on the date that is 10 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(k) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in this section—

(1) requires the Secretary concerned to establish a new program, system, or database to replace an existing program, system, or database that meets the objectives of this section; or

(2) precludes the Secretary concerned from using existing or future technology that—

(A) is more efficient, safer, or better meets the needs of firefighters, other personnel, or the public; and

(B) meets the objectives of this section.

SEC. 1115. MCCOY FLATS TRAIL SYSTEM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COUNTY.—The term “County” means Uintah County, Utah.

(2) DECISION RECORD.—The term “Decision Record” means the Decision Record prepared by the Bureau of Land Management for the Environmental Assessment for the McCoy Flats Trail System numbered DOI-BLM-G010-2012-0057 and dated October 2012.

(3) STATE.—The term “State” means the State of Utah.

(4) TRAIL SYSTEM.—The term “Trail System” means the McCoy Flats Trail System established by subsection (b)(1).

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, there is established the McCoy Flats Trail System in the State.

(2) AREA INCLUDED.—The Trail System shall include public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in the County, as described in the Decision Record.

(c) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare a map and legal description of the Trail System.

(2) AVAILABILITY; TRANSMITTAL TO CONGRESS.—The map and legal description prepared under paragraph (1) shall be—

(A) available in appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management; and

(B) transmitted by the Secretary to—

(i) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives; and

(ii) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(3) FORCE AND EFFECT.—The map and legal description prepared under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this section, except that the Secretary may correct any clerical or typographical errors in the map and legal description.

(d) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall administer the Trail System in accordance with—

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

(2) this section; and

(3) other applicable law.

(e) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation and coordination with the County and affected Indian Tribes, shall prepare a management plan for the Trail System.

(2) PUBLIC COMMENT.—The management plan shall be developed with opportunities for public comment.

(3) INTERIM MANAGEMENT.—Until the completion of the management plan, the Trail System shall be administered in accordance with the Decision Record.

(4) RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES.—In developing the management plan, the Secretary shall seek to provide for new mountain bike route and trail construction to increase recreational opportunities within the Trail System, consistent with this section.

(f) USES.—The Trail System shall be used for nonmotorized mountain bike recreation, as described in the Decision Record.

(g) ACQUISITION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—On the request of the State, the Secretary shall seek to acquire State land, or interests in State land, located within the Trail System by purchase from a willing seller or exchange.

(2) ADMINISTRATION OF ACQUIRED LAND.—Any land acquired under this subsection shall be administered as part of the Trail System.

(h) FEES.—No fees shall be charged for access to, or use of, the Trail System and associated parking areas.

SEC. 1116. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO CERTAIN LAWS RELATING TO FEDERAL LAND IN THE STATE OF NEVADA.

(a) AMENDMENT TO CONVEYANCE OF FEDERAL LAND IN STOREY COUNTY, NEVADA.—Section 3009(d) of the Carl Levin and Howard P. “Buck” McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3751) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking subparagraphs (B) through (D) and redesignating subparagraph (E) as subparagraph (D); and

(B) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following:

“(B) FEDERAL LAND.—The term ‘Federal land’ means the land generally depicted as ‘Federal land’ on the map.

“(C) MAP.—The term ‘map’ means the map entitled ‘Storey County Land Conveyance’ and dated June 6, 2018.”

(2) in paragraph (3)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)(i), by striking “after completing the mining claim validity review under paragraph (2)(B), if requested by the County,”; and

(B) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) in clause (i)—

(I) in the matter preceding subclause (I), by striking “each parcel of land located in a mining townsite” and inserting “any Federal land”;

(II) in subclause (I), by striking “mining townsite” and inserting “Federal land”; and

(III) in subclause (II), by striking “mining townsite (including improvements to the mining townsite), as identified for conveyance on the map” and inserting “Federal land (including improvements)”;

(ii) by striking clause (ii);

(iii) by striking the subparagraph designation and heading and all that follows through “With respect” in the matter preceding subclause (I) of clause (i) and inserting the following:

“(B) VALID MINING CLAIMS.—With respect”; and

(iv) by redesignating subclauses (I) and (II) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively, and indenting appropriately;

(3) in paragraph (4)(A), by striking “a mining townsite conveyed under paragraph (3)(B)(i)(II)” and inserting “Federal land conveyed under paragraph (2)(B)(ii)”;

(4) in paragraph (5), by striking “a mining townsite under paragraph (3)” and inserting “Federal land under paragraph (2)”;

(5) in paragraph (6), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “mining townsite” and inserting “Federal land”;

(6) in paragraph (7), by striking “A mining townsite to be conveyed by the United States under paragraph (3)” and inserting “The exterior boundary of the Federal land to be conveyed by the United States under paragraph (2)”;

(7) in paragraph (9)—

(A) by striking “a mining townsite under paragraph (3)” and inserting “the Federal land under paragraph (2)”;

(B) by striking “the mining townsite” and inserting “the Federal land”;

(8) in paragraph (10), by striking “the examination” and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting “the conveyance under paragraph (2) should be completed by not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of the Natural Resources Management Act.”;

(9) by striking paragraphs (2) and (8);

(10) by redesignating paragraphs (3) through (7) and (9) and (10) as paragraphs (2) through (6) and (7) and (8) respectively; and

(11) by adding at the end the following:

“(9) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.”

(b) MODIFICATION OF UTILITY CORRIDOR.—The Secretary shall realign the utility corridor established by section 301(a) of the Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–424; 118 Stat. 2412) to be aligned as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed LCCRDA Utility Corridor Realignment” and dated March 14, 2017, by modifying the map entitled “Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act” (referred to in this subsection as the “Map”) and dated October 1, 2004, by—

(1) removing the utility corridor from sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, and 15, T. 7 N., R. 68 E., of the Map; and

(2) redesignating the utility corridor so as to appear on the Map in—

(A) sections 31, 32, and 33, T. 8 N., R. 68 E.;

(B) sections 4, 5, 6, and 7, T. 7 N., R. 68 E.; and

(C) sections 1 and 12, T. 7 N., R. 67 E.

(c) FINAL CORRECTIVE PATENT IN CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA.—

(1) VALIDATION OF PATENT.—Patent number 27–2005–0081, issued by the Bureau of Land Management on February 18, 2005, is affirmed and validated as having been issued pursuant to, and in compliance with, the Nevada-Florida Land Exchange Authorization Act of 1988 (Public Law 100–275; 102 Stat. 52), the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) for the benefit of the desert tortoise, other species, and the habitat of the desert tortoise and other species to increase the likelihood of the recovery of the desert tortoise and other species.

(2) RATIFICATION OF RECONFIGURATION.—The process used by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the Bureau of Land Management in reconfiguring the land described in paragraph (1), as depicted on Exhibit 1–4 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Planned Development Project MSHCP, Lincoln County, NV (FWS–

R8–ES–2008–N0136), and the reconfiguration provided for in special condition 10 of the Corps of Engineers Permit No. 000005042, are ratified.

(d) ISSUANCE OF CORRECTIVE PATENT IN LINCOLN COUNTY, NEVADA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, may issue a corrective patent for the 7,548 acres of land in Lincoln County, Nevada, depicted on the map prepared by the Bureau of Land Management entitled “Proposed Lincoln County Land Reconfiguration” and dated January 28, 2016.

(2) APPLICABLE LAW.—A corrective patent issued under paragraph (1) shall be treated as issued pursuant to, and in compliance with, the Nevada-Florida Land Exchange Authorization Act of 1988 (Public Law 100–275; 102 Stat. 52).

(e) CONVEYANCE TO LINCOLN COUNTY, NEVADA, TO SUPPORT A LANDFILL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, and subject to valid existing rights, at the request of Lincoln County, Nevada, the Secretary shall convey without consideration under the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the “Recreation and Public Purposes Act”) (44 Stat. 741, chapter 578; 43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.), to Lincoln County all right, title and interest of the United States in and to approximately 400 acres of land in Lincoln County, Nevada, more particularly described as follows: T. 11 S., R. 62, E., Section 25 E ½ of W ½; and W ½ of E ½; and E ½ of SE ¼.

(2) RESERVATION.—The Secretary shall reserve to the United States the mineral estate in any land conveyed under paragraph (1).

(3) USE OF CONVEYED LAND.—The land conveyed under paragraph (1) shall be used by Lincoln County, Nevada, to provide a suitable location for the establishment of a centralized landfill and to provide a designated area and authorized facilities to discourage unauthorized dumping and trash disposal on environmentally-sensitive public land. Lincoln County may not dispose of the land conveyed under paragraph (1).

(4) REVERSION.—If Lincoln County, Nevada, ceases to use any parcel of land conveyed under paragraph (1) for the purposes described in paragraph (3)—

(A) title to the parcel shall revert to the Secretary, at the option of the Secretary; and

(B) Lincoln County shall be responsible for any reclamation necessary to restore the parcel to a condition acceptable to the Secretary.

(f) MT. MORIAH WILDERNESS, HIGH SCHELLS WILDERNESS, AND ARC DOME WILDERNESS BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS.—

(1) AMENDMENTS TO THE PAM WHITE WILDERNESS ACT OF 2006.—Section 323 of the Pam White Wilderness Act of 2006 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 120 Stat. 3031) is amended by striking subsection (e) and inserting the following:

“(e) MT. MORIAH WILDERNESS ADJUSTMENT.—The boundary of the Mt. Moriah Wilderness established under section 2(13) of the Nevada Wilderness Protection Act of 1989 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note) is adjusted to include—

“(1) the land identified as the ‘Mount Moriah Wilderness Area’ and ‘Mount Moriah Additions’ on the map entitled ‘Eastern White Pine County’ and dated November 29, 2006; and

“(2) the land identified as ‘NFS Lands’ on the map entitled ‘Proposed Wilderness Boundary Adjustment Mt. Moriah Wilderness Area’ and dated January 19, 2017.

“(f) HIGH SCHELLS WILDERNESS ADJUSTMENT.—The boundary of the High Schells Wilderness established under subsection (a)(11) is adjusted—

“(1) to include the land identified as ‘Include as Wilderness’ on the map entitled ‘McCoy Creek Adjustment’ and dated November 3, 2014; and

“(2) to exclude the land identified as ‘NFS Lands’ on the map entitled ‘Proposed Wilderness Boundary Adjustment High Schells Wilderness Area’ and dated January 19, 2017.”.

(2) AMENDMENTS TO THE NEVADA WILDERNESS PROTECTION ACT OF 1989.—The Nevada Wilderness Protection Act of 1989 (Public Law 101-195; 16 U.S.C. 1132 note) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 12. ARC DOME BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.

“The boundary of the Arc Dome Wilderness established under section 2(2) is adjusted to exclude the land identified as ‘Exclude from Wilderness’ on the map entitled ‘Arc Dome Adjustment’ and dated November 3, 2014.”.

SEC. 1117. ASHLEY KARST NATIONAL RECREATION AND GEOLOGIC AREA.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The term “Management Plan” means the management plan for the Recreation Area prepared under subsection (e)(2)(A).

(2) MAP.—The term “Map” means the map entitled “Northern Utah Lands Management Act-Overview” and dated February 4, 2019.

(3) RECREATION AREA.—The term “Recreation Area” means the Ashley Karst National Recreation and Geologic Area established by subsection (b)(1).

(4) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Agriculture.

(5) STATE.—The term “State” means the State of Utah.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, there is established the Ashley Karst National Recreation and Geologic Area in the State.

(2) AREA INCLUDED.—The Recreation Area shall consist of approximately 173,475 acres of land in the Ashley National Forest, as generally depicted on the Map.

(c) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Recreation Area are to conserve and protect the watershed, geological, recreational, wildlife, scenic, natural, cultural, and historic resources of the Recreation Area.

(d) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare and submit to the Committee on Natural Resources and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a map and legal description of the Recreation Area.

(2) EFFECT.—The map and legal description prepared under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this section, except that the Secretary may correct minor errors in the map or legal description.

(3) AVAILABILITY.—A copy of the map and legal description prepared under paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service.

(e) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the Recreation Area in accordance with—

(A) the laws generally applicable to the National Forest System, including the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.);

(B) this section; and

(C) any other applicable law.

(2) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare a management plan for the Recreation Area.

(B) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary shall—

(1) prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with Uintah County, Utah, and affected Indian Tribes; and

(ii) provide for public input in the preparation of the management plan.

(f) USES.—The Secretary shall only allow such uses of the Recreation Area that would—

(1) further the purposes for which the Recreation Area is established; and

(2) promote the long-term protection and management of the watershed and underground karst system of the Recreation Area.

(g) MOTORIZED VEHICLES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as needed for emergency response or administrative purposes, the use of motorized vehicles in the Recreation Area shall be permitted only on roads and motorized routes designated in the Management Plan for the use of motorized vehicles.

(2) NEW ROADS.—No new permanent or temporary roads or other motorized vehicle routes shall be constructed within the Recreation Area after the date of enactment of this Act.

(3) EXISTING ROADS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Necessary maintenance or repairs to existing roads designated in the Management Plan for the use of motorized vehicles, including necessary repairs to keep existing roads free of debris or other safety hazards, shall be permitted after the date of enactment of this Act, consistent with the requirements of this section.

(B) REROUTING.—Nothing in this subsection prevents the Secretary from rerouting an existing road or trail to protect Recreation Area resources from degradation, or to protect public safety, as determined to be appropriate by the Secretary.

(4) OVER SNOW VEHICLES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section prohibits the use of snowmobiles and other over snow vehicles within the Recreation Area.

(B) WINTER RECREATION USE PLAN.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall undertake a winter recreation use planning process, which shall include opportunities for use by snowmobiles or other over snow vehicles in appropriate areas of the Recreation Area.

(5) APPLICABLE LAW.—Activities authorized under this subsection shall be consistent with the applicable forest plan and travel management plan for, and any law (including regulations) applicable to, the Ashley National Forest.

(h) WATER INFRASTRUCTURE.—

(1) EXISTING ACCESS.—The designation of the Recreation Area shall not affect the ability of authorized users to access, operate, and maintain water infrastructure facilities within the Recreation Area in accordance with applicable authorizations and permits.

(2) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall offer to enter into a cooperative agreement with authorized users and local governmental entities to provide, in accordance with any applicable law (including regulations)—

(i) access, including motorized access, for repair and maintenance to water infrastructure facilities within the Recreation Area, including Whiterocks Reservoir, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be necessary; and

(ii) access and maintenance by authorized users and local governmental entities for the continued delivery of water to the Ashley Valley if water flows cease or become diminished due to impairment of the karst system, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be necessary.

(i) GRAZING.—The grazing of livestock in the Recreation Area, where established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be allowed to continue, subject to such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary considers to be necessary in accordance with—

(1) applicable law (including regulations);

(2) the purposes of the Recreation Area; and

(3) 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).

(j) FISH AND WILDLIFE.—Nothing in this section affects the jurisdiction of the State with respect to the management of fish and wildlife on Federal land in the State.

(k) WILDLIFE WATER PROJECTS.—The Secretary, in consultation with the State, may authorize wildlife water projects (including guzzlers) within the Recreation Area.

(l) WATER RIGHTS.—Nothing in this section—

(1) constitutes an express or implied reservation by the United States of any water rights with respect to the Recreation Area;

(2) affects any water rights in the State;

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

(4) 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;

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

(6) 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 enactment of this Act.

(m) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, all Federal land in the Recreation 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) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(n) VEGETATION MANAGEMENT.—Nothing in this section prevents the Secretary from conducting vegetation management projects, including fuels reduction activities, within the Recreation Area for the purposes of improving water quality and reducing risks from wildfire.

(o) WILDLAND FIRE OPERATIONS.—Nothing in this section prohibits the Secretary, in consultation with other Federal, State, local, and Tribal agencies, as appropriate, from conducting wildland fire treatment operations or restoration operations in the Recreation Area, consistent with the purposes of this section.

(p) RECREATION FEES.—Except for fees for improved campgrounds, the Secretary is prohibited from collecting recreation entrance or recreation use fees within the Recreation Area.

(q) COMMUNICATION INFRASTRUCTURE.—Nothing in this section affects the continued use of, and access to, communication infrastructure (including necessary upgrades) within the Recreation Area, in accordance with applicable authorizations and permits.

(r) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section affects non-Federal land or interests in non-Federal land within the Recreation Area.

(2) ACCESS.—The Secretary shall provide reasonable access to non-Federal land or interests in non-Federal land within the Recreation Area.

(s) OUTFITTING AND GUIDE ACTIVITIES.—Outfitting and guide services within the

Recreation Area, including commercial outfitting and guide services, are authorized in accordance with this section and other applicable law (including regulations).

SEC. 1118. JOHN WESLEY POWELL NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **MAP.**—The term “Map” means the Bureau of Land Management map entitled “Proposed John Wesley Powell National Conservation Area” and dated December 10, 2018.

(2) **NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA.**—The term “National Conservation Area” means the John Wesley Powell National Conservation Area established by subsection (b)(1).

(b) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to valid existing rights, there is established the John Wesley Powell National Conservation Area in the State of Utah.

(2) **AREA INCLUDED.**—The National Conservation Area shall consist of approximately 29,868 acres of public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management as generally depicted on the Map.

(c) **PURPOSES.**—The purposes of the National Conservation Area are to conserve, protect, and enhance for the benefit of present and future generations the nationally significant historic, cultural, natural, scientific, scenic, recreational, archaeological, educational, and wildlife resources of the National Conservation Area.

(d) **MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare and file a map and legal description of the National Conservation Area with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

(2) **EFFECT.**—The map and legal description prepared under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this section, except that the Secretary may correct minor errors in the map or legal description.

(3) **AVAILABILITY.**—A copy of the map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(e) **MANAGEMENT.**—The Secretary shall manage the National Conservation Area—

(1) in a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances the resources of the National Conservation Area;

(2) in accordance with—

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

(B) this section; and

(C) any other applicable law; and

(3) as a component of the National Land-Scapes Conservation System.

(4) **MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop a management plan for the National Conservation Area.

(B) **CONSULTATION.**—The Secretary shall prepare the management plan—

(i) in consultation and coordination with the State of Utah, Uintah County, and affected Indian Tribes; and

(ii) after providing for public input.

(f) **USES.**—The Secretary shall only allow such uses of the National Conservation Area as the Secretary determines would further the purposes for which the National Conservation is established.

(g) **ACQUISITION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary may acquire land or interests in land within the boundaries of the National Conservation Area by purchase from a willing seller, donation, or exchange.

(2) **INCORPORATION IN NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA.**—Any land or interest in land lo-

cated inside the boundary of the National Conservation Area that is acquired by the United States after the date of enactment of this Act shall be added to and administered as part of the National Conservation Area.

(3) **STATE LAND.**—On request of the Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration and, if practicable, not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall seek to acquire all State-owned land within the boundaries of the National Conservation Area by exchange or purchase, subject to the appropriation of necessary funds.

(h) **MOTORIZED VEHICLES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to paragraph (2), except in cases in which motorized vehicles are needed for administrative purposes or to respond to an emergency, the use of motorized vehicles in the National Conservation Area shall be permitted only on roads designated in the management plan.

(2) **USE OF MOTORIZED VEHICLES PRIOR TO COMPLETION OF MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—Prior to completion of the management plan, the use of motorized vehicles within the National Conservation Area shall be permitted in accordance with the applicable Bureau of Land Management resource management plan.

(i) **GRAZING.**—The grazing of livestock in the National Conservation Area, where established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be allowed to continue, subject to such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary considers to be necessary in accordance with—

(1) applicable law (including regulations);

(2) the purposes of the National Conservation Area; and

(3) 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 (House Report 101-405).

(j) **FISH AND WILDLIFE.**—Nothing in this section affects the jurisdiction of the State of Utah with respect to the management of fish and wildlife on Federal land in the State.

(k) **WILDLIFE WATER PROJECTS.**—The Secretary, in consultation with the State of Utah, may authorize wildlife water projects (including guzzlers) within the National Conservation Area.

(l) **GREATER SAGE-GROUSE CONSERVATION PROJECTS.**—Nothing in this section affects the authority of the Secretary to undertake Greater sage-grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus*) conservation projects to maintain and improve Greater sage-grouse habitat, including the management of vegetation through mechanical means, to further the purposes of the National Conservation Area.

(m) **WATER RIGHTS.**—Nothing in this section—

(1) constitutes an express or implied reservation by the United States of any water rights with respect to the National Conservation Area;

(2) affects any water rights in the State;

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

(4) 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;

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

(6) 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 enactment of this Act.

(n) **NO BUFFER ZONES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Nothing in this section creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around the National Conservation Area.

(2) **ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA.**—The fact that an authorized activity or use on land outside the National Conservation Area can be seen or heard within the National Conservation Area shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the Area.

(o) **WITHDRAWAL.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to valid existing rights, all Federal land in the National Conservation Area (including any land acquired after the date of enactment of this Act) is withdrawn from—

(A) all forms of entry, appropriation, and disposal under the public land laws;

(B) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(C) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(p) **VEGETATION MANAGEMENT.**—Nothing in this section prevents the Secretary from conducting vegetation management projects, including fuels reduction activities, within the National Conservation Area that are consistent with this section and that further the purposes of the National Conservation Area.

(q) **WILDLAND FIRE OPERATIONS.**—Nothing in this section prohibits the Secretary, in consultation with other Federal, State, local, and Tribal agencies, as appropriate, from conducting wildland fire prevention and restoration operations in the National Conservation Area, consistent with the purposes of this section.

(r) **RECREATION FEES.**—Except for improved campgrounds, the Secretary is prohibited from collecting recreation entrance or use fees within the National Conservation Area.

(s) **OUTFITTING AND GUIDE ACTIVITIES.**—Outfitting and guide services within the National Conservation Area, including commercial outfitting and guide services, are authorized in accordance with this section and other applicable law (including regulations).

(t) **NON-FEDERAL LAND.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Nothing in this section affects non-Federal land or interests in non-Federal land within the National Conservation Area.

(2) **REASONABLE ACCESS.**—The Secretary shall provide reasonable access to non-Federal land or interests in non-Federal land within the National Conservation Area.

(u) **RESEARCH AND INTERPRETIVE MANAGEMENT.**—The Secretary may establish programs and projects for the conduct of scientific, historical, cultural, archeological, and natural studies through the use of public and private partnerships that further the purposes of the National Conservation Area.

SEC. 1119. ALASKA NATIVE VIETNAM ERA VETERANS LAND ALLOTMENT.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **AVAILABLE FEDERAL LAND.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The term “available Federal land” means Federal land in the State that—

(i) is vacant, unappropriated, and unreserved and is identified as available for selection under subsection (b)(5); or

(ii) has been selected by, but not yet conveyed to—

(I) the State, if the State agrees to voluntarily relinquish the selection of the Federal land for selection by an eligible individual; or

(II) a Regional Corporation or a Village Corporation, if the Regional Corporation or Village Corporation agrees to voluntarily relinquish the selection of the Federal land for selection by an eligible individual.

(B) **EXCLUSIONS.**—The term “available Federal land” does not include any Federal land in the State that is—

(i) (I) a right-of-way of the TransAlaska Pipeline; or

(II) an inner or outer corridor of such a right-of-way;

(ii) withdrawn or acquired for purposes of the Armed Forces;

(iii) under review for a pending right-of-way for a natural gas corridor;

(iv) within the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge;

(v) within a unit of the National Forest System;

(vi) designated as wilderness by Congress;

(vii) within a unit of the National Park System, a National Preserve, or a National Monument;

(viii) within a component of the National Trails System;

(ix) within a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System; or

(x) within the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska.

(2) **ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUAL.**—The term “eligible individual” means an individual who, as determined by the Secretary in accordance with subsection (c)(1), is—

(A) a Native veteran—

(i) who served in the Armed Forces during the period between August 5, 1964, and December 31, 1971; and

(ii) has not received an allotment made pursuant to—

(I) the Act of May 17, 1906 (34 Stat. 197, chapter 2469) (as in effect on December 17, 1971);

(II) section 14(h)(5) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1613(h)(5)); or

(III) section 41 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1629g); or

(B) is the personal representative of the estate of a deceased eligible individual described in subparagraph (A), who has been duly appointed in the appropriate Alaska State court or a registrar has qualified, acting for the benefit of the heirs of the estate of a deceased eligible individual described in subparagraph (A).

(3) **NATIVE; REGIONAL CORPORATION; VILLAGE CORPORATION.**—The terms “Native”, “Regional Corporation”, and “Village Corporation” have the meanings given those terms in section 3 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1602).

(4) **STATE.**—The term “State” means the State of Alaska.

(5) **VETERAN.**—The term “veteran” has the meaning given the term in section 101 of title 38, United States Code.

(b) **ALLOTMENTS FOR ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS.**—

(1) **INFORMATION TO DETERMINE ELIGIBILITY.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, shall provide to the Secretary a list of all members of the Armed Forces who served during the period between August 5, 1964, and December 31, 1971.

(B) **USE.**—The Secretary shall use the information provided under subparagraph (A) to determine whether an individual meets the military service requirements under subsection (a)(2)(A)(i).

(C) **OUTREACH AND ASSISTANCE.**—The Secretary, in coordination with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, shall conduct outreach, and provide assistance in applying for allotments, to eligible individuals.

(2) **REGULATIONS.**—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall promulgate regulations to carry out this subsection.

(3) **SELECTION BY ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—An eligible individual—

(i) may select 1 parcel of not less than 2.5 acres and not more than 160 acres of available Federal land; and

(ii) on making a selection pursuant to clause (i), shall submit to the Secretary an

allotment selection application for the applicable parcel of available Federal land.

(B) **SELECTION PERIOD.**—An eligible individual may apply for an allotment during the 5-year period beginning on the effective date of the final regulations issued under paragraph (2).

(4) **CONFLICTING SELECTIONS.**—If 2 or more eligible individuals submit to the Secretary an allotment selection application under paragraph (3)(A)(ii) for the same parcel of available Federal land, the Secretary shall—

(A) give preference to the selection application received on the earliest date; and

(B) provide to each eligible individual the selection application of whom is rejected under subparagraph (A) an opportunity to select a substitute parcel of available Federal land.

(5) **IDENTIFICATION OF AVAILABLE FEDERAL LAND ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the State, Regional Corporations, and Village Corporations, shall identify Federal land administered by the Bureau of Land Management as available Federal land for allotment selection in the State by eligible individuals.

(B) **CERTIFICATION; SURVEY.**—The Secretary shall—

(i) certify that the available Federal land identified under subparagraph (A) is free of known contamination; and

(ii) survey the available Federal land identified under subparagraph (A) into aliquot parts and lots, segregating all navigable and meanderable waters and land not available for allotment selection.

(C) **MAPS.**—As soon as practicable after the date on which available Federal land is identified under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall submit to Congress, and publish in the Federal Register, 1 or more maps depicting the identified available Federal land.

(D) **CONVEYANCES.**—Any available Federal land conveyed to an eligible individual under this paragraph shall be subject to—

(i) valid existing rights; and

(ii) the reservation of minerals to the United States.

(E) **INTENT OF CONGRESS.**—It is the intent of Congress that not later than 1 year after the date on which an eligible individual submits an allotment selection application for available Federal land that meets the requirements of this section, as determined by the Secretary, the Secretary shall issue to the eligible individual a certificate of allotment with respect to the available Federal land covered by the allotment selection application, subject to the requirements of subparagraph (D).

(c) **IDENTIFICATION OF AVAILABLE FEDERAL LAND IN UNITS OF THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM.**—

(1) **REPORT.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall—

(A) conduct a study to determine whether any additional Federal lands within units of the National Wildlife Refuge System in the State should be made available for allotment selection; and

(B) report the findings and conclusions of the study to Congress.

(2) **CONTENT OF THE REPORT.**—The Secretary shall include in the report required under paragraph (1)—

(A) the Secretary’s determination whether Federal lands within units of the National Wildlife Refuge System in the State should be made available for allotment selection by eligible individuals; and

(B) identification of the specific areas (including maps) within units of the National Wildlife Refuge System in the State that the

Secretary determines should be made available, consistent with the mission of the National Wildlife Refuge System and the specific purposes for which the unit was established, and this subsection.

(3) **FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED.**—In determining whether Federal lands within units of the National Wildlife Refuge System in the State should be made available under paragraph (1)(A), the Secretary shall take into account—

(A) the proximity of the Federal land made available for allotment selection under subsection (b)(5) to eligible individuals;

(B) the proximity of the units of the National Wildlife Refuge System in the State to eligible individuals; and

(C) the amount of additional Federal land within units of the National Wildlife Refuge System in the State that the Secretary estimates would be necessary to make allotments available for selection by eligible individuals.

(4) **IDENTIFYING FEDERAL LAND IN UNITS OF THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM.**—In identifying whether Federal lands within units of the National Wildlife Refuge System in the State should be made available for allotment under paragraph (2)(B), the Secretary shall not identify any Federal land in a unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System—

(A) the conveyance of which, independently or as part of a group of allotments—

(i) could significantly interfere with biological, physical, cultural, scenic, recreational, natural quiet, or subsistence values of the unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System;

(ii) could obstruct access by the public or the Fish and Wildlife Service to the resource values of the unit;

(iii) could trigger development or future uses in an area that would adversely affect resource values of the surrounding National Wildlife Refuge System land;

(iv) could open an area of a unit to new access and uses that adversely affect resources values of the unit; or

(v) could interfere with the management plan of the unit;

(B) that is located within 300 feet from the shore of a navigable water body;

(C) that is not consistent with the purposes for which the unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System was established;

(D) that is designated as wilderness by Congress; or

(E) that is within the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

(d) **LIMITATION.**—No Federal land may be identified for selection or made available for allotment within a unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System unless it has been authorized by an Act of Congress subsequent to the date of enactment of this Act. Further, any proposed conveyance of land within a unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System must have been identified by the Secretary in accordance with subsection (c)(4) in the report to Congress required by subsection (c) and include patent provisions that the land remains subject to the laws and regulations governing the use and development of the Refuge.

SEC. 1120. RED RIVER GRADIENT BOUNDARY SURVEY.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **AFFECTED AREA.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The term “affected area” means land along the approximately 116-mile stretch of the Red River, from its confluence with the north fork of the Red River on the west to the 98th meridian on the east.

(B) **EXCLUSIONS.**—The term “affected area” does not include the portion of the Red River within the boundary depicted on the survey prepared by the Bureau of Land Management

entitled “Township 5 South, Range 14 West, of the Indian Meridian, Oklahoma, Dependent Resurvey and Survey” and dated February 28, 2006.

(2) **GRADIENT BOUNDARY SURVEY METHOD.**—The term “gradient boundary survey method” means the measurement technique used to locate the South Bank boundary line in accordance with the methodology established in *Oklahoma v. Texas*, 261 U.S. 340 (1923) (recognizing that the boundary line along the Red River is subject to change due to erosion and accretion).

(3) **LANDOWNER.**—The term “landowner” means any individual, group, association, corporation, federally recognized Indian tribe or member of such an Indian tribe, or other private or governmental legal entity that owns an interest in land in the affected area.

(4) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

(5) **SOUTH BANK.**—The term “South Bank” means the water-washed and relatively permanent elevation or acclivity (commonly known as a “cut bank”) along the southerly or right side of the Red River that—

(A) separates the bed of that river from the adjacent upland, whether valley or hill; and

(B) usually serves, as specified in the fifth paragraph of *Oklahoma v. Texas*, 261 U.S. 340 (1923)—

(i) to confine the waters within the bed; and

(ii) to preserve the course of the river.

(6) **SOUTH BANK BOUNDARY LINE.**—The term “South Bank boundary line” means the boundary, with respect to title and ownership, between the States of Oklahoma and Texas identified through the gradient boundary survey method that does not impact or alter the permanent political boundary line between the States along the Red River, as outlined under article II, section B of the Red River Boundary Compact enacted by the States and consented to by Congress pursuant to Public Law 106-288 (114 Stat. 919).

(b) **SURVEY OF SOUTH BANK BOUNDARY LINE.**—

(1) **SURVEY REQUIRED.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall commission a survey to identify the South Bank boundary line in the affected area.

(B) **REQUIREMENTS.**—The survey shall—

(i) adhere to the gradient boundary survey method;

(ii) span the length of the affected area;

(iii) be conducted by 1 or more independent third-party surveyors that are—

(I) licensed and qualified to conduct official gradient boundary surveys; and

(II) selected by the Secretary, in consultation with—

(aa) the Texas General Land Office;

(bb) the Oklahoma Commissioners of the Land Office, in consultation with the attorney general of the State of Oklahoma; and

(cc) each affected federally recognized Indian Tribe; and

(iv) subject to the availability of appropriations, be completed not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) **APPROVAL OF THE BOUNDARY SURVEY.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 60 days after the date on which the survey or a portion of the survey under paragraph (1)(A) is completed, the Secretary shall submit the survey for approval to—

(i) the Texas General Land Office;

(ii) the Oklahoma Commissioners of the Land Office, in consultation with the attorney general of the State of Oklahoma; and

(iii) each affected federally recognized Indian Tribe.

(B) **TIMING OF APPROVAL.**—Not later than 60 days after the date on which each of the

Texas General Land Office, the Oklahoma Commissioners of the Land Office, in consultation with the attorney general of the State of Oklahoma, and each affected federally recognized Indian Tribe notify the Secretary of the approval of the boundary survey or a portion of the survey by the applicable office or federally recognized Indian Tribe, the Secretary shall determine whether to approve the survey or portion of the survey, subject to subparagraph (D).

(C) **SUBMISSION OF PORTIONS OF SURVEY FOR APPROVAL.**—As portions of the survey are completed, the Secretary may submit the completed portions of the survey for approval under subparagraph (A).

(D) **WRITTEN APPROVAL.**—The Secretary shall only approve the survey, or a portion of the survey, that has the written approval of each of—

(i) the Texas General Land Office;

(ii) the Oklahoma Commissioners of the Land Office, in consultation with the attorney general of the State of Oklahoma; and

(iii) each affected federally recognized Indian Tribe.

(c) **SURVEY OF INDIVIDUAL PARCELS.**—Surveys of individual parcels in the affected area shall be conducted in accordance with the boundary survey approved under subsection (b)(2).

(d) **NOTICE AND AVAILABILITY OF SURVEY.**—Not later than 60 days after the date on which the boundary survey is approved under subsection (b)(2), the Secretary shall—

(1) publish notice of the approval of the survey in—

(A) the Federal Register; and

(B) 1 or more local newspapers; and

(2) on request, furnish to any landowner a copy of—

(A) the survey; and

(B) any field notes relating to—

(i) the individual parcel of the landowner; or

(ii) any individual parcel adjacent to the individual parcel of the landowner.

(e) **EFFECT OF SECTION.**—Nothing in this section—

(1) modifies any interest of the State of Oklahoma or Texas, or the sovereignty, property, or trust rights of any federally recognized Indian Tribe, relating to land located north of the South Bank boundary line, as established by the survey;

(2) modifies any land patented under the Act of December 22, 1928 (45 Stat. 1069, chapter 47; 43 U.S.C. 1068) (commonly known as the “Color of Title Act”), before the date of enactment of this Act;

(3) modifies or supersedes the Red River Boundary Compact enacted by the States of Oklahoma and Texas and consented to by Congress pursuant to Public Law 106-288 (114 Stat. 919);

(4) creates or reinstates any Indian reservation or any portion of such a reservation;

(5) modifies any interest or any property or trust rights of any individual Indian allottee; or

(6) alters any valid right of the State of Oklahoma or the Kiowa, Comanche, or Apache Indian tribes to the mineral interest trust fund established under the Act of June 12, 1926 (44 Stat. 740, chapter 572).

(f) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this section \$1,000,000.

SEC. 1121. SAN JUAN COUNTY SETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION.

(a) **EXCHANGE OF COAL PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS.**—

(1) **DEFINITION OF BIDDING RIGHT.**—In this subsection, the term “bidding right” means an appropriate legal instrument or other written documentation, including an entry in an account managed by the Secretary,

issued or created under subpart 3435 of title 43, Code of Federal Regulations, that may be used—

(A) in lieu of a monetary payment for 50 percent of a bonus bid for a coal lease sale under the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.); or

(B) as a monetary credit against 50 percent of any rental or royalty payments due under any Federal coal lease.

(2) **USE OF BIDDING RIGHT.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—If the Secretary retires a coal preference right lease application under the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) by issuing a bidding right in exchange for the relinquishment of the coal preference right lease application, the bidding right subsequently may be used in lieu of 50 percent of the amount owed for any monetary payment of—

(i) a bonus in a coal lease sale; or

(ii) rental or royalty under a Federal coal lease.

(B) **PAYMENT CALCULATION.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall calculate a payment of amounts owed to a relevant State under section 35(a) of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 191(a)) based on the combined value of the bidding rights and amounts received.

(ii) **AMOUNTS RECEIVED.**—Except as provided in this paragraph, for purposes of calculating the payment of amounts owed to a relevant State under clause (i) only, a bidding right shall be considered amounts received.

(C) **REQUIREMENT.**—The total number of bidding rights issued by the Secretary under subparagraph (A) before October 1, 2029, shall not exceed the number of bidding rights that reflect a value equivalent to \$67,000,000.

(3) **SOURCE OF PAYMENTS.**—The Secretary shall make payments to the relevant State under paragraph (2) from monetary payments received by the Secretary when bidding rights are exercised under this section.

(4) **TREATMENT OF PAYMENTS.**—A payment to a State under this subsection shall be treated as a payment under section 35(a) of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 191(a)).

(5) **TRANSFERABILITY; LIMITATION.**—

(A) **TRANSFERABILITY.**—A bidding right issued for a coal preference right lease application under the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) shall be fully transferable to any other person.

(B) **NOTIFICATION OF SECRETARY.**—A person who transfers a bidding right shall notify the Secretary of the transfer by any method determined to be appropriate by the Secretary.

(C) **EFFECTIVE PERIOD.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—A bidding right issued under the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) shall terminate on the expiration of the 7-year period beginning on the date the bidding right is issued.

(ii) **TOLLING OF PERIOD.**—The 7-year period described in clause (i) shall be tolled during any period in which exercise of the bidding right is precluded by temporary injunctive relief granted under, or administrative, legislative, or judicial suspension of, the Federal coal leasing program.

(6) **DEADLINE.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—If an existing settlement of a coal preference right lease application has not been implemented as of the date of enactment of this Act, not later than 180 days after that date of enactment, the Secretary shall complete the bidding rights valuation process in accordance with the terms of the settlement.

(B) **DATE OF VALUATION.**—For purposes of the valuation process under subparagraph (A), the market price of coal shall be determined as of the date of the settlement.

(b) **CERTAIN LAND SELECTIONS OF THE NAVAJO NATION.**—

(1) CANCELLATION OF CERTAIN SELECTIONS.—The land selections made by the Navajo Nation pursuant to Public Law 93-531 (commonly known as the “Navajo-Hopi Land Settlement Act of 1974”) (88 Stat. 1712) that are depicted on the map entitled “Navajo-Hopi Land Settlement Act Selected Lands” and dated April 2, 2015, are cancelled.

(2) AUTHORIZATION FOR NEW SELECTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraphs (B), (C), and (D) and paragraph (3), the Navajo Nation may make new land selections in accordance with the Act referred to in paragraph (1) to replace the land selections cancelled under that paragraph.

(B) ACREAGE CAP.—The total acreage of land selected under subparagraph (A) shall not exceed 15,000 acres of land.

(C) EXCLUSIONS.—The following land shall not be eligible for selection under subparagraph (A):

(i) Land within a unit of the National Landscape Conservation System.

(ii) Land within—

(I) the Glade Run Recreation Area;

(II) the Fossil Forest Research Natural Area; or

(III) a special management area or area of critical environmental concern identified in a land use plan developed under section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712) that is in effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

(iii) Any land subject to a lease or contract under the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) or the Act of July 31, 1947 (commonly known as the “Materials Act of 1947”) (30 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) as of the date of the selection.

(iv) Land not under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management.

(v) Land identified as “Parcels Excluded from Selection” on the map entitled “Parcels excluded for selection under the San Juan County Settlement Implementation Act” and dated December 14, 2018.

(D) DEADLINE.—Not later than 7 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Navajo Nation shall make all selections under subparagraph (A).

(E) WITHDRAWAL.—Any land selected by the Navajo Nation under subparagraph (A) shall be withdrawn from disposal, leasing, and development until the date on which the selected land is placed into trust for the Navajo Nation.

(3) EQUAL VALUE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the acreage limitation in the second proviso of section 11(c) of Public Law 93-531 (commonly known as the “Navajo-Hopi Land Settlement Act of 1974”) (25 U.S.C. 640d-10(c)) and subject to paragraph (2)(B), the value of the land selected under paragraph (2)(A) and the land subject to selections cancellation under paragraph (1) shall be equal, based on appraisals conducted under subparagraph (B).

(B) APPRAISALS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The value of the land selected under paragraph (2)(A) and the land subject to selections cancelled under paragraph (1) shall be determined by appraisals conducted in accordance with—

(I) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions; and

(II) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(ii) TIMING.—

(I) LAND SUBJECT TO SELECTIONS CANCELLED.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the appraisal under clause (i) of the land subject to selections cancelled under paragraph (1) shall be completed.

(II) NEW SELECTIONS.—The appraisals under clause (i) of the land selected under paragraph (2)(A) shall be completed as the Navajo Nation finalizes those land selections.

(4) BOUNDARY.—For purposes of this subsection and the Act referred to in paragraph (1), the present boundary of the Navajo Reservation is depicted on the map entitled “Navajo Nation Boundary” and dated November 16, 2015.

(C) DESIGNATION OF AH-SHI-SLE-PAH WILDERNESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the approximately 7,242 acres of land as generally depicted on the map entitled “San Juan County Wilderness Designations” and dated April 2, 2015, is designated as wilderness and as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System, which shall be known as the “Ah-shi-sle-pah Wilderness” (referred to in this subsection as the “Wilderness”).

(2) MANAGEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Wilderness shall be administered by the Director of the Bureau of Land Management in accordance with this subsection 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 enactment of this Act.

(B) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Congress does not intend for the designation of the Wilderness to create a protective perimeter or buffer zone around the Wilderness.

(ii) NONWILDERNESS ACTIVITIES.—The fact that nonwilderness activities or uses can be seen or heard from areas within the Wilderness shall not preclude the conduct of the activities or uses outside the boundary of the Wilderness.

(C) INCORPORATION OF ACQUIRED LAND AND INTERESTS IN LAND.—Any land or interest in land that is within the boundary of the Wilderness that is acquired by the United States shall—

(i) become part of the Wilderness; and

(ii) be managed in accordance with—

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

(II) this subsection; and

(III) any other applicable laws.

(D) GRAZING.—Grazing of livestock in the Wilderness, where established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be allowed to continue in accordance with—

(i) section 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(4)); and

(ii) 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).

(3) RELEASE OF WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS.—Congress finds that, for the purposes of section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)), the land within the Ah-shi-sle-pah Wilderness Study Area not designated as wilderness by this subsection has been adequately studied for wilderness designation and is no longer subject to section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)).

(d) EXPANSION OF BISTI/DE-NA-ZIN WILDERNESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is designated as wilderness and as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System certain Federal land comprising approximately 2,250 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “San Juan County Wilderness Designations” and dated April 2, 2015, which is incorporated in and shall be considered to be a part of the Bisti/De-Na-Zin Wilderness.

(2) ADMINISTRATION.—Subject to valid existing rights, the land designated as wilderness by paragraph (1) shall be administered by the Director of the Bureau of Land Man-

agement (referred to in this subsection as the “Director”), in accordance with—

(A) 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; and

(B) the San Juan Basin Wilderness Protection Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-603; 98 Stat. 3155; 110 Stat. 4211).

(3) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Congress does not intend for the designation of the land as wilderness by paragraph (1) to create a protective perimeter or buffer zone around that land.

(B) NONWILDERNESS ACTIVITIES.—The fact that nonwilderness activities or uses can be seen or heard from areas within the land designated as wilderness by paragraph (1) shall not preclude the conduct of the activities or uses outside the boundary of that land.

(4) INCORPORATION OF ACQUIRED LAND AND INTERESTS IN LAND.—Any land or interest in land that is within the boundary of the land designated as wilderness by paragraph (1) that is acquired by the United States shall—

(A) become part of the Bisti/De-Na-Zin Wilderness; and

(B) be managed in accordance with—

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

(ii) the San Juan Basin Wilderness Protection Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-603; 98 Stat. 3155; 110 Stat. 4211);

(iii) this subsection; and

(iv) any other applicable laws.

(5) GRAZING.—Grazing of livestock in the land designated as wilderness by paragraph (1), where established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be allowed to continue in accordance with—

(A) section 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(4)); and

(B) 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).

(e) ROAD MAINTENANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, shall ensure that L-54 between I-40 and Alamo, New Mexico, is maintained in a condition that is safe for motorized use.

(2) USE OF FUNDS.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary and the Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs may not require any Indian Tribe to use any funds—

(A) owned by the Indian Tribe; or

(B) provided to the Indian Tribe pursuant to a contract under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304 et seq.).

(3) ROAD UPGRADE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this subsection requires the Secretary or any Indian Tribe to upgrade the condition of L-54 as of the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) WRITTEN AGREEMENT.—An upgrade to L-54 may not be made without the written agreement of the Pueblo of Laguna.

(4) INVENTORY.—Nothing in this subsection requires L-54 to be placed on the National Tribal Transportation Facility Inventory.

SEC. 1122. RIO PUERCO WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROGRAM.

(a) REAUTHORIZATION OF THE RIO PUERCO MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE.—Section 401(b)(4) of division I of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-333; 110 Stat. 4147; 123 Stat. 1108) is amended by striking “Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009” and inserting “Natural Resources Management Act”.

(b) REAUTHORIZATION OF THE RIO PUERCO WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROGRAM.—Section 401(e) of division I of the Omnibus Parks

and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-333; 110 Stat. 4148; 123 Stat. 1108) is amended by striking “Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009” and inserting “Natural Resources Management Act”.

SEC. 1123. ASHLEY SPRINGS LAND CONVEYANCE.

(a) CONVEYANCE.—Subject to valid existing rights, at the request of Uintah County, Utah (referred to in this section as the “County”), the Secretary shall convey to the County, without consideration, the approximately 791 acres of public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Ashley Springs Property” and dated February 4, 2019, subject to the following restrictions:

(1) The conveyed land shall be managed as open space to protect the watershed and underground karst system and aquifer.

(2) Mining or any form of mineral development on the conveyed land is prohibited.

(3) The County shall allow for non-motorized public recreation access on the conveyed land.

(4) No new roads may be constructed on the conveyed land.

(b) REVERSION.—A conveyance under subsection (a) shall include a reversionary clause to ensure that management of the land described in that subsection shall revert to the Secretary if the land is no longer being managed in accordance with that subsection.

Subtitle C—Wilderness Designations and Withdrawals

PART I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 1201. ORGAN MOUNTAINS-DESERT PEAKS CONSERVATION.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) MONUMENT.—The term “Monument” means the Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument established by Presidential Proclamation 9131 (79 Fed. Reg. 30431).

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

(3) WILDERNESS AREA.—The term “wilderness area” means a wilderness area designated by subsection (b)(1).

(b) DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS.—

(1) 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 and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(A) ADEN LAVA FLOW WILDERNESS.—Certain land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Doña Ana County comprising approximately 27,673 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Potrillo Mountains Complex” and dated September 27, 2018, which shall be known as the “Aden Lava Flow Wilderness”.

(B) BROAD CANYON WILDERNESS.—Certain land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Doña Ana County comprising approximately 13,902 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Desert Peaks Complex” and dated October 1, 2018, which shall be known as the “Broad Canyon Wilderness”.

(C) CINDER CONE WILDERNESS.—Certain land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Doña Ana County comprising approximately 16,935 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Potrillo Mountains Complex” and dated September 27, 2018, which shall be known as the “Cinder Cone Wilderness”.

(D) EAST POTRILLO MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS.—Certain land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Doña Ana and Luna counties comprising approximately 12,155 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Potrillo Mountains Complex” and dated September 27, 2018, which shall be

known as the “East Potrillo Mountains Wilderness”.

(E) MOUNT RILEY WILDERNESS.—Certain land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Doña Ana and Luna counties comprising approximately 8,382 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Potrillo Mountains Complex” and dated September 27, 2018, which shall be known as the “Mount Riley Wilderness”.

(F) ORGAN MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS.—Certain land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Doña Ana County comprising approximately 19,916 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Organ Mountains Area” and dated September 21, 2016, which shall be known as the “Organ Mountains Wilderness”, the boundary of which shall be offset 400 feet from the centerline of Dripping Springs Road in T. 23 S., R. 04 E., sec. 7, New Mexico Principal Meridian.

(G) POTRILLO MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS.—Certain land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Doña Ana and Luna counties comprising approximately 105,085 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Potrillo Mountains Complex” and dated September 27, 2018, which shall be known as the “Potrillo Mountains Wilderness”.

(H) ROBLEDOS MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS.—Certain land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Doña Ana County comprising approximately 16,776 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Desert Peaks Complex” and dated October 1, 2018, which shall be known as the “Robledo Mountains Wilderness”.

(I) SIERRA DE LAS UVAS WILDERNESS.—Certain land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Doña Ana County comprising approximately 11,114 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Desert Peaks Complex” and dated October 1, 2018, which shall be known as the “Sierra de las Uvas Wilderness”.

(J) WHITETHORN WILDERNESS.—Certain land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Doña Ana and Luna counties comprising approximately 9,616 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Potrillo Mountains Complex” and dated September 27, 2018, which shall be known as the “Whitethorn Wilderness”.

(2) MAPS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—

(A) 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—

(i) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and

(ii) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

(B) FORCE OF LAW.—The maps and legal descriptions filed under subparagraph (A) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this section, except that the Secretary may correct errors in the maps and legal descriptions.

(C) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The maps and legal descriptions filed under subparagraph (A) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(3) MANAGEMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights, the wilderness areas shall be administered by the Secretary—

(A) as components of the National Landscape Conservation System; and

(B) in accordance with—

(i) this section; and

(ii) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), except that—

(I) 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

(II) any reference in the Wilderness Act to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be considered to be a reference to the Secretary.

(4) INCORPORATION OF ACQUIRED LAND AND INTERESTS IN LAND.—Any land or interest in land that is within the boundary of a wilderness area that is acquired by the United States shall—

(A) become part of the wilderness area within the boundaries of which the land is located; and

(B) be managed in accordance with—

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

(ii) this section; and

(iii) any other applicable laws.

(5) GRAZING.—Grazing of livestock in the wilderness areas, where established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be administered in accordance with—

(A) section 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(4)); and

(B) the guidelines set forth in Appendix A of the Report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to accompany H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress (H. Rept. 101-405).

(6) MILITARY OVERFLIGHTS.—Nothing in this subsection restricts or precludes—

(A) low-level overflights of military aircraft over the wilderness areas, including military overflights that can be seen or heard within the wilderness areas;

(B) the designation of new units of special airspace over the wilderness areas; or

(C) the use or establishment of military flight training routes over the wilderness areas.

(7) BUFFER ZONES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this subsection creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around any wilderness area.

(B) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE WILDERNESS AREAS.—The fact that an activity or use on land outside any wilderness area can be seen or heard within the wilderness area shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the wilderness area.

(8) PARAGLIDING.—The use of paragliding within areas of the East Potrillo Mountains Wilderness designated by paragraph (1)(D) in which the use has been established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be allowed to continue in accordance with section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)), subject to any terms and conditions that the Secretary determines to be necessary.

(9) CLIMATOLOGIC DATA COLLECTION.—Subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe, nothing in this section precludes the installation and maintenance of hydrologic, meteorologic, or climatologic collection devices in wilderness areas if the facilities and access to the facilities are essential to flood warning, flood control, or water reservoir operation activities.

(10) FISH AND WILDLIFE.—Nothing in this section affects the jurisdiction of the State with respect to fish and wildlife located on public land in the State, except that the Secretary, after consultation with the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, may designate zones where, and establish periods during which, no hunting or fishing shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, or compliance with applicable law.

(11) WITHDRAWALS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land within the wilderness areas and any land or interest in land that is acquired by the United States in the wilderness areas after the date of enactment of this Act is withdrawn from—

(i) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(ii) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(iii) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(B) PARCEL B.—The approximately 6,498 acres of land generally depicted as “Parcel B” on the map entitled “Organ Mountains Area” and dated September 21, 2016, is withdrawn in accordance with subparagraph (A), except that the land is not withdrawn for purposes of the issuance of oil and gas pipeline or road rights-of-way.

(C) PARCEL C.—The approximately 1,297 acres of land generally depicted as “Parcel C” on the map entitled “Organ Mountains Area” and dated September 21, 2016, is withdrawn in accordance with subparagraph (A), except that the land is not withdrawn from disposal under the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the “Recreation and Public Purposes Act”) (43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.).

(D) PARCEL D.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Army shall allow for the conduct of certain recreational activities on the approximately 2,035 acres of land generally depicted as “Parcel D” on the map entitled “Organ Mountains Area” and dated September 21, 2016 (referred to in this paragraph as the “parcel”), which is a portion of the public land withdrawn and reserved for military purposes by Public Land Order 833 dated May 21, 1952 (17 Fed. Reg. 4822).

(ii) OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Army shall develop a plan for public outdoor recreation on the parcel that is consistent with the primary military mission of the parcel.

(II) REQUIREMENT.—In developing the plan under subclause (i), the Secretary of the Army shall ensure, to the maximum extent practicable, that outdoor recreation activities may be conducted on the parcel, including hunting, hiking, wildlife viewing, and camping.

(iii) CLOSURES.—The Secretary of the Army may close the parcel or any portion of the parcel to the public as the Secretary of the Army determines to be necessary to protect—

(i) public safety; or

(ii) the safety of the military members training on the parcel.

(iv) TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION; WITHDRAWAL.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—On a determination by the Secretary of the Army that military training capabilities, personnel safety, and installation security would not be hindered as a result of the transfer to the Secretary of administrative jurisdiction over the parcel, the Secretary of the Army shall transfer to the Secretary administrative jurisdiction over the parcel.

(II) WITHDRAWAL.—On transfer of the parcel under subclause (i), the parcel shall be—

(aa) under the jurisdiction of the Director of the Bureau of Land Management; and

(bb) withdrawn from—

(AA) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(BB) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(CC) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(III) RESERVATION.—On transfer under subclause (i), the parcel shall be reserved for management of the resources of, and military training conducted on, the parcel in accordance with a memorandum of understanding entered into under clause (v).

(v) MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING RELATING TO MILITARY TRAINING.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—If, after the transfer of the parcel under clause (iv)(I), the Secretary of the Army requests that the Secretary enter into a memorandum of understanding, the Secretary shall enter into a memorandum of understanding with the Secretary of the

Army providing for the conduct of military training on the parcel.

(II) REQUIREMENTS.—The memorandum of understanding entered into under subclause (i) shall—

(aa) address the location, frequency, and type of training activities to be conducted on the parcel;

(bb) provide to the Secretary of the Army access to the parcel for the conduct of military training;

(cc) authorize the Secretary or the Secretary of the Army to close the parcel or a portion of the parcel to the public as the Secretary or the Secretary of the Army determines to be necessary to protect—

(AA) public safety; or

(BB) the safety of the military members training; and

(dd) to the maximum extent practicable, provide for the protection of natural, historic, and cultural resources in the area of the parcel.

(vi) MILITARY OVERFLIGHTS.—Nothing in this subparagraph restricts or precludes—

(i) low-level overflights of military aircraft over the parcel, including military overflights that can be seen or heard within the parcel;

(ii) the designation of new units of special airspace over the parcel; or

(iii) the use or establishment of military flight training routes over the parcel.

(12) ROBLEDO MOUNTAINS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall manage the Federal land described in subparagraph (B) in a manner that preserves the character of the land for the future inclusion of the land in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

(B) LAND DESCRIPTION.—The land referred to in subparagraph (A) is certain land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 100 acres as generally depicted as “Lookout Peak Communication Site” on the map entitled “Desert Peaks Complex” and dated October 1, 2018.

(C) USES.—The Secretary shall permit only such uses on the land described in subparagraph (B) as were permitted on the date of enactment of this Act.

(13) RELEASE OF WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS.—Congress finds that, for purposes of section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)), the public land in Doña Ana County administered by the Bureau of Land Management not designated as wilderness by paragraph (1) or described in paragraph (12)—

(A) has been adequately studied for wilderness designation;

(B) is no longer subject to section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)); and

(C) shall be managed in accordance with—

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

(ii) this section; and

(iii) any other applicable laws.

(14) PRIVATE LAND.—In accordance with section 5 of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1134), the Secretary shall ensure adequate access to non-Federal land located within the boundary of a wilderness area.

(c) BORDER SECURITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section—

(A) prevents the Secretary of Homeland Security from undertaking law enforcement and border security activities, in accordance with section 4(c) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(c)), within the wilderness areas, including the ability to use motorized access within a wilderness area while in pursuit of a suspect;

(B) affects the 2006 Memorandum of Understanding among the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of the Interior, and the Department of Agriculture re-

garding cooperative national security and counterterrorism efforts on Federal land along the borders of the United States; or

(C) prevents the Secretary of Homeland Security from conducting any low-level overflights over the wilderness areas that may be necessary for law enforcement and border security purposes.

(2) WITHDRAWAL AND ADMINISTRATION OF CERTAIN AREA.—

(A) WITHDRAWAL.—The area identified as “Parcel A” on the map entitled “Petrillo Mountains Complex” and dated September 27, 2018, is withdrawn in accordance with subsection (b)(11)(A).

(B) ADMINISTRATION.—Except as provided in subparagraphs (C) and (D), the Secretary shall administer the area described in subparagraph (A) in a manner that, to the maximum extent practicable, protects the wilderness character of the area.

(C) USE OF MOTOR VEHICLES.—The use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment, and mechanical transport shall be prohibited in the area described in subparagraph (A) except as necessary for—

(i) the administration of the area (including the conduct of law enforcement and border security activities in the area); or

(ii) grazing uses by authorized permittees.

(D) EFFECT OF SUBSECTION.—Nothing in this paragraph precludes the Secretary from allowing within the area described in subparagraph (A) the installation and maintenance of communication or surveillance infrastructure necessary for law enforcement or border security activities.

(3) RESTRICTED ROUTE.—The route excluded from the Petrillo Mountains Wilderness identified as “Restricted—Administrative Access” on the map entitled “Petrillo Mountains Complex” and dated September 27, 2018, shall be—

(A) closed to public access; but

(B) available for administrative and law enforcement uses, including border security activities.

(d) ORGAN MOUNTAINS-DESERT PEAKS NATIONAL MONUMENT.—

(1) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—In preparing and implementing the management plan for the Monument, the Secretary shall include a watershed health assessment to identify opportunities for watershed restoration.

(2) INCORPORATION OF ACQUIRED STATE TRUST LAND AND INTERESTS IN STATE TRUST LAND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Any land or interest in land that is within the State trust land described in subparagraph (B) that is acquired by the United States shall—

(i) become part of the Monument; and

(ii) be managed in accordance with—

(I) Presidential Proclamation 9131 (79 Fed. Reg. 30431);

(II) this section; and

(III) any other applicable laws.

(B) DESCRIPTION OF STATE TRUST LAND.—The State trust land referred to in subparagraph (A) is the State trust land in T. 22 S., R. 01 W., New Mexico Principal Meridian and T. 22 S., R. 02 W., New Mexico Principal Meridian.

(3) LAND EXCHANGES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraphs (C) through (F), the Secretary shall attempt to enter into an agreement to initiate an exchange under section 2201.1 of title 43, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations), with the Commissioner of Public Lands of New Mexico, by the date that is 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, to provide for a conveyance to the State of all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to Bureau of Land Management land in the State identified under subparagraph (B) in exchange for the conveyance by the State to the Secretary of all

right, title, and interest of the State in and to parcels of State trust land within the boundary of the Monument identified under that subparagraph or described in paragraph (2)(B).

(B) IDENTIFICATION OF LAND FOR EXCHANGE.—The Secretary and the Commissioner of Public Lands of New Mexico shall jointly identify the Bureau of Land Management land and State trust land eligible for exchange under this paragraph, the exact acreage and legal description of which shall be determined by surveys approved by the Secretary and the New Mexico State Land Office.

(C) APPLICABLE LAW.—A land exchange under subparagraph (A) shall be carried out in accordance with section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716).

(D) CONDITIONS.—A land exchange under subparagraph (A) shall be subject to—

(i) valid existing rights; and
(ii) such terms as the Secretary and the State shall establish.

(E) VALUATION, APPRAISALS, AND EQUALIZATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The value of the Bureau of Land Management land and the State trust land to be conveyed in a land exchange under this paragraph—

(I) shall be equal, as determined by appraisals conducted in accordance with clause (ii); or

(II) if not equal, shall be equalized in accordance with clause (iii).

(ii) APPRAISALS.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—The Bureau of Land Management land and State trust land to be exchanged under this paragraph shall be appraised by an independent, qualified appraiser that is agreed to by the Secretary and the State.

(II) REQUIREMENTS.—An appraisal under subclause (I) shall be conducted in accordance with—

(aa) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions; and

(bb) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(iii) EQUALIZATION.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—If the value of the Bureau of Land Management land and the State trust land to be conveyed in a land exchange under this paragraph is not equal, the value may be equalized by—

(aa) making a cash equalization payment to the Secretary or to the State, as appropriate, in accordance with section 206(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716(b)); or

(bb) reducing the acreage of the Bureau of Land Management land or State trust land to be exchanged, as appropriate.

(II) CASH EQUALIZATION PAYMENTS.—Any cash equalization payments received by the Secretary under subclause (I)(aa) shall be—

(aa) deposited in the Federal Land Disposal Account established by section 206(a) of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (43 U.S.C. 2305(a)); and

(bb) used in accordance with that Act.

(F) LIMITATION.—No exchange of land shall be conducted under this paragraph unless mutually agreed to by the Secretary and the State.

SEC. 1202. CERRO DEL YUTA AND RÍO SAN ANTONIO WILDERNESS AREAS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) MAP.—The term “map” means the map entitled “Rio Grande del Norte National Monument Proposed Wilderness Areas” and dated July 28, 2015.

(2) WILDERNESS AREA.—The term “wilderness area” means a wilderness area designated by subsection (b)(1).

(b) DESIGNATION OF CERRO DEL YUTA AND RÍO SAN ANTONIO WILDERNESS AREAS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in the Río Grande del Norte National Monument are designated as wilderness and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(A) CERRO DEL YUTA WILDERNESS.—Certain land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Taos County, New Mexico, comprising approximately 13,420 acres as generally depicted on the map, which shall be known as the “Cerro del Yuta Wilderness”.

(B) RÍO SAN ANTONIO WILDERNESS.—Certain land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Río Arriba County, New Mexico, comprising approximately 8,120 acres, as generally depicted on the map, which shall be known as the “Río San Antonio Wilderness”.

(2) MANAGEMENT OF WILDERNESS AREAS.—Subject to valid existing rights, the wilderness areas shall be administered in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.) and this section, except that with respect to the wilderness areas designated by this section—

(A) any reference to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be considered to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act; and

(B) any reference in the Wilderness Act to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be considered to be a reference to the Secretary.

(3) INCORPORATION OF ACQUIRED LAND AND INTERESTS IN LAND.—Any land or interest in land within the boundary of the wilderness areas that is acquired by the United States shall—

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

(B) be managed in accordance with—

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

(ii) this section; and

(iii) any other applicable laws.

(4) GRAZING.—Grazing of livestock in the wilderness areas, where established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be administered in accordance with—

(A) section 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(4)); and

(B) the guidelines set forth in appendix A of the Report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to accompany H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress (H. Rept. 101-405).

(5) BUFFER ZONES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around the wilderness areas.

(B) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE WILDERNESS AREAS.—The fact that an activity or use on land outside a wilderness area can be seen or heard within the wilderness area shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the wilderness area.

(6) RELEASE OF WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS.—Congress finds that, for purposes of section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)), the public land within the San Antonio Wilderness Study Area not designated as wilderness by this section—

(A) has been adequately studied for wilderness designation;

(B) is no longer subject to section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)); and

(C) shall be managed in accordance with this section.

(7) MAPS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file the map and legal descriptions of the wilderness areas with—

(i) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and

(ii) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

(B) FORCE OF LAW.—The map and legal descriptions filed under subparagraph (A) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this section, except that the Secretary may correct errors in the legal description and map.

(C) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The map and legal descriptions filed under subparagraph (A) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(8) NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM.—The wilderness areas shall be administered as components of the National Landscape Conservation System.

(9) FISH AND WILDLIFE.—Nothing in this section affects the jurisdiction of the State of New Mexico with respect to fish and wildlife located on public land in the State.

(10) WITHDRAWALS.—Subject to valid existing rights, any Federal land within the wilderness areas designated by paragraph (1), including any land or interest in land that is acquired by the United States after the date of enactment of this Act, is withdrawn from—

(A) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(B) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(C) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(11) TREATY RIGHTS.—Nothing in this section enlarges, diminishes, or otherwise modifies any treaty rights.

SEC. 1203. METHOW VALLEY, WASHINGTON, FEDERAL LAND WITHDRAWAL.

(a) DEFINITION OF MAP.—In this section, the term “Map” means the Forest Service map entitled “Methow Headwaters Withdrawal Proposal Legislative Map” and dated May 24, 2016.

(b) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the approximately 340,079 acres of Federal land and interests in the land located in the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest within the area depicted on the Map as “Proposed Withdrawal” 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 the mineral leasing and geothermal leasing laws.

(c) ACQUIRED LAND.—Any land or interest in land within the area depicted on the Map as “Proposed Withdrawal” that is acquired by the United States after the date of enactment of this Act shall, on acquisition, be immediately withdrawn in accordance with this section.

(d) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The Map shall be kept on file and made available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management.

SEC. 1204. EMIGRANT CREVICE WITHDRAWAL.

(a) DEFINITION OF MAP.—In this section, the term “map” means the map entitled “Emigrant Crevice Proposed Withdrawal Area” and dated November 10, 2016.

(b) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, the National Forest System land and interests in the National Forest System land, as depicted on the map, is withdrawn from—

(1) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(2) disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral and geothermal leasing.

(c) ACQUIRED LAND.—Any land or interest in land within the area depicted on the map that is acquired by the United States after

the date of enactment of this Act shall, on acquisition, be immediately withdrawn in accordance with this section.

(d) MAP.—

(1) SUBMISSION OF MAP.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file the map 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 filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this section, except that the Secretary of Agriculture may correct clerical and typographical errors in the map.

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The map filed under paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management.

(e) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section affects any recreational use, including hunting or fishing, that is authorized on land within the area depicted on the map under applicable law as of the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1205. OREGON WILDLANDS.

(a) WILD AND SCENIC RIVER ADDITIONS, DESIGNATIONS AND TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.—

(1) ADDITIONS TO ROGUE WILD AND SCENIC RIVER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by striking paragraph (5) and inserting the following:

“(5) ROGUE, OREGON.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The segment of the river extending from the mouth of the Applegate River downstream to the Lobster Creek Bridge, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, as agreed to by the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture or as directed by the President.

“(B) ADDITIONS.—In addition to the segment described in subparagraph (A), there are designated the following segments in the Rogue River:

“(i) KELSEY CREEK.—The approximately 6.8-mile segment of Kelsey Creek from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 32 S., R. 9 W., sec. 25, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

“(ii) EAST FORK KELSEY CREEK.—

“(I) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 0.2-mile segment of East Fork Kelsey Creek from headwaters downstream to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 8 W., sec. 5, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

“(II) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 4.6-mile segment of East Fork Kelsey Creek from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 8 W., sec. 5, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence with Kelsey Creek, as a wild river.

“(iii) WHISKY CREEK.—

“(I) RECREATIONAL RIVER.—The approximately 1.6-mile segment of Whisky Creek from the confluence of the East Fork and West Fork to the south boundary of the non-Federal land in T. 33 S., R. 8 W., sec. 17, Willamette Meridian, as a recreational river.

“(II) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 1.2-mile segment of Whisky Creek from road 33-8-23 to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

“(iv) EAST FORK WHISKY CREEK.—

“(I) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 0.9-mile segment of East Fork Whisky Creek from its headwaters to Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 8 W., sec. 11, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

“(II) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 2.6-mile segment of East Fork Whisky Creek

from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 8 W., sec. 11, Willamette Meridian, downstream to road 33-8-26 crossing, as a wild river.

“(III) RECREATIONAL RIVER.—The approximately 0.3-mile segment of East Fork Whisky Creek from road 33-8-26 to the confluence with Whisky Creek, as a recreational river.

“(v) WEST FORK WHISKY CREEK.—The approximately 4.8-mile segment of West Fork Whisky Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with the East Fork Whisky Creek, as a wild river.

“(vi) BIG WINDY CREEK.—

“(I) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 1.5-mile segment of Big Windy Creek from its headwaters to road 34-9-17.1, as a scenic river.

“(II) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 5.8-mile segment of Big Windy Creek from road 34-9-17.1 to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

“(vii) EAST FORK BIG WINDY CREEK.—

“(I) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 0.2-mile segment of East Fork Big Windy Creek from its headwaters to road 34-8-36, as a scenic river.

“(II) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 3.7-mile segment of East Fork Big Windy Creek from road 34-8-36 to the confluence with Big Windy Creek, as a wild river.

“(viii) LITTLE WINDY CREEK.—

“(I) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 1.2-mile segment of Little Windy Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 9 W., sec. 33, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

“(II) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 1.9-mile segment of Little Windy Creek from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 9 W., sec. 34, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

“(ix) HOWARD CREEK.—

“(I) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 3.5-mile segment of Howard Creek from its headwaters to road 34-9-34, as a scenic river.

“(II) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 6.9-mile segment of Howard Creek from 0.1 miles downstream of road 34-9-34 to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

“(III) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 3.5-mile segment of Anna Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with Howard Creek, as a wild river.

“(x) MULE CREEK.—

“(I) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 3.5-mile segment of Mule Creek from its headwaters downstream to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary as a scenic river.

“(II) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 7.8-mile segment of Mule Creek from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 32 S., R. 9 W., sec. 29, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

“(xi) MISSOURI CREEK.—

“(I) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 3.1-mile segment of Missouri Creek from its headwaters downstream to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 10 W., sec. 24, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

“(II) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 1.6-mile segment of Missouri Creek from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 10 W., sec. 24, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

“(xii) JENNY CREEK.—

“(I) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 3.1-mile segment of Jenny Creek from its headwaters downstream to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 9 W., sec. 28, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

“(II) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 1.8-mile segment of Jenny Creek from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 9 W., sec. 28, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

“(xiii) RUM CREEK.—

“(I) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 2.2-mile segment of Rum Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 34 S., R. 8 W., sec. 9, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

“(II) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 2.2-mile segment of Rum Creek from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 34 S., R. 8 W., sec. 9, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

“(xiv) EAST FORK RUM CREEK.—

“(I) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 0.8-mile segment of East Fork Rum Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 34 S., R. 8 W., sec. 10, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

“(II) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 1.3-mile segment of East Fork Rum Creek from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 34 S., R. 8 W., sec. 10, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence with Rum Creek, as a wild river.

“(xv) WILDCAT CREEK.—The approximately 1.7-mile segment of Wildcat Creek from its headwaters downstream to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

“(xvi) MONTGOMERY CREEK.—The approximately 1.8-mile segment of Montgomery Creek from its headwaters downstream to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

“(xvii) HEWITT CREEK.—

“(I) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 1.4-mile segment of Hewitt Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 9 W., sec. 19, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

“(II) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 1.2-mile segment of Hewitt Creek from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 9 W., sec. 19, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

“(xviii) BUNKER CREEK.—The approximately 6.6-mile segment of Bunker Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

“(xix) DULOG CREEK.—

“(I) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 0.8-mile segment of Dulog Creek from its headwaters to 0.1 miles downstream of road 34-8-36, as a scenic river.

“(II) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 1.0-mile segment of Dulog Creek from road 34-8-36 to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

“(xx) QUAIL CREEK.—The approximately 1.7-mile segment of Quail Creek from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 10 W., sec. 1, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

“(xxi) MEADOW CREEK.—The approximately 4.1-mile segment of Meadow Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

“(xxii) RUSSIAN CREEK.—The approximately 2.5-mile segment of Russian Creek from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 8 W., sec. 20, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

“(xxiii) ALDER CREEK.—The approximately 1.2-mile segment of Alder Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

“(xxiv) BOOZE CREEK.—The approximately 1.5-mile segment of Booze Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

“(xxv) BRONCO CREEK.—The approximately 1.8-mile segment of Bronco Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

“(xxvi) COPSEY CREEK.—The approximately 1.5-mile segment of Copsey Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

“(xxvii) CORRAL CREEK.—The approximately 0.5-mile segment of Corral Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

“(xxviii) COWLEY CREEK.—The approximately 0.9-mile segment of Cowley Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

“(xxix) DITCH CREEK.—The approximately 1.8-mile segment of Ditch Creek from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 9 W., sec. 5, Willamette Meridian, to its confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

“(xxx) FRANCIS CREEK.—The approximately 0.9-mile segment of Francis Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

“(xxxi) LONG GULCH.—

“(I) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 1.4-mile segment of Long Gulch from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 10 W., sec. 23, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

“(II) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 1.1-mile segment of Long Gulch from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 10 W., sec. 23, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

“(xxxii) BAILEY CREEK.—

“(I) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 1.4-mile segment of Bailey Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary on the west section line of T. 34 S., R. 8 W., sec. 14, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

“(II) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 1.7-mile segment of Bailey Creek from the west section line of T. 34 S., R. 8 W., sec. 14, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence of the Rogue River, as a wild river.

“(xxxiii) SHADY CREEK.—The approximately 0.7-mile segment of Shady Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

“(xxxiv) SLIDE CREEK.—

“(I) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 0.5-mile segment of Slide Creek from its headwaters to road 33-9-6, as a scenic river.

“(II) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 0.7-mile section of Slide Creek from road 33-9-6 to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.”

(B) MANAGEMENT.—Each river segment designated by subparagraph (B) of section 3(a)(5) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)(5)) (as added by subparagraph (A)) shall be managed as part of the Rogue Wild and Scenic River.

(C) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land within the boundaries of the river segments designated by subparagraph (B) of section 3(a)(5) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)(5)) (as added by subparagraph (A)) is withdrawn from all forms of—

(i) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(ii) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

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

(D) ADDITIONAL PROTECTIONS FOR ROGUE RIVER TRIBUTARIES.—

(i) LICENSING BY COMMISSION.—The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission shall not license the construction of any dam, water conduit, reservoir, powerhouse, transmission line, or other project works on or directly affecting any stream described in clause (iv).

(ii) OTHER AGENCIES.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—No department or agency of the United States shall assist by loan, grant, license, or otherwise in the construction of any water resources project on or directly affecting any stream segment that is described in clause (iv), except to maintain

or repair water resources projects in existence on the date of enactment of this Act.

(II) EFFECT.—Nothing in this clause prohibits any department or agency of the United States in assisting by loan, grant, license, or otherwise, a water resources project—

(aa) the primary purpose of which is ecological or aquatic restoration;

(bb) that provides a net benefit to water quality and aquatic resources; and

(cc) that is consistent with protecting and enhancing the values for which the river was designated.

(iii) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land located within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile on either side of the stream segments described in clause (iv) is withdrawn from all forms of—

(I) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(II) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

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

(iv) DESCRIPTION OF STREAM SEGMENTS.—The following are the stream segments referred to in clause (i):

(I) KELSEY CREEK.—The approximately 2.5-mile segment of Kelsey Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 32 S., R. 9 W., sec. 25, Willamette Meridian.

(II) GRAVE CREEK.—The approximately 10.2-mile segment of Grave Creek from the east boundary of T. 34 S., R. 7 W., sec. 1, Willamette Meridian, downstream to the confluence with the Rogue River.

(III) CENTENNIAL GULCH.—The approximately 2.2-mile segment of Centennial Gulch from its headwaters to its confluence with the Rogue River in T. 34 S., R. 7 W., sec. 18, Willamette Meridian.

(IV) QUAIL CREEK.—The approximately 0.8-mile segment of Quail Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 10 W., sec. 1, Willamette Meridian.

(V) DITCH CREEK.—The approximately 0.7-mile segment of Ditch Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 9 W., sec. 5, Willamette Meridian.

(VI) GALICE CREEK.—The approximately 2.2-mile segment of Galice Creek from the confluence with the North Fork Galice Creek downstream to the confluence with the Rogue River in T. 34 S., R. 8 W., sec. 36, Willamette Meridian.

(VII) QUARTZ CREEK.—The approximately 3.3-mile segment of Quartz Creek from its headwaters to its confluence with the North Fork Galice Creek in T. 35 S., R. 8 W., sec. 4, Willamette Meridian.

(VIII) NORTH FORK GALICE CREEK.—The approximately 5.7-mile segment of the North Fork Galice Creek from its headwaters to its confluence with the South Fork Galice Creek in T. 35 S., R. 8 W., sec. 3, Willamette Meridian.

(2) TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT.—

(A) CHETCO, OREGON.—Section 3(a)(69) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)(69)) is amended—

(i) by redesignating subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) as clauses (i), (ii), and (iii), respectively, and indenting appropriately;

(ii) in the matter preceding clause (i) (as so redesignated), by striking “The 44.5-mile” and inserting the following:

“(A) DESIGNATIONS.—The 44.5-mile”;

(iii) in clause (i) (as so redesignated)—

(I) by striking “25.5-mile” and inserting “27.5-mile”; and

(II) by striking “Boulder Creek at the Kalmiopsis Wilderness boundary” and inserting “Mislatah Creek”;

(iv) in clause (ii) (as so redesignated)—

(I) by striking “8-mile” and inserting “7.5-mile”; and

(II) by striking “Boulder Creek to Steel Bridge” and inserting “Mislatah Creek to Eagle Creek”;

(v) in clause (iii) (as so redesignated)—

(I) by striking “11-mile” and inserting “9.5-mile”; and

(II) by striking “Steel Bridge” and inserting “Eagle Creek”; and

(vi) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid rights, the Federal land within the boundaries of the river segments designated by subparagraph (A) is withdrawn from all forms of—

“(i) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

“(ii) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

“(iii) disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.”

(B) WHYCHUS CREEK, OREGON.—Section 3(a)(102) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)(102)) is amended—

(i) in the paragraph heading, by striking “SQUAW CREEK” and inserting “WHYCHUS CREEK”;

(ii) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) and (B) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively, and indenting appropriately;

(iii) in the matter preceding clause (i) (as so redesignated)—

(I) by striking “The 15.4-mile” and inserting the following:

“(A) DESIGNATIONS.—The 15.4-mile”; and

(II) by striking “McAllister Ditch, including the Soap Fork Squaw Creek, the North Fork, the South Fork, the East and West Forks of Park Creek, and Park Creek Fork” and inserting “Plainview Ditch, including the Soap Creek, the North and South Forks of Whychus Creek, the East and West Forks of Park Creek, and Park Creek”;

(iv) in clause (ii) (as so redesignated), by striking “McAllister Ditch” and inserting “Plainview Ditch”; and

(v) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land within the boundaries of the river segments designated by subparagraph (A) is withdrawn from all forms of—

“(i) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

“(ii) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

“(iii) disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.”

(3) WILD AND SCENIC RIVER DESIGNATIONS, WASSON CREEK AND FRANKLIN CREEK, OREGON.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(214) FRANKLIN CREEK, OREGON.—The 4.5-mile segment from its headwaters to the private land boundary in sec. 8, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

“(215) WASSON CREEK, OREGON.—The 10.1-mile segment in the following classes:

“(A) The 4.2-mile segment from the eastern boundary of T. 21 S., R. 9 W., sec. 17, downstream to the western boundary of T. 21 S., R. 10 W., sec. 12, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a wild river.

“(B) The 5.9-mile segment from the western boundary of T. 21 S., R. 10 W., sec. 12, downstream to the eastern boundary of the northwest quarter of T. 21 S., R. 10 W., sec. 22, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.”

(4) WILD AND SCENIC RIVER DESIGNATIONS, MOLALLA RIVER, OREGON.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as amended by paragraph (3)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(216) MOLALLA RIVER, OREGON.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The following segments in the State of Oregon, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a recreational river:

“(i) MOLALLA RIVER.—The approximately 15.1-mile segment from the southern boundary line of T. 7 S., R. 4 E., sec. 19, downstream to the edge of the Bureau of Land Management boundary in T. 6 S., R. 3 E., sec. 7.

“(ii) TABLE ROCK FORK MOLALLA RIVER.—The approximately 6.2-mile segment from the easternmost Bureau of Land Management boundary line in the NE¼ sec. 4, T. 7 S., R. 4 E., downstream to the confluence with the Molalla River.

“(B) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land within the boundaries of the river segments designated by subparagraph (A) is withdrawn from all forms of—

“(i) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

“(ii) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

“(iii) disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.”.

(5) DESIGNATION OF ADDITIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS.—

(A) ELK RIVER, OREGON.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by striking paragraph (76) and inserting the following:

“(76) ELK, OREGON.—The 69.2-mile segment to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in the following classes:

“(A) MAINSTEM.—The 17-mile segment from the confluence of the North and South Forks of the Elk to Anvil Creek as a recreational river.

“(B) NORTH FORK.—

“(i) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 0.6-mile segment of the North Fork Elk from its source in T. 33 S., R. 12 W., sec. 21, Willamette Meridian, downstream to 0.01 miles below Forest Service Road 3353, as a scenic river.

“(ii) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 5.5-mile segment of the North Fork Elk from 0.01 miles below Forest Service Road 3353 to its confluence with the South Fork Elk, as a wild river.

“(C) SOUTH FORK.—

“(i) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 0.9-mile segment of the South Fork Elk from its source in the southeast quarter of T. 33 S., R. 12 W., sec. 32, Willamette Meridian, Forest Service Road 3353, as a scenic river.

“(ii) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 4.2-mile segment of the South Fork Elk from 0.01 miles below Forest Service Road 3353 to its confluence with the North Fork Elk, as a wild river.

“(D) OTHER TRIBUTARIES.—

“(i) ROCK CREEK.—The approximately 1.7-mile segment of Rock Creek from its headwaters to the west boundary of T. 32 S., R. 14 W., sec. 30, Willamette Meridian, as a wild river.

“(ii) BALD MOUNTAIN CREEK.—The approximately 8-mile segment of Bald Mountain Creek from its headwaters, including Salal Spring to its confluence with Elk River, as a recreational river.

“(iii) SOUTH FORK BALD MOUNTAIN CREEK.—The approximately 3.5-mile segment of South Fork Bald Mountain Creek from its headwaters to its confluence with Bald Mountain Creek, as a scenic river.

“(iv) PLATINUM CREEK.—The approximately 1-mile segment of Platinum Creek from—

“(I) its headwaters to Forest Service Road 5325, as a wild river; and

“(II) Forest Service Road 5325 to its confluence with Elk River, as a scenic river.

“(v) PANTHER CREEK.—The approximately 5.0-mile segment of Panther Creek from—

“(I) its headwaters, including Mountain Well, to Forest Service Road 5325, as a wild river; and

“(II) Forest Service Road 5325 to its confluence with Elk River, as a scenic river.

“(vi) EAST FORK PANTHER CREEK.—The approximately 3.0-mile segment of East Fork Panther Creek from its headwaters, to the confluence with Panther Creek, as a wild river.

“(vii) WEST FORK PANTHER CREEK.—The approximately 3.0-mile segment of West Fork Panther Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with Panther Creek as a wild river.

“(viii) LOST CREEK.—The approximately 1.0-mile segment of Lost Creek from—

“(I) its headwaters to Forest Service Road 5325, as a wild river; and

“(II) Forest Service Road 5325 to its confluence with the Elk River, as a scenic river.

“(ix) MILBURY CREEK.—The approximately 1.5-mile segment of Milbury Creek from—

“(I) its headwaters to Forest Service Road 5325, as a wild river; and

“(II) Forest Service Road 5325 to its confluence with the Elk River, as a scenic river.

“(x) BLACKBERRY CREEK.—The approximately 5.0-mile segment of Blackberry Creek from—

“(I) its headwaters to Forest Service Road 5325, as a wild river; and

“(II) Forest Service Road 5325 to its confluence with the Elk River, as a scenic river.

“(xi) EAST FORK BLACKBERRY CREEK.—The approximately 2.0-mile segment of the unnamed tributary locally known as ‘East Fork Blackberry Creek’ from its headwaters in T. 33 S., R. 13 W., sec. 26, Willamette Meridian, to its confluence with Blackberry Creek, as a wild river.

“(xii) MCCURDY CREEK.—The approximately 1.0-mile segment of McCurdy Creek from—

“(I) its headwaters to Forest Service Road 5325, as a wild river; and

“(II) Forest Service Road 5325 to its confluence with the Elk River, as a scenic river.

“(xiii) BEAR CREEK.—The approximately 1.5-mile segment of Bear Creek from headwaters to the confluence with Bald Mountain Creek, as a recreational river.

“(xiv) BUTLER CREEK.—The approximately 4-mile segment of Butler Creek from—

“(I) its headwaters to the south boundary of T. 33 S., R. 13 W., sec. 8, Willamette Meridian, as a wild river; and

“(II) from the south boundary of T. 33 S., R. 13 W., sec. 8, Willamette Meridian, to its confluence with Elk River, as a scenic river.

“(xv) EAST FORK BUTLER CREEK.—The approximately 2.8-mile segment locally known as the ‘East Fork of Butler Creek’ from its headwaters on Mount Butler in T. 32 S., R. 13 W., sec. 29, Willamette Meridian, to its confluence with Butler Creek, as a scenic river.

“(xvi) PURPLE MOUNTAIN CREEK.—The approximately 2.0-mile segment locally known as ‘Purple Mountain Creek’ from—

“(I) its headwaters in secs. 35 and 36, T. 33 S., R. 14 W., Willamette Meridian, to 0.01 miles above Forest Service Road 5325, as a wild river; and

“(II) 0.01 miles above Forest Service Road 5325 to its confluence with the Elk River, as a scenic river.”.

(ii) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land within the boundaries of the river segments designated by paragraph (76) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as

amended by clause (i)) is withdrawn from all forms of—

(I) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(II) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(III) disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.

(B) DESIGNATION OF WILD AND SCENIC RIVER SEGMENTS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as amended by paragraph (4)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(217) NESTUCCA RIVER, OREGON.—The approximately 15.5-mile segment from its confluence with Ginger Creek downstream until it crosses the western edge of T. 4 S., R. 7 W., sec. 7, Willamette Meridian, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a recreational river.

“(218) WALKER CREEK, OREGON.—The approximately 2.9-mile segment from the headwaters in T. 3 S., R. 6 W., sec. 20 downstream to the confluence with the Nestucca River in T. 3 S., R. 6 W., sec. 15, Willamette Meridian, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a recreational river.

“(219) NORTH FORK SILVER CREEK, OREGON.—The approximately 6-mile segment from the headwaters in T. 35 S., R. 9 W., sec. 1 downstream to the western edge of the Bureau of Land Management boundary in T. 35 S., R. 9 W., sec. 17, Willamette Meridian, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a recreational river.

“(220) JENNY CREEK, OREGON.—The approximately 17.6-mile segment from the Bureau of Land Management boundary located at the north boundary of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of T. 38 S., R. 4 E., sec. 34, Willamette Meridian, downstream to the Oregon State border, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a scenic river.

“(221) SPRING CREEK, OREGON.—The approximately 1.1-mile segment from its source at Shoa Springs in T. 40 S., R. 4 E., sec. 34, Willamette Meridian, downstream to the confluence with Jenny Creek in T. 41 S., R. 4 E., sec. 3, Willamette Meridian, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a scenic river.

“(222) LOBSTER CREEK, OREGON.—The approximately 5-mile segment from T. 15 S., R. 8 W., sec. 35, Willamette Meridian, downstream to the northern edge of the Bureau of Land Management boundary in T. 15 S., R. 8 W., sec. 15, Willamette Meridian, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a recreational river.

“(223) ELK CREEK, OREGON.—The approximately 7.3-mile segment from its confluence with Flat Creek near river mile 9, to the southern edge of the Army Corps of Engineers boundary in T. 33 S., R. 1 E., sec. 30, Willamette Meridian, near river mile 1.7, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a scenic river.”.

(i) ADMINISTRATION OF ELK CREEK.—

(I) LATERAL BOUNDARIES OF ELK CREEK.—The lateral boundaries of the river segment designated by paragraph (223) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as added by clause (i)) shall include an average of not more than 640 acres per mile measured from the ordinary high water mark on both sides of the river segment.

(II) DEAUTHORIZATION.—The Elk Creek Project authorized under the Flood Control Act of 1962 (Public Law 87-874; 76 Stat. 1192) is deauthorized.

(iii) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land within the boundaries of the river segments designated by paragraphs (217) through (223) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16

U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as added by clause (i)) is withdrawn from all forms of—

(I) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(II) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(III) disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.

(b) DEVIL'S STAIRCASE WILDERNESS.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) MAP.—The term “map” means the map entitled “Devil's Staircase Wilderness Proposal” and dated July 26, 2018.

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

(i) the Secretary, with respect to public land administered by the Secretary; or

(ii) the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to National Forest System land.

(C) STATE.—The term “State” means the State of Oregon.

(D) WILDERNESS.—The term “Wilderness” means the Devil's Staircase Wilderness designated by paragraph (2).

(2) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the approximately 30,621 acres of Forest Service land and Bureau of Land Management land in the State, as generally depicted on the map, is designated as wilderness and as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System, to be known as the “Devil's Staircase Wilderness”.

(3) MAP; LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare a map and legal description of the Wilderness.

(B) FORCE OF LAW.—The map and legal description prepared under subparagraph (A) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this subsection, except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in the map and legal description.

(C) AVAILABILITY.—The map and legal description prepared under subparagraph (A) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management.

(4) ADMINISTRATION.—Subject to valid existing rights, the area designated as wilderness by this subsection shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), except that—

(A) any reference in that Act to the effective date shall be considered to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act; and

(B) any reference in that Act to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be considered to be a reference to the Secretary that has jurisdiction over the land within the Wilderness.

(5) FISH AND WILDLIFE.—Nothing in this subsection affects the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the State with respect to fish and wildlife in the State.

(6) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this subsection creates any protective perimeter or buffer zone around the Wilderness.

(B) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE WILDERNESS.—The fact that a nonwilderness activity or use on land outside the Wilderness can be seen or heard within the Wilderness shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the Wilderness.

(7) PROTECTION OF TRIBAL RIGHTS.—Nothing in this subsection diminishes any treaty rights of an Indian Tribe.

(8) TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Administrative jurisdiction over the approximately 49 acres of Bu-

reau of Land Management land north of the Umpqua River in T. 21 S., R. 11 W., sec. 32, is transferred from the Bureau of Land Management to the Forest Service.

(B) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall administer the land transferred by subparagraph (A) in accordance with—

(i) the Act of March 1, 1911 (commonly known as the “Weeks Law”) (16 U.S.C. 480 et seq.); and

(ii) any laws (including regulations) applicable to the National Forest System.

PART II—EMERY COUNTY PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

SEC. 1211. DEFINITIONS.

In this part:

(1) COUNCIL.—The term “Council” means the San Rafael Swell Recreation Area Advisory Council established under section 1223(a).

(2) COUNTY.—The term “County” means Emery County in the State.

(3) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The term “Management Plan” means the management plan for the Recreation Area developed under section 1222(c).

(4) MAP.—The term “Map” means the map entitled “Emery County Public Land Management Act of 2018 Overview Map” and dated February 5, 2019.

(5) RECREATION AREA.—The term “Recreation Area” means the San Rafael Swell Recreation Area established by section 1221(a)(1).

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

(A) the Secretary, with respect to public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management; and

(B) the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to National Forest System land.

(7) STATE.—The term “State” means the State of Utah.

(8) WILDERNESS AREA.—The term “wilderness area” means a wilderness area designated by section 1231(a).

SEC. 1212. ADMINISTRATION.

Nothing in this part affects or modifies—

(1) any right of any federally recognized Indian Tribe; or

(2) any obligation of the United States to any federally recognized Indian Tribe.

SEC. 1213. EFFECT ON WATER RIGHTS.

Nothing in this part—

(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 water right (as defined by applicable State law) 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) 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 enactment of this Act; or

(5) affects the management and operation of Flaming Gorge Dam and Reservoir, including the storage, management, and release of water.

SEC. 1214. SAVINGS CLAUSE.

Nothing in this part diminishes the authority of the Secretary under Public Law 92-195 (commonly known as the “Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act”) (16 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.).

Subpart A—San Rafael Swell Recreation Area

SEC. 1221. ESTABLISHMENT OF RECREATION AREA.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, there is established the San Rafael Swell Recreation Area in the State.

(2) AREA INCLUDED.—The Recreation Area shall consist of approximately 216,995 acres of Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, as generally depicted on the Map.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Recreation Area are to provide for the protection, conservation, and enhancement of the recreational, cultural, natural, scenic, wildlife, ecological, historical, and educational resources of the Recreation Area.

(c) 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 Recreation Area with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(2) EFFECT.—The map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this subpart, except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in the map and legal description.

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—A copy of the map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

SEC. 1222. MANAGEMENT OF RECREATION AREA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the Recreation Area—

(1) in a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances the purposes for which the Recreation Area is established; and

(2) in accordance with—

(A) this section;

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

(C) other applicable laws.

(b) USES.—The Secretary shall allow only uses of the Recreation Area that are consistent with the purposes for which the Recreation Area is established.

(c) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop a comprehensive management plan for the long-term protection and management of the Recreation Area.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The Management Plan shall—

(A) describe the appropriate uses and management of the Recreation Area;

(B) be developed with extensive public input;

(C) take into consideration any information developed in studies of the land within the Recreation Area; and

(D) be developed fully consistent with the settlement agreement entered into on January 13, 2017, in the case in the United States District Court for the District of Utah styled “Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance, et al. v. U.S. Department of the Interior, et al.” and numbered 2:12-cv-257 DAK.

(d) MOTORIZED VEHICLES; NEW ROADS.—

(1) MOTORIZED VEHICLES.—Except as needed for emergency response or administrative purposes, the use of motorized vehicles in the Recreation Area shall be permitted only on roads and motorized routes designated in the Management Plan for the use of motorized vehicles.

(2) NEW ROADS.—No new permanent or temporary roads or other motorized vehicle routes shall be constructed within the Recreation Area after the date of enactment of this Act.

(3) EXISTING ROADS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Necessary maintenance or repairs to existing roads designated in the Management Plan for the use of motorized vehicles, including necessary repairs to keep existing roads free of debris or other safety

hazards, shall be permitted after the date of enactment of this Act, consistent with the requirements of this section.

(B) EFFECT.—Nothing in this subsection prevents the Secretary from rerouting an existing road or trail to protect Recreation Area resources from degradation or to protect public safety, as determined to be appropriate by the Secretary.

(e) GRAZING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The grazing of livestock in the Recreation Area, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be allowed to continue, subject to such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary considers to be necessary in accordance with—

(A) applicable law (including regulations); and

(B) the purposes of the Recreation Area.

(2) INVENTORY.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in collaboration with any affected grazing permittee, shall carry out an inventory of facilities and improvements associated with grazing activities in the Recreation Area.

(f) COLD WAR SITES.—The Secretary shall manage the Recreation Area in a manner that educates the public about Cold War and historic uranium mine sites in the Recreation Area, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary considers necessary to protect public health and safety.

(g) INCORPORATION OF ACQUIRED LAND AND INTERESTS.—Any land or interest in land located within the boundary of the Recreation Area that is acquired by the United States after the date of enactment of this Act shall—

(1) become part of the Recreation Area; and

(2) be managed in accordance with applicable laws, including as provided in this section.

(h) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, all Federal land within the Recreation Area, including any land or interest in land that is acquired by the United States within the Recreation Area after the date of enactment of this Act, is withdrawn from—

(1) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(3) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(i) STUDY OF NONMOTORIZED RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with interested parties, shall conduct a study of nonmotorized recreation trail opportunities, including bicycle trails, within the Recreation Area, consistent with the purposes of the Recreation Area.

(j) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT.—The Secretary may enter into a cooperative agreement with the State in accordance with section 307(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1737(b)) and other applicable laws to provide for the protection, management, and maintenance of the Recreation Area.

SEC. 1223. SAN RAFAEL SWELL RECREATION AREA ADVISORY COUNCIL.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish an advisory council, to be known as the “San Rafael Swell Recreation Area Advisory Council”.

(b) DUTIES.—The Council shall advise the Secretary with respect to the preparation and implementation of the Management Plan for the Recreation Area.

(c) APPLICABLE LAW.—The Council shall be subject to—

(1) the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.); and

(2) section 309 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1739).

(d) MEMBERS.—The Council shall include 7 members, to be appointed by the Secretary, of whom, to the maximum extent practicable—

(1) 1 member shall represent the Emery County Commission;

(2) 1 member shall represent motorized recreational users;

(3) 1 member shall represent nonmotorized recreational users;

(4) 1 member shall represent permittees holding grazing allotments within the Recreation Area or wilderness areas designated in this part;

(5) 1 member shall represent conservation organizations;

(6) 1 member shall have expertise in the historical uses of the Recreation Area; and

(7) 1 member shall be appointed from the elected leadership of a Federally recognized Indian Tribe that has significant cultural or historical connections to, and expertise in, the landscape, archeological sites, or cultural sites within the County.

Subpart B—Wilderness Areas

SEC. 1231. ADDITIONS TO THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM.

(a) ADDITIONS.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following land in the State is designated as wilderness and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) BIG WILD HORSE MESA.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 18,192 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Big Wild Horse Mesa Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Big Wild Horse Mesa Wilderness”.

(2) COLD WASH.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 11,001 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Cold Wash Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Cold Wash Wilderness”.

(3) DESOLATION CANYON.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 142,996 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Desolation Canyon Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Desolation Canyon Wilderness”.

(4) DEVIL’S CANYON.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 8,675 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Devil’s Canyon Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Devil’s Canyon Wilderness”.

(5) EAGLE CANYON.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 13,832 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Eagle Canyon Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Eagle Canyon Wilderness”.

(6) HORSE VALLEY.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 12,201 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Horse Valley Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Horse Valley Wilderness”.

(7) LABYRINTH CANYON.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 54,643 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Labyrinth Canyon Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Labyrinth Canyon Wilderness”.

(8) LITTLE OCEAN DRAW.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 20,660 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Little Ocean Draw Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Little Ocean Draw Wilderness”.

(9) LITTLE WILD HORSE CANYON.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land

Management, comprising approximately 5,479 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Little Wild Horse Canyon Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Little Wild Horse Canyon Wilderness”.

(10) LOWER LAST CHANCE.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 19,338 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Lower Last Chance Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Lower Last Chance Wilderness”.

(11) MEXICAN MOUNTAIN.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 76,413 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Mexican Mountain Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Mexican Mountain Wilderness”.

(12) MIDDLE WILD HORSE MESA.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 16,343 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Middle Wild Horse Mesa Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Middle Wild Horse Mesa Wilderness”.

(13) MUDDY CREEK.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 98,023 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Muddy Creek Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Muddy Creek Wilderness”.

(14) NELSON MOUNTAIN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 7,176 acres, and certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 257 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Nelson Mountain Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Nelson Mountain Wilderness”.

(B) TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.—Administrative jurisdiction over the 257-acre portion of the Nelson Mountain Wilderness designated by subparagraph (A) is transferred from the Bureau of Land Management to the Forest Service.

(15) RED’S CANYON.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 17,325 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Red’s Canyon Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Red’s Canyon Wilderness”.

(16) SAN RAFAEL REEF.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 60,442 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed San Rafael Reef Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “San Rafael Reef Wilderness”.

(17) SID’S MOUNTAIN.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 49,130 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Sid’s Mountain Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Sid’s Mountain Wilderness”.

(18) TURTLE CANYON.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 29,029 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Turtle Canyon Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Turtle Canyon Wilderness”.

(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 each wilderness area with—

(A) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(2) EFFECT.—Each map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this part, except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in the maps and legal descriptions.

(3) AVAILABILITY.—Each map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate office of the Secretary.

SEC. 1232. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) MANAGEMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights, the wilderness areas shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), except that—

(1) any reference in that Act to the effective date 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) RECREATIONAL CLIMBING.—Nothing in this part 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.

(c) TRAIL PLAN.—After providing opportunities for public comment, the Secretary shall establish a trail plan that addresses hiking and equestrian trails on the wilderness areas in a manner consistent with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

(d) LIVESTOCK.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The grazing of livestock in the wilderness areas, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be allowed to continue, subject to such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary considers to be necessary in accordance with—

(A) section 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(4)); and

(B) 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 (House Report 101-405).

(2) INVENTORY.—With respect to each wilderness area in which grazing of livestock is allowed to continue under paragraph (1), not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in collaboration with any affected grazing permittee, shall carry out an inventory of facilities and improvements associated with grazing activities in the wilderness area.

(e) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Congress does not intend for the designation of the wilderness areas to create protective perimeters or buffer zones around the wilderness areas.

(2) NONWILDERNESS ACTIVITIES.—The fact that nonwilderness activities or uses can be seen or heard from areas within a wilderness area shall not preclude the conduct of those activities or uses outside the boundary of the wilderness area.

(f) MILITARY OVERFLIGHTS.—Nothing in this subpart restricts or precludes—

(1) low-level overflights of military aircraft over the wilderness areas, including military overflights that can be seen or heard within the wilderness areas;

(2) flight testing and evaluation; or

(3) the designation or creation of new units of special use airspace, or the establishment of military flight training routes, over the wilderness areas.

(g) COMMERCIAL SERVICES.—Commercial services (including authorized outfitting and guide activities) within the wilderness areas may be authorized to the extent necessary for activities that are appropriate for realizing the recreational or other wilderness purposes of the wilderness areas, in accord-

ance with section 4(d)(5) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(5)).

(h) LAND ACQUISITION AND INCORPORATION OF ACQUIRED LAND AND INTERESTS.—

(1) ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.—The Secretary may acquire land and interests in land within the boundaries of a wilderness area by donation, purchase from a willing seller, or exchange.

(2) INCORPORATION.—Any land or interest in land within the boundary of a wilderness area that is acquired by the United States after the date of enactment of this Act shall be added to and administered as part of the wilderness area.

(i) WATER RIGHTS.—

(1) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subpart—

(A) shall constitute or be construed to constitute either an express or implied reservation by the United States of any water or water rights with respect to the land designated as wilderness by section 1231;

(B) shall affect any water rights in the State existing on the date of enactment of this Act, including any water rights held by the United States;

(C) shall be construed as establishing a precedent with regard to any future wilderness designations;

(D) shall affect the interpretation of, or any designation made pursuant to, any other Act; or

(E) shall be construed as limiting, altering, modifying, or amending any of the interstate compacts or equitable apportionment decrees that apportion water among and between the State and other States.

(2) STATE WATER LAW.—The Secretary shall follow the procedural and substantive requirements of the State in order to obtain and hold any water rights not in existence on the date of enactment of this Act with respect to the wilderness areas.

(j) MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.—The Secretary shall offer to enter into a memorandum of understanding with the County, in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), to clarify the approval processes for the use of motorized equipment and mechanical transport for search and rescue activities in the Muddy Creek Wilderness established by section 1231(a)(13).

SEC. 1233. FISH AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT.

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

SEC. 1234. RELEASE.

(a) FINDING.—Congress finds that, for the purposes of section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)), the approximately 17,420 acres of public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in the County that has not been designated as wilderness by section 1231(a) has been adequately studied for wilderness designation.

(b) RELEASE.—The public land described in subsection (a)—

(1) is no longer subject to section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)); and

(2) shall be managed in accordance with—

(A) applicable law; and

(B) any applicable land management plan adopted under section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712).

Subpart C—Wild and Scenic River Designation

SEC. 1241. GREEN RIVER WILD AND SCENIC RIVER DESIGNATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as amended by section 1205(a)(5)(B)(i)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(224) GREEN RIVER.—The approximately 63-mile segment, as generally depicted on

the map entitled ‘Emery County Public Land Management Act of 2018 Overview Map’ and dated December 11, 2018, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, in the following classifications:

“(A) WILD RIVER SEGMENT.—The 5.3-mile segment from the boundary of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation, south to the Nefertiti boat ramp, as a wild river.

“(B) RECREATIONAL RIVER SEGMENT.—The 8.5-mile segment from the Nefertiti boat ramp, south to the Swasey’s boat ramp, as a recreational river.

“(C) SCENIC RIVER SEGMENT.—The 49.2-mile segment from Bull Bottom, south to the county line between Emery and Wayne Counties, as a scenic river.”.

(b) INCORPORATION OF ACQUIRED NON-FEDERAL LAND.—If the United States acquires any non-Federal land within or adjacent to a river segment of the Green River designated by paragraph (224) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as added by subsection (a)), the acquired land shall be incorporated in, and be administered as part of, the applicable wild, scenic, or recreational river.

Subpart D—Land Management and Conveyances

SEC. 1251. GOBLIN VALLEY STATE PARK.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall offer to convey to the Utah Division of Parks and Recreation of the Utah Department of Natural Resources (referred to in this section as the “State”), approximately 6,261 acres of land identified on the Map as the “Proposed Goblin Valley State Park Expansion”, without consideration, for the management by the State as a State park, consistent with uses allowed under the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the “Recreation and Public Purposes Act”) (44 Stat. 741, chapter 578; 43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.).

(b) REVERSIONARY CLAUSE REQUIRED.—A conveyance under subsection (a) shall include a reversionary clause to ensure that management of the land described in that subsection shall revert to the Secretary if the land is no longer being managed as a State park in accordance with subsection (a).

SEC. 1252. JURASSIC NATIONAL MONUMENT.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT PURPOSES.—To conserve, interpret, and enhance for the benefit of present and future generations the paleontological, scientific, educational, and recreational resources of the area and subject to valid existing rights, there is established in the State the Jurassic National Monument (referred to in this section as the “Monument”), consisting of approximately 850 acres of Federal land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in the County and generally depicted as “Proposed Jurassic National Monument” on the Map.

(b) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a map and legal description of the Monument.

(2) EFFECT.—The map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this section, except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in the map and legal description, subject to the requirement that, before making the proposed corrections, the Secretary shall submit to the State and any affected county the proposed corrections.

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—A copy of the map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(c) **WITHDRAWAL.**—Subject to valid existing rights, any Federal land within the boundaries of the Monument and any land or interest in land that is acquired by the United States for inclusion in the Monument after the date of enactment of this Act is withdrawn from—

(1) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(3) operation of the mineral leasing laws, geothermal leasing laws, and minerals materials laws.

(d) **MANAGEMENT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall manage the Monument—

(A) in a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances the resources and values of the Monument, including the resources and values described in subsection (a); and

(B) in accordance with—

(i) this section;

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

(iii) any other applicable Federal law.

(2) **NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM.**—The Monument shall be managed as a component of the National Landscape Conservation System.

(e) **MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop a comprehensive management plan for the long-term protection and management of the Monument.

(2) **COMPONENTS.**—The management plan developed under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) describe the appropriate uses and management of the Monument, consistent with the provisions of this section; and

(B) allow for continued scientific research at the Monument during the development of the management plan for the Monument, subject to any terms and conditions that the Secretary determines necessary to protect Monument resources.

(f) **AUTHORIZED USES.**—The Secretary shall only allow uses of the Monument that the Secretary determines would further the purposes for which the Monument has been established.

(g) **INTERPRETATION, EDUCATION, AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall provide for public interpretation of, and education and scientific research on, the paleontological resources of the Monument.

(2) **COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.**—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with appropriate public entities to carry out paragraph (1).

(h) **SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The establishment of the Monument shall not modify the management status of any area within the boundary of the Monument that is managed as an area of critical environmental concern.

(2) **CONFLICT OF LAWS.**—If there is a conflict between the laws applicable to an area described in paragraph (1) and this section, the more restrictive provision shall control.

(i) **MOTORIZED VEHICLES.**—Except as needed for administrative purposes or to respond to an emergency, the use of motorized vehicles in the Monument shall be allowed only on roads and trails designated for use by motorized vehicles under the management plan for the Monument developed under subsection (e).

(j) **WATER RIGHTS.**—Nothing in this section constitutes an express or implied reservation by the United States of any water or water rights with respect to the Monument.

(k) **GRAZING.**—The grazing of livestock in the Monument, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be allowed to continue, subject to such reasonable regula-

tions, policies, and practices as the Secretary considers to be necessary in accordance with—

(1) applicable law (including regulations);

(2) 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 (House Report 101-405); and

(3) the purposes of the Monument.

SEC. 1253. PUBLIC LAND DISPOSAL AND ACQUISITION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—In accordance with applicable law, the Secretary may sell public land located in the County that has been identified as suitable for disposal based on specific criteria as listed in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1713) in the applicable resource management plan in existence on the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) **USE OF PROCEEDS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law (other than a law that specifically provides for a portion of the proceeds of a land sale to be distributed to any trust fund of the State), proceeds from the sale of public land under subsection (a) shall be deposited in a separate account in the Treasury, to be known as the “Emery County, Utah, Land Acquisition Account” (referred to in this section as the “Account”).

(2) **AVAILABILITY.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Amounts in the Account shall be available to the Secretary, without further appropriation, to purchase from willing sellers land or interests in land within a wilderness area or the Recreation Area.

(B) **APPLICABILITY.**—Any purchase of land or interest in land under subparagraph (A) shall be in accordance with applicable law.

(C) **PROTECTION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES.**—To the extent that there are amounts in the Account in excess of the amounts needed to carry out subparagraph (A), the Secretary may use the excess amounts for the protection of cultural resources on Federal land within the County.

SEC. 1254. PUBLIC PURPOSE CONVEYANCES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding the land use planning requirement of sections 202 and 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712, 1713), on request by the applicable local governmental entity, the Secretary shall convey without consideration the following parcels of public land to be used for public purposes:

(1) **EMERY CITY RECREATION AREA.**—The approximately 640-acre parcel as generally depicted on the Map, to the City of Emery, Utah, for the creation or enhancement of public recreation opportunities consistent with uses allowed under the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the “Recreation and Public Purposes Act”) (44 Stat. 741, chapter 578; 43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.).

(2) **HUNTINGTON AIRPORT.**—The approximately 320-acre parcel as generally depicted on the Map, to Emery County, Utah, for expansion of Huntington Airport consistent with uses allowed under the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the “Recreation and Public Purposes Act”) (44 Stat. 741, chapter 578; 43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.).

(3) **EMERY COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE.**—The approximately 5-acre parcel as generally depicted on the Map, to Emery County, Utah, for the Emery County Sheriff's Office substation consistent with uses allowed under the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the “Recreation and Public Purposes Act”) (44 Stat. 741, chapter 578; 43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.).

(4) **BUCKHORN INFORMATION CENTER.**—The approximately 5-acre parcel as generally depicted on the Map, to Emery County, Utah, for the Buckhorn Information Center con-

sistent with uses allowed under the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the “Recreation and Public Purposes Act”) (44 Stat. 741, chapter 578; 43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.).

(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 each parcel of land to be conveyed under subsection (a) 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) **EFFECT.**—Each map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this part, except that the Secretary may correct clerical or typographical errors in the map and legal description.

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

(c) **REVERSION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—If a parcel of land conveyed under subsection (a) is used for a purpose other than the purpose described in that subsection, the parcel of land shall, at the discretion of the Secretary, revert to the United States.

(2) **RESPONSIBILITY FOR REMEDIATION.**—In the case of a reversion under paragraph (1), if the Secretary determines that the parcel of land is contaminated with hazardous waste, the local governmental entity to which the parcel of land was conveyed under subsection (a) shall be responsible for remediation.

SEC. 1255. EXCHANGE OF BLM AND SCHOOL AND INSTITUTIONAL TRUST LANDS ADMINISTRATION LAND.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **EXCHANGE MAP.**—The term “Exchange Map” means the map prepared by the Bureau of Land Management entitled “Emery County Public Land Management Act—Proposed Land Exchange” and dated December, 10, 2018.

(2) **FEDERAL LAND.**—The term “Federal land” means public land located in the State of Utah that is identified on the Exchange Map as—

(A) “BLM Surface and Mineral Lands Proposed for Transfer to SITLA”; and

(B) “BLM Mineral Lands Proposed for Transfer to SITLA”; and

(C) “BLM Surface Lands Proposed for Transfer to SITLA”.

(3) **NON-FEDERAL LAND.**—The term “non-Federal land” means the land owned by the State in the Emery and Uintah Counties that is identified on the Exchange Map as—

(A) “SITLA Surface and Mineral Land Proposed for Transfer to BLM”; and

(B) “SITLA Mineral Lands Proposed for Transfer to BLM”; and

(C) “SITLA Surface Lands Proposed for Transfer to BLM”.

(4) **STATE.**—The term “State” means the State, acting through the School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration.

(b) **EXCHANGE OF FEDERAL LAND AND NON-FEDERAL LAND.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—If the State offers to convey to the United States title to the non-Federal land, the Secretary, in accordance with this section, shall—

(A) accept the offer; and

(B) on receipt of all right, title, and interest in and to the non-Federal land, convey to the State (or a designee) all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Federal land.

(2) **CONVEYANCE OF PARCELS IN PHASES.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding that appraisals for all of the parcels of Federal land

and non-Federal land may not have been approved under subsection (c)(5), parcels of the Federal land and non-Federal land may be exchanged under paragraph (1) in phases, to be mutually agreed by the Secretary and the State, beginning on the date on which the appraised values of the parcels included in the applicable phase are approved.

(B) NO AGREEMENT ON EXCHANGE.—If any dispute or delay arises with respect to the exchange of an individual parcel of Federal land or non-Federal land under paragraph (1), the Secretary and the State may mutually agree to set aside the individual parcel to allow the exchange of the other parcels of Federal land and non-Federal land to proceed.

(3) EXCLUSION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall exclude from any conveyance of a parcel of Federal land under paragraph (1) any Federal land that contains critical habitat designated for a species listed as an endangered species or a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

(B) REQUIREMENT.—Any Federal land excluded under subparagraph (A) shall be the smallest area necessary to protect the applicable critical habitat.

(4) APPLICABLE LAW.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The land exchange under paragraph (1) shall be subject to section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716) and other applicable law.

(B) LAND USE PLANNING.—With respect to the Federal land to be conveyed under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall not be required to undertake any additional land use planning under section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712) before the conveyance of the Federal land.

(5) VALID EXISTING RIGHTS.—The land exchange under paragraph (1) shall be subject to valid existing rights.

(6) TITLE APPROVAL.—Title to the Federal land and non-Federal land to be exchanged under paragraph (1) shall be in a form acceptable to the Secretary and the State.

(c) APPRAISALS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The value of the Federal land and the non-Federal land to be exchanged under subsection (b)(1) shall be determined by appraisals conducted by 1 or more independent and qualified appraisers.

(2) STATE APPRAISER.—The Secretary and the State may agree to use an independent and qualified appraiser—

(A) retained by the State; and

(B) approved by the Secretary.

(3) APPLICABLE LAW.—The appraisals under paragraph (1) shall be conducted in accordance with nationally recognized appraisal standards, including, as appropriate—

(A) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions; and

(B) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(4) MINERALS.—

(A) MINERAL REPORTS.—The appraisals under paragraph (1) may take into account mineral and technical reports provided by the Secretary and the State in the evaluation of mineral deposits in the Federal land and non-Federal land.

(B) MINING CLAIMS.—To the extent permissible under applicable appraisal standards, the appraisal of any parcel of Federal land that is encumbered by a mining or millsite claim located under sections 2318 through 2352 of the Revised Statutes (commonly known as the “Mining Law of 1872”) (30 U.S.C. 21 et seq.) shall be appraised in accordance with standard appraisal practices, including, as appropriate, the Uniform Ap-

praisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisition.

(C) VALIDITY EXAMINATIONS.—Nothing in this subsection requires the United States to conduct a mineral examination for any mining claim on the Federal land.

(D) ADJUSTMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If value is attributed to any parcel of Federal land because of the presence of minerals subject to leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), the value of the parcel (as otherwise established under this subsection) shall be reduced by the percentage of the applicable Federal revenue sharing obligation under section 35(a) of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 191(a)).

(ii) LIMITATION.—An adjustment under clause (i) shall not be considered to be a property right of the State.

(5) APPROVAL.—An appraisal conducted under paragraph (1) shall be submitted to the Secretary and the State for approval.

(6) DURATION.—An appraisal conducted under paragraph (1) shall remain valid for 3 years after the date on which the appraisal is approved by the Secretary and the State.

(7) COST OF APPRAISAL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The cost of an appraisal conducted under paragraph (1) shall be paid equally by the Secretary and the State.

(B) REIMBURSEMENT BY SECRETARY.—If the State retains an appraiser in accordance with paragraph (2), the Secretary shall reimburse the State in an amount equal to 50 percent of the costs incurred by the State.

(d) CONVEYANCE OF TITLE.—It is the intent of Congress that the land exchange authorized under subsection (b)(1) shall be completed not later than 1 year after the date of final approval by the Secretary and the State of the appraisals conducted under subsection (c).

(e) PUBLIC INSPECTION AND NOTICE.—

(1) PUBLIC INSPECTION.—Not later than 30 days before the date of any exchange of Federal land and non-Federal land under subsection (b)(1), all final appraisals and appraisal reviews for the land to be exchanged shall be available for public review at the office of the State Director of the Bureau of Land Management in the State of Utah.

(2) NOTICE.—The Secretary shall make available on the public website of the Secretary, and the Secretary or the State, as applicable, shall publish in a newspaper of general circulation in Salt Lake County, Utah, a notice that the appraisals conducted under subsection (c) are available for public inspection.

(f) EQUAL VALUE EXCHANGE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The value of the Federal land and non-Federal land to be exchanged under subsection (b)(1)—

(A) shall be equal; or

(B) shall be made equal in accordance with paragraph (2).

(2) EQUALIZATION.—

(A) SURPLUS OF FEDERAL LAND.—With respect to any Federal land and non-Federal land to be exchanged under subsection (b)(1), if the value of the Federal land exceeds the value of the non-Federal land, the value of the Federal land and non-Federal land shall be equalized by—

(i) the State conveying to the Secretary, as necessary to equalize the value of the Federal land and non-Federal land, after the acquisition of all State trust land located within the wilderness areas or recreation area designated by this part, State trust land located within any of the wilderness areas or national conservation areas in Washington County, Utah, established under subtitle O of title I of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1075); and

(ii) the State, to the extent necessary to equalize any remaining imbalance of value after all available Washington County, Utah, land described in clause (i) has been conveyed to the Secretary, conveying to the Secretary additional State trust land as identified and agreed on by the Secretary and the State.

(B) SURPLUS OF NON-FEDERAL LAND.—If the value of the non-Federal land exceeds the value of the Federal land, the value of the Federal land and the non-Federal land shall be equalized—

(i) by the Secretary making a cash equalization payment to the State, in accordance with section 206(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716(b)); or

(ii) by removing non-Federal land from the exchange.

(g) INDIAN TRIBES.—The Secretary shall consult with any federally recognized Indian Tribe in the vicinity of the Federal land and non-Federal land to be exchanged under subsection (b)(1) before the completion of the land exchange.

(h) APPURTENANT WATER RIGHTS.—Any conveyance of a parcel of Federal land or non-Federal land under subsection (b)(1) shall include the conveyance of water rights appurtenant to the parcel conveyed.

(i) GRAZING PERMITS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If the Federal land or non-Federal land exchanged under subsection (b)(1) is subject to a lease, permit, or contract for the grazing of domestic livestock in effect on the date of acquisition, the Secretary and the State shall allow the grazing to continue for the remainder of the term of the lease, permit, or contract, subject to the related terms and conditions of user agreements, including permitted stocking rates, grazing fee levels, access rights, and ownership and use of range improvements.

(2) RENEWAL.—To the extent allowed by Federal or State law, on expiration of any grazing lease, permit, or contract described in paragraph (1), the holder of the lease, permit, or contract shall be entitled to a preference right to renew the lease, permit, or contract.

(3) CANCELLATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section prevents the Secretary or the State from canceling or modifying a grazing permit, lease, or contract if the Federal land or non-Federal land subject to the permit, lease, or contract is sold, conveyed, transferred, or leased for non-grazing purposes by the Secretary or the State.

(B) LIMITATION.—Except to the extent reasonably necessary to accommodate surface operations in support of mineral development, the Secretary or the State shall not cancel or modify a grazing permit, lease, or contract because the land subject to the permit, lease, or contract has been leased for mineral development.

(4) BASE PROPERTIES.—If non-Federal land conveyed by the State under subsection (b)(1) is used by a grazing permittee or lessee to meet the base property requirements for a Federal grazing permit or lease, the land shall continue to qualify as a base property for—

(A) the remaining term of the lease or permit; and

(B) the term of any renewal or extension of the lease or permit.

(j) WITHDRAWAL OF FEDERAL LAND FROM MINERAL ENTRY PRIOR TO EXCHANGE.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land to be conveyed to the State under subsection (b)(1) is withdrawn from mineral location, entry, and patent under the mining laws pending conveyance of the Federal land to the State.

Subtitle D—Wild and Scenic Rivers**SEC. 1301. LOWER FARMINGTON RIVER AND SALMON BROOK WILD AND SCENIC RIVER.**

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the Lower Farmington River and Salmon Brook Study Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-370) authorized the study of the Farmington River downstream from the segment designated as a recreational river by section 3(a)(156) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1277(a)(156)) to its confluence with the Connecticut River, and the segment of the Salmon Brook including its main stem and east and west branches for potential inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System;

(2) the studied segments of the Lower Farmington River and Salmon Brook support natural, cultural, and recreational resources of exceptional significance to the citizens of Connecticut and the Nation;

(3) concurrently with the preparation of the study, the Lower Farmington River and Salmon Brook Wild and Scenic Study Committee prepared the Lower Farmington River and Salmon Brook Management Plan, June 2011 (referred to in this section as the “management plan”), that establishes objectives, standards, and action programs that will ensure the long-term protection of the outstanding values of the river segments without Federal management of affected lands not owned by the United States;

(4) the Lower Farmington River and Salmon Brook Wild and Scenic Study Committee has voted in favor of Wild and Scenic River designation for the river segments, and has included this recommendation as an integral part of the management plan;

(5) there is strong local support for the protection of the Lower Farmington River and Salmon Brook, including votes of support for Wild and Scenic designation from the governing bodies of all ten communities abutting the study area;

(6) the State of Connecticut General Assembly has endorsed the designation of the Lower Farmington River and Salmon Brook as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (Public Act 08-37); and

(7) the Rainbow Dam and Reservoir are located entirely outside of the river segment designated by subsection (b), and, based on the findings of the study of the Lower Farmington River pursuant to Public Law 109-370, this hydroelectric project (including all aspects of its facilities, operations, and transmission lines) is compatible with the designation made by subsection (b).

(b) DESIGNATION.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as amended by section 1241(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(225) LOWER FARMINGTON RIVER AND SALMON BROOK, CONNECTICUT.—Segments of the main stem and its tributary, Salmon Brook, totaling approximately 62 miles, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as follows:

“(A) The approximately 27.2-mile segment of the Farmington River beginning 0.2 miles below the tailrace of the Lower Collinsville Dam and extending to the site of the Spoonville Dam in Bloomfield and East Granby as a recreational river.

“(B) The approximately 8.1-mile segment of the Farmington River extending from 0.5 miles below the Rainbow Dam to the confluence with the Connecticut River in Windsor as a recreational river.

“(C) The approximately 2.4-mile segment of the main stem of Salmon Brook extending from the confluence of the East and West Branches to the confluence with the Farmington River as a recreational river.

“(D) The approximately 12.6-mile segment of the West Branch of Salmon Brook extend-

ing from its headwaters in Hartland, Connecticut, to its confluence with the East Branch of Salmon Brook as a recreational river.

“(E) The approximately 11.4-mile segment of the East Branch of Salmon Brook extending from the Massachusetts-Connecticut State line to the confluence with the West Branch of Salmon Brook as a recreational river.”.

(c) MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The river segments designated by subsection (b) shall be managed in accordance with the management plan and such amendments to the management plan as the Secretary determines are consistent with this section. The management plan shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements for a comprehensive management plan pursuant to section 3(d) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(d)).

(2) COMMITTEE.—The Secretary shall coordinate the management responsibilities of the Secretary under this section with the Lower Farmington River and Salmon Brook Wild and Scenic Committee, as specified in the management plan.

(3) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In order to provide for the long-term protection, preservation, and enhancement of the river segment designated by subsection (b), the Secretary is authorized to enter into cooperative agreements pursuant to sections 10(e) and 11(b)(1) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1281(e), 1282(b)(1)) with—

(i) the State of Connecticut;

(ii) the towns of Avon, Bloomfield, Burlington, East Granby, Farmington, Granby, Hartland, Simsbury, and Windsor in Connecticut; and

(iii) appropriate local planning and environmental organizations.

(B) CONSISTENCY.—All cooperative agreements provided for under this section shall be consistent with the management plan and may include provisions for financial or other assistance from the United States.

(4) LAND MANAGEMENT.—

(A) ZONING ORDINANCES.—For the purposes of the segments designated in subsection (b), the zoning ordinances adopted by the towns in Avon, Bloomfield, Burlington, East Granby, Farmington, Granby, Hartland, Simsbury, and Windsor in Connecticut, including provisions for conservation of floodplains, wetlands, and watercourses associated with the segments, shall be deemed to satisfy the standards and requirements of section 6(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1277(c)).

(B) ACQUISITION OF LAND.—The provisions of section 6(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1277(c)) that prohibit Federal acquisition of lands by condemnation shall apply to the segments designated in subsection (b). The authority of the Secretary to acquire lands for the purposes of the segments designated in subsection (b) shall be limited to acquisition by donation or acquisition with the consent of the owner of the lands, and shall be subject to the additional criteria set forth in the management plan.

(5) RAINBOW DAM.—The designation made by subsection (b) shall not be construed to—

(A) prohibit, pre-empt, or abridge the potential future licensing of the Rainbow Dam and Reservoir (including any and all aspects of its facilities, operations and transmission lines) by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission as a federally licensed hydroelectric generation project under the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 791a et seq.), provided that the Commission may, in the discretion of the Commission and consistent with this section, establish such reasonable terms and conditions in a hydropower license for Rainbow Dam as are necessary to reduce impacts

identified by the Secretary as invading or unreasonably diminishing the scenic, recreational, and fish and wildlife values of the segments designated by subsection (b); or

(B) affect the operation of, or impose any flow or release requirements on, the unlicensed hydroelectric facility at Rainbow Dam and Reservoir.

(6) RELATION TO NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM.—Notwithstanding section 10(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1281(c)), the Lower Farmington River shall not be administered as part of the National Park System or be subject to regulations which govern the National Park System.

(d) FARMINGTON RIVER, CONNECTICUT, DESIGNATION REVISION.—Section 3(a)(156) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)(156)) is amended in the first sentence—

(1) by striking “14-mile” and inserting “15.1-mile”; and

(2) by striking “to the downstream end of the New Hartford-Canton, Connecticut town line” and inserting “to the confluence with the Nepaug River”.

SEC. 1302. WOOD-PAWCATUCK WATERSHED WILD AND SCENIC RIVER SEGMENTS.

(a) DESIGNATION.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as amended by section 1301(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(226) WOOD-PAWCATUCK WATERSHED, RHODE ISLAND AND CONNECTICUT.—The following river segments within the Wood-Pawcatuck watershed, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, in cooperation with the Wood-Pawcatuck Wild and Scenic Rivers Stewardship Council:

“(A) The approximately 11-mile segment of the Beaver River from its headwaters in Exeter and West Greenwich, Rhode Island, to its confluence with the Pawcatuck River in Richmond, Rhode Island, as a scenic river.

“(B) The approximately 3-mile segment of the Chipuxet River from the Kingstown Road Bridge, South Kingstown, Rhode Island, to its outlet in Worden Pond, as a wild river.

“(C) The approximately 9-mile segment of the Green Fall River from its headwaters in Voluntown, Connecticut, to its confluence with the Ashaway River in Hopkinton, Rhode Island, as a scenic river.

“(D) The approximately 3-mile segment of the Ashaway River from its confluence with the Green Fall River to its confluence with the Pawcatuck River in Hopkinton, Rhode Island, as a recreational river.

“(E) The approximately 3-mile segment of the Pawcatuck River from the Worden Pond outlet in South Kingstown, Rhode Island, to the South County Trail Bridge, Charlestown and South Kingstown, Rhode Island, as a wild river.

“(F) The approximately 4-mile segment of the Pawcatuck River from South County Trail Bridge, Charlestown and South Kingstown, Rhode Island, to the Carolina Back Road Bridge in Richmond and Charlestown, Rhode Island, as a recreational river.

“(G) The approximately 21-mile segment of the Pawcatuck River from Carolina Back Road Bridge in Richmond and Charlestown, Rhode Island, to the confluence with Shunock River in Stonington, Connecticut, as a scenic river.

“(H) The approximately 8-mile segment of the Pawcatuck River from the confluence with Shunock River in Stonington, Connecticut, to the mouth of the river between Pawcatuck Point in Stonington, Connecticut, and Rhodes Point in Westerly, Rhode Island, as a recreational river.

“(I) The approximately 11-mile segment of the Queen River from its headwaters in Exeter and West Greenwich, Rhode Island, to the Kingstown Road Bridge in South Kingstown, Rhode Island, as a scenic river.

“(J) The approximately 5-mile segment of the Usquepaugh River from the Kingstown Road Bridge to its confluence with the Pawcatuck River in South Kingstown, Rhode Island, as a wild river.

“(K) The approximately 8-mile segment of the Shunock River from its headwaters in North Stonington, Connecticut, to its confluence with the Pawcatuck River as a recreational river.

“(L) The approximately 13-mile segment of the Wood River from its headwaters in Sterling and Voluntown, Connecticut, and Exeter and West Greenwich, Rhode Island, to the Arcadia Road Bridge in Hopkinton and Richmond, Rhode Island, as a wild river.

“(M) The approximately 11-mile segment of the Wood River from the Arcadia Road Bridge in Hopkinton and Richmond, Rhode Island, to the confluence with the Pawcatuck River in Charlestown, Hopkinton, and Richmond, Rhode Island, as a recreational river.”.

(b) MANAGEMENT OF RIVER SEGMENTS.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) COVERED TRIBUTARY.—The term “covered tributary” means—

(i) each of Assekong Brook, Breakheart Brook, Brushy Brook, Canochet Brook, Chickasheen Brook, Cedar Swamp Brook, Fisherville Brook, Glade Brook, Glen Rock Brook, Kelly Brook, Locke Brook, Meadow Brook, Pendleton Brook, Parris Brook, Passquisset Brook, Phillips Brook, Poquiant Brook, Queens Fort Brook, Roaring Brook, Sherman Brook, Taney Brook, Tomaquag Brook, White Brook, and Wyassup Brook within the Wood-Pawcatuck watershed; and

(ii) any other perennial stream within the Wood-Pawcatuck watershed.

(B) RIVER SEGMENT.—The term “river segment” means a river segment designated by paragraph (226) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as added by subsection (a)).

(C) STEWARDSHIP PLAN.—The term “Stewardship Plan” means the plan entitled the “Wood-Pawcatuck Wild and Scenic Rivers Stewardship Plan for the Beaver, Chipuxet, Green Fall-Ashaway, Pawcatuck, Queen-Usquepaugh, Shunock, and Wood Rivers” and dated June 2018, which takes a watershed approach to the management of the river segments.

(2) WOOD-PAWCATUCK WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS STEWARDSHIP PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in cooperation with the Wood-Pawcatuck Wild and Scenic Rivers Stewardship Council, shall manage the river segments in accordance with—

(i) the Stewardship Plan; and

(ii) any amendment to the Stewardship Plan that the Secretary determines is consistent with this subsection.

(B) WATERSHED APPROACH.—In furtherance of the watershed approach to resource preservation and enhancement described in the Stewardship Plan, the covered tributaries are recognized as integral to the protection and enhancement of the river segments.

(C) REQUIREMENTS FOR COMPREHENSIVE MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The Stewardship Plan shall be considered to satisfy each requirement for a comprehensive management plan required under section 3(d) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(d)).

(3) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—To provide for the long-term protection, preservation, and enhancement of each river segment, in accordance with sections 10(e) and 11(b)(1) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1281(e), 1282(b)(1)), the Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements (which may include provisions for financial or other assistance from the Federal Government) with—

(A) the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island;

(B) political subdivisions of the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island, including—

(i) the towns of North Stonington, Sterling, Stonington, and Voluntown, Connecticut; and

(ii) the towns of Charlestown, Exeter, Hopkinton, North Kingstown, Richmond, South Kingstown, Westerly, and West Kingstown, Rhode Island;

(C) the Wood-Pawcatuck Wild and Scenic Rivers Stewardship Council; and

(D) any appropriate nonprofit organization, as determined by the Secretary.

(4) RELATION TO NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM.—Notwithstanding section 10(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1281(c)), each river segment shall not be—

(A) administered as a unit of the National Park System; or

(B) subject to the laws (including regulations) that govern the administration of the National Park System.

(5) LAND MANAGEMENT.—

(A) ZONING ORDINANCES.—The zoning ordinances adopted by the towns of North Stonington, Sterling, Stonington, and Voluntown, Connecticut, and Charlestown, Exeter, Hopkinton, North Kingstown, Richmond, South Kingstown, Westerly, and West Greenwich, Rhode Island (including any provision of the zoning ordinances relating to the conservation of floodplains, wetlands, and watercourses associated with any river segment), shall be considered to satisfy the standards and requirements described in section 6(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1277(c)).

(B) VILLAGES.—For purposes of section 6(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1277(c)), each town described in subparagraph (A) shall be considered to be a village.

(C) ACQUISITION OF LAND.—

(i) LIMITATION OF AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY.—With respect to each river segment, the Secretary may only acquire parcels of land—

(I) by donation; or

(II) with the consent of the owner of the parcel of land.

(ii) PROHIBITION RELATING TO THE ACQUISITION OF LAND BY CONDEMNATION.—In accordance with 6(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1277(c)), with respect to each river segment, the Secretary may not acquire any parcel of land by condemnation.

SEC. 1303. NASHUA WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS, MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW HAMPSHIRE.

(a) DESIGNATION OF WILD AND SCENIC RIVER SEGMENTS.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as amended by section 1302(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(227) NASHUA, SQUANNACOOK, AND NISSITISSIT WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS, MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW HAMPSHIRE.—

“(A) The following segments in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and State of New Hampshire, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a scenic river:

“(i) The approximately 27-mile segment of the mainstem of the Nashua River from the confluence of the North and South Nashua Rivers in Lancaster, Massachusetts, and extending north to the Massachusetts-New Hampshire border, except as provided in subparagraph (B).

“(ii) The approximately 16.3-mile segment of the Squannacook River from its headwaters in Ash Swamp, Townsend, Massachusetts, extending downstream to the confluence of the river with the Nashua River in Shirley/Ayer, Massachusetts, except as provided in subparagraph (B).

“(iii) The approximately 9.5-mile segment of the Nissitissit River from its headwaters in Brookline, New Hampshire, to the con-

fluence of the river with the Nashua River in Pepperell, Massachusetts.

“(B) EXCLUSION AREAS.—The designation of the river segments in subparagraph (A) shall exclude—

“(i) with respect to the Ice House hydroelectric project (FERC P-12769), from 700 feet upstream from the crest of the dam to 500 feet downstream from the crest of the dam;

“(ii) with respect to the Pepperell hydroelectric project (FERC P12721), from 9,240 feet upstream from the crest of the dam to 1,000 feet downstream from the crest of the dam; and

“(iii) with respect to the Hollingsworth and Vose dam (non-FERC), from 1,200 feet upstream from the crest of the dam to 2,665 feet downstream from the crest of the dam.”.

(b) MANAGEMENT.—

(1) PROCESS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The river segments designated by paragraph (227) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as added by subsection (a)) shall be managed in accordance with—

(i) the Nashua, Squannacook, and Nissitissit Rivers Stewardship Plan developed pursuant to the study described in section 5(b)(21) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1276(b)(21)) (referred to in this subsection as the “management plan”), dated February 15, 2018; and

(ii) such amendments to the management plan as the Secretary determines are consistent with this section and as are approved by the Nashua, Squannacook, and Nissitissit Rivers Stewardship Council (referred to in this subsection as the “Stewardship Council”).

(B) COMPREHENSIVE MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The management plan shall be considered to satisfy the requirements for a comprehensive management plan under section 3(d) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(d)).

(2) COMMITTEE.—The Secretary shall coordinate the management responsibilities of the Secretary under this section with the Stewardship Council, as specified in the management plan.

(3) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In order to provide for the long-term protection, preservation, and enhancement of the river segments designated by paragraph (227) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as added by subsection (a)), the Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements pursuant to sections 10(e) and 11(b)(1) of that Act (16 U.S.C. 1281(e), 1282(b)(1)) with—

(i) the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the State of New Hampshire;

(ii) the municipalities of—

(I) Ayer, Bolton, Dunstable, Groton, Harvard, Lancaster, Pepperell, Shirley, and Townsend in Massachusetts; and

(II) Brookline and Hollis in New Hampshire; and

(iii) appropriate local, regional, State, or multistate, planning, environmental, or recreational organizations.

(B) CONSISTENCY.—Each cooperative agreement entered into under this paragraph shall be consistent with the management plan and may include provisions for financial or other assistance from the United States.

(4) EFFECT ON WORKING DAMS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The designation of the river segments by paragraph (227) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as added by subsection (a)), does not—

(i) impact or alter the existing terms of permitting, licensing, or operation of—

(I) the Pepperell hydroelectric project (FERC Project P-12721, Nashua River, Pepperell, MA);

(II) the Ice House hydroelectric project (FERC Project P-12769, Nashua River, Ayer, MA); or

(III) the Hollingsworth and Vose Dam (non-FERC industrial facility, Squannacook River, West Groton, MA) as further described in the management plan (Appendix A, “Working Dams”); or

(i) preclude the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission from licensing, relicensing, or otherwise authorizing the operation or continued operation of the Pepperell and Ice House hydroelectric projects under the terms of licenses or exemptions in effect on the date of enactment of this Act; or

(iii) limit actions taken to modernize, upgrade, or carry out other changes to such projects authorized pursuant to clause (i), subject to written determination by the Secretary that the changes are consistent with the purposes of the designation.

(5) LAND MANAGEMENT.—

(A) ZONING ORDINANCES.—For the purpose of the segments designated by paragraph (227) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as added by subsection (a)), the zoning ordinances adopted by the municipalities described in paragraph (3)(A)(ii), including provisions for conservation of floodplains, wetlands, and watercourses associated with the segments, shall be deemed to satisfy the standards and requirements of section 6(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1277(c)).

(B) ACQUISITIONS OF LANDS.—The authority of the Secretary to acquire land for the purposes of the segments designated by paragraph (227) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as added by subsection (a)) shall be—

(i) limited to acquisition by donation or acquisition with the consent of the owner of the land; and

(ii) subject to the additional criteria set forth in the management plan.

(C) NO CONDEMNATION.—No land or interest in land within the boundary of the river segments designated by paragraph (227) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as added by subsection (a)) may be acquired by condemnation.

(6) RELATION TO THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM.—Notwithstanding section 10(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1281(c)), each segment of the Nashua, Squannacook, and Nissitissit Rivers designated as a component of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System under this section shall not—

(A) be administered as a unit of the National Park System; or

(B) be subject to regulations that govern the National Park System.

Subtitle E—California Desert Protection and Recreation

SEC. 1401. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) CONSERVATION AREA.—The term “Conservation Area” means the California Desert Conservation Area.

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

(A) the Secretary, with respect to land administered by the Department of the Interior; or

(B) the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to National Forest System land.

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

PART I—DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS IN THE CALIFORNIA DESERT CONSERVATION AREA

SEC. 1411. CALIFORNIA DESERT CONSERVATION AND RECREATION.

(a) DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS TO BE ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT.—Section 102 of the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 1132

note; Public Law 103-433; 108 Stat. 4472) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(70) AVAWATZ MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS.—Certain land in the California Desert Conservation Area administered by the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 89,500 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Proposed Avawatz Mountains Wilderness’ and dated November 7, 2018, to be known as the ‘Avawatz Mountains Wilderness’.

“(71) GREAT FALLS BASIN WILDERNESS.—Certain land in the California Desert Conservation Area administered by the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 7,810 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Proposed Great Falls Basin Wilderness’ and dated November 7, 2018, to be known as the ‘Great Falls Basin Wilderness’.

“(72) SODA MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS.—Certain land in the California Desert Conservation Area, administered by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 80,090 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Proposed Soda Mountains Wilderness’ and dated November 7, 2018, to be known as the ‘Soda Mountains Wilderness’.

“(73) MILPITAS WASH WILDERNESS.—Certain land in the California Desert Conservation Area, administered by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 17,250 acres, depicted as ‘Proposed Milpitas Wash Wilderness’ on the map entitled ‘Proposed Vinagre Wash Special Management Area and Proposed Wilderness’ and dated December 4, 2018, to be known as the ‘Milpitas Wash Wilderness’.

“(74) BUZZARDS PEAK WILDERNESS.—Certain land in the California Desert Conservation Area, administered by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 11,840 acres, depicted as ‘Proposed Buzzards Peak Wilderness’ on the map entitled ‘Proposed Vinagre Wash Special Management Area and Proposed Wilderness’ and dated December 4, 2018, to be known as the ‘Buzzards Peak Wilderness’.

(b) ADDITIONS TO EXISTING WILDERNESS AREAS ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT.—In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following land in the State is designated as wilderness and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) GOLDEN VALLEY WILDERNESS.—Certain land in the Conservation Area administered by the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 1,250 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Golden Valley Wilderness Addition” and dated November 7, 2018, which shall be added to and administered as part of the “Golden Valley Wilderness”.

(2) KINGSTON RANGE WILDERNESS.—Certain land in the Conservation Area administered by the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 52,410 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Kingston Range Wilderness Additions” and dated November 7, 2018, which shall be added to and administered as part of the “Kingston Range Wilderness”.

(3) PALO VERDE MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS.—Certain land in the Conservation Area administered by the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 9,350 acres, depicted as “Proposed Palo Verde Mountains Wilderness Additions” on the map entitled “Proposed Vinagre Wash Special Management Area and Proposed Wilderness” and dated December 4, 2018, which shall be added to and administered as part of the “Palo Verde Mountains Wilderness”.

(4) INDIAN PASS MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS.—Certain land in the Conservation Area administered by the Director of the Bureau of

Land Management, comprising approximately 10,860 acres, depicted as “Proposed Indian Pass Wilderness Additions” on the map entitled “Proposed Vinagre Wash Special Management Area and Proposed Wilderness” and dated December 4, 2018, which shall be added to and administered as part of the “Indian Pass Mountains Wilderness”.

(c) DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS TO BE ADMINISTERED BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.—In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.) the following land in Death Valley National Park is designated as wilderness and as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System, which shall be added to, and administered as part of the Death Valley National Park Wilderness established by section 601(a)(1) of the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103-433; 108 Stat. 4496):

(1) DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS ADDITIONS-NORTH EUREKA VALLEY.—Approximately 11,496 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Death Valley National Park Proposed Wilderness Area-North Eureka Valley”, numbered 143/100,082D, and dated November 1, 2018.

(2) DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS ADDITIONS-IBEX.—Approximately 23,650 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Death Valley National Park Proposed Wilderness Area-Ibex”, numbered 143/100,081D, and dated November 1, 2018.

(3) DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS ADDITIONS-PANAMINT VALLEY.—Approximately 4,807 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Death Valley National Park Proposed Wilderness Area-Panamint Valley”, numbered 143/100,083D, and dated November 1, 2018.

(4) DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS ADDITIONS-WARM SPRINGS.—Approximately 10,485 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Death Valley National Park Proposed Wilderness Area-Warm Spring Canyon/Galena Canyon”, numbered 143/100,084D, and dated November 1, 2018.

(5) DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS ADDITIONS-AXE HEAD.—Approximately 8,638 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Death Valley National Park Proposed Wilderness Area-Axe Head”, numbered 143/100,085D, and dated November 1, 2018.

(6) DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS ADDITIONS-BOWLING ALLEY.—Approximately 28,923 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Death Valley National Park Proposed Wilderness Area-Bowling Alley”, numbered 143/128,606A, and dated November 1, 2018.

(d) ADDITIONS TO EXISTING WILDERNESS AREA ADMINISTERED BY THE FOREST SERVICE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the land described in paragraph (2)—

(A) is designated as wilderness and as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System; and

(B) shall be added to and administered as part of the San Geronio Wilderness established by the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

(2) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—The land referred to in paragraph (1) is certain land in the San Bernardino National Forest, comprising approximately 7,141 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “San Geronio Wilderness Additions—Proposed” and dated November 7, 2018.

(3) FIRE MANAGEMENT AND RELATED ACTIVITIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may carry out such activities in the wilderness area designated by paragraph (1) as are necessary for the control of fire, insects, and disease, 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.

(B) **FUNDING PRIORITIES.**—Nothing in this subsection limits the provision of any funding for fire or fuel management in the wilderness area designated by paragraph (1).

(C) **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 fire management plans that apply to the wilderness area designated by paragraph (1).

(D) **ADMINISTRATION.**—In accordance with subparagraph (A) and other applicable Federal law, to ensure a timely and efficient response to fire emergencies in the wilderness area designated by paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(i) 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 in the wilderness area designated by paragraph (1); and

(ii) enter into agreements with appropriate State or local firefighting agencies relating to the wilderness area.

(e) **EFFECT ON UTILITY FACILITIES AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY.**—Nothing in this section or an amendment made by this section affects or precludes the renewal or reauthorization of any valid existing right-of-way or customary operation, maintenance, repair, upgrading, or replacement activities in a right-of-way acquired by or issued, granted, or permitted to the Southern California Edison Company or successors or assigns of the Southern California Edison Company.

(f) **RELEASE OF WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS.**—

(1) **FINDING.**—Congress finds that, for purposes of section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782), any portion of a wilderness study area described in paragraph (2) that is not designated as a wilderness area or a wilderness addition by this subtitle (including an amendment made by this subtitle) or any other Act enacted before the date of enactment of this Act has been adequately studied for wilderness designation.

(2) **DESCRIPTION OF STUDY AREAS.**—The study areas referred to in subsection (a) are—

(A) the Cady Mountains Wilderness Study Area;

(B) the Soda Mountains Wilderness Study Area;

(C) the Kingston Range Wilderness Study Area;

(D) the Avawatz Mountain Wilderness Study Area;

(E) the Death Valley 17 Wilderness Study Area; and

(F) the Great Falls Basin Wilderness Study Area.

(3) **RELEASE.**—The following are no longer subject to section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)):

(A) Any portion of a wilderness study area described in paragraph (2) that is not designated as a wilderness area or a wilderness addition by this subtitle (including an amendment made by this subtitle) or any other Act enacted before the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) Any portion of a wilderness study area described in paragraph (2) that is not transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the National Park Service for inclusion in a unit of the National Park System by this subtitle (including an amendment made by this subtitle) or any other Act enacted before the date of enactment of this Act.

PART II—DESIGNATION OF SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA

SEC. 1421. VINAGRE WASH SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.

Title I of the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103-433; 108 Stat. 4472) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 109. VINAGRE WASH SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.

“(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

“(1) **MANAGEMENT AREA.**—The term ‘Management Area’ means the Vinagre Wash Special Management Area established by subsection (b).

“(2) **MAP.**—The term ‘map’ means the map entitled ‘Proposed Vinagre Wash Special Management Area and Proposed Wilderness’ and dated December 4, 2018.

“(3) **PUBLIC LAND.**—The term ‘public land’ has the meaning given the term ‘public lands’ in section 103 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1702).

“(4) **STATE.**—The term ‘State’ means the State of California.

“(b) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established the Vinagre Wash Special Management Area in the State, to be managed by the Secretary.

“(c) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of the Management Area is to conserve, protect, and enhance—

“(1) the plant and wildlife values of the Management Area; and

“(2) the outstanding and nationally significant ecological, geological, scenic, recreational, archaeological, cultural, historic, and other resources of the Management Area.

“(d) **BOUNDARIES.**—The Management Area shall consist of the public land in Imperial County, California, comprising approximately 81,880 acres, as generally depicted on the map as ‘Proposed Special Management Area’.

“(e) **MAP; LEGAL DESCRIPTION.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—As soon as practicable, but not later than 3 years, after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall submit a map and legal description of the Management Area to—

“(A) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives; and

“(B) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

“(2) **EFFECT.**—The map and legal description submitted under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this section, except that the Secretary may correct any errors in the map and legal description.

“(3) **AVAILABILITY.**—Copies of the map submitted under paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

“(f) **MANAGEMENT.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall manage the Management Area—

“(A) in a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances the purposes for which the Management Area is established; and

“(B) in accordance with—

“(i) this section;

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

“(iii) other applicable laws.

“(2) **USES.**—The Secretary shall allow only those uses that are consistent with the purposes of the Management Area, including hiking, camping, hunting, and sightseeing and the use of motorized vehicles, mountain bikes, and horses on designated routes in the Management Area in a manner that—

“(A) is consistent with the purpose of the Management Area described in subsection (c);

“(B) ensures public health and safety; and

“(C) is consistent with all applicable laws (including regulations), including the Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan.

“(3) **OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE USE.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to subparagraphs (B) and (C) and all other applicable laws, the use of off-highway vehicles shall be permitted on routes in the Management Area as generally depicted on the map.

“(B) **CLOSURE.**—The Secretary may close or permanently reroute a portion of a route described in subparagraph (A)—

“(i) to prevent, or allow for restoration of, resource damage;

“(ii) to protect Tribal cultural resources, including the resources identified in the Tribal cultural resources management plan developed under section 705(d);

“(iii) to address public safety concerns; or

“(iv) as otherwise required by law.

“(C) **DESIGNATION OF ADDITIONAL ROUTES.**—During the 3-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary—

“(i) shall accept petitions from the public regarding additional routes for off-highway vehicles; and

“(ii) may designate additional routes that the Secretary determines—

“(I) would provide significant or unique recreational opportunities; and

“(II) are consistent with the purposes of the Management Area.

“(4) **WITHDRAWAL.**—Subject to valid existing rights, all Federal land within the Management Area is withdrawn from—

“(A) all forms of entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

“(B) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

“(C) right-of-way, leasing, or disposition under all laws relating to—

“(i) minerals and mineral materials; or

“(ii) solar, wind, and geothermal energy.

“(5) **NO BUFFER ZONE.**—The establishment of the Management Area shall not—

“(A) create a protective perimeter or buffer zone around the Management Area; or

“(B) preclude uses or activities outside the Management Area that are permitted under other applicable laws, even if the uses or activities are prohibited within the Management Area.

“(6) **NOTICE OF AVAILABLE ROUTES.**—The Secretary shall ensure that visitors to the Management Area have access to adequate notice relating to the availability of designated routes in the Management Area through—

“(A) the placement of appropriate signage along the designated routes;

“(B) the distribution of maps, safety education materials, and other information that the Secretary determines to be appropriate; and

“(C) restoration of areas that are not designated as open routes, including vertical mulching.

“(7) **STEWARDSHIP.**—The Secretary, in consultation with Indian Tribes and other interests, shall develop a program to provide opportunities for monitoring and stewardship of the Management Area to minimize environmental impacts and prevent resource damage from recreational use, including volunteer assistance with—

“(A) route signage;

“(B) restoration of closed routes;

“(C) protection of Management Area resources; and

“(D) recreation education.

“(8) **PROTECTION OF TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES.**—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary, in accordance with chapter 2003 of title 54, United States Code, and any other applicable law, shall—

“(A) prepare and complete a Tribal cultural resources survey of the Management Area; and

“(B) consult with the Quechan Indian Nation and other Indian Tribes demonstrating ancestral, cultural, or other ties to the resources within the Management Area on the development and implementation of the Tribal cultural resources survey under subparagraph (A).

“(9) MILITARY USE.—The Secretary may authorize use of the non-wilderness portion of the Management Area by the Secretary of the Navy for Naval Special Warfare Tactical Training, including long-range small unit training and navigation, vehicle concealment, and vehicle sustainment training, consistent with this section and other applicable laws.”.

PART III—NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM ADDITIONS

SEC. 1431. DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL PARK BOUNDARY REVISION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The boundary of Death Valley National Park is adjusted to include—

(1) the approximately 28,923 acres of Bureau of Land Management land in San Bernardino County, California, abutting the southern end of the Death Valley National Park that lies between Death Valley National Park to the north and Ft. Irwin Military Reservation to the south and which runs approximately 34 miles from west to east, as depicted on the map entitled “Death Valley National Park Proposed Boundary Addition-Bowling Alley”, numbered 143/128,605A, and dated November 1, 2018; and

(2) the approximately 6,369 acres of Bureau of Land Management land in Inyo County, California, located in the northeast area of Death Valley National Park that is within, and surrounded by, land under the jurisdiction of the Director of the National Park Service, as depicted on the map entitled “Death Valley National Park Proposed Boundary Addition-Crater”, numbered 143/100,079D, and dated November 1, 2018.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The maps described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary—

(1) shall administer any land added to Death Valley National Park under subsection (a)—

(A) as part of Death Valley National Park; and

(B) in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations); and

(2) may enter into a memorandum of understanding with Inyo County, California, to permit operationally feasible, ongoing access to and use (including material storage and excavation) of existing gravel pits along Saline Valley Road within Death Valley National Park for road maintenance and repairs in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations).

(d) MORMON PEAK MICROWAVE FACILITY.—Title VI of the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103-433; 108 Stat. 4496) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 604. MORMON PEAK MICROWAVE FACILITY.

“The designation of the Death Valley National Park Wilderness by section 601(a)(1) shall not preclude the operation and maintenance of the Mormon Peak Microwave Facility.”.

SEC. 1432. MOJAVE NATIONAL PRESERVE.

The boundary of the Mojave National Preserve is adjusted to include the 25 acres of Bureau of Land Management land in Baker, California, as depicted on the map entitled “Mojave National Preserve Proposed Bound-

ary Addition”, numbered 170/100,199A, and dated November 1, 2018.

SEC. 1433. JOSHUA TREE NATIONAL PARK.

(a) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—The boundary of the Joshua Tree National Park is adjusted to include—

(1) the approximately 2,879 acres of land managed by the Bureau of Land Management that are depicted as “BLM Proposed Boundary Addition” on the map entitled “Joshua Tree National Park Proposed Boundary Additions”, numbered 156/149,375, and dated November 1, 2018; and

(2) the approximately 1,639 acres of land that are depicted as “MDLT Proposed Boundary Addition” on the map entitled “Joshua Tree National Park Proposed Boundary Additions”, numbered 156/149,375, and dated November 1, 2018.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF MAPS.—The map described in subsection (a) and the map depicting the 25 acres described in subsection (c)(2) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer any land added to the Joshua Tree National Park under subsection (a) and the additional land described in paragraph (2)—

(A) as part of Joshua Tree National Park; and

(B) in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations).

(2) DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONAL LAND.—The additional land referred to in paragraph (1) is the 25 acres of land—

(A) depicted on the map entitled “Joshua Tree National Park Boundary Adjustment Map”, numbered 156/80,049, and dated April 1, 2003;

(B) added to Joshua Tree National Park by the notice of the Department of the Interior of August 28, 2003 (68 Fed. Reg. 51799); and

(C) more particularly described as lots 26, 27, 28, 33, and 34 in sec. 34, T. 1 N., R. 8 E., San Bernardino Meridian.

(d) SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY ENERGY TRANSPORT FACILITIES AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section affects any valid right-of-way for the customary operation, maintenance, upgrade, repair, relocation within an existing right-of-way, replacement, or other authorized energy transport facility activities in a right-of-way issued, granted, or permitted to the Southern California Edison Company or the successors or assigns of the Southern California Edison Company that is located on land described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a), including, at a minimum, the use of mechanized vehicles, helicopters, or other aerial devices.

(2) UPGRADES AND REPLACEMENTS.—Nothing in this section prohibits the upgrading or replacement of—

(A) Southern California Edison Company energy transport facilities, including the energy transport facilities referred to as the Jellystone, Burnt Mountain, Whitehorn, Allegra, and Utah distribution circuits rights-of-way; or

(B) an energy transport facility in rights-of-way issued, granted, or permitted by the Secretary adjacent to Southern California Edison Joshua Tree Utility Facilities.

(3) PUBLICATION OF PLANS.—Not later than the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act or the issuance of a new energy transport facility right-of-way within the Joshua Tree National Park, whichever is earlier, the Secretary, in consultation with the Southern California Edison Company, shall publish plans for regular and emergency access by the Southern California Edison Company to the rights-of-way of the

Southern California Edison Company within Joshua Tree National Park.

(e) VISITOR CENTER.—Title IV of the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 410aaa-21 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 408. VISITOR CENTER.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may acquire not more than 5 acres of land and interests in land, and improvements on the land and interests, outside the boundaries of the park, in the unincorporated village of Joshua Tree, for the purpose of operating a visitor center.

“(b) BOUNDARY.—The Secretary shall modify the boundary of the park to include the land acquired under this section as a non-contiguous parcel.

“(c) ADMINISTRATION.—Land and facilities acquired under this section—

“(1) may include the property owned (as of the date of enactment of this section) by the Joshua Tree National Park Association and commonly referred to as the ‘Joshua Tree National Park Visitor Center’;

“(2) shall be administered by the Secretary as part of the park; and

“(3) may be acquired only with the consent of the owner, by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange.”.

PART IV—OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREAS

SEC. 1441. OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREAS.

Public Law 103-433 is amended by inserting after title XII (16 U.S.C. 410bbb et seq.) the following:

“TITLE XIII—OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREAS

“SEC. 1301. DESIGNATION OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREAS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—

“(1) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) and resource management plans developed under this title and subject to valid rights, the following land within the Conservation Area in San Bernardino County, California, is designated as Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Areas:

“(A) DUMONT DUNES OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREA.—Certain Bureau of Land Management land in the Conservation Area, comprising approximately 7,620 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Proposed Dumont Dunes OHV Recreation Area’ and dated November 7, 2018, which shall be known as the ‘Dumont Dunes Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area’.

“(B) EL MIRAGE OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREA.—Certain Bureau of Land Management land in the Conservation Area, comprising approximately 16,370 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Proposed El Mirage OHV Recreation Area’ and dated December 10, 2018, which shall be known as the ‘El Mirage Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area’.

“(C) RASOR OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREA.—Certain Bureau of Land Management land in the Conservation Area, comprising approximately 23,900 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Proposed Rasor OHV Recreation Area’ and dated November 7, 2018, which shall be known as the ‘Rasor Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area’.

“(D) SPANGLER HILLS OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREA.—Certain Bureau of Land Management land in the Conservation Area, comprising approximately 92,340 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Proposed Spangler Hills OHV Recreation Area’ and dated December 10, 2018, which shall be known as the ‘Spangler Hills Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area’.

“(E) STODDARD VALLEY OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREA.—Certain Bureau of Land Management land in the Conservation Area, comprising approximately 40,110 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Proposed Stoddard Valley OHV Recreation Area’ and dated November 7, 2018, which shall be known as the ‘Stoddard Valley Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area’.

“(2) EXPANSION OF JOHNSON VALLEY OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREA.—The Johnson Valley Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area designated by section 2945 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (division B of Public Law 113-66; 127 Stat. 1038) is expanded to include approximately 20,240 acres, depicted as ‘Proposed OHV Recreation Area Additions’ and ‘Proposed OHV Recreation Area Study Areas’ on the map entitled ‘Proposed Johnson Valley OHV Recreation Area’ and dated November 7, 2018.

“(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the off-highway vehicle recreation areas designated or expanded under subsection (a) is to preserve and enhance the recreational opportunities within the Conservation Area (including opportunities for off-highway vehicle recreation), while conserving the wildlife and other natural resource values of the Conservation Area.

“(c) MAPS AND DESCRIPTIONS.—

“(1) PREPARATION AND SUBMISSION.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary shall file a map and legal description of each off-highway vehicle recreation area designated or expanded by subsection (a) with—

“(A) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives; and

“(B) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

“(2) LEGAL EFFECT.—The map and legal descriptions of the off-highway vehicle recreation areas filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary may correct errors in the map and legal descriptions.

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

“(d) USE OF THE LAND.—

“(1) RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall continue to authorize, maintain, and enhance the recreational uses of the off-highway vehicle recreation areas designated or expanded by subsection (a), as long as the recreational use is consistent with this section and any other applicable law.

“(B) OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND OFF-HIGHWAY RECREATION.—To the extent consistent with applicable Federal law (including regulations) and this section, any authorized recreation activities and use designations in effect on the date of enactment of this title and applicable to the off-highway vehicle recreation areas designated or expanded by subsection (a) shall continue, including casual off-highway vehicular use, racing, competitive events, rock crawling, training, and other forms of off-highway recreation.

“(2) WILDLIFE GUZZLERS.—Wildlife guzzlers shall be allowed in the off-highway vehicle recreation areas designated or expanded by subsection (a) in accordance with—

“(A) applicable Bureau of Land Management guidelines; and

“(B) State law.

“(3) PROHIBITED USES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), commercial development (including development of energy facilities, but excluding energy transport facilities, rights-of-way, and related telecommuni-

cation facilities) shall be prohibited in the off-highway vehicle recreation areas designated or expanded by subsection (a) if the Secretary determines that the development is incompatible with the purpose described in subsection (b).

“(B) EXCEPTION.—The Secretary may issue a temporary permit to a commercial vendor to provide accessories and other support for off-highway vehicle use in an off-highway vehicle recreation area designated or expanded by subsection (a) for a limited period and consistent with the purposes of the off-highway vehicle recreation area and applicable laws.

“(e) ADMINISTRATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the off-highway vehicle recreation areas designated or expanded by subsection (a) in accordance with—

“(A) this title;

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

“(C) any other applicable laws (including regulations).

“(2) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable, but not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary shall—

“(i) amend existing resource management plans applicable to the off-highway vehicle recreation areas designated or expanded by subsection (a); or

“(ii) develop new management plans for each off-highway vehicle recreation area designated or expanded under that subsection.

“(B) REQUIREMENTS.—All new or amended plans under subparagraph (A) shall be designed to preserve and enhance safe off-highway vehicle and other recreational opportunities within the applicable recreation area consistent with—

“(i) the purpose described in subsection (b); and

“(ii) any applicable laws (including regulations).

“(C) INTERIM PLANS.—Pending completion of a new management plan under subparagraph (A), the existing resource management plans shall govern the use of the applicable off-highway vehicle recreation area.

“(f) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, all Federal land within the off-highway vehicle recreation areas designated or expanded by subsection (a) is withdrawn from—

“(1) all forms of entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

“(2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

“(3) right-of-way, leasing, or disposition under all laws relating to mineral leasing, geothermal leasing, or mineral materials.

“(g) SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY UTILITY FACILITIES AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY.—

“(1) EFFECT OF TITLE.—Nothing in this title—

“(A) 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 energy transport facility activities (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 Southern California Edison Company (including any successor in interest or assign) that is located on land included in—

“(i) the El Mirage Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area;

“(ii) the Spangler Hills Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area;

“(iii) the Stoddard Valley Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area; or

“(iv) the Johnson Valley Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area;

“(B) affects the application, siting, route selection, right-of-way acquisition, or construction of the Coolwater-Lugo transmission project, as may be approved by the California Public Utilities Commission and the Bureau of Land Management; or

“(C) prohibits the upgrading or replacement of any Southern California Edison Company—

“(i) utility facility, including such a utility facility known on the date of enactment of this title as—

“(I) ‘Gale-PS 512 transmission lines or rights-of-way’;

“(II) ‘Patio, Jack Ranch, and Kenworth distribution circuits or rights-of-way’; or

“(III) ‘Bessemmer and Peacor distribution circuits or rights-of-way’; or

“(ii) energy transport facility in a right-of-way issued, granted, or permitted by the Secretary adjacent to a utility facility referred to in clause (i).

“(2) PLANS FOR ACCESS.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Southern California Edison Company, shall publish plans for regular and emergency access by the Southern California Edison Company to the rights-of-way of the Company by the date that is 1 year after the later of—

“(A) the date of enactment of this title; and

“(B) the date of issuance of a new energy transport facility right-of-way within—

“(i) the El Mirage Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area;

“(ii) the Spangler Hills Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area;

“(iii) the Stoddard Valley Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area; or

“(iv) the Johnson Valley Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area.

“(h) PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY UTILITY FACILITIES AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY.—

“(1) EFFECT OF TITLE.—Nothing in this title—

“(A) 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 successor in interest or assign) that is located on land included in the Spangler Hills Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area; or

“(B) prohibits the upgrading or replacement of any—

“(i) utility facilities of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, including those utility facilities known on the date of enactment of this title as—

“(I) ‘Gas Transmission Line 311 or rights-of-way’; or

“(II) ‘Gas Transmission Line 372 or rights-of-way’; or

“(ii) 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 clause (i).

“(2) PLANS FOR ACCESS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this title or the issuance of a new utility facility right-of-way within the Spangler Hills Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation 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 XIV—ALABAMA HILLS NATIONAL SCENIC AREA

“SEC. 1401. DEFINITIONS.

“In this title:

“(1) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The term ‘management plan’ means the management plan for the Scenic Area developed under section 1403(a).

“(2) MAP.—The term ‘Map’ means the map entitled ‘Proposed Alabama Hills National Scenic Area’ and dated November 7, 2018.

“(3) MOTORIZED VEHICLE.—The term ‘motorized vehicle’ means a motorized or mechanized vehicle and includes, when used by a utility, mechanized equipment, a helicopter, and any other aerial device necessary to maintain electrical or communications infrastructure.

“(4) SCENIC AREA.—The term ‘Scenic Area’ means the Alabama Hills National Scenic Area established by section 1402(a).

“(5) STATE.—The term ‘State’ means the State of California.

“(6) TRIBE.—The term ‘Tribe’ means the Lone Pine Paiute-Shoshone Tribe.

“SEC. 1402. ALABAMA HILLS NATIONAL SCENIC AREA, CALIFORNIA.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights, there is established in Inyo County, California, the Alabama Hills National Scenic Area, to be comprised of the approximately 18,610 acres generally depicted on the Map as ‘National Scenic Area’.

“(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Scenic Area is to conserve, protect, and enhance for the benefit, use, and enjoyment of present and future generations the nationally significant scenic, cultural, geological, educational, biological, historical, recreational, cinematographic, and scientific resources of the Scenic Area managed consistent with section 302(a) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1732(a)).

“(c) MAP; LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary shall file a map and a legal description of the 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 map 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 map and legal descriptions.

“(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—Each 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 and the Bureau of Land Management.

“(d) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall manage the Scenic Area—

“(1) as a component of the National Landscape Conservation System;

“(2) so as not to impact the future continuing operation and maintenance of any activities associated with valid, existing rights, including water rights;

“(3) in a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances the resources and values of the Scenic Area described in subsection (b); and

“(4) in accordance with—

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

“(B) this title; and

“(C) any other applicable laws.

“(e) MANAGEMENT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall allow only such uses of the Scenic Area as the Secretary determines would further the purposes of the Scenic Area as described in subsection (b).

“(2) RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES.—Except as otherwise provided in this title or other applicable law, or as the Secretary determines to be necessary for public health and safety, the Secretary shall allow existing recreational uses of the Scenic Area to con-

tinue, including hiking, mountain biking, rock climbing, sightseeing, horseback riding, hunting, fishing, and appropriate authorized motorized vehicle use in accordance with paragraph (3).

“(3) MOTORIZED VEHICLES.—Except as otherwise specified in this title, or as necessary for administrative purposes or to respond to an emergency, the use of motorized vehicles in the Scenic Area shall be permitted only on—

“(A) roads and trails designated by the Secretary for use of motorized vehicles as part of a management plan sustaining a semiprimitive motorized experience; or

“(B) county-maintained roads in accordance with applicable State and county laws.

“(f) NO BUFFER ZONES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this title creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around the Scenic Area.

“(2) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE SCENIC AREA.—The fact that an activity or use on land outside the Scenic Area can be seen or heard within the Scenic Area shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundaries of the Scenic Area.

“(g) ACCESS.—The Secretary shall provide private landowners adequate access to inholdings in the Scenic Area.

“(h) FILMING.—Nothing in this title prohibits filming (including commercial film production, student filming, and still photography) within the Scenic Area—

“(1) subject to—

“(A) such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary considers to be necessary; and

“(B) applicable law; and

“(2) in a manner consistent with the purposes described in subsection (b).

“(i) FISH AND WILDLIFE.—Nothing in this title affects the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the State with respect to fish and wildlife.

“(j) LIVESTOCK.—The grazing of livestock in the Scenic Area, including grazing under the Alabama Hills allotment and the George Creek allotment, as established before the date of enactment of this title, shall be permitted to continue—

“(1) subject to—

“(A) such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary considers to be necessary; and

“(B) applicable law; and

“(2) in a manner consistent with the purposes described in subsection (b).

“(k) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to the provisions of this title and valid rights in existence on the date of enactment of this title, including rights established by prior withdrawals, the Federal land within the Scenic 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.

“(l) WILDLAND FIRE OPERATIONS.—Nothing in this title prohibits the Secretary, in cooperation with other Federal, State, and local agencies, as appropriate, from conducting wildland fire operations in the Scenic Area, consistent with the purposes described in subsection (b).

“(m) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with, State, Tribal, and local governmental entities and private entities to conduct research, interpretation, or public education or to carry out any other initiative relating to the restoration, conservation, or management of the Scenic Area.

“(n) UTILITY FACILITIES AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY.—

“(1) EFFECT OF TITLE.—Nothing in this title—

“(A) affects the existence, use, operation, maintenance (including vegetation control), repair, construction, reconfiguration, expansion, inspection, renewal, reconstruction, alteration, addition, relocation, improvement, funding, removal, or replacement of any utility facility or appurtenant right-of-way within or adjacent to the Scenic Area;

“(B) subject to subsection (e), affects necessary or efficient access to utility facilities or rights-of-way within or adjacent to the Scenic Area; and

“(C) precludes the Secretary from authorizing the establishment of new utility facility rights-of-way (including instream sites, routes, and areas) within the Scenic Area in a manner that minimizes harm to the purpose of the Scenic Area as described in subsection (b)—

“(i) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and any other applicable law;

“(ii) subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate; and

“(iii) that are determined by the Secretary to be the only technical or feasible location, following consideration of alternatives within existing rights-of-way or outside of the Scenic Area.

“(2) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—Consistent with this title, the Management Plan shall establish provisions for maintenance of public utility and other rights-of-way within the Scenic Area.

“SEC. 1403. MANAGEMENT PLAN.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this title, in accordance with subsections (b) and (c), the Secretary shall develop a comprehensive plan for the long-term management of the Scenic Area.

“(b) CONSULTATION.—In developing the management plan, the Secretary shall consult with—

“(1) appropriate State, Tribal, and local governmental entities, including Inyo County and the Tribe;

“(2) utilities, including Southern California Edison Company and the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power;

“(3) the Alabama Hills Stewardship Group; and

“(4) members of the public.

“(c) REQUIREMENT.—In accordance with this title, the management plan shall include provisions for maintenance of existing public utility and other rights-of-way within the Scenic Area.

“(d) INCORPORATION.—In developing the management plan, in accordance with this section, the Secretary may allow casual use mining limited to the use of hand tools, metal detectors, hand-fed dry washers, vacuum cleaners, gold pans, small sluices, and similar items.

“(e) INTERIM MANAGEMENT.—Pending completion of the management plan, the Secretary shall manage the Scenic Area in accordance with section 1402(b).

“SEC. 1404. LAND TAKEN INTO TRUST FOR LONE PINE PAIUTE-SHOShONE RESERVATION.

“(a) TRUST LAND.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—On completion of the survey described in subsection (b), all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the approximately 132 acres of Federal land depicted on the Map as ‘Lone Pine Paiute-Shoshone Reservation Addition’ shall be held in trust for the benefit of the Tribe, subject to paragraphs (2) and (3).

“(2) CONDITIONS.—The land described in paragraph (1) shall be subject to all easements, covenants, conditions, restrictions,

withdrawals, and other matters of record in existence on the date of enactment of this title.

“(3) **EXCLUSION.**—The Federal land over which the right-of-way for the Los Angeles Aqueduct is located, generally described as the 250-foot-wide right-of-way granted to the City of Los Angeles pursuant to the Act of June 30, 1906 (34 Stat. 801, chapter 3926), shall not be taken into trust for the Tribe.

“(b) **SURVEY.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary shall complete a survey of the boundary lines to establish the boundaries of the land to be held in trust under subsection (a)(1).

“(c) **RESERVATION LAND.**—The land held in trust pursuant to subsection (a)(1) shall be considered to be a part of the reservation of the Tribe.

“(d) **GAMING PROHIBITION.**—Land held in trust under subsection (a)(1) shall not be eligible, or considered to have been taken into trust, for gaming (within the meaning of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.)).

“SEC. 1405. TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.

“Administrative jurisdiction over the approximately 56 acres of Federal land depicted on the Map as ‘USFS Transfer to BLM’ is transferred from the Forest Service to the Bureau of Land Management.

“SEC. 1406. PROTECTION OF SERVICES AND RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES.

“(a) **EFFECT OF TITLE.**—Nothing in this title limits commercial services for existing or historic recreation uses, as authorized by the permit process of the Bureau of Land Management.

“(b) **GUIDED RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES.**—Commercial permits to exercise guided recreational opportunities for the public that are authorized as of the date of enactment of this title may continue to be authorized.”.

PART V—MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 1451. TRANSFER OF LAND TO ANZABORREGO DESERT STATE PARK.

Title VII of the California Desert Protection Act is 1994 (16 U.S.C. 410aaa–71 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 712. TRANSFER OF LAND TO ANZABORREGO DESERT STATE PARK.

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—On termination of all mining claims to the land described in subsection (b), the Secretary shall transfer the land described in that subsection to the State of California.

“(b) **DESCRIPTION OF LAND.**—The land referred to in subsection (a) is certain Bureau of Land Management land in San Diego County, California, comprising approximately 934 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Proposed Table Mountain Wilderness Study Area Transfer to the State’ and dated November 7, 2018.

“(c) **MANAGEMENT.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The land transferred under subsection (a) shall be managed in accordance with the provisions of the California Wilderness Act (California Public Resources Code sections 5093.30–5093.40).

“(2) **WITHDRAWAL.**—Subject to valid existing rights, the land transferred under subsection (a) is withdrawn from—

“(A) all forms of entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

“(B) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

“(C) disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing.

“(3) **REVERSION.**—If the State ceases to manage the land transferred under subsection (a) as part of the State Park System or in a manner inconsistent with the California Wilderness Act (California Public Re-

sources Code sections 5093.30–5093.40), the land shall revert to the Secretary at the discretion of the Secretary, to be managed as a Wilderness Study Area.”.

SEC. 1452. WILDLIFE CORRIDORS.

Title VII of the California Desert Protection Act is 1994 (16 U.S.C. 410aaa–71 et seq.) (as amended by section 1451) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 713. WILDLIFE CORRIDORS.

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall—

“(1) assess the impacts of habitat fragmentation on wildlife in the California Desert Conservation Area; and

“(2) establish policies and procedures to ensure the preservation of wildlife corridors and facilitate species migration.

“(b) **STUDY.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—As soon as practicable, but not later than 2 years, after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall complete a study regarding the impact of habitat fragmentation on wildlife in the California Desert Conservation Area.

“(2) **COMPONENTS.**—The study under paragraph (1) shall—

“(A) identify the species migrating, or likely to migrate in the California Desert Conservation Area;

“(B) examine the impacts and potential impacts of habitat fragmentation on—

“(i) plants, insects, and animals;

“(ii) soil;

“(iii) air quality;

“(iv) water quality and quantity; and

“(v) species migration and survival;

“(C) identify critical wildlife and species migration corridors recommended for preservation; and

“(D) include recommendations for ensuring the biological connectivity of public land managed by the Secretary and the Secretary of Defense throughout the California Desert Conservation Area.

“(3) **RIGHTS-OF-WAY.**—The Secretary shall consider the information and recommendations of the study under paragraph (1) to determine the individual and cumulative impacts of rights-of-way for projects in the California Desert Conservation Area, in accordance with—

“(A) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.);

“(B) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.); and

“(C) any other applicable law.

“(c) **LAND MANAGEMENT PLANS.**—The Secretary shall incorporate into all land management plans applicable to the California Desert Conservation Area the findings and recommendations of the study completed under subsection (b).”.

SEC. 1453. PROHIBITED USES OF ACQUIRED, DONATED, AND CONSERVATION LAND.

Title VII of the California Desert Protection Act is 1994 (16 U.S.C. 410aaa–71 et seq.) (as amended by section 1452) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 714. PROHIBITED USES OF ACQUIRED, DONATED, AND CONSERVATION LAND.

“(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

“(1) **ACQUIRED LAND.**—The term ‘acquired land’ means any land acquired within the Conservation Area using amounts from the land and water conservation fund established under section 200302 of title 54, United States Code.

“(2) **CONSERVATION AREA.**—The term ‘Conservation Area’ means the California Desert Conservation Area.

“(3) **CONSERVATION LAND.**—The term ‘conservation land’ means any land within the Conservation Area that is designated to satisfy the conditions of a Federal habitat conservation plan, general conservation plan, or State natural communities conservation plan, including—

“(A) national conservation land established pursuant to section 2002(b)(2)(D) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (16 U.S.C. 7202(b)(2)(D)); and

“(B) areas of critical environmental concern established pursuant to section 202(c)(3) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712(c)(3)).

“(4) **DONATED LAND.**—The term ‘donated land’ means any private land donated to the United States for conservation purposes in the Conservation Area.

“(5) **DONOR.**—The term ‘donor’ means an individual or entity that donates private land within the Conservation Area to the United States.

“(6) **SECRETARY.**—The term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

“(7) **STATE.**—The term ‘State’ means the State of California.

“(b) **PROHIBITIONS.**—Except as provided in subsection (c), the Secretary shall not authorize the use of acquired land, conservation land, or donated land within the Conservation Area for any activities contrary to the conservation purposes for which the land was acquired, designated, or donated, including—

“(1) disposal;

“(2) rights-of-way;

“(3) leases;

“(4) livestock grazing;

“(5) infrastructure development, except as provided in subsection (c);

“(6) mineral entry; and

“(7) off-highway vehicle use, except on—

“(A) designated routes;

“(B) off-highway vehicle areas designated by law; and

“(C) administratively designated open areas.

“(c) **EXCEPTIONS.**—

“(1) **AUTHORIZATION BY SECRETARY.**—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary may authorize limited exceptions to prohibited uses of acquired land or donated land in the Conservation Area if—

“(A) a right-of-way application for a renewable energy development project or associated energy transport facility on acquired land or donated land was submitted to the Bureau of Land Management on or before December 1, 2009; or

“(B) after the completion and consideration of an analysis under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), the Secretary has determined that proposed use is in the public interest.

“(2) **CONDITIONS.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—If the Secretary grants an exception to the prohibition under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall require the permittee to donate private land of comparable value located within the Conservation Area to the United States to mitigate the use.

“(B) **APPROVAL.**—The private land to be donated under subparagraph (A) shall be approved by the Secretary after—

“(i) consultation, to the maximum extent practicable, with the donor of the private land proposed for nonconservation uses; and

“(ii) an opportunity for public comment regarding the donation.

“(d) **EXISTING AGREEMENTS.**—Nothing in this section affects permitted or prohibited uses of donated land or acquired land in the Conservation Area established in any easements, deed restrictions, memoranda of understanding, or other agreements in existence on the date of enactment of this section.

“(e) **DEED RESTRICTIONS.**—Effective beginning on the date of enactment of this section, within the Conservation Area, the Secretary may—

“(1) accept deed restrictions requested by landowners for land donated to, or otherwise acquired by, the United States; and

“(2) consistent with existing rights, create deed restrictions, easements, or other third-party rights relating to any public land determined by the Secretary to be necessary—

“(A) to fulfill the mitigation requirements resulting from the development of renewable resources; or

“(B) to satisfy the conditions of—

“(i) a habitat conservation plan or general conservation plan established pursuant to section 10 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1539); or

“(ii) a natural communities conservation plan approved by the State.”.

SEC. 1454. TRIBAL USES AND INTERESTS.

Section 705 of the California Desert Protection Act is 1994 (16 U.S.C. 410aaa–75) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (c);

(2) by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following:

“(a) ACCESS.—The Secretary shall ensure access to areas designated under this Act by members of Indian Tribes for traditional cultural and religious purposes, consistent with applicable law, including Public Law 95–341 (commonly known as the ‘American Indian Religious Freedom Act’) (42 U.S.C. 1996).

“(b) TEMPORARY CLOSURE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with applicable law, including Public Law 95–341 (commonly known as the ‘American Indian Religious Freedom Act’) (42 U.S.C. 1996), and subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary, on request of an Indian Tribe or Indian religious community, shall temporarily close to general public use any portion of an area designated as a national monument, special management area, wild and scenic river, area of critical environmental concern, or National Park System unit under this Act (referred to in this subsection as a ‘designated area’) to protect the privacy of traditional cultural and religious activities in the designated area by members of the Indian Tribe or Indian religious community.

“(2) LIMITATION.—In closing a portion of a designated area under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall limit the closure to the smallest practicable area for the minimum period necessary for the traditional cultural and religious activities.”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(d) TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Natural Resources Management Act, the Secretary shall develop and implement a Tribal cultural resources management plan to identify, protect, and conserve cultural resources of Indian Tribes associated with the Xam Kwatchan Trail network extending from Avikwaame (Spirit Mountain, Nevada) to Avikwial (Pilot Knob, California).

“(2) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary shall consult on the development and implementation of the Tribal cultural resources management plan under paragraph (1) with—

“(A) each of—

“(i) the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe;

“(ii) the Hualapai Tribal Nation;

“(iii) the Fort Mojave Indian Tribe;

“(iv) the Colorado River Indian Tribes;

“(v) the Quechan Indian Tribe; and

“(vi) the Cocopah Indian Tribe;

“(B) the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; and

“(C) the State Historic Preservation Offices of Nevada, Arizona, and California.

“(3) RESOURCE PROTECTION.—The Tribal cultural resources management plan developed under paragraph (1) shall—

“(A) be based on a completed Tribal cultural resources survey; and

“(B) include procedures for identifying, protecting, and preserving petroglyphs, ancient trails, intaglios, sleeping circles, artifacts, and other resources of cultural, archaeological, or historical significance in accordance with all applicable laws and policies, including—

“(i) chapter 2003 of title 54, United States Code;

“(ii) Public Law 95–341 (commonly known as the ‘American Indian Religious Freedom Act’) (42 U.S.C. 1996);

“(iii) the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S.C. 470aa et seq.);

“(iv) the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.); and

“(v) Public Law 103–141 (commonly known as the ‘Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993’) (42 U.S.C. 2000bb et seq.).

“(e) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, all Federal land within the area administratively withdrawn and known as the ‘Indian Pass Withdrawal Area’ is permanently withdrawn from—

“(1) all forms of entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

“(2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

“(3) right-of-way leasing and disposition under all laws relating to minerals or solar, wind, or geothermal energy.”.

SEC. 1455. RELEASE OF FEDERAL REVERSIONARY LAND INTERESTS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) 1932 ACT.—The term “1932 Act” means the Act of June 18, 1932 (47 Stat. 324, chapter 270).

(2) DISTRICT.—The term “District” means the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.

(b) RELEASE.—Subject to valid existing claims perfected prior to the effective date of the 1932 Act and the reservation of minerals set forth in the 1932 Act, the Secretary shall release, convey, or otherwise quitclaim to the District, in a form recordable in local county records, and subject to the approval of the District, after consultation and without monetary consideration, all right, title, and remaining interest of the United States in and to the land that was conveyed to the District pursuant to the 1932 Act or any other law authorizing conveyance subject to restrictions or reversionary interests retained by the United States, on request by the District.

(c) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—A conveyance authorized by subsection (b) shall be subject to the following terms and conditions:

(1) The District shall cover, or reimburse the Secretary for, the costs incurred by the Secretary to make the conveyance, including title searches, surveys, deed preparation, attorneys’ fees, and similar expenses.

(2) By accepting the conveyances, the District agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the United States with regard to any boundary dispute relating to any parcel conveyed under this section.

SEC. 1456. CALIFORNIA STATE SCHOOL LAND.

Section 707 of the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 410aaa–77) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the first sentence—

(i) by striking “Upon request of the California State Lands Commission (hereinafter in this section referred to as the ‘Commission’), the Secretary shall enter into negotiations for an agreement” and inserting the following:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall negotiate in good faith to reach an agreement with the California State Lands Commission

(referred to in this section as the ‘Commission’);” and

(ii) by inserting “, national monuments, off-highway vehicle recreation areas,” after “more of the wilderness areas”; and

(B) in the second sentence, by striking “The Secretary shall negotiate in good faith to” and inserting the following:

“(2) AGREEMENT.—To the maximum extent practicable, not later than 10 years after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary shall”; and

(2) in subsection (b)(1), by inserting “, national monuments, off-highway vehicle recreation areas,” after “wilderness areas”.

SEC. 1457. DESIGNATION OF WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS.

(a) AMARGOSA RIVER, CALIFORNIA.—Section 3(a)(196)(A) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)(196)(A)) is amended to read as follows:

“(A) The approximately 7.5-mile segment of the Amargosa River in the State of California, the private property boundary in sec. 19, T. 22 N., R. 7 E., to 100 feet upstream of the Tecopa Hot Springs Road crossing, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a scenic river.”.

(b) ADDITIONAL SEGMENTS.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as amended by section 1303(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(228) SURPRISE CANYON CREEK, CALIFORNIA.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The following segments of Surprise Canyon Creek in the State of California, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior:

“(i) The approximately 5.3 miles of Surprise Canyon Creek from the confluence of Frenchman’s Canyon and Water Canyon to 100 feet upstream of Chris Wicht Camp, as a wild river.

“(ii) The approximately 1.8 miles of Surprise Canyon Creek from 100 feet upstream of Chris Wicht Camp to the southern boundary of sec. 14, T. 21 S., R. 44 E., as a recreational river.

“(B) EFFECT ON HISTORIC MINING STRUCTURES.—Nothing in this paragraph affects the historic mining structures associated with the former Panamint Mining District.

“(229) DEEP CREEK, CALIFORNIA.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The following segments of Deep Creek in the State of California, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture:

“(i) The approximately 6.5-mile segment from 0.125 mile downstream of the Rainbow Dam site in sec. 33, T. 2 N., R. 2 W., San Bernardino Meridian, to 0.25 miles upstream of the Road 3N34 crossing, as a wild river.

“(ii) The 0.5-mile segment from 0.25 mile upstream of the Road 3N34 crossing to 0.25 mile downstream of the Road 3N34 crossing, as a scenic river.

“(iii) The 2.5-mile segment from 0.25 miles downstream of the Road 3 N. 34 crossing to 0.25 miles upstream of the Trail 2W01 crossing, as a wild river.

“(iv) The 0.5-mile segment from 0.25 miles upstream of the Trail 2W01 crossing to 0.25 mile downstream of the Trail 2W01 crossing, as a scenic river.

“(v) The 10-mile segment from 0.25 miles downstream of the Trail 2W01 crossing to the upper limit of the Mojave dam flood zone in sec. 17, T. 3 N., R. 3 W., San Bernardino Meridian, as a wild river.

“(vi) The 11-mile segment of Holcomb Creek from 100 yards downstream of the Road 3N12 crossing to .25 miles downstream of Holcomb Crossing, as a recreational river.

“(vii) The 3.5-mile segment of the Holcomb Creek from 0.25 miles downstream of Holcomb Crossing to the Deep Creek confluence, as a wild river.

“(B) EFFECT ON SKI OPERATIONS.—Nothing in this paragraph affects—

“(i) the operations of the Snow Valley Ski Resort; or

“(ii) the State regulation of water rights and water quality associated with the operation of the Snow Valley Ski Resort.

“(230) WHITEWATER RIVER, CALIFORNIA.—The following segments of the Whitewater River in the State of California, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior, acting jointly:

“(A) The 5.8-mile segment of the North Fork Whitewater River from the source of the River near Mt. San Geronio to the confluence with the Middle Fork, as a wild river.

“(B) The 6.4-mile segment of the Middle Fork Whitewater River from the source of the River to the confluence with the South Fork, as a wild river.

“(C) The 1-mile segment of the South Fork Whitewater River from the confluence of the River with the East Fork to the section line between sections 32 and 33, T. 1 S., R. 2 E., San Bernardino Meridian, as a wild river.

“(D) The 1-mile segment of the South Fork Whitewater River from the section line between sections 32 and 33, T. 1 S., R. 2 E., San Bernardino Meridian, to the section line between sections 33 and 34, T. 1 S., R. 2 E., San Bernardino Meridian, as a recreational river.

“(E) The 4.9-mile segment of the South Fork Whitewater River from the section line between sections 33 and 34, T. 1 S., R. 2 E., San Bernardino Meridian, to the confluence with the Middle Fork, as a wild river.

“(F) The 5.4-mile segment of the main stem of the Whitewater River from the confluence of the South and Middle Forks to the San Geronio Wilderness boundary, as a wild river.

“(G) The 3.6-mile segment of the main stem of the Whitewater River from the San Geronio Wilderness boundary to .25 miles upstream of the southern boundary of section 35, T. 2 S., R. 3 E., San Bernardino Meridian, as a recreational river.”

SEC. 1458. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—Section 1 of the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 410aaa note; Public Law 103-433) is amended by striking “1 and 2, and titles I through IX” and inserting “1, 2, and 3, titles I through IX, and titles XIII and XIV”.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—The California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-433; 108 Stat. 4471) is amended by inserting after section 2 the following:

“SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

“(a) TITLES I THROUGH IX.—In titles I through IX, the term ‘this Act’ means only—

“(1) sections 1 and 2; and

“(2) titles I through IX.

“(b) TITLES XIII AND XIV.—In titles XIII and XIV:

“(1) CONSERVATION AREA.—The term ‘Conservation Area’ means the California Desert Conservation Area.

“(2) SECRETARY.—The term ‘Secretary’ means—

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

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

“(3) STATE.—The term ‘State’ means the State of California.”

SEC. 1459. JUNIPER FLATS.

The California Desert Protection Act of 1994 is amended by striking section 711 (16 U.S.C. 410aaa-81) and inserting the following:

“SEC. 711. JUNIPER FLATS.

“Development of renewable energy generation facilities (excluding rights-of-way or facilities for the transmission of energy and telecommunication facilities and infrastruc-

ture) is prohibited on the approximately 27,990 acres of Federal land generally depicted as ‘BLM Land Unavailable for Energy Development’ on the map entitled ‘Juniper Flats’ and dated November 7, 2018.”

SEC. 1460. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO CALIFORNIA MILITARY LANDS WITHDRAWAL AND OVERFLIGHTS ACT OF 1994.

(a) FINDINGS.—Section 801(b)(2) of the California Military Lands Withdrawal and Overflights Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 410aaa-82 note; Public Law 103-433) is amended by inserting “, special management areas, off-highway vehicle recreation areas, scenic areas,” before “and wilderness areas”.

(b) OVERFLIGHTS; SPECIAL AIRSPACE.—Section 802 of the California Military Lands Withdrawal and Overflights Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 410aaa-82) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting “, scenic areas, off-highway vehicle recreation areas, or special management areas” before “designated by this Act”; and

(2) in subsection (b), by inserting “, scenic areas, off-highway vehicle recreation areas, or special management areas” before “designated by this Act”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(d) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FACILITIES.—Nothing in this Act alters any authority of the Secretary of Defense to conduct military operations at installations and ranges within the California Desert Conservation Area that are authorized under any other provision of law.”

SEC. 1461. DESERT TORTOISE CONSERVATION CENTER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish, operate, and maintain a trans-State desert tortoise conservation center (referred to in this section as the “Center”) on public land along the California-Nevada border—

(1) to support desert tortoise research, disease monitoring, handling training, rehabilitation, and reintroduction;

(2) to provide temporary quarters for animals collected from authorized salvage from renewable energy sites; and

(3) to ensure the full recovery and ongoing survival of the species.

(b) CENTER.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall—

(1) seek the participation of or contract with qualified organizations with expertise in desert tortoise disease research and experience with desert tortoise translocation techniques, and scientific training of professional biologists for handling tortoises, to staff and manage the Center;

(2) ensure that the Center engages in public outreach and education on tortoise handling; and

(3) consult with the State and the State of Nevada to ensure that the Center is operated consistent with State law.

(c) NON-FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS.—The Secretary may accept and expend contributions of non-Federal funds to establish, operate, and maintain the Center.

TITLE II—NATIONAL PARKS

Subtitle A—Special Resource Studies

SEC. 2001. SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY OF JAMES K. POLK PRESIDENTIAL HOME.

(a) DEFINITION OF STUDY AREA.—In this section, the term “study area” means the President James K. Polk Home in Columbia, Tennessee, and adjacent property.

(b) SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY.—

(1) STUDY.—The Secretary shall conduct a special resource study of the study area.

(2) CONTENTS.—In conducting the study under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(A) evaluate the national significance of the study area;

(B) determine the suitability and feasibility of designating the study area as a unit of the National Park System;

(C) consider other alternatives for preservation, protection, and interpretation of the study area by the Federal Government, State or local government entities, or private and nonprofit organizations;

(D) consult with interested Federal agencies, State or local governmental entities, private and nonprofit organizations, or any other interested individuals; and

(E) identify cost estimates for any Federal acquisition, development, interpretation, operation, and maintenance associated with the alternatives.

(3) APPLICABLE LAW.—The study required under paragraph (1) shall be conducted in accordance with section 100507 of title 54, United States Code.

(4) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available for the study under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report that describes—

(A) the results of the study; and

(B) any conclusions and recommendations of the Secretary.

SEC. 2002. SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY OF THURGOOD MARSHALL SCHOOL.

(a) DEFINITION OF STUDY AREA.—In this section, the term “study area” means—

(1) P.S. 103, the public school located in West Baltimore, Maryland, which Thurgood Marshall attended as a youth; and

(2) any other resources in the neighborhood surrounding P.S. 103 that relate to the early life of Thurgood Marshall.

(b) SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY.—

(1) STUDY.—The Secretary shall conduct a special resource study of the study area.

(2) CONTENTS.—In conducting the study under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(A) evaluate the national significance of the study area;

(B) determine the suitability and feasibility of designating the study area as a unit of the National Park System;

(C) consider other alternatives for preservation, protection, and interpretation of the study area by the Federal Government, State or local government entities, or private and nonprofit organizations;

(D) consult with interested Federal agencies, State or local governmental entities, private and nonprofit organizations, or any other interested individuals; and

(E) identify cost estimates for any Federal acquisition, development, interpretation, operation, and maintenance associated with the alternatives.

(3) APPLICABLE LAW.—The study required under paragraph (1) shall be conducted in accordance with section 100507 of title 54, United States Code.

(4) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available to carry out the study under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report that describes—

(A) the results of the study; and

(B) any conclusions and recommendations of the Secretary.

SEC. 2003. SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY OF PRESIDENT STREET STATION.

(a) DEFINITION OF STUDY AREA.—In this section, the term “study area” means the President Street Station, a railroad terminal in Baltimore, Maryland, the history of which is tied to the growth of the railroad industry in the 19th century, the Civil War, the Underground Railroad, and the immigrant influx of the early 20th century.

(b) SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY.—

(1) **STUDY.**—The Secretary shall conduct a special resource study of the study area.

(2) **CONTENTS.**—In conducting the study under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(A) evaluate the national significance of the study area;

(B) determine the suitability and feasibility of designating the study area as a unit of the National Park System;

(C) consider other alternatives for preservation, protection, and interpretation of the study area by the Federal Government, State or local government entities, or private and nonprofit organizations;

(D) consult with interested Federal agencies, State or local governmental entities, private and nonprofit organizations, or any other interested individuals; and

(E) identify cost estimates for any Federal acquisition, development, interpretation, operation, and maintenance associated with the alternatives.

(3) **APPLICABLE LAW.**—The study required under paragraph (1) shall be conducted in accordance with section 100507 of title 54, United States Code.

(4) **REPORT.**—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available for the study under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report that describes—

(A) the results of the study; and

(B) any conclusions and recommendations of the Secretary.

SEC. 2004. AMACHE SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY.

(a) **DEFINITION OF STUDY AREA.**—In this section, the term “study area” means the site known as “Amache”, “Camp Amache”, and “Granada Relocation Center” in Granada, Colorado, which was 1 of the 10 relocation centers where Japanese Americans were incarcerated during World War II.

(b) **SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall conduct a special resource study of the study area.

(2) **CONTENTS.**—In conducting the study under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(A) evaluate the national significance of the study area;

(B) determine the suitability and feasibility of designating the study area as a unit of the National Park System;

(C) consider other alternatives for preservation, protection, and interpretation of the study area by the Federal Government, State or local government entities, or private and nonprofit organizations;

(D) consult with interested Federal agencies, State or local governmental entities, private and nonprofit organizations, or any other interested individuals; and

(E) identify cost estimates for any Federal acquisition, development, interpretation, operation, and maintenance associated with the alternatives described in subparagraphs (B) and (C).

(3) **APPLICABLE LAW.**—The study required under paragraph (1) shall be conducted in accordance with section 100507 of title 54, United States Code.

(4) **REPORT.**—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available to carry out the study under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report that describes—

(A) the results of the study; and

(B) any conclusions and recommendations of the Secretary.

SEC. 2005. SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY OF GEORGE W. BUSH CHILDHOOD HOME.

(a) **DEFINITION OF STUDY AREA.**—In this section, the term “study area” means the George W. Bush Childhood Home, located at 1412 West Ohio Avenue, Midland, Texas.

(b) **SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY.**—

(1) **STUDY.**—The Secretary shall conduct a special resource study of the study area.

(2) **CONTENTS.**—In conducting the study under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(A) evaluate the national significance of the study area;

(B) determine the suitability and feasibility of designating the study area as a unit of the National Park System;

(C) consider other alternatives for preservation, protection, and interpretation of the study area by the Federal Government, State or local government entities, or private and nonprofit organizations;

(D) consult with interested Federal agencies, State or local governmental entities, private and nonprofit organizations, or any other interested individuals; and

(E) identify cost estimates for any Federal acquisition, development, interpretation, operation, and maintenance associated with the alternatives.

(3) **APPLICABLE LAW.**—The study required under paragraph (1) shall be conducted in accordance with section 100507 of title 54, United States Code.

(4) **REPORT.**—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available for the study under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report that describes—

(A) the results of the study; and

(B) any conclusions and recommendations of the Secretary.

Subtitle B—National Park System Boundary Adjustments and Related Matters

SEC. 2101. SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **AFFILIATED AREA.**—The term “affiliated area” means the Parker’s Crossroads Battlefield established as an affiliated area of the National Park System by subsection (c)(1).

(2) **PARK.**—The term “Park” means Shiloh National Military Park, a unit of the National Park System.

(b) **AREAS TO BE ADDED TO SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK.**—

(1) **ADDITIONAL AREAS.**—The boundary of the Park is modified to include the areas that are generally depicted on the map entitled “Shiloh National Military Park, Proposed Boundary Adjustment”, numbered 304/80,011, and dated July 2014, and which are comprised of the following:

(A) Fallen Timbers Battlefield.

(B) Russell House Battlefield.

(C) Davis Bridge Battlefield.

(2) **ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.**—The Secretary may acquire the land described in paragraph (1) by donation, purchase from willing sellers with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange.

(3) **ADMINISTRATION.**—Any land acquired under this subsection shall be administered as part of the Park.

(c) **ESTABLISHMENT OF AFFILIATED AREA.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Parker’s Crossroads Battlefield in the State of Tennessee is established as an affiliated area of the National Park System.

(2) **DESCRIPTION OF AFFILIATED AREA.**—The affiliated area shall consist of the area generally depicted within the “Proposed Boundary” on the map entitled “Parker’s Crossroads Battlefield, Proposed Boundary”, numbered 903/80,073, and dated July 2014.

(3) **ADMINISTRATION.**—The affiliated area shall be managed in accordance with—

(A) this section; and

(B) any law generally applicable to units of the National Park System.

(4) **MANAGEMENT ENTITY.**—The City of Parkers Crossroads and the Tennessee Historical Commission shall jointly be the management entity for the affiliated area.

(5) **COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.**—The Secretary may provide technical assistance and enter into cooperative agreements with the management entity for the purpose of providing financial assistance for the marketing, marking, interpretation, and preservation of the affiliated area.

(6) **LIMITED ROLE OF THE SECRETARY.**—Nothing in this section authorizes the Secretary to acquire property at the affiliated area or to assume overall financial responsibility for the operation, maintenance, or management of the affiliated area.

(7) **GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary, in consultation with the management entity, shall develop a general management plan for the affiliated area in accordance with section 100502 of title 54, United States Code.

(B) **TRANSMITTAL.**—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this section, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate the general management plan developed under subparagraph (A).

SEC. 2102. OCMULGEE MOUNDS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK BOUNDARY.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **HISTORICAL PARK.**—The term “Historical Park” means the Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park in the State of Georgia, as redesignated by subsection (b)(1)(A).

(2) **MAP.**—The term “map” means the map entitled “Ocmulgee National Monument Proposed Boundary Adjustment”, numbered 363/125996, and dated January 2016.

(3) **STUDY AREA.**—The term “study area” means the Ocmulgee River corridor between the cities of Macon, Georgia, and Hawkinsville, Georgia.

(b) **OCMULGEE MOUNDS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.**—

(1) **REDESIGNATION.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Ocmulgee National Monument, established pursuant to the Act of June 14, 1934 (48 Stat. 958, chapter 519), shall be known and designated as the “Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park”.

(B) **REFERENCES.**—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the “Ocmulgee National Monument” shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park”.

(2) **BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The boundary of the Historical Park is revised to include approximately 2,100 acres of land, as generally depicted on the map.

(B) **AVAILABILITY OF MAP.**—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(3) **LAND ACQUISITION.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary may acquire land and interests in land within the boundaries of the Historical Park by donation, purchase from a willing seller with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange.

(B) **LIMITATION.**—The Secretary may not acquire by condemnation any land or interest in land within the boundaries of the Historical Park.

(4) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall administer any land acquired under paragraph (3) as part of the Historical Park in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations).

(c) OCMULGEE RIVER CORRIDOR SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct a special resource study of the study area.

(2) CONTENTS.—In conducting the study under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(A) evaluate the national significance of the study area;

(B) determine the suitability and feasibility of designating the study area as a unit of the National Park System;

(C) consider other alternatives for preservation, protection, and interpretation of the study area by the Federal Government, State or local government entities, or private and nonprofit organizations;

(D) consult with interested Federal agencies, State or local governmental entities, private and nonprofit organizations, or any other interested individuals; and

(E) identify cost estimates for any Federal acquisition, development, interpretation, operation, and maintenance associated with the alternatives.

(3) APPLICABLE LAW.—The study required under paragraph (1) shall be conducted in accordance with section 100507 of title 54, United States Code.

(4) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available to carry out the study under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report that describes—

(A) the results of the study; and

(B) any conclusions and recommendations of the Secretary.

SEC. 2103. KENNESAW MOUNTAIN NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK BOUNDARY.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) MAP.—The term “map” means the map entitled “Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, Proposed Boundary Adjustment”, numbered 325/80,020, and dated February 2010.

(2) PARK.—The term “Park” means the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park.

(b) KENNESAW MOUNTAIN NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—

(1) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—The boundary of the Park is modified to include the approximately 8 acres of land or interests in land identified as “Wallis House and Harriston Hill”, as generally depicted on the map.

(2) MAP.—The map shall be on file and available for inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(3) LAND ACQUISITION.—The Secretary may acquire land or interests in land described in paragraph (1) by donation, purchase from willing sellers, or exchange.

(4) ADMINISTRATION OF ACQUIRED LAND.—The Secretary shall administer land and interests in land acquired under this section as part of the Park in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations).

SEC. 2104. FORT FREDERICA NATIONAL MONUMENT, GEORGIA.

(a) MAXIMUM ACREAGE.—The first section of the Act of May 26, 1936 (16 U.S.C. 433g), is amended by striking “two hundred and fifty acres” and inserting “305 acres”.

(b) BOUNDARY EXPANSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The boundary of the Fort Frederica National Monument in the State of Georgia is modified to include the land generally depicted as “Proposed Acquisition

Areas” on the map entitled “Fort Frederica National Monument Proposed Boundary Expansion”, numbered 369/132,469, and dated April 2016.

(2) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map described in paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(3) ACQUISITION OF LAND.—The Secretary may acquire the land and interests in land described in paragraph (1) by donation or purchase with donated or appropriated funds from willing sellers only.

(4) NO USE OF CONDEMNATION OR EMINENT DOMAIN.—The Secretary may not acquire by condemnation or eminent domain any land or interests in land under this section or for the purposes of this section.

SEC. 2105. FORT SCOTT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE BOUNDARY.

Public Law 95-484 (92 Stat. 1610) is amended—

(1) in the first section—

(A) by inserting “, by purchase with appropriated funds, or by exchange” after “donation”; and

(B) by striking the proviso; and

(2) in section 2—

(A) by striking “SEC. 2. When” and inserting the following:

“SEC. 2. ESTABLISHMENT.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—When”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(b) BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.—The boundary of the Fort Scott National Historic Site established under subsection (a) is modified as generally depicted on the map referred to as ‘Fort Scott National Historic Site Proposed Boundary Modification’, numbered 471/80,057, and dated February 2016.”.

SEC. 2106. FLORISSANT FOSSIL BEDS NATIONAL MONUMENT BOUNDARY.

The first section of Public Law 91-60 (83 Stat. 101) is amended—

(1) by striking “entitled ‘Proposed Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument’, numbered NM-FFB-7100, and dated March 1967, and more particularly described by metes and bounds in an attachment to that map,” and inserting “entitled ‘Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument Proposed Boundary Adjustment’, numbered 171/132,544, and dated May 3, 2016.”; and

(2) by striking “six thousand acres” and inserting “6,300 acres”.

SEC. 2107. VOYAGEURS NATIONAL PARK BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.

(a) BOUNDARIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 102(a) of Public Law 91-661 (16 U.S.C. 160a-1(a)) is amended—

(A) in the first sentence, by striking “the drawing entitled” and all that follows through “February 1969” and inserting “the map entitled ‘Voyageurs National Park, Proposed Land Transfer & Boundary Adjustment’, numbered 172/80,056, and dated June 2009 (22 sheets)”; and

(B) in the second and third sentences, by striking “drawing” each place it appears and inserting “map”.

(2) TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.—Section 102(b)(2)(A) of Public Law 91-661 (16 U.S.C. 160a-1(b)(2)(A)) is amended—

(A) by striking “paragraph (1)(C) and (D)” and inserting “subparagraphs (C) and (D) of paragraph (1)”; and

(B) in the second proviso, by striking “paragraph 1(E)” and inserting “paragraph 1(E)”.

(b) LAND ACQUISITIONS.—Section 201 of Public Law 91-661 (16 U.S.C. 160b) is amended—

(1) by striking the section designation and heading and all that follows through “(a) The Secretary” and inserting the following:

“SEC. 201. LAND ACQUISITIONS.

“(a) AUTHORIZATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary”;

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the second sentence, by striking “When any tract of land is only partly within such boundaries” and inserting the following:

“(2) CERTAIN PORTIONS OF TRACTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In any case in which only a portion of a tract of land is within the boundaries of the park”;

(B) in the third sentence, by striking “Land so acquired” and inserting the following:

“(B) EXCHANGE.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Any land acquired pursuant to subparagraph (A)”;

(C) in the fourth sentence, by striking “Any portion” and inserting the following:

“(ii) PORTIONS NOT EXCHANGED.—Any portion”;

(D) in the fifth sentence, by striking “Any Federal property” and inserting the following:

“(C) TRANSFERS OF FEDERAL PROPERTY.—Any Federal property”; and

(E) by striking the last sentence and inserting the following:

“(D) ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.—Effective beginning on the date of enactment of this subparagraph, there is transferred to the National Park Service administrative jurisdiction over—

“(i) any land managed by the Bureau of Land Management within the boundaries of the park, as depicted on the map described in section 102(a); and

“(ii) any additional public land identified by the Bureau of Land Management as appropriate for transfer within the boundaries of the park.

“(E) LAND OWNED BY STATE.—

“(i) DONATIONS AND EXCHANGES.—Any land located within or adjacent to the boundaries of the park that is owned by the State of Minnesota (or a political subdivision of the State) may be acquired by the Secretary only through donation or exchange.

“(ii) REVISION.—On completion of an acquisition from the State under clause (i), the Secretary shall revise the boundaries of the park to reflect the acquisition.”; and

(3) in subsection (b), by striking “(b) In exercising his” and inserting the following:

“(b) OFFERS BY INDIVIDUALS.—In exercising the”.

SEC. 2108. ACADIA NATIONAL PARK BOUNDARY.

(a) BOUNDARY CLARIFICATION.—Section 101 of Public Law 99-420 (16 U.S.C. 341 note) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking “In order to” and inserting the following:

“(a) BOUNDARIES.—Subject to subsections (b) and (c)(2), to”;

(2) in the second sentence—

(A) by striking “The map shall be on file” and inserting the following:

“(c) AVAILABILITY AND REVISIONS OF MAPS.—

“(1) AVAILABILITY.—The map, together with the map described in subsection (b)(1) and any revised boundary map published under paragraph (2), if applicable, shall be—

“(A) on file”; and

(B) by striking “Interior, and it shall be made” and inserting the following: “Interior; and

“(B) made”;

(3) by inserting after subsection (a) (as designated by paragraph (1)) the following:

“(b) SCHOODIC PENINSULA ADDITION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The boundary of the Park is confirmed to include approximately 1,441 acres of land and interests in land, as depicted on the map entitled ‘Acadia National Park, Hancock County, Maine, Schoodic Peninsula Boundary Revision’, numbered 123/129102, and dated July 10, 2015.

“(2) RATIFICATION AND APPROVAL OF ACQUISITIONS OF LAND.—Congress ratifies and approves—

“(A) effective as of September 26, 2013, the acquisition by the United States of the land and interests in the land described in paragraph (1); and

“(B) effective as of the date on which the alteration occurred, any alteration of the land or interests in the land described in paragraph (1) that is held or claimed by the United States (including conversion of the land to fee simple interest) that occurred after the date described in subparagraph (A).”; and

(4) in subsection (c) (as designated by paragraph (2)(A)), by adding at the end the following:

“(2) TECHNICAL AND LIMITED REVISIONS.—Subject to section 102(k), notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the Secretary of the Interior (referred to in this title as the ‘Secretary’), by publication in the Federal Register of a revised boundary map or other description, may make—

“(A) such technical boundary revisions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate to the permanent boundaries of the Park (including any property of the Park located within the Schoodic Peninsula and Isle Au Haut districts) to resolve issues resulting from causes such as survey error or changed road alignments; and

“(B) such limited boundary revisions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate to the permanent boundaries of the Park to take into account acquisitions or losses, by exchange, donation, or purchase from willing sellers using donated or appropriated funds, of land adjacent to or within the Park, respectively, in any case in which the total acreage of the land to be so acquired or lost is less than 10 acres, subject to the condition that—

“(i) any such boundary revision shall not be a part of a more-comprehensive boundary revision; and

“(ii) all such boundary revisions, considered collectively with any technical boundary revisions made pursuant to subparagraph (A), do not increase the size of the Park by more than a total of 100 acres, as compared to the size of the Park on the date of enactment of this paragraph.”.

(b) LIMITATION ON ACQUISITIONS OF LAND FOR ACADIA NATIONAL PARK.—Section 102 of Public Law 99-420 (16 U.S.C. 341 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “of the Interior (hereinafter in this title referred to as ‘the Secretary’)”; and

(2) in subsection (d)(1), in the first sentence, by striking “the the” and inserting “the”;

(3) in subsection (k)—

(A) by redesignating the subsection as paragraph (4) and indenting the paragraph appropriately; and

(B) by moving the paragraph so as to appear at the end of subsection (b); and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

“(k) REQUIREMENTS.—Before revising the boundaries of the Park pursuant to this section or section 101(c)(2)(B), the Secretary shall—

“(1) certify that the proposed boundary revision will contribute to, and is necessary for, the proper preservation, protection, interpretation, or management of the Park;

“(2) consult with the governing body of each county, city, town, or other jurisdiction with primary taxing authority over the land or interest in land to be acquired regarding the impacts of the proposed boundary revision;

“(3) obtain from each property owner the land or interest in land of which is proposed

to be acquired for, or lost from, the Park written consent for the proposed boundary revision; and

“(4) submit to the Acadia National Park Advisory Commission established by section 103(a), the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate, and the Maine Congressional Delegation a written notice of the proposed boundary revision.

“(1) LIMITATION.—The Secretary may not use the authority provided by section 100506 of title 54, United States Code, to adjust the permanent boundaries of the Park pursuant to this title.”.

(c) ACADIA NATIONAL PARK ADVISORY COMMISSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall reestablish and appoint members to the Acadia National Park Advisory Commission in accordance with section 103 of Public Law 99-420 (16 U.S.C. 341 note).

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 103 of Public Law 99-420 (16 U.S.C. 341 note) is amended by striking subsection (f).

(d) REPEAL OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS RELATING TO ACADIA NATIONAL PARK.—The following are repealed:

(1) Section 3 of the Act of February 26, 1919 (40 Stat. 1178, chapter 45).

(2) The first section of the Act of January 19, 1929 (45 Stat. 1083, chapter 77).

(e) MODIFICATION OF USE RESTRICTION.—The Act of August 1, 1950 (64 Stat. 383, chapter 511), is amended—

(1) by striking “That the Secretary” and inserting the following:

“SECTION 1. CONVEYANCE OF LAND IN ACADIA NATIONAL PARK.

“The Secretary”; and

(2) by striking “for school purposes” and inserting “for public purposes, subject to the conditions that use of the land shall not degrade or adversely impact the resources or values of Acadia National Park and that the land shall remain in public ownership for recreational, educational, or similar public purposes”.

(f) CONTINUATION OF CERTAIN TRADITIONAL USES.—Title I of Public Law 99-420 (16 U.S.C. 341 note) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 109. CONTINUATION OF CERTAIN TRADITIONAL USES.

“(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) LAND WITHIN THE PARK.—The term ‘land within the Park’ means land owned or controlled by the United States—

“(A) that is within the boundary of the Park established by section 101; or

“(B)(i) that is outside the boundary of the Park; and

“(ii) in which the Secretary has or acquires a property interest or conservation easement pursuant to this title.

“(2) MARINE SPECIES; MARINE WORM; SHELLFISH.—The terms ‘marine species’, ‘marine worm’, and ‘shellfish’ have the meanings given those terms in section 6001 of title 12 of the Maine Revised Statutes (as in effect on the date of enactment of this section).

“(3) STATE LAW.—The term ‘State law’ means the law (including regulations) of the State of Maine, including the common law.

“(4) TAKING.—The term ‘taking’ means the removal or attempted removal of a marine species, marine worm, or shellfish from the natural habitat of the marine species, marine worm, or shellfish.

“(b) CONTINUATION OF TRADITIONAL USES.—The Secretary shall allow for the traditional taking of marine species, marine worms, and shellfish, on land within the Park between the mean high watermark and the mean low watermark in accordance with State law.”.

(g) CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN LAND IN ACADIA NATIONAL PARK TO THE TOWN OF BAR HARBOR, MAINE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall convey to the Town of Bar Harbor all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the .29-acre parcel of land in Acadia National Park identified as lot 110-055-000 on the tax map of the Town of Bar Harbor for section 110, dated April 1, 2015, to be used for—

(A) a solid waste transfer facility; or

(B) other public purposes consistent with uses allowed under the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the “Recreation and Public Purposes Act”) (44 Stat. 741, chapter 578; 43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.).

(2) REVERSION.—If the land conveyed under paragraph (1) is used for a purpose other than a purpose described in that paragraph, the land shall, at the discretion of the Secretary, revert to the United States.

SEC. 2109. AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO ACCEPT CERTAIN PROPERTIES, MISSOURI.

(a) STE. GENEVIEVE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.—Section 7134(a)(3) of the Energy and Natural Resources Act of 2017 (as enacted into law by section 121(a)(2) of division G of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115-141)) is amended by striking “‘Ste. Genevieve National Historical Park Proposed Boundary’, numbered 571/132,626, and dated May 2016” and inserting “‘Ste. Genevieve National Historical Park Proposed Boundary Addition’, numbered 571/149,942, and dated December 2018”.

(b) HARRY S. TRUMAN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.—Public Law 98-32 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note) is amended—

(1) in section 3, by striking the section designation and all that follows through “is authorized” and inserting the following:

“SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“There are authorized”;

(2) in section 2—

(A) in the second sentence, by striking “The Secretary is further authorized, in the administration of the site, to” and inserting the following:

“(b) USE BY MARGARET TRUMAN DANIEL.—

In administering the Harry S. Truman National Historic Site, the Secretary may”; and

(B) by striking the section designation and all that follows through “and shall be” in the first sentence and inserting the following:

“SEC. 3. DESIGNATION; USE BY MARGARET TRUMAN DANIEL.

“(a) DESIGNATION.—Any property acquired pursuant to section 2—

“(1) is designated as the ‘Harry S. Truman National Historic Site’; and

“(2) shall be”; and

(3) in the first section—

(A) by redesignating subsection (e) as paragraph (2), indenting the paragraph appropriately, and moving the paragraph so as to appear at the end of subsection (c);

(B) in subsection (c)—

(i) by striking the subsection designation and all that follows through “authorized to” and inserting the following:

“(c) TRUMAN FARM HOME.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may”; and

(ii) in paragraph (2) (as redesignated by subparagraph (A))—

(I) by striking “Farm House” and inserting “Farm Home”; and

(II) by striking the paragraph designation and all that follows through “authorized and directed to” and inserting the following:

“(2) TECHNICAL AND PLANNING ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary shall”;

(C) in subsection (b)—

(i) by striking “(b)(1) The Secretary is further authorized to” and inserting the following:

“(b) NOLAND/HAUKENBERRY AND WALLACE HOUSES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may”; and
(ii) in paragraph (1), by indenting subparagraphs (A) and (B) appropriately;

(D) by adding at the end the following:

“(e) ADDITIONAL LAND IN INDEPENDENCE FOR VISITOR CENTER.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may acquire, by donation from the city of Independence, Missouri, the land described in paragraph (2) for—

“(A) inclusion in the Harry S Truman National Historic Site; and

“(B) if the Secretary determines appropriate, use as a visitor center of the historic site, which may include administrative services.

“(2) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—The land referred to in paragraph (1) consists of the approximately 1.08 acres of land—

“(A) owned by the city of Independence, Missouri;

“(B) designated as Lots 6 through 19, DELAYS Subdivision, a subdivision in Independence, Jackson County, Missouri; and

“(C) located in the area of the city bound by Truman Road on the south, North Lynn Street on the west, East White Oak Street on the north, and the city transit center on the east.

“(3) BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.—On acquisition of the land under this subsection, the Secretary shall modify the boundary of the Harry S Truman National Historic Site to reflect that acquisition.”; and

(E) in subsection (a)—

(i) in the second sentence, by striking “The Secretary may also acquire, by any of the above means, fixtures,” and inserting the following:

“(2) FIXTURES AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.—The Secretary may acquire, by any means described in paragraph (1), any fixtures”; and

(ii) in the first sentence—

(I) by striking “of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the ‘Secretary’)”; and

(II) by striking “That (a) in order to” and inserting the following:

“SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; DEFINITION OF SECRETARY.

“(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ‘Harry S Truman National Historic Site Establishment Act’.

“(b) DEFINITION OF SECRETARY.—In this Act, the term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of the Interior.

“SEC. 2. PURPOSE; ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY.

“(a) PURPOSE; ACQUISITION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—To”.

SEC. 2110. HOME OF FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.

(a) LAND ACQUISITION.—The Secretary may acquire, by donation, purchase from a willing seller using donated or appropriated funds, or exchange, the approximately 89 acres of land identified as the “Morgan Property” and generally depicted on the map entitled “Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site, Proposed Park Addition”, numbered 384/138,461, and dated May 2017.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map referred to in subsection (a) shall be available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(c) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT; ADMINISTRATION.—On acquisition of the land referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) adjust the boundary of the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site to reflect the acquisition; and

(2) administer the acquired land as part of the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site, in accordance with applicable laws.

Subtitle C—National Park System Redesignations

SEC. 2201. DESIGNATION OF SAINT-GAUDENS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site shall be known and designated as the “Saint-Gaudens National Historical Park”.

(b) AMENDMENTS TO PUBLIC LAW 88-543.—Public Law 88-543 (78 Stat.749) is amended—

(1) by striking “National Historic Site” each place it appears and inserting “National Historical Park”; and

(2) in section 2(a), by striking “historic site” and inserting “Saint-Gaudens National Historical Park”; and

(3) in section 3, by—

(A) striking “national historical site” and inserting “Saint-Gaudens National Historical Park”; and

(B) striking “part of the site” and inserting “part of the park”; and

(4) in section 4(b), by striking “traditional to the site” and inserting “traditional to the park”.

(c) REFERENCES.—Any reference in any law, regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to the Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site shall be considered to be a reference to the “Saint-Gaudens National Historical Park”.

SEC. 2202. REDESIGNATION OF ROBERT EMMET PARK.

(a) REDESIGNATION.—The small triangular property designated by the National Park Service as reservation 302, shall be known as “Robert Emmet Park”.

(b) REFERENCE.—Any reference in any law, regulation, document, record, map, paper, or other record of the United States to the property referred to in subsection (a) is deemed to be a reference to “Robert Emmet Park”.

(c) SIGNAGE.—The Secretary may post signs on or near Robert Emmet Park that include 1 or more of the following:

(1) Information on Robert Emmet, his contribution to Irish Independence, and his respect for the United States and the American Revolution.

(2) Information on the history of the statue of Robert Emmet located in Robert Emmet Park.

SEC. 2203. FORT SUMTER AND FORT MOULTRIE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) MAP.—The term “map” means the map entitled “Boundary Map, Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie National Historical Park”, numbered 392/80,088, and dated August 2009.

(2) PARK.—The term “Park” means the Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie National Historical Park established by subsection (b).

(3) STATE.—The term “State” means the State of South Carolina.

(4) SULLIVAN’S ISLAND LIFE SAVING STATION HISTORIC DISTRICT.—The term “Sullivan’s Island Life Saving Station Historic District” means the Charleston Lighthouse, the boathouse, garage, bunker/sighting station, signal tower, and any associated land and improvements to the land that are located between Sullivan’s Island Life Saving Station and the mean low water mark.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established the Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie National Historical Park in the State as a single unit of the National Park System to preserve, maintain, and interpret the nationally significant historical values and cultural resources associated with Fort Sumter National Monument, Fort Moultrie National Monument, and the Sullivan’s Island Life Saving Station Historic District.

(c) BOUNDARY.—The boundary of the Park shall be as generally depicted on the map.

(d) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(e) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Director of the National Park Service, shall administer the Park in accordance with this section and the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including—

(A) section 100101(a), chapter 1003, and sections 100751(a), 100752, 100753, and 102101 of title 54, United States Code; and

(B) chapter 3201 of title 54, United States Code.

(2) INTERPRETATION OF HISTORICAL EVENTS.—The Secretary shall provide for the interpretation of historical events and activities that occurred in the vicinity of Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie, including—

(A) the Battle of Sullivan’s Island on June 28, 1776;

(B) the Siege of Charleston during 1780;

(C) the Civil War, including—

(i) the bombardment of Fort Sumter by Confederate forces on April 12, 1861; and

(ii) any other events of the Civil War that are associated with Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie;

(D) the development of the coastal defense system of the United States during the period from the Revolutionary War to World War II, including—

(i) the Sullivan’s Island Life Saving Station;

(ii) the lighthouse associated with the Sullivan’s Island Life Saving Station; and

(iii) the coastal defense sites constructed during the period of fortification construction from 1898 to 1942, known as the “Endicott Period”; and

(E) the lives of—

(i) the free and enslaved workers who built and maintained Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie;

(ii) the soldiers who defended the forts;

(iii) the prisoners held at the forts; and

(iv) captive Africans bound for slavery who, after first landing in the United States, were brought to quarantine houses in the vicinity of Fort Moultrie in the 18th century, if the Secretary determines that the quarantine houses and associated historical values are nationally significant.

(f) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with public and private entities and individuals to carry out this section.

(g) REPEAL OF EXISTING LAW.—Section 2 of the Joint Resolution entitled “Joint Resolution to establish the Fort Sumter National Monument in the State of South Carolina”, approved April 28, 1948 (16 U.S.C. 450ee-1), is repealed.

SEC. 2204. RECONSTRUCTION ERA NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK AND RECONSTRUCTION ERA NATIONAL HISTORIC NETWORK.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) HISTORICAL PARK.—The term “historical park” means the Reconstruction Era National Historical Park.

(2) MAP.—The term “Map” means the maps entitled “Reconstruction Era National Monument Old Beaufort Firehouse”, numbered 550/135,755, and dated January 2017; “Reconstruction Era National Monument Darrah Hall and Brick Baptist Church”, numbered 550/135,756, and dated January 2017; and “Reconstruction Era National Monument Camp Saxton”, numbered 550/135,757, and dated January 2017, collectively.

(3) NETWORK.—The term “Network” means the Reconstruction Era National Historic Network established pursuant to this section.

(b) RECONSTRUCTION ERA NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.—

(1) REDESIGNATION OF RECONSTRUCTION ERA NATIONAL MONUMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Reconstruction Era National Monument is redesignated as the Reconstruction Era National Historic Park, as generally depicted on the Map.

(B) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Any funds available for the purposes of the Reconstruction Era National Monument shall be available for the purposes of the historical park.

(C) REFERENCES.—Any references in a law, regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to the Reconstruction Era National Monument shall be considered to be a reference to the historical park.

(2) BOUNDARY EXPANSION.—

(A) BEAUFORT NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK DISTRICT.—Subject to subparagraph (D), the Secretary is authorized to acquire land or interests in land within the Beaufort National Historic Landmark District that has historic connection to the Reconstruction Era. Upon finalizing an agreement to acquire land, the Secretary shall expand the boundary of the historical park to encompass the property.

(B) ST. HELENA ISLAND.—Subject to subparagraph (D), the Secretary is authorized to acquire the following and shall expand the boundary of the historical park to include acquisitions under this authority:

(i) Land and interests in land adjacent to the existing boundary on St. Helena Island, South Carolina, as reflected on the Map.

(ii) Land or interests in land on St. Helena Island, South Carolina, that has a historic connection to the Reconstruction Era.

(C) CAMP SAXTON.—Subject to subparagraph (D), the Secretary is authorized to accept administrative jurisdiction of Federal land or interests in Federal land adjacent to the existing boundary at Camp Saxton, as reflected on the Map. Upon finalizing an agreement to accept administrative jurisdiction of Federal land or interests in Federal land, the Secretary shall expand the boundary of the historical park to encompass that Federal land or interests in Federal land.

(D) LAND ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.—The Secretary may only acquire land under this section by donation, exchange, or purchase with donated funds.

(3) ADMINISTRATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the historical park in accordance with this section and with the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System.

(B) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—If the management plan for the Reconstruction Era National Monument—

(i) has not been completed on or before the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall incorporate all provisions of this section into the planning process and complete a management plan for the historical park within 3 years; and

(ii) has been completed on or before the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall update the plan incorporating the provisions of this section.

(C) RECONSTRUCTION ERA NATIONAL HISTORIC NETWORK.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall—

(A) establish, within the National Park Service, a program to be known as the “Reconstruction Era National Historic Network”;

(B) not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, solicit proposals from sites interested in being a part of the Network; and

(C) administer the Network through the historical park.

(2) DUTIES OF SECRETARY.—In carrying out the Network, the Secretary shall—

(A) review studies and reports to complement and not duplicate studies of the his-

torical importance of Reconstruction Era that may be underway or completed, such as the National Park Service Reconstruction Handbook and the National Park Service Theme Study on Reconstruction;

(B) produce and disseminate appropriate educational and promotional materials relating to the Reconstruction Era and the sites in the Network, such as handbooks, maps, interpretive guides, or electronic information;

(C) enter into appropriate cooperative agreements and memoranda of understanding to provide technical assistance;

(D)(i) create and adopt an official, uniform symbol or device for the Network; and

(ii) issue regulations for the use of the symbol or device adopted under clause (i); and

(E) conduct research relating to Reconstruction and the Reconstruction Era.

(3) ELEMENTS.—The Network shall encompass the following elements:

(A) All units and programs of the National Park Service that are determined by the Secretary to relate to the Reconstruction Era.

(B) Other Federal, State, local, and privately owned properties that the Secretary determines—

(i) relate to the Reconstruction Era; and

(ii) are included in, or determined by the Secretary to be eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places.

(C) Other governmental and nongovernmental sites, facilities, and programs of an educational, research, or interpretive nature that are directly related to the Reconstruction Era.

(4) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS AND MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING.—To achieve the purposes of this section and to ensure effective coordination of the Federal and non-Federal elements of the Network and units and programs of the National Park Service, the Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements and memoranda of understanding with, and provide technical assistance to, the heads of other Federal agencies, States, units of local government, regional governmental bodies, and private entities.

SEC. 2205. GOLDEN SPIKE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) PARK.—The term “Park” means the Golden Spike National Historic Park designated by subsection (b)(1).

(2) PROGRAM.—The term “Program” means the program to commemorate and interpret the Transcontinental Railroad authorized under subsection (c).

(3) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary, acting through the Director of the National Park Service.

(4) TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD.—The term “Transcontinental Railroad” means the approximately 1,912-mile continuous railroad constructed between 1863 and 1869 extending from Council Bluffs, Iowa, to San Francisco, California.

(b) REDESIGNATION.—

(1) REDESIGNATION.—The Golden Spike National Historic Site designated April 2, 1957, and placed under the administration of the National Park Service under Public Law 89-102 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; 79 Stat. 426), shall be known and designated as the “Golden Spike National Historic Park”.

(2) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Golden Spike National Historic Site shall be considered to be a reference to the “Golden Spike National Historic Park”.

(c) TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD COMMEMORATION AND PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary shall establish within the Na-

tional Park Service a program to commemorate and interpret the Transcontinental Railroad.

(2) STUDY.—Before establishing the Program, the Secretary shall conduct a study of alternatives for commemorating and interpreting the Transcontinental Railroad that includes—

(A) a historical assessment of the Transcontinental Railroad;

(B) the identification of—

(i) existing National Park System land and affiliated areas, land managed by other Federal agencies, and Federal programs that may be related to preserving, commemorating, and interpreting the Transcontinental Railroad;

(ii) any properties relating to the Transcontinental Railroad—

(I) that are designated as, or could meet the criteria for designation as, National Historic Landmarks; or

(II) that are included, or eligible for inclusion, on the National Register of Historic Places;

(iii) any objects relating to the Transcontinental Railroad that have educational, research, or interpretive value; and

(iv) any governmental programs and nongovernmental programs of an educational, research, or interpretive nature relating to the Transcontinental Railroad; and

(C) recommendations for—

(i) incorporating the resources identified under subparagraph (B) into the Program; and

(ii) other appropriate ways to enhance historical research, education, interpretation, and public awareness of the Transcontinental Railroad.

(3) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out the study under paragraph (2), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report containing the findings and recommendations of the study.

(4) FREIGHT RAILROAD OPERATIONS.—The Program shall not include any properties that are—

(A) used in active freight railroad operations (or other ancillary purposes); or

(B) reasonably anticipated to be used for freight railroad operations in the future.

(5) ELEMENTS OF THE PROGRAM.—In carrying out the Program under this subsection, the Secretary—

(A) shall produce and disseminate appropriate education materials relating to the history, construction, and legacy of the Transcontinental Railroad, such as handbooks, maps, interpretive guides, or electronic information;

(B) may enter into appropriate cooperative agreements and memoranda of understanding and provide technical assistance to the heads of other Federal agencies, States, units of local government, regional governmental bodies, and private entities to further the purposes of the Program and this section; and

(C) may—

(i) create and adopt an official, uniform symbol or device to identify the Program; and

(ii) issue guidance for the use of the symbol or device created and adopted under clause (i).

(d) PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall seek to enter into a programmatic agreement with the Utah State Historic Preservation Officer to add to the list of undertakings eligible for streamlined review under section 306108 of title 54, United

States Code, certain uses that would have limited physical impact to land in the Park.

(2) DEVELOPMENT AND CONSULTATION.—The programmatic agreement entered into under paragraph (1) shall be developed—

(A) in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations); and

(B) in consultation with adjacent landowners, Indian Tribes, and other interested parties.

(3) APPROVAL.—The Secretary shall—

(A) consider any application for uses covered by the programmatic agreement; and

(B) not later than 60 days after the receipt of an application described in subparagraph (A), approve the application, if the Secretary determines the application is consistent with—

(i) the programmatic agreement entered into under paragraph (1); and

(ii) applicable laws (including regulations).

(e) INVASIVE SPECIES.—The Secretary shall consult with, and seek to coordinate with, adjacent landowners to address the treatment of invasive species adjacent to, and within the boundaries of, the Park.

SEC. 2206. WORLD WAR II PACIFIC SITES.

(a) PEARL HARBOR NATIONAL MEMORIAL, HAWAII.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) MAP.—The term “Map” means the map entitled “Pearl Harbor National Memorial—Proposed Boundary”, numbered 580/140,514, and dated November 2017.

(B) NATIONAL MEMORIAL.—The term “National Memorial” means the Pearl Harbor National Memorial established by paragraph (2)(A)(i).

(2) PEARL HARBOR NATIONAL MEMORIAL.—

(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Pearl Harbor National Memorial in the State of Hawai‘i as a unit of the National Park System.

(ii) BOUNDARIES.—The boundaries of the National Memorial shall be the boundaries generally depicted on the Map.

(iii) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The Map shall be on file and available for public inspection in appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(B) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the National Memorial are to preserve, interpret, and commemorate for the benefit of present and future generations the history of World War II in the Pacific from the events leading to the December 7, 1941, attack on O‘ahu, to peace and reconciliation.

(3) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall administer the National Memorial in accordance with this subsection, section 121 of Public Law 111–88 (123 Stat. 2930), and the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System including—

(A) section 100101(a), chapter 1003, and sections 100751(a), 100752, 100753, and 102101 of title 54, United States Code; and

(B) chapter 3201 of title 54, United States Code.

(4) REMOVAL OF PEARL HARBOR NATIONAL MEMORIAL FROM THE WORLD WAR II VALOR IN THE PACIFIC NATIONAL MONUMENT.—

(A) BOUNDARIES.—The boundaries of the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument are revised to exclude from the monument the land and interests in land identified as the “Pearl Harbor National Memorial”, as depicted on the Map.

(B) INCORPORATION INTO NATIONAL MEMORIAL.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The land and interests in land excluded from the monument under subparagraph (A) are incorporated in and made part of the National Memorial in accordance with this subsection.

(ii) USE OF FUNDS.—Any funds for the purposes of the land and interests in land ex-

cluded from the monument under subparagraph (A) shall be made available for the purposes of the National Memorial.

(iii) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law (other than this section), regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to resources in the State of Hawai‘i included in the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument shall be considered a reference to the “Pearl Harbor National Memorial”.

(b) TULE LAKE NATIONAL MONUMENT, CALIFORNIA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The areas of the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument located in the State of California, as established by Presidential Proclamation 8327 (73 Fed. Reg. 75293; December 10, 2008), are redesignated as the “Tule Lake National Monument”.

(2) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall administer the Tule Lake National Monument in accordance with the provisions of Presidential Proclamation 8327 (73 Fed. Reg. 75293; December 10, 2008) applicable to the sites and resources in the State of California that are subject to that proclamation.

(3) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law (other than this section), regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to resources in the State of California included in the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument shall be considered to be a reference to “Tule Lake National Monument”.

(c) ALEUTIAN ISLANDS WORLD WAR II NATIONAL MONUMENT, ALASKA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The areas of the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument located in the State of Alaska, as established by Presidential Proclamation 8327 (73 Fed. Reg. 75293; December 10, 2008), are redesignated as the “Aleutian Islands World War II National Monument”.

(2) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall administer the Aleutian Islands World War II National Monument in accordance with the provisions of Presidential Proclamation 8327 (73 Fed. Reg. 75293; December 10, 2008) applicable to the sites and resources in the State of Alaska that are subject to that proclamation.

(3) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law (other than this section), regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to the sites and resources in the State of Alaska included in the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument shall be considered to be a reference to the “Aleutian Islands World War II National Monument”.

(d) HONOULIULI NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, HAWAII.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) HISTORIC SITE.—The term “Historic Site” means the Honouliuli National Historic Site established by paragraph (2)(A)(i).

(B) MAP.—The term “Map” means the map entitled “Honouliuli National Historic Site—Proposed Boundary”, numbered 680/139428, and dated June 2017.

(2) HONOULIULI NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.—

(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Honouliuli National Historic Site in the State of Hawai‘i as a unit of the National Park System.

(ii) BOUNDARIES.—The boundaries of the Historic Site shall be the boundaries generally depicted on the Map.

(iii) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The Map shall be on file and available for public inspection in appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(B) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Historic Site are to preserve and interpret for the benefit of present and future generations the history associated with the internment

and detention of civilians of Japanese and other ancestries during World War II in Hawai‘i, the impacts of war and martial law on society in the Hawaiian Islands, and the collocation and diverse experiences of Prisoners of War at the Honouliuli Internment Camp site.

(3) ADMINISTRATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the Historic Site in accordance with this subsection and the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including—

(i) section 100101(a), chapter 1003, and sections 100751(a), 100752, 100753, and 102101 of title 54, United States Code; and

(ii) chapter 3201 of title 54, United States Code.

(B) PARTNERSHIPS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may enter into agreements with, or acquire easements from, the owners of property adjacent to the Historic Site to provide public access to the Historic Site.

(ii) INTERPRETATION.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with governmental and nongovernmental organizations to provide for interpretation at the Historic Site.

(C) SHARED RESOURCES.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary may use the resources of the Pearl Harbor National Memorial to administer the Historic Site.

(4) ABOLISHMENT OF HONOULIULI NATIONAL MONUMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In light of the establishment of the Honouliuli National Historic Site, the Honouliuli National Monument is abolished and the lands and interests therein are incorporated within and made part of Honouliuli National Historic Site. Any funds available for purposes of Honouliuli National Monument shall be available for purposes of the Historic Site.

(B) REFERENCES.—Any references in law (other than in this section), regulation, document, record, map or other paper of the United States to Honouliuli National Monument shall be considered a reference to Honouliuli National Historic Site.

Subtitle D—New Units of the National Park System

SEC. 2301. MEDGAR AND MYRLIE EVERS HOME NATIONAL MONUMENT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COLLEGE.—The term “College” means Tougaloo College, a private educational institution located in Tougaloo, Mississippi.

(2) HISTORIC DISTRICT.—The term “Historic District” means the Medgar Evers Historic District, as included on the National Register of Historic Places, and as generally depicted on the Map.

(3) MAP.—The term “Map” means the map entitled “Medgar and Myrlie Evers Home National Monument”, numbered 515/142561, and dated September 2018.

(4) MONUMENT.—The term “Monument” means the Medgar and Myrlie Evers Home National Monument established by subsection (b).

(5) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary, acting through the Director of the National Park Service.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), there is established the Medgar and Myrlie Evers Home National Monument in the State of Mississippi as a unit of the National Park System to preserve, protect, and interpret for the benefit of present and future generations resources associated with the pivotal roles of Medgar and Myrlie Evers in the American Civil Rights Movement.

(2) DETERMINATION BY THE SECRETARY.—The Monument shall not be established until the date on which the Secretary determines that

a sufficient quantity of land or interests in land has been acquired to constitute a manageable park unit.

(c) **BOUNDARIES.**—The boundaries of the Monument shall be the boundaries generally depicted on the Map.

(d) **AVAILABILITY OF MAP.**—The Map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(e) **ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.**—The Secretary may only acquire any land or interest in land located within the boundary of the Monument by—

(1) donation;

(2) purchase from a willing seller with donated or appropriated funds; or

(3) exchange.

(f) **ADMINISTRATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall administer the Monument in accordance with—

(A) this section; and

(B) the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including—

(i) section 100101(a), chapter 1003, and sections 100751(a), 100752, 100753, and 102101 of title 54, United States Code; and

(ii) chapter 3201 of title 54, United States Code.

(2) **MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available to the Secretary for this purpose, the Secretary shall prepare a general management plan for the Monument in accordance with section 100502 of title 54, United States Code.

(B) **SUBMISSION.**—On completion of the general management plan under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall submit it to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(g) **AGREEMENTS.**—

(1) **MONUMENT.**—The Secretary—

(A) shall seek to enter into an agreement with the College to provide interpretive and educational services relating to the Monument; and

(B) may enter into agreements with the College and other entities for the purposes of carrying out this section.

(2) **HISTORIC DISTRICT.**—The Secretary may enter into agreements with the owner of a nationally significant property within the Historic District, to identify, mark, interpret, and provide technical assistance with respect to the preservation and interpretation of the property.

SEC. 2302. MILL SPRINGS BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL MONUMENT.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **MAP.**—The term “Map” means the map entitled “Mill Springs Battlefield National Monument, Nancy, Kentucky”, numbered 297/145513, and dated June 2018.

(2) **MONUMENT.**—The term “Monument” means the Mill Springs Battlefield National Monument established by subsection (b)(1).

(3) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary, acting through the Director of the National Park Service.

(b) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to paragraph (2), there is established as a unit of the National Park System, the Mill Springs Battlefield National Monument in the State of Kentucky, to preserve, protect, and interpret for the benefit of present and future generations—

(A) the nationally significant historic resources of the Mill Springs Battlefield; and

(B) the role of the Mill Springs Battlefield in the Civil War.

(2) **DETERMINATION BY THE SECRETARY.**—The Monument shall not be established until the date on which the Secretary determines that

a sufficient quantity of land or interests in land has been acquired to constitute a manageable park unit.

(3) **NOTICE.**—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Secretary makes a determination under paragraph (2), the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register notice of the establishment of the Monument.

(4) **BOUNDARY.**—The boundary of the Monument shall be as generally depicted on the Map.

(5) **AVAILABILITY OF MAP.**—The Map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(6) **ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.**—The Secretary may only acquire land or an interest in land located within the boundary of the Monument by—

(A) donation;

(B) purchase from a willing seller with donated or appropriated funds; or

(C) exchange.

(c) **ADMINISTRATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall administer the Monument in accordance with—

(A) this section; and

(B) the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including—

(i) section 100101(a), chapter 1003, and sections 100751(a), 100752, 100753, and 102101 of title 54, United States Code; and

(ii) chapter 3201 of title 54, United States Code.

(2) **MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available to prepare a general management plan for the Monument, the Secretary shall prepare the general management plan in accordance with section 100502 of title 54, United States Code.

(B) **SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.**—On completion of the general management plan, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate the general management plan.

(d) **PRIVATE PROPERTY PROTECTION.**—Nothing in this section affects the land use rights of private property owners within or adjacent to the Monument.

(e) **NO BUFFER ZONES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Nothing in this section creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around the Monument.

(2) **ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE NATIONAL MONUMENT.**—The fact that an activity or use on land outside the Monument can be seen or heard within the Monument shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the Monument.

SEC. 2303. CAMP NELSON HERITAGE NATIONAL MONUMENT.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **MAP.**—The term “Map” means the map entitled “Camp Nelson Heritage National Monument Nicholasville, Kentucky”, numbered 532/144,148, and dated April 2018.

(2) **MONUMENT.**—The term “Monument” means the Camp Nelson Heritage National Monument established by subsection (b)(1).

(3) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary, acting through the Director of the National Park Service.

(b) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to paragraph (2), there is established, as a unit of the National Park System, the Camp Nelson Heritage National Monument in the State of Kentucky, to preserve, protect, and interpret for the benefit of present and future generations, the nationally significant historic resources of Camp Nelson and the role of Camp Nelson in the American Civil War, Reconstruction,

and African American history and civil rights.

(2) **CONDITIONS.**—The Monument shall not be established until after the Secretary—

(A) has entered into a written agreement with the owner of any private or non-Federal land within the boundary of the Monument, as depicted on the Map, providing that the property shall be donated to the United States for inclusion in the Monument, to be managed consistently with the purposes of the Monument; and

(B) has determined that sufficient land or interests in land have been acquired within the boundary of the Monument to constitute a manageable unit.

(c) **BOUNDARIES.**—The boundaries of the Monument shall be the boundaries generally depicted on the Map.

(d) **AVAILABILITY OF MAP.**—The Map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(e) **ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.**—The Secretary may only acquire any land or interest in land located within the boundary of the Monument by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange.

(f) **ADMINISTRATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall administer the Monument in accordance with—

(A) this section;

(B) Presidential Proclamation 9811 (83 Fed. Reg. 54845 (October 31, 2018)); and

(C) the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including—

(i) section 100101(a), chapter 1003, and sections 100751(a), 100752, 100753, and 102101 of title 54, United States Code; and

(ii) chapter 3201 of title 54, United States Code.

(2) **MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available to the Secretary for the preparation of a general management plan for the Monument, the Secretary shall prepare a general management plan for the Monument in accordance with section 100502 of title 54, United States Code.

(B) **SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.**—On completion of the general management plan, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives the general management plan.

(g) **NO BUFFER ZONES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Nothing in this section creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around the Monument.

(2) **ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE NATIONAL MONUMENT.**—The fact that an activity or use on land outside the Monument can be seen or heard within the Monument shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the Monument.

(h) **CONFLICTS.**—If there is conflict between this section and Proclamation 9811 (83 Fed. Reg. 54845; October 31, 2018), this section shall control.

Subtitle E—National Park System Management

SEC. 2401. DENALI NATIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE NATIONAL GAS PIPELINE.

(a) **PERMIT.**—Section 3(b)(1) of the Denali National Park Improvement Act (Public Law 113-33; 127 Stat. 516) is amended by striking “within, along, or near the approximately 7-mile segment of the George Parks Highway that runs through the Park”.

(b) **TERMS AND CONDITIONS.**—Section 3(c)(1) of the Denali National Park Improvement Act (Public Law 113-33; 127 Stat. 516) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “and” after the semicolon;

(2) by striking subparagraph (B); and
(3) by redesignating subparagraph (C) as subparagraph (B).

(c) **APPLICABLE LAW.**—Section 3 of the Denali National Park Improvement Act (Public Law 113-33; 127 Stat. 515) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(d) **APPLICABLE LAW.**—A high pressure gas transmission pipeline (including appurtenances) in a nonwilderness area within the boundary of the Park, shall not be subject to title XI of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 3161 et seq.).”.

SEC. 2402. HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM REAUTHORIZED.

Section 507(d)(2) of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (54 U.S.C. 302101 note) is amended by striking the period at the end and inserting “and each of fiscal years 2018 through 2024.”.

SEC. 2403. AUTHORIZING COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

The Secretary may enter into a cooperative management agreement with the District of Columbia in accordance with section 101703 of title 54, United States Code.

SEC. 2404. FEES FOR MEDICAL SERVICES.

(a) **FEES AUTHORIZED.**—The Secretary may establish and collect fees for medical services provided to persons in units of the National Park System or for medical services provided by National Park Service personnel outside units of the National Park System.

(b) **NATIONAL PARK MEDICAL SERVICES FUND.**—There is established in the Treasury a fund, to be known as the “National Park Medical Services Fund” (referred to in this section as the “Fund”). The Fund shall consist of—

- (1) donations to the Fund; and
- (2) fees collected under subsection (a).

(c) **AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS.**—All amounts deposited into the Fund shall be available to the Secretary, to the extent provided in advance by Acts of appropriation, for the following in units of the National Park System:

- (1) Services listed in subsection (a).
- (2) Preparing needs assessments or other programmatic analyses for medical facilities, equipment, vehicles, and other needs and costs of providing services listed in subsection (a).
- (3) Developing management plans for medical facilities, equipment, vehicles, and other needs and costs of services listed in subsection (a).
- (4) Training related to providing services listed in subsection (a).
- (5) Obtaining or improving medical facilities, equipment, vehicles, and other needs and costs of providing services listed in subsection (a).

SEC. 2405. AUTHORITY TO GRANT EASEMENTS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY OVER FEDERAL LANDS WITHIN GATEWAY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.

Section 3 of Public Law 92-592 (16 U.S.C. 460cc-2) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(j) **AUTHORITY TO GRANT EASEMENTS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of the Interior may grant, to any State or local government, an easement or right-of-way over Federal lands within Gateway National Recreation Area for construction, operation, and maintenance of projects for control and prevention of flooding and shoreline erosion.

“(2) **CHARGES AND REIMBURSEMENT OF COSTS.**—The Secretary may grant such an easement or right-of-way without charge for the value of the right so conveyed, except for reimbursement of costs incurred by the

United States for processing the application therefore and managing such right. Amounts received as such reimbursement shall be credited to the relevant appropriation account.”.

SEC. 2406. ADAMS MEMORIAL COMMISSION.

(a) **COMMISSION.**—There is established a commission to be known as the “Adams Memorial Commission” (referred to in this section as the “Commission”) for the purpose of establishing a permanent memorial to honor John Adams and his legacy as authorized by Public Law 107-62 (115 Stat. 411), located in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, including sites authorized by Public Law 107-315 (116 Stat. 2763).

(b) **MEMBERSHIP.**—The Commission shall be composed of—

(1) 4 persons appointed by the President, not more than 2 of whom may be members of the same political party;

(2) 4 Members of the Senate appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate in consultation with the Majority Leader and Minority Leader of the Senate, of which not more than 2 appointees may be members of the same political party; and

(3) 4 Members of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives in consultation with the Majority Leader and Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, of which not more than 2 appointees may be members of the same political party.

(c) **CHAIR AND VICE CHAIR.**—The members of the Commission shall select a Chair and Vice Chair of the Commission. The Chair and Vice Chair shall not be members of the same political party.

(d) **VACANCIES.**—Any vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers if a quorum is present, but shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

(e) **MEETINGS.**—

(1) **INITIAL MEETING.**—Not later than 45 days after the date on which a majority of the members of the Commission have been appointed, the Commission shall hold its first meeting.

(2) **SUBSEQUENT MEETINGS.**—The Commission shall meet at the call of the Chair.

(f) **QUORUM.**—A majority of the members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum but a lesser number of members may hold hearings.

(g) **NO COMPENSATION.**—A member of the Commission shall serve without compensation, but may be reimbursed for expenses incurred in carrying out the duties of the Commission.

(h) **DUTIES.**—The Commission shall consider and formulate plans for a permanent memorial to honor John Adams and his legacy, including the nature, location, design, and construction of the memorial.

(i) **POWERS.**—The Commission may—

(1) make such expenditures for services and materials for the purpose of carrying out this section as the Commission considers advisable from funds appropriated or received as gifts for that purpose;

(2) accept gifts, including funds from the Adams Memorial Foundation, to be used in carrying out this section or to be used in connection with the construction or other expenses of the memorial; and

(3) hold hearings, enter into contracts for personal services and otherwise, and do such other things as are necessary to carry out this section.

(j) **REPORTS.**—The Commission shall—

(1) report the plans required by subsection (h), together with recommendations, to the President and the Congress at the earliest practicable date; and

(2) in the interim, make annual reports on its progress to the President and the Congress.

(k) **APPLICABILITY OF OTHER LAWS.**—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the Commission.

(l) **TERMINATION.**—The Commission shall terminate on December 2, 2025.

(m) **AMENDMENTS TO PUBLIC LAW 107-62.**—

(1) **REFERENCES TO COMMISSION.**—Public Law 107-62 (115 Stat. 411) is amended by striking “Adams Memorial Foundation” each place it occurs and inserting “Adams Memorial Commission”.

(2) **EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATION.**—Section 1(c) of Public Law 107-62 (115 Stat. 411; 124 Stat. 1192; 127 Stat. 3880) is amended by striking “2020” and inserting “2025”.

SEC. 2407. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO REFERENCES TO THE AFRICAN AMERICAN CIVIL RIGHTS NETWORK.

(a) **CHAPTER AMENDMENTS.**—Chapter 3084 of title 54, United States Code, is amended by striking “U.S. Civil Rights Network” each place it appears and inserting “African American Civil Rights Network” (using identical font as used in the text being replaced).

(b) **AMENDMENTS TO LIST OF ITEMS.**—The list of items of title 54, United States Code, is amended by striking “U.S. Civil Rights Network” each place it appears and inserting “African American Civil Rights Network” (using identical font as used in the text being replaced).

(c) **REFERENCES.**—Any reference in any law (other than in this section), regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to the “U.S. Civil Rights Network” shall be considered to be a reference to the “African American Civil Rights Network”.

SEC. 2408. TRANSFER OF THE JAMES J. HOWARD MARINE SCIENCES LABORATORY.

Section 7 of Public Law 100-515 (16 U.S.C. 1244 note) is amended by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

“(b) **TRANSFER FROM THE STATE TO THE NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, or the provisions of the August 13, 1991, Ground Lease Agreement (‘Lease’) between the Department of the Interior and the State of New Jersey (‘State’), upon notice to the National Park Service, the State may transfer without consideration, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration may accept, all State improvements within the land assignment and right of way, including the James J. Howard Marine Sciences Laboratory (‘Laboratory’), two parking lots, and the seawater supply and backflow pipes as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Gateway National Recreation Area, James J. Howard Marine Science Laboratory Land Assignment’, numbered 646/142,581A, and dated April 2018 (‘Map’) and any related State personal property.

“(2) **LEASE AMENDMENT.**—Upon the transfer authorized in paragraph (1), the Lease shall be amended to exclude any obligations of the State and the Department of the Interior related to the Laboratory and associated property and improvements transferred to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. However, all obligations of the State to rehabilitate Building 74 and modify landscaping on the surrounding property as depicted on the Map, under the Lease and pursuant to subsection (a), shall remain in full force and effect.

“(3) **USE BY THE NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION.**—Upon the transfer authorized in paragraph (1), the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration is authorized to use the land generally depicted on the Map as a land assignment and right of way and associated land and appurtenances for continued use of the Laboratory, including providing

maintenance and repair, and access to the Laboratory, the parking lots and the seawater supply and back flow pipes, without consideration, except for reimbursement to the National Park Service of agreed upon reasonable actual costs of subsequently provided goods and services.

“(4) AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AND THE NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION.—Upon the transfer authorized in paragraph (1), the Director of the National Park Service and the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall enter into an agreement addressing responsibilities pertaining to the use of the land assignment within the Sandy Hook Unit of the Gateway National Recreation Area as authorized in paragraph (3). The agreement shall prohibit any new construction on this land, permanent or nonpermanent, or significant alteration to the exterior of the Laboratory, without National Park Service approval.

“(5) RESTORATION.—

“(A) Notwithstanding any provision of the Lease to the contrary, if the State does not transfer the improvements as authorized in paragraph (1), and these improvements are not used as or in support of a marine science laboratory, the State shall demolish and remove the improvements and restore the land in accordance with the standards set forth by the National Park Service, free of unacceptable encumbrances and in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations regarding known contaminants.

“(B) If the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration accepts the improvements as authorized in paragraph (1) and these improvements are not used as or in support of a marine science laboratory, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall be responsible for demolishing and removing these improvements and restoring the land, in accordance with the standards set forth by the National Park Service, free of unacceptable encumbrances and in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations regarding known contaminants.”.

SEC. 2409. BOWS IN PARKS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 1049 of title 54, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§ 104908. Bows in parks

“(a) DEFINITION OF NOT READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.—The term ‘not ready for immediate use’ means—

“(1) a bow or crossbow, the arrows of which are secured or stowed in a quiver or other arrow transport case; and

“(2) with respect to a crossbow, uncocked.

“(b) VEHICULAR TRANSPORTATION AUTHORIZED.—The Director shall not promulgate or enforce any regulation that prohibits an individual from transporting bows and crossbows that are not ready for immediate use across any System unit in the vehicle of the individual if—

“(1) the individual is not otherwise prohibited by law from possessing the bows and crossbows;

“(2) the bows or crossbows that are not ready for immediate use remain inside the vehicle of the individual throughout the period during which the bows or crossbows are transported across System land; and

“(3) the possession of the bows and crossbows is in compliance with the law of the State in which the System unit is located.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 1049 of title 54, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 104907 the following:

“104908. Bows in parks.”.

SEC. 2410. WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT IN PARKS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 1049 of title 54, United States Code (as amended by section 2409(a)), is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§ 104909. Wildlife management in parks

“(a) USE OF QUALIFIED VOLUNTEERS.—If the Secretary determines it is necessary to reduce the size of a wildlife population on System land in accordance with applicable law (including regulations), the Secretary may use qualified volunteers to assist in carrying out wildlife management on System land.

“(b) REQUIREMENTS FOR QUALIFIED VOLUNTEERS.—Qualified volunteers providing assistance under subsection (a) shall be subject to—

“(1) any training requirements or qualifications established by the Secretary; and

“(2) any other terms and conditions that the Secretary may require.

“(c) DONATIONS.—The Secretary may authorize the donation and distribution of meat from wildlife management activities carried out under this section, including the donation and distribution to Indian Tribes, qualified volunteers, food banks, and other organizations that work to address hunger, in accordance with applicable health guidelines and such terms and conditions as the Secretary may require.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 1049 of title 54 (as amended by section 2409(b)), United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 104908 the following:

“104909. Wildlife management in parks.”.

SEC. 2411. POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY REVERSIONARY INTEREST.

Section 2 of Public Law 101–191 (103 Stat. 1697) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(g) CONVEYANCE OF REVERSIONARY INTEREST.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary determines that it is no longer in the public interest to operate and maintain the center, subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary may enter into 1 or more agreements—

“(A) to convey the reversionary interest held by the United States and described in the quitclaim deed dated April 13, 1998, instrument number 19170, and as recorded in book 98, page 55015, in Pottawattamie County, Iowa (referred to in this subsection as the ‘deed’); and

“(B) to extinguish the requirement in the deed that alterations to structures on the property may not be made without the authorization of the Secretary.

“(2) CONSIDERATION.—A reversionary interest may be conveyed under paragraph (1)(A)—

“(A) without consideration, if the land subject to the reversionary interest is required to be used in perpetuity for public recreational, educational, or similar purposes; or

“(B) for consideration in an amount equal to the fair market value of the reversionary interest, as determined based on an appraisal that is conducted in accordance with—

“(i) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions; and

“(ii) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

“(3) EXECUTION OF AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary shall execute appropriate instruments to carry out an agreement entered into under paragraph (1).

“(4) EFFECT ON PRIOR AGREEMENT.—Effective on the date on which the Secretary has executed instruments under paragraph (3) and all Federal interests in the land and properties acquired under this Act have been conveyed, the agreement between the National Park Service and the State Historical

Society of Iowa, dated July 21, 1995, and entered into under subsection (d), shall have no force or effect.”.

SEC. 2412. DESIGNATION OF DEAN STONE BRIDGE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The bridge located in Blount County, Tennessee, on the Foothills Parkway (commonly known as “Bridge 2”) shall be known and designated as the “Dean Stone Bridge”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the bridge referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Dean Stone Bridge”.

Subtitle F—National Trails and Related Matters

SEC. 2501. NORTH COUNTRY SCENIC TRAIL ROUTE ADJUSTMENT.

Section 5(a)(8) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(a)(8)) is amended in the first sentence—

(1) by striking “thirty two hundred miles, extending from eastern New York State” and inserting “4,600 miles, extending from the Appalachian Trail in Vermont”; and

(2) by striking “Proposed North Country Trail” and all that follows through “June 1975.” and inserting “‘North Country National Scenic Trail, Authorized Route’, dated February 2014, and numbered 649/116870.”.

SEC. 2502. EXTENSION OF LEWIS AND CLARK NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL.

(a) EXTENSION.—Section 5(a)(6) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(a)(6)) is amended—

(1) by striking “three thousand seven hundred” and inserting “4,900”; and

(2) by striking “Wood River, Illinois,” and inserting “the Ohio River in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.”; and

(3) by striking “maps identified as, ‘Vicinity Map, Lewis and Clark Trail’ study report dated April 1977.” and inserting “the map entitled ‘Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Authorized Trail Including Proposed Eastern Legacy Extension’, dated April 2018, and numbered 648/143721.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect on the date that is 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2503. AMERICAN DISCOVERY TRAIL SIGNAGE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

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

(A) the Secretary, with respect to Federal land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary; or

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

(2) TRAIL.—The term “Trail” means the trail known as the “American Discovery Trail”, which consists of approximately 6,800 miles of trails extending from Cape Henlopen State Park in Delaware to Point Reyes National Seashore in California, as generally described in volume 2 of the National Park Service feasibility study dated June 1995.

(b) SIGNAGE AUTHORIZED.—As soon as practicable after the date on which signage acceptable to the Secretary concerned is donated to the United States for placement on Federal land at points along the Trail, the Secretary concerned shall place the signage on the Federal land.

(c) NO FEDERAL FUNDS.—No Federal funds may be used to acquire signage authorized for placement under subsection (b).

SEC. 2504. PIKE NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL STUDY.

Section 5(c) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(46) PIKE NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL.—The Pike National Historic Trail, a series of

routes extending approximately 3,664 miles, which follows the route taken by Lt. Zebulon Montgomery Pike during the 1806–1807 Pike expedition that began in Fort Bellefontaine, Missouri, extended through portions of the States of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas, and ended in Natchitoches, Louisiana.”.

TITLE III—CONSERVATION AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 3001. REAUTHORIZATION OF LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 200302 of title 54, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “During the period ending September 30, 2018, there” and inserting “There”; and

(2) in subsection (c)(1), by striking “through September 30, 2018”.

(b) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—Section 200304 of title 54, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking the second sentence;

(2) by striking “There” and inserting the following:

“(a) IN GENERAL.—There”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(b) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—Of the total amount made available to the Fund through appropriations or deposited in the Fund under section 105(a)(2)(B) of the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 (43 U.S.C. 1331 note; Public Law 109–432)—

“(1) not less than 40 percent shall be used for Federal purposes; and

“(2) not less than 40 percent shall be used to provide financial assistance to States.”.

(c) PARITY FOR TERRITORIES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Section 200305(b) of title 54, United States Code, is amended by striking paragraph (5).

(d) RECREATIONAL PUBLIC ACCESS.—Section 200306 of title 54, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(c) RECREATIONAL PUBLIC ACCESS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Of the amounts made available for expenditure in any fiscal year under section 200303, there shall be made available for recreational public access projects identified on the priority list developed under paragraph (2) not less than the greater of—

“(A) an amount equal to 3 percent of those amounts; or

“(B) \$15,000,000.

“(2) PRIORITY LIST.—The Secretary and the Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with the head of each affected Federal agency, shall annually develop a priority list for projects that, through acquisition of land (or an interest in land), secure recreational public access to Federal land under the jurisdiction of the applicable Secretary for hunting, fishing, recreational shooting, or other outdoor recreational purposes.”.

(e) ACQUISITION CONSIDERATIONS.—Section 200306 of title 54, United States Code (as amended by subsection (d)), is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(d) ACQUISITION CONSIDERATIONS.—In determining whether to acquire land (or an interest in land) under this section, the Secretary and the Secretary of Agriculture shall take into account—

“(1) the significance of the acquisition;

“(2) the urgency of the acquisition;

“(3) management efficiencies;

“(4) management cost savings;

“(5) geographic distribution;

“(6) threats to the integrity of the land; and

“(7) the recreational value of the land.”.

SEC. 3002. CONSERVATION INCENTIVES LAND-OWNER EDUCATION PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish a conservation in-

centives landowner education program (referred to in this section as the “program”).

(b) PURPOSE OF PROGRAM.—The program shall provide information on Federal conservation programs available to landowners interested in undertaking conservation actions on the land of the landowners, including options under each conservation program available to achieve the conservation goals of the program, such as—

(1) fee title land acquisition;

(2) donation; and

(3) perpetual and term conservation easements or agreements.

(c) AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary shall ensure that the information provided under the program is made available to—

(1) interested landowners; and

(2) the public.

(d) NOTIFICATION.—In any case in which the Secretary contacts a landowner directly about participation in a Federal conservation program, the Secretary shall, in writing—

(1) notify the landowner of the program; and

(2) make available information on the conservation program options that may be available to the landowner.

TITLE IV—SPORTSMEN'S ACCESS AND RELATED MATTERS

Subtitle A—National Policy

SEC. 4001. CONGRESSIONAL DECLARATION OF NATIONAL POLICY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Congress declares that it is the policy of the United States that Federal departments and agencies, in accordance with the missions of the departments and agencies, Executive Orders 12962 and 13443 (60 Fed. Reg. 30769 (June 7, 1995); 72 Fed. Reg. 46537 (August 16, 2007)), and applicable law, shall—

(1) facilitate the expansion and enhancement of hunting, fishing, and recreational shooting opportunities on Federal land, in consultation with the Wildlife and Hunting Heritage Conservation Council, the Sport Fishing and Boating Partnership Council, State and Tribal fish and wildlife agencies, and the public;

(2) conserve and enhance aquatic systems and the management of game species and the habitat of those species on Federal land, including through hunting and fishing, in a manner that respects—

(A) State management authority over wildlife resources; and

(B) private property rights; and

(3) consider hunting, fishing, and recreational shooting opportunities as part of all Federal plans for land, resource, and travel management.

(b) EXCLUSION.—In this title, the term “fishing” does not include commercial fishing in which fish are harvested, either in whole or in part, that are intended to enter commerce through sale.

Subtitle B—Sportsmen's Access to Federal Land

SEC. 4101. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) FEDERAL LAND.—The term “Federal land” means—

(A) any land in the National Forest System (as defined in section 11(a) of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1609(a))) that is administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service; and

(B) public lands (as defined in section 103 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1702)), the surface of which is administered by the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

(2) SECRETARY CONCERNED.—The term “Secretary concerned” means—

(A) the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to land described in paragraph (1)(A); and

(B) the Secretary, with respect to land described in paragraph (1)(B).

SEC. 4102. FEDERAL LAND OPEN TO HUNTING, FISHING, AND RECREATIONAL SHOOTING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), Federal land shall be open to hunting, fishing, and recreational shooting, in accordance with applicable law, unless the Secretary concerned closes an area in accordance with section 4103.

(b) EFFECT OF PART.—Nothing in this subtitle opens to hunting, fishing, or recreational shooting any land that is not open to those activities as of the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 4103. CLOSURE OF FEDERAL LAND TO HUNTING, FISHING, AND RECREATIONAL SHOOTING.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2) and in accordance with section 302(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1732(b)), the Secretary concerned may designate any area on Federal land in which, and establish any period during which, for reasons of public safety, administration, or compliance with applicable laws, no hunting, fishing, or recreational shooting shall be permitted.

(2) REQUIREMENT.—In making a designation under paragraph (1), the Secretary concerned shall designate the smallest area for the least amount of time that is required for public safety, administration, or compliance with applicable laws.

(b) CLOSURE PROCEDURES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except in an emergency, before permanently or temporarily closing any Federal land to hunting, fishing, or recreational shooting, the Secretary concerned shall—

(A) consult with State fish and wildlife agencies; and

(B) provide public notice and opportunity for comment under paragraph (2).

(2) PUBLIC NOTICE AND COMMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Public notice and comment shall include—

(i) a notice of intent—

(I) published in advance of the public comment period for the closure—

(aa) in the Federal Register;

(bb) on the website of the applicable Federal agency;

(cc) on the website of the Federal land unit, if available; and

(dd) in at least 1 local newspaper;

(II) made available in advance of the public comment period to local offices, chapters, and affiliate organizations in the vicinity of the closure that are signatories to the memorandum of understanding entitled “Federal Lands Hunting, Fishing, and Shooting Sports Roundtable Memorandum of Understanding”; and

(III) that describes—

(aa) the proposed closure; and

(bb) the justification for the proposed closure, including an explanation of the reasons and necessity for the decision to close the area to hunting, fishing, or recreational shooting; and

(ii) an opportunity for public comment for a period of—

(I) not less than 60 days for a permanent closure; or

(II) not less than 30 days for a temporary closure.

(B) FINAL DECISION.—In a final decision to permanently or temporarily close an area to hunting, fishing, or recreation shooting, the Secretary concerned shall—

(i) respond in a reasoned manner to the comments received;

(ii) explain how the Secretary concerned resolved any significant issues raised by the comments; and

(iii) show how the resolution led to the closure.

(c) TEMPORARY CLOSURES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A temporary closure under this section may not exceed a period of 180 days.

(2) RENEWAL.—Except in an emergency, a temporary closure for the same area of land closed to the same activities—

(A) may not be renewed more than 3 times after the first temporary closure; and

(B) must be subject to a separate notice and comment procedure in accordance with subsection (b)(2).

(3) EFFECT OF TEMPORARY CLOSURE.—Any Federal land that is temporarily closed to hunting, fishing, or recreational shooting under this section shall not become permanently closed to that activity without a separate public notice and opportunity to comment in accordance with subsection (b)(2).

(d) REPORTING.—On an annual basis, the Secretaries concerned shall—

(1) publish on a public website a list of all areas of Federal land temporarily or permanently subject to a closure under this section; and

(2) submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives a report that identifies—

(A) a list of each area of Federal land temporarily or permanently subject to a closure;

(B) the acreage of each closure; and

(C) a survey of—

(i) the aggregate areas and acreage closed under this section in each State; and

(ii) the percentage of Federal land in each State closed under this section with respect to hunting, fishing, and recreational shooting.

(e) APPLICATION.—This section shall not apply if the closure is—

(1) less than 14 days in duration; and

(2) covered by a special use permit.

SEC. 4104. SHOOTING RANGES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), the Secretary concerned may, in accordance with this section and other applicable law, lease or permit the use of Federal land for a shooting range.

(b) EXCEPTION.—The Secretary concerned shall not lease or permit the use of Federal land for a shooting range within—

(1) a component of the National Landscape Conservation System;

(2) a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System;

(3) any area that is—

(A) designated as a wilderness study area;

(B) administratively classified as—

(i) wilderness-eligible; or

(ii) wilderness-suitable; or

(C) a primitive or semiprimitive area;

(4) a national monument, national volcanic monument, or national scenic area; or

(5) a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (including areas designated for study for potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System).

SEC. 4105. IDENTIFYING OPPORTUNITIES FOR RECREATION, HUNTING, AND FISHING ON FEDERAL LAND.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

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

(A) the Secretary, with respect to land administered by—

(i) the Director of the National Park Service;

(ii) the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service; and

(iii) the Director of the Bureau of Land Management; and

(B) the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to land administered by the Chief of the Forest Service.

(2) STATE OR REGIONAL OFFICE.—The term “State or regional office” means—

(A) a State office of the Bureau of Land Management; or

(B) a regional office of—

(i) the National Park Service;

(ii) the United States Fish and Wildlife Service; or

(iii) the Forest Service.

(3) TRAVEL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The term “travel management plan” means a plan for the management of travel—

(A) with respect to land under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, on park roads and designated routes under section 4.10 of title 36, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations);

(B) with respect to land under the jurisdiction of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, on the land under a comprehensive conservation plan prepared under section 4(e) of the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 668dd(e));

(C) with respect to land under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service, on National Forest System land under part 212 of title 36, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations); and

(D) with respect to land under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, under a resource management plan developed under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.).

(b) PRIORITY LISTS REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and biennially thereafter during the 10-year period beginning on the date on which the first priority list is completed, the Secretary shall prepare a priority list, to be made publicly available on the website of the applicable Federal agency referred to in subsection (a)(1), which shall identify the location and acreage of land within the jurisdiction of each State or regional office on which the public is allowed, under Federal or State law, to hunt, fish, or use the land for other recreational purposes but—

(A) to which there is no public access or egress; or

(B) to which public access or egress to the legal boundaries of the land is significantly restricted (as determined by the Secretary).

(2) MINIMUM SIZE.—Any land identified under paragraph (1) shall consist of contiguous acreage of at least 640 acres.

(3) CONSIDERATIONS.—In preparing the priority list required under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall consider, with respect to the land—

(A) whether access is absent or merely restricted, including the extent of the restriction;

(B) the likelihood of resolving the absence of or restriction to public access;

(C) the potential for recreational use;

(D) any information received from the public or other stakeholders during the nomination process described in paragraph (5); and

(E) any other factor, as determined by the Secretary.

(4) ADJACENT LAND STATUS.—For each parcel of land on the priority list, the Secretary shall include in the priority list whether resolving the issue of public access or egress to the land would require acquisition of an easement, right-of-way, or fee title from—

(A) another Federal agency;

(B) a State, local, or Tribal government; or

(C) a private landowner.

(5) NOMINATION PROCESS.—In preparing a priority list under this section, the Secretary shall provide an opportunity for members of the public to nominate parcels for inclusion on the priority list.

(c) ACCESS OPTIONS.—With respect to land included on a priority list described in subsection (b), the Secretary shall develop and submit to the Committees on Appropriations and Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committees on Appropriations and Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report on options for providing access that—

(1) identifies how public access and egress could reasonably be provided to the legal boundaries of the land in a manner that minimizes the impact on wildlife habitat and water quality;

(2) specifies the steps recommended to secure the access and egress, including acquiring an easement, right-of-way, or fee title from a willing owner of any land that abuts the land or the need to coordinate with State land management agencies or other Federal, State, or Tribal governments to allow for such access and egress; and

(3) is consistent with the travel management plan in effect on the land.

(d) PROTECTION OF PERSONALLY IDENTIFYING INFORMATION.—In making the priority list and report prepared under subsections (b) and (c) available, the Secretary shall ensure that no personally identifying information is included, such as names or addresses of individuals or entities.

(e) WILLING OWNERS.—For purposes of providing any permits to, or entering into agreements with, a State, local, or Tribal government or private landowner with respect to the use of land under the jurisdiction of the government or landowner, the Secretary shall not take into account whether the State, local, or Tribal government or private landowner has granted or denied public access or egress to the land.

(f) MEANS OF PUBLIC ACCESS AND EGRESS INCLUDED.—In considering public access and egress under subsections (b) and (c), the Secretary shall consider public access and egress to the legal boundaries of the land described in those subsections, including access and egress—

(1) by motorized or non-motorized vehicles; and

(2) on foot or horseback.

(g) EFFECT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—This section shall have no effect on whether a particular recreational use shall be allowed on the land included in a priority list under this section.

(2) EFFECT OF ALLOWABLE USES ON AGENCY CONSIDERATION.—In preparing the priority list under subsection (b), the Secretary shall only consider recreational uses that are allowed on the land at the time that the priority list is prepared.

Subtitle C—Open Book on Equal Access to Justice

SEC. 4201. FEDERAL ACTION TRANSPARENCY.

(a) MODIFICATION OF EQUAL ACCESS TO JUSTICE PROVISIONS.—

(1) AGENCY PROCEEDINGS.—Section 504 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (c)(1), by striking “, United States Code”;

(B) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (i); and

(C) by striking subsection (e) and inserting the following:

“(e)(1) Not later than March 31 of the first fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of the Natural Resources Management Act, and every fiscal year thereafter, the

Chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States, after consultation with the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration, shall submit to Congress and make publicly available online a report on the amount of fees and other expenses awarded during the preceding fiscal year under this section.

“(2) Each report under paragraph (1) shall describe the number, nature, and amount of the awards, the claims involved in the controversy, and any other relevant information that may aid Congress in evaluating the scope and impact of such awards.

“(3)(A) Each report under paragraph (1) shall account for all payments of fees and other expenses awarded under this section that are made pursuant to a settlement agreement, regardless of whether the settlement agreement is sealed or otherwise subject to a nondisclosure provision.

“(B) The disclosure of fees and other expenses required under subparagraph (A) shall not affect any other information that is subject to a nondisclosure provision in a settlement agreement.

“(f) As soon as practicable, and in any event not later than the date on which the first report under subsection (e)(1) is required to be submitted, the Chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States shall create and maintain online a searchable database containing, with respect to each award of fees and other expenses under this section made on or after the date of enactment of the Natural Resources Management Act, the following information:

“(1) The case name and number of the adversary adjudication, if available, hyperlinked to the case, if available.

“(2) The name of the agency involved in the adversary adjudication.

“(3) A description of the claims in the adversary adjudication.

“(4) The name of each party to whom the award was made as such party is identified in the order or other court document making the award.

“(5) The amount of the award.

“(6) The basis for the finding that the position of the agency concerned was not substantially justified.

“(g) The online searchable database described in subsection (f) may not reveal any information the disclosure of which is prohibited by law or a court order.

“(h) The head of each agency shall provide to the Chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States in a timely manner all information requested by the Chairman to comply with the requirements of subsections (e), (f), and (g).”

(2) COURT CASES.—Section 2412(d) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(5)(A) Not later than March 31 of the first fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of the Natural Resources Management Act, and every fiscal year thereafter, the Chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States shall submit to Congress and make publicly available online a report on the amount of fees and other expenses awarded during the preceding fiscal year pursuant to this subsection.

“(B) Each report under subparagraph (A) shall describe the number, nature, and amount of the awards, the claims involved in the controversy, and any other relevant information that may aid Congress in evaluating the scope and impact of such awards.

“(C)(i) Each report under subparagraph (A) shall account for all payments of fees and other expenses awarded under this subsection that are made pursuant to a settlement agreement, regardless of whether the settlement agreement is sealed or otherwise subject to a nondisclosure provision.

“(ii) The disclosure of fees and other expenses required under clause (i) shall not affect any other information that is subject to a nondisclosure provision in a settlement agreement.

“(D) The Chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States shall include and clearly identify in each annual report under subparagraph (A), for each case in which an award of fees and other expenses is included in the report—

“(i) any amounts paid under section 1304 of title 31 for a judgment in the case;

“(ii) the amount of the award of fees and other expenses; and

“(iii) the statute under which the plaintiff filed suit.

“(6) As soon as practicable, and in any event not later than the date on which the first report under paragraph (5)(A) is required to be submitted, the Chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States shall create and maintain online a searchable database containing, with respect to each award of fees and other expenses under this subsection made on or after the date of enactment of the Natural Resources Management Act, the following information:

“(A) The case name and number, hyperlinked to the case, if available.

“(B) The name of the agency involved in the case.

“(C) The name of each party to whom the award was made as such party is identified in the order or other court document making the award.

“(D) A description of the claims in the case.

“(E) The amount of the award.

“(F) The basis for the finding that the position of the agency concerned was not substantially justified.

“(7) The online searchable database described in paragraph (6) may not reveal any information the disclosure of which is prohibited by law or a court order.

“(8) The head of each agency (including the Attorney General of the United States) shall provide to the Chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States in a timely manner all information requested by the Chairman to comply with the requirements of paragraphs (5), (6), and (7).”

(3) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 2412 of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (d)(3), by striking “United States Code,”; and

(B) in subsection (e)—

(i) by striking “of section 2412 of title 28, United States Code,” and inserting “of this section”; and

(ii) by striking “of such title” and inserting “of this title”.

(b) JUDGMENT FUND TRANSPARENCY.—Section 1304 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(d) Beginning not later than the date that is 60 days after the date of enactment of the Natural Resources Management Act, and unless the disclosure of such information is otherwise prohibited by law or a court order, the Secretary of the Treasury shall make available to the public on a website, as soon as practicable, but not later than 30 days after the date on which a payment under this section is tendered, the following information with regard to that payment:

“(1) The name of the specific agency or entity whose actions gave rise to the claim or judgment.

“(2) The name of the plaintiff or claimant.

“(3) The name of counsel for the plaintiff or claimant.

“(4) The amount paid representing principal liability, and any amounts paid representing any ancillary liability, including attorney fees, costs, and interest.

“(5) A brief description of the facts that gave rise to the claim.

“(6) The name of the agency that submitted the claim.”

Subtitle D—Migratory Bird Framework and Hunting Opportunities for Veterans

SEC. 4301. FEDERAL CLOSING DATE FOR HUNTING OF DUCKS, MERGANSERS, AND COOTS.

Section 3 of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 704) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(c) FEDERAL FRAMEWORK CLOSING DATE FOR HUNTING OF DUCKS, MERGANSERS, AND COOTS.—

“(1) REGULATIONS RELATING TO FRAMEWORK CLOSING DATE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In promulgating regulations under subsection (a) relating to the Federal framework for the closing date up to which the States may select seasons for migratory bird hunting, except as provided in paragraph (2), the Secretary shall, with respect to the hunting season for ducks, mergansers, and coots—

“(i) subject to subparagraph (B), adopt the recommendation of each respective flyway council (as defined in section 20.152 of title 50, Code of Federal Regulations) for the Federal framework if the Secretary determines that the recommendation is consistent with science-based and sustainable harvest management; and

“(ii) allow the States to establish the closing date for the hunting season in accordance with the Federal framework.

“(B) REQUIREMENT.—The framework closing date promulgated by the Secretary under subparagraph (A) shall not be later than January 31 of each year.

“(2) SPECIAL HUNTING DAYS FOR YOUTHS, VETERANS, AND ACTIVE MILITARY PERSONNEL.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the Federal framework closing date under paragraph (1) and subject to subparagraphs (B) and (C), the Secretary shall allow States to select 2 days for youths and 2 days for veterans (as defined in section 101 of title 38, United States Code) and members of the Armed Forces on active duty, including members of the National Guard and Reserves on active duty (other than for training), to hunt eligible ducks, geese, swans, mergansers, coots, moorhens, and gallinules, if the Secretary determines that the addition of those days is consistent with science-based and sustainable harvest management. Such days shall be treated as separate from, and in addition to, the annual Federal framework hunting season lengths.

“(B) REQUIREMENTS.—In selecting days under subparagraph (A), a State shall ensure that—

“(i) the days selected—

“(I) may only include the hunting of duck, geese, swan, merganser, coot, moorhen, and gallinule species that are eligible for hunting under the applicable annual Federal framework;

“(II) are not more than 14 days before or after the Federal framework hunting season for ducks, mergansers, and coots; and

“(III) are otherwise consistent with the Federal framework; and

“(ii) the total number of days in a hunting season for any migratory bird species, including any days selected under subparagraph (A), is not more than 107 days.

“(C) LIMITATION.—A State may combine the 2 days allowed for youths with the 2 days allowed for veterans and members of the Armed Forces on active duty under subparagraph (A), but in no circumstance may a State have more than a total of 4 additional days added to its regular hunting season for any purpose.

“(3) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall promulgate regulations in accordance with this subsection for the Federal framework for migratory bird hunting for the 2019–2020 hunting season and each hunting season thereafter.”.

Subtitle E—Miscellaneous

SEC. 4401. RESPECT FOR TREATIES AND RIGHTS.

Nothing in this title or the amendments made by this title—

(1) affects or modifies any treaty or other right of any federally recognized Indian Tribe; or

(2) modifies any provision of Federal law relating to migratory birds or to endangered or threatened species.

SEC. 4402. NO PRIORITY.

Nothing in this title or the amendments made by this title provides a preference to hunting, fishing, or recreational shooting over any other use of Federal land or water.

SEC. 4403. STATE AUTHORITY FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE.

Nothing in this title—

(1) authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary to require Federal licenses or permits to hunt and fish on Federal land; or

(2) enlarges or diminishes the responsibility or authority of States with respect to fish and wildlife management.

TITLE V—HAZARDS AND MAPPING

SEC. 5001. NATIONAL VOLCANO EARLY WARNING AND MONITORING SYSTEM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary, acting through the Director of the United States Geological Survey.

(2) SYSTEM.—The term “System” means the National Volcano Early Warning and Monitoring System established under subsection (b)(1)(A).

(b) NATIONAL VOLCANO EARLY WARNING AND MONITORING SYSTEM.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish within the United States Geological Survey a system, to be known as the “National Volcano Early Warning and Monitoring System”, to monitor, warn, and protect citizens of the United States from undue and avoidable harm from volcanic activity.

(B) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the System are—

(i) to organize, modernize, standardize, and stabilize the monitoring systems of the volcano observatories in the United States, which includes the Alaska Volcano Observatory, California Volcano Observatory, Cascades Volcano Observatory, Hawaiian Volcano Observatory, and Yellowstone Volcano Observatory; and

(ii) to unify the monitoring systems of volcano observatories in the United States into a single interoperable system.

(C) OBJECTIVE.—The objective of the System is to monitor all the volcanoes in the United States at a level commensurate with the threat posed by the volcanoes by—

(i) upgrading existing networks on monitored volcanoes;

(ii) installing new networks on unmonitored volcanoes; and

(iii) employing geodetic and other components when applicable.

(2) SYSTEM COMPONENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The System shall include—

(i) a national volcano watch office that is operational 24 hours a day and 7 days a week;

(ii) a national volcano data center; and

(iii) an external grants program to support research in volcano monitoring science and technology.

(B) MODERNIZATION ACTIVITIES.—Modernization activities under the System shall

include the comprehensive application of emerging technologies, including digital broadband seismometers, real-time continuous Global Positioning System receivers, satellite and airborne radar interferometry, acoustic pressure sensors, and spectrometry to measure gas emissions.

(3) MANAGEMENT.—

(A) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a 5-year management plan for establishing and operating the System.

(ii) INCLUSIONS.—The management plan submitted under clause (i) shall include—

(I) annual cost estimates for modernization activities and operation of the System;

(II) annual milestones, standards, and performance goals; and

(III) recommendations for, and progress towards, establishing new, or enhancing existing, partnerships to leverage resources.

(B) ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—The Secretary shall establish an advisory committee to assist the Secretary in implementing the System, to be comprised of representatives of relevant agencies and members of the scientific community, to be appointed by the Secretary.

(C) PARTNERSHIPS.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with institutions of higher education and State agencies designating the institutions of higher education and State agencies as volcano observatory partners for the System.

(D) COORDINATION.—The Secretary shall coordinate the activities under this section with the heads of relevant Federal agencies, including—

(i) the Secretary of Transportation;

(ii) the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration;

(iii) the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; and

(iv) the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

(4) ANNUAL REPORT.—Annually, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report that describes the activities carried out under this section.

(c) FUNDING.—

(1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$55,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2019 through 2023.

(2) EFFECT ON OTHER SOURCES OF FEDERAL FUNDING.—Amounts made available under this subsection shall supplement, and not supplant, Federal funds made available for other United States Geological Survey hazards activities and programs.

SEC. 5002. REAUTHORIZATION OF NATIONAL GEOLOGIC MAPPING ACT OF 1992.

(a) REAUTHORIZATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 9(a) of the National Geologic Mapping Act of 1992 (43 U.S.C. 31h(a)) is amended by striking “2018” and inserting “2023”.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 4(b)(1) of the National Geologic Mapping Act of 1992 (43 U.S.C. 31c(b)(1)) is amended by striking “Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009” each place it appears in subparagraphs (A) and (B) and inserting “Natural Resources Management Act”.

(b) GEOLOGIC MAPPING ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—Section 5(a)(3) of the National Geologic Mapping Act of 1992 (43 U.S.C. 31d(a)(3)) is amended by striking “Associate Director for Geology” and inserting “Associate Director for Core Science Systems”.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—Section 3 of the National Geologic Mapping Act of 1992 (43 U.S.C. 31b) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4), by striking “section 6(d)(3)” and inserting “section 4(d)(3)”;

(2) in paragraph (5), by striking “section 6(d)(1)” and inserting “section 4(d)(1)”; and

(3) in paragraph (9), by striking “section 6(d)(2)” and inserting “section 4(d)(2)”.

TITLE VI—NATIONAL HERITAGE AREAS

SEC. 6001. NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA DESIGNATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The following areas are designated as National Heritage Areas, to be administered in accordance with this section:

(1) APPALACHIAN FOREST NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA, WEST VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Appalachian Forest National Heritage Area in the States of West Virginia and Maryland, as depicted on the map entitled “Appalachian Forest National Heritage Area”, numbered T07/80,000, and dated October 2007, including—

(i) Barbour, Braxton, Grant, Greenbrier, Hampshire, Hardy, Mineral, Morgan, Nicholas, Pendleton, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Tucker, Upshur, and Webster Counties in West Virginia; and

(ii) Allegany and Garrett Counties in Maryland.

(B) LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.—The Appalachian Forest Heritage Area, Inc., shall be—

(i) the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A) (referred to in this subparagraph as the “local coordinating entity”); and

(ii) governed by a board of directors that shall—

(I) include members to represent a geographic balance across the counties described in subparagraph (A) and the States of West Virginia and Maryland;

(II) be composed of not fewer than 7, and not more than 15, members elected by the membership of the local coordinating entity;

(III) be selected to represent a balanced group of diverse interests, including—

(aa) the forest industry;

(bb) environmental interests;

(cc) cultural heritage interests;

(dd) tourism interests; and

(ee) regional agency partners;

(IV) exercise all corporate powers of the local coordinating entity;

(V) manage the activities and affairs of the local coordinating entity; and

(VI) subject to any limitations in the articles and bylaws of the local coordinating entity, this section, and other applicable Federal or State law, establish the policies of the local coordinating entity.

(2) MARITIME WASHINGTON NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA, WASHINGTON.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Maritime Washington National Heritage Area in the State of Washington, to include land in Whatcom, Skagit, Snohomish, San Juan, Island, King, Pierce, Thurston, Mason, Kitsap, Jefferson, Clallam, and Grays Harbor Counties in the State that is at least partially located within the area that is ¼-mile landward of the shoreline, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Maritime Washington National Heritage Area Proposed Boundary”, numbered 584/125,484, and dated August, 2014.

(B) LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.—The Washington Trust for Historic Preservation shall be the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A).

(3) MOUNTAINS TO SOUND GREENWAY NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA, WASHINGTON.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area in the State of Washington, to consist of land in King and Kittitas Counties in the State, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area Proposed

Boundary", numbered 584/125,483, and dated August, 2014 (referred to in this paragraph as the "map").

(B) LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.—The Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust shall be the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A).

(C) MAP.—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of—

- (i) the National Park Service;
- (ii) the Forest Service;
- (iii) the Indian Tribes; and
- (iv) the local coordinating entity.

(D) REFERENCES TO INDIAN TRIBE; TRIBAL.—Any reference in this paragraph to the terms "Indian Tribe" and "Tribal" shall be considered, for purposes of the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A), to refer to each of the Tribal governments of the Snoqualmie, Yakama, Tulalip, Muckleshoot, and Colville Indian Tribes.

(E) MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS.—With respect to the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A)—

(i) the preparation of an interpretive plan under subsection (c)(2)(C)(vii) shall also include plans for Tribal heritage;

(ii) the Secretary shall ensure that the management plan developed under subsection (c) is consistent with the trust responsibilities of the Secretary to Indian Tribes and Tribal treaty rights within the National Heritage Area;

(iii) the interpretive plan and management plan for the National Heritage Area shall be developed in consultation with the Indian Tribes;

(iv) nothing in this paragraph shall grant or diminish any hunting, fishing, or gathering treaty right of any Indian Tribe; and

(v) nothing in this paragraph affects the authority of a State or an Indian Tribe to manage fish and wildlife, including the regulation of hunting and fishing within the National Heritage Area.

(4) SACRAMENTO-SAN JOAQUIN DELTA NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA, CALIFORNIA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta National Heritage Area in the State of California, to consist of land in Contra Costa, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Solano, and Yolo Counties in the State, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta National Heritage Area Proposed Boundary", numbered T27/105,030, and dated October 2012.

(B) LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.—The Delta Protection Commission established by section 29735 of the California Public Resources Code shall be the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A).

(C) EFFECT.—This program shall not be interpreted or implemented in a manner that directly or indirectly has a negative effect on the operations of the Central Valley Project, the State Water Project, or any water supply facilities within the Bay-Delta watershed.

(5) SANTA CRUZ VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA, ARIZONA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Santa Cruz Valley National Heritage Area in the State of Arizona, to consist of land in Pima and Santa Cruz Counties in the State, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Santa Cruz Valley National Heritage Area", numbered T09/80,000, and dated November 13, 2007.

(B) LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.—Santa Cruz Valley Heritage Alliance, Inc., a nonprofit organization established under the laws of the State of Arizona, shall be the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A).

(6) SUSQUEHANNA NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA, PENNSYLVANIA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Susquehanna National Heritage Area in the State of Pennsylvania, to consist of land in Lancaster and York Counties in the State.

(B) LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.—The Susquehanna Heritage Corporation, a nonprofit organization established under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, shall be the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A).

(b) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) AUTHORITIES.—For purposes of carrying out the management plan for each of the National Heritage Areas designated by subsection (a), the Secretary, acting through the local coordinating entity, may use amounts made available under subsection (g)—

(A) to make grants to the State or a political subdivision of the State, Indian Tribes, nonprofit organizations, and other persons;

(B) to enter into cooperative agreements with, or provide technical assistance to, the State or a political subdivision of the State, Indian Tribes, nonprofit organizations, and other interested parties;

(C) to hire and compensate staff, which shall include individuals with expertise in natural, cultural, and historical resources protection, and heritage programming;

(D) to obtain money or services from any source including any money or services that are provided under any other Federal law or program;

(E) to contract for goods or services; and

(F) to undertake to be a catalyst for any other activity that furthers the National Heritage Area and is consistent with the approved management plan.

(2) DUTIES.—The local coordinating entity for each of the National Heritage Areas designated by subsection (a) shall—

(A) in accordance with subsection (c), prepare and submit a management plan for the National Heritage Area to the Secretary;

(B) assist Federal agencies, the State or a political subdivision of the State, Indian Tribes, regional planning organizations, nonprofit organizations and other interested parties in carrying out the approved management plan by—

(i) carrying out programs and projects that recognize, protect, and enhance important resource values in the National Heritage Area;

(ii) establishing and maintaining interpretive exhibits and programs in the National Heritage Area;

(iii) developing recreational and educational opportunities in the National Heritage Area;

(iv) increasing public awareness of, and appreciation for, natural, historical, scenic, and cultural resources of the National Heritage Area;

(v) protecting and restoring historic sites and buildings in the National Heritage Area that are consistent with National Heritage Area themes;

(vi) ensuring that clear, consistent, and appropriate signs identifying points of public access and sites of interest are posted throughout the National Heritage Area; and

(vii) promoting a wide range of partnerships among the Federal Government, State, Tribal, and local governments, organizations, and individuals to further the National Heritage Area;

(C) consider the interests of diverse units of government, businesses, organizations, and individuals in the National Heritage Area in the preparation and implementation of the management plan;

(D) conduct meetings open to the public at least semiannually regarding the develop-

ment and implementation of the management plan;

(E) for any year that Federal funds have been received under this subsection—

(i) submit to the Secretary an annual report that describes the activities, expenses, and income of the local coordinating entity (including grants to any other entities during the year that the report is made);

(ii) make available to the Secretary for audit all records relating to the expenditure of the funds and any matching funds; and

(iii) require, with respect to all agreements authorizing expenditure of Federal funds by other organizations, that the organizations receiving the funds make available to the Secretary for audit all records concerning the expenditure of the funds; and

(F) encourage by appropriate means economic viability that is consistent with the National Heritage Area.

(3) PROHIBITION ON THE ACQUISITION OF REAL PROPERTY.—The local coordinating entity shall not use Federal funds made available under subsection (g) to acquire real property or any interest in real property.

(c) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the local coordinating entity for each of the National Heritage Areas designated by subsection (a) shall submit to the Secretary for approval a proposed management plan for the National Heritage Area.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The management plan shall—

(A) incorporate an integrated and cooperative approach for the protection, enhancement, and interpretation of the natural, cultural, historic, scenic, and recreational resources of the National Heritage Area;

(B) take into consideration Federal, State, local, and Tribal plans and treaty rights;

(C) include—

(i) an inventory of—

(I) the resources located in the National Heritage Area; and

(II) any other property in the National Heritage Area that—

(aa) is related to the themes of the National Heritage Area; and

(bb) should be preserved, restored, managed, or maintained because of the significance of the property;

(ii) comprehensive policies, strategies and recommendations for conservation, funding, management, and development of the National Heritage Area;

(iii) a description of actions that the Federal Government, State, Tribal, and local governments, private organizations, and individuals have agreed to take to protect the natural, historical, cultural, scenic, and recreational resources of the National Heritage Area;

(iv) a program of implementation for the management plan by the local coordinating entity that includes a description of—

(I) actions to facilitate ongoing collaboration among partners to promote plans for resource protection, restoration, and construction; and

(II) specific commitments for implementation that have been made by the local coordinating entity or any government, organization, or individual for the first 5 years of operation;

(v) the identification of sources of funding for carrying out the management plan;

(vi) analysis and recommendations for means by which Federal, State, local, and Tribal programs, including the role of the National Park Service in the National Heritage Area, may best be coordinated to carry out this subsection; and

(vii) an interpretive plan for the National Heritage Area; and

(D) recommend policies and strategies for resource management that consider and detail the application of appropriate land and water management techniques, including the development of intergovernmental and interagency cooperative agreements to protect the natural, historical, cultural, educational, scenic, and recreational resources of the National Heritage Area.

(3) DEADLINE.—If a proposed management plan is not submitted to the Secretary by the date that is 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the local coordinating entity shall be ineligible to receive additional funding under this section until the date on which the Secretary receives and approves the management plan.

(4) APPROVAL OR DISAPPROVAL OF MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of receipt of the management plan under paragraph (1), the Secretary, in consultation with State and Tribal governments, shall approve or disapprove the management plan.

(B) CRITERIA FOR APPROVAL.—In determining whether to approve the management plan, the Secretary shall consider whether—

(i) the local coordinating entity is representative of the diverse interests of the National Heritage Area, including Federal, State, Tribal, and local governments, natural and historic resource protection organizations, educational institutions, businesses, and recreational organizations;

(ii) the local coordinating entity has afforded adequate opportunity, including public hearings, for public and governmental involvement in the preparation of the management plan; and

(iii) the resource protection and interpretation strategies contained in the management plan, if implemented, would adequately protect the natural, historical, and cultural resources of the National Heritage Area.

(C) ACTION FOLLOWING DISAPPROVAL.—If the Secretary disapproves the management plan under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall—

(i) advise the local coordinating entity in writing of the reasons for the disapproval;

(ii) make recommendations for revisions to the management plan; and

(iii) not later than 180 days after the receipt of any proposed revision of the management plan from the local coordinating entity, approve or disapprove the proposed revision.

(D) AMENDMENTS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall approve or disapprove each amendment to the management plan that the Secretary determines make a substantial change to the management plan.

(ii) USE OF FUNDS.—The local coordinating entity shall not use Federal funds authorized by this subsection to carry out any amendments to the management plan until the Secretary has approved the amendments.

(d) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section affects the authority of a Federal agency to provide technical or financial assistance under any other law.

(2) CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION.—The head of any Federal agency planning to conduct activities that may have an impact on a National Heritage Area designated by subsection (a) is encouraged to consult and coordinate the activities with the Secretary and the local coordinating entity to the maximum extent practicable.

(3) OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.—Nothing in this section—

(A) modifies, alters, or amends any law or regulation authorizing a Federal agency to

manage Federal land under the jurisdiction of the Federal agency;

(B) limits the discretion of a Federal land manager to implement an approved land use plan within the boundaries of a National Heritage Area designated by subsection (a); or

(C) modifies, alters, or amends any authorized use of Federal land under the jurisdiction of a Federal agency.

(e) PRIVATE PROPERTY AND REGULATORY PROTECTIONS.—Nothing in this section—

(1) abridges the rights of any property owner (whether public or private), including the right to refrain from participating in any plan, project, program, or activity conducted within a National Heritage Area designated by subsection (a);

(2) requires any property owner—

(A) to permit public access (including access by Federal, State, or local agencies) to the property of the property owner; or

(B) to modify public access or use of property of the property owner under any other Federal, State, or local law;

(3) alters any duly adopted land use regulation, approved land use plan, or other regulatory authority of any Federal, State, Tribal, or local agency;

(4) conveys any land use or other regulatory authority to the local coordinating entity;

(5) authorizes or implies the reservation or appropriation of water or water rights;

(6) enlarges or diminishes the treaty rights of any Indian Tribe within the National Heritage Area;

(7) diminishes—

(A) the authority of the State to manage fish and wildlife, including the regulation of fishing and hunting within a National Heritage Area designated by subsection (a); or

(B) the authority of Indian Tribes to regulate members of Indian Tribes with respect to fishing, hunting, and gathering in the exercise of treaty rights; or

(8) creates any liability, or affects any liability under any other law, of any private property owner with respect to any person injured on the private property.

(f) EVALUATION AND REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For each of the National Heritage Areas designated by subsection (a), not later than 3 years before the date on which authority for Federal funding terminates for each National Heritage Area, the Secretary shall—

(A) conduct an evaluation of the accomplishments of the National Heritage Area; and

(B) prepare a report in accordance with paragraph (3).

(2) EVALUATION.—An evaluation conducted under paragraph (1)(A) shall—

(A) assess the progress of the local management entity with respect to—

(i) accomplishing the purposes of the authorizing legislation for the National Heritage Area; and

(ii) achieving the goals and objectives of the approved management plan for the National Heritage Area;

(B) analyze the investments of the Federal Government, State, Tribal, and local governments, and private entities in each National Heritage Area to determine the impact of the investments; and

(C) review the management structure, partnership relationships, and funding of the National Heritage Area for purposes of identifying the critical components for sustainability of the National Heritage Area.

(3) REPORT.—Based on the evaluation conducted under paragraph (1)(A), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report that in-

cludes recommendations for the future role of the National Park Service, if any, with respect to the National Heritage Area.

(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated for each National Heritage Area designated by subsection (a) to carry out the purposes of this section \$10,000,000, of which not more than \$1,000,000 may be made available in any fiscal year.

(2) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts made available under paragraph (1) shall remain available until expended.

(3) COST-SHARING REQUIREMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Federal share of the total cost of any activity under this section shall be not more than 50 percent.

(B) FORM.—The non-Federal contribution of the total cost of any activity under this section may be in the form of in-kind contributions of goods or services fairly valued.

(4) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority of the Secretary to provide assistance under this section terminates on the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 6002. ADJUSTMENT OF BOUNDARIES OF LINCOLN NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.

(a) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—Section 443(b)(1) of the Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-229; 122 Stat. 819) is amended—

(1) by inserting “, Livingston,” after “LaSalle”; and

(2) by inserting “, the city of Jonesboro in Union County, and the city of Freeport in Stephenson County” after “Woodford counties”.

(b) MAP.—The Secretary shall update the map referred to in section 443(b)(2) of the Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008 to reflect the boundary adjustment made by the amendments in subsection (a).

SEC. 6003. FINGER LAKES NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA STUDY.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) HERITAGE AREA.—The term “Heritage Area” means the Finger Lakes National Heritage Area.

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

(3) STUDY AREA.—The term “study area” means—

(A) the counties in the State of Cayuga, Chemung, Cortland, Livingston, Monroe, Onondaga, Ontario, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Tioga, Tompkins, Wayne, and Yates; and

(B) any other areas in the State that—

(i) have heritage aspects that are similar to the areas described in subparagraph (A); and

(ii) are adjacent to, or in the vicinity of, those areas.

(b) STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with State and local historic preservation officers, State and local historical societies, State and local tourism offices, and other appropriate organizations and governmental agencies, shall conduct a study to assess the suitability and feasibility of designating the study area as a National Heritage Area, to be known as the “Finger Lakes National Heritage Area”.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The study shall include analysis, documentation, and determinations on whether the study area—

(A) has an assemblage of natural, historic, and cultural resources that—

(i) represent distinctive aspects of the heritage of the United States;

(ii) are worthy of recognition, conservation, interpretation, and continuing use; and

(iii) would be best managed—

(I) through partnerships among public and private entities; and

(II) by linking diverse and sometimes non-contiguous resources and active communities;

(B) reflects traditions, customs, beliefs, and folklore that are a valuable part of the story of the United States;

(C) provides outstanding opportunities—

(i) to conserve natural, historic, cultural, or scenic features; and

(ii) for recreation and education;

(D) contains resources that—

(i) are important to any identified themes of the study area; and

(ii) retain a degree of integrity capable of supporting interpretation;

(E) includes residents, business interests, nonprofit organizations, and State and local governments that—

(i) are involved in the planning of the Heritage Area;

(ii) have developed a conceptual financial plan that outlines the roles of all participants in the Heritage Area, including the Federal Government; and

(iii) have demonstrated support for the designation of the Heritage Area;

(F) has a potential management entity to work in partnership with the individuals and entities described in subparagraph (E) to develop the Heritage Area while encouraging State and local economic activity; and

(G) has a conceptual boundary map that is supported by the public.

(c) **REPORT.**—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available to carry out this section, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report that describes—

(1) the findings of the study under subsection (b); and

(2) any conclusions and recommendations of the Secretary.

SEC. 6004. NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA AMENDMENTS.

(a) **RIVERS OF STEEL NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.**—Section 409(a) of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-333; 110 Stat. 4256; 129 Stat. 2551) is amended in the second sentence, by striking “\$17,000,000” and inserting “\$20,000,000”.

(b) **ESSEX NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.**—Section 508(a) of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-333; 110 Stat. 4260; 129 Stat. 2551) is amended in the second sentence, by striking “\$17,000,000” and inserting “\$20,000,000”.

(c) **OHIO & ERIE NATIONAL HERITAGE CANALWAY.**—Section 810(a) of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-333; 110 Stat. 4275; 122 Stat. 826) is amended by striking the second sentence and inserting the following: “Not more than a total of \$20,000,000 may be appropriated for the canalway under this title.”

(d) **BLUE RIDGE NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.**—The Blue Ridge National Heritage Area Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-108; 117 Stat. 1274; 131 Stat. 461; 132 Stat. 661) is amended—

(1) in subsection (i)(1), by striking “\$12,000,000” and inserting “\$14,000,000”; and

(2) by striking subsection (j) and inserting the following:

“(j) **TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.**—The authority of the Secretary to provide assistance under this section terminates on September 30, 2021.”

(e) **MOTORCITIES NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.**—Section 110(a) of the Automobile National Heritage Area Act (Public Law 105-355; 112 Stat. 3252) is amended, in the second sentence, by striking “\$10,000,000” and inserting “\$12,000,000”.

(f) **WHEELING NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.**—Subsection (h)(1) of the Wheeling National

Heritage Area Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-291; 114 Stat. 967; 128 Stat. 2421; 129 Stat. 2550) is amended by striking “\$13,000,000” and inserting “\$15,000,000”.

(g) **TENNESSEE CIVIL WAR HERITAGE AREA.**—Section 208 of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-333; 110 Stat. 4248; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 314; 129 Stat. 2551; 132 Stat. 661) is amended by striking “after” and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting the following: “after September 30, 2021.”

(h) **AUGUSTA CANAL NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.**—Section 310 of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-333; 110 Stat. 4252; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 314; 129 Stat. 2551; 132 Stat. 661) is amended by striking “2019” and inserting “2021”.

(i) **SOUTH CAROLINA NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR.**—Section 607 of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-333; 110 Stat. 4264; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 314; 129 Stat. 2551; 132 Stat. 661) is amended by striking “2019” and inserting “2021”.

(j) **OIL REGION NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.**—The Oil Region National Heritage Area Act (Public Law 108-447; 118 Stat. 3368) is amended by striking “Oil Heritage Region, Inc.” each place it appears and inserting “Oil Region Alliance of Business, Industry and Tourism”.

(k) **HUDSON RIVER VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA REDESIGNATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-333; 110 Stat. 4275) is amended by striking “Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area” each place it appears and inserting “Maurice D. Hinchey Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area”.

(2) **REFERENCE IN LAW.**—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Heritage Area referred to in paragraph (1) shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Maurice D. Hinchey Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area”.

TITLE VII—WILDLIFE HABITAT AND CONSERVATION

SEC. 7001. WILDLIFE HABITAT AND CONSERVATION.

(a) **PARTNERS FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE PROGRAM REAUTHORIZATION.**—Section 5 of the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Act (16 U.S.C. 3774) is amended by striking “2006 through 2011” and inserting “2019 through 2023”.

(b) **FISH AND WILDLIFE COORDINATION.**—

(1) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of this subsection is to protect water, oceans, coasts, and wildlife from invasive species.

(2) **AMENDMENTS TO FISH AND WILDLIFE COORDINATION ACT.**—

(A) **SHORT TITLE; AUTHORIZATION.**—The first section of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 661) is amended by striking “For the purpose” and inserting the following:

“**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; AUTHORIZATION.**

“(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the ‘Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act’.

“(b) **AUTHORIZATION.**—For the purpose”.

(B) **PROTECTION OF WATER, OCEANS, COASTS, AND WILDLIFE FROM INVASIVE SPECIES.**—The Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“**SEC. 10. PROTECTION OF WATER, OCEANS, COASTS, AND WILDLIFE FROM INVASIVE SPECIES.**

“(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

“(1) **CONTROL.**—The term ‘control’, with respect to an invasive species, means the eradication, suppression, or reduction of the population of the invasive species within the area in which the invasive species is present.

“(2) **ECOSYSTEM.**—The term ‘ecosystem’ means the complex of a community of organisms and the environment of the organisms.

“(3) **ELIGIBLE STATE.**—The term ‘eligible State’ means any of—

“(A) a State;

“(B) the District of Columbia;

“(C) the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico;

“(D) Guam;

“(E) American Samoa;

“(F) the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands; and

“(G) the United States Virgin Islands.

“(4) **INVASIVE SPECIES.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The term ‘invasive species’ means an alien species, the introduction of which causes, or is likely to cause, economic or environmental harm or harm to human health.

“(B) **ASSOCIATED DEFINITION.**—For purposes of subparagraph (A), the term ‘alien species’, with respect to a particular ecosystem, means any species (including the seeds, eggs, spores, or other biological material of the species that are capable of propagating the species) that is not native to the affected ecosystem.

“(5) **MANAGE; MANAGEMENT.**—The terms ‘manage’ and ‘management’, with respect to an invasive species, mean the active implementation of any activity—

“(A) to reduce or stop the spread of the invasive species; and

“(B) to inhibit further infestations of the invasive species, the spread of the invasive species, or harm caused by the invasive species, including investigations regarding methods for early detection and rapid response, prevention, control, or management of the invasive species.

“(6) **PREVENT.**—The term ‘prevent’, with respect to an invasive species, means—

“(A) to hinder the introduction of the invasive species onto land or water; or

“(B) to impede the spread of the invasive species within land or water by inspecting, intercepting, or confiscating invasive species threats prior to the establishment of the invasive species onto land or water of an eligible State.

“(7) **SECRETARY CONCERNED.**—The term ‘Secretary concerned’ means—

“(A) the Secretary of the Army, with respect to Federal land administered by the Corps of Engineers;

“(B) the Secretary of the Interior, with respect to Federal land administered by the Secretary of the Interior through—

“(i) the United States Fish and Wildlife Service;

“(ii) the Bureau of Indian Affairs;

“(iii) the Bureau of Land Management;

“(iv) the Bureau of Reclamation; or

“(v) the National Park Service;

“(C) the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to Federal land administered by the Secretary of Agriculture through the Forest Service; and

“(D) the head or a representative of any other Federal agency the duties of whom require planning relating to, and the treatment of, invasive species for the purpose of protecting water and wildlife on land and coasts and in oceans and water.

“(8) **SPECIES.**—The term ‘species’ means a group of organisms, all of which—

“(A) have a high degree of genetic similarity;

“(B) are morphologically distinct;

“(C) generally—

“(i) interbreed at maturity only among themselves; and

“(ii) produce fertile offspring; and

“(D) show persistent differences from members of allied groups of organisms.

“(b) **CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT.**—Each Secretary concerned shall plan and carry out activities on land directly managed by the

Secretary concerned to protect water and wildlife by controlling and managing invasive species—

“(1) to inhibit or reduce the populations of invasive species; and

“(2) to effectuate restoration or reclamation efforts.

“(c) STRATEGIC PLAN.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Each Secretary concerned shall develop a strategic plan for the implementation of the invasive species program to achieve, to the maximum extent practicable, a substantive annual net reduction of invasive species populations or infested acreage on land or water managed by the Secretary concerned.

“(2) COORDINATION.—Each strategic plan under paragraph (1) shall be developed—

“(A) in coordination with affected—

“(i) eligible States; and

“(ii) political subdivisions of eligible States;

“(B) in consultation with federally recognized Indian tribes; and

“(C) in accordance with the priorities established by 1 or more Governors of the eligible States in which an ecosystem affected by an invasive species is located.

“(3) FACTORS FOR CONSIDERATION.—In developing a strategic plan under this subsection, the Secretary concerned shall take into consideration the economic and ecological costs of action or inaction, as applicable.

“(d) COST-EFFECTIVE METHODS.—In selecting a method to be used to control or manage an invasive species as part of a specific control or management project conducted as part of a strategic plan developed under subsection (c), the Secretary concerned shall prioritize the use of methods that—

“(1) effectively control and manage invasive species, as determined by the Secretary concerned, based on sound scientific data;

“(2) minimize environmental impacts; and

“(3) control and manage invasive species in the most cost-effective manner.

“(e) COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT.—To achieve compliance with subsection (d), the Secretary concerned shall require a comparative economic assessment of invasive species control and management methods to be conducted.

“(f) EXPEDITED ACTION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretaries concerned shall use all tools and flexibilities available (as of the date of enactment of this section) to expedite the projects and activities described in paragraph (2).

“(2) DESCRIPTION OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES.—A project or activity referred to in paragraph (1) is a project or activity—

“(A) to protect water or wildlife from an invasive species that, as determined by the Secretary concerned is, or will be, carried out on land or water that is—

“(i) directly managed by the Secretary concerned; and

“(ii) located in an area that is—

“(I) at high risk for the introduction, establishment, or spread of invasive species; and

“(II) determined by the Secretary concerned to require immediate action to address the risk identified in subclause (I); and

“(B) carried out in accordance with applicable agency procedures, including any applicable—

“(i) land or resource management plan; or

“(ii) land use plan.

“(g) ALLOCATION OF FUNDING.—Of the amount appropriated or otherwise made available to each Secretary concerned for a fiscal year for programs that address or include protection of land or water from an invasive species, the Secretary concerned shall use not less than 75 percent for on-the-ground control and management of invasive species, which may include—

“(1) the purchase of necessary products, equipment, or services to conduct that control and management;

“(2) the use of integrated pest management options, including options that use pesticides authorized for sale, distribution, or use under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136 et seq.);

“(3) the use of biological control agents that are proven to be effective to reduce invasive species populations;

“(4) the use of revegetation or cultural restoration methods designed to improve the diversity and richness of ecosystems;

“(5) the use of monitoring and detection activities for invasive species, including equipment, detection dogs, and mechanical devices;

“(6) the use of appropriate methods to remove invasive species from a vehicle or vessel capable of conveyance; or

“(7) the use of other effective mechanical or manual control methods.

“(h) INVESTIGATIONS, OUTREACH, AND PUBLIC AWARENESS.—Of the amount appropriated or otherwise made available to each Secretary concerned for a fiscal year for programs that address or include protection of land or water from an invasive species, the Secretary concerned may use not more than 15 percent for investigations, development activities, and outreach and public awareness efforts to address invasive species control and management needs.

“(i) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—Of the amount appropriated or otherwise made available to each Secretary concerned for a fiscal year for programs that address or include protection of land or water from an invasive species, not more than 10 percent may be used for administrative costs incurred to carry out those programs, including costs relating to oversight and management of the programs, recordkeeping, and implementation of the strategic plan developed under subsection (c).

“(j) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—Not later than 60 days after the end of the second fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of this section, each Secretary concerned shall submit to Congress a report—

“(1) describing the use by the Secretary concerned during the 2 preceding fiscal years of funds for programs that address or include invasive species management; and

“(2) specifying the percentage of funds expended for each of the purposes specified in subsections (g), (h), and (i).

“(k) RELATION TO OTHER AUTHORITY.—

“(1) OTHER INVASIVE SPECIES CONTROL, PREVENTION, AND MANAGEMENT AUTHORITIES.—Nothing in this section precludes the Secretary concerned from pursuing or supporting, pursuant to any other provision of law, any activity regarding the control, prevention, or management of an invasive species, including investigations to improve the control, prevention, or management of the invasive species.

“(2) PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS.—Nothing in this section authorizes the Secretary concerned to suspend any water delivery or diversion, or otherwise to prevent the operation of a public water supply system, as a measure to control, manage, or prevent the introduction or spread of an invasive species.

“(1) USE OF PARTNERSHIPS.—Subject to the subsections (m) and (n), the Secretary concerned may enter into any contract or cooperative agreement with another Federal agency, an eligible State, a federally recognized Indian tribe, a political subdivision of an eligible State, or a private individual or entity to assist with the control and management of an invasive species.

“(m) MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—As a condition of a contract or cooperative agreement under sub-

section (l), the Secretary concerned and the applicable Federal agency, eligible State, political subdivision of an eligible State, or private individual or entity shall enter into a memorandum of understanding that describes—

“(A) the nature of the partnership between the parties to the memorandum of understanding; and

“(B) the control and management activities to be conducted under the contract or cooperative agreement.

“(2) CONTENTS.—A memorandum of understanding under this subsection shall contain, at a minimum, the following:

“(A) A prioritized listing of each invasive species to be controlled or managed.

“(B) An assessment of the total acres of land or area of water infested by the invasive species.

“(C) An estimate of the expected total acres of land or area of water infested by the invasive species after control and management of the invasive species is attempted.

“(D) A description of each specific, integrated pest management option to be used, including a comparative economic assessment to determine the least-costly method.

“(E) Any map, boundary, or Global Positioning System coordinates needed to clearly identify the area in which each control or management activity is proposed to be conducted.

“(F) A written assurance that each partner will comply with section 15 of the Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974 (7 U.S.C. 2814).

“(3) COORDINATION.—If a partner to a contract or cooperative agreement under subsection (1) is an eligible State, political subdivision of an eligible State, or private individual or entity, the memorandum of understanding under this subsection shall include a description of—

“(A) the means by which each applicable control or management effort will be coordinated; and

“(B) the expected outcomes of managing and controlling the invasive species.

“(4) PUBLIC OUTREACH AND AWARENESS EFFORTS.—If a contract or cooperative agreement under subsection (1) involves any outreach or public awareness effort, the memorandum of understanding under this subsection shall include a list of goals and objectives for each outreach or public awareness effort that have been determined to be efficient to inform national, regional, State, Tribal, or local audiences regarding invasive species control and management.

“(n) INVESTIGATIONS.—The purpose of any invasive species-related investigation carried out under a contract or cooperative agreement under subsection (1) shall be—

“(1) to develop solutions and specific recommendations for control and management of invasive species; and

“(2) specifically to provide faster implementation of control and management methods.

“(o) COORDINATION WITH AFFECTED LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.—Each project and activity carried out pursuant to this section shall be coordinated with affected local governments in a manner that is consistent with section 202(c)(9) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712(c)(9)).”

(c) WILDLIFE CONSERVATION.—

(1) REAUTHORIZATIONS.—

(A) REAUTHORIZATION OF AFRICAN ELEPHANT CONSERVATION ACT.—Section 2306(a) of the African Elephant Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4245(a)) is amended by striking “2007 through 2012” and inserting “2019 through 2023”.

(B) REAUTHORIZATION OF ASIAN ELEPHANT CONSERVATION ACT OF 1997.—Section 8(a) of the Asian Elephant Conservation Act of 1997 (16 U.S.C. 4266(a)) is amended by striking

“2007 through 2012” and inserting “2019 through 2023”.

(C) REAUTHORIZATION OF RHINOCEROS AND TIGER CONSERVATION ACT OF 1994.—Section 10(a) of the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 5306(a)) is amended by striking “2007 through 2012” and inserting “2019 through 2023”.

(2) AMENDMENTS TO GREAT APE CONSERVATION ACT OF 2000.—

(A) PANEL.—Section 4(i) of the Great Ape Conservation Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 6303(i)) is amended—

(i) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(1) CONVENTION.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Natural Resources Management Act, and every 5 years thereafter, the Secretary may convene a panel of experts on great apes to identify the greatest needs and priorities for the conservation of great apes.”;

(ii) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (5); and

(iii) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

“(2) COMPOSITION.—The Secretary shall ensure that the panel referred to in paragraph (1) includes, to the maximum extent practicable, 1 or more representatives—

“(A) from each country that comprises the natural range of great apes; and

“(B) with expertise in great ape conservation.

“(3) CONSERVATION PLANS.—In identifying the conservation needs and priorities under paragraph (1), the panel referred to in that paragraph shall consider any relevant great ape conservation plan or strategy, including scientific research and findings relating to—

“(A) the conservation needs and priorities of great apes;

“(B) any regional or species-specific action plan or strategy;

“(C) any applicable strategy developed or initiated by the Secretary; and

“(D) any other applicable conservation plan or strategy.

“(4) FUNDS.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary may use amounts available to the Secretary to pay for the costs of convening and facilitating any meeting of the panel referred to in paragraph (1).”.

(B) MULTIYEAR GRANTS.—Section 4 of the Great Ape Conservation Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 6303) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(j) MULTIYEAR GRANTS.—

“(1) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary may award to a person who is otherwise eligible for a grant under this section a multiyear grant to carry out a project that the person demonstrates is an effective, long-term conservation strategy for great apes and the habitat of great apes.

“(2) EFFECT OF SUBSECTION.—Nothing in this subsection precludes the Secretary from awarding a grant on an annual basis.”.

(C) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—Section 5(b)(2) of the Great Ape Conservation Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 6304(b)(2)) is amended by striking “\$100,000” and inserting “\$150,000”.

(D) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 6 of the Great Ape Conservation Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 6305) is amended by striking “2006 through 2010” and inserting “2019 through 2023”.

(3) AMENDMENTS TO MARINE TURTLE CONSERVATION ACT OF 2004.—

(A) PURPOSE.—Section 2 of the Marine Turtle Conservation Act of 2004 (16 U.S.C. 6601) is amended by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

“(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to assist in the conservation of marine turtles, freshwater turtles, and tortoises and the habitats of marine turtles, freshwater

turtles, and tortoises in foreign countries and territories of the United States by supporting and providing financial resources for projects—

“(1) to conserve marine turtle, freshwater turtle, and tortoise habitats under the jurisdiction of United States Fish and Wildlife Service programs;

“(2) to conserve marine turtles, freshwater turtles, and tortoises in those habitats; and

“(3) to address other threats to the survival of marine turtles, freshwater turtles, and tortoises, including habitat loss, poaching of turtles or their eggs, and wildlife trafficking.”.

(B) DEFINITIONS.—Section 3 of the Marine Turtle Conservation Act of 2004 (16 U.S.C. 6602) is amended—

(i) in paragraph (2)—

(I) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “nesting habitats of marine turtles in foreign countries and of marine turtles in those habitats” and inserting “marine turtles, freshwater turtles, and tortoises, and the habitats of marine turtles, freshwater turtles, and tortoises, in foreign countries and territories of the United States under the jurisdiction of United States Fish and Wildlife Service programs”;

(II) in subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C), by striking “nesting” each place it appears;

(III) in subparagraph (D)—

(aa) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “countries to—” and inserting “countries—”;

(bb) in clause (i)—

(AA) by inserting “to” before “protect”;

and

(BB) by striking “nesting” each place it appears; and

(cc) in clause (ii), by inserting “to” before “prevent”;

(IV) in subparagraph (E)(i), by striking “turtles on nesting habitat” and inserting “turtles, freshwater turtles, and tortoises”;

(V) in subparagraph (F), by striking “turtles over habitat used by marine turtles for nesting” and inserting “turtles, freshwater turtles, and tortoises over habitats used by marine turtles, freshwater turtles, and tortoises”;

(VI) in subparagraph (H), by striking “nesting” each place it appears;

(ii) by redesignating paragraphs (3), (4), (5), and (6) as paragraphs (4), (6), (7), and (8), respectively;

(iii) by inserting before paragraph (4) (as so redesignated) the following:

“(3) FRESHWATER TURTLE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘freshwater turtle’ means any member of the family Carettochelyidae, Chelidae, Chelydridae, Dermatemnydidae, Emydidae, Geoemydidae, Kinosternidae, Pelomedusidae, Platysternidae, Podocnemididae, or Trionychidae.

“(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term ‘freshwater turtle’ includes—

“(i) any part, product, egg, or offspring of a turtle described in subparagraph (A); and

“(ii) a carcass of such a turtle.”;

(iv) by inserting after paragraph (4) (as so redesignated) the following:

“(5) HABITAT.—The term ‘habitat’ means any marine turtle, freshwater turtle, or tortoise habitat (including a nesting habitat) that is under the jurisdiction of United States Fish and Wildlife Service programs.”;

and

(v) by inserting after paragraph (8) (as so redesignated) the following:

“(9) TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.—The term ‘territory of the United States’ means—

“(A) American Samoa;

“(B) the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands;

“(C) the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico;

“(D) Guam;

“(E) the United States Virgin Islands; and

“(F) any other territory or possession of the United States.

“(10) TORTOISE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘tortoise’ means any member of the family Testudinidae.

“(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term ‘tortoise’ includes—

“(i) any part, product, egg, or offspring of a tortoise described in subparagraph (A); and

“(ii) a carcass of such a tortoise.”.

(C) CONSERVATION ASSISTANCE.—Section 4 of the Marine Turtle Conservation Act of 2004 (16 U.S.C. 6603) is amended—

(i) in the section heading, by striking “MARINE TURTLE”;

(ii) in subsection (a), by inserting “, freshwater turtles, or tortoises” after “marine turtles”;

(iii) in subsection (b)(1)—

(I) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting “, freshwater turtles, or tortoises” after “marine turtles”;

(II) by striking subparagraph (A) and inserting the following:

“(A) any wildlife management authority of a foreign country or territory of the United States that has within its boundaries marine turtle, freshwater turtle, or tortoise habitat, if the activities of the authority directly or indirectly affect marine turtle, freshwater turtle, or tortoise conservation; or”;

(III) in subparagraph (B), by inserting “, freshwater turtles, or tortoises” after “marine turtles”;

(iv) in subsection (c)(2), in each of subparagraphs (A) and (C), by inserting “and territory of the United States” after “each country”;

(v) by striking subsection (d) and inserting the following:

“(d) CRITERIA FOR APPROVAL.—The Secretary may approve a project proposal under this section if the Secretary determines that the project will help to restore, recover, and sustain a viable population of marine turtles, freshwater turtles, or tortoises in the wild by assisting efforts in a foreign country or territory of the United States to implement a marine turtle, freshwater turtle, or tortoise conservation program.”;

(vi) in subsection (e), by striking “marine turtles and their nesting habitats” and inserting “marine turtles, freshwater turtles, or tortoises and the habitats of marine turtles, freshwater turtles, or tortoises”.

(D) MARINE TURTLE CONSERVATION FUND.—Section 5 of the Marine Turtle Conservation Act of 2004 (16 U.S.C. 6604) is amended—

(i) in subsection (a)(2), by striking “section 6” and inserting “section 7(a)”;

(ii) in subsection (b)(2), by striking “3 percent, or up to \$80,000” and inserting “5 percent, or up to \$150,000”.

(E) ADVISORY GROUP.—Section 6(a) of the Marine Turtle Conservation Act of 2004 (16 U.S.C. 6605(a)) is amended by inserting “, freshwater turtles, or tortoises” after “marine turtles”.

(F) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 7 of the Marine Turtle Conservation Act of 2004 (16 U.S.C. 6606) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 7. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Fund \$5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023.

“(b) ALLOCATION.—Of the amounts made available for each fiscal year pursuant to subsection (a)—

“(1) not less than \$1,510,000 shall be used by the Secretary for marine turtle conservation purposes in accordance with this Act; and

“(2) of the amounts in excess of the amount described in paragraph (1), not less

than 40 percent shall be used by the Secretary for freshwater turtle and tortoise conservation purposes in accordance with this Act.”

(d) PRIZE COMPETITIONS.—

(I) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) NON-FEDERAL FUNDS.—The term “non-Federal funds” means funds provided by—

- (i) a State;
- (ii) a territory of the United States;
- (iii) 1 or more units of local or tribal government;
- (iv) a private for-profit entity;
- (v) a nonprofit organization; or
- (vi) a private individual.

(B) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary, acting through the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

(C) WILDLIFE.—The term “wildlife” has the meaning given the term in section 8 of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 666b).

(2) THEODORE ROOSEVELT GENIUS PRIZE FOR PREVENTION OF WILDLIFE POACHING AND TRAFFICKING.—

(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

(i) BOARD.—The term “Board” means the Prevention of Wildlife Poaching and Trafficking Technology Advisory Board established by subparagraph (C)(i).

(ii) PRIZE COMPETITION.—The term “prize competition” means the Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the prevention of wildlife poaching and trafficking established under subparagraph (B).

(B) AUTHORITY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish under section 24 of the Stevenson-Wylder Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3719) a prize competition, to be known as the “Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the prevention of wildlife poaching and trafficking” —

(i) to encourage technological innovation with the potential to advance the mission of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service with respect to the prevention of wildlife poaching and trafficking; and

(ii) to award 1 or more prizes annually for a technological advancement that prevents wildlife poaching and trafficking.

(C) ADVISORY BOARD.—

(i) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established an advisory board, to be known as the “Prevention of Wildlife Poaching and Trafficking Technology Advisory Board”.

(ii) COMPOSITION.—The Board shall be composed of not fewer than 9 members appointed by the Secretary, who shall provide expertise in—

- (I) wildlife trafficking and trade;
- (II) wildlife conservation and management;
- (III) biology;
- (IV) technology development;
- (V) engineering;
- (VI) economics;
- (VII) business development and management; and

(VIII) any other discipline, as the Secretary determines to be necessary to achieve the purposes of this paragraph.

(iii) DUTIES.—Subject to clause (iv), with respect to the prize competition, the Board shall—

- (I) select a topic;
- (II) issue a problem statement;
- (III) advise the Secretary regarding any opportunity for technological innovation to prevent wildlife poaching and trafficking; and

(IV) advise winners of the prize competition regarding opportunities to pilot and implement winning technologies in relevant fields, including in partnership with conservation organizations, Federal or State agencies, federally recognized Indian tribes, private entities, and research institutions

with expertise or interest relating to the prevention of wildlife poaching and trafficking.

(iv) CONSULTATION.—In selecting a topic and issuing a problem statement for the prize competition under subclauses (I) and (II) of clause (iii), respectively, the Board shall consult widely with Federal and non-Federal stakeholders, including—

(I) 1 or more Federal agencies with jurisdiction over the prevention of wildlife poaching and trafficking;

(II) 1 or more State agencies with jurisdiction over the prevention of wildlife poaching and trafficking;

(III) 1 or more State, regional, or local wildlife organizations, the mission of which relates to the prevention of wildlife poaching and trafficking; and

(IV) 1 or more wildlife conservation groups, technology companies, research institutions, institutions of higher education, industry associations, or individual stakeholders with an interest in the prevention of wildlife poaching and trafficking.

(v) REQUIREMENTS.—The Board shall comply with all requirements under paragraph (7)(A).

(D) AGREEMENT WITH NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall offer to enter into an agreement under which the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation shall administer the prize competition.

(ii) REQUIREMENTS.—An agreement entered into under clause (i) shall comply with all requirements under paragraph (7)(B).

(E) JUDGES.—

(i) APPOINTMENT.—The Secretary shall appoint not fewer than 3 judges who shall, except as provided in clause (ii), select the 1 or more annual winners of the prize competition.

(ii) DETERMINATION BY SECRETARY.—The judges appointed under clause (i) shall not select any annual winner of the prize competition if the Secretary makes a determination that, in any fiscal year, none of the technological advancements entered into the prize competition merits an award.

(F) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which a cash prize is awarded under this paragraph, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report on the prize competition that includes—

(i) a statement by the Board that describes the activities carried out by the Board relating to the duties described in subparagraph (C)(iii);

(ii) if the Secretary has entered into an agreement under subparagraph (D)(i), a statement by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation that describes the activities carried out by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation relating to the duties described in paragraph (7)(B); and

(iii) a statement by 1 or more of the judges appointed under subparagraph (E) that explains the basis on which the winner of the cash prize was selected.

(G) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The Board and all authority provided under this paragraph shall terminate on December 31, 2023.

(3) THEODORE ROOSEVELT GENIUS PRIZE FOR PROMOTION OF WILDLIFE CONSERVATION.—

(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

(i) BOARD.—The term “Board” means the Promotion of Wildlife Conservation Technology Advisory Board established by subparagraph (C)(i).

(ii) PRIZE COMPETITION.—The term “prize competition” means the Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the promotion of wildlife conservation established under subparagraph (B).

(B) AUTHORITY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish under section 24 of the Stevenson-Wylder Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3719) a prize competition, to be known as the “Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the promotion of wildlife conservation” —

(i) to encourage technological innovation with the potential to advance the mission of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service with respect to the promotion of wildlife conservation; and

(ii) to award 1 or more prizes annually for a technological advancement that promotes wildlife conservation.

(C) ADVISORY BOARD.—

(i) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established an advisory board, to be known as the “Promotion of Wildlife Conservation Technology Advisory Board”.

(ii) COMPOSITION.—The Board shall be composed of not fewer than 9 members appointed by the Secretary, who shall provide expertise in—

- (I) wildlife conservation and management;
- (II) biology;
- (III) technology development;
- (IV) engineering;
- (V) economics;
- (VI) business development and management; and

(VII) any other discipline, as the Secretary determines to be necessary to achieve the purposes of this paragraph.

(iii) DUTIES.—Subject to clause (iv), with respect to the prize competition, the Board shall—

- (I) select a topic;
- (II) issue a problem statement;
- (III) advise the Secretary regarding any opportunity for technological innovation to promote wildlife conservation; and

(IV) advise winners of the prize competition regarding opportunities to pilot and implement winning technologies in relevant fields, including in partnership with conservation organizations, Federal or State agencies, federally recognized Indian tribes, private entities, and research institutions with expertise or interest relating to the promotion of wildlife conservation.

(iv) CONSULTATION.—In selecting a topic and issuing a problem statement for the prize competition under subclauses (I) and (II) of clause (iii), respectively, the Board shall consult widely with Federal and non-Federal stakeholders, including—

(I) 1 or more Federal agencies with jurisdiction over the promotion of wildlife conservation;

(II) 1 or more State agencies with jurisdiction over the promotion of wildlife conservation;

(III) 1 or more State, regional, or local wildlife organizations, the mission of which relates to the promotion of wildlife conservation; and

(IV) 1 or more wildlife conservation groups, technology companies, research institutions, institutions of higher education, industry associations, or individual stakeholders with an interest in the promotion of wildlife conservation.

(v) REQUIREMENTS.—The Board shall comply with all requirements under paragraph (7)(A).

(D) AGREEMENT WITH NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall offer to enter into an agreement under which the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation shall administer the prize competition.

(ii) REQUIREMENTS.—An agreement entered into under clause (i) shall comply with all requirements under paragraph (7)(B).

(E) JUDGES.—

(i) **APPOINTMENT.**—The Secretary shall appoint not fewer than 3 judges who shall, except as provided in clause (ii), select the 1 or more annual winners of the prize competition.

(ii) **DETERMINATION BY SECRETARY.**—The judges appointed under clause (i) shall not select any annual winner of the prize competition if the Secretary makes a determination that, in any fiscal year, none of the technological advancements entered into the prize competition merits an award.

(F) **REPORT TO CONGRESS.**—Not later than 60 days after the date on which a cash prize is awarded under this paragraph, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report on the prize competition that includes—

(i) a statement by the Board that describes the activities carried out by the Board relating to the duties described in subparagraph (C)(iii);

(ii) if the Secretary has entered into an agreement under subparagraph (D)(i), a statement by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation that describes the activities carried out by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation relating to the duties described in paragraph (7)(B); and

(iii) a statement by 1 or more of the judges appointed under subparagraph (E) that explains the basis on which the winner of the cash prize was selected.

(G) **TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.**—The Board and all authority provided under this paragraph shall terminate on December 31, 2023.

(4) **THEODORE ROOSEVELT GENIUS PRIZE FOR MANAGEMENT OF INVASIVE SPECIES.**—

(A) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this paragraph:

(i) **BOARD.**—The term “Board” means the Management of Invasive Species Technology Advisory Board established by subparagraph (C)(i).

(ii) **PRIZE COMPETITION.**—The term “prize competition” means the Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the management of invasive species established under subparagraph (B).

(B) **AUTHORITY.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish under section 24 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3719) a prize competition, to be known as the “Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the management of invasive species”—

(i) to encourage technological innovation with the potential to advance the mission of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service with respect to the management of invasive species; and

(ii) to award 1 or more prizes annually for a technological advancement that manages invasive species.

(C) **ADVISORY BOARD.**—

(i) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established an advisory board, to be known as the “Management of Invasive Species Technology Advisory Board”.

(ii) **COMPOSITION.**—The Board shall be composed of not fewer than 9 members appointed by the Secretary, who shall provide expertise in—

(I) invasive species;

(II) biology;

(III) technology development;

(IV) engineering;

(V) economics;

(VI) business development and management; and

(VII) any other discipline, as the Secretary determines to be necessary to achieve the purposes of this paragraph.

(iii) **DUTIES.**—Subject to clause (iv), with respect to the prize competition, the Board shall—

(I) select a topic;

(II) issue a problem statement;

(III) advise the Secretary regarding any opportunity for technological innovation to manage invasive species; and

(IV) advise winners of the prize competition regarding opportunities to pilot and implement winning technologies in relevant fields, including in partnership with conservation organizations, Federal or State agencies, federally recognized Indian tribes, private entities, and research institutions with expertise or interest relating to the management of invasive species.

(iv) **CONSULTATION.**—In selecting a topic and issuing a problem statement for the prize competition under subclauses (I) and (II) of clause (iii), respectively, the Board shall consult widely with Federal and non-Federal stakeholders, including—

(I) 1 or more Federal agencies with jurisdiction over the management of invasive species;

(II) 1 or more State agencies with jurisdiction over the management of invasive species;

(III) 1 or more State, regional, or local wildlife organizations, the mission of which relates to the management of invasive species; and

(IV) 1 or more wildlife conservation groups, technology companies, research institutions, institutions of higher education, industry associations, or individual stakeholders with an interest in the management of invasive species.

(v) **REQUIREMENTS.**—The Board shall comply with all requirements under paragraph (7)(A).

(D) **AGREEMENT WITH NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall offer to enter into an agreement under which the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation shall administer the prize competition.

(ii) **REQUIREMENTS.**—An agreement entered into under clause (i) shall comply with all requirements under paragraph (7)(B).

(E) **JUDGES.**—

(i) **APPOINTMENT.**—The Secretary shall appoint not fewer than 3 judges who shall, except as provided in clause (ii), select the 1 or more annual winners of the prize competition.

(ii) **DETERMINATION BY SECRETARY.**—The judges appointed under clause (i) shall not select any annual winner of the prize competition if the Secretary makes a determination that, in any fiscal year, none of the technological advancements entered into the prize competition merits an award.

(F) **REPORT TO CONGRESS.**—Not later than 60 days after the date on which a cash prize is awarded under this paragraph, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report on the prize competition that includes—

(i) a statement by the Board that describes the activities carried out by the Board relating to the duties described in subparagraph (C)(iii);

(ii) if the Secretary has entered into an agreement under subparagraph (D)(i), a statement by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation that describes the activities carried out by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation relating to the duties described in paragraph (7)(B); and

(iii) a statement by 1 or more of the judges appointed under subparagraph (E) that explains the basis on which the winner of the cash prize was selected.

(G) **TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.**—The Board and all authority provided under this paragraph shall terminate on December 31, 2023.

(5) **THEODORE ROOSEVELT GENIUS PRIZE FOR PROTECTION OF ENDANGERED SPECIES.**—

(A) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this paragraph:

(i) **BOARD.**—The term “Board” means the Protection of Endangered Species Technology Advisory Board established by subparagraph (C)(i).

(ii) **PRIZE COMPETITION.**—The term “prize competition” means the Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the protection of endangered species established under subparagraph (B).

(B) **AUTHORITY.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish under section 24 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3719) a prize competition, to be known as the “Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the protection of endangered species”—

(i) to encourage technological innovation with the potential to advance the mission of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service with respect to the protection of endangered species; and

(ii) to award 1 or more prizes annually for a technological advancement that protects endangered species.

(C) **ADVISORY BOARD.**—

(i) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established an advisory board, to be known as the “Protection of Endangered Species Technology Advisory Board”.

(ii) **COMPOSITION.**—The Board shall be composed of not fewer than 9 members appointed by the Secretary, who shall provide expertise in—

(I) endangered species;

(II) biology;

(III) technology development;

(IV) engineering;

(V) economics;

(VI) business development and management; and

(VII) any other discipline, as the Secretary determines to be necessary to achieve the purposes of this paragraph.

(iii) **DUTIES.**—Subject to clause (iv), with respect to the prize competition, the Board shall—

(I) select a topic;

(II) issue a problem statement;

(III) advise the Secretary regarding any opportunity for technological innovation to protect endangered species; and

(IV) advise winners of the prize competition regarding opportunities to pilot and implement winning technologies in relevant fields, including in partnership with conservation organizations, Federal or State agencies, federally recognized Indian tribes, private entities, and research institutions with expertise or interest relating to the protection of endangered species.

(iv) **CONSULTATION.**—In selecting a topic and issuing a problem statement for the prize competition under subclauses (I) and (II) of clause (iii), respectively, the Board shall consult widely with Federal and non-Federal stakeholders, including—

(I) 1 or more Federal agencies with jurisdiction over the protection of endangered species;

(II) 1 or more State agencies with jurisdiction over the protection of endangered species;

(III) 1 or more State, regional, or local wildlife organizations, the mission of which relates to the protection of endangered species; and

(IV) 1 or more wildlife conservation groups, technology companies, research institutions, institutions of higher education, industry associations, or individual stakeholders with an interest in the protection of endangered species.

(v) REQUIREMENTS.—The Board shall comply with all requirements under paragraph (7)(A).

(D) AGREEMENT WITH NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall offer to enter into an agreement under which the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation shall administer the prize competition.

(ii) REQUIREMENTS.—An agreement entered into under clause (i) shall comply with all requirements under paragraph (7)(B).

(E) JUDGES.—

(i) APPOINTMENT.—The Secretary shall appoint not fewer than 3 judges who shall, except as provided in clause (ii), select the 1 or more annual winners of the prize competition.

(ii) DETERMINATION BY SECRETARY.—The judges appointed under clause (i) shall not select any annual winner of the prize competition if the Secretary makes a determination that, in any fiscal year, none of the technological advancements entered into the prize competition merits an award.

(F) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which a cash prize is awarded under this paragraph, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report on the prize competition that includes—

(i) a statement by the Board that describes the activities carried out by the Board relating to the duties described in subparagraph (C)(iii);

(ii) if the Secretary has entered into an agreement under subparagraph (D)(i), a statement by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation that describes the activities carried out by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation relating to the duties described in paragraph (7)(B); and

(iii) a statement by 1 or more of the judges appointed under subparagraph (E) that explains the basis on which the winner of the cash prize was selected.

(G) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The Board and all authority provided under this paragraph shall terminate on December 31, 2023.

(6) THEODORE ROOSEVELT GENIUS PRIZE FOR NONLETHAL MANAGEMENT OF HUMAN-WILDLIFE CONFLICTS.—

(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

(i) BOARD.—The term “Board” means the Nonlethal Management of Human-Wildlife Conflicts Technology Advisory Board established by subparagraph (C)(i).

(ii) PRIZE COMPETITION.—The term “prize competition” means the Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the nonlethal management of human-wildlife conflicts established under subparagraph (B).

(B) AUTHORITY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish under section 24 of the Stevenson-Wylder Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3719) a prize competition, to be known as the “Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the nonlethal management of human-wildlife conflicts”—

(i) to encourage technological innovation with the potential to advance the mission of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service with respect to the nonlethal management of human-wildlife conflicts; and

(ii) to award 1 or more prizes annually for a technological advancement that promotes the nonlethal management of human-wildlife conflicts.

(C) ADVISORY BOARD.—

(i) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established an advisory board, to be known as the “Nonlethal Management of Human-Wildlife Conflicts Technology Advisory Board”.

(ii) COMPOSITION.—The Board shall be composed of not fewer than 9 members appointed by the Secretary, who shall provide expertise in—

(I) nonlethal wildlife management;

(II) social aspects of human-wildlife conflict management;

(III) biology;

(IV) technology development;

(V) engineering;

(VI) economics;

(VII) business development and management; and

(VIII) any other discipline, as the Secretary determines to be necessary to achieve the purposes of this paragraph.

(iii) DUTIES.—Subject to clause (iv), with respect to the prize competition, the Board shall—

(I) select a topic;

(II) issue a problem statement;

(III) advise the Secretary regarding any opportunity for technological innovation to promote the nonlethal management of human-wildlife conflicts; and

(IV) advise winners of the prize competition regarding opportunities to pilot and implement winning technologies in relevant fields, including in partnership with conservation organizations, Federal or State agencies, federally recognized Indian tribes, private entities, and research institutions with expertise or interest relating to the nonlethal management of human-wildlife conflicts.

(iv) CONSULTATION.—In selecting a topic and issuing a problem statement for the prize competition under subclauses (I) and (II) of subparagraph (C), respectively, the Board shall consult widely with Federal and non-Federal stakeholders, including—

(I) 1 or more Federal agencies with jurisdiction over the management of native wildlife species at risk due to conflict with human activities;

(II) 1 or more State agencies with jurisdiction over the management of native wildlife species at risk due to conflict with human activities;

(III) 1 or more State, regional, or local wildlife organizations, the mission of which relates to the management of native wildlife species at risk due to conflict with human activities; and

(IV) 1 or more wildlife conservation groups, technology companies, research institutions, institutions of higher education, industry associations, or individual stakeholders with an interest in the management of native wildlife species at risk due to conflict with human activities.

(v) REQUIREMENTS.—The Board shall comply with all requirements under paragraph (7)(A).

(D) AGREEMENT WITH NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall offer to enter into an agreement under which the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation shall administer the prize competition.

(ii) REQUIREMENTS.—An agreement entered into under clause (i) shall comply with all requirements under paragraph (7)(B).

(E) JUDGES.—

(i) APPOINTMENT.—The Secretary shall appoint not fewer than 3 judges who shall, except as provided in clause (ii), select the 1 or more annual winners of the prize competition.

(ii) DETERMINATION BY SECRETARY.—The judges appointed under clause (i) shall not select any annual winner of the prize competition if the Secretary makes a determination that, in any fiscal year, none of the technological advancements entered into the prize competition merits an award.

(F) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which a cash prize

is awarded under this paragraph, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report on the prize competition that includes—

(i) a statement by the Board that describes the activities carried out by the Board relating to the duties described in subparagraph (C)(iii);

(ii) if the Secretary has entered into an agreement under subparagraph (D)(i), a statement by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation that describes the activities carried out by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation relating to the duties described in paragraph (7)(B); and

(iii) a statement by 1 or more of the judges appointed under subparagraph (E) that explains the basis on which the winner of the cash prize was selected.

(G) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The Board and all authority provided under this paragraph shall terminate on December 31, 2023.

(7) ADMINISTRATION OF PRIZE COMPETITIONS.—

(A) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ADVISORY BOARDS.—An advisory board established under paragraph (2)(C)(i), (3)(C)(i), (4)(C)(i), (5)(C)(i), or (6)(C)(i) (referred to in this paragraph as a “Board”) shall comply with the following requirements:

(i) TERM; VACANCIES.—

(I) TERM.—A member of the Board shall serve for a term of 5 years.

(II) VACANCIES.—A vacancy on the Board—

(aa) shall not affect the powers of the Board; and

(bb) shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment was made.

(ii) INITIAL MEETING.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which all members of the Board have been appointed, the Board shall hold the initial meeting of the Board.

(iii) MEETINGS.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—The Board shall meet at the call of the Chairperson.

(II) REMOTE PARTICIPATION.—

(aa) IN GENERAL.—Any member of the Board may participate in a meeting of the Board through the use of—

(AA) teleconferencing; or

(BB) any other remote business telecommunications method that allows each participating member to simultaneously hear each other participating member during the meeting.

(bb) PRESENCE.—A member of the Board who participates in a meeting remotely under item (aa) shall be considered to be present at the meeting.

(iv) QUORUM.—A majority of the members of the Board shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number of members may hold a meeting.

(v) CHAIRPERSON AND VICE CHAIRPERSON.—The Board shall select a Chairperson and Vice Chairperson from among the members of the Board.

(vi) ADMINISTRATIVE COST REDUCTION.—The Board shall, to the maximum extent practicable, minimize the administrative costs of the Board, including by encouraging the remote participation described in clause (iii)(II)(aa) to reduce travel costs.

(B) AGREEMENTS WITH NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION.—Any agreement entered into under paragraph (2)(D)(i), (3)(D)(i), (4)(D)(i), (5)(D)(i), or (6)(D)(i) shall comply with the following requirements:

(i) DUTIES.—An agreement shall provide that the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation shall—

(I) advertise the prize competition;

(II) solicit prize competition participants;

(III) administer funds relating to the prize competition;

(IV) receive Federal funds—
(aa) to administer the prize competition; and

(bb) to award a cash prize;

(V) carry out activities to generate contributions of non-Federal funds to offset, in whole or in part—

(aa) the administrative costs of the prize competition; and

(bb) the costs of a cash prize;

(VI) in consultation with, and subject to final approval by, the Secretary, develop criteria for the selection of prize competition winners;

(VII) provide advice and consultation to the Secretary on the selection of judges under paragraphs (2)(E), (3)(E), (4)(E), (5)(E), and (6)(E) based on criteria developed in consultation with, and subject to the final approval of, the Secretary;

(VIII) announce 1 or more annual winners of the prize competition;

(IX) subject to clause (ii), award 1 cash prize annually; and

(X) protect against unauthorized use or disclosure by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation of any trade secret or confidential business information of a prize competition participant.

(ii) **ADDITIONAL CASH PRIZES.**—An agreement shall provide that the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation may award more than 1 cash prize annually if the initial cash prize referred to in clause (i)(IX) and any additional cash prize are awarded using only non-Federal funds.

(iii) **SOLICITATION OF FUNDS.**—An agreement shall provide that the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation—

(I) may request and accept Federal funds and non-Federal funds for a cash prize;

(II) may accept a contribution for a cash prize in exchange for the right to name the prize; and

(III) shall not give special consideration to any Federal agency or non-Federal entity in exchange for a donation for a cash prize awarded under this subsection.

(C) **AWARD AMOUNTS.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—The amount of the initial cash prize referred to in subparagraph (B)(i)(IX) shall be \$100,000.

(ii) **ADDITIONAL CASH PRIZES.**—On notification by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation that non-Federal funds are available for an additional cash prize, the Secretary shall determine the amount of the additional cash prize.

SEC. 7002. REAUTHORIZATION OF NEOTROPICAL MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACT.

Section 10 of the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 6109) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 10. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act \$6,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023.

“(b) **USE OF FUNDS.**—Of the amounts made available under subsection (a) for each fiscal year, not less than 75 percent shall be expended for projects carried out at a location outside of the United States.”

SEC. 7003. JOHN H. CHAFEE COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM.

(a) **REPLACEMENT OF JOHN H. CHAFEE COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM MAPS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to paragraph (3), each map included in the set of maps referred to in section 4(a) of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3503(a)) that relates to a Unit of such System referred to in paragraph (2) is replaced in such set with the map described in that paragraph with respect to that Unit.

(2) **REPLACEMENT MAPS DESCRIBED.**—The replacement maps referred to in paragraph (1) are the following:

(A) The map entitled “Delaware Seashore Unit DE-07/DE-07P North Bethany Beach Unit H01” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit DE-07, Unit DE-07P, and Unit H01.

(B) The map entitled “Pine Island Bay Unit NC-01/NC-01P” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit NC-01 and Unit NC-01P.

(C) The map entitled “Roosevelt Natural Area Unit NC-05P” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit NC-05P.

(D) The map entitled “Hammocks Beach Unit NC-06/NC-06P (2 of 2) Onslow Beach Complex L05 (1 of 2)” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit L05.

(E) The map entitled “Onslow Beach Complex L05 (2 of 2) Topsail Unit L06 (1 of 2)” and dated November 20, 2013, with respect to Unit L05 and Unit L06.

(F) The map entitled “Topsail Unit L06 (2 of 2)” and dated November 20, 2013, with respect to Unit L06.

(G) The map entitled “Litchfield Beach Unit M02 Pawleys Inlet Unit M03” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit M02 and Unit M03.

(H) The map entitled “Fort Clinch Unit FL-01/FL-01P” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL-01 and Unit FL-01P.

(I) The map entitled “Usina Beach Unit P04A Conch Island Unit P05/P05P” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit P04A, Unit P05, and Unit P05P.

(J) The map entitled “Ponce Inlet Unit P08/P08P” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit P08 and Unit P08P.

(K) The map entitled “Spessard Holland Park Unit FL-13P Coconut Point Unit P09A/P09AP” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL-13P, Unit P09A, and Unit P09AP.

(L) The map entitled “Blue Hole Unit P10A Pepper Beach Unit FL-14P” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit P10A and Unit FL-14P.

(M) The map entitled “Hutchinson Island Unit P11/P11P (1 of 2)” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit P11 and Unit P11P.

(N) The map entitled “Hutchinson Island Unit P11 (2 of 2)” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit P11.

(O) The map entitled “Blowing Rocks Unit FL-15 Jupiter Beach Unit FL-16P Carlin Unit FL-17P” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL-15, Unit FL-16P, and Unit FL-17P.

(P) The map entitled “MacArthur Beach Unit FL-18P” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL-18P.

(Q) The map entitled “Birch Park Unit FL-19P” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL-19P.

(R) The map entitled “Lloyd Beach Unit FL-20P North Beach Unit P14A” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL-20P and Unit P14A.

(S) The map entitled “Tavernier Key Unit FL-39 Snake Creek Unit FL-40” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL-39 and Unit FL-40.

(T) The map entitled “Channel Key Unit FL-43 Toms Harbor Keys Unit FL-44 Deer/Long Point Keys Unit FL-45” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL-43, Unit FL-44, and FL-45.

(U) The map entitled “Boot Key Unit FL-46” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL-46.

(V) The map entitled “Bowditch Point Unit P17A Bunche Beach Unit FL-67/FL-67P Sanibel Island Complex P18P (1 of 2)” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit P17A, Unit FL-67, and Unit FL-67P.

(W) The map entitled “Bocilla Island Unit P21/P21P” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit P21 and Unit P21P.

(X) The map entitled “Venice Inlet Unit FL-71P Casey Key Unit P22” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit P22.

(Y) The map entitled “Lido Key Unit FL-72P” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL-72P.

(Z) The map entitled “De Soto Unit FL-73P Rattlesnake Key Unit FL-78 Bishop Harbor Unit FL-82” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL-73P, Unit FL-78, and Unit FL-82.

(AA) The map entitled “Passage Key Unit FL-80P Egmont Key Unit FL-81/FL-81P The Reefs Unit P24P (1 of 2)” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL-80P, Unit FL-81, and Unit FL-81P.

(BB) The map entitled “Cockroach Bay Unit FL-83” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL-83.

(CC) The map entitled “Sand Key Unit FL-85P” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL-85P.

(DD) The map entitled “Pepperfish Keys Unit P26” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit P26.

(EE) The map entitled “Peninsula Point Unit FL-89” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL-89.

(FF) The map entitled “Phillips Inlet Unit FL-93/FL-93P Deer Lake Complex FL-94” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL-93, Unit FL-93P, and Unit FL-94.

(GG) The map entitled “St. Andrew Complex P31 (1 of 3)” and dated October 7, 2016, with respect to Unit P31.

(HH) The map entitled “St. Andrew Complex P31 (2 of 3)” and dated October 7, 2016, with respect to Unit P31.

(II) The map entitled “St. Andrew Complex P31/P31P (3 of 3)” and dated October 7, 2016, with respect to Unit P31 and Unit P31P.

(3) **LIMITATIONS.**—For purposes of paragraph (1)—

(A) nothing in this subsection affects the boundaries of any of Units NC-06 and NC-06P;

(B) the occurrence in paragraph (2) of the name of a Unit solely in the title of a map shall not be construed to be a reference to such Unit; and

(C) the depiction of boundaries of any of Units P18P, FL-71P, and P24P in a map referred to in subparagraph (V), (X), or (AA) of paragraph (2) shall not be construed to affect the boundaries of such Unit.

(4) **CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**—Section 4(a) of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3503(a)) is amended—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting “replaced,” after “may be”; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by inserting “replaces such a map or” after “that specifically”.

(b) **DIGITAL MAPS OF JOHN H. CHAFEE COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM UNITS.**—Section 4(b) of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3503(b)) is amended—

(1) by inserting before the first sentence the following:

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) **DIGITAL MAPS.**—

“(A) **AVAILABILITY.**—The Secretary shall make available to the public on the Internet web site of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service digital versions of the maps included in the set of maps referred to in subsection (a).

“(B) **EFFECT.**—Any determination as to whether a location is inside or outside the System shall be made without regard to the digital maps available under this paragraph, except that this subparagraph does not apply with respect to any printed version of such a

digital map if the printed version is included in the maps referred to in subsection (a).

“(C) REPORT.—No later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of Natural Resources Management Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report regarding the progress and challenges in the transition from paper to digital maps and a timetable for completion of the digitization of all maps related to the System.”.

(c) REPEAL OF REPORT.—Section 3 of Public Law 109–226 (16 U.S.C. 3503 note) is repealed.

TITLE VIII—WATER AND POWER

Subtitle A—Reclamation Title Transfer

SEC. 8001. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this subtitle is to facilitate the transfer of title to Reclamation project facilities to qualifying entities on the completion of repayment of capital costs.

SEC. 8002. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) CONVEYED PROPERTY.—The term “conveyed property” means an eligible facility that has been conveyed to a qualifying entity under section 8003.

(2) ELIGIBLE FACILITY.—The term “eligible facility” means a facility that meets the criteria for potential transfer established under section 8004(a).

(3) FACILITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “facility” includes a dam or appurtenant works, canal, lateral, ditch, gate, control structure, pumping station, other infrastructure, recreational facility, building, distribution and drainage works, and associated land or interest in land or water.

(B) EXCLUSIONS.—The term “facility” does not include a Reclamation project facility, or a portion of a Reclamation project facility—

(i) that is a reserved works as of the date of enactment of this Act;

(ii) that generates hydropower marketed by a Federal power marketing administration; or

(iii) that is managed for recreation under a lease, permit, license, or other management agreement that does contribute to capital repayment.

(4) PROJECT USE POWER.—The term “project use power” means the electrical capacity, energy, and associated ancillary service components required to provide the minimum electrical service needed to operate or maintain Reclamation project facilities in accordance with the authorization for the Reclamation project.

(5) QUALIFYING ENTITY.—The term “qualifying entity” means an agency of a State or political subdivision of a State, a joint action or powers agency, a water users association, or an Indian Tribe or Tribal utility authority that—

(A) as of the date of conveyance under this subtitle, is the current operator of the eligible facility pursuant to a contract with Reclamation; and

(B) as determined by the Secretary, has the capacity to continue to manage the eligible facility for the same purposes for which the property has been managed under the reclamation laws.

(6) RECLAMATION.—The term “Reclamation” means the Bureau of Reclamation.

(7) RECLAMATION PROJECT.—The term “Reclamation project” means—

(A) any reclamation or irrigation project, including incidental features of the project—

(i) that is authorized by the reclamation laws;

(ii) that is constructed by the United States pursuant to the reclamation laws; or

(iii) in connection with which there is a repayment or water service contract executed by the United States pursuant to the reclamation laws; or

(B) any project constructed by the Secretary for the reclamation of land.

(8) RESERVED WORKS.—The term “reserved works” means any building, structure, facility, or equipment—

(A) that is owned by the Bureau; and

(B) for which operations and maintenance are performed, regardless of the source of funding—

(i) by an employee of the Bureau; or

(ii) through a contract entered into by the Commissioner.

(9) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary, acting through the Commissioner of Reclamation.

SEC. 8003. AUTHORIZATION OF TRANSFERS OF TITLE TO ELIGIBLE FACILITIES.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the requirements of this subtitle, the Secretary, without further authorization from Congress, may, on application of a qualifying entity, convey to a qualifying entity all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to any eligible facility, if—

(A) not later than 90 days before the date on which the Secretary makes the conveyance, the Secretary submits to Congress—

(i) a written notice of the proposed conveyance; and

(ii) a description of the reasons for the conveyance; and

(B) a joint resolution disapproving the conveyance is not enacted before the date on which the Secretary makes the conveyance.

(2) CONSULTATION.—A conveyance under paragraph (1) shall be made by written agreement between the Secretary and the qualifying entity, developed in consultation with any existing water and power customers affected by the conveyance of the eligible facility.

(b) RESERVATION OF EASEMENT.—The Secretary may reserve an easement over a conveyed property if—

(1) the Secretary determines that the easement is necessary for the management of any interests retained by the Federal Government under this subtitle;

(2) the Reclamation project or a portion of the Reclamation project remains under Federal ownership; and

(3) the Secretary enters into an agreement regarding the easement with the applicable qualifying entity.

(c) INTERESTS IN WATER.—No interests in water shall be conveyed under this subtitle unless the conveyance is provided for in a separate, quantified agreement between the Secretary and the qualifying entity, subject to applicable State law and public process requirements.

SEC. 8004. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish criteria for determining whether a facility is eligible for conveyance under this subtitle.

(b) MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) AGREEMENT OF QUALIFYING ENTITY.—The criteria established under subsection (a) shall include a requirement that a qualifying entity shall agree—

(A) to accept title to the eligible facility;

(B) to use the eligible facility for substantially the same purposes for which the eligible facility is being used at the time the Secretary evaluates the potential transfer; and

(C) to provide, as consideration for the assets to be conveyed, compensation to the reclamation fund established by the first section of the Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388, chapter 1093), in an amount that is the equivalent of the net present value of any re-

payment obligation to the United States or other income stream that the United States derives from the eligible facility to be transferred, as of the date of the transfer.

(2) DETERMINATIONS OF SECRETARY.—The criteria established under subsection (a) shall include a requirement that the Secretary shall—

(A) be able to enter into an agreement with the qualifying entity with respect to the legal, institutional, and financial arrangements relating to the conveyance;

(B) determine that the proposed transfer—

(i) would not have an unmitigated significant effect on the environment;

(ii) is consistent with the responsibilities of the Secretary—

(I) in the role as trustee for federally recognized Indian Tribes; and

(II) to ensure compliance with any applicable international and Tribal treaties and agreements and interstate compacts and agreements;

(iii) is in the financial interest of the United States;

(iv) protects the public aspects of the eligible facility, including water rights managed for public purposes, such as flood control or fish and wildlife;

(v) complies with all applicable Federal and State law; and

(vi) will not result in an adverse impact on fulfillment of existing water delivery obligations consistent with historical operations and applicable contracts; and

(C) if the eligible facility proposed to be transferred is a dam or diversion works (not including canals or other project features that receive or convey water from the diverting works) diverting water from a water body containing a species listed as a threatened species or an endangered species or critical habitat under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), determine that—

(i) the eligible facility continues to comply with the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) in a manner that provides no less protection to the listed species as existed under Federal ownership; and

(ii) the eligible facility is not part of the Central Valley Project in the State of California.

(3) STATUS OF RECLAMATION LAND.—The criteria established under subsection (a) shall require that any land to be conveyed out of Federal ownership under this subtitle is—

(A) land acquired by the Secretary; or

(B) land withdrawn by the Secretary, only if—

(i) the Secretary determines in writing that the withdrawn land is encumbered by facilities to the extent that the withdrawn land is unsuitable for return to the public domain; and

(ii) the qualifying entity agrees to pay fair market value based on historical or existing uses for the withdrawn land to be conveyed.

(c) HOLD HARMLESS.—No conveyance under this subtitle shall adversely impact applicable Federal power rates, repayment obligations, or other project power uses.

SEC. 8005. LIABILITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Effective on the date of conveyance of any eligible facility under this subtitle, the United States shall not be held liable by any court for damages of any kind arising out of any act, omission, or occurrence relating to the eligible facility, other than damages caused by acts of negligence committed by the United States or by agents or employees of the United States prior to the date of the conveyance.

(b) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section increases the liability of the United States beyond that currently provided in chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code (commonly known as the “Federal Tort Claims Act”).

SEC. 8006. BENEFITS.

After a conveyance of an eligible facility under this subtitle—

(1) the conveyed property shall no longer be considered to be part of a Reclamation project;

(2) except as provided in paragraph (3), the qualifying entity to which the conveyed property is conveyed shall not be eligible to receive any benefits, including project use power, with respect to the conveyed property, except for any benefit that would be available to a similarly situated entity with respect to property that is not a part of a Reclamation project; and

(3) the qualifying entity to which the conveyed property is conveyed may be eligible to receive project use power if—

(A) the qualifying entity is receiving project use power as of the date of enactment of this Act;

(B) the project use power will be used for the delivery of Reclamation project water; and

(C) the Secretary and the qualifying entity enter into an agreement under which the qualifying entity agrees to continue to be responsible for a proportionate share of operation and maintenance and capital costs for the Federal facilities that generate and deliver, if applicable, power used for delivery of Reclamation project water after the date of conveyance, in accordance with Reclamation project use power rates.

SEC. 8007. COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER LAWS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Before conveying an eligible facility under this subtitle, the Secretary shall comply with all applicable Federal environmental laws, including—

(1) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.);

(2) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.); and

(3) subtitle III of title 54, United States Code.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that any Federal permitting and review processes required with respect to a conveyance of an eligible facility under this subtitle should be completed with the maximum efficiency and effectiveness.

Subtitle B—Endangered Fish Recovery Programs**SEC. 8101. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATION FOR ANNUAL BASE FUNDING OF FISH RECOVERY PROGRAMS; REMOVAL OF CERTAIN REPORTING REQUIREMENT.**

Section 3(d) of Public Law 106–392 (114 Stat. 1604; 126 Stat. 2444) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to be used by the Bureau of Reclamation to make the annual base funding contributions to the Recovery Implementation Programs \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2023.

“(B) NONREIMBURSABLE FUNDS.—The funds contributed to the Recovery Implementation Programs under subparagraph (A) shall be considered a nonreimbursable Federal expenditure.”; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh sentences.

SEC. 8102. REPORT ON RECOVERY IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMS.

Section 3 of Public Law 106–392 (114 Stat. 1603; 126 Stat. 2444) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(j) REPORT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than September 30, 2021, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report that—

“(A) describes the accomplishments of the Recovery Implementation Programs;

“(B) identifies—

“(i) as of the date of the report, the listing status under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) of the Colorado pikeminnow, humpback chub, razorback sucker, and bonytail; and

“(ii) as of September 30, 2023, the projected listing status under that Act of each of the species referred to in clause (i);

“(C)(i) identifies—

“(I) the total expenditures and the expenditures by categories of activities by the Recovery Implementation Programs during the period beginning on the date on which the applicable Recovery Implementation Program was established and ending on September 30, 2021; and

“(II) projected expenditures by the Recovery Implementation Programs during the period beginning on October 1, 2021, and ending on September 30, 2023; and

“(ii) for purposes of the expenditures identified under clause (i), includes a description of—

“(I) any expenditures of appropriated funds;

“(II) any power revenues;

“(III) any contributions by the States, power customers, Tribes, water users, and environmental organizations; and

“(IV) any other sources of funds for the Recovery Implementation Programs; and

“(D) describes—

“(i) any activities to be carried out under the Recovery Implementation Program after September 30, 2023; and

“(ii) the projected cost of the activities described under clause (i).

“(2) CONSULTATION REQUIRED.—The Secretary shall consult with the participants in the Recovery Implementation Programs in preparing the report under paragraph (1).”.

Subtitle C—Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project**SEC. 8201. AUTHORIZATION OF PHASE III.**

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) INTEGRATED PLAN.—The term “Integrated Plan” means the Yakima River Basin Integrated Water Resource Management Plan, the Federal elements of which are known as “phase III of the Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project”, as described in the Bureau of Reclamation document entitled “Record of Decision for the Yakima River Basin Integrated Water Resource Management Plan Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement” and dated March 2, 2012.

(2) IRRIGATION ENTITY.—The term “irrigation entity” means a district, project, or State-recognized authority, board of control, agency, or entity located in the Yakima River basin that manages and delivers irrigation water to farms in the Yakima River basin.

(3) PRORATABLE IRRIGATION ENTITY.—The term “proratable irrigation entity” means an irrigation entity that possesses, or the members of which possess, proratable water (as defined in section 1202 of Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 4551)).

(4) STATE.—The term “State” means the State of Washington.

(5) TOTAL WATER SUPPLY AVAILABLE.—The term “total water supply available” has the meaning given the term in applicable civil actions, as determined by the Secretary.

(6) YAKIMA RIVER BASIN WATER ENHANCEMENT PROJECT.—The term “Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project” means the Yakima River basin water enhancement project authorized by Congress pursuant to title XII of Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 4550; 114 Stat. 1425) and other Acts (including Public Law 96–162 (93 Stat. 1241), section 109 of Public Law 98–381 (16 U.S.C. 839b note), and Public Law 105–62 (111 Stat. 1320)) to promote

water conservation, water supply, habitat, and stream enhancement improvements in the Yakima River basin.

(b) INTEGRATED PLAN.—

(1) INITIAL DEVELOPMENT PHASE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—As the initial development phase of the Integrated Plan, the Secretary, in coordination with the State and the Yakama Nation, shall identify and implement projects under the Integrated Plan that are prepared to be commenced during the 10-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) REQUIREMENT.—The initial development phase of the Integrated Plan under subparagraph (A) shall be carried out in accordance with—

(i) this subsection, including any related plans, reports, and correspondence referred to in this subsection; and

(ii) title XII of Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 4550; 114 Stat. 1425).

(2) INTERMEDIATE AND FINAL DEVELOPMENT PHASES.—

(A) PLANS.—The Secretary, in coordination with the State and the Yakama Nation, shall develop plans for the intermediate and final development phases of the Integrated Plan to achieve the purposes of title XII of Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 4550; 114 Stat. 1425), including conducting applicable feasibility studies, environmental reviews, and other relevant studies required to develop those plans.

(B) INTERMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT PHASE.—The Secretary, in coordination with the State and the Yakama Nation, shall develop an intermediate development phase of the Integrated Plan, to commence not earlier than the date that is 10 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(C) FINAL DEVELOPMENT PHASE.—The Secretary, in coordination with the State and the Yakama Nation, shall develop a final development phase of the Integrated Plan, to commence not earlier than the date that is 20 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(3) REQUIREMENTS.—The projects and activities identified by the Secretary for implementation under the Integrated Plan shall be carried out only—

(A) subject to authorization and appropriation;

(B) contingent on the completion of applicable feasibility studies, environmental reviews, and cost-benefit analyses that include favorable recommendations for further project development;

(C) on public review and a determination by the Secretary that design, construction, and operation of a proposed project or activity is in the best interest of the public; and

(D) in accordance with applicable laws, including—

(i) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.); and

(ii) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

(4) EFFECT OF SUBSECTION.—Nothing in this subsection—

(A) shall be considered to be a new or supplemental benefit for purposes of the Reclamation Reform Act of 1982 (43 U.S.C. 390aa et seq.);

(B) affects—

(i) any contract in existence on the date of enactment of this Act that was executed pursuant to the reclamation laws; or

(ii) any contract or agreement between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Reclamation;

(C) affects, waives, abrogates, diminishes, defines, or interprets any treaty between the Yakama Nation and the United States; or

(D) constrains the authority of the Secretary to provide fish passage in the Yakima River basin, in accordance with the Hoover

Power Plant Act of 1984 (43 U.S.C. 619 et seq.).

(5) **PROGRESS REPORT.**—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in conjunction with the State and in consultation with the Yakama Nation, shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a progress report on the development and implementation of the Integrated Plan.

(c) **FINANCING, CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF KACHESS DROUGHT RELIEF PUMPING PLANT AND KEECHELUS TO KACHESS PIPELINE.**—

(1) **LONG-TERM AGREEMENTS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—A long-term agreement negotiated pursuant to this section or the reclamation laws between the Secretary and a participating prorable irrigation entity in the Yakima River basin for the non-Federal financing, construction, operation, or maintenance of the Drought Relief Pumping Plant or the Keechelus to Kachess Pipeline shall include provisions regarding—

(i) responsibilities of each participating prorable irrigation entity for—

(I) the planning, design, and construction of infrastructure, in consultation and coordination with the Secretary; and

(II) the pumping and operational costs necessary to provide the total water supply available that is made inaccessible due to drought pumping during any preceding calendar year, if the Kachess Reservoir fails to refill as a result of pumping drought storage water during such a calendar year;

(ii) property titles and responsibilities of each participating prorable irrigation entity for the maintenance of, and liability for, all infrastructure constructed under title XII of Public Law 103-434 (108 Stat. 4550; 114 Stat. 1425);

(iii) operation and integration of the projects by the Secretary in the operation of the Yakima Project; and

(iv) costs associated with the design, financing, construction, operation, maintenance, and mitigation of projects, with the costs of Federal oversight and review to be nonreimbursable to the participating prorable irrigation entities and the Yakima Project.

(B) **TREATMENT.**—A facility developed or operated by a participating prorable irrigation entity under this subsection shall not be considered to be a supplemental work for purposes of section 9(a) of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (43 U.S.C. 485h(a)).

(2) **KACHESS RESERVOIR.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Any additional stored water made available by the construction of a facility to access and deliver inactive and natural storage in Kachess Lake and Reservoir under this subsection—

(i) shall be considered to be Yakima Project water;

(ii) shall be used exclusively by the Secretary to enhance the water supply during years for which the total water supply available is not sufficient to provide a percentage of prorable entitlements in order to make that additional water available, in a quantity representing not more than 70 percent of prorable entitlements to the Kittitas Reclamation District, the Roza Irrigation District, or any other prorable irrigation entity participating in the construction, operation, or maintenance costs of a facility under this section, in accordance with such terms and conditions as the districts may agree, subject to the conditions that—

(I) the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Wapato Irrigation Project, and the Yakama Nation, on an election to participate, may also obtain water from Kachess Reservoir inactive storage to enhance applicable existing

irrigation water supply in accordance with such terms and conditions as the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Yakama Nation may agree; and

(II) the additional supply made available under this clause shall be available to participating individuals and entities based on—

(aa) the proportion that—

(AA) the prorable entitlement of each participating individual or entity; bears to

(BB) the prorable entitlements of all participating individuals and entities; or

(bb) such other proportion as the participating entities may agree; and

(iii) shall not be any portion of the total water supply available.

(B) **EFFECT OF PARAGRAPH.**—Nothing in this paragraph affects, as in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, any—

(i) contract;

(ii) law (including regulations) relating to repayment costs;

(iii) water rights; or

(iv) treaty right of the Yakama Nation.

(3) **PROJECT POWER FOR KACHESS PUMPING PLANT.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to subparagraphs (B) through (D), the Administrator of the Bonneville Power Administration, pursuant to the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 839 et seq.), shall provide to the Secretary project power to operate the Kachess Pumping Plant constructed under this section if inactive storage in the Kachess Reservoir is needed to provide drought relief for irrigation.

(B) **DETERMINATIONS BY SECRETARY.**—The project power described in subparagraph (A) may be provided only if the Secretary determines that—

(i) there are in effect—

(I) a drought declaration issued by the State; and

(II) conditions that have led to 70 percent or lower water delivery to prorable irrigation districts; and

(ii) it is appropriate to provide the power under that subparagraph.

(C) **PERIOD OF AVAILABILITY.**—The power described in subparagraph (A) shall be provided during the period—

(i) beginning on the date on which the Secretary makes the determinations described in subparagraph (B); and

(ii) ending on the earlier of—

(I) the date that is 1 year after that date; and

(II) the date on which the Secretary determines that—

(aa) drought mitigation measures are still necessary in the Yakima River basin; or

(bb) the power should no longer be provided for any other reason.

(D) **RATE.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—The Administrator of the Bonneville Power Administration shall provide project power under subparagraph (A) at the then-applicable lowest Bonneville Power Administration rate for public body, cooperative, and Federal agency customer firm obligations on the date on which the authority is provided.

(ii) **NO DISCOUNTS.**—The rate under clause (i) shall not include any irrigation discount.

(E) **LOCAL PROVIDER.**—During any period for which project power is not provided under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall obtain power to operate the Kachess Pumping Plant from a local provider.

(F) **OTHER COSTS.**—The cost of power for pumping and station service, and the costs of transmitting power from the Federal Columbia River power system to the pumping facilities of the Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project, shall be borne by the irrigation districts receiving the benefits of the applicable water.

(G) **DUTIES OF COMMISSIONER.**—For purposes of this paragraph, the Commissioner of Reclamation shall arrange transmission for any delivery of—

(i) Federal power over the Bonneville system through applicable tariff and business practice processes of that system; or

(ii) power obtained from any local provider.

(d) **DESIGN AND USE OF GROUNDWATER RECHARGE PROJECTS.**—The Secretary, in coordination with the State and the Yakama Nation, may provide technical assistance for, participate in, and enter into agreements, including with irrigation entities for the use of excess conveyance capacity in Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project facilities, for—

(1) groundwater recharge projects; and

(2) aquifer storage and recovery projects.

(e) **OPERATIONAL CONTROL OF WATER SUPPLIES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall retain authority and discretion over the management of Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project supplies—

(A) to optimize operational use and flexibility; and

(B) to ensure compliance with all applicable Federal and State laws, treaty rights of the Yakama Nation, and legal obligations, including those under title XII of Public Law 103-434 (108 Stat. 4550; 114 Stat. 1425).

(2) **INCLUSION.**—The authority and discretion described in paragraph (1) shall include the ability of the United States to store, deliver, conserve, and reuse water supplies deriving from projects authorized under title XII of Public Law 103-434 (108 Stat. 4550; 114 Stat. 1425).

(f) **COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS AND GRANTS.**—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements and make grants to carry out this section, including for the purposes of land and water transfers, leases, and acquisitions from willing participants, subject to the condition that the acquiring entity shall hold title to, and be responsible for, all required operation, maintenance, and management of the acquired land or water during any period in which the acquiring entity holds title to the acquired land.

(g) **WATER CONSERVATION PROJECTS.**—The Secretary may participate in, provide funding for, and accept non-Federal financing for water conservation projects, regardless of whether the projects are in accordance with the Yakima River Basin Water Conservation Program established under section 1203 of Public Law 103-434 (108 Stat. 4551), that are intended to partially implement the Integrated Plan by providing conserved water to improve tributary and mainstem stream flow.

(h) **INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECTS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary, acting through the Commissioner of Reclamation, may contribute funds for the preparation of plans and investigation measures, and, after the date on which the Secretary certifies that the measures are consistent with the water conservation objectives of this section, to any Indian irrigation project—

(A) that is located in the Pacific Northwest Region;

(B) that is identified in the report of the Government Accountability Office numbered GAO-15-453T;

(C) that has been identified as part of a Bureau of Reclamation basin study pursuant to subtitle F of title IX of Public Law 111-11 (42 U.S.C. 10361 et seq.) to increase water supply for the Pacific Northwest Region; and

(D) an improvement to which would contribute to the flow of interstate water.

(2) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection \$75,000,000.

SEC. 8202. MODIFICATION OF PURPOSES AND DEFINITIONS.

(a) **PURPOSES.**—Section 1201 of Public Law 103-434 (108 Stat. 4550) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(1) to protect, mitigate, and enhance fish and wildlife and the recovery and maintenance of self-sustaining harvestable populations of fish and other aquatic life, both anadromous and resident species, throughout their historic distribution range in the Yakima Basin through—

“(A) improved water management and the constructions of fish passage at storage and diversion dams, as authorized under the Hoover Power Plant Act of 1984 (43 U.S.C. 619 et seq.);

“(B) improved instream flows and water supplies;

“(C) improved water quality, watershed, and ecosystem function;

“(D) protection, creation, and enhancement of wetlands; and

“(E) other appropriate means of habitat improvement;”;

(2) in paragraph (2), by inserting “, municipal, industrial, and domestic water supply and use purposes, especially during drought years, including reducing the frequency and severity of water supply shortages for pro-ratable irrigation entities” before the semicolon at the end;

(3) by striking paragraph (4);

(4) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4);

(5) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

“(3) to authorize the Secretary to make water available for purchase or lease for meeting municipal, industrial, and domestic water supply purposes;”;

(6) by redesignating paragraphs (5) and (6) as paragraphs (6) and (8), respectively;

(7) by inserting after paragraph (4) (as redesignated by paragraph (4)) the following:

“(5) to realize sufficient water savings from implementing the Yakima River Basin Integrated Water Resource Management Plan, so that not less than 85,000 acre feet of water savings are achieved by implementing the initial development phase of the Integrated Plan pursuant to section 8201(b)(1) of the Natural Resources Management Act, in addition to the 165,000 acre-feet of water savings targeted through the Basin Conservation Program, as authorized on October 31, 1994;”;

(8) in paragraph (6) (as redesignated by paragraph (6))—

(A) by inserting “an increase in” before “voluntary”; and

(B) by striking “and” at the end;

(9) by inserting after paragraph (6) (as so redesignated) the following:

“(7) to encourage an increase in the use of, and reduce the barriers to, water transfers, leasing, markets, and other voluntary transactions among public and private entities to enhance water management in the Yakima River basin;”;

(10) in paragraph (8) (as so redesignated), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(11) by adding at the end the following:

“(9) to improve the resilience of the ecosystems, economies, and communities in the Yakima River basin facing drought, hydrologic changes, and other related changes and variability in natural and human systems, for the benefit of the people, fish, and wildlife of the region.”.

(b) **DEFINITIONS.**—Section 1202 of Public Law 103-434 (108 Stat. 4550) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), and (14) as paragraphs (8), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (17), and (18), respectively;

(2) by inserting after paragraph (5) the following:

“(6) **DESIGNATED FEDERAL OFFICIAL.**—The term ‘designated Federal official’ means the Commissioner of Reclamation (or a designee), acting pursuant to the charter of the Conservation Advisory Group.

“(7) **INTEGRATED PLAN.**—The term ‘Integrated Plan’ has the meaning given the term in section 8201(a) of the Natural Resources Management Act, to be carried out in co-operation with, and in addition to, activities of the State of Washington and the Yakima Nation.”;

(3) by inserting after paragraph (8) (as redesignated by paragraph (1)) the following:

“(9) **MUNICIPAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY AND USE.**—The term ‘municipal, industrial, and domestic water supply and use’ means the supply and use of water for—

“(A) domestic consumption (whether urban or rural);

“(B) maintenance and protection of public health and safety;

“(C) manufacture, fabrication, processing, assembly, or other production of a good or commodity;

“(D) production of energy;

“(E) fish hatcheries; or

“(F) water conservation activities relating to a use described in subparagraphs (A) through (E).”;

(4) by inserting after paragraph (15) (as so redesignated) the following:

“(16) **YAKIMA ENHANCEMENT PROJECT; YAKIMA RIVER BASIN WATER ENHANCEMENT PROJECT.**—The terms ‘Yakima Enhancement Project’ and ‘Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project’ mean the Yakima River basin water enhancement project authorized by Congress pursuant to this Act and other Acts (including Public Law 96-162 (93 Stat. 1241), section 109 of Public Law 98-381 (16 U.S.C. 839b note; 98 Stat. 1340), Public Law 105-62 (111 Stat. 1320), and Public Law 106-372 (114 Stat. 1425)) to promote water conservation, water supply, habitat, and stream enhancement improvements in the Yakima River basin.”.

SEC. 8203. YAKIMA RIVER BASIN WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAM.

Section 1203 of Public Law 103-434 (108 Stat. 4551) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in the second sentence, by striking “title” and inserting “section”; and

(ii) in the third sentence, by striking “within 5 years of the date of enactment of this Act”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “irrigation” and inserting “the number of irrigated acres”;

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in each of subparagraphs (A) through (D), by striking the comma at the end of the subparagraph and inserting a semicolon;

(ii) in subparagraph (E), by striking the comma at the end and inserting “; and”;

(iii) in subparagraph (F), by striking “Department of Wildlife of the State of Washington, and” and inserting “Department of Fish and Wildlife of the State of Washington.”; and

(iv) by striking subparagraph (G);

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) in each of subparagraphs (A) through (C), by striking the comma at the end of the subparagraph and inserting a semicolon;

(ii) in subparagraph (D), by striking “, and” at the end and inserting a semicolon;

(iii) in subparagraph (E), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(iv) by adding at the end the following:

“(F) provide recommendations to advance the purposes and programs of the Yakima

Enhancement Project, including the Integrated Plan.”; and

(C) by striking paragraph (4) and inserting the following:

“(4) **AUTHORITY OF DESIGNATED FEDERAL OFFICIAL.**—The designated Federal official may—

“(A) arrange and provide logistical support for meetings of the Conservation Advisory Group;

“(B) use a facilitator to serve as a moderator for meetings of the Conservation Advisory Group or provide additional logistical support; and

“(C) grant any request for a facilitator by any member of the Conservation Advisory Group.”;

(3) in subsection (d), by adding at the end the following:

“(4) **PAYMENT OF LOCAL SHARE BY STATE OR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The State or the Federal Government may fund not more than the 17.5-percent local share of the costs of the Basin Conservation Program in exchange for the long-term use of conserved water, subject to the requirement that the funding by the Federal Government of the local share of the costs shall provide a quantifiable public benefit in meeting Federal responsibilities in the Yakima River basin and the purposes of this title.

“(B) **USE OF CONSERVED WATER.**—The Yakima Project Manager may use water resulting from conservation measures taken under this title, in addition to water that the Bureau of Reclamation may acquire from any willing seller through purchase, donation, or lease, for water management uses pursuant to this title.”;

(4) in subsection (e), by striking the first sentence and inserting the following: “To participate in the Basin Conservation Program, as described in subsection (b), an entity shall submit to the Secretary a proposed water conservation plan.”;

(5) in subsection (i)(3)—

(A) by striking “purchase or lease” each place it appears and inserting “purchase, lease, or management”; and

(B) in the third sentence, by striking “made immediately upon availability” and all that follows through “Committee” and inserting “continued as needed to provide water to be used by the Yakima Project Manager as recommended by the System Operations Advisory Committee and the Conservation Advisory Group”; and

(6) in subsection (j)(4), in the first sentence, by striking “initial acquisition” and all that follows through “flushing flows” and inserting “acquisition of water from willing sellers or lessors specifically to provide improved instream flows for anadromous and resident fish and other aquatic life, including pulse flows to facilitate outward migration of anadromous fish”.

SEC. 8204. YAKIMA BASIN WATER PROJECTS, OPERATIONS, AND AUTHORIZATIONS.

(a) **REDESIGNATION OF YAKAMA NATION.**—Section 1204(g) of Public Law 103-434 (108 Stat. 4557) is amended—

(1) by striking the subsection designation and heading and all that follows through paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(g) **REDESIGNATION OF YAKAMA INDIAN NATION TO YAKAMA NATION.**—

“(1) **REDESIGNATION.**—The Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation shall be known and designated as the ‘Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation.’”; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking “deemed to be a reference to the ‘Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation.’” and inserting “deemed to be a reference to the ‘Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation.’”.

(b) OPERATION OF YAKIMA BASIN PROJECTS.—Section 1205 of Public Law 103-434 (108 Stat. 4557) is amended—

- (1) in subsection (a)(4)—
- (A) in subparagraph (A)—
- (i) in clause (i)—
- (I) by inserting “additional” after “se-
cure”;
- (II) by striking “flushing” and inserting
“pulse”;
- (III) by striking “uses” and inserting
“uses, in addition to the quantity of water
provided under the treaty between the
Yakama Nation and the United States”;
- (ii) by striking clause (ii);
- (iii) by redesignating clause (iii) as clause
(ii); and
- (iv) in clause (ii) (as so redesignated) by in-
serting “and water rights mandated” after
“goals”;

(B) in subparagraph (B)(i), in the first sen-
tence, by inserting “in proportion to the
funding received” after “Program”;

(2) in subsection (b), in the second sen-
tence, by striking “instream flows for use by
the Yakima Project Manager as flushing
flows or as otherwise” and inserting “fishery
purposes, as”;

(3) in subsection (e), by striking paragraph
(1) and inserting the following:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Additional purposes of
the Yakima Project shall be any of the fol-
lowing:

“(A) To recover and maintain self-sus-
taining harvestable populations of native
fish, both anadromous and resident species,
throughout their historic distribution range
in the Yakima River basin.

“(B) To protect, mitigate, and enhance
aquatic life and wildlife.

“(C) Recreation.

“(D) Municipal, industrial, and domestic
use.”

(c) ENHANCEMENT OF WATER SUPPLIES FOR
YAKIMA BASIN TRIBUTARIES.—Section 1207 of
Public Law 103-434 (108 Stat. 4560) is amend-
ed—

(1) in the section heading, by striking
“SUPPLIES” and inserting “MANAGEMENT”;

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1),
by striking “supplies” and inserting “man-
agement”;

(B) in paragraph (1), by inserting “and
water supply entities” after “owners”;

(C) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “that
choose not to participate in, or opt out of,
tributary enhancement projects pursuant to
this section” after “water right owners”;

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by inserting “non-
participating” before “tributary water
users”;

(3) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking the paragraph designation
and all that follows through “(but not lim-
ited to)” and inserting the following:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, following
consultation with the State of Washington,
tributary water right owners, and the
Yakama Nation, and on agreement of appro-
priate water right owners, is authorized to
conduct studies to evaluate measures to fur-
ther Yakima Project purposes on tributaries
to the Yakima River. Enhancement pro-
grams that use measures authorized by this
subsection may be investigated and imple-
mented by the Secretary in tributaries to
the Yakima River, including Taneum Creek,
other areas, or tributary basins that cur-
rently or could potentially be provided sup-
plemental or transfer water by entities, such
as the Kittitas Reclamation District or the
Yakima-Tieton Irrigation District, subject
to the condition that activities may com-
mence on completion of applicable and re-
quired feasibility studies, environmental re-

views, and cost-benefit analyses that include
favorable recommendations for further
project development, as appropriate. Meas-
ures to evaluate include—”;

(ii) by indenting subparagraphs (A)
through (F) appropriately;

(iii) in subparagraph (A), by inserting be-
fore the semicolon at the end the following:
“, including irrigation efficiency improve-
ments (in coordination with programs of the
Department of Agriculture), consolidation of
diversions or administration, and diversion
scheduling or coordination”;

(iv) by redesignating subparagraphs (C)
through (F) as subparagraphs (E) through
(H), respectively;

(v) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the
following:

“(C) improvements in irrigation system
management or delivery facilities within the
Yakima River basin when those improve-
ments allow for increased irrigation system
conveyance and corresponding reduction in
diversion from tributaries or flow enhance-
ments to tributaries through direct flow sup-
plementation or groundwater recharge;

“(D) improvements of irrigation system
management or delivery facilities to reduce
or eliminate excessively high flows caused
by the use of natural streams for conveyance
or irrigation water or return water”;

(vi) in subparagraph (E) (as redesignated
by clause (iv)), by striking “ground water”
and inserting “groundwater recharge and”;

(vii) in subparagraph (G) (as so redesign-
ated), by inserting “or transfer” after “pur-
chase”;

(viii) in subparagraph (H) (as so redesign-
ated), by inserting “stream processes and”
before “stream habitats”;

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph
(A), by striking “the Taneum Creek study”
and inserting “studies under this sub-
section”;

(ii) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) by striking “and economic” and insert-
ing “, infrastructure, economic, and land
use”;

(II) by striking “and” at the end;

(iii) in subparagraph (C), by striking the
period at the end and inserting “; and”;

(iv) by adding at the end the following:

“(D) any related studies already underway
or undertaken.”;

(C) in paragraph (3), in the first sentence,
by inserting “of each tributary or group of
tributaries” after “study”;

(4) in subsection (c)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by inserting
“AND NONSURFACE STORAGE” after “NON-
STORAGE”;

(B) in the matter preceding paragraph (1),
by inserting “and nonsurface storage” after
“nonstorage”;

(5) by striking subsection (d);

(6) by redesignating subsection (e) as sub-
section (d); and

(7) in paragraph (2) of subsection (d) (as so
redesignated)—

(A) in the first sentence—

(i) by inserting “and implementation”
after “investigation”;

(ii) by striking “other” before “Yakima
River”;

(iii) by inserting “and other water supply
entities” after “owners”;

(B) by striking the second sentence.

(d) CHANDLER PUMPING PLANT AND POWER-
PLANT-OPERATIONS AT PROSSER DIVERSION
DAM.—Section 1208(d) of Public Law 103-434
(108 Stat. 4562; 114 Stat. 1425) is amended by
inserting “negatively” before “affected”.

Subtitle D—Bureau of Reclamation Facility Conveyances

SEC. 8301. CONVEYANCE OF MAINTENANCE COM- PLEX AND DISTRICT OFFICE OF THE ARBUCKLE PROJECT, OKLAHOMA.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) AGREEMENT.—The term “Agreement”
means the agreement entitled “Agreement
between the United States and the Arbuckle
Master Conservancy District for Transfer-
ring Title to the Federally Owned Mainte-
nance Complex and District Office to the Ar-
buckle Master Conservancy District” and
numbered 14AG640141.

(2) DISTRICT.—The term “District” means
the Arbuckle Master Conservancy District,
located in Murray County, Oklahoma.

(3) DISTRICT OFFICE.—The term “District
Office” means—

(A) the headquarters building located at
2440 East Main, Davis, Oklahoma; and

(B) the approximately 0.83 acres of land de-
scribed in the Agreement.

(4) MAINTENANCE COMPLEX.—The term
“Maintenance Complex” means the care-
taker’s residence, shop buildings, and any
appurtenances located on the land described
in the Agreement comprising approximately
2 acres.

(b) CONVEYANCE TO DISTRICT.—As soon as
practicable after the date of enactment of
this Act, the Secretary shall convey to the
District, all right, title, and interest of the
United States in and to the Maintenance
Complex and District Office, Arbuckle
Project, Oklahoma, consistent with the
terms and conditions of the Agreement.

(c) LIABILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Effective on the date of
conveyance to the District of the Mainte-
nance Complex and District Office under this
section, the United States shall not be held
liable by any court for damages of any kind
arising out of any act, omission, or occur-
rence relating to the Maintenance Complex
or District Office, except for damages caused
by acts of negligence committed by the
United States or by an employee or agent of
the United States prior to the date of con-
veyance.

(2) APPLICABLE LAW.—Nothing in this sec-
tion increases the liability of the United
States beyond the liability provided in chap-
ter 171 of title 28, United States Code (com-
monly known as the “Federal Tort Claims
Act”), on the date of enactment of this Act.

(d) BENEFITS.—After the conveyance of the
Maintenance Complex and District Office to
the District under this section—

(1) the Maintenance Complex and District
Office shall not be considered to be a part of
a Federal reclamation project; and

(2) the District shall not be eligible to re-
ceive any benefits with respect to any facil-
ity comprising that Maintenance Complex
and District Office, other than benefits that
would be available to a similarly situated
person with respect to a facility that is not
part of a Federal reclamation project.

(e) COMMUNICATION.—If the Secretary has
not completed the conveyance required
under subsection (b) by the date that is 1
year after the date of enactment of this Act,
the Secretary shall submit to Congress a let-
ter with sufficient detail that—

(1) explains the reasons the conveyance has
not been completed; and

(2) specifies the date by which the convey-
ance will be completed.

SEC. 8302. CONTRA COSTA CANAL TRANSFER.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ACQUIRED LAND.—The term “acquired
land” means land in Federal ownership and
land over which the Federal Government
holds an interest for the purpose of the con-
struction and operation of the Contra Costa
Canal, including land under the jurisdiction of—

(A) the Bureau of Reclamation;
(B) the Western Area Power Administration; and

(C) the Department of Defense in the case of the Clayton Canal diversion traversing the Concord Naval Weapons Station.

(2) **CONTRA COSTA CANAL.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The term “Contra Costa Canal” means the Contra Costa Canal Unit of the Central Valley Project, which exclusively serves the Contra Costa Water District in an urban area of Contra Costa County, California.

(B) **INCLUSIONS.**—The term “Contra Costa Canal” includes pipelines, conduits, pumping plants, aqueducts, laterals, water storage and regulatory facilities, electric substations, related works and improvements, and all interests in land associated with the Contra Costa Canal Unit of the Central Valley Project in existence on the date of enactment of this Act.

(C) **EXCLUSION.**—The term “Contra Costa Canal” does not include the Rock Slough fish screen facility.

(3) **CONTRA COSTA CANAL AGREEMENT.**—The term “Contra Costa Canal Agreement” means an agreement between the District and the Bureau of Reclamation to determine the legal, institutional, and financial terms surrounding the transfer of the Contra Costa Canal, including compensation to the reclamation fund established by the first section of the Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388, chapter 1093), equal to the net present value of miscellaneous revenues that the United States would otherwise derive over the 10 years following the date of enactment of this Act from the eligible land and facilities to be transferred, as governed by reclamation law and policy and the contracts.

(4) **CONTRACTS.**—The term “contracts” means the existing water service contract between the District and the United States, Contract No. 175R-3401A-LTR1 (2005), Contract No. 14-06-200-6072A (1972, as amended), and any other contract or land permit involving the United States, the District, and Contra Costa Canal.

(5) **DISTRICT.**—The term “District” means the Contra Costa Water District, a political subdivision of the State of California.

(6) **ROCK SLOUGH FISH SCREEN FACILITY.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The term “Rock Slough fish screen facility” means the fish screen facility at the Rock Slough intake to the Contra Costa Canal.

(B) **INCLUSIONS.**—The term “Rock Slough fish screen facility” includes the screen structure, rake cleaning system, and accessory structures integral to the screen function of the Rock Slough fish screen facility, as required under the Central Valley Project Improvement Act (Public Law 102-575; 106 Stat. 4706).

(7) **ROCK SLOUGH FISH SCREEN FACILITY TITLE TRANSFER AGREEMENT.**—The term “Rock Slough fish screen facility title transfer agreement” means an agreement between the District and the Bureau of Reclamation to—

(A) determine the legal, institutional, and financial terms surrounding the transfer of the Rock Slough fish screen facility; and

(B) ensure the continued safe and reliable operations of the Rock Slough fish screen facility.

(b) **CONVEYANCE OF LAND AND FACILITIES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, in consideration for the District assuming from the United States all liability for the administration, operation, maintenance, and replacement of the Contra Costa Canal, consistent with the terms and conditions set forth in the Contra Costa Canal Agreement and subject to valid existing rights and existing recreation agreements between the

Bureau of Reclamation and the East Bay Regional Park District for Contra Loma Regional Park and other local agencies within the Contra Costa Canal, the Secretary shall offer to convey and assign to the District—

(A) all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to—

(i) the Contra Costa Canal; and

(ii) the acquired land; and

(B) all interests reserved and developed as of the date of enactment of this Act for the Contra Costa Canal in the acquired land, including existing recreation agreements between the Bureau of Reclamation and the East Bay Regional Park District for Contra Loma Regional Park and other local agencies within the Contra Costa Canal.

(2) **ROCK SLOUGH FISH SCREEN FACILITY.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall convey and assign to the District all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Rock Slough fish screen facility pursuant to the Rock Slough fish screen facility title transfer agreement.

(B) **COOPERATION.**—Not later than 180 days after the conveyance of the Contra Costa Canal, the Secretary and the District shall enter into good faith negotiations to accomplish the conveyance and assignment under subparagraph (A).

(3) **PAYMENT OF COSTS.**—The District shall pay to the Secretary any administrative and real estate transfer costs incurred by the Secretary in carrying out the conveyances and assignments under paragraphs (1) and (2), including the cost of any boundary survey, title search, cadastral survey, appraisal, and other real estate transaction required for the conveyances and assignments.

(4) **COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Before carrying out the conveyances and assignments under paragraphs (1) and (2), the Secretary shall comply with all applicable requirements under—

(i) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.);

(ii) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.); and

(iii) any other law applicable to the Contra Costa Canal or the acquired land.

(B) **EFFECT.**—Nothing in this section modifies or alters any obligations under—

(i) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.); or

(ii) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

(c) **RELATIONSHIP TO EXISTING CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT CONTRACTS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Nothing in this section affects—

(A) the application of the reclamation laws to water delivered to the District pursuant to any contract with the Secretary; or

(B) subject to paragraph (2), the contracts.

(2) **AMENDMENTS TO CONTRACTS.**—The Secretary and the District may modify the contracts as necessary to comply with this section.

(3) **LIABILITY.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the United States shall not be liable for damages arising out of any act, omission, or occurrence relating to the Contra Costa Canal or the acquired land.

(B) **EXCEPTION.**—The United States shall continue to be liable for damages caused by acts of negligence committed by the United States or by any employee or agent of the United States before the date of the conveyance and assignment under subsection (b)(1), consistent with chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code (commonly known as the “Federal Tort Claims Act”).

(C) **LIMITATION.**—Nothing in this section increases the liability of the United States beyond the liability provided under chapter

171 of title 28, United States Code (commonly known as the “Federal Tort Claims Act”).

(d) **REPORT.**—If the conveyance and assignment authorized by subsection (b)(1) is not completed by the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report that—

(1) describes the status of the conveyance and assignment;

(2) describes any obstacles to completing the conveyance and assignment; and

(3) specifies an anticipated date for completion of the conveyance and assignment.

Subtitle E—Project Authorizations

SEC. 8401. EXTENSION OF EQUUS BEDS DIVISION OF THE WICHITA PROJECT.

Section 10(h) of Public Law 86-787 (74 Stat. 1026; 120 Stat. 1474) is amended by striking “10 years” and inserting “20 years”.

Subtitle F—Modifications of Existing Programs

SEC. 8501. WATERSMART.

Section 9504 of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (42 U.S.C. 10364) is amended in subsection (a)—

(1) in paragraph (2)(A)—

(A) by striking “within the States” and inserting the following: “within—

“(i) the States”;

(B) in clause (i) (as so designated), by striking “and” at the end; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(ii) the State of Alaska; or

“(iii) the State of Hawaii; and”;

(2) in paragraph (3)(B)—

(A) by redesignating clauses (i) and (ii) as subclauses (I) and (II), respectively, and indenting appropriately;

(B) in the matter preceding subclause (I) (as so redesignated), by striking “In carrying” and inserting the following:

“(i) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in

clause (ii), in carrying”;

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(ii) **INDIAN TRIBES.**—In the case of an eligible applicant that is an Indian tribe, in carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary shall not provide a grant, or enter into an agreement, for an improvement to conserve irrigation water unless the Indian tribe agrees not—

“(I) to use any associated water savings to increase the total irrigated acreage more than the water right of that Indian tribe, as determined by—

“(aa) a court decree;

“(bb) a settlement;

“(cc) a law; or

“(dd) any combination of the authorities described in items (aa) through (cc); or

“(II) to otherwise increase the consumptive use of water more than the water right of the Indian tribe described in subclause (I).”

Subtitle G—Bureau of Reclamation Transparency

SEC. 8601. DEFINITIONS.

In this part:

(1) **ASSET.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The term “asset” means any of the following assets that are used to achieve the mission of the Bureau to manage, develop, and protect water and related resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner in the interest of the people of the United States:

(i) Capitalized facilities, buildings, structures, project features, power production equipment, recreation facilities, or quarters.

(ii) Capitalized and noncapitalized heavy equipment and other installed equipment.

(B) **INCLUSIONS.**—The term “asset” includes assets described in subparagraph (A) that are considered to be mission critical.

(2) **ASSET MANAGEMENT REPORT.**—The term “Asset Management Report” means—

(A) the annual plan prepared by the Bureau known as the "Asset Management Plan"; and

(B) any publicly available information relating to the plan described in subparagraph (A) that summarizes the efforts of the Bureau to evaluate and manage infrastructure assets of the Bureau.

(3) MAJOR REPAIR AND REHABILITATION NEED.—The term "major repair and rehabilitation need" means major nonrecurring maintenance at a Reclamation facility, including maintenance related to the safety of dams, extraordinary maintenance of dams, deferred major maintenance activities, and all other significant repairs and extraordinary maintenance.

SEC. 8602. ASSET MANAGEMENT REPORT ENHANCEMENTS FOR RESERVED WORKS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress an Asset Management Report that—

(1) describes the efforts of the Bureau—

(A) to maintain in a reliable manner all reserved works at Reclamation facilities; and

(B) to standardize and streamline data reporting and processes across regions and areas for the purpose of maintaining reserved works at Reclamation facilities; and

(2) expands on the information otherwise provided in an Asset Management Report, in accordance with subsection (b).

(b) INFRASTRUCTURE MAINTENANCE NEEDS ASSESSMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Asset Management Report submitted under subsection (a) shall include—

(A) a detailed assessment of major repair and rehabilitation needs for all reserved works at all Reclamation projects; and

(B) to the maximum extent practicable, an itemized list of major repair and rehabilitation needs of individual Reclamation facilities at each Reclamation project.

(2) INCLUSIONS.—To the maximum extent practicable, the itemized list of major repair and rehabilitation needs under paragraph (1)(B) shall include—

(A) a budget level cost estimate of the appropriations needed to complete each item; and

(B) an assignment of a categorical rating for each item, consistent with paragraph (3).

(3) RATING REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The system for assigning ratings under paragraph (2)(B) shall be—

(i) consistent with existing uniform categorization systems to inform the annual budget process and agency requirements; and

(ii) subject to the guidance and instructions issued under subparagraph (B).

(B) GUIDANCE.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall issue guidance that describes the applicability of the rating system applicable under paragraph (2)(B) to Reclamation facilities.

(4) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—Except as provided in paragraph (5), the Secretary shall make publicly available, including on the internet, the Asset Management Report required under subsection (a).

(5) CONFIDENTIALITY.—The Secretary may exclude from the public version of the Asset Management Report made available under paragraph (4) any information that the Secretary identifies as sensitive or classified, but shall make available to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a version of the report containing the sensitive or classified information.

(c) UPDATES.—Not later than 2 years after the date on which the Asset Management Report is submitted under subsection (a) and

biennially thereafter, the Secretary shall update the Asset Management Report, subject to the requirements of section 8603(b)(2).

(d) CONSULTATION.—To the extent that such consultation would assist the Secretary in preparing the Asset Management Report under subsection (a) and updates to the Asset Management Report under subsection (c), the Secretary shall consult with—

(1) the Secretary of the Army (acting through the Chief of Engineers); and

(2) water and power contractors.

SEC. 8603. ASSET MANAGEMENT REPORT ENHANCEMENTS FOR TRANSFERRED WORKS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall coordinate with the non-Federal entities responsible for the operation and maintenance of transferred works in developing reporting requirements for Asset Management Reports with respect to major repair and rehabilitation needs for transferred works that are similar to the reporting requirements described in section 8602(b).

(b) GUIDANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—After considering input from water and power contractors of the Bureau, the Secretary shall develop and implement a rating system for transferred works that incorporates, to the maximum extent practicable, the rating system for major repair and rehabilitation needs for reserved works developed under section 8602(b)(3).

(2) UPDATES.—The ratings system developed under paragraph (1) shall be included in the updated Asset Management Reports under section 8602(c).

TITLE IX—MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 9001. EVERY KID OUTDOORS ACT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) FEDERAL LAND AND WATERS.—The term "Federal land and waters" means any Federal land or body of water under the jurisdiction of any of the Secretaries to which the public has access.

(2) PROGRAM.—The term "program" means the Every Kid Outdoors program established under subsection (b)(1).

(3) SECRETARIES.—The term "Secretaries" means—

(A) the Secretary, acting through—

(i) the Director of the National Park Service;

(ii) the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service;

(iii) the Director of the Bureau of Land Management; and

(iv) the Commissioner of Reclamation;

(B) the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service;

(C) the Secretary of Commerce, acting through the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; and

(D) the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works.

(4) STATE.—The term "State" means each of the several States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and any other territory or possession of the United States.

(5) STUDENT OR STUDENTS.—The term "student" or "students" means any fourth grader or home-schooled learner 10 years of age residing in the United States, including any territory or possession of the United States.

(b) EVERY KID OUTDOORS PROGRAM.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretaries shall jointly establish a program, to be known as the "Every Kid Outdoors program", to provide free access to Federal land and waters for students and accompanying individuals in accordance with this subsection.

(2) ANNUAL PASSES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—At the request of a student, the Secretaries shall issue a pass to the

student, which allows access to Federal lands and waters for which access is subject to an entrance, standard amenity, or day use fee, free of charge for the student and—

(i) in the case of a per-vehicle fee area—

(I) any passengers accompanying the student in a private, noncommercial vehicle; or

(II) not more than three adults accompanying the student on bicycles; or

(ii) in the case of a per-person fee area, not more than three adults accompanying the student.

(B) TERM.—A pass described in subparagraph (A) shall be effective during the period beginning on September 1 and ending on August 31 of the following year.

(C) PRESENCE OF A STUDENT IN GRADE FOUR REQUIRED.—A pass described in subparagraph (A) shall be effective only if the student to which the pass was issued is present at the point of entry to the applicable Federal land or water.

(3) OTHER ACTIVITIES.—In carrying out the program, the Secretaries—

(A) may collaborate with State Park systems that opt to implement a complementary Every Kid Outdoors State park pass;

(B) may coordinate with the Secretary of Education to implement the program;

(C) shall maintain a publicly available website with information about the program;

(D) may provide visitor services for the program; and

(E) may support approved partners of the Federal land and waters by providing the partners with opportunities to participate in the program.

(4) REPORTS.—The Secretary, in coordination with each Secretary described in subparagraphs (B) through (D) of subsection (a)(3), shall prepare a comprehensive report to Congress each year describing—

(A) the implementation of the program;

(B) the number and geographical distribution of students who participated in the program; and

(C) the number of passes described in paragraph (2)(A) that were distributed.

(5) SUNSET.—The authorities provided in this section, including the reporting requirement, shall expire on the date that is 7 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 9002. GOOD SAMARITAN SEARCH AND RECOVERY ACT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ELIGIBLE.—The term "eligible", with respect to an organization or individual, means that the organization or individual, respectively, is—

(A) acting in a not-for-profit capacity; and

(B) composed entirely of members who, at the time of the good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission, have attained the age of majority under the law of the State where the mission takes place.

(2) GOOD SAMARITAN SEARCH-AND-RECOVERY MISSION.—The term "good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission" means a search conducted by an eligible organization or individual for 1 or more missing individuals believed to be deceased at the time that the search is initiated.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary or the Secretary of Agriculture, as applicable.

(b) PROCESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each Secretary shall develop and implement a process to expedite access to Federal land under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for eligible organizations and individuals to request access to Federal land to conduct good Samaritan search-and-recovery missions.

(2) INCLUSIONS.—The process developed and implemented under this subsection shall include provisions to clarify that—

(A) an eligible organization or individual granted access under this section—

(i) shall be acting for private purposes; and
(ii) shall not be considered to be a Federal volunteer;

(B) an eligible organization or individual conducting a good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission under this section shall not be considered to be a volunteer under section 102301(c) of title 54, United States Code;

(C) chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code (commonly known as the “Federal Tort Claims Act”), shall not apply to an eligible organization or individual carrying out a privately requested good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission under this section; and

(D) chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the “Federal Employees Compensation Act”), shall not apply to an eligible organization or individual conducting a good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission under this section, and the conduct of the good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission shall not constitute civilian employment.

(C) **RELEASE OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FROM LIABILITY.**—The Secretary shall not require an eligible organization or individual to have liability insurance as a condition of accessing Federal land under this section, if the eligible organization or individual—

(1) acknowledges and consents, in writing, to the provisions described in subparagraphs (A) through (D) of subsection (b)(2); and

(2) signs a waiver releasing the Federal Government from all liability relating to the access granted under this section and agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the United States from any claims or lawsuits arising from any conduct by the eligible organization or individual on Federal land.

(d) **APPROVAL AND DENIAL OF REQUESTS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall notify an eligible organization or individual of the approval or denial of a request by the eligible organization or individual to carry out a good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission under this section by not later than 48 hours after the request is made.

(2) **DENIALS.**—If the Secretary denies a request from an eligible organization or individual to carry out a good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission under this section, the Secretary shall notify the eligible organization or individual of—

(A) the reason for the denial of the request; and

(B) any actions that the eligible organization or individual can take to meet the requirements for the request to be approved.

(e) **PARTNERSHIPS.**—Each Secretary shall develop search-and-recovery-focused partnerships with search-and-recovery organizations—

(1) to coordinate good Samaritan search-and-recovery missions on Federal land under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary; and

(2) to expedite and accelerate good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission efforts for missing individuals on Federal land under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary.

(f) **REPORT.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretaries shall submit to Congress a joint report describing—

(1) plans to develop partnerships described in subsection (e)(1); and

(2) efforts carried out to expedite and accelerate good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission efforts for missing individuals on Federal land under the administrative jurisdiction of each Secretary pursuant to subsection (e)(2).

SEC. 9003. 21ST CENTURY CONSERVATION SERVICE CORPS ACT.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—Section 203 of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1722) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking “under section 204” and inserting “by section 204(a)(1)”;

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (8) through (13) as paragraphs (9) through (14), respectively;

(3) by inserting after paragraph (7) the following:

“(8) **INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The term ‘institution of higher education’ has the meaning given the term in section 102 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002).

“(B) **EXCLUSION.**—The term ‘institution of higher education’ does not include—

“(i) an institution described in section 101(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(b)); or

“(ii) an institution outside the United States, as described in section 102(a)(1)(C) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002(a)(1)(C)).”;

(4) in paragraph (9) (as so redesignated)—

(A) by striking “, as follows” and inserting “and other conservation and restoration initiatives, as follows”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(E) To protect, restore, or enhance marine, estuarine, riverine, and coastal habitat ecosystem components—

“(i) to promote the recovery of threatened species, endangered species, and managed fisheries;

“(ii) to restore fisheries, protected resources, and habitats impacted by oil and chemical spills and natural disasters; or

“(iii) to enhance the resilience of coastal ecosystems, communities, and economies through habitat conservation.”;

(5) in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (11) (as so redesignated), by striking “individuals between the ages of 16 and 30, inclusive,” and inserting “individuals between the ages of 16 and 30, inclusive, or veterans age 35 or younger”;

(6) in paragraph (13) (as so redesignated)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) with respect to the National Marine Sanctuary System, coral reefs, and other coastal, estuarine, and marine habitats, and other land and facilities administered by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Secretary of Commerce.”; and

(7) by adding at the end the following:

“(15) **VETERAN.**—The term ‘veteran’ has the meaning given the term in section 101 of title 38, United States Code.”.

(b) **PUBLIC LANDS CORPS PROGRAM.**—Section 204 of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1723) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following:

“(a) **ESTABLISHMENT OF PUBLIC LANDS CORPS.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—There is established in the Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Commerce a corps, to be known as the ‘Public Lands Corps’.

“(2) **NO EFFECT ON OTHER AGENCIES.**—Nothing in this subsection precludes the establishment of a public lands corps by the head of a Federal department or agency other than a department described in paragraph (1), in accordance with this Act.”;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the first sentence, by striking “individuals between the ages of 16 and 30, inclusive,” and inserting “individuals between the ages of 16 and 30, inclusive, and veterans age 35 or younger”; and

(B) in the second sentence, by striking “section 137(b) of the National and Community Service Act of 1990” and inserting

“paragraphs (1), (2), (4), and (5) of section 137(a) of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12591(a))”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(g) **EFFECT.**—Nothing in this section authorizes the use of the Public Lands Corps for projects on or impacting real property owned by, operated by, or within the custody, control, or administrative jurisdiction of the Administrator of General Services without the express permission of the Administrator of General Services.”.

(c) **TRANSPORTATION.**—Section 205 of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1724) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(e) **TRANSPORTATION.**—The Secretary may provide to Corps participants who reside in their own homes transportation to and from appropriate conservation project sites.”.

(d) **RESOURCE ASSISTANTS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 206(a) of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1725(a)) is amended by striking the first sentence and inserting the following: “The Secretary may provide individual placements of resource assistants to carry out research or resource protection activities on behalf of the Secretary.”.

(2) **DIRECT HIRE AUTHORITY.**—Section 121(a) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2012 (16 U.S.C. 1725a), is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “Secretary of the Interior” and inserting “Secretary (as defined in section 203 of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1722))”; and

(ii) by striking “paragraph (1)” and inserting “paragraph (2)”; and

(iii) by striking “with a land managing agency of the Department of the Interior”; and

(B) in paragraph (2)(A), by striking “with a land managing agency” and inserting “with the Secretary (as so defined)”.

(e) **COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS.**—Section 207 of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1726) is amended—

(1) by striking the section heading and inserting “**COMPENSATION AND TERMS OF SERVICE**”;

(2) by redesignating subsections (b) and (c) as subsections (c) and (d), respectively;

(3) by inserting after subsection (a) the following:

“(b) **EDUCATIONAL CREDIT.**—The Secretary may provide a Corps participant with an educational credit that may be applied toward a program of postsecondary education at an institution of higher education that agrees to award the credit for participation in the Corps.”;

(4) in subsection (c) (as so redesignated)—

(A) by striking “Each participant” and inserting the following:

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Each participant”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) **INDIAN YOUTH SERVICE CORPS.**—With respect to the Indian Youth Service Corps established under section 210, the Secretary shall establish the term of service of participants in consultation with the affected Indian tribe.”;

(5) in subsection (d) (as so redesignated)—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (1) and (2) as subparagraphs (A) and (B), respectively, and indenting the subparagraphs appropriately;

(B) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A) (as so redesignated), by striking “The Secretary” and inserting the following:

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) **TIME-LIMITED APPOINTMENT.**—For purposes of section 9602 of title 5, United States Code, a former member of the Corps hired by the Secretary under paragraph (1)(B) for a

time-limited appointment shall be considered to be appointed initially under open, competitive examination.”; and

(6) by adding at the end the following:

“(e) **APPLICABILITY TO QUALIFIED YOUTH OR CONSERVATION CORPS.**—The hiring and compensation standards described in this section shall apply to any individual participating in an appropriate conservation project through a qualified youth or conservation corps, including an individual placed through a contract or cooperative agreement, as approved by the Secretary.”.

(f) **REPORTING AND DATA COLLECTION.**—Title II of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1721 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating sections 209 through 211 as sections 211 through 213, respectively;

(2) by inserting after section 208 the following:

“SEC. 209. REPORTING AND DATA COLLECTION.

“(a) **REPORT.**—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Natural Resources Management Act, and annually thereafter, the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for National and Community Service, in coordination with the Secretaries, shall submit to Congress a report that includes data on the Corps, including—

“(1) the number of participants enrolled in the Corps and the length of the term of service for each participant;

“(2) the projects carried out by Corps participants, categorized by type of project and Federal agency;

“(3) the total amount and sources of funding provided for the service of participants;

“(4) the type of service performed by participants and the impact and accomplishments of the service; and

“(5) any other similar data determined to be appropriate by the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for National and Community Service or the Secretaries.

“(b) **DATA.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Natural Resources Management Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretaries shall submit to the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for National and Community Service the data described in subsection (a).

“(c) **DATA COLLECTION.**—The Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for National and Community Service may coordinate with qualified youth or conservation corps to improve the collection of the required data described in subsection (a).

“(d) **COORDINATION.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretaries shall, to the maximum extent practicable, coordinate with each other to carry out activities authorized under this Act, including—

“(A) the data collection and reporting requirements of this section; and

“(B) implementing and issuing guidance on eligibility for noncompetitive hiring status under section 207(d).

“(2) **DESIGNATION OF COORDINATORS.**—The Secretary shall designate a coordinator to coordinate and serve as the primary point of contact for any activity of the Corps carried out by the Secretary.”; and

(3) in subsection (c) of section 212 (as so redesignated), by striking “211” and inserting “213”.

(g) **INDIAN YOUTH SERVICE CORPS.**—Title II of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1721 et seq.) (as amended by subsection (f)) is amended by inserting after section 209 the following:

“SEC. 210. INDIAN YOUTH SERVICE CORPS.

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—There is established within the Public Lands Corps a program to be known as the ‘Indian Youth Service Corps’ that—

“(1) enrolls participants between the ages of 16 and 30, inclusive, and veterans age 35 or younger, a majority of whom are Indians;

“(2) is established pursuant to an agreement between an Indian tribe and a qualified youth or conservation corps for the benefit of the members of the Indian tribe; and

“(3) carries out appropriate conservation projects on eligible service land.

“(b) **AUTHORIZATION OF COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.**—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with Indian tribes and qualified youth or conservation corps for the establishment and administration of the Indian Youth Service Corps.

“(c) **GUIDELINES.**—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of the Natural Resources Management Act, the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with Indian tribes, shall issue guidelines for the management of the Indian Youth Service Corps, in accordance with this Act and any other applicable Federal laws.”.

SEC. 9004. NATIONAL NORDIC MUSEUM ACT.

(a) **DESIGNATION.**—The Nordic Museum located at 2655 N.W. Market Street, Seattle, Washington, is designated as the “National Nordic Museum”.

(b) **EFFECT OF DESIGNATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The museum designated by subsection (a) is not a unit of the National Park System.

(2) **USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS.**—The designation of the museum by subsection (a) shall not require Federal funds to be expended for any purpose related to the museum.

SEC. 9005. DESIGNATION OF NATIONAL GEORGE C. MARSHALL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.

(a) **DESIGNATION.**—The George C. Marshall Museum and the George C. Marshall Research Library in Lexington, Virginia, are designated as the “National George C. Marshall Museum and Library” (referred to in this section as the “museum”).

(b) **EFFECT OF DESIGNATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The museum designated by subsection (a) is not a unit of the National Park System.

(2) **USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS.**—The designation of the museum by subsection (a) shall not require Federal funds to be expended for any purpose related to the museum.

SEC. 9006. 21ST CENTURY RESPECT ACT.

(a) **AMENDMENTS TO REGULATIONS REQUIRED.**—

(1) **SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.**—The Secretary of Agriculture shall amend section 1901.202 of title 7, Code of Federal Regulations, for purposes of—

(A) replacing the reference to the term “Negro or Black” with “Black or African American”;

(B) replacing the reference to the term “Spanish Surname” with “Hispanic”; and

(C) replacing the reference to the term “Oriental” with “Asian American or Pacific Islander”.

(2) **ADMINISTRATOR OF GENERAL SERVICES.**—The Administrator of General Services shall amend section 906.2 of title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, for purposes of—

(A) replacing the references to the term “Negro” with “Black or African American”;

(B) replacing the definition of “Negro” with the definition of “Black or African American” as “an individual having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa”;

(C) replacing the references to the term “Oriental” with “Asian American or Pacific Islander”; and

(D) replacing the references to the terms “Eskimo” and “Aleut” with “Alaska Native”.

(b) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this section, or the amendments required by this section, shall be construed to affect Federal law, except with respect to the use of terms by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Administrator of General Services, re-

spectively, to the regulations affected by this section.

SEC. 9007. AMERICAN WORLD WAR II HERITAGE CITIES.

(a) **DESIGNATION.**—In order to recognize and ensure the continued preservation and importance of the history of the United States involvement in World War II, each calendar year the Secretary may designate 1 or more cities located in 1 of the several States or a territory of the United States as an “American World War II Heritage City”. Not more than 1 city in each State or territory may be designated under this section.

(b) **APPLICATION FOR DESIGNATION.**—The Secretary may—

(1) establish and publicize the process by which a city may apply for designation as an American World War II Heritage City based on the criteria in subsection (c); and

(2) encourage cities to apply for designation as an American World War II Heritage City.

(c) **CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATION.**—The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution or the President of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, shall make each designation under subsection (a) based on the following criteria:

(1) Contributions by a city and its environs to the World War II home-front war effort, including contributions related to—

(A) defense manufacturing, such as ships, aircraft, uniforms, and equipment;

(B) production of foodstuffs and consumer items for Armed Forces and home consumption;

(C) war bond drives;

(D) adaptations to wartime survival;

(E) volunteer participation;

(F) civil defense preparedness;

(G) personnel serving in the Armed Forces, their achievements, and facilities for their rest and recreation; or

(H) the presence of Armed Forces camps, bases, airfields, harbors, repair facilities, and other installations within or in its environs.

(2) Achievements by a city and its environs to preserve the heritage and legacy of the city’s contributions to the war effort and to preserve World War II history, including—

(A) the identification, preservation, restoration, and interpretation of World War II-related structures, facilities and sites;

(B) establishment of museums, parks, and markers;

(C) establishment of memorials to area men who lost their lives in service;

(D) organizing groups of veterans and home-front workers and their recognition;

(E) presentation of cultural events such as dances, plays, and lectures;

(F) public relations outreach through the print and electronic media, and books; and

(G) recognition and ceremonies remembering wartime event anniversaries.

SEC. 9008. QUINDARO TOWNSITE NATIONAL COMMEMORATIVE SITE.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **COMMEMORATIVE SITE.**—The term “Commemorative Site” means the Quindaro Townsite National Commemorative Site designated by subsection (b)(1).

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

(b) **DESIGNATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Quindaro Townsite in Kansas City, Kansas, as listed on the National Register of Historic Places, is designated as the “Quindaro Townsite National Commemorative Site”.

(2) **EFFECT OF DESIGNATION.**—The Commemorative Site shall not be considered to be a unit of the National Park System.

(c) **COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary, in consultation with the State, Kansas City, Kansas, and affected subdivisions of the State,

may enter into cooperative agreements with appropriate public or private entities, for the purposes of—

(A) protecting historic resources at the Commemorative Site; and

(B) providing educational and interpretive facilities and programs at the Commemorative Site for the public.

(2) TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary may provide technical and financial assistance to any entity with which the Secretary has entered into a cooperative agreement under paragraph (1).

(d) NO EFFECT ON ACTIONS OF PROPERTY OWNERS.—Designation of the Quindaro Townsite as a National Commemorative Site shall not prohibit any actions that may otherwise be taken by a property owner (including any owner of the Commemorative Site) with respect to the property of the owner.

(e) NO EFFECT ON ADMINISTRATION.—Nothing in this section affects the administration of the Commemorative Site by Kansas City, Kansas, or the State.

SEC. 9009. DESIGNATION OF NATIONAL COMEDY CENTER IN JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK.

(a) CONGRESSIONAL RECOGNITION.—Congress—

(1) recognizes that the National Comedy Center, located in Jamestown, New York, is the only museum of its kind that exists for the exclusive purpose of celebrating comedy in all its forms; and

(2) officially designates the National Comedy Center as the “National Comedy Center” (referred to in this section as the “Center”).

(b) EFFECT OF RECOGNITION.—The National Comedy Center recognized in this section is not a unit of the National Park System and the designation of the Center shall not be construed to require or permit Federal funds to be expended for any purpose related to the Center.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

AMENDMENT NO. 158 TO AMENDMENT NO. 111

Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, I call up the Lankford amendment No. 158 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. GRASSLEY], for Mr. LANKFORD, proposes an amendment numbered 158 to amendment No. 111.

The amendment (No. 158) is as follows:

(Purpose: To modify the provision relating to the Land and Water Conservation Fund to impose certain requirements on the Federal acquisition of land and to require an allocation of funds for the deferred maintenance backlog)

Beginning on page 468, strike line 1 and all that follows through page 469, line 18 and insert the following:

“(1) not less than 40 percent shall be used for Federal purposes;

“(2) not less than 40 percent shall be used to provide financial assistance to States; and

“(3) not less than 5 percent shall be used for deferred maintenance needs on Federal land.”.

(c) PARITY FOR TERRITORIES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Section 200305(b) of title 54, United States Code, is amended by striking paragraph (5).

(d) RECREATIONAL PUBLIC ACCESS.—Section 200306 of title 54, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(c) RECREATIONAL PUBLIC ACCESS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Of the amounts made available for expenditure in any fiscal year under section 200303, there shall be made available for recreational public access projects identified on the priority list developed under paragraph (2) not less than the greater of—

“(A) an amount equal to 3 percent of those amounts; or

“(B) \$15,000,000.

“(2) PRIORITY LIST.—The Secretary and the Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with the head of each affected Federal agency, shall annually develop a priority list for projects that, through acquisition of land (or an interest in land), secure recreational public access to Federal land under the jurisdiction of the applicable Secretary for hunting, fishing, recreational shooting, or other outdoor recreational purposes.”.

(e) ACQUISITION CONSIDERATIONS.—Section 200306 of title 54, United States Code (as amended by subsection (d)), is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(d) ACQUISITION CONSIDERATIONS.—In determining whether to acquire land (or an interest in land) under this section, the Secretary and the Secretary of Agriculture shall take into account—

“(1) the significance of the acquisition;

“(2) the urgency of the acquisition;

“(3) management efficiencies;

“(4) management cost savings;

“(5) geographic distribution;

“(6) threats to the integrity of the land; and

“(7) the recreational value of the land.”.

(f) CERTAIN LAND ACQUISITION REQUIREMENTS.—Section 200306 of title 54, United States Code (as amended by subsection (e)), is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(e) MAINTENANCE NEEDS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (3), funds appropriated for the acquisition of land under this section shall include any funds necessary to address maintenance needs at the time of acquisition on the acquired land.

“(2) ACCEPTANCE OF DONATIONS.—A Federal agency may accept, hold, administer, and use donations to address maintenance needs on land acquired under this section.

“(3) LIMITATION.—If a Federal agency accepts a donation under paragraph (2) to address maintenance needs on land acquired under this section, the funds appropriated for the acquisition under paragraph (1) shall not include funds equivalent to the amount of that donation.”.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Madam President, we are now on S. 47, our lands package bill, and as we have heard, Senator LANKFORD's amendment has just been called up. I am happy to speak to that, but I understand he is in the process of coming back to the Hill. We will wait for his arrival, and he can speak directly to his amendment.

I want to take just a couple of minutes, right off the top, and speak to some of the broader provisions in this bill that I view as significant. Interestingly, I was just visiting with our President pro tempore, and he thanked me. He said thank you because we have a provision that helps Council Bluffs, IA. It is something we have been working on for a long time, and now it appears it will be finally resolved through this legislation.

That is a prime example of what we have put together with this 100-plus

package of land and water bills—bills that help sports men and women, bills that help us with measures on conservation. It is a very wide and broad effort, and yet so many of these provisions are very local and very parochial. However, local issues can help with economic development in a region, and I want to highlight how this package does create economic opportunities in our communities across the country.

For example, when this bill is signed into law, Fannin County, in rural Texas, will gain local control over the Lake Fannin Recreation Area from the Forest Service. This recreation area right now, we are told, is rundown. It has been closed to the public for many years. The county is looking forward to actually taking ownership so it can transform Lake Fannin into a multiuse recreation area, complete with trails, playgrounds, and water recreation, allowing and encouraging people to come and visit and enjoy.

We also include a provision for La Paz County in Arizona. This conveys a parcel of Federal land to facilitate the development of a large-scale solar project. It will also allow for a link to an electric transmission line. This is going to be creating local jobs and is going to be bringing renewable energy online to power many of our communities. There is a great benefit there.

In Tucson, AZ, we removed bureaucratic obstacles to allow for the city to operate a park. They have done this, apparently, for dozens of years without the control of a Federal Agency. So when the local citizens want to operate, perhaps, a farmer's market, they are not going to have to jump over hurdles or be subjected to the whims of Federal officials there. Instead, they are able to make these local decisions. For heaven's sake, if they want to put a little farmer's market in there, they shouldn't have to come to Congress to ask for permission.

Another example—I mentioned this one before—is in South Dakota, in Custer County. This is a conveyance that will allow the county to have full ownership of all the lands on which it operates its airport. It will allow the county to expand the airport so a little bit larger aircraft can get into the airport.

Again, you want to think about economic opportunity. If you can't bring more folks into your community, into your region, you are limited. Conveyances like this—small-scale acreage that can allow for that expansion of opportunity—are strong and are important. This is yet another reminder as to the opportunities that we create for our local communities.

We are also expanding and designing new areas of off-highway vehicle recreation in the Mojave Desert, which is out in San Bernardino County in California. The OHV recreation is a growing sector in the outdoor recreation economy. It is so important to a lot of our communities.

We also encourage Agencies to look for new opportunities for fishing, for

hunting, and for recreation on our Federal lands. Again, this is a very, very significant sector in our economy as consumer spending by hunters and anglers and target shooters supports over 1.6 million jobs and about \$71.8 billion in salaries per year. Of course, there is that ripple effect then to the larger communities when you are able to bring in folks to enjoy these areas. This is just a further example of how we really work to create new economic opportunities and why this lands package is so important.

We are creating economic opportunities, but we also fix a lot of problems. That is one of the things that we try to do on the Energy and Natural Resources Committee. Sometimes problems are created because you just didn't even know that it was actually your Federal Government or your land disposition that was causing any form of impediment, but we really do work with a number of these provisions to help to solve real problems with Federal land management.

There is one example that, I think, my friends from Louisiana will appreciate, and this relates to the situation at Lake Bistineau—I hope I am pronouncing that right—sponsored by Senator CASSIDY.

Back in 2017, there were a couple of residents who wrote to Senator CASSIDY. They were outlining their problem, and they wrote: Look, our family purchased our land, our minerals, our home, in the subject section over 13 years ago after we retired.

They go on to write: We have lived in our home on the land ever since. There were no contrary claims or clouds on the title to the property when we purchased it. Therefore, we were disturbed to discover that the government felt it had a claim to our title.

That would be kind of a bummer of a letter to receive when you have been living there for over a dozen years, and now you find out, well, maybe you don't have a clear title there.

Lake Bistineau has a long and a very complicated history with the Federal Government. The land in question was conveyed by the Federal Government to the local levee district in 1901. Then it was subsequently deeded to private individuals. Yet, in the 1960s, the BLM resurveyed the land, and then it realized the boundary line was incorrect. That survey led to the determination that about 200 acres of land that were currently held privately were actually Federal land. That is a real problem, of course.

As the letter to Senator CASSIDY went on, they wrote: Just a few years ago, we had the property listed for sale. Once a suggested claim was made by the BLM in its 2013 letter, the potential contract on the property fell through.

Again, this is a situation of people who had been living happily in their home for a period of time and decided that they were going to be moving on but now were limited—handcuffed.

They had no idea that this was a problem that they had to deal with.

It is not just they. There were more than 100 private landowners in Louisiana who were impacted by this. This is regarding land that has been held under a private title for over a century now—places where people have built their homes, their businesses, their lives—and now it is unclear where exactly everybody stands. In the case of Lake Bistineau, our bill clarifies ownership of the land and prevents the Federal Government from ever claiming it in the future.

I think, as people go through this to look at individual bills that we have included, that these are the types of things that really help people. They help improve people's lives, and they help improve our local economies. Unfortunately, sometimes it literally takes an act of Congress to clear up whether these are problems or impediments to our opportunities. Again, what we have managed to address within the structure of this bill is very, very important.

I want to address the issue that will be before us this afternoon, and that is a conversation about the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

As I mentioned, Senator LANKFORD's amendment is before us, and I wanted to kind of put in context what it is that we have done within our lands package proposal and the title that relates to the LWCF, as we call it. This is in title III. Effectively, what the Land and Water Conservation Fund establishes and what our provision does is to make permanent the authorization within the LWCF. So we deposit oil and gas receipts into the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Also within our bill, we make some commonsense reforms to the LWCF Act. This is something that, in my view, has been a long time in coming. We have had good collaboration going back and forth as to how we can make these reforms and also allow for this important conservation fund to be authorized permanently going forward.

There is a little bit of history here. The LWCF was enacted to help to preserve, to develop, and to assure access to outdoor recreation resources. It is kind of a paper trust fund that accumulates revenues from the Federal motorboat fuel tax and surplus property sales and then to supplement these sources to reach the annualized level of \$900 million, which is what the authorized figure is. It is not a figure that we have reached historically. That is for sure. The fund also accumulates revenue from oil and gas leases from the Outer Continental Shelf, or the OCS. As we see those revenues come in, those revenues from the fossil fuel then go to fund an account, if you will—the LWCF fund—to help with conservation, and whether States are moving forward with conservation efforts or Federal entities are, it helps to fund that.

The authorization to deposit oil and gas receipts into the LWCF expired on

September 30, 2018, at the end of this past fiscal year. We have to make sure that those LWCF funds are moved, are made available, but the moneys in the fund are only available if they are appropriated by Congress. Currently, we have an unappropriated balance of just over \$20 billion in the LWCF. So some have said: Oh, my gosh. The authorization expired in September, and nothing is happening within the LWCF.

In fairness, those funds are still coming in. What we need to do is to make sure that they are then available for distribution and for appropriation, and that is what we will do with this authorization.

The amendments to the LWCF in this bill are, again, very important to the structure of the fund, and they are well supported in the Senate. We have been focusing on this expiration date and the deposits to the LWCF for a long, long time. I think we have had kind of this stop-and-go approach of: How long are we going to reauthorize the LWCF? Is it 2 years? Is it 3 years? Is it permanent? Is it not?

We go back and forth and forth and back. Let's come to the place where we can accept that this conservation fund is important on a host of different levels, but let's also work to make sure that we have reformed, in a sense, how we utilize this fund. Through this measure, we are making the authorization permanent, and spending from the LWCF still remains subject to appropriations.

Let me just outline some of the reforms that we have included. In fairness, they don't go as far as I would like them to, but they clearly reflect a bipartisan-bicameral agreement. I will go into a little more history again.

The 1965 authorization for the LWCF—the original authorization—provided that States would receive 60 percent of the funding and that the Federal Agencies would receive 40 percent. So where the State side dollars have gone in the past is to outdoor recreation facilities, and these have been in areas where people generally live—around the local city playgrounds, baseball fields, local fishing holes, and State parks. Certainly, in States like mine, what we are able to do with the State parks with the LWCF moneys is really, very, very beneficial and very much appreciated.

We set it up in 1965. In 1976, Congress stripped this 60-40 split from the act. The question there is, Why? The "because" is that there was concern in Congress that by increasing the authorization level to \$900 million, some States would have difficulty in meeting the 50-50 match required to receive the funds. In an effort to provide some flexibility there, Congress then replaced the 60-40 State-Federal split with the current language, which provides that not less than 40 percent of the appropriations from the LWCF should be for Federal purposes. So we have gone from, basically, a guarantee that the States would get 60 percent of

the funding to, really, kind of flipping that and saying not less than 40 percent goes to Federal purposes.

What happened was not really the result that the Congress had intended. According to the Congressional Research Service, over the last 25 years, what we have seen is that over 84 percent of the funds have gone to Federal purposes, primarily for land acquisition. Because we don't have that more clearly defined split, now we are seeing that Federal acquisition increase significantly.

When we talk about the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act these days, it is almost always about the Federal land acquisition side. In my view, that is disappointing, and that is not the direction that I would like. I think so many have seemed to have forgotten about the very, very pivotal role that the States have in conservation and outdoor recreation under the act.

What we do in our LWCF section is to recognize that States are the leaders on recreation and conservation. We aim to restore the balance to the State-Federal split by ensuring that at least 40 percent of the LWCF funds have to be allocated to the State side program. We want to try to get back to a greater level of equity instead of what we have had—again, over 84 percent of the funds going to Federal purposes.

We also recognize the importance of access to existing Federal lands. In our measure, we amend the LWCF to set aside the greater of 3 percent or \$15 million per year to improve access for sportsmen and other recreation opportunities. For those of us in a sportsmen community—for those of us who are hunters, for those of us who are fishermen—access to these lands is really, really important. We don't want to just have them and not be able to utilize them. Whether it is going out and hiking or going out and fishing, these are the traditions that we have. Being out on these Federal lands is the importance, and we recognize that in this legislation.

I have made no secret of the fact that I worry about what many would consider to be unfettered land acquisition by the Federal Government. In my State, the Federal Government controls almost 224 million acres. To put it into context, Alaska is pretty big. You know how big it is. It is the biggest out there. It is one-fifth the size of the United States of America. About 63 percent of our lands are held in Federal ownership. To put it in another context, that is about one-third larger than all of Texas. So all of our Federal lands are about one-third larger than all of Texas. It is a lot.

Large amounts of Federal lands within a State give the Federal Government outsized influence in what happens in these States. So, to begin to address these issues, the LWCF section that is contained in our bipartisan product requires the resource Secre-

taries to consider conservation easements instead of fee title acquisitions, where appropriate and feasible, and this will help to keep lands in private ownership and as working lands. This is a measure that my colleague from South Dakota has been pushing and advancing.

In addition, we also amend the LWCF to require the Agencies to take into account certain considerations in acquiring land. This is like the geographic distribution—whether the acquisition would result in management efficiencies and cost savings. We know that we have this kind of checkerboard pattern of Federal lands, so being smart about our acquisitions to develop efficiencies is the direction we seek to take with this measure.

As you can see, we put a lot of work into the provision. We have focused very keenly on LWCF, recognizing the priority that it is to so many. I think we have tried to find that balance between reforms that are workable and reforms that acknowledge the role our States play and to put some contours on the LWCF that I think Members can appreciate and support.

I see that my friend, my colleague from South Dakota, is here. I don't know—maybe he wants to talk about that little airport in Custer County. I have never been there, but hopefully it is going to make a little bit of a difference to him. There are a couple hundred acres that are conveyed to Custer County.

I yield to my friend from South Dakota.

I will be speaking about these and others measures as they come to the floor.

Thank you.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority whip.

Mr. THUNE. Madam President, I want to congratulate the Senator from Alaska on doing a wonderful job pulling together pieces of legislation that have been lingering around here for a long time. They have gone through the committee process and have been vetted—sometimes multiple times—but have never ultimately made it across the finish line. We have an opportunity here, when we get a chance to vote, to complete that work and to do something that will be very meaningful for Senators on both sides of the aisle who represent a wide swath of our country.

As the Senator from Alaska pointed out, she and her staff were very helpful to us. We have a little issue in Custer, SD. The city of Custer wants to have an airport—to expand their airport operations, and the Forest Service wants to transfer some of the land in order for them to do that, and it takes action by Congress to make that happen. So we are grateful to Senator MURKOWSKI and her team for all they have done to advance this legislation and to give us an opportunity, once and for all, to get a number of things across the finish line that have been waiting for a long time.

THE ECONOMY

Madam President, Democrats like to present themselves as the party of working Americans, but if that were ever true, it is certainly not true anymore. You don't have to look any further than recent Democratic policy to see how disconnected the Democratic Party is and has become from ordinary Americans.

Let's take the so-called Green New Deal. This proposal, which would require that all U.S. energy production be renewable, could raise electricity bills for families by more than \$3,000 per year—\$3,000 per year.

It is difficult to see how anyone who understands the challenges faced by working families would propose adding \$3,000 per year to their electricity bills. When I am home in South Dakota, I regularly hear from South Dakotan families who are working hard to make ends meet. I can think of few families in my State—or anywhere else, for that matter—who could easily absorb an additional \$3,000 a year in energy costs. With last week's polar vortex or even the average cold winters we get on the Great Plains, it is frightening to think about how many people would be at risk if it weren't for reliable and affordable energy.

Then, of course, there is the Democrats' Medicare for All proposal. This sounds like a simple solution—who doesn't want to increase access to healthcare?—until you hear the price tag. The so-called Medicare for All would cost an estimated \$32 trillion over 10 years. That is equivalent to the entire Federal discretionary budget more than two times over.

Democrats like to present the fiction of free healthcare. Well, that is precisely what it is—fiction. There is just no such thing as a free lunch, and there is certainly no such thing as free healthcare. Nurses have to be paid. Lab technicians have to be paid. MRI and x ray technicians have to be paid. The people who cook for patients and keep our hospitals clean have to be paid. Pharmacists have to be paid. Medical supplies have to be purchased. Someone has to pay all those costs.

Under the government-run healthcare plan of the Senator from Vermont, the government would be paying all the healthcare bills. So the government would pay all those costs, but the government is going to have to get all that money from somewhere. Where is that money going to come from? Well, it is going to come from the American people, and the government would need a lot more money from ordinary Americans to cover the cost of Medicare for All. Doubling the amount of individual and corporate income tax collected would still not be enough to pay for the mammoth costs of this plan.

Make no mistake—this is not a plan that would be paid for solely from the coffers of the rich; the so-called Medicare for All would be paid for on the backs of middle-class Americans.

Americans would see stratospheric tax hikes, to say nothing of the loss of their employer-sponsored health insurance. Under Medicare for All, if you like your health insurance, you will not be able to keep it because Medicare for All would do away with all employer-sponsored insurance. One hundred and seventy-five million Americans would lose their healthcare coverage and be forced into a government-run replacement—a replacement where the government sets the prices and makes the decisions about what gets covered. So you will still be paying for your healthcare via new and higher taxes, but the government will have the final say.

I could go on. I could talk about other Democratic proposals, such as the proposal to raise the top marginal tax rate to 70 percent—a rate we haven't seen since 1965—which would be a tax hike not only on individuals but on small and medium-sized businesses as well. Then there is the House Democrats' proposal to substantially increase the corporate tax rate even though lowering it to make American businesses more competitive globally has helped grow our economy. It has helped keep businesses and jobs in the United States, and it has produced new benefits and opportunities for American workers.

Suffice it to say that the Democratic agenda is not an agenda for the middle class. It is an agenda crafted by and for elites and far-left special interest groups. It is an agenda for people who don't have to worry about the size of their energy bill or a hike in their taxes. It is not an agenda for working families.

Republicans know that working families had a tough time in recent years. Years of economic stagnation during the Obama administration left wages essentially flat, and jobs and opportunities were few and far between. For too many families, getting ahead has been replaced with getting by.

Since Republicans took office 2 years ago, we have made huge progress at turning the economy around. Tax reform has made life better for ordinary Americans. It has put more money in their pockets and in their paychecks. It has reduced utility bills. It has expanded the jobs and opportunities available to workers.

Today, the economy is growing, unemployment is low, and wages are rising at the best pace in a decade. But there is still more work to be done, and Republicans are committed to accomplishing that work. We want to expand the benefits of tax reform even further. We want to lower the cost of living. We want to make healthcare more affordable. We want to help Americans save for their children's education and for their retirement. We intend to do it all while leaving Americans in charge of their own decisions. We know that Americans are the best judge of what they and their families need and where their money should go, and Repub-

licans are committed to keeping Americans in charge of their own destinies.

We have made a lot of progress so far for American families, and we are committed to making a lot more. We will oppose every attempt by Democrats to advance an agenda that will result in fewer jobs, lower paychecks, and increased burdens for American families. I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is recognized.

NOMINATION OF WILLIAM BARR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, our colleagues on the Judiciary Committee are meeting to advance a number of judicial nominees and the President's choice for Attorney General here to the Senate floor.

In Bill Barr, President Trump has nominated a tried-and-true public servant and a proven professional to lead the men and women of the Department of Justice.

Testifying before the committee last month, Mr. Barr expressed his unwavering commitment to the rule of law, the Constitution, and the American people.

My colleagues don't have to take his word for it. Having served as Attorney General once before, Mr. Barr's qualifications and job performance speak for themselves.

In 1991, this body saw fit to confirm him to head DOJ by a voice vote. That was the third time he had earned Senate confirmation without opposition. On both sides of the aisle, Senators were vocal in their praise for the "independent voice" of an "honorable guy," William Barr.

Today, the job description remains exactly the same as it was years ago, and before us is a nominee who remains eminently well qualified to discharge these duties. The Senate needs to act quickly to put Bill Barr back to work at the Justice Department. I hope and expect he will be confirmed next week.

NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT ACT

Today, the Senate officially turned to the Natural Resources Management Act, a broad bipartisan package of 100-plus distinct land bills with importance to nearly every Member of this body. I am certainly one of them.

This comprehensive legislation includes two initiatives I introduced with my House colleagues ANDY BARR and HAL ROGERS. They will incorporate two Civil War sites in Kentucky as part of the National Park System, Camp Nelson and Mill Springs Battlefield. By designating these two sites as national monuments, we will ensure that their

rich history will be preserved for the education and service of future generations.

Camp Nelson was established in 1863 in Jessamine County. It would become arguably Kentucky's top recruiting station and training facility for the Union's African-American soldiers. In later years, those seeking freedom from slavery fled to the camp. This historic site helped expedite the destruction of slavery in Kentucky.

My other proposal would protect Mills Springs Battlefield, the site of an 1862 battle that historians remember as the Union's first significant victory in the West, and one of its earliest major victories in the whole Civil War.

Preserving these sites isn't the only way Kentucky will benefit from this sweeping lands package. The bill will help historically Black colleges and universities like Kentucky State University preserve their distinguished contributions to our communities; it extends the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail into Kentucky; and it bolsters our critical efforts to combat invasive species like the dangerous Asian carp that clog up Western Kentucky waterways. These are just examples in my home State.

Across the whole country, communities will benefit from more flexibility for economic development, more commonsense approaches to conservation, and more access to our country's Federal lands. It is no wonder that nearly 300 expert groups and advocacy organizations publicly support the contents of this bill, from economic development organizations to natural resources nonprofits to cultural organizations and prominent historians.

Chairman MURKOWSKI and all of our colleagues on the Energy and Natural Resources Committee deserve credit for getting us to this point. Senators GARDNER and DAINES have been particularly effective advocates for this legislation. I look forward to passing it soon.

ELECTIONS

Madam President, on one final matter, in the days since House Democrats began arguing for a massive takeover of America's elections, we have heard a lot of dramatic claims about the state of American democracy.

Speaker PELOSI has denounced "deviant vote-suppression schemes." The Democrats' response to the State of the Union on Tuesday night warned of "threats to democracy" and "efforts to undermine our right to vote."

If you listened only to Democrats, you might actually think there is a widespread voting crisis in this country. If you took Democrats' rhetoric at face value, you certainly wouldn't guess that 2018 saw the highest midterm turnout rate in half a century or that 2016 hit an all-time record for Presidential ballots cast and the third highest Presidential turnout rate in 50 years. If you believed the Democrats' rhetoric, you would be shocked—shocked—to see the freedom, openness,

and availability of the electoral franchise across the country in the year 2019.

Let's start with voter registration. Current Federal law provides all Americans the option to register to vote when they apply for an identification card at their local DMV. In many cases, registering is as simple as checking a box on a completed form. If that is not enough, voter registration is available at Agencies that provide social services or disability services. It is available in places like military recruitment centers, post offices, hunting and fishing license offices, and courthouses. Voter registration is even available online in many places, and in places where it isn't, detailed instructions are available to anyone who goes looking.

You will find voter registration drives on college campuses, in high schools, or outside the subways or train stations. You will find them at church and other civic organizations. You will find voter registration drives while you are walking down the street, visiting a grocery store, or many other public places. Heck, many campaigns and advocacy groups will come door to door to register voters.

So what about once voters are registered? To hear these Democrats tell it, all of the polling places across America are staffed—staffed—by malevolent people who set out to deny the franchise to as many of their neighbors as possible.

But beneath the rhetoric, the procedures they are trying to attack actually could not be more reasonable.

We are talking about things like making sure voters are in the right precinct or even the right county so that they have the opportunity to vote for their local leaders—things like requiring any form of identification to verify that voters are who they claim to be, things like making sure there is enough time between voter registration and election day for officials to verify what district and precinct voters live in or that they are eligible to vote in that State in the first place.

These are simple, commonsense practices. They have worked just fine in communities across the country, in areas overseen by Democratic elected officials and Republican elected officials alike. But now—now—Democrats have decided these standard processes are so unfair or so immoral that the Federal Government must snatch the reins away from the people and their local representatives. Now Washington Democrats have decided we need them—them—to determine how we elect our leaders.

Once again, the plain facts disprove all of the hyperventilating. After last year's election, the Pew Research Center surveyed Americans about their voting experience, asking: How do you feel about voting?

Ninety-two percent said their voting experience was easy—92 percent—easy. Only 1 percent of voters found their ex-

perience “very difficult.” One percent? That could be the result of practically any inconvenience: full parking lots maybe, long lines, bad traffic, a forgotten ID. You name it. But more than 9 of 10 voters indicated they had no trouble whatsoever, so it is more than a little suspicious—more than a little suspicious—that Washington Democrats are trying to invent crises to justify a huge power grab for themselves.

This fact-free rhetoric is being used to push legislation that would override the decisions of Americans' democratically chosen local leaders and replace them with one-size-fits-all prescriptions authored by a small handful of politicians, like Speaker PELOSI, Congressman SARBANES, and a few others whom the vast majority of Americans do not elect and have no way to hold accountable. These prescriptions largely seem designed to help Democrats and their DC attorneys contest rules after election day. I call this 500-plus-page doorstop the Democratic Politician Protection Act for a reason.

Let me be abundantly clear. Every eligible American voter should be completely free to exercise their right to vote at every opportunity and cast a ballot, period. There is no question about that. Every single valid vote should be counted. Opposing the Democratic Politician Protection Act is not opposing those basic tenets.

But the way to honor these basic propositions is to let States and localities take simple, necessary steps to protect our elections and ensure that valid votes are not diluted; to have procedures in place to make sure that voters are casting ballots in the right places; to make sure that the American people are the ones who determine how we elect our leaders.

The real threat to American democracy is staring us in the face—right in the face: an invented crisis, inaccurate rhetoric, all to justify an unprecedented intrusion by Washington, DC, Democrats into the way States run their elections.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Madam President, for the awareness of Senators, they should expect a vote in relation to the Lankford amendment No. 158 sometime around 1:30 this afternoon—so just in a little bit here. Then, next in the queue will be Senator LEE's amendment No. 162. We hope to have a vote on that amendment around 2 o'clock. There is a lengthy Judiciary hearing that is still underway, and we want to accommodate that.

Both of these amendments are related to the Land and Water Conservation Fund I just spoke about a few moments ago. I just wanted to give Members a heads-up.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. MANCHIN. Madam President, I first thank Congresswoman MURKOWSKI for all of her hard work. I thank the majority leader for allowing us to

move on this bill—it has been 4 to 5 years—on the lands bill. We are very appreciative.

We continue to work with a handful of Members to try to address their concerns and make improvements that we can add to this public package. I again thank Chairman MURKOWSKI and other Members.

It appears we will need to take votes on a few amendments, some of which I am concerned could put the entire package in jeopardy. It is my sincere hope it does not come to that situation, and Chairman MURKOWSKI and I are going to do everything we can to address Members' concerns while protecting the package. This is in jeopardy.

We have an agreement with the House, with the Chairman in the House. We have an agreement that they will take what the Senate has been working on in a fair way, and that is what is important. A great deal of hard work went into this package. It is a great piece of legislation. It has many reasons to be warmly received by both sides of the aisle in the House and Senate.

Furthermore, the package addresses many Members' long-term standing priorities, which will improve the way our public lands are managed and will help constituents in small towns across America.

I respectfully encourage Members with outstanding concerns to continue working with Chairman MURKOWSKI and me to meet their needs—but not in this package. My door is open. I know Chairman MURKOWSKI's door is open. We are committed to working with those who have not been successful in getting something they desire into this—or some people who basically requested a vote—and keeping this thing clean, so that we can send it over to the House and have a successful day. I think it would be great.

It has been 4 to 5 years. It is well beyond its time.

I yield the floor.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic leader is recognized.

NOMINATION OF WILLIAM BARR

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I don't know if the Judiciary Committee voted yet, but if they haven't, they will vote shortly on the nomination of William Barr.

I knew Mr. Barr when he was Attorney General and when he was general counsel to Verizon—that is a New York company where I dealt with him—and I have always respected his public service and his intelligence. But when his authorship of an unsolicited memo to the Justice Department criticizing the special counsel's investigation was uncovered, I came to the conclusion that he is the wrong person to serve as Attorney General at this challenging moment for our country. The memo alone, I felt, was disqualifying—maybe not under any President but certainly under this President, who is utterly

contemptuous of the rule of law. But I wanted to give Mr. Barr a chance to change my mind, so I met with him a few weeks ago. Our conversation focused on three issues.

The first was an issue that had been discussed at his Judiciary hearing where I didn't think his answer was very satisfactory, so I asked him again, very directly, whether he would recuse himself if ethics officials at the Justice Department said he should. Regrettably, he would not commit to do this. Instead, he said he would make his own decision.

The second issue I brought up was the need for the special counsel's report on Russian influence in the 2016 election to be made public. Whatever conclusions Mueller comes to, we as a Congress and the American people have an obligation to see what kind of foreign influence there is in our elections. It seems pretty clear to me that in this case, the report should be made public—the full report, except things redacted for security purposes.

I asked Nominee Barr whether he would release the full Mueller report, with redactions only if intelligence agencies said that was necessary to avoid compromising sources. He said he is for transparency. That is not good enough. We are all for transparency in the abstract. The question is, Are you for transparency in probably the most important act you will take as Attorney General when it comes to transparency? To merely say you are for transparency doesn't say much. What was needed was an unequivocal and public commitment to release the full report. Again, he would not give me that assurance.

Finally, I asked Mr. Barr about interference in the special counsel's investigation. He referred to the special counsel regulations and said at the hearing and I think in other places publicly that he wanted to finish the investigation. That is not good enough. Finishing the investigation while interfering and limiting it as it goes forward would be a travesty—certainly with this President, who has treated the Justice Department as if it is his own personal fiefdom. At times, President Trump seems to feel there are two goals to the Justice Department and those alone—to punish his enemies and help him. That is not the rule of law. That is not the greatness of the United States.

With this President, we need an Attorney General who can assure the Senate and the public that he will stand up to a President who believes the Justice Department exists simply to do the President's personal bidding and protect the President's personal interests above those of the country. The President wants a Roy Cohn to be his Attorney General, but this is a moment that calls for an Elliot Richardson.

As Senator COONS said in the Judiciary Committee today, Mr. Barr's case for his own confirmation seems to boil

down to one thought: Just trust me. Mr. Barr doesn't seem to recognize that this isn't adequate for an Attorney General in the Trump administration. The moment calls for stronger, more explicit assurances. And that is independent of what each of us thinks of the personal characteristics of Mr. Barr. This President has no regard for personal characteristics. This President never listens to an argument that he thinks is against his self-interest, even if it is in accord with American tradition or American law. So to simply say "just trust me" is not close to good enough probably under any President but certainly under this one.

I believe that in the coming months, our next Attorney General will be faced with one or more real constitutional crises. The Attorney General will be tested. If Mr. Barr is confirmed, I hope he will be equal to those challenges, but unfortunately and very regrettably, he was not willing to provide the Senate with sufficient assurances to give us confidence that he is prepared to meet the challenge. And the idea that he shouldn't say it now because it would jeopardize his nomination? Well, if Trump would withdraw the nomination when he says it now, Trump will certainly fire him if he tries to do it later, so that argument doesn't hold any water.

For all those reasons—the fact that he won't recuse himself even if the ethics officials at the Department of Justice say he should; the fact that he won't give an unequivocal commitment to make the full report available to the Congress and the public, with the appropriate redactions for intelligence only; and the fact that he won't commit to not interfere in the investigation, not to limit the investigation or not approve subpoenas—all three of those make it crystal clear that Mr. Barr should not be approved for Attorney General.

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Madam President, on one other matter, the legislation on the floor is the largest bipartisan package of public lands bills in over a decade.

I have always been a supporter of protecting our Nation's public lands and our beautiful and pristine natural resources. Every summer, my family and I used to go hiking in our national parks. They are some of the most joyous moments I have had. So I have always supported our natural resources and protecting them on public lands. They make our communities more resilient as well.

I strongly support the bill that Chairman MURKOWSKI and Ranking Member MANCHIN have put together. I want to thank the previous ranking member, Senator CANTWELL, for her great work on this as well.

The bill includes a permanent reauthorization of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, which is the Nation's premier conservation program. It is responsible for projects in every State nationwide, and every one of New York's 62 counties has benefited.

The bill takes great strides in protecting our natural resources and public lands, including designating over a million acres of new wilderness, adding over 2,000 miles to the National Trails System, and increasing the size of our national parks.

I know from my travels across New York that this is not only a benefit for the environment, but it is also a boon for our economy. It boosts ecotourism, boosts the hospitality and restaurant industry in those communities, creates jobs, and enables countless tourists, such as myself when we visited the West, to experience the beauty of our Nation.

Additionally, this bill will help with projects in my home State of New York. A few important examples include designating Jamestown's National Comedy Center as the National Comedy Center of the United States. Jamestown is a beautiful city, home of Lucille Ball. It allows the Department of the Interior to grant an easement to New York City so that the Staten Island seawall can be built. Staten Island was hit with a de facto tsunami during Superstorm Sandy that led to massive property damage and the tragic loss of many lives. I visited the next day, and it was awful. Better protecting Staten Island from the next disaster is essential. This would help move the ball forward.

Let me again thank Senators MURKOWSKI, CANTWELL, and MANCHIN and their staffs for the great work. I look forward to voting yes, and I hope it gets a very strong vote here in the Senate. I hope none of our colleagues will move to delay it.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. YOUNG). The Senator from Oklahoma.

AMENDMENT NO. 158

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. President, pending, we have an amendment of mine coming up. We have a large lands package with the Land and Water Conservation Fund, with a lot of lands, transitional properties. A lot of things are coming up in this.

There are multiple reforms that are built into it, but we missed one. I think it is important that we deal with this before we do a long-term, permanent reauthorization of this program because when this Congress does a permanent reauthorization, we seldom ever get back to it. We say: It is moving, and there are other things that need to be dealt with. It becomes less important.

My amendment has two basic parts. It addresses two critical issues of the Land and Water Conservation Fund. One of them is that the Land and Water Conservation Fund is set up to purchase new properties, but if there is a problem on that piece of property that we purchased, there is no requirement to fix it.

Here is how it works: The fund actually purchases the property, and then the hope is that Congress will then appropriate dollars separately to do the

repairs to open up the property. So it is announced to the community that this new area will be opened up as public lands, but when the purchase is actually done, there is a big sign on it saying "closed for safety repairs." Those repairs may cost \$1 million, \$2 million, \$3 million, and there is a wait of sometimes 10 years or more before the actual appropriation is done.

This is an easy fix. This fix should be noncontroversial. When we purchase property with the Land and Water Conservation Fund, if there is any maintenance needed on that property, then that needed maintenance is also taken care of by the Land and Water Conservation Fund at the same time. It has to be budgeted in. That way, we don't purchase property and then wait a decade to actually put it into public use. That doesn't make sense to anyone. Everyone walks by it and says: Here is inefficient government again. We bought this property, but there is a different pot of money to fix it up, and we have to wait a decade.

I hope that this is noncontroversial to all us and that we see the common sense in this.

In this package, there is some land that we will purchase and literally not be able to use for who knows how long. There is a hope for future appropriations at some point to deal with safety issues so that people will be able to actually use the land.

The second part of this deals with the past because this has been the process for a while. We purchase new properties and try to put them into use but can't because they came with maintenance issues. We have other public lands, such as our national parks, where there is \$11 billion in backlogged deferred maintenance, with no plan to actually fix those. Let me give some examples. We have all heard of Yellowstone. There is \$100 million of deferred maintenance at just that one park, with no plan to fix it.

The simple answer is that the Land and Water Conservation Fund is set up to purchase new properties when needed. Allocate just 5 percent of it to go to the deferred maintenance backlog. That still leaves 95 percent of it to purchase additional properties when we need to. But we need to seriously deal with the \$16 billion total backlog, and \$11 billion of that is deferred maintenance in our national parks.

This is not a poison pill. This shouldn't be a controversial amendment. This is an amendment to help fix an ongoing problem. If we don't fix it, 10 years from now, we will all regret that it was not done. What I suspect is, if we put this in place and actually set aside some dollars for deferred maintenance, by next year, every Member of this body will say: You know what, there is a national park in my State where there are some broken-down buildings that are boarded up that no one can use. Let's try to get access to those maintenance dollars to fix it.

Fine. We can pick whatever order we need to pick from to get to them. Let's

start repairing. Let's not be a bad landowner who purchases and never repairs and has no plan to repair. This is simple, straightforward, and should be common sense. Let's not add properties that we can't pay for. Let's not add properties with a maintenance problem and no plan to actually fix it. That is what the amendment is all about that is coming up in the very next vote we take. I look forward to its passage so we can actually get some of these repairs done.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska.

(The remarks of Mrs. FISCHER pertaining to the introduction of S. 372 are printed in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

Mrs. FISCHER. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana.

S. 47

Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, I am here to urge my Senate colleagues to support S. 47, a lands package that includes over 100 locally driven as well as nationally important bills—specifically, two very important priorities for Montana. The first is the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and the second is the Yellowstone Gateway Protection Act.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund is a critical tool in protecting and expanding access to what makes Montana so special; that is, our public lands. This program works with willing landowners. You see, when you look at a map of landowners in Montana, it becomes oftentimes very checkerboard in nature. You have sections owned privately, sections owned by the State government, sections owned by the Federal Government. What LWCF does is allows willing landowners to provide more access to public lands, as well as increasing outdoor recreation opportunities for cities and towns. It helps multigenerational farmers and ranchers and loggers continue to work their land.

Yet, without permanent reauthorization of this critical program, it will continue to expire, Congress after Congress, putting so much of what makes Montana the "Last Best Place" at risk because in Montana public lands are a way of life. For Cindy and for me, we can think of no better experience than to put backpacks on and head up to the Beartooth Wilderness, for example, during the weeks of August.

This is about teaching future generations of Montanans to love the outdoors and to spend time outside because we can access these public lands, just the way my parents did with me growing up in Bozeman and just the way I did with our four children.

It is not just about a way of life. It is also about our economy because public lands help spur a \$7 billion outdoor economy in Montana. That creates thousands of jobs in our State, and they supply almost \$300 million in

State and local tax revenue. People all over Montana know the importance of this program, and we can't keep kicking that proverbial can down the road on this critical program for Montana. It is time we permanently authorize this program once and for all.

This lands package also has a bill called the Yellowstone Gateway Protection Act. In Montana, we are grateful to be the home of our Nation's very first national park; that is, Yellowstone.

There are some places that are just too special to mine. The Paradise Valley—by the way, it is aptly named the "Paradise Valley." Think about this. The Yellowstone River starts down in Yellowstone Park and comes to the north and runs through Paradise Valley. It eventually ends up in Missouri, but this Paradise Valley and the Gardiner Basin are on the doorstep of Yellowstone National Park. This bill is one example of the over 100 land exchanges, conveyances, or designations nationwide that are critically important to local communities as they facilitate economic development and are locally driven ways to resolve land use challenges.

Let me talk about locally driven. The Yellowstone Gateway Protection Act is a great example of something that is locally driven—the community, the landowners, the elected leaders. They are strongly supporting this act that I hope we pass in the U.S. Senate, get over to the House, and then soon onto the President's desk.

This bill also secures other wins for our sportsmen's heritage by including provisions that will ensure our Federal lands are open for access and only closed with consultation that comes from our States.

This bill will also help curtail the fringe litigation that halts common-sense active forest management by shining light on who gets equal access to Justice Act funds and Judgment Fund payments. The bill strengthens partnerships for our national parks like the 21st Century Conservation Corps Act.

Simply stated, this bill is a historic win for Montana and the West, but don't take my word for it. The sportsmen groups across the country are calling this bill a historic achievement for conservation—groups like the Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Partnership, like the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, like the American Fly Fishing Trade Association, like the Congressional Sportsmen's Foundation, the Boone and Crockett Club, the Trust for Public Land, Montana groups like Businesses for Montana Outdoors and the Montana Outdoors Coalition, and the list goes on.

I urge my colleagues at this moment—this moment when we have divided government in Washington, DC—that we can come together. There is nothing as bipartisan that I have seen in a long time here than this lands package, Republicans and Democrats

who are coming together to get this bill done.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to vote to support this lands package. It is long overdue that we get this done for Montana and for our Nation.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, we have before us now the pending amendment. This is the Lankford amendment regarding the use of LWCF funds for deferred maintenance. This amendment acknowledges and, I think, attempts to address what we are dealing with in a deferred maintenance backlog. We all recognize that it is an issue and a problem. What Senator LANKFORD has done is specifically to direct 5 percent of funds distributed from LCWF to deferred maintenance. It also requires that any new Federal lands acquisitions allow for maintenance needs at the time of acquisition.

I think we would all agree that we have a very real problem with deferred maintenance on our Nation's public lands. We think about the National Park Service most often, which has an \$11.6 billion backlog, and it is not just the National Park Service. It is the National Wildlife Refuge, BLM, and the Forest Service. So this is an issue, and we have been working within the committee to address this. There have been numerous bills that have come before our committee. We are working with the administration, and we know we have to address it.

This proposed amendment is clearly an effort to do that, and I appreciate what Senator LANKFORD has done in focusing our attention on this significant maintenance backlog and the need to plan for routine and ongoing maintenance in any new acquisition.

So I am standing before our colleagues saying: I understand where Senator LANKFORD wants to take us, I appreciate it, I agree with him, but given where we are right now with this package and how it has come together, knowing that we will have, I think, significant opposition, whether it is on the other side or in the other body, it is viewed as detrimental to what we have put together.

So I am reluctantly going to be opposing the Lankford amendment, but, again, I want to make sure that we all take this on as an issue to address in a way that is rational, sound, and reasonable going forward into the future.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, I also rise with Chairman MURKOWSKI. This is a timing problem. This is only a timing problem. As far as Senator LANKFORD's amendment, I will be joining Senator MURKOWSKI when she moves to table the amendment, simply because of the timing situation working with the House.

The House has been gracious. Chairman GRIJALVA has been wonderful, ba-

sically sitting with us and working with us. We gave him a list of everything we agreed on after the "Four Corners" that Senator CANTWELL and Senator MURKOWSKI worked on before. We all sat down and went through this, and it is just a matter of timing.

What I am saying to my dear friend from Oklahoma is that when I was Governor, I insisted that my State agencies account for deferred maintenance. I would not let them build anything in any State park or let them do anything in our parks unless they showed me how they were taking care of what we have already done. I understand. I am totally committed to help with working through this, but because this is putting a poison pill—not that we disagree—it is the timing and the effort in the deal that we have already made. That is the poison pill that it puts us in, and that basically sinks it because he will not take anything more back from what we have already cleared on that side. So the LCWF language in this bill has been terribly negotiated and not only in the Senate but between the Houses also. I know that Senators GARDNER and CANTWELL and everybody have worked so hard on this, and it gives us permanent authorization and it is a step in the right direction that we are finally moving to.

So I support Chairman MURKOWSKI's motion to table this amendment. I reluctantly do that because of our agreement with Senator LANKFORD's intent on what he is trying to do, and we are committed to going back and working with him to get it through the committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for 1 minute.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has that right.

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. President, only in Washington, DC, and the Federal Government would we say that we want to do something, but we can't do something. My hope is that we will do something.

Long-term, we all see it. I agree that it is the same thing that we always deal with. It is always down to the time and to the moment.

This is one of these dialogues we have had for a long time, asking how we can deal with deferred maintenance that is \$16 billion and growing and with no plan to shrink it. In fact, we are adding lands in this bill that, when we pass the bill, will increase the amount immediately, and there is no plan to take care of that.

The simple request is that we should actually take care of deferred maintenance when we buy it so that we are not adding property with deferred maintenance on day one, and we should have a plan to deal with deferred maintenance that we have—the \$16 billion. Without that plan to actually deal with it and without a plan to deal with it the first day with products that we

buy, we are adding to the deficit immediately.

This is an issue we have to resolve long-term, and it will not get better. My concern, as I have expressed, is that this is a permanent reauthorization. We don't ever have to come back to it. I hope we do, but we don't ever have to come back to it, and this Congress is notorious for only doing things we have to do.

So we will see how things go in the future with this.

With that, I yield back.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

MOTION TO TABLE AMENDMENT NO. 158

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I move to table the Lankford amendment No. 158, and I request the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

Mr. MANCHIN. I second.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) is necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 66, nays 33, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 18 Leg.]

YEAS—66

Alexander	Gillibrand	Roberts
Baldwin	Graham	Rosen
Bennet	Harris	Rounds
Blackburn	Hassan	Sanders
Blumenthal	Heinrich	Schatz
Blunt	Hirono	Schumer
Boozman	Hyde-Smith	Scott (SC)
Brown	Isakson	Shaheen
Burr	Jones	Shelby
Cantwell	Kaine	Sinema
Capito	King	Smith
Cardin	Klobuchar	Stabenow
Carper	Leahy	Sullivan
Casey	Manchin	Tester
Collins	Markey	Tillis
Coons	Menendez	Udall
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Van Hollen
Daines	Murkowski	Warner
Duckworth	Murphy	Warren
Durbin	Murray	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Peters	Wicker
Gardner	Reed	Wyden

NAYS—33

Barrasso	Grassley	Paul
Braun	Hawley	Perdue
Cassidy	Hoeven	Portman
Cornyn	Inhofe	Risch
Cotton	Johnson	Romney
Cramer	Kennedy	Rubio
Crapo	Lankford	Sasse
Cruz	Lee	Scott (FL)
Enzi	McConnell	Thune
Ernst	McSally	Toomey
Fischer	Moran	Young

NOT VOTING—1

Booker

The motion was agreed to.

CHANGE OF VOTE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. JOHNSON. On rollcall vote No. 18, I voted yea. It was my intention to vote nay.

I ask unanimous consent that I be permitted to change my vote, as it does not affect the outcome.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The foregoing tally has been changed to reflect the above order.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

AMENDMENT NO. 162 TO AMENDMENT NO. 111

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, the Land and Conservation Fund was enacted for a laudable goal; that is, to promote recreational opportunities on our Federal public lands. But in recent decades, the program has regrettably drifted far from its original intent and has become rife with abuse.

Indeed, the Land and Water Conservation Fund—or LWCF, as it is often described—has instead been used as a primary tool for more Federal land acquisition rather than to actually help people access or to help the government care for the land we already manage.

Through the LWCF, the Federal Government has added more and more land to its already vast estate, currently totaling 640 million acres of land in this country. To put that in perspective, that is bigger than about seven major European countries combined—and I don't mean their public lands; I mean the entire countries themselves—nearly one-third of all land in the United States. This is 640 million acres. That includes a whole lot of land for the Federal Government, and no single owner, for that matter, could ever be able to take care of it. But the Federal Government is failing to take care of these lands; make no mistake about it.

Indeed, the magnitude of unfunded needs on these public lands is staggering. There is an \$18.5 billion maintenance backlog on Federal lands, including \$11.6 billion in the National Park System alone.

Wildfires have run rampant in the West because of mismanagement and neglect. Ill-kept roads and trails have actually kept citizens from accessing these national treasures, and the American people are paying the price.

The package before us currently reauthorizes this broken program, denying us any leverage—any real opportunity—to regularly reform the program in the future.

Senator LANKFORD and I have offered several amendments that would help address this program, but at the very least, we ought not to be permanently reauthorizing it without any of these conditions in place.

That is why I have offered an amendment that would reauthorize for 5 years the Land and Water Conservation Fund so that we are forced to reassess the program at a later date and can hopefully correct and improve the program to actually empower the States with recreation opportunities.

To that end, I encourage my colleagues to vote for this amendment.

I call up my amendment No. 162.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Utah [Mr. LEE] proposes an amendment numbered 162 to amendment No. 111.

Mr. LEE. I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To modify the authorization period of the Land and Water Conservation Fund)

In section 3001, strike subsection (a) and insert the following:

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 200302 of title 54, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “September 30, 2018” and inserting “September 30, 2023”; and

(2) in subsection (c)(1), by striking “September 30, 2018” and inserting “September 30, 2023”.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

MOTION TO TABLE AMENDMENT NO. 162

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I stand to object to the amendment of my friend from Utah.

We recognize the significance and importance of the Land and Water Conservation Fund. There has been an effort for reauthorization back and forth over the years.

Within this measure before us, we have not only permanently authorized LWCF, but we have included significant reforms—reforms that I believe are necessary and reforms that I think the Senator from Utah would agree are good in terms of getting more resources to the State side and making sure that there are better ways to account for the funds.

I now have an opportunity to move to table the Lee amendment No. 162 and would encourage Members to vote on this tabling motion in the affirmative.

What we have collaborated to build at this point in time is a necessary fix to address the continuation of the LWCF, and I ask for Members' support.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, I also rise to oppose the amendment of my good friend from Utah. I oppose his amendment, and I will be joining Chairman MURKOWSKI when she moves to table the bill.

In my view, this is the most significant achievement of this broad public lands package. For the first time, we will be permanently reauthorizing the Land and Water Conservation Fund. This is the glue that holds us all together.

This is a poison pill. This will not pass if it goes over to the House.

I encourage the adoption of tabling this amendment.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I move to table Lee amendment 162.

I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. CASSIDY).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 68, nays 30, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 19 Leg.]

YEAS—68

Alexander	Gillibrand	Reed
Baldwin	Graham	Roberts
Bennet	Harris	Rosen
Blackburn	Hassan	Rounds
Blumenthal	Heinrich	Sanders
Blunt	Hirono	Schatz
Boozman	Hyde-Smith	Schumer
Brown	Isakson	Shaheen
Burr	Jones	Shelby
Cantwell	Kaine	Sinema
Capito	King	Smith
Cardin	Klobuchar	Stabenow
Carper	Leahy	Sullivan
Casey	Manchin	Tester
Collins	Markey	Thune
Coons	Menendez	Tillis
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Udall
Daines	Moran	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Murkowski	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warren
Ernst	Murray	Wyden
Feinstein	Peters	Young
Gardner	Portman	

NAYS—30

Barrasso	Hawley	Perdue
Braun	Hoehn	Risch
Cornyn	Inhofe	Romney
Cotton	Johnson	Rubio
Cramer	Kennedy	Sasse
Crapo	Lankford	Scott (FL)
Cruz	Lee	Scott (SC)
Enzi	McConnell	Toomey
Fischer	McSally	Whitehouse
Grassley	Paul	Wicker

NOT VOTING—2

Booker
Cassidy

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. I ask for the yeas and nays on the substitute amendment No. 111.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays are ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 112

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I call up Murkowski amendment No. 112.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Alaska [Ms. MURKOWSKI] proposes an amendment numbered 112 to amendment No. 111.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The amendment is printed in the RECORD of February 6, 2019, under “Text of Amendments.”)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

REMEMBERING HARRY HAMBURG

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, on Thursday, January 24, a good friend of mine, former Daily News photographer Harry Hamburg, died. Both Marcelle and I were in shock at the news. Harry is one

of our dearest friends, and Marcelle and I loved him.

I have lost count of the times we would share stories about his son Bruce and daughter Aren, and, of course, his grandchildren, Sophia, Ali, Dylan, and Will. Marcelle and I especially enjoyed the family conversations and the deep love he had for his late wife Becky. I think we knew more about each other's families than most people would. One of us would tell a story, and the other would say, "Oh, that reminds me," and away we would go. Those of you who knew Harry Hamburg could see that happening.

We also shared a love of photography. I have an office here in the Capitol with a great view of the Mall and the Washington Monument, and we would often meet there. We would talk about photography, current events, and friends. We called it "prayer hour with holy water." We had our own particular choices of what holy water and what proof. Occasionally, Marcelle was able to join us. Often, my policy adviser, Kevin McDonald, was there.

And, of course, Harry was a welcomed friend at all of our holiday parties and office gatherings.

Kevin McDonald went to the funeral in Pennsylvania. He filled me in on how moving it was and the things he heard there. Even last night, when we were at my grandson Patrick's birthday party, our daughter and son-in-law, Alicia and Lawrence, talked about the conversations they had with Harry at our last office gathering.

Those of us who enjoy or care about photography can understand the certain bond we had. He had an uncanny ability to email me the perfect picture at the perfect time. I could be coping with all kinds of things here in the Senate, and a photo would arrive. There is one Harry took in England, South Africa, or Pennsylvania. Some I called my warning shot. It would be a picture he took as he walked into the Capitol to come visit me. Every time, it made my day better.

Anyone can use a camera. Only an artist can take a picture that truly lasts. He spent a lot of time in England. All of us could take pictures of Big Ben, the Eye, Parliament, and all the rest. He would take pictures of a shop on a small street or of people looking out at a bus going by or of walking along a beach. You would look at that picture and say: Wow, I was there.

He was an artist. When you saw his pictures, whether of a current event or from his treasure of historical pictures, you were there. He enveloped you in the moment.

Later, I am going to put into the RECORD—not quite yet—his obituary. Of course, we will not be able to show the pictures.

I look at these pictures, and I remember he had one of Margot Kidder and Christopher Reeve. They were filming Superman at the New York Daily News building.

I know for a fact that Christopher Reeve liked that photograph, and for those of us who saw the movie—millions and millions of dollars making the movie—this picture captures as much as anything else in the movie.

Or a serious one—Attorney General Ashcroft testifies before the House, but he gets a picture as he raises his hand with the Great Seal of the Senate behind him.

You know, we have all been to hearings, and we have heard people talk about different things.

He had two pictures of Muhammad Ali and our friend Michael Fox speaking at a Senate hearing, talking about research for Parkinson's disease. They both suffered from Parkinson's, and they pretended to be trading punches with each other. It was obviously in fun, but there was not a person who picked up the paper and saw that photo who did not read the article about Parkinson's and the need for research funding.

That is what he would do. He enveloped you in the moment. You were there. That may seem like a cliché, but it was not. You knew what happened.

Every one of us remembers most the photographs we have seen of historical events. He had photographs of historical events, but he had photographs of everyday life that made you think.

Marcelle and I knew he faced serious surgery. His good friend Paul Hosefros made plans to come from England. He is a good friend of his, and he was going to help take care of him—as well as his good friend Pat and his son and daughter—when he recovered from the surgery.

We reminded him, of course, that Marcelle is a registered nurse. We were ready to volunteer too. Before the surgery happened, he had a massive attack and died. All of us were ready to care for him, have him come back, take out the camera, compare photographs, have our prayer hour, whether it was with me or with anybody else and his friends, because he had so many.

Both Marcelle and I loved him. The tears we have shed are tears for the loss of a true friend, and the memory of Harry will always be in our hearts.

I know that no obituary could do justice to his talent, artistry, and humanity, but I was struck by the obituary in the New York Daily News.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that that obituary be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the New York Daily News, Jan. 25, 2019]

HARRY HAMBURG, LONGTIME DAILY NEWS PHOTOGRAPHER, DIES AT 73
(By Leonard Greene)

Former Daily News photographer Harry Hamburg, whose lens captured all that is New York and the world for nearly 40 years, died Thursday. He was 73.

A longtime friend, Bill Auth, said Hamburg suffered a heart attack.

Friends and colleagues said Hamburg had all the technical and artistic skills to take a show-stopping picture, but what made him stand out from the rest were his contacts. Access, he said, was everything.

"Harry was friends with everybody," said Auth, a fellow photographer who had known Hamburg since the early 1980s. "He never burned a bridge. He was always, always making sure whoever he was working with got treated right."

Hamburg spent most of his career taking pictures in New York. One of his most iconic snapshots was a picture "Superman" stars Christopher Reeve and Margot Kidder inside The News' East Side building.

But when News editors decided they needed more original content from the nation's capital, they dispatched Hamburg to Washington, D.C.

Soon, Hamburg, who lived in New Jersey, was schmoozing with Amtrak staffers, conversing with conductors on a first-name basis.

Hamburg made another friend along the way—Joe Biden, the Delaware senator who would go on to be Vice President.

Biden was famously an Amtrak regular who took the train from Capitol Hill to his Delaware home every day. Hamburg learned Biden's schedule, and made a point to be on the train when Biden got on in Wilmington.

"He was friends with senators and friends with elevator operators," Auth said. "Everybody really liked him once they got to know him a little bit."

Mr. LEAHY. I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BRAUN). Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The remarks of Mr. BARRASSO and Mr. JONES pertaining to the introduction of S. 382 are printed in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

Mr. BARRASSO. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TAX UNDERWITHOLDING

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, the first tax filing season under President Trump's mess of a tax law is upon us, and it looks like a whole lot of chickens are coming home to roost.

Republicans jammed their tax bill through Congress at record speed—pile driver legislating. The Trump tax bill was signed into law with a whopping 9 days to go before the 2018 tax year was set to begin, and after all of that land speed record timing, there were bound to be serious problems. There is a big one now that lots of Americans are reportedly waking up to, and they are

waking up now that the tax filing season has arrived. The big tax refunds that Americans have gotten used to could be goners now that Trump's tax changes are the law of the land and many Americans might owe the government money.

As the ranking Democrat on the Senate Finance Committee, I am very troubled about the prospect of what is ahead, and I want to lay out my concerns. Here is what this is all about.

Most Americans have their taxes withheld from each paycheck, and the Treasury redoes the math on withholding every year. Obviously, the math gets more complicated when Congress passes legislation like President Trump's tax law, which, in effect, triggers a tax policy earthquake. The outcome of these decisions about how much to take out of everybody's paycheck is clearly going to have a big impact.

Here is where it looks like things went wrong, where it looks like the Trump team decided to score short-term political wins instead of to protect Americans from financial harm.

In election year 2018, the Trump Treasury Department had a shiny, new tax law on its hands, and there is no question it wanted it to impress. It sure looks like, back in December 2017, the Trump administration decided to put politics first—to lowball the estimates of how much tax should be withheld from everybody's paycheck and lure Americans into a false sense of security that they had gotten big tax cuts that were courtesy of Donald Trump.

The prospect of the Trump administration's buying American taxpayers off with their own money is what you are talking about here. It is as if the Trump administration figured, when the other shoe dropped and people were to be hit with penalties for underpayment, well, it would be springtime 2019, and the 2018 election would be behind us. It could cause a lot of hurt this spring when people who typically get big refunds suddenly learn that they owe the government a check. Americans, understandably, want their taxes to be simple and straightforward and routine. Whether it is a few hundred or a few thousand dollars, you can understand why people would count on getting refunds when they have gotten the same amount back for years and years.

I have talked to folks all over my State about this. I have townhall meetings in every county—90 minutes, open to everybody. I don't give any speeches. I am just there to let people tell me what their takes are with respect to what is going on back here and what they think we ought to be doing. Oregonians are asking about the issue of whether or not they are going to owe money. The first thing they say is that it is their money, that these are refunds on taxes that have been taken out of their paychecks. We are talking about middle-class folks, working fam-

ilies, who use their refunds to pay the bills, to help cover tuition for a child, or to put a downpayment on a new car one has been needing for ages.

Here is the truth. The Trump administration did not need to put anybody in this situation. It had the option of delaying these withholding changes by a year to make sure nobody took a hit.

While it was making this decision in January of 2018—just days after the law was enacted—the Democrats in this body and in the other body were sounding the alarm on what sort of danger was possible this spring. I and Chairman NEAL, of the House Ways and Means Committee, wrote to the Government Accountability Office. In representing the Democrats in this body and in the House, the two of us asked what kind of impact this rush job was going to have on working Americans who have their income taxes withheld from every paycheck. The Government Accountability Office responded to Chairman NEAL and me 7 months later.

According to the Government Accountability Office's analysis, after the Trump tax law enactment, nearly 30 million Americans will find that they will have underpaid their taxes in 2018. That is millions more Americans than before the new tax law, which is way out of line with numbers that you would typically see. Those are the Americans who are in line for a shock when they file their tax returns this year.

Here is what the Treasury Department is going to say. It will claim it chose the withholding figures that would do the least amount of harm. Yet that just doesn't pass the smell test, not when it chose numbers that underwithheld taxes at far higher rates than usual. You are potentially talking about millions and millions of Americans—way more than is normal—finding out that the government has been goosing their paychecks with tax trickery, and now they are going to get hit with big tax bills. The Treasury Department, I am sure, is going to say it updated the official IRS—Internal Revenue Service—withholding calculator and sent out new withholding forms for employers, but none of that was released until February 28—2 months into the new tax year.

Furthermore, let's be realistic about the prospect of Americans flocking to the Internal Revenue Service's withholding calculator. The taxpayers who will be potentially affected by this underwithholding issue will be parents with jobs to do and kids to look after. How can you expect those people to have spent a whole lot of time doing tax math at the beginning of 2018 in order to head off a problem they didn't know anything about and that might show up in a filing season more than a year later? Our working families have lives to lead. They are not spending the first weeks of a new year crunching the numbers on tax withholding.

That is why I wrote to the Internal Revenue Service's Commissioner, Mr.

Rettig, before anybody up here had really begun to see the challenge. I encouraged the Commissioner to waive penalties for 2018, to waive tax penalties for this year. I made the case that it was the first year of a new tax law—he was not involved in writing it—that was jammed through the Congress and enacted in way too precipitous a manner. Hard-working families should not suffer the harmful consequences of political gamesmanship on taxes. Instead of replying and working with me to find a solution, Commissioner Rettig went ahead and said that the best the Internal Revenue Service could do is adjust the threshold where penalties kick in. Instead of penalizing those who paid less than 90 percent of what they owed in 2018, he decided that they would penalize those who paid less than 85 percent. There is no question that is a modest step in the right direction, but it is my judgment that the Internal Revenue Service ought to do more and keep it simple.

As we look at the events of the upcoming weeks, here is my bottom line: I believe it is time for the Trump administration to say that nobody will be penalized for the Trump administration's mistakes on tax withholding, change the penalty thresholds, extend the safe harbor—do whatever it takes to make sure that our people are held harmless with respect to what could otherwise be penalties for the Trump administration's mistakes on tax withholding.

Down at the Treasury Department, there are a lot of people with expensive degrees hanging on their office walls. I would like to see them put some of that brain power to work now helping to protect middle-class families.

My bottom line is that nobody ought to be penalized for the Trump administration's mistakes on tax withholding.

After Republicans and this administration teamed up on a \$2 trillion tax giveaway that overwhelmingly benefits multinational corporations and those at the very top, those who are particularly powerful in America, protecting our working families from tax policies is the least the government can do. Otherwise, it sure looks like a lot of middle-class families are going to be justifiably outraged. I know, because they are coming up to me. They are coming up to me here in this city, and I know that when I have town meetings next week at home in Oregon, I am going to hear a lot about this. I believe that a lot of middle-class families are going to be justifiably outraged. I wouldn't blame them.

I want it understood that I believe the next step is for the Trump administration to move to make sure that nobody is penalized for the Trump administration's mistakes on tax withholding.

With that, I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

U.S. TRADE POLICY

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, today, I want to talk about the U.S. trade policy. This is something that affects every one of us. It affects all the families I represent, it affects our economy in a big way, and it affects our relations with other countries in significant ways.

Right now, we are fortunate to have a strong economy. When you look at the numbers, it is very encouraging. The tax reforms that were put in place at the end of 2017 and the pro-growth regulatory relief that has been put in place are actually doing exactly what many of us thought they would do.

When you look at the growth projections before the tax bill and the growth projections now, you will see that we have had a dramatic increase. If you look at the job projections, there is a dramatic increase in jobs. There were almost 2 million more jobs projected after the tax reform bill was passed. Why? It is because the tax reform bill was pro-growth and pro-jobs. It helps middle-class families, but it also helps small businesses, like the ones I visit all across my State of Ohio. They all have told me: You know, this is a nice shot in the arm for us. It gave us the ability to invest more in our equipment, in our people, and in our retirement savings.

Tomorrow, I will see it again. We will have a roundtable discussion at an Ohio manufacturer. This company makes tooling that is used in the aviation industry. They have already told me that they like the tax bill. I am going to ask them tomorrow what I ask all of these companies. I have visited with well over a dozen—several dozen—Ohio small businesses since the tax reform bill was passed. Specifically, I will ask them tomorrow: What happened to your bottom line, and what are you doing with the extra tax savings you are getting? What I think I will hear is what I have heard in other places, which is, We are investing more in people, and we are investing more in equipment. That is great.

The latest jobs report reflects all of this. When you look at the jobs report from last Friday—it was for the January time period—it showed an impressive 300,000 new jobs. That is way beyond expectations—302,000 new jobs in January. It also showed wages going up, which I think is even more impressive. In Ohio, wages have been pretty flat. In fact, for the last decade and a half, on average, wages have not gone above inflation. So when people say they are feeling the squeeze, they are. Expenses are up. Healthcare costs are up. Other expenses are up. Yet wages have been flat. I think that is one reason people feel that despite working

hard and doing everything they were asked to do, they were not able to get ahead. Now they can feel they are getting ahead a little bit. If you look at the numbers from Friday, they indicate a 3.2-percent growth in wages for supervisory jobs, and for non-supervisory jobs—you might think of those as more blue-collar jobs—there was a 3.4-percent increase in wages. That is just what we want. We want to see those wages starting to go up. This is above inflation.

By the way, the wage growth over the past 12 months is the highest it has been since before the great recession a decade ago. Finally, we are sort of climbing out of this great recession, and we are seeing the kinds of numbers we all hoped for.

This is all good news. Again, a lot of it is due to the fact that in this body and in the House, we passed legislation that helped to stimulate more economic growth, more jobs, and higher wages.

What I am concerned about is that we not do something now to jeopardize that economic growth. This is where trade policy is a risk. Some would say it is already putting a damper on what would otherwise be even greater growth. But what I am more concerned about than anything is the possibility that, as a country, we start to put more and more tariffs in place without showing that the imports coming in from other countries are being traded unfairly. That is what our trade laws basically say. They say: OK, if another country doesn't deal with us fairly, we get to level the playing field. So if they are sending their products to us and they are not fair, meaning that they are subsidized by the government, which happens a lot in nonmarket economies particularly—think of China—or they are sold at below their cost, which is called dumping—if they are dumping their products on us, that is not fair, is it? We have trade laws to deal with that.

I believe in trade, but I also believe strongly in trade enforcement. My legislation with Senator BROWN called the Level the Playing Field Act has helped us win these trade cases when these countries are dumping. As an example, there is a 269-percent tariff—that is a high tariff—on some products from China, such as rolled steel products. Why? Because we showed that they were, in fact, not following the rules by subsidizing and dumping. We should do that.

There are also parts of our trade law that say: OK, on a temporary basis—temporary relief—we should be able to respond when another country sends a surge of imports into our country and there is material damage to a U.S. industry. So if there is a surge of imports and a U.S. company is materially damaged, we have a way to respond to that too. It is not permanent relief, but it says: Wait a minute. Let's let these companies get back on their feet and let these workers keep their jobs while

we deal with the surge of imports and figure this out. That is kind of how our trade policy works, consistent with the international rules. If there is some unfairness, then we are able to respond.

Right now, we are doing this with China. The 301 law is being used to say to China: We are going to increase tariffs on your products because you are not trading fairly with us. You are using nontariff barriers. You are not treating our intellectual property properly. You are forcing our businesses—to be able to work in China, many of them have to have joint ventures or special licenses. That is not fair. We want to level that playing field. That is the purpose of those tariffs.

I think most people get that and understand it and support it. Even those who believe in more of a pure free-trade mentality know that we shouldn't allow cheating and that we should help to level the playing field. The problem is that over the last couple of years, we have started to use a part of our trade law that really is an exception to all of that. That is called the national security exception, which is also called section 232.

Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 has been in place now for 57 years. It has been used only half a dozen times in 57 years. Why? Because it is kind of a dangerous tool.

When you think about it, as Americans, all we have to say is, this is a national security issue, and therefore we are going to put tariffs on your product. You don't have to prove anything, as I talked about earlier. You don't have to prove that an industry has been damaged. You certainly don't have to prove that the other country is sending product that is dumped—sold at below its cost—or that is subsidized. You don't have to show a surge of imports. All you have to do is say “This is a national security issue for us” and put your tariffs in place. When you do that, guess what other countries do to you. They put their own tariffs in place because they are looking at this and thinking: Oh my gosh, so the United States is just putting these tariffs in place without demonstrating that this is a trade-enforcement measure because of unfairness or damage to their industries.

Frankly, many of these countries are happy to put more protectionist tariffs in place. It kind of works for them, too, because in many countries, that sort of approach is a more populous approach, in places such as Europe or the Middle East or Asia or Africa. They say: OK. We are going to put tariffs in place.

That is often applauded, but who gets hurt? The consumers in both countries get hurt. Think of that. Everybody has higher costs, higher taxes, higher tariffs on both sides, and eventually you end up building up tariffs to the point that it can be really dangerous for the economy.

That is my concern with section 232, the national security exception to our trade laws. Do I think it is a tool we

ought to have in the toolbox? Absolutely. I think that if there is a true national security concern, we ought to have section 232 there to ensure that we can respond.

As an example, if we are at a time of war and we need to be able to produce tanks in this country and we don't have any steel production here, in my view, it would be appropriate for us to put some tariffs in place and to help a domestic industry be able to provide that steel. Frankly, that is another avenue that other countries would take with us if they had a true national security concern. So there is a sort of level playing field there. That is permitted under the World Trade Organization rules, and other countries would do it as well, but, in my view, the way we have used it in the last couple of years is a little different.

Again, I think trade enforcement is very important. I am a hawk on going after countries that are not treating us fairly. I think with regard to China and its overcapacity of steel, it is a huge issue. That is one reason we have these huge tariffs in place on Chinese steel. Then they transship it through other countries, and we have to be much tougher on that. We have legislation called the ENFORCE Act. Senator WYDEN was here on the floor a moment ago. He and I have worked on that together. That is important. Frankly, in my view, we need to do more to enforce that to keep China from going around to a third country and then sending it to the United States, if it is steel that is dumped or subsidized. But to say that with regard to countries that are our allies and countries that we trade with every day, we are going to use this national security exception, the 232, I have to tell you, I think that causes real problems, and we have seen it. Other countries have done what? They have increased their tariffs on us.

Think of Canada. When you put tariffs on Canada saying it is a national security concern—even though, by the way, with regard to steel, a product we sell more to Canada than they send to us. We send more steel to them from the United States than they do to us, and yet we are saying: It is a national security concern with your steel from Canada so we are going to slap on a tariff, say, 25 percent. What does Canada do? They turn around and put tariffs on our products.

We have gotten hit on that in Ohio because Canada is our No. 1 trading partner. We send more stuff to Canada than any other country—much more. Our farmers in Ohio, our manufacturers in Ohio are nervous because they are seeing tariffs going up on their products going to Canada because Canada is retaliating because they don't see this as a fair thing we are doing. They don't think it is a national security threat.

Section 232 was designed, I think properly, to deal with real national security threats. I think it ought to be preserved for that. I think it ought to

be used for that. I think we ought to aggressively go after countries that are trading unfairly, and when there is a surge and when there is a proven material damage to a U.S. industry, we ought to respond, but I think we have to be careful as to how we do it. I think we are otherwise inviting this escalation of tariffs on both sides, which is exactly what is happening.

I am pleased to say that yesterday a group of us introduced legislation to try to get back to the original purpose of section 232. It is called the Trade Security Act. I introduced it last year. We reintroduced it again yesterday. I introduced it along with my colleagues DOUG JONES, JONI ERNST, DIANNE FEINSTEIN, LAMAR ALEXANDER, DEB FISCHER, TODD YOUNG, KYRSTEN SINEMA, and ROGER WICKER—not a group of Members you would see on every piece of legislation; some on the left, some on the right, some Republican, some Democratic—but a group who all agree, in this case, it is best for us to have some constraints on 232 to take it back to its original purpose, which is really for national security.

With regard to steel and aluminum and the 232 tariffs that were put in place back in 2017—you may know this, but when the administration was asked to opine on it, the Department of Defense said it is not a national security threat. That is now public. The memo from the Department of Defense said: We have enough steel production in this country to take care of our military needs. It is not a national security issue for us.

The Department of Commerce had a different view. Their view was that this is, broadly speaking, a national security threat so we should put these tariffs in place—again, without having to show injury or damage or without having to show unfairness.

Our legislation is a response to that. It doesn't affect what has happened in the past; it is prospective. What it does say is, going forward, we ought to have to prove it is a national security threat.

By the way, one reason this legislation is timely is, the administration has said they are now interested in putting additional 232 tariffs in place, potentially—and I say potentially because I hope they will not—not on steel and aluminum only but also on automobiles and auto parts.

There is a lot of nervousness about that. I talked earlier about our strong economy and working with the administration what we have been able to do on regulatory relief and on tax cuts and tax reforms. That is all good. I would tell you, the trade policy issues on 232 are making a lot of people nervous. There is a lot of uncertainty about what might happen, particularly with regard to autos and auto parts now.

In just a few weeks, the Commerce Department is required to release its report on 232. They will make a recommendation to the President on whether to proceed with 232. A lot of

people, including a lot of folks in the U.S. auto industry and suppliers, are very concerned that the Commerce Department might find that auto imports threaten our Nation's security, and they will recommend the President take action. In my view, again, this would be a misuse of our trade tools. This is supposed to be for national security concerns. I don't think minivans from Canada pose a national security threat to the United States of America. I do know it poses a threat to the workers I represent. It is going to be bad for the auto industry and bad for its workers. By the way, all three of the Big Three U.S. auto manufacturers are against extending 232 to automobiles, and that is why they are supportive of our legislation.

I want to see more cars made in Ohio. I am OK if they are made in other States, too, but I want to see them made in America. I don't want to see more cars being made offshore. That is what I am concerned is going to happen if those tariffs go into place. Why? Because it is going to be a lot more expensive to make a car here. These cars are global cars now. The supply chains are all over the place. They end up being made in our States—including in Ohio, where we have a strong auto industry, and we love that, and strong suppliers—but they bring parts in from around the world.

The analysis I have seen shows that if we put 232 on automobiles, it would increase the cost of making a car in the United States by about \$2,000—\$2,000 a car. For imported vehicles, the cost would likely increase to about \$6,000 a car.

Think for a moment about the impact on the families we talked about earlier who are finally seeing their wages begin to creep up. Working families who have played by the rules, have done everything right, are finally seeing this economy be strong enough that there is wage growth happening above inflation, and now they are told: Guess what. You want a new car? It is \$2,000 more for your new car. That means that car payment is going to be a lot more. That means, frankly, I think a lot of people will delay buying a car. That is not good for the auto industry. I think it is something we should try to avoid.

Second, compounding these costs is the fact that, guess who is going to be in the crosshairs of retaliation if this happens: the auto industry.

Guess what our No. 1 export is from the United States of America in value, the No. 1 export of any product: cars and auto parts. Automobiles and auto parts are our No. 1 export. It is very likely, if we put in these tariffs on a national security basis, not because of unfairness, not because it is a surge, not because of the domestic industry being materially damaged—which is part of the international rules that people understand—but if we do it because of our national security exception, it is very likely, and I think it is

sure, that we are going to see retaliation, tariffs going up on their side, which again is going to hurt our country because one of every five cars and light trucks built in America is built for export, and we export a lot of auto parts, the No. 1 export. I am worried it is going to put a target on the autoworkers in Ohio and elsewhere if we move forward with this.

The Peterson Institute for International Economics estimates that section 232 auto tariffs would put 195,000 American jobs at risk. They also say, when retaliation is included, that jumps to potentially 624,000 American jobs on the chopping block. That is the Peterson Institute for International Economics. Check out their data on the website and see what you think. It is a big risk. That is the point.

These auto tariffs don't work; they don't work for farmers; they don't work for workers in other industries; they don't work, in my view, for our autoworkers because of this big risk we are talking about. About 25 percent of our State's factory workers are export workers in Ohio. Exports are really important to us. We want more exports. We want people to knock down their barriers to let us send more of our great "Made in Ohio" and "Made in America" products to them.

About one of every three acres planted in Ohio is planted for export: soybeans, corn, wheat. We want more markets because we want higher prices. Prices are low right now, partly because other countries are retaliating against us on agriculture. We want to open more of those markets to create more jobs and higher prices for our farmers.

Trade jobs, by the way, are good jobs too. These export jobs pay well—on average, 16 percent higher than other jobs. So it is not only more jobs, it is better jobs.

Instead of inviting retaliation and closing off international markets, we want policies that are going to open more markets. Cracking down on unfair trade—yes, absolutely. Cheating should never be acceptable. A level playing field is important, and there is not reciprocity now. We are a more open and free market than most other countries. So, yes, but let's do it based on the rules, based on fairness, and based on the kind of policies that aren't going to invite retaliation.

It is not only that national security is something we ought to use judiciously. When minivans from an ally like Canada are considered a national security threat, something is wrong, but it is also that this could be much broader than just autos.

After the Finance Committee's hearing on section 232 last summer, I asked the Commerce Department a question for the record about whether they believed there was an industry—any industry—in America that could not meet the national security criteria in section 232. Their response indicated they believe potentially every industry

in America could meet that criteria. So it could move from autos to other industries, as far as they are concerned, even when, again, there is no sense that industry is under pressure, is materially injured, or where there is unfairness in the trade.

I think that is a huge departure from what this Congress meant 57 years ago when they wrote section 232. It was meant to be for national security. Let's keep it to that. Let's use our other trade laws appropriately and aggressively for other instances.

During the debate over section 232, Representative COOPER from Tennessee, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee—the committee in the House that deals with trade—underscored the importance of the statute as a national security tool. He said:

The [purpose of the] national security exception is to protect and preserve the national security. That is its sole purpose. It is not intended to serve as a device to afford protection to those industries who might claim it.

Don't take the chairman's word for it. I refer you to the Cabinet Task Force on Oil Import Controls report. In 1970, President Richard Nixon directed Secretary of Labor George Shultz—a friend of mine who was later Secretary of State—to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the national security implications of oil imports, and it remains today the best historical resources we have on the proper meaning of section 232. The report states:

No determination under section 232 or its predecessors have ever been made on the ground of economic impact alone. And in a generally healthy economy it cannot be presumed that unrestricted trade in any one sector would by itself impair the national security.

That was George Shultz. As I see it, with our economic growth and job creation right now, a trade deficit alone in automobile parts would appear insufficient to trigger restrictions based on national security.

With this history in mind, it is worth noting that the 232 statute has been used, again, very infrequently since 1962. We can find only a half dozen cases when it has been used. There have been 26 investigations. Only six times did the President take action. By the way, before this administration took action in 2017, the last one was 33 years ago in 1986. Again, one reason it has hardly ever been used is because it is viewed as an exception to our trade laws. You don't have to show injury to a domestic industry. You don't have to show a surge or unfair trade in any way. You don't have to show that there is something under the international rules that gives you the ability to impose those tariffs that then don't result in retaliation from others.

I remember, after President George W. Bush was elected, there was concern about doing something to help our steel industry at the time. We needed help in the steel industry, and section 232 was looked at. They investigated it at the President's request. In that case,

the Commerce Department came back and said it is not a national security issue. So the President used another part of the trade law, an appropriate part, where he had to make some of these showings about material damage to the industry, which is section 201 in the trade laws.

Section 232 has been narrowly defined until now. I think we need to get back to that proper definition. That is exactly why we need this legislation. Misusing section 232 and the national security rationale not only leads to other countries increasing tariffs, but it also, in my view, risks us losing the tool altogether. I think we ought to keep the tool. I think it is an important tool to have as part of our response if there is a true national security—but if you misuse it, I believe what is going to happen is that the World Trade Organization is going to find that we no longer have this ability.

Why do I say that? Because there are already cases in the WTO, the World Trade Organization, against the United States. These cases are saying that 232 has been improperly used. They are saying because they filed these cases against us, they would like to have a decision by the WTO. I think we run a greater risk of losing this tool if the administration moves forward with autos and auto parts, and I think that is a real problem. The WTO could say that the United States can no longer use this national security tool. I would rather use it properly and be able to keep the tool.

Yesterday, when we introduced this legislation. We addressed the misuse of this tool. We said we wanted to preserve it for national security threats. I want to thank, in particular, Chairman CHUCK GRASSLEY of the Finance Committee for his very positive comments that he has consistently made about the Trade Security Act, last year and again this year.

This week, he talked about how he would like to work with us to get this proposal done. What does the proposal do?

First, it ensures that the proper experts of the government determine at the outset whether it is a national security threat or not. I mentioned that right now it is housed in the Commerce Department. It should be in the Department of Defense. They are the experts who determine the national security basis for import restrictions. Under our legislation, if the Department of Defense does determine through their research that there is a national security threat, then, it goes to the Commerce Department. The Commerce Department is in charge of the remedy, which is appropriate. By the way, with regard to steel, we know that the Department of Defense said that this is not a national security issue. At the end, of course, the President still makes the decision. But it is a two-step process to get there, which I think is very important.

Second, the bill gives Congress a voice in this. It allows Congress the opportunity to disapprove of a section 232 action by passing a joint resolution. Currently, Congress can disapprove of 232 actions through a joint resolution, but only with regard to oil, because when this was last used back during the oil embargoes, Congress reacted by saying: Well, with regard to oil, you have to have our approval after the fact.

I will tell you that our bill is not the only legislation on this topic. Other legislative approaches go further, and I think they effectively take away the national security tool by saying that instead of a motion of disapproval after the fact, there has to be a motion of approval from Congress to move forward.

I believe that under the Constitution, the congressional article I responsibilities—including commerce between the nations—require us to have a voice in this, but I also believe the administration needs to have the ability to react quickly to a true national security threat and not have to go through Congress, which sometimes, as you may have heard, takes some time. We tend to get tied up in knots up here quite a lot.

I like our approach better. I think it is about protecting auto States and export States from the consequences of misusing 232 in the future, but it does it in the appropriate way. This is about stopping retaliation against our farmers and our workers. It is not retroactive, but it is prospective, saying: Let's get the broadest consensus possible among industry, among Members of Congress, and within the Finance Committee to get something done here that takes us back to the original intent of section 232. Again, when properly used, it can be an important part of our trade enforcement arsenal for real national security concerns. We want to keep it for that. It should not be used inappropriately as it has been, in my view, without showing the national security threat. My hope is that this legislation now can move quickly through the Finance Committee and the Ways and Means Committee so that we can put in place something that makes sense to refocus on the original intent.

Ultimately, I believe the economic and legal case for 232 tariffs on automobiles going forward cannot be made. I believe that is why we need reform.

Let's restore this important tool to Congress's original intentions. Let's be sure section 232 is used appropriately and selectively for genuine national reasons.

The strength of our economy, as I said earlier, comes from the right policies, but, ultimately, it comes from hard-working and innovative Americans in the shops and the plants—as I will see tomorrow in the Ohio plants I mentioned earlier—and the farms around our States that send products all around the globe. We want more of

that. They deserve a level playing field. We should give them the chance to compete.

Let's be sure that our trade policy doesn't result in escalating tariffs that hurt those very workers, those very farmers, and families. Let's find the right balance, including restoring important national security tools by not misusing it. I urge my colleagues to join us in supporting the Trade Security Act to help do just that.

I yield back my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

TRIBUTE TO CAMDYN CLANCY

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. President, it has been a few weeks since I have been able to come to the floor and speak about an Alaskan in my State who is making the State a much better place. It is one of my favorite times of the week. I think it is one of the pages' favorite times of the week, by the way. Nearly every week when we are in session, I come down to the floor and bring attention to someone in Alaska who is doing something that may be recognized by the country, by the State, or maybe by the community, or maybe not recognized at all. We like to celebrate this person. We call that person our Alaskan of the Week.

Alaska can feel a little bit far away from the rest of the country—a little bit like our own country sometimes, given our distance—but it is definitely part of this great Nation.

Although we don't have a major professional sports team—some actually say the professional sport of Alaska is politics—just like the rest of America, we love our sports. Of course, we are big fans of winter sports—hockey, cross-country skiing, snow-machining, dog mushing, ice skating. But we are also pretty big football fans.

Just like Americans throughout the country, last Sunday we were with family and friends tuned into America's most watched sporting event of the year, the Super Bowl. Many Alaskans watched the Super Bowl this year with special interest because we caught sight of one of our own—our Alaskan of the Week, Camdyn Clancy.

Let me talk a little bit about Camdyn. Last time I was here a couple of weeks ago, I recognized our oldest Alaskan of the Week ever, 100-year-old Urban Rahoi, from Fairbanks, AK. He is a great American and a World War II veteran, and he is from the greatest generation. He is 100 years old.

This week, Camdyn, who is 8 years old, is our youngest Alaskan of the Week to date. We are really proud of him just for that. Camdyn lives in Juneau, our State's capital, with his mother Hannah, who is a medical technician at Bartlett Hospital, and his father Brett, who is a firefighter. Last week, Camdyn experienced the dream of a lifetime for a young boy, which was made possible after he won the NFL PLAY 60 Super Kid contest.

What is that? On Super Bowl Sunday, Camdyn delivered the official game

ball to the officiating crew just before kickoff, which is a pretty big deal for an 8-year-old. The days leading up to the game, he acted as the NFL's official kid correspondent, interviewing several Rams and Patriots players. You might have seen some of his interviews on the internet. They have literally gone viral.

What did he do to win the trip? For one, Camdyn loves all sports, but he really loves football. In fact, his parents took him to a Seattle Seahawks game when he was just 4 years old. Like I said, he really loves football, and it showed as he was competing to win this national Super Bowl competition. He showed it during a video that his mom Hannah filmed in front of Mendenhall Glacier in Juneau, AK, where his dedication to the game of football really shone through.

He has played the past 4 seasons in the Juneau Youth Football League, coming off his own championship season, where he was the star quarterback of the team. When he gets home from school, he practices football every single night. He encourages others—the whole neighborhood, in fact—to play, including boys, girls, and anyone who will throw the football around with him.

It is not always easy to play football on your street in Alaska in the winter. By the time school is out, depending where you are in the State—but for most of the State—the sun has already set. It is usually snowy. What does Camdyn do? He wears a headlamp to practice football in the winter in Alaska. That is dedication. His mother said: "He faces challenges that a lot of kids in the lower 48 don't." She said that is probably why he won this huge Super Bowl football contest.

The Super Bowl officials saw this dedicated young man in Alaska who loves football. He also probably knows more football stats than any other kid in Alaska. In the community, he is known as the football "Rain Man" with his stats on football.

The Super Bowl players this year got a lot of questions from reporters, and Camdyn was one of them, as the official youth correspondent for the NFL. For example, he got to ask Rams' quarterback Jared Goff what was going through his head when Greg Zuerlein kicked the 57-yard field goal that clinched the NFC Championship Game against the Saints.

"I was nervous," Goff told Camdyn. "I was really nervous. It hit me right then that if he makes this, we are going to the Super Bowl."

He also got to interview the Patriots' star quarterback, Tom Brady, who smiled at Camdyn and shook his hand when Camdyn approached with a microphone in hand to interview Tom Brady before the game.

Here was his question to quarterback Tom Brady: "How are you able to focus despite the negative fan base . . . AKA, the haters?"

After a laugh, Tom Brady said: “We love them. We love them right back. We don’t hate back.”

That is a classy answer from one of the game’s greatest. Camdyn later called the interview with Tom Brady “mind blowing.” He loved it. After he attended media day, we actually reached out to Camdyn and asked him what he learned during the event at the Super Bowl. He said: “Some of the players get a bad rap, but when you speak to them, they are really nice—like Ndamukong Suh. He was really nice.”

Camdyn said he loves the physical aspect of the game of football. He loves winning, and he loves the competition, but what he and his parents really love is how it can mold a person’s character through hard work and perseverance. Being a good person is also key, Camdyn said. “That really reflects the performance and how much people want to play.”

When asked what he wants to do when he is older, of course, Camdyn mentioned two potential professional paths. One, of course, is to be a pro football quarterback. I think he has a lot of potential to do that. The next would be a firefighter, just like his dad.

Camdyn, thank you for representing Alaska last week at the Super Bowl in Atlanta. We were so proud of you. Thanks for being an inspiration to your community and our State. Thanks to the NFL for inspiring kids like Camdyn, and thanks to Brad and Hannah Clancy for raising such a great kid. Congratulations on winning the NFL PLAY 60 Super Kid contest, and congratulations on being our Alaskan of the Week—the youngest Alaskan of the Week ever. Great job, Camdyn.

I yield the floor.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

TAX CHALLENGES OF DIGITALIZATION

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I want to express my strong concern about various countries and a lot of places in the world potentially implementing discriminatory tax laws. These laws that they are thinking about target U.S.-based multinational companies operating particularly in the high-tech or the digital industry.

Let me be clear right from the outset. These countries—mostly in Europe—should immediately cease any unilateral actions that target U.S.-based multinationals. Instead, these countries should focus their energy and their efforts on the multilateral solutions that are being developed by the global community operating as the OECD.

I will provide a bit of background for those who haven’t been following this issue closely.

Recently, the European Commission proposed a 3-percent digital services tax on the revenues of multinational companies that provide certain digital services to users based in Europe. The tax would not be on profits but, instead, on revenues. By its design, this

proposal would specifically target U.S.-based multinational companies.

Implementing such a discriminatory proposal would have required the unanimous approval of the European Union member states. Fortunately, for American companies, the European Union did not go ahead with that proposal.

However, some of the European Union nations see a large pot of money that they can extract from U.S.-based multinationals. They are currently taking unilateral steps to implement new digital taxes that are the same as or are similar to those proposed by the European Commission that the European Commission has decided not to move forward with. To be clear, these types of taxes are discriminatory. They target U.S.-based multinationals. They will likely result in double taxation, and they will create a new transatlantic trade barrier. These effects will then come just as we head into negotiations for a new trade agreement with the European Union. This is the exact opposite direction in which our transatlantic trading relationship should be going.

Last October, then-Finance Committee Chairman Hatch and Ranking Member WYDEN sent a letter to the Presidents of the European Council and the European Commission. Hatch and WYDEN expressed strong concerns about these indefinite and discriminatory digital services taxes targeting U.S.-based multinational companies. The Senators called on the European Union to abandon the proposal and for member states to delay implementing any similar type of digital services tax. Instead, the Senators argued that the EU member states should refocus their efforts on reaching consensus on a multilateral solution at the OECD.

I happen to concur with the sentiments of those Senators and echo the concerns that Hatch and WYDEN raised in that letter. In fact, I reinforced those concerns in a letter with Ranking Member WYDEN that we sent to Treasury Secretary Mnuchin just last week. We encouraged the U.S. Treasury Department to stay closely engaged with the OECD and the negotiations that are going on in that organization. WYDEN and I also urged the U.S. Treasury Department to encourage its counterparts at the OECD to abandon any unilateral action and to work together on a consensus solution.

OECD members, for years, have recognized tax challenges surrounding the so-called digitalization of the economy. The issues played a significant role in the OECD’s tax base erosion and profit-shifting project, and that happened several years ago. It was also prominent in the 2018 interim report on the tax challenges of the digitalization of the broader economy. Just last week, the OECD released a document that outlined at a very high level the timeline for the multilateral consideration of the issues and potential paths forward regarding the tax challenges arising from digitalization.

I look forward to the Treasury Department’s participation in this very important negotiation. It would probably be doing it anyway, but we want to reinforce, as members and leaders of the Finance Committee, our interest in the Treasury Department’s not letting that slip.

I also encourage nations around the world to participate and allow this process to play out. The alternative is not acceptable because it is discriminatory unilateral action, double taxation, and has potentially negative trade implications. The results are no good outcomes for countries that impose the taxes and no good outcomes for companies that are the subjects of the taxes—mainly this country, the United States.

In our letter last week, Ranking Member WYDEN and I encouraged Treasury Department officials and their counterparts to reach a consensus on a measured and comprehensive approach to this issue. We also asked the Treasury Department to keep us informed of the solutions that are being developed and of the progress being made at the OECD. Since he is tasked with leading our trade negotiations with the European Union, we also shared this letter with Ambassador Robert Lighthizer.

Given that the Finance Committee has jurisdiction over tax and trade matters, my colleagues and I will have views on the position taken by the United States in the OECD negotiations. We all want to see a good outcome for both the U.S.-based multinational companies and for the tax base of the United States. We must avoid international tax chaos where significant double taxation is the norm. This is in the interest of the United States. I hope other countries around the world will reach the conclusion that it is in their interests as well.

Other countries should not view the participation of the United States in this OECD exercise simply as academic or a delay tactic. On the contrary, the United States has shown that it takes action on multilateral initiatives. Limitations on interest deductibility and anti-hybrid rules are just a few examples of the items enacted into U.S. tax law, and the Treasury Department and the Internal Revenue Service took regulatory action on various other initiatives.

I think it is worth reiterating that I am invested in this process and in reaching a viable, long-term, multilateral solution. I look forward to staying in close contact with the Treasury Department as the negotiations progress. I also intend to bring up in the Finance Committee issues related to this OECD negotiation and the Treasury Department’s positions. If appropriate, we will look into legislative or other actions to address solutions reached at the OECD as well as unilateral actions that are taken by other countries.

I yield the floor.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk for the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on Calendar No. 7, S. 47, a bill to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes

Mitch McConnell, Lisa Murkowski, Kevin Cramer, Mike Braun, Mike Rounds, Mike Crapo, Michael B. Enzi, Steve Daines, John Cornyn, John Thune, Thom Tillis, Tom Cotton, Richard Burr, Shelley Moore Capito, Rob Portman, Todd Young.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum call be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order to move to proceed to Executive Calendar No. 14 during today's session of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 14.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant bill clerk read the nomination of William Pelham Barr, of Virginia, to be Attorney General.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of William Pelham Barr, of Virginia, to be United States Attorney General.

Mitch McConnell, Thom Tillis, John Boozman, Johnny Isakson, Mike Crapo, Pat Roberts, John Hoeven, Shelley Moore Capito, Roger F. Wicker, John Barrasso, Joni Ernst, John Thune, John Cornyn, Jerry Moran, Chuck Grassley, Todd Young, Richard Burr.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY RULES OF PROCEDURE

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry has adopted rules governing its procedures for the 116th Congress. Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 2, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, on behalf of myself and Senator STABENOW, I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the committee rules be printed in the RECORD.

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

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY
116TH CONGRESS

RULE 1—MEETINGS

1.1 Regular Meetings.—Regular meetings shall be held on the first and third Wednesday of each month when Congress is in session.

1.2 Additional Meetings.—The Chairman, in consultation with the ranking minority member, may call such additional meetings as he deems necessary.

1.3 Notification.—In the case of any meeting of the committee, other than a regularly scheduled meeting, the clerk of the committee shall notify every member of the committee of the time and place of the meeting and shall give reasonable notice which, except in extraordinary circumstances, shall be at least 24 hours in advance of any meeting held in Washington, DC, and at least 48 hours in the case of any meeting held outside Washington, DC.

1.4 Called Meeting.—If three members of the committee have made a request in writing to the Chairman to call a meeting of the committee, and the Chairman fails to call such a meeting within 7 calendar days thereafter, including the day on which the written notice is submitted, a majority of the members may call a meeting by filing a written notice with the clerk of the committee who shall promptly notify each member of the committee in writing of the date and time of the meeting.

1.5 Adjournment of Meetings.—The Chairman of the committee or a subcommittee shall be empowered to adjourn any meeting of the committee or a subcommittee if a quorum is not present within 15 minutes of the time scheduled for such meeting.

RULE 2—MEETINGS AND HEARINGS IN GENERAL

2.1 Open Sessions.—Business meetings and hearings held by the committee or any subcommittee shall be open to the public except as otherwise provided for in Senate Rule XXVI, paragraph 5.

2.2 Transcripts.—A transcript shall be kept of each business meeting and hearing of the committee or any subcommittee unless a majority of the committee or the subcommittee agrees that some other form of permanent record is preferable.

2.3 Reports.—An appropriate opportunity shall be given the Minority to examine the proposed text of committee reports prior to

their filing or publication. In the event there are supplemental, minority, or additional views, an appropriate opportunity shall be given the Majority to examine the proposed text prior to filing or publication.

2.4 Attendance.—(a) Meetings. Official attendance of all markups and executive sessions of the committee shall be kept by the committee clerk. Official attendance of all subcommittee markups and executive sessions shall be kept by the subcommittee clerk. (b) Hearings. Official attendance of all hearings shall be kept, provided that, Senators are notified by the committee Chairman and ranking minority member, in the case of committee hearings, and by the subcommittee Chairman and ranking minority member, in the case of subcommittee hearings, 48 hours in advance of the hearing that attendance will be taken. Otherwise, no attendance will be taken. Attendance at all hearings is encouraged.

RULE 3—HEARING PROCEDURES

3.1 Notice.—Public notice shall be given of the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing to be held by the committee or any subcommittee at least 1 week in advance of such hearing unless the Chairman of the full committee or the subcommittee determines that the hearing is noncontroversial or that special circumstances require expedited procedures and a majority of the committee or the subcommittee involved concurs. In no case shall a hearing be conducted with less than 24 hours notice.

3.2 Witness Statements.—Each witness who is to appear before the committee or any subcommittee shall file with the committee or subcommittee, at least 24 hours in advance of the hearing, a written statement of his or her testimony and as many copies as the Chairman of the committee or subcommittee prescribes.

3.3 Minority Witnesses.—In any hearing conducted by the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, the minority members of the committee or subcommittee shall be entitled, upon request to the Chairman by the ranking minority member of the committee or subcommittee to call witnesses of their selection during at least 1 day of such hearing pertaining to the matter or matters heard by the committee or subcommittee.

3.4 Swearing in of Witnesses.—Witnesses in committee or subcommittee hearings may be required to give testimony under oath whenever the Chairman or ranking minority member of the committee or subcommittee deems such to be necessary.

3.5 Limitation.—Each member shall be limited to 5 minutes in the questioning of any witness until such time as all members who so desire have had an opportunity to question a witness. Questions from members shall rotate from majority to minority members in order of seniority or in order of arrival at the hearing.

RULE 4—NOMINATIONS

4.1 Assignment.—All nominations shall be considered by the full committee.

4.2 Standards.—In considering a nomination, the committee shall inquire into the nominee's experience, qualifications, suitability, and integrity to serve in the position to which he or she has been nominated.

4.3 Information.—Each nominee shall submit in response to questions prepared by the committee the following information: (1) A detailed biographical resume which contains information relating to education, employment, and achievements; (2) Financial information, including a financial statement which lists assets and liabilities of the nominee; and (3) Copies of other relevant documents requested by the committee. Information received pursuant to this subsection shall be available for public inspection except as specifically designated confidential by the committee.

4.4 Hearings.—The committee shall conduct a public hearing during which the nominee shall be called to testify under oath on all matters relating to his or her suitability for office. No hearing shall be held until at least 48 hours after the nominee has responded to a prehearing questionnaire submitted by the committee.

4.5 Action on Confirmation.—A business meeting to consider a nomination shall not occur on the same day that the hearing on the nominee is held. The Chairman, with the agreement of the ranking minority member, may waive this requirement.

RULE 5—QUORUMS

5.1 Testimony.—For the purpose of receiving evidence, the swearing of witnesses, and the taking of sworn or unsworn testimony at any duly scheduled hearing, a quorum of the committee and the subcommittee thereof shall consist of one member.

5.2 Business.—A quorum for the transaction of committee or subcommittee business, other than for reporting a measure or recommendation to the Senate or the taking of testimony, shall consist of one-third of the members of the committee or subcommittee, including at least one member from each party.

5.3 Reporting.—A majority of the membership of the committee shall constitute a quorum for reporting bills, nominations, matters, or recommendations to the Senate. No measure or recommendation shall be ordered reported from the committee unless a majority of the committee members are physically present. The vote of the committee to report a measure or matter shall require the concurrence of a majority of those members who are physically present at the time the vote is taken.

RULE 6—VOTING

6.1 Rollcalls.—A roll call vote of the members shall be taken upon the request of any member.

6.2 Proxies.—Voting by proxy as authorized by the Senate rules for specific bills or subjects shall be allowed whenever a quorum of the committee is actually present.

6.3 Polling.—The committee may poll any matters of committee business, other than a vote on reporting to the Senate any measures, matters or recommendations or a vote on closing a meeting or hearing to the public, provided that every member is polled and every poll consists of the following two questions: (1) Do you agree or disagree to poll the proposal; and (2) Do you favor or oppose the proposal. If any member requests, any matter to be polled shall be held for meeting rather than being polled. The chief clerk of the committee shall keep a record of all polls.

RULE 7—SUBCOMMITTEES

7.1 Assignments.—To assure the equitable assignment of members to subcommittees, no member of the committee will receive assignment to a second subcommittee until, in order of seniority, all members of the committee have chosen assignments to one subcommittee, and no member shall receive assignment to a third subcommittee until, in order of seniority, all members have chosen assignments to two subcommittees.

7.2 Attendance.—Any member of the committee may sit with any subcommittee during a hearing or meeting but shall not have the authority to vote on any matter before the subcommittee unless he or she is a member of such subcommittee.

7.3 Ex Officio Members.—The Chairman and ranking minority member shall serve as nonvoting ex officio members of the subcommittees on which they do not serve as voting members. The Chairman and ranking minority member may not be counted toward a quorum.

7.4 Scheduling.—No subcommittee may schedule a meeting or hearing at a time designated for a hearing or meeting of the full committee. No more than one subcommittee business meeting may be held at the same time.

7.5 Discharge.—Should a subcommittee fail to report back to the full committee on any measure within a reasonable time, the Chairman may withdraw the measure from such subcommittee and report that fact to the full committee for further disposition. The full committee may at any time, by majority vote of those members present, discharge a subcommittee from further consideration of a specific piece of legislation.

7.6 Application of Committee Rules to Subcommittees.—The proceedings of each subcommittee shall be governed by the rules of the full committee, subject to such authorizations or limitations as the committee may from time to time prescribe.

RULE 8—INVESTIGATIONS, SUBPOENAS AND DEPOSITIONS

8.1 Investigations.—Any investigation undertaken by the committee or a subcommittee in which depositions are taken or subpoenas issued, must be authorized by a majority of the members of the committee voting for approval to conduct such investigation at a business meeting of the committee convened in accordance with Rule 1.

8.2 Subpoenas.—The Chairman, with the approval of the ranking minority member of the committee, is delegated the authority to subpoena the attendance of witnesses or the production of memoranda, documents, records, or any other materials at a hearing of the committee or a subcommittee or in connection with the conduct of an investigation authorized in accordance with paragraph 8.1. The Chairman may subpoena attendance or production without the approval of the ranking minority member when the Chairman has not received notification from the ranking minority member of disapproval of the subpoena within 72 hours, excluding Saturdays and Sundays, of being notified of the subpoena. If a subpoena is disapproved by the ranking minority member as provided in this paragraph the subpoena may be authorized by vote of the members of the committee. When the committee or Chairman authorizes subpoenas, subpoenas may be issued upon the signature of the Chairman or any other member of the committee designated by the Chairman.

8.3 Notice for Taking Depositions.—Notices for the taking of depositions, in an investigation authorized by the committee, shall be authorized and be issued by the Chairman or by a staff officer designated by him. Such notices shall specify a time and place for examination, and the name of the Senator, staff officer or officers who will take the deposition. Unless otherwise specified, the deposition shall be in private. The committee shall not initiate procedures leading to criminal or civil enforcement proceedings for a witness' failure to appear unless the deposition notice was accompanied by a committee subpoena.

8.4 Procedure for Taking Depositions.—Witnesses shall be examined upon oath administered by an individual authorized by local law to administer oaths. The Chairman will rule, by telephone or otherwise, on any objection by a witness. The transcript of a deposition shall be filed with the committee clerk.

RULE 9—AMENDING THE RULES

These rules shall become effective upon publication in the Congressional Record. These rules may be modified, amended, or repealed by the committee, provided that all members are present or provide proxies or if a notice in writing of the proposed changes

has been given to each member at least 48 hours prior to the meeting at which action thereon is to be taken. The changes shall become effective immediately upon publication of the changed rule or rules in the Congressional Record, or immediately upon approval of the changes if so resolved by the committee as long as any witnesses who may be affected by the change in rules are provided with them.

SENATE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING RULES OF PROCEDURE

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Special Committee on Aging, having adopted rules governing its procedures for the 116th Congress, have a copy of their rules printed in the RECORD. Pursuant to XXVI, paragraph 2, of the Standing Rules of the Senate.

Thank you for your consideration of this request.

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

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING COMMITTEE RULES 116TH CONGRESS JURISDICTION AND AUTHORITY

A.

There is established a Special Committee on Aging (hereafter in this section referred to as the "special committee") which shall consist of nineteen Members. The Members and chairman of the special committee shall be appointed in the same manner and at the same time as the Members and chairman of a standing committee of the Senate. After the date on which the majority and minority Members of the special committee are initially appointed on or affect the effective date of title I of the Committee System Reorganization Amendments of 1977, each time a vacancy occurs in the Membership of the special committee, the number of Members of the special committee shall be reduced by one until the number of Members of the special committee consists of nine Senators.

For the purposes of paragraph 1 of rule XXV; paragraphs 1, 7(a)(1)–(2), 9, and 10(a) of rule XXVI; and paragraphs 1(a)–(d), and 2(a) and (d) of rule XXVII of the Standing Rules of the Senate; and the purposes of section 202(I) and (j) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the special committee shall be treated as a standing committee of the Senate.

B.

It shall be the duty of the special committee to conduct a continuing study of any and all matters pertaining to problems and opportunities of older people, including, but not limited to, problems and opportunities of maintaining health, of assuring adequate income, of finding employment, of engaging in productive and rewarding activity, of securing proper housing, and when necessary, of obtaining care or assistance. No proposed legislation shall be referred to such committee, and such committee shall not have power to report by bill, or otherwise have legislative jurisdiction.

The special committee shall, from time to time (but not less than once year), report to the Senate the results of the study conducted pursuant to paragraph (1), together with such recommendation as it considers appropriate.

C.

For the purposes of this section, the special committee is authorized, in its discretion, (A) to make investigations into any

matter within its jurisdiction, (B) to make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate, (C) to employ personnel, (D) to hold hearings, (E) to sit and act at any time or place during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Senate, (F) to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance of witnesses and the production of correspondence books, papers, and documents, (G) to take depositions and other testimony, (H) to procure the serve of individual consultants or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(I) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended) and (I) with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to use on a reimbursable basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

The chairman of the special committee or any Member thereof may administer oaths to witnesses.

Subpoenas authorized by the special committee may be issued over the signature of the chairman, or any Member of the special committee designated by the chairman, and may be served by any person designated by the chairman or the Member signing the subpoena.

D.

All records and papers of the temporary Special Committee on Aging established by Senate Resolution 33, Eighty-seventh Congress, are transferred to the special committee.

RULES OF PROCEDURE

I. Convening of Meetings

Meetings. The Committee shall meet to conduct Committee business at the call of the Chairman. The Members of the Committee may call additional meetings as provided in Senate Rule XXVI (3).

Notice and Agenda:

(a) Written or Electronic Notice. The Chairman shall give the Members written or electronic notice of any Committee meeting, accompanied by an agenda enumerating the items of business to be considered, at least 5 days in advance of such meeting.

(b) Shortened Notice. A meeting may be called on not less than 24 hours notice if the Chairman, with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member, determines that there is good cause to begin the meeting on shortened notice. An agenda will be furnished prior to such a meeting.

Presiding Officer. The Chairman shall preside when present. If the Chairman is not present at any meeting, the Ranking Majority Member present shall preside.

II. Convening of Hearings

Notice. The Committee shall make public announcement of the date, place and subject matter of any hearing at least one week before its commencement. A hearing may be called on not less than 24 hours notice if the Chairman, with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member, determines that there is good cause to begin the hearing on shortened notice.

Presiding Officer. The Chairman shall preside over the conduct of a hearing when present, or, whether present or not, may delegate authority to preside to any Member of the Committee.

Witnesses. Witnesses called before the Committee shall be given, absent extraordinary circumstances, at least 48 hours notice, and all witnesses called shall be furnished with a copy of these rules upon request.

Oath. All witnesses who testify to matters of fact shall be sworn unless the Committee waives the oath. The Chairman, or any Member, may request and administer the oath.

Testimony. At least 48 hours in advance of a hearing, each witness who is to appear be-

fore the Committee shall submit his or her testimony by way of electronic mail, in a format determined by the Committee and sent to an electronic mail address specified by the Committee, unless the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member determine that there is good cause for a witness's failure to do so. A witness shall be allowed no more than five minutes to orally summarize his or her prepared statement. Officials of the federal government shall file 40 copies of such statement with the clerk of the Committee 48 hours in advance of their appearance, unless the Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member determine there is good cause for noncompliance.

Counsel. A witness's counsel shall be permitted to be present during his testimony at any public or closed hearing or depositions or staff interview to advise such witness of his or her rights, provided, however, that in the case of any witness who is an officer or employee of the government, or of a corporation or association, the Chairman may rule that representation by counsel from the government, corporation, or association creates a conflict of interest, and that the witness shall be represented by personal counsel not from the government, corporation, or association.

Transcript. An accurate electronic or stenographic record shall be kept of the testimony of all witnesses in closed sessions and public hearings. Any witness shall be afforded, upon request, the right to review that portion of such record, and for this purpose, a copy of a witness's testimony in public or closed session shall be provided to the witness. Upon inspecting his or her transcript, within a time limit set by the committee clerk, a witness may request changes in testimony to correct errors of transcription, grammatical errors, and obvious errors of fact. The Chairman or a staff officer designated by him shall rule on such request.

Impugned Persons. Any person who believes that evidence presented, or comment made by a Member or staff, at a public hearing or at a closed hearing concerning which there have been public reports, tends to impugn his or her character or adversely affect his or her reputation may:

(a) file a sworn statement of facts relevant to the evidence or comment, which shall be placed in the hearing record; and

(b) request the opportunity to appear personally before the Committee to testify in his or her own behalf.

Minority Witnesses. Whenever any hearing is conducted by the Committee, the Ranking Member shall be entitled to call at least one witness to testify or produce documents with respect to the measure or matter under consideration at the hearing. Such request must be made before the completion of the hearing or, if subpoenas are required to call the minority witnesses, no later than three days before the hearing.

Conduct of Witnesses, Counsel and Members of the Audience. If, during public or executive sessions, a witness, his or her counsel, or any spectator conducts him or herself in such a manner as to prevent, impede, disrupt, obstruct, or interfere with the orderly administration of such hearing the Chairman or presiding Member of the Committee present during such hearing may request the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, his representative or any law enforcement official to eject said person from the hearing room.

III. Closed Sessions and Confidential Materials

Procedure. All meetings and hearings shall be open to the public unless closed. To close a meeting or hearing or portion thereof, a motion shall be made and seconded to go into closed discussion of whether the meeting or hearing will concern Committee inves-

tigations or matters enumerated in Senate Rule XXVI(5)(b). Immediately after such discussion, the meeting or hearing or portion thereof may be closed by a vote in open session of a majority of the Members of the Committee present.

Witness Request. Any witness called for a hearing may submit a written or an electronic request to the Chairman no later than twenty-four hours in advance for his or her examination to be in closed or open session. The Chairman shall inform the Committee of any such request.

Confidential Matter. No record made of a closed session, or material declared confidential by a majority of the Committee, or report of the proceedings of a closed session, shall be made public, in whole or in part or by way of summary, unless specifically authorized by the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member.

IV. Broadcasting

Control. Any meeting or hearing open to the public may be covered by television, radio, or still photography. Such coverage must be conducted in an orderly and unobtrusive manner, and the Chairman may for good cause terminate such coverage in whole or in part, or take such other action to control it as the circumstances may warrant.

Request. A witness may request of the Chairman, on grounds of distraction, harassment, personal safety, or physical discomfort, that during his or her testimony cameras, media microphones, and lights shall not be directed at him or her.

V. Quorums and Voting

Reporting. A majority shall constitute a quorum for reporting a resolution, recommendation or report to the Senate.

Committee Business. A third shall constitute a quorum for the conduct of Committee business, other than a final vote on reporting, providing a minority Member is present.

Hearings. One Member shall constitute a quorum for the receipt of evidence, the swearing of witnesses, and the taking of testimony at hearings.

Polling:

(a) Subjects. The Committee may poll (1) internal Committee matters including those concerning the Committee's staff, records, and budget; (2) Committee rules changes and (3) other Committee business which has been designated for polling at a meeting.

(b) Procedure. The Chairman shall circulate polling sheets to each Member specifying the matter being polled and the time limit for completion of the poll. If any Member so requests in advance of the meeting, the matter shall be held for meeting rather than being polled. The clerk shall keep a record of polls. If the Chairman determines that the polled matter is one of the areas enumerated in Rule III(1), the record of the poll shall be confidential. Any Member may request a Committee meeting following a poll for a vote on the polled decision.

VI. Investigations

Authorization for Investigations. All investigations shall be conducted on a bipartisan basis by Committee staff. Investigations may be initiated by the Committee staff upon the approval of the Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member. Staff shall keep the Committee fully informed of the progress of continuing investigations, except where the Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member agree that there exists temporary cause for more limited knowledge.

Subpoenas. The Chairman and Ranking Minority Member, acting together, shall authorize a subpoena. Subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses or the production of memoranda, documents, records, or any

other materials shall be issued by the Chairman, or by any other Member of the Committee designated by him. Prior to the issuance of each subpoena, the Ranking Minority Member, and any other Member so requesting, shall be notified regarding the identity of the person to whom the subpoena will be issued and the nature of the information sought, and its relationship to the investigation.

Investigative Reports. All reports containing findings or recommendations stemming from Committee investigations shall be printed only with the approval of a majority of the Members of the Committee.

VII. *Depositions and Commissions*

Notice. Notices for the taking of depositions in an investigation authorized by the Committee shall be authorized and issued by the Chairman or by a staff officer designated by him. Such notices shall specify a time and place for examination, and the name of the staff officer or officers who will take the deposition. Unless otherwise specified, the deposition shall be in private. The Committee shall not initiate procedures leading to criminal or civil enforcement proceedings for a witness's failure to appear unless the deposition notice was accompanied by a Committee subpoena.

Counsel. Witnesses may be accompanied at a deposition by counsel to advise them of their rights, subject to the provisions of Rule II(6).

Procedure. Witnesses shall be examined upon oath administered by an individual authorized by local law to administer oaths. Questions shall be propounded orally by Committee staff. Objections by the witnesses as to the form of questions shall be noted by the record. If a witness objects to a question and refuses to testify on the basis of relevance or privilege, the Committee staff may proceed with the deposition, or may at that time or at a subsequent time, seek a ruling by telephone or otherwise on the objection from a Member of the Committee. If the Member overrules the objection, he or she may refer the matter to the Committee or the Member may order and direct the witness to answer the question, but the Committee shall not initiate the procedures leading to civil or criminal enforcement unless the witness refuses to testify after he or she has been ordered and directed to answer by a Member of the Committee.

Filing. The Committee staff shall see that the testimony is transcribed or electronically recorded.

Commissions. The Committee may authorize the staff, by issuance of commissions, to fill in prepared subpoenas, conduct field hearings, inspect locations, facilities, or systems of records, or otherwise act on behalf of the Committee. Commissions shall be accompanied by instructions from the Committee regulating their use.

VIII. *Subcommittees*

Establishment. The Committee will operate as a Committee of the Whole, reserving to itself the right to establish temporary subcommittees at any time by majority vote. The Chairman of the full Committee and the Ranking Minority Member shall be ex officio Members of all subcommittees.

Jurisdiction. Within its jurisdiction as described in the Standing Rules of the Senate, each subcommittee is authorized to conduct investigations, including use of subpoenas, depositions, and commissions.

Rules. A subcommittee shall be governed by the Committee rules, except that its quorum for all business shall be one-third of the subcommittee Membership, and for hearings shall be one Member.

IX. *Reports*

Committee reports incorporating Committee findings and recommendations shall

be printed only with the prior approval of a majority of the Committee, after an adequate period for review and comment. The printing, as Committee documents, of materials prepared by staff for informational purposes, or the printing of materials not originating with the Committee or staff, shall require prior consultation with the minority staff; these publications shall have the following language printed on the cover of the document: "Note: This document has been printed for informational purposes. It does not represent either findings or recommendations formally adopted by the Committee."

X. *Amendment of Rules*

The rules of the Committee may be amended or revised at any time, provided that not less than a majority of the Committee present so determine at a Committee meeting preceded by at least 3 days notice of the amendments or revisions proposed or via polling, subject to Rule V (4).

SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY RULES OF PROCEDURE

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, the Committee on the Judiciary has adopted rules governing its procedures for the 116th Congress. Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 2, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, on behalf of myself and Ranking Member FEINSTEIN, I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the committee rules be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

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

RULES OF PROCEDURE UNITED STATES SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

I. MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE

1. Meetings of the Committee may be called by the Chairman as he may deem necessary on at least three calendar days' notice of the date, time, place and subject matter of the meeting, or in the alternative with the consent of the Ranking Minority Member, or pursuant to the provision of the Standing Rules of the Senate, as amended.

2. Unless a different date and time are set by the Chairman pursuant to (1) of this section, Committee meetings shall be held beginning at 10:00 a.m. on Thursdays the Senate is in session, which shall be the regular meeting day for the transaction of business.

3. At the request of any member, or by action of the Chairman, a bill, matter, or nomination on the agenda of the Committee may be held over until the next meeting of the Committee or for one week, whichever occurs later.

II. HEARINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

1. The Committee shall provide a public announcement of the date, time, place and subject matter of any hearing to be conducted by the Committee or any Subcommittee at least seven calendar days prior to the commencement of that hearing, unless the Chairman with the consent of the Ranking Minority Member determines that good cause exists to begin such hearing at an earlier date. Witnesses shall provide a written statement of their testimony and curriculum vitae to the Committee at least 24 hours preceding the hearings in as many copies as the Chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee prescribes.

2. In the event 14 calendar days' notice of a hearing has been made, witnesses appearing before the Committee, including any witness representing a Government agency, must file with the Committee at least 48

hours preceding appearance written statements of their testimony and curriculum vitae in as many copies as the Chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee prescribes.

3. In the event a witness fails timely to file the written statement in accordance with this rule, the Chairman may permit the witness to testify, or deny the witness the privilege of testifying before the Committee, or permit the witness to testify in response to questions from Senators without the benefit of giving an opening statement.

III. QUORUMS

1. Seven Members of the Committee, actually present, shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of discussing business. Nine Members of the Committee, including at least two Members of the minority, shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of transacting business. No bill, matter, or nomination shall be ordered reported from the Committee, however, unless a majority of the Committee is actually present at the time such action is taken and a majority of those present support the action taken.

2. For the purpose of taking down sworn testimony, a quorum of the Committee and each Subcommittee thereof, now or hereafter appointed, shall consist of one Senator.

IV. BRINGING A MATTER TO A VOTE

The Chairman shall entertain a non-debatable motion to bring a matter before the Committee to a vote. If there is objection to bring the matter to a vote without further debate, a roll call vote of the Committee shall be taken, and debate shall be terminated if the motion to bring the matter to a vote without further debate passes with twelve votes in the affirmative, one of which must be cast by the minority.

V. AMENDMENTS

1. Provided that at least seven calendars days' notice of the agenda is given, and the text of the proposed bill or resolution has been made available at least seven calendar days in advance, it shall not be in order for the Committee to consider any amendment in the first degree proposed to any measure under consideration by the Committee unless such amendment has been delivered to the office of the Committee and circulated via e-mail to each of the offices by at least 5:00 p.m. the day prior to the scheduled start of the meeting.

2. It shall be in order, without prior notice, for a Member to offer a motion to strike a single section of any bill, resolution, or amendment under consideration.

3. The time limit imposed on the filing of amendments shall apply to no more than three bills identified by the Chairman and included on the Committee's legislative agenda.

4. This section of the rule may be waived by agreement of the Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member.

VI. PROXY VOTING

When a recorded vote is taken in the Committee on any bill, resolution, amendment, or any other question, a quorum being present, Members who are unable to attend the meeting may submit votes by proxy, in writing or by telephone, or through personal instructions. A proxy must be specific with respect to the matters it addresses.

VII. SUBCOMMITTEES

1. Any Member of the Committee may sit with any Subcommittee during its hearings or any other meeting, but shall not have the authority to vote on any matter before the Subcommittee unless a Member of such Subcommittee.

2. Subcommittees shall be considered de novo whenever there is a change in the Subcommittee chairmanship and seniority on the particular Subcommittee shall not necessarily apply.

3. Except for matters retained at the full Committee, matters shall be referred to the appropriate Subcommittee or Subcommittees by the Chairman, except as agreed by a majority vote of the Committee or by the agreement of the Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member.

4. Provided all members of the Subcommittee consent, a bill or other matter may be polled out of the Subcommittee. In order to be polled out of a Subcommittee, a majority of the members of the Subcommittee who vote must vote in favor of reporting the bill or matter to the Committee.

VIII. ATTENDANCE RULES

1. Official attendance at all Committee business meetings of the Committee shall be kept by the Committee Clerk. Official attendance at all Subcommittee business meetings shall be kept by the Subcommittee Clerk.

2. Official attendance at all hearings shall be kept, provided that Senators are notified by the Committee Chairman and Ranking Minority Member, in the case of Committee hearings, and by the Subcommittee Chairman and Ranking Minority Member, in the case of Subcommittee Hearings, 48 hours in advance of the hearing that attendance will be taken; otherwise, no attendance will be taken. Attendance at all hearings is encouraged.

IX. SUBPOENAS

The Chairman of the Committee, with the agreement of the Ranking Member or by a vote of the Committee, may subpoena the attendance of a witness at a Committee or Subcommittee hearing or Committee deposition, or the production of memoranda, documents, records, or any other materials. Any such subpoena shall be issued upon the signature of the Chairman or any other Member of the Committee designated by the Chairman.

X. DEPOSITIONS

1. Any subpoena issued for a deposition that is to be conducted by staff shall be accompanied by a notice of deposition identifying the Majority staff officers designated by the Chairman and the Minority staff officers designated by the Ranking Member to take the deposition, and the Majority and Minority shall be afforded the opportunity to participate on equal terms.

2. Unless waived by agreement of the Chair and Ranking Member, any deposition shall have at least one Member present for the duration of the deposition. All Members shall be notified of the date, time, and location of any deposition.

3. Any Member of the Committee may attend and participate in the taking of any deposition.

4. A witness at a deposition shall be examined upon oath administered by an individual authorized by law to administer oaths, or administered by any Member of the Committee if one is present.

5. Unless otherwise specified, the deposition shall be in private.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS RULES OF PROCEDURE

Mr. ISAKSON. Mr. President, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs has adopted rules governing its procedures for the 116th Congress. Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 2, of the Stand-

ing Rules of the Senate, on behalf of myself and Senator TESTER, I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the Committee rules be printed in the RECORD.

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

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS RULES OF PROCEDURE

116TH CONGRESS

I. MEETINGS

(A) Unless otherwise ordered, the Committee shall meet on the first Wednesday of each month. The Chairman may, upon proper notice, call such additional meetings as deemed necessary.

(B) Except as provided in subparagraphs (b) and (d) of paragraph 5 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, meetings of the Committee shall be open to the public. The Committee shall prepare and keep a complete transcript or electronic recording adequate to fully record the proceedings of each meeting whether or not such meeting or any part thereof is closed to the public.

(C) The Chairman of the Committee, or the Ranking Majority Member present in the absence of the Chairman, or such other Member as the Chairman may designate, shall preside over all meetings.

(D) Except as provided in rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no meeting of the Committee shall be scheduled except by majority vote of the Committee or by authorization of the Chairman of the Committee.

(E) The Committee shall notify the office designated by the Committee on Rules and Administration of the time, place, and purpose of each meeting. In the event such meeting is canceled, the Committee shall immediately notify such designated office.

(F) Written or electronic notice of a Committee meeting, accompanied by an agenda enumerating the items of business to be considered, shall be sent to all Committee Members at least 72 hours (not counting Saturdays, Sundays, and federal holidays) in advance of each meeting. In the event that the giving of such 72-hour notice is prevented by unforeseen requirements or Committee business, the Committee staff shall communicate notice by the quickest appropriate means to Members or appropriate staff assistants of Members and an agenda shall be furnished prior to the meeting.

(G) Subject to the second sentence of this paragraph, it shall not be in order for the Committee to consider any amendment in the first degree proposed to any measure under consideration by the Committee unless a written or electronic copy of such amendment has been delivered to each Member of the Committee at least 24 hours (not counting Saturdays, Sundays, and federal holidays) before the meeting at which the amendment is to be proposed. This paragraph may be waived by a majority vote of the Members and shall apply only when 72-hour written notice has been provided in accordance with paragraph (F).

II. QUORUMS

(A) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (B), nine Members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for the reporting or approving of any measure or matter or recommendation. Five Members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for purposes of transacting any other business.

(B) In order to transact any business at a Committee meeting, at least one Member of the minority shall be present. If, at any meeting, business cannot be transacted because of the absence of such a Member, the

matter shall lay over for a calendar day. If the presence of a minority Member is not then obtained, business may be transacted by the appropriate quorum.

(C) One Member shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of receiving testimony.

III. VOTING

(A) Votes may be cast by proxy. A proxy shall be written and may be conditioned by personal instructions. A proxy shall be valid only for the day given.

(B) There shall be a complete record kept of all Committee actions. Such record shall contain the vote cast by each Member of the Committee on any question on which a roll call vote is requested.

IV. HEARINGS AND HEARING PROCEDURES

(A) Except as specifically otherwise provided, the rules governing meetings shall govern hearings.

(B) At least one week in advance of the date of any hearing, the Committee shall undertake, consistent with the provisions of paragraph 4 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, to make public announcements of the date, place, time, and subject matter of such hearing.

(C) (1) Each witness who is scheduled to testify at a hearing of the Committee shall submit 40 copies of such witness' testimony to the Committee not later than 48 hours (not counting Saturdays, Sundays, and federal holidays) before the witness' scheduled appearance at the hearing.

(2) Any witness who fails to meet the deadline specified in paragraph (1) shall not be permitted to present testimony but may be seated to take questions from Committee members, unless the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member determine there is good cause for the witness' failure to meet the deadline or it is in the Committee's interest to permit such witness to testify.

(D) The presiding Member at any hearing is authorized to limit the time allotted to each witness appearing before the Committee.

(E) The Chairman, with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee, is authorized to subpoena the attendance of witnesses and the production of memoranda, documents, records, and any other materials. If the Chairman or a Committee staff member designated by the Chairman has not received from the Ranking Minority Member or a Committee staff member designated by the Ranking Minority Member notice of the Ranking Minority Member's non-concurrence in the subpoena within 48 hours (not counting Saturdays, Sundays, and federal holidays) of being notified of the Chairman's intention to subpoena attendance or production, the Chairman is authorized following the end of the 48-hour period involved to subpoena the same without the Ranking Minority Member's concurrence. Regardless of whether a subpoena has been concurred in by the Ranking Minority Member, such subpoena may be authorized by vote of the Members of the Committee. When the Committee or Chairman authorizes a subpoena, the subpoena may be issued upon the signature of the Chairman or of any other Member of the Committee designated by the Chairman.

(F) Except as specified in Committee Rule VII (requiring oaths, under certain circumstances, at hearings to confirm Presidential nominations), witnesses at hearings will be required to give testimony under oath whenever the presiding Member deems such to be advisable.

V. MEDIA COVERAGE

Any Committee meeting or hearing which is open to the public may be covered by television, radio, and print media. Photographers, reporters, and crew members using

mechanical recording, filming, or broadcasting devices shall position and use their equipment so as not to interfere with the seating, vision, or hearing of the Committee Members or staff or with the orderly conduct of the meeting or hearing. The presiding Member of the meeting or hearing may for good cause terminate, in whole or in part, the use of such mechanical devices or take such other action as the circumstances and the orderly conduct of the meeting or hearing may warrant.

VI. GENERAL

All applicable requirements of the Standing Rules of the Senate shall govern the Committee.

VII. PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS

(A) Each Presidential nominee whose nomination is subject to Senate confirmation and referred to this Committee shall submit a statement of his or her background and financial interests, including the financial interests of his or her spouse and of children living in the nominee's household, on a form approved by the Committee, which shall be sworn to as to its completeness and accuracy. The Committee form shall be in two parts:

1) Information concerning employment, education, and background of the nominee, which generally relates to the position to which the individual is nominated and which is to be made public; and

2) Information concerning the financial and other background of the nominee, to be made public when the Committee determines that such information bears directly on the nominee's qualifications to hold the position to which the individual is nominated.

(B) At any hearing to confirm a Presidential nomination, the testimony of the nominee and, at the request of any Member, any other witness shall be under oath.

(C) Committee action on a nomination, including hearings or a meeting to consider a motion to recommend confirmation, shall not occur until at least five days (not counting Saturdays, Sundays, and federal holidays) after the nominee submits with respect to the currently pending nomination the form required by this rule unless the Chairman, with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member, waives this waiting period.

VIII. NAMING OF DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS FACILITIES

It is the policy of the Committee that a Department of Veterans Affairs facility may be named only after a deceased individual and only under the following circumstances:

(A) Such individual was:

(1) A veteran who (i) was instrumental in the construction or the operation of the facility to be named, or

(ii) was a recipient of the Medal of Honor or, as determined by the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member, otherwise performed military service of an extraordinarily distinguished character;

(2) A Member of the United States House of Representatives or Senate who had a direct association with such facility;

(3) An Administrator of Veterans Affairs, a Secretary of Veterans Affairs, a Secretary of Defense or of a service branch, or a military or other Federal civilian official of comparable or higher rank; or

(4) An individual who, as determined by the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member, performed outstanding service for veterans.

(B) Each Member of the Congressional delegation representing the State in which the designated facility is located must indicate in writing such Member's support of the proposal to name such facility after such indi-

vidual. It is the policy of the Committee that sponsoring or cosponsoring legislation to name such facility after such individual will not alone satisfy this requirement.

(C) The pertinent State department or chapter of each Congressionally chartered veterans' organization having a national membership of at least 500,000 must indicate in writing its support of such proposal.

IX. AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES

The rules of the Committee may be changed, modified, amended, or suspended at any time provided, however, that no less than a majority of the entire membership so determine at a regular meeting with due notice or at a meeting specifically called for that purpose. The rules governing quorums for reporting legislative matters shall govern rules changes, modification, amendments, or suspension.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS RULES OF PROCEDURE

Mr. RISCH. Mr. President, the Committee on Foreign Relations has adopted rules governing its procedures for the 116th Congress. Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 2, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, on behalf of myself and Senator MENENDEZ, I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the committee rules be printed in the RECORD.

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

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

(ADOPTED FEBRUARY 7, 2019)

RULE 1—JURISDICTION

(a) *Substantive.*—In accordance with Senate Rule XXV.1(j)(1), the jurisdiction of the committee shall extend to all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects:

1. Acquisition of land and buildings for embassies and legations in foreign countries.
2. Boundaries of the United States.
3. Diplomatic service.
4. Foreign economic, military, technical, and humanitarian assistance.
5. Foreign loans.
6. International activities of the American National Red Cross and the International Committee of the Red Cross.
7. International aspects of nuclear energy, including nuclear transfer policy.
8. International conferences and congresses.
9. International law as it relates to foreign policy.
10. International Monetary Fund and other international organizations established primarily for international monetary purposes (except that, at the request of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, any proposed legislation relating to such subjects reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations shall be referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs).

11. Intervention abroad and declarations of war.

12. Measures to foster commercial intercourse with foreign nations and to safeguard American business interests abroad.

13. National security and international aspects of trusteeships of the United States.

14. Ocean and international environmental and scientific affairs as they relate to foreign policy.

15. Protection of United States citizens abroad and expatriation.

16. Relations of the United States with foreign nations generally.

17. Treaties and executive agreements, except reciprocal trade agreements.

18. United Nations and its affiliated organizations.

19. World Bank group, the regional development banks, and other international organizations established primarily for development assistance purposes.

The committee is also mandated by Senate Rule XXV.1(j)(2) to study and review, on a comprehensive basis, matters relating to the national security policy, foreign policy, and international economic policy as it relates to foreign policy of the United States, and matters relating to food, hunger, and nutrition in foreign countries, and report thereon from time to time.

(b) *Oversight.*—The committee also has a responsibility under Senate Rule XXVI.8(a)(2), which provides that "... each standing committee ... shall review and study, on a continuing basis, the application, administration, and execution of those laws or parts of laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of the committee."

(c) *"Advice and Consent" Clauses.*—The committee has a special responsibility to assist the Senate in its constitutional function of providing "advice and consent" to all treaties entered into by the United States and all nominations to the principal executive branch positions in the field of foreign policy and diplomacy.

RULE 2—SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) *Creation.*—Unless otherwise authorized by law or Senate resolution, subcommittees shall be created by majority vote of the committee and shall deal with such legislation and oversight of programs and policies as the committee directs. Legislative measures or other matters may be referred to a subcommittee for consideration in the discretion of the chairman or by vote of a majority of the committee. If the principal subject matter of a measure or matter to be referred falls within the jurisdiction of more than one subcommittee, the chairman or the committee may refer the matter to two or more subcommittees for joint consideration.

(b) *Assignments.*—Assignments of members to subcommittees shall be made in an equitable fashion. No member of the committee may receive assignment to a second subcommittee until, in order of seniority, all members of the committee have chosen assignments to one subcommittee, and no member shall receive assignments to a third subcommittee until, in order of seniority, all members have chosen assignments to two subcommittees.

No member of the committee may serve on more than four subcommittees at any one time.

The chairman and ranking member of the committee shall be *ex officio* members, without vote, of each subcommittee.

(c) *Hearings.*—Except when funds have been specifically made available by the Senate for a subcommittee purpose, no subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations shall hold hearings involving expenses without prior approval of the chairman of the full committee or by decision of the full committee. Hearings of subcommittees shall be scheduled after consultation with the chairman of the committee with a view toward avoiding conflicts with hearings of other subcommittees insofar as possible. Hearings of subcommittees shall not be scheduled to conflict with meetings or hearings of the full committee.

The proceedings of each subcommittee shall be governed by the rules of the full committee, subject to such authorizations or

limitations as the committee may from time to time prescribe.

RULE 3—MEETINGS AND HEARINGS

(a) *Regular Meeting Day.*—The regular meeting day of the Committee on Foreign Relations for the transaction of committee business shall be on Wednesday of each week, unless otherwise directed by the chairman.

(b) *Additional Meetings and Hearings.*—Additional meetings and hearings of the committee may be called by the chairman as he may deem necessary. If at least three members of the committee desire that a special meeting of the committee be called by the chairman, those members may file in the offices of the committee their written request to the chairman for that special meeting. Immediately upon filing of the request, the chief clerk of the committee shall notify the chairman of the filing of the request. If, within three calendar days after the filing of the request, the chairman does not call the requested special meeting, to be held within seven calendar days after the filing of the request, a majority of the members of the committee may file in the offices of the committee their written notice that a special meeting of the committee will be held, specifying the date and hour of that special meeting. The committee shall meet on that date and hour. Immediately upon the filing of the notice, the clerk shall notify all members of the committee that such special meeting will be held and inform them of its date and hour.

(c) *Hearings, Selection of Witnesses.*—To ensure that the issue which is the subject of the hearing is presented as fully and fairly as possible, whenever a hearing is conducted by the committee or a subcommittee upon any measure or matter, the ranking member of the committee or subcommittee may select and call an equal number of non-governmental witnesses to testify at that hearing.

(d) *Public Announcement.*—The committee, or any subcommittee thereof, shall make public announcement of the date, place, time, and subject matter of any meeting or hearing to be conducted on any measure or matter at least seven calendar days in advance of such meetings or hearings, unless the chairman of the committee, or subcommittee, in consultation with the ranking member, determines that there is good cause to begin such meeting or hearing at an earlier date.

(e) *Procedure.*—Insofar as possible, proceedings of the committee will be conducted without resort to the formalities of parliamentary procedure and with due regard for the views of all members. Issues of procedure which may arise from time to time shall be resolved by decision of the chairman, in consultation with the ranking member. The chairman, in consultation with the ranking member, may also propose special procedures to govern the consideration of particular matters by the committee.

(f) *Closed Sessions.*—Each meeting and hearing of the Committee on Foreign Relations, or any subcommittee thereof shall be open to the public, except that a meeting or hearing or series of meetings or hearings by the committee or a subcommittee on the same subject for a period of no more than 14 calendar days may be closed to the public on a motion made and seconded to go into closed session to discuss only whether the matters enumerated in paragraphs (1) through (6) would require the meeting or hearing to be closed followed immediately by a record vote in open session by a majority of the members of the committee or subcommittee when it is determined that the matters to be discussed or the testimony to be taken at such meeting or hearing or series of meetings or hearings—

(1) will disclose matters necessary to be kept secret in the interests of national defense or the confidential conduct of the foreign relations of the United States;

(2) will relate solely to matters of committee staff personnel or internal staff management or procedure;

(3) will tend to charge an individual with crime or misconduct; to disgrace or injure the professional standing of an individual, or otherwise to expose an individual to public contempt or obloquy, or will represent a clearly unwarranted invasion of the privacy of an individual;

(4) will disclose the identity of any informer or law enforcement agent or will disclose any information relating to the investigation or prosecution of a criminal offense that is required to be kept secret in the interests of effective law enforcement;

(5) will disclose information relating to the trade secrets or financial or commercial information pertaining specifically to a given person if—

(A) an Act of Congress requires the information to be kept confidential by government officers and employees; or

(B) the information has been obtained by the government on a confidential basis, other than through an application by such person for a specific government financial or other benefit, and is required to be kept secret in order to prevent undue injury to the competitive position of such person, or

(6) may divulge matters required to be kept confidential under other provisions of law or government regulations.

A closed meeting or hearing may be opened by a majority vote of the committee.

(g) *Staff Attendance.*—A member of the committee may have one member of his or her personal staff, for whom that member assumes personal responsibility, accompany and be seated nearby at committee meetings and hearings. The chairman or ranking member may authorize the attendance and seating of such a staff member at committee meetings and hearings where the member of the committee is not present.

Each member of the committee may designate members of his or her personal staff for whom that member assumes personal responsibility, who holds, at a minimum, a top secret security clearance, for the purpose of their eligibility to attend closed sessions of the committee, subject to the same conditions set forth for committee staff under Rules 12, 13, and 14.

In addition, the majority leader and the minority leader of the Senate, if they are not otherwise members of the committee, may designate one member of their staff for whom that leader assumes personal responsibility and who holds, at a minimum, a top secret security clearance, to attend closed sessions of the committee, subject to the same conditions set forth for committee staff under Rules 12, 13, and 14.

Staff of other Senators who are not members of the committee may not attend closed sessions of the committee.

Attendance of committee staff at meetings and hearings shall be limited to those designated by the staff director or the minority staff director.

The committee, by majority vote, or the chairman, with the concurrence of the ranking member, may limit staff attendance at specified meetings or hearings.

RULE 4—QUORUMS

(a) *Testimony.*—For the purpose of taking sworn or unsworn testimony at any duly scheduled meeting a quorum of the committee and each subcommittee thereof shall consist of one member of such committee or subcommittee.

(b) *Business.*—A quorum for the transaction of committee or subcommittee busi-

ness, other than for reporting a measure or recommendation to the Senate or the taking of testimony, shall consist of one-third of the members of the committee or subcommittee, including at least one member from each party.

(c) *Reporting.*—A majority of the membership of the committee, including at least one member from each party, shall constitute a quorum for reporting any measure or recommendation to the Senate. No measure or recommendation shall be ordered reported from the committee unless a majority of the committee members is physically present, including at least one member from each party, and a majority of those present concurs.

RULE 5—PROXIES

Proxies must be in writing with the signature of the absent member. Subject to the requirements of Rule 4 for the physical presence of a quorum to report a matter, proxy voting shall be allowed on all measures and matters before the committee. However, proxies shall not be voted on a measure or matter except when the absent member has been informed of the matter on which he is being recorded and has affirmatively requested that he or she be so recorded.

RULE 6—WITNESSES

(a) *General.*—The Committee on Foreign Relations will consider requests to testify on any matter or measure pending before the committee.

(b) *Presentation.*—If the chairman so determines, the oral presentation of witnesses shall be limited to 10 minutes. However, written statements of reasonable length may be submitted by witnesses and other interested persons who are unable to testify in person.

(c) *Filing of Statements.*—A witness appearing before the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, shall submit an electronic copy of the written statement of his proposed testimony at least 24 hours prior to his appearance, unless this requirement is waived by the chairman and the ranking member following their determination that there is good cause for failure to file such a statement.

(d) *Expenses.*—Only the chairman may authorize expenditures of funds for the expenses of witnesses appearing before the committee or its subcommittees.

(e) *Requests.*—Any witness called for a hearing may submit a written request to the chairman no later than 24 hours in advance for his testimony to be in closed or open session, or for any other unusual procedure. The chairman shall determine whether to grant any such request and shall notify the committee members of the request and of his decision.

RULE 7—SUBPOENAS

(a) *Authorization.*—The chairman or any other member of the committee, when authorized by a majority vote of the committee at a meeting or by proxies, shall have authority to subpoena the attendance of witnesses or the production of memoranda, documents, records, or any other materials. At the request of any member of the committee, the committee shall authorize the issuance of a subpoena only at a meeting of the committee. When the committee authorizes a subpoena, it may be issued upon the signature of the chairman or any other member designated by the committee.

(b) *Return.*—A subpoena, or a request to an agency, for documents may be issued whose return shall occur at a time and place other than that of a scheduled committee meeting. A return on such a subpoena or request which is incomplete or accompanied by an objection constitutes good cause for a hearing on shortened notice. Upon such a return,

the chairman or any other member designated by him may convene a hearing by giving 4 hours notice by telephone or electronic mail to all other members. One member shall constitute a quorum for such a hearing. The sole purpose of such a hearing shall be to elucidate further information about the return and to rule on the objection.

(c) *Depositions.*—At the direction of the committee, staff is authorized to take depositions from witnesses.

RULE 8—REPORTS

(a) *Filing.*—When the committee has ordered a measure or recommendation reported, the report thereon shall be filed in the Senate at the earliest practicable time.

(b) *Supplemental, Minority and Additional Views.*—A member of the committee who gives notice of his intentions to file supplemental, minority, or additional views at the time of final committee approval of a measure or matter, shall be entitled to not less than 3 calendar days in which to file such views, in writing (including by electronic mail), with the chief clerk of the committee, with the 3 days to begin at 11:00 p.m. on the same day that the committee has ordered a measure or matter reported. Such views shall then be included in the committee report and printed in the same volume, as a part thereof, and their inclusion shall be noted on the cover of the report. In the absence of timely notice, the committee report may be filed and printed immediately without such views.

(c) *Roll Call Votes.*—The results of all roll call votes taken in any meeting of the committee on any measure, or amendment thereto, shall be announced in the committee report. The announcement shall include a tabulation of the votes cast in favor and votes cast in opposition to each such measure and amendment by each member of the committee.

RULE 9—TREATIES

(a) *General.*—The committee is the only committee of the Senate with jurisdiction to review and report to the Senate on treaties submitted by the President for Senate advice and consent to ratification. Because the House of Representatives has no role in the approval of treaties, the committee is therefore the only congressional committee with responsibility for treaties.

(b) *Committee Proceedings.*—Once submitted by the President for advice and consent, each treaty is referred to the committee and remains on its calendar from Congress to Congress until the committee takes action to report it to the Senate or recommend its return to the President, or until the committee is discharged of the treaty by the Senate.

(c) *Floor Proceedings.*—In accordance with Senate Rule XXX.2, treaties which have been reported to the Senate but not acted on before the end of a Congress “shall be resumed at the commencement of the next Congress as if no proceedings had previously been had thereon.”

(d) *Hearings.*—Insofar as possible, the committee should conduct a public hearing on each treaty as soon as possible after its submission by the President. Except in extraordinary circumstances, treaties reported to the Senate shall be accompanied by a written report.

RULE 10—NOMINATIONS

(a) *Waiting Requirement.*—Unless otherwise directed by the chairman and the ranking member, the Committee on Foreign Relations shall not consider any nomination until 5 business days after it has been formally submitted to the Senate.

(b) *Public Consideration.*—Nominees for any post who are invited to appear before the

committee shall be heard in public session, unless a majority of the committee decrees otherwise, consistent with Rule 3(f).

(c) *Required Data.*—No nomination shall be reported to the Senate unless (1) the nominee has been accorded a security clearance on the basis of a thorough investigation by executive branch agencies; (2) the nominee has filed a financial disclosure report and a related ethics undertaking with the committee; (3) the committee has been assured that the nominee does not have any interests which could conflict with the interests of the government in the exercise of the nominee's proposed responsibilities; (4) for persons nominated to be chief of mission, ambassador-at-large, or minister, the committee has received a complete list of any contributions made by the nominee or members of his immediate family to any Federal election campaign during the year of his or her nomination and for the 4 preceding years; (5) for persons nominated to be chiefs of mission, the report required by Section 304(a)(4) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 on the demonstrated competence of that nominee to perform the duties of the position to which he or she has been nominated; and (6) the nominee has provided the committee with a signed and notarized copy of the committee questionnaire for executive branch nominees.

RULE 11—TRAVEL

(a) *Foreign Travel.*—No member of the Committee on Foreign Relations or its staff shall travel abroad on committee business unless specifically authorized by the chairman, who is required by law to approve vouchers and report expenditures of foreign currencies, and the ranking member. Requests for authorization of such travel shall state the purpose and, when completed, a full substantive and financial report shall be filed with the committee within 30 days. This report shall be furnished to all members of the committee and shall not be otherwise disseminated without authorization of the chairman and the ranking member. Except in extraordinary circumstances, staff travel shall not be approved unless the reporting requirements have been fulfilled for all prior trips. Except for travel that is strictly personal, travel funded by non-U.S. Government sources is subject to the same approval and substantive reporting requirements as U.S. Government-funded travel. In addition, members and staff are reminded to consult the Senate Code of Conduct, and, as appropriate, the Senate Select Committee on Ethics, in the case of travel sponsored by non-U.S. Government sources.

Any proposed travel by committee staff for a subcommittee purpose must be approved by the subcommittee chairman and ranking member prior to submission of the request to the chairman and ranking member of the full committee.

(b) *Domestic Travel.*—All official travel in the United States by the committee staff shall be approved in advance by the staff director, or in the case of minority staff, by the minority staff director.

(c) *Personal Staff Travel.*—As a general rule, no more than one member of the personal staff of a member of the committee may travel with that member with the approval of the chairman and the ranking member of the committee. During such travel, the personal staff member shall be considered to be an employee of the committee.

(d) *PRM Travel.*—For the purposes of this rule regarding staff foreign travel, the officially-designated personal representative of the member pursuant to rule 14(b), shall be deemed to have the same rights, duties, and responsibilities as members of the staff of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

RULE 12—TRANSCRIPTS AND MATERIALS PROVIDED TO THE COMMITTEE

(a) *General.*—The Committee on Foreign Relations shall keep verbatim transcripts of all committee and subcommittee meetings and hearings and such transcripts shall remain in the custody of the committee, unless a majority of the committee decides otherwise. Transcripts of public hearings by the committee shall be published unless the chairman, with the concurrence of the ranking member, determines otherwise.

The committee, through the chief clerk, shall also maintain at least one copy of all materials provided to the committee by the Executive Branch; such copy shall remain in the custody of the committee and be subject to the committee's rules and procedures, including those rules and procedures applicable to the handling of classified materials.

Such transcripts and materials shall be made available to all members of the committee, committee staff, and designated personal representatives of members of the committee, except as otherwise provided in these rules.

(b) *Classified or Restricted Transcripts or Materials.*—

(1) The chief clerk of the committee shall have responsibility for the maintenance and security of classified or restricted transcripts or materials, and shall ensure that such transcripts or materials are handled in a manner consistent with the requirements of the United States Senate Security Manual.

(2) A record shall be maintained of each use of classified or restricted transcripts or materials as required by the Senate Security Manual.

(3) Classified transcripts or materials may not leave the committee offices, or SVC-217 of the Capitol Visitors Center, except for the purpose of declassification or archiving, consistent with these rules.

(4) Extreme care shall be exercised to avoid taking notes or quotes from classified transcripts or materials. Their contents may not be divulged to any unauthorized person.

(5) Subject to any additional restrictions imposed by the chairman with the concurrence of the ranking member, only the following persons are authorized to have access to classified or restricted transcripts or materials:

(A) Members and staff of the committee in the committee offices or in SVC-217 of the Capitol Visitors Center;

(B) Designated personal representatives of members of the committee, and of the majority and minority leaders, with appropriate security clearances, in the committee offices or in SVC-217 of the Capitol Visitors Center;

(C) Senators not members of the committee, by permission of the chairman, in the committee offices or in SVC-217 of the Capitol Visitors Center; and

(D) Officials of the executive departments involved in the meeting, hearing, or matter, with authorization of the chairman, in the committee offices or SVC-217 of the Capitol Visitors Center.

(6) Any restrictions imposed by the committee upon access to a meeting or hearing of the committee shall also apply to the transcript of such meeting, except by special permission of the chairman and ranking member.

(7) In addition to restrictions resulting from the inclusion of any classified information in the transcript of a committee meeting or hearing, members and staff shall not discuss with anyone the proceedings of the committee in closed session or reveal information conveyed or discussed in such a session unless that person would have been permitted to attend the session itself or is a

member or staff of a relevant committee or executive branch agency and possess an appropriate security clearance, or unless such communication is specifically authorized by the chairman, the ranking member, or in the case of staff, by the staff director or minority staff director. A record shall be kept of all such authorizations.

(c) *Declassification.*—

(1) All noncurrent records of the committee are governed by Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate and by S. Res. 474 (96th Congress). Any classified transcripts or materials transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration under Rule XI may not be made available for public use unless they have been subject to declassification review in accordance with applicable laws or Executive orders.

(2) Any transcript or classified committee report, or any portion thereof, may be declassified, in accordance with applicable laws or Executive orders, sooner than the time period provided for under S. Res. 474 if:

(A) the chairman originates such action, with the concurrence of the ranking member;

(B) the other current members of the committee who participated in such meeting or report have been notified of the proposed declassification, and have not objected thereto, except that the committee by majority vote may overrule any objections thereby raised to early declassification; and

(C) the executive departments that participated in the meeting or originated the classified information have been consulted regarding the declassification.

RULE 13—CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

(a) *General.*—The handling of classified information in the Senate is governed by S. Res. 243 (100th Congress), which established the Office of Senate Security. All handling of classified information by the committee shall be consistent with the procedures set forth in the United States Senate Security Manual issued by the Office of Senate Security.

(b) *Security Manager.*—The chief clerk is the security manager for the committee. The chief clerk shall be responsible for implementing the provisions of the Senate Security Manual and for serving as the committee liaison to the Office of Senate Security. The staff director, in consultation with the minority staff director, may appoint an alternate security manager as circumstances warrant.

(c) *Transportation of Classified Material.*—Classified material may only be transported between Senate offices by appropriately cleared staff members who have been specifically authorized to do so by the security manager.

(d) *Access to Classified Material.*—In general, Senators and staff undertake to confine their access to classified information on the basis of a “need to know” such information related to their committee responsibilities.

(e) *Staff Clearances.*—The chairman, or, in the case of minority staff, the ranking member, shall designate the members of the committee staff whose assignments require access to classified and compartmented information and shall seek to obtain the requisite security clearances pursuant to Office of Senate Security procedures.

(f) *PRM Clearances.*—For the purposes of this rule regarding security clearances and access to compartmented information, the officially-designated personal representative of the member (PRM) pursuant to rule 14(b), shall be deemed to have the same rights, duties, and responsibilities as members of the staff of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

(g) *Regulations.*—The staff director is authorized to make such administrative regu-

lations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this rule.

RULE 14—STAFF

(a) *Responsibilities.*—

(1) The staff works for the committee as a whole, under the general supervision of the chairman of the committee, and the immediate direction of the staff director, except that such part of the staff as is designated minority staff shall be under the general supervision of the ranking member and under the immediate direction of the minority staff director.

(2) Any member of the committee should feel free to call upon the staff at any time for assistance in connection with committee business. Members of the Senate not members of the committee who call upon the staff for assistance from time to time should be given assistance subject to the overriding responsibility of the staff to the committee.

(3) The staff's primary responsibility is with respect to bills, resolutions, treaties, and nominations and other matters within the jurisdiction of the committee. In addition to carrying out assignments from the committee and its individual members, the staff has a responsibility to originate suggestions for committee or subcommittee consideration. The staff also has a responsibility to make suggestions to individual members regarding matters of special interest to such members.

(4) It is part of the staff's duty to keep itself as well informed as possible in regard to developments affecting foreign relations and national security and in regard to the administration of foreign programs of the United States. Significant trends or developments which might otherwise escape notice should be called to the attention of the committee, or of individual Senators with particular interests.

(5) The staff shall pay due regard to the constitutional separation of powers between the Senate and the executive branch. It therefore has a responsibility to help the committee bring to bear an independent, objective judgment of proposals by the executive branch and when appropriate to originate sound proposals of its own. At the same time, the staff shall avoid impinging upon the day-to-day conduct of foreign affairs.

(6) In those instances when committee action requires the expression of minority views, the staff shall assist the minority as fully as the majority to the end that all points of view may be fully considered by members of the committee and of the Senate. The staff shall bear in mind that under our constitutional system it is the responsibility of the elected members of the Senate to determine legislative issues in the light of as full and fair a presentation of the facts as the staff may be able to obtain.

(b) *Personal Representatives of the Member (PRM).*—Each Senator on the committee shall be authorized to designate one personal staff member as the member's personal representative of the member and designee to the committee (PRM) that shall be deemed to have the same rights, duties, and responsibilities as members of the staff of the Committee on Foreign Relations where specifically provided for in these rules.

(c) *Restrictions.*—

(1) The staff shall regard its relationship to the committee as a privileged one, in the nature of the relationship of a lawyer to a client. In order to protect this relationship and the mutual confidence which must prevail if the committee-staff relationship is to be a satisfactory and fruitful one, the following criteria shall apply, unless staff has consulted with and obtained, as appropriate, the approval of the Senate Ethics Committee and advance permission from the staff direc-

tor (or the minority staff director in the case of minority staff):

(A) members of the staff shall not be identified with any special interest group in the field of foreign relations or allow their names to be used by any such group; and

(B) members of the staff shall not accept public speaking engagements or write for publication in the field of foreign relations.

(2) The staff shall not discuss their private conversations with members of the committee without specific advance permission from the Senator or Senators concerned.

(3) The staff shall not discuss with anyone the proceedings of the committee in closed session or reveal information conveyed or discussed in such a session unless that person would have been permitted to attend the session itself or is a member or staff of a relevant committee or executive branch agency and possesses an appropriate security clearance, or unless such communication is specifically authorized by the staff director or minority staff director. Unauthorized disclosure of information from a closed session or of classified information shall be cause for immediate dismissal and may, in certain cases, be grounds for criminal prosecution.

RULE 15—STATUS AND AMENDMENT OF RULES

(a) *Status.*—In addition to the foregoing, the Committee on Foreign Relations is governed by the Standing Rules of the Senate, which shall take precedence in the event of a clear inconsistency. In addition, the jurisdiction and responsibilities of the committee with respect to certain matters, as well as the timing and procedure for their consideration in committee, may be governed by statute.

(b) *Amendment.*—These rules may be modified, amended, or repealed by a majority of the committee, provided that a notice in writing (including by electronic mail) of the proposed change has been given to each member at least 72 hours prior to the meeting at which action thereon is to be taken. However, rules of the committee which are based upon Senate rules may not be superseded by committee vote alone.

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP RULES OF PROCEDURE

Mr. RUBIO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship's rules for the 116th Congress be printed in the RECORD.

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

SENATE COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

COMMITTEE RULES—116TH CONGRESS

QUORUMS

(a) (1) A majority of the Members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for reporting any legislative measure or nomination.

(2) One-third of the Members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of routine business, provided that one Minority Member is present. The term “routine business” includes, but is not limited to, the consideration of legislation pending before the Committee and any amendments thereto, and voting on such amendments, and steps in an investigation including, but not limited to, authorizing the issuance of a subpoena.

(3) In hearings, whether in public or closed session, a quorum for the asking of testimony, including sworn testimony, shall consist of one Member of the Committee.

(b) Proxies will be permitted in voting upon the business of the Committee. A Member who is unable to attend a business meeting may submit a proxy vote on any matter, in writing, or through oral or written personal instructions to a Member of the Committee or staff. Proxies shall in no case be counted for establishing a quorum.

HEARINGS, SUBPOENAS, & LEGAL COUNSEL

(a)(1) The Chair of the Committee may initiate a hearing of the Committee on his or her authority or upon his or her approval of a request by any Member of the Committee. If such request is by the Ranking Member, a decision shall be communicated to the Ranking Member within 7 business days. Written notice of all hearings, including the title, a description of the hearing, and a tentative witness list shall be given at least 5 business days in advance, where practicable, to all Members of the Committee.

(2) Hearings of the Committee shall not be scheduled outside the District of Columbia unless specifically authorized by the Chair and the Ranking Minority Member or by consent of a majority of the Committee. Such consent may be given informally, without a meeting, but must be in writing.

(b)(1) Any Member of the Committee shall be empowered to administer the oath to any witness testifying as to fact.

(2) The Chair and Ranking Member shall be empowered to call an equal number of witnesses to a Committee hearing. Subject to Senate Standing Rule 26(4)(d), such number shall exclude any Administration witness unless such witness would be the sole hearing witness, in which case the Ranking Member shall be entitled to invite one witness. The preceding two sentences shall not apply when a witness appears as the nominee. Interrogation of witnesses at hearings shall be conducted on behalf of the Committee by Members of the Committee or such Committee staff as is authorized by the Chair or Ranking Minority Member.

(3) Witnesses appearing before the Committee shall file with the Clerk of the Committee a written statement of the prepared testimony at least two business days in advance of the hearing at which the witness is to appear unless this requirement is waived by the Chair and the Ranking Minority Member.

(c) Any witness summoned to a public or closed hearing may be accompanied by counsel of his or her own choosing, who shall be permitted while the witness is testifying to advise the witness of his or her legal rights. Failure to obtain counsel will not excuse the witness from appearing and testifying.

(d) Subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses or the production of memoranda, documents, records, and other materials may be authorized by the Chair with the consent of the Ranking Minority Member or by the consent of a majority of the Members of the Committee. Such consent may be given informally, without a meeting, but must be in writing. The Chair may subpoena attendance or production without the consent of the Ranking Minority Member when the Chair has not received notification from the Ranking Minority Member of disapproval of the subpoena within 72 hours of being notified of the intended subpoena, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. Subpoenas shall be issued by the Chair or by the Member of the Committee designated by him or her. A subpoena for the attendance of a witness shall state briefly the purpose of the hearing and the matter or matters to which the witness is expected to testify. A subpoena for the production of memoranda, documents, records, and other materials shall identify the papers or materials required to be produced with as much particularity as is practicable.

(e) The Chair shall rule on any objections or assertions of privilege as to testimony or evidence in response to subpoenas or questions of Committee Members and staff in hearings.

(f) Testimony may be submitted to the formal record for a period not less than two weeks following a hearing or roundtable, unless otherwise agreed to by Chair and Ranking Member.

MEETINGS

(a) The regular meeting day of the Committee shall be the first Wednesday of each month unless otherwise directed by the Chair. All other meetings may be called by the Chair as he or she deems necessary, on 5 business days notice where practicable. If at least three Members of the Committee desire the Chair to call a special meeting, they may file in the office of the Committee a written request therefore, addressed to the Chair. Immediately thereafter, the Clerk of the Committee shall notify the Chair of such request. If, within 3 calendar days after the filing of such request, the Chair fails to call the requested special meeting, which is to be held within 7 calendar days after the filing of such request, a majority of the Committee Members may file in the Office of the Committee their written notice that a special Committee meeting will be held, specifying the date, hour and place thereof, and the Committee shall meet at that time and place. Immediately upon the filing of such notice, the Clerk of the Committee shall notify all Committee Members that such special meeting will be held and inform them of its date, hour and place. If the Chair is not present at any regular, additional or special meeting, such member of the Committee as the Chair shall designate shall preside. For any meeting or hearing of the Committee, the Ranking Member may delegate to any Minority Member the authority to serve as Ranking Member, and that Minority Member shall be afforded all the rights and responsibilities of the Ranking Member for the duration of that meeting or hearing. Notice of any designation shall be provided to the Chief Clerk as early as practicable.

(b) It shall not be in order for the Committee to consider any amendment in the first degree proposed to any measure under consideration by the Committee unless an electronic copy of such amendment has been delivered to the Clerk of the Committee at least 2 business days prior to the meeting. Following receipt of all amendments, the Clerk shall disseminate the amendments to all Members of the Committee. This subsection may be waived by agreement of the Chair and Ranking Member or by a majority vote of the members of the Committee.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

(a) No confidential testimony taken by, or confidential material presented to, the Committee in executive session, or any report of the proceedings of a closed hearing, or confidential testimony or material submitted pursuant to a subpoena, shall be made public, either in whole or in part or by way of summary, unless authorized by a majority of the Members. Other confidential material or testimony submitted to the Committee may be disclosed if authorized by the Chair with the consent of the Ranking Member.

(b) Persons asserting confidentiality of documents or materials submitted to the Committee offices shall clearly designate them as such on their face. Designation of submissions as confidential does not prevent their use in furtherance of Committee business.

AMENDMENT OF RULES

The foregoing rules may be added to, modified or amended; provided, however, that not

less than a majority of the entire Membership so determined at a regular meeting with due notice, or at a meeting specifically called for that purpose.

MEDIA & BROADCASTING

(a) At the discretion of the Chair, public meetings of the Committee may be televised, broadcasted, or recorded in whole or in part by a member of the Senate Press Gallery or an employee of the Senate. Any such person wishing to televise, broadcast, or record a Committee meeting must request approval of the Chair by submitting a written request to the Committee Office by 5 p.m. the day before the meeting. Notice of televised or broadcasted hearings shall be provided to the Ranking Minority Member as soon as practicable.

(b) During public meetings of the Committee, any person using a camera, microphone, or other electronic equipment may not position or use the equipment in a way that interferes with the seating, vision, or hearing of Committee members or staff on the dais, or with the orderly process of the meeting.

SUBCOMMITTEES

The Committee shall not have standing subcommittees.

NOMINATIONS

In considering a nomination, the Committee shall conduct an investigation or review of the nominee's experience, qualifications, suitability, and integrity to serve in the position to which he or she has been nominated. In any hearings on the nomination, the nominee shall be called to testify under oath on all matters relating to his or her nomination for office. To aid in such investigation or review, each nominee may be required to submit a sworn detailed statement including biographical, financial, policy, and other information which the Committee may request. The Committee may specify which items in such statement are to be received on a confidential basis.

GENERAL

All applicable provisions of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Senate Resolutions, and the Legislative Reorganization Acts of 1946 and of 1970 (as amended), shall govern the Committee.

MEDIA & BROADCASTING

(a) At the discretion of the Chair, public meetings of the Committee may be televised, broadcasted, or recorded in whole or in part by a member of the Senate Press Gallery or an employee of the Senate. Any such person wishing to televise, broadcast, or record a Committee meeting must request approval of the Chair by submitting a written request to the Committee Office by 5 p.m. the day before the meeting. Notice of televised or broadcasted hearings shall be provided to the Ranking Minority Member as soon as practicable.

(b) During public meetings of the Committee, any person using a camera, microphone, or other electronic equipment may not position or use the equipment in a way that interferes with the seating, vision, or hearing of Committee members or staff on the dais, or with the orderly process of the meeting.

AMENDMENT OF RULES

The foregoing rules may be added to, modified or amended; provided, however, that not less than a majority of the entire Membership so determined at a regular meeting with due notice, or at a meeting specifically called for that purpose.

JURISDICTION

Per Rule XXV(1) of the Standing Rules of the Senate:

(1) Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship to which committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the Small Business Administration;

(2) Any proposed legislation reported by such committee which relates to matters other than the functions of the Small Business Administration shall, at the request of the chairman of any standing committee having jurisdiction over the subject matter extraneous to the functions of the Small Business Administration, be considered and reported by such standing committee prior to its consideration by the Senate; and likewise measures reported by other committees directly relating to the Small Business Administration shall, at the request of the Chair of the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, be referred to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship for its consideration of any portion of the measure dealing with the Small Business Administration and be reported by this committee prior to its consideration by the Senate.

(3) Such committee shall also study and survey by means of research and investigation all problems of American small business enterprises, and report thereon from time to time.

150TH ANNIVERSARY OF LIMESTONE, MAINE

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, on February 26, the town of Limestone, ME, will mark the 150th anniversary of its incorporation. As one who was born and raised in the neighboring city of Caribou, it is a great pleasure to celebrate the generations of industrious and caring people who have made Limestone such a wonderful place to live, work, and raise families.

The story of Limestone begins long before its incorporation in 1869. For thousands of years, Aroostook County has been the home of the Micmac and Maliseet; the name Aroostook comes from the Native American word for "beautiful river." French explorers, led by Samuel de Champlain, first visited the area in 1604.

For decades after the American Revolution, Maine's northernmost region was the site of a protracted and tense border dispute between our new Nation and British Canada. As negotiations to end what is now called the Bloodless Aroostook War neared completion in the early 1840s, families and entrepreneurs settled in the area.

Among them was General Mark Trafton, a veteran of the War of 1812, who was drawn to the region by the great deposits of limestone, vast stands of timber, and fertile soil. Soon a thriving settlement developed, and the prosperity derived from quarries, sawmills, and farms was invested in schools and churches to make a true community.

Later in the 19th century, the people of Limestone joined their neighboring towns in connecting their remote region to the world with their own hands. Town by town, they built roads and railroads with pick, shovel, and wheelbarrow. These transportation networks, combined with the region's rich soil, made Aroostook County an agri-

cultural powerhouse, and the potato industry remains an essential part of the Maine economy.

People were drawn to Limestone in search of liberty and opportunity, and they have always worked and sacrificed to extend those blessings to others. Veterans' monuments throughout the area stand in honor of the many heroes who gave their lives so that all could be free.

During the Cold War, Loring Air Force Base was established in Limestone, due to its proximity to northern Europe, and it became a crucial forward post in America's defense. The closure of the base in 1994 was a difficult challenge for the people of Limestone, who responded with the qualities that wrote their history: strength, determination, and a strong work ethic. With the transformation of the former base into the Loring Commerce Centre, Maine's largest industrial park, they are building new jobs and opportunities.

Limestone's support for our Armed Forces continues at the Defense Finance and Accounting Service facility at the Loring Commerce Centre, where hundreds of hard-working and dedicated employees have established a reputation for excellence. The Loring Job Corps Center, also at the former air base, has helped thousands of young people gain the skills to succeed in the workplace and to further their educations. In addition, part of the air base was converted into the Aroostook National Wildlife Refuge, a protected area of forests and wetlands, and home to moose, lynx, waterfowl, and rare plant species.

The Maine School of Science and Mathematics, MSSM, a public residential magnet high school, was established in 1995 and is ranked as the best high school in Maine and among the best in the country. The MSSM Key Club, a joint effort between the school and the local Kiwanis, carries out many community service and charitable projects throughout the year.

The spirit of Limestone is evident in the energy that so many will devote to this exciting yearlong sesquicentennial celebration. The celebration of Limestone's 150th anniversary is not merely about the passing of time. It is about the people who for generations have pulled together, cared for one another, and built a great community. Thanks to those who came before, Limestone, ME, has a wonderful history. Thanks to those there today, it has a bright future.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO 2019 ARKANSAS BUSINESS HALL OF FAME INDUCTEES

● Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize the Arkansas Business Hall of Fame Class of 2019 and their contributions to industry, our State and beyond.

Clairborne P. Deming, Joe M. Steele, Warren A. Stephens and John W. Tyson are icons and trailblazers. They shaped my home State of Arkansas and their business fields and industries where their influence continues to be felt today.

The Sam M. Walton College of Business at the University of Arkansas established the Arkansas Business Hall of Fame to recognize Arkansans—by birth or by choice—who have been influential business leaders and ensure their reputations and achievements are enshrined for future generations. Currently, there are more than 80 Arkansans who have been inducted.

This year's inductees are certainly worthy of joining the ranks of those who have the distinction of being named to the Arkansas Business Hall of Fame.

Claiborne P. Deming, the former president and CEO and current chairman of Murphy Oil, started his career with the El Dorado-based oil company as a staff attorney after graduating from Tulane Law School in 1979. He served as executive vice president and chief operating officer at Murphy Oil before becoming the president and chief executive officer in 1994.

During Deming's tenure as CEO the company expanded internationally, tripled its production and oil and gas reserves and started an important business relationship with Walmart, whereby Murphy built and operated gasoline stations and convenience stores in Walmart Supercenter parking lots. However, Deming's legacy extends beyond business.

In 2007, he worked with the company's board of directors on a \$50 million proposal to create an educational scholarship for students graduating from El Dorado High School. The program, called the El Dorado Promise, awards all graduates a scholarship equal to instate tuition and mandatory fees for bachelor or associate college degrees. The Promise scholarship has provided funding to over 2,000 students over the 10 years since it was established. Deming retired as CEO in 2008 and became chairman of the Murphy Oil Corporation's board of directors, a position he still holds today.

Joe M. Steele established Steele Canning Company in 1924 while still a teenager, packing tomatoes inside a shed on his family farm in Lowell. By 1932, Steele's young business had outgrown the small plant and he moved his operation to Springdale where it continued to grow rapidly. During World War II, 70 percent of Steele's canning products were diverted to the Armed Forces and became a regular export to soldiers on every battlefield.

Steele Canning was instrumental in several innovative marketing initiatives including sponsoring the Beatles' 1964 tour and increasing instore spinach sales with the addition of Popeye to its label. By the 1970s, Steele Canning became the industry standard and

was one of the largest canning companies in the Nation before its sale to Pioneer Food Industries.

Steele's legacy also lives on at the Beaver Water District. In 1960, Steele and fellow community leaders joined forces to explore ways to supply Northwest Arkansas with a long-term supply of clean, safe water. Steele and his colleagues advocated for the U.S. Water Supply Act which passed in 1958 and paved the way for the establishment of the Beaver Water District. Because of his efforts, long-term, abundant and economical drinking water became a reality for Northwest Arkansas.

Warren A. Stephens joined his father and uncle at Stephens Inc., a Little Rock-based investment bank and private equity firm, as a member of the corporate-finance department after graduating from Wake Forest University with his MBA in 1981. By 1983 he was named the head of corporate finance, and just three short years later he was named CEO of Stephens Inc. on his 29th birthday.

In 2006, Warren acquired 100 percent of Stephens Inc. When the global economic crisis hit just a little more than a year later, Warren's leadership helped the company remain on sound footing and continue to grow. When Warren's tenure as CEO began, the company employed only 100 workers and had just one location in Little Rock. Now, over 30 years later, Stephens Inc. has more than 1,000 employees and 28 locations across the country. In addition to his responsibilities at Stephens Inc., Warren currently serves on the board of directors of Dillard's Inc., is a member of the Arkansas Arts Center Foundation Board and is the chairman of the Episcopal Collegiate School Foundation Board.

John W. Tyson began his career in the poultry market during the Great Depression, hauling chickens from his family's farm to nearby cities to sell. When he learned that poultry prices were higher in the northern regions of the country, Tyson invested his savings and borrowed enough money to load up a truck full of chickens and drive them from Arkansas to Chicago. The long-haul trip proved to be successful.

His young business expanded greatly during World War II. As food rationing drove up the demand for poultry, Tyson moved into the business of raising chicks and milling feed. In 1947, Tyson Feed and Hatchery was incorporated and provided chicks, feed and trucking services to local poultry farmers. The company reached new heights of success in the 1950s, and in 1952 Tyson's son, Don, joined the family business as general manager.

In 1963, the company went public as Tyson's Foods Inc. and began a crusade of acquisitions that would grow Tyson Foods into a world-class protein producer. In 1966, Tyson named his son Don as president of Tyson Foods Inc but stayed on as chairman and chief executive officer. Today, thanks to

Tyson's flexible business strategy, Tyson Foods is the largest processor and marketer of chicken, beef and pork in the nation.

The 2019 inductees are innovative leaders, successful entrepreneurs and determined job creators who have realized the rewards of taking risks. I congratulate Claiborne P. Deming, Joe M. Steele, Warren A. Stephens and John W. Tyson for their outstanding achievements in business and thank them for the positive impact they have had on the state of Arkansas. They are certainly deserving of induction in the Arkansas Business Hall of Fame.●

TRIBUTE TO MARLO PRONOVOST AND CARLI TORESHDAL

● Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, this week I have the honor of recognizing Marlo Pronovost and Carli Toresdhal for their impact on the Gallatin and Stillwater Counties.

Marlo and Carli are two sisters from Bozeman, MT. Born and raised in Montana, they both attended Bozeman High School and have stayed close to the area throughout their lives. Later in their lives, the two sisters both married members of Montana law enforcement.

Marlo met her husband 20 years ago, while working as a journalist at the Bozeman Daily Chronicle. Assigned to cover the Bozeman Police Department, they quickly fell in love. Carli met her husband also in Bozeman, where he worked in marketing and at the county jail, later becoming a police officer. He has now been a sergeant for 12 years.

Throughout their lives, Marlo and Carli were faced with the biggest challenge of being married to members of law enforcement—the unknown. They stayed strong in overcoming those challenges due to the sense of community between other members of Montana law enforcement and their families. Marlo and Carli relied on the Montana law enforcement community to back each other, regardless of the color of the uniform or department.

I applaud Marlo and Carli for their dedication to Montana. They stayed strong for their communities and have made a lasting impact on the State of Montana.●

REMEMBERING LYNDA DELAFOREGUE

● Ms. DUCKWORTH. Mr. President, today I wish to pay tribute to the remarkable life of Lynda DeLaforegue. DeLaforegue was an activist and friend who passed away on January 12, 2019, in her Chicago, IL, home due to complications from metastatic colon cancer.

DeLaforegue, a graduate from Rockford College, had over 30 years of experience working in the public interest. She was a longtime activist and was also, for many years, the codirector of Citizen Action/Illinois. She was an instrumental voice in the progressive movement, serving as a leader in the

fight to preserve healthcare by engaging local stakeholders against the repeal of the Affordable Health Care Act. She was instrumental in organizing many townhalls and galvanizing local groups for causes on behalf of working men and women.

DeLaforegue was a sustaining board member of the Healthy Schools Campaign and a member of the USAction board of directors, as well as a 2013 recipient of the Chicago Coalition of Labor Union Women's Olga Mader Award.

Her service to her community was remarkable, and she will be greatly missed by the countless people she came across, including myself.

DeLaforegue is survived by her daughter Katy DeLaforegue Hintzen, her son Jordan, her life partner Brian Reizfeld, her mother June Kaczur-Tate, and her sister Laura.●

TRIBUTE TO ANN TAYLOR

● Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, I wish to pay tribute to Ann Taylor, who is retiring from Connecticut Children's Medical Center after 19 years of service to the children of Connecticut.

Dating back to my time as the chairman of the State legislature's Public Health Committee, Ann has been a great friend and counsel to me. I have relied on her policy expertise and acumen, and I have drawn inspiration from her relentless focus on improving the lives of Connecticut's kids.

Throughout her career, Ann has both led and managed various departments across Connecticut Children's Medical Center, including legal, risk management, compliance, strategic planning, government relations, marketing and communications, and the foundation. Ann has been the voice of Connecticut's kids here in Washington. She successfully advocated for funding that supports Connecticut Children's vital role as an academic medical center, healthcare reform efforts that protect children with preexisting medical conditions, and protections for the Medicaid Program that maintain a critical safety net for more than one-third of Connecticut's children. At the State level, her drive to improve health outcomes for children led her to establish Connecticut Children's Medical-Legal Partnership Project, which is devoted to providing traditional legal representation for children within a comprehensive approach to the child's healthcare needs. The project also worked to secure funding that improved access to care for children and adolescents in behavioral health crisis through the establishment of the CARES unit on the Institute of Living campus.

On a more personal level, I have seen firsthand the dedication Ann has for every single child who intersects with Connecticut Children's. She doesn't just advocate for broad-based policies; she works for every single patient. I recall working with her for days on one

single case—a little girl who because of her complicated immigration status was having difficulty getting insurance coverage for her expensive, rare medical condition. Ann worked with me to make sure that little girl got what she needed, so that her life could be extended for a few more years. I am sure Ann went that extra mile for countless other children, and that will likely be the legacy she leaves.

The impact of Ann's work will be felt by children and families for years to come, and we are grateful for her service. I hope Connecticut realizes how lucky it was to have her fighting for children's healthcare for the last two decades.●

REMEMBERING LAURA EILEEN ORR

● Ms. SINEMA. Mr. President, today I wish to honor the life and legacy of Laura Eileen Orr, who passed away on January 16, 2019, at the age of 68. Mrs. Orr was born in Missouri on October 2, 1950. She served as a dedicated adviser to the students of Arizona State University for 50 years. Our State will miss her dearly.

Mrs. Orr began her career at ASU in 1968 and later went on to become the academic and student services manager at the College of Public Programs School of Social Work. She was a fierce advocate for students facing adversities and was renowned by her pupils and colleagues alike for her unwavering patience, encouragement, and magnanimity toward everyone she encountered. I was privileged to work with Laura for over 10 years, first as a student in the master of social work program and later as a part-time professor in the school of social work. She was a joy to work with over the years.

An avid sports fan, Mrs. Orr enjoyed supporting both the Sun Devils and the Cardinals at football games. She also enjoyed theaters and frequently attended performances and listened to Broadway play recordings.

Mrs. Orr is survived by her husband of 45 years, Karl Orr, her two sisters Barbra Voelker and Nancee VanderPluyn; her two sons, Christopher and Michael and their wives, Danielle and Amanda; as well as four grandchildren; Brayden, Benjamin, Isabella, and Joseph. Please join me in honoring her memory.●

REMEMBERING JOHN BUSHMAN

● Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, today I wish to remember the life of a Montanan who dedicated his career to working on behalf of Native Americans across the Nation.

John Bushman was born in Montana and grew up in Wolf Point on the Fort Peck Reservation, before moving to San Francisco and eventually Washington, DC, where he entered into public service, first working for the Department of the Interior before serving as chief counsel for the Committee on Indian Affairs.

I'm honored to serve on that Committee, which works hard every day to ensure our government upholds its treaty and trust responsibilities to Indian Country.

A member of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa, John worked for Senator Paul Wellstone of Minnesota on issues relevant to Native Americans across the country. He eventually served as the Tribal Director for the Department of Health and Human Services.

His service didn't end in retirement; John continued to make a difference for others by volunteering often, including with the Salute Military Golf Association, which teaches wounded veterans how to play golf.

I stand to honor John's memory, and in the hope that others may be inspired by his legacy of service.●

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 12:03 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 66. An act to establish the Route 66 Centennial Commission, to direct the Secretary of Transportation to prepare a plan on the preservation needs of Route 66, and for other purposes.

H.R. 543. An act to require the Federal Railroad Administration to provide appropriate congressional notice of comprehensive safety assessments conducted with respect to intercity or commuter rail passenger transportation.

H.R. 831. An act to direct the Secretary of Transportation to request nominations for and make determinations regarding roads to be designated under the national scenic byways program, and for other purposes.

H.R. 866. An act to provide a lactation room in public buildings.

H.R. 876. An act to direct the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to carry out a plan for the purchase and installation of an earthquake early warning system for the Cascadia Subduction Zone, and for other purposes.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 66. An act to establish the Route 66 Centennial Commission, to direct the Secretary of Transportation to prepare a plan on the preservation needs of Route 66, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

H.R. 543. An act to require the Federal Railroad Administration to provide appropriate congressional notice of comprehensive safety assessments conducted with respect to intercity or commuter rail passenger transportation; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

H.R. 831. An act to direct the Secretary of Transportation to request nominations for and make determinations regarding roads to be designated under the national scenic byways program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

H.R. 866. An act to provide a lactation room in public buildings; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

H.R. 876. An act to direct the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to carry out a plan for the purchase and installation of an earthquake early warning system for the Cascadia Subduction Zone, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC-222. A communication from the Alternate Federal Register Liaison Officer, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Retroactive Stop Loss Special Pay Compensations" (RIN0790-AK39) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 5, 2019; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-223. A communication from the Alternate Federal Register Liaison Officer, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Unsatisfactory Performance of Ready Reserve Obligation" (RIN0790-AK28) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 5, 2019; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-224. A communication from the Alternate Federal Register Liaison Officer, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Participation in Reserve Training Programs" (RIN0790-AK29) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 5, 2019; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-225. A communication from the Alternate Federal Register Liaison Officer, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Compensation of Certain Former Operatives Incarcerated by the Democratic Republic of Vietnam" (RIN0790-AK38) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 5, 2019; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-226. A communication from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department of Commerce's Bureau of Industry and Security Annual Report for fiscal year 2018; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-227. A communication from the Director, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection Fiscal Year 2019: Annual Performance Plan and Report, and Budget Overview"; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-228. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a six-month periodic report relative to the continuation of the national emergency with respect to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction that was originally declared in Executive Order 12938 of November 14, 1994; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-229. A communication from the Chairman, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the 2017 Annual Report of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC); to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-230. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division,

Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Air Plan Approval; Missouri; Emissions Inventory for the Missouri Jackson County and Jefferson County 2010 Sulfur Dioxide National Ambient Air Quality Standard Nonattainment Areas" (FRL No. 9988-46-Region 7) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 4, 2019; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-231. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Civil Monetary Penalty Inflation Adjustment Rule" (FRL No. 9988-90-OECA) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 4, 2019; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-232. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Management Standards for Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals and Amendment to the P075 Listing for Nicotine" (FRL No. 9988-26-OLEM) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 4, 2019; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-233. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Leather Finishing Operations Residual Risk and Technology Review" (FRL No. 9988-83-OAR) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 4, 2019; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-234. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES): Additional Provisions Affecting Application and Program Updates Rule" (FRL No. 9988-87-OW) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 4, 2019; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-235. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Regulation of Fuels and Fuel Additives: Removal of the Reformulated Gasoline Program from the Northern Kentucky Portion of the Cincinnati-Hamilton Ozone Maintenance Area" (FRL No. 9988-86-OAR) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 4, 2019; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-236. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Computation of Annual Liability Insurance (Including Self-Insurance), No-Fault Insurance, and Worker's Compensation Settlement Recovery Threshold"; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-237. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Maximum Values for 2018 for Use With Vehicle Cents-Per-Mile and Fleet-Average Valuation Rules" (Notice 2019-08) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 4, 2019; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-238. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the

report of a rule entitled "Section 162(a) Safe Harbors for Certain Payments Made by a C Corporation or a Specified Pass-Through Entity in Exchange for a State or Local Tax Credit" (Notice 2019-12) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 4, 2019; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-239. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Making Elections under Section 179 and 168" (Rev. Proc. 2019-08) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 4, 2019; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-240. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Public Approval of Tax-Exempt Private Activity Bonds" (RIN1545-BG91) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 4, 2019; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-241. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Individual Shared Responsibility Payment Hardship Exemptions that May Be Claimed on a Federal Income Tax Return Without Obtaining a Hardship Exemption Certification from the Marketplace for the 2018 Tax Year" (Notice 2019-05) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 4, 2019; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-242. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Revenue Procedure 2019-3" (Rev. Proc. 2019-3) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 4, 2019; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-243. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Previously Taxed Earnings and Profits Accounts" (Notice 2019-01) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 4, 2019; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-244. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Update to Revenue Procedure 2018-4" (Rev. Proc. 2019-4) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 4, 2019; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-245. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Report to Congress: Children's Hospitals Graduate Medical Education Payment Program"; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-246. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Report to Congress: Teaching Health Center Graduate Medical Education Direct and Indirect Training Expenses Report"; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-247. A communication from the Director of Regulations and Policy Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Food Additives Permitted in Feed and Drinking Water of Animals; Formic

Acid" ((21 CFR Part 573) (Docket No. FDA-2017-F-2130)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 4, 2019; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-248. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Department of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Tracking of Workplace Injuries and Illnesses" (RIN1218-AD17) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 4, 2019; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-249. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 22-680, "Sense of the Council in Support of Transgender, Intersex, and Gender Non-Conforming Communities Resolution of 2018"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-250. A communication from the Assistant Director of Regulation Policy and Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Amendments" ((RIN2900-AQ55) (38 CFR Parts 36 and 42)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 4, 2019; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. ROBERTS, from the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, without amendment:

S. Res. 54. An original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. ISAKSON, from the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, without amendment:

S. Res. 55. An original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. RISCH, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, without amendment:

S. Res. 56. An original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. GRAHAM, from the Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment:

S. Res. 57. An original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. COLLINS, from the Special Committee on Aging, without amendment:

S. Res. 58. An original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Special Committee on Aging.

By Mr. ENZI, from the Committee on the Budget, without amendment:

S. Res. 60. An original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on the Budget.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. GRAHAM for the Committee on the Judiciary.

William Pelham Barr, of Virginia, to be Attorney General.

Allison Jones Rushing, of North Carolina, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fourth Circuit.

Eric D. Miller, of Washington, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit.

Chad A. Readler, of Ohio, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit.

Eric E. Murphy, of Ohio, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit.

Paul B. Matey, of New Jersey, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Third Circuit.

Bridget S. Bade, of Arizona, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit.

Daniel Desmond Domenico, of Colorado, to be United States District Judge for the District of Colorado.

Matthew J. Kacsmaryk, of Texas, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Texas.

Howard C. Nielson, Jr., of Utah, to be United States District Judge for the District of Utah.

Wendy Vitter, of Louisiana, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

Michael J. Truncale, of Texas, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Texas.

J. Campbell Barker, of Texas, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Texas.

Patrick R. Wyrick, of Oklahoma, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Oklahoma.

Allen Cothrel Winsor, of Florida, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Florida.

Andrew Lynn Brasher, of Alabama, to be United States District Judge for the Middle District of Alabama.

David Steven Morales, of Texas, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Texas.

Holly A. Brady, of Indiana, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Indiana.

Roy Kalman Altman, of Florida, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Florida.

Rodolfo Armando Ruiz II, of Florida, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Florida.

Raul M. Arias-Marxuach, of Puerto Rico, to be United States District Judge for the District of Puerto Rico.

Stephen R. Clark, Sr., of Missouri, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Missouri.

Joshua Wolson, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Carl J. Nichols, of the District of Columbia, to be United States District Judge for the District of Columbia.

Kenneth D. Bell, of North Carolina, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of North Carolina.

Ryan T. Holte, of Ohio, to be a Judge of the United States Court of Federal Claims for a term of fifteen years.

Rossie David Alston, Jr., of Virginia, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia.

Sarah Daggett Morrison, of Ohio, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Ohio.

Pamela A. Barker, of Ohio, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio.

Corey Landon Maze, of Alabama, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Alabama.

Rodney Smith, of Florida, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Florida.

Wendy Williams Berger, of Florida, to be United States District Judge for the Middle District of Florida.

Thomas P. Barber, of Florida, to be United States District Judge for the Middle District of Florida.

T. Kent Wetherell II, of Florida, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Florida.

Karin J. Immergut, of Oregon, to be United States District Judge for the District of Oregon.

Jean-Paul Boulee, of Georgia, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Georgia.

James David Cain, Jr., of Louisiana, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Louisiana.

Damon Ray Leichty, of Indiana, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Indiana.

J. Nicholas Ranjan, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Brian C. Buescher, of Nebraska, to be United States District Judge for the District of Nebraska.

Clifton L. Corker, of Tennessee, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Tennessee.

John Milton Younge, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Richard A. Hertling, of Maryland, to be a Judge of the United States Court of Federal Claims for a term of fifteen years.

M. Miller Baker, of Louisiana, to be a Judge of the United States Court of International Trade.

Timothy M. Reif, of the District of Columbia, to be a Judge of the United States Court of International Trade.

Donald W. Washington, of Texas, to be Director of the United States Marshals Service.

(Nominations without an asterisk were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed.)

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. UDALL (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. LEAHY, Ms. SMITH, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. MURPHY, and Mr. BENNET):

S. 367. A bill to provide for the administration of certain national monuments, to establish a National Monument Enhancement Fund, and to establish certain wilderness areas in the States of New Mexico and Nevada; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BROWN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. COONS, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. PETERS, Mr. REED, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. SMITH, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. TESTER, Mr. UDALL, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WARNER, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 368. A bill to prohibit the application of certain restrictive eligibility requirements to foreign nongovernmental organizations with respect to the provision of assistance under part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. BURR (for himself and Mr. TILLIS):

S. 369. A bill to reauthorize the Blue Ridge National Heritage Area; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LEE, and Mr. LEAHY):

S. 370. A bill to amend the Sherman Act to make oil-producing and exporting cartels illegal; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. FISCHER (for herself and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. 371. A bill to provide regulatory relief to charitable organizations that provide housing assistance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. RISCH (for himself and Mr. CRAPO):

S. 372. A bill to appropriately limit the impact of the presence of large Federal installations in the delineation of core based statistical areas; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. REED):

S. 373. A bill to provide for the retention and service of transgender individuals in the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. TESTER (for himself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. KING, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mrs. MURRAY):

S. 374. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to expand health care and benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs for military sexual trauma, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CARPER (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. PETERS, and Mr. BRAUN):

S. 375. A bill to improve efforts to identify and reduce Governmentwide improper payments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. PAUL (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. CRUZ, and Mr. LEE):

S. 376. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to clarify the definition of navigable waters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. BROWN (for himself, Ms. BALDWIN, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 377. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to negotiate prices of prescription drugs furnished under part D of the Medicare program; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BROWN (for himself, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Ms. HASSAN):

S. 378. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to establish an excise tax on certain prescription drugs which have been subject to a price spike, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. MANCHIN):

S. 379. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permit amounts paid for programs to obtain a recognized postsecondary credential or a license to be treated as qualified higher education expenses for purposes of a 529 account; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. JOHNSON:

S. 380. A bill to increase access to agency guidance documents; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. GARDNER (for himself and Mr. BENNET):

S. 381. A bill to direct the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to submit to Congress a report on the merits of, and options for, establishing an institute relating to space resources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Mr. BENNET, Mr. JONES, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. ENZI, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. GARDNER, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. PETERS, Ms. SMITH, Mr. THUNE, Mr. UDALL, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 382. A bill to authorize a special resource study on the spread vectors of chronic wasting disease in Cervidae, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. CRAMER, Ms. SMITH, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. CARPER, and Mr. ENZI):

S. 383. A bill to support carbon dioxide utilization and direct air capture research, to facilitate the permitting and development of carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects and carbon dioxide pipelines, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mrs. CAPITO (for herself and Mr. PETERS):

S. 384. A bill to require the Secretary of Commerce, acting through the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, to help facilitate the adoption of composite technology in infrastructure in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Ms. HARRIS (for herself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mr. UDALL):

S. 385. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide increased labor law protections for agricultural workers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. LEE (for himself, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. BLUNT, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. MORAN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. COTTON, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BENNET, and Ms. SINEMA):

S. 386. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to eliminate the per-country numerical limitation for employment-based immigrants, to increase the per-country numerical limitation for family-sponsored immigrants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. ERNST, Mr. BROWN, and Mr. PORTMAN):

S. 387. A bill to prohibit Federal agencies and Federal contractors from requesting that an applicant for employment disclose criminal history record information before the applicant has received a conditional offer, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Ms. HARRIS (for herself, Mr. WYDEN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. MERKLEY, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 388. A bill to reduce the ability of the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement to engage in inappropriate civil immigration enforcement actions that harm unaccompanied alien children and to ensure the safety and welfare of unaccompanied alien children; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORAN (for himself and Mr. ROBERTS):

S. 389. A bill to authorize the Society of the First Infantry Division to make modifications to the First Division Monument located on Federal land in Presidential Park in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. ENZI:

S. 390. A bill to clarify that funding for the Securities Investor Protection Corporation is not subject to the sequester; to the Committee on the Budget.

By Mr. ENZI:

S. 391. A bill to clarify that funding for the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board is not subject to the sequester; to the Committee on the Budget.

By Mr. ENZI:

S. 392. A bill to clarify that funding for the standard setting body designated pursuant to section 19(b) of the Securities Act of 1933 is not subject to the sequester; to the Committee on the Budget.

By Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. COONS, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE):

S. 393. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide for a code of conduct for justices and judges of the courts of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON (for himself, Mr. CARPER, and Ms. HASSAN):

S. 394. A bill to amend the Presidential Transition Act of 1963 to improve the orderly transfer of the executive power during Presidential transitions; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. LANKFORD (for himself, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. RISCH, Mr. PETERS, Mr. ROBERTS, and Mr. JONES):

S. 395. A bill to require each agency, in providing notice of a rule making, to include a link to a 100 word plain language summary of the proposed rule; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSON (for himself and Mr. PETERS):

S. 396. A bill to amend section 1202 of title 5, United States Code, to modify the continuation of service provision for members of the Merit Systems Protection Board; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. MERKLEY:

S. 397. A bill to prohibit the Department of Health and Human Services from operating unlicensed temporary emergency shelters for unaccompanied alien children; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. REED, Mr. GRAHAM, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. MURPHY):

S. 398. A bill to support the peaceful resolution of the civil war in Yemen, to address the resulting humanitarian crisis, and to hold the perpetrators responsible for murdering a Saudi dissident; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. PAUL (for himself and Mr. LEAHY):

S. 399. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prevent unjust and irrational criminal punishments; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TOOMEY (for himself and Mr. JONES):

S. 400. A bill to gather information about the illicit production of illicit fentanyl in foreign countries and to withhold bilateral assistance from countries that do not have emergency scheduling procedures for new illicit drugs, cannot prosecute criminals for the manufacture or distribution of controlled substance analogues, or do not require the registration of tableting machine and encapsulating machines; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. WARREN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. MURPHY, and Mr. SANDERS):

S. 401. A bill to prohibit the research and development, production, and deployment of the Trident D5 low-yield nuclear warhead, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. SMITH, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. LEAHY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 402. A bill to plan, develop, and make recommendations to increase access to sexual assault examinations for survivors by holding hospitals accountable and supporting the providers that serve them; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself, Mr. ALEXANDER, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. SMITH, Mr. ROUNDS, and Mr. BOOKER):

S. 403. A bill to encourage the research and use of innovative materials and associated techniques in the construction and preservation of the domestic transportation and water infrastructure system, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. HEINRICH (for himself and Mr. UDALL):

S. 404. A bill to require the Commissioner of the U.S. Customs and Border Protection to acquire and enhance technology and assets in rural or remote areas near the southern border and to establish an Agent Mobility Demonstration Program; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Ms. STABENOW (for herself, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. MURPHY, and Mr. MERKLEY):

S. 405. A bill to require the publication of the annual reports required under the Presidential Orders on Buy American and Hire American and Strengthening Buy-American Preferences for Infrastructure Projects; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself, Mr. HOEVEN, Ms. HASSAN, and Mr. JOHNSON):

S. 406. A bill to establish a Federal rotational cyber workforce program for the Federal cyber workforce; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. HOEVEN (for himself, Ms. SMITH, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. TESTER, Mr. GRAHAM, and Mr. DAINES):

S. 407. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the qualifying advanced coal project credit, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THUNE:

S. 408. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for annual cost-of-

living adjustments to be made automatically by law each year in the rates of disability compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for survivors of certain service-connected disabled veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. HARRIS (for herself, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. PETERS, Ms. SMITH, Mr. CARPER, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. REED, Mr. KAINE, Mr. MANCHIN, Ms. WARREN, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BENNET, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. JONES, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. COONS, and Ms. HASSAN):

S. 409. A bill to posthumously award a Congressional Gold Medal in commemoration of Aretha Franklin; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself and Mr. TOOMEY):

S. 410. A bill to require the Comptroller General of the United States to carry out a study on how virtual currencies and online marketplaces are used to buy, sell, or facilitate the financing of goods or services associated with sex trafficking or drug trafficking, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Ms. HASSAN (for herself and Mr. RUBIO):

S. 411. A bill to establish a Counterterrorism Advisory Board, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. HEINRICH (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. UDALL, and Ms. HARRIS):

S. 412. A bill to provide a pay incentive for border patrol agents to complete emergency medical technician and paramedic training, to ensure that language interpretation services are available at all U.S. Border Patrol stations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Ms. MURKOWSKI):

S. 413. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to promote behavioral health crisis response training among law enforcement officers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HEINRICH (for himself and Mr. UDALL):

S. 414. A bill to facilitate lawful international trade by increasing the daily commercial hours of operation at designated ports of entry along the southern border, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. COONS, and Ms. HARRIS):

S. 415. A bill to provide immigration status for certain battered spouses and children; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. 416. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to amend the process by which students with certain special circumstances apply for Federal financial aid; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MANCHIN:

S. 417. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to amend the mission statement of the Food and Drug Administration; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MANCHIN (for himself, Mrs. CAPITO, and Mr. KING):

S. 418. A bill to establish procedures regarding the approval of opioid dugs by the

Food and Drug Administration; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MANCHIN:

S. 419. A bill to require the Food and Drug Administration to revoke the approval of one opioid pain medication for each new opioid pain medication approved; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. WYDEN:

S. 420. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the taxation and regulation of marijuana products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. WYDEN:

S. 421. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to reduce the gap between Federal and State marijuana policy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. PAUL, Mr. BENNET, and Mrs. MURRAY):

S. 422. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow deductions and credits relating to expenditures in connections with marijuana sales conducted in compliance with State law; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MANCHIN:

S. 423. A bill to provide for the sealing of records relating to Federal nonviolent criminal offenses related to substance use disorders, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MANCHIN:

S. 424. A bill to clarify the congressional intent behind the requirements relating to immediate suspension orders and corrective action plans under the Controlled Substances Act that were added by the Ensuring Patient Access and Effective Drug Enforcement Act of 2016; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MANCHIN (for himself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. KING, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. WARREN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Ms. SMITH):

S. 425. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to establish a stewardship fee on the production and importation of opioid pain relievers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SCHATZ (for himself, Mr. BROWN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. KAINE, Ms. HIRONO, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. HARRIS, and Ms. BALDWIN):

S. 426. A bill to increase the rates of pay under the General Schedule and other statutory pay systems and for prevailing rate employees by 3.6 percent, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself and Mr. ENZI):

S. 427. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to enhance activities of the National Institutes of Health with respect to research on autism spectrum disorder and enhance programs relating to autism, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. ENZI, and Mr. LEAHY):

S. 428. A bill to lift the trade embargo on Cuba; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mr. THUNE):

S. 429. A bill to require the establishment of exchange programs relating to cybersecurity positions between the private sector and certain Federal agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. ROBERTS:

S. Res. 54. An original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry; from the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. ISAKSON:

S. Res. 55. An original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Veterans' Affairs; from the Committee on Veterans' Affairs; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. RISCH:

S. Res. 56. An original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Foreign Relations; from the Committee on Foreign Relations; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. GRAHAM:

S. Res. 57. An original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on the Judiciary; from the Committee on the Judiciary; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Ms. COLLINS:

S. Res. 58. An original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Special Committee on Aging; from the Special Committee on Aging; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. SANDERS, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. WARREN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mr. MURPHY):

S. Res. 59. A resolution recognizing the duty of the Federal Government to create a Green New Deal; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. ENZI:

S. Res. 60. An original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on the Budget; from the Committee on the Budget; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself and Mr. ALEXANDER):

S. Res. 61. A resolution honoring the life of Rosemary Mariner; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 27

At the request of Mr. MANCHIN, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 27, a bill to amend the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 to transfer certain funds to the 1974 United Mine Workers of America Pension Plan, and for other purposes.

S. 39

At the request of Mr. BRAUN, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) was added as a cosponsor of S. 39, a bill to provide that Members of Congress may not receive pay after October 1 of any fiscal year in which Congress has not approved a concurrent resolution on the budget and passed the regular appropriations bills.

S. 107

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Arkansas

(Mr. COTTON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 107, a bill to provide any State with a child welfare demonstration project that is scheduled to terminate at the end of fiscal year 2019 the option to extend the project for up to 2 additional years.

S. 116

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 116, a bill to address maternal mortality and morbidity.

S. 130

At the request of Mr. SASSE, the names of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) and the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL) were added as cosponsors of S. 130, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit a health care practitioner from failing to exercise the proper degree of care in the case of a child who survives an abortion or attempted abortion.

S. 153

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. GARDNER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 153, a bill to promote veteran involvement in STEM education, computer science, and scientific research, and for other purposes.

S. 162

At the request of Ms. SMITH, the names of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) and the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) were added as cosponsors of S. 162, a bill to provide back pay to low-wage contractor employees, and for other purposes.

S. 203

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the names of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) and the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH) were added as cosponsors of S. 203, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend the railroad track maintenance credit, and for other purposes.

S. 227

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the names of the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) and the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES) were added as cosponsors of S. 227, a bill to direct the Attorney General to review, revise, and develop law enforcement and justice protocols appropriate to address missing and murdered Indians, and for other purposes.

S. 237

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 237, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to permit nurse practitioners and physician assistants to satisfy the documentation requirement under the Medicare program for coverage of certain shoes for individuals with diabetes.

S. 248

At the request of Mr. TILLIS, the name of the Senator from North Caro-

lina (Mr. BURR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 248, a bill to ensure that the Secretary of the Interior collaborates fully with State and local authorities and certain nonprofit entities in managing the Corolla Wild Horse population on Federal land.

S. 257

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 257, a bill to provide for rental assistance for homeless or at-risk Indian veterans, and for other purposes.

S. 262

At the request of Mr. VAN HOLLEN, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 262, a bill to provide for a pay increase in 2019 for certain civilian employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes.

S. 266

At the request of Mr. REED, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 266, a bill to provide for the long-term improvement of public school facilities, and for other purposes.

S. 279

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 279, a bill to allow tribal grant schools to participate in the Federal Employee Health Benefits Program.

S. 296

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 296, a bill to amend XVIII of the Social Security Act to ensure more timely access to home health services for Medicare beneficiaries under the Medicare program.

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 296, *supra*.

S. 311

At the request of Mr. SASSE, the names of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) and the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL) were added as cosponsors of S. 311, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit a health care practitioner from failing to exercise the proper degree of care in the case of a child who survives an abortion or attempted abortion.

S. 315

At the request of Ms. HASSAN, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 315, a bill to authorize cyber hunt and incident response teams at the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

S. 331

At the request of Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 331, a bill to amend the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act of 1975 to modify the exemptions from certain disclosure requirements.

S. 336

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES) was added as a cosponsor of S. 336, a bill to direct the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report on the response of law enforcement agencies to reports of missing or murdered Indians.

S. 362

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 362, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reform taxation of alcoholic beverages.

S. 366

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 366, a bill to shorten monopoly periods for prescription drugs that are the subjects of sudden price hikes.

S. RES. 36

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 36, a resolution supporting the observation of National Trafficking and Modern Slavery Prevention Month during the period beginning on January 1, 2019, and ending on February 1, 2019, to raise awareness of, and opposition to, human trafficking and modern slavery.

AMENDMENT NO. 119

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 119 intended to be proposed to S. 47, a bill to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 120

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 120 intended to be proposed to S. 47, a bill to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 121

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 121 intended to be proposed to S. 47, a bill to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 128

At the request of Mr. ISAKSON, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 128 intended to be proposed to S. 47, a bill to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 138

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 138 intended to be proposed to S. 47, a bill to provide for the

management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 145

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 145 intended to be proposed to S. 47, a bill to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 149

At the request of Mr. BRAUN, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 149 intended to be proposed to S. 47, a bill to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mrs. FISCHER (for herself and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. 371. A bill to provide regulatory relief to charitable organizations that provide housing assistance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

Mrs. FISCHER. Mr. President, I rise today to announce the reintroduction of the bipartisan, bicameral Building Up Independent Lives and Dreams Act, more commonly known as the BUILD Act.

After the passage of the Dodd-Frank Act in 2010, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau was tasked with creating a single set of integrated disclosure forms for mortgage loans. This set of forms, created by the TRID rule, was designed to provide a more consumer-friendly approach to traditional mortgage lenders. Its aim was to streamline disclosure requirements in the Truth in Lending Act and the Real Estate Settlements Procedures Act into a single set of forms.

The measure works for most traditional mortgage lenders; however, it buried not-for-profit, charitable organizations in mountains of paperwork. The weight of the nearly 2,000-page TRID rule is not only burdensome but confusing—especially for small lenders and housing charities that do not have the funding to hire financial experts.

The forms present a variety of unnecessary obstacles, including the requirement for expensive software with a cost calculator. These costly and complex forms are expected of large banks and institutions, and they can better afford to hire experts who are well versed on the TRID rule, but smaller community-based organizations, like Habitat for Humanity, they simply cannot. The overwhelming majority of the more than 1,200 Habitat for Humanity organizations across our country are faced with limited resources.

Historically, Habitat for Humanity has built homes for struggling families and provided a low- or no-interest loan.

The loan amounts are typically lower due to the free labor of thousands of volunteers in Habitat projects around the world. These loans give Habitat homeowners a chance to establish themselves as creditworthy and a fresh start for their future.

There are currently 15 Habitat for Humanity affiliates in Nebraska. The chapters in Omaha, Lincoln, Fremont, Grand Island, and Columbus, as well as the Sarpy County and Scotts Bluff County chapters have voiced their full support for the BUILD Act. I thank them for that.

These organizations are a constant source of hope for our communities across the State, and they make significant contributions to provide a hand up for struggling families. The executive director of Habitat's Lincoln chapter recently sent my office the story of a local couple who became a Habitat homeowner.

Abdelkarim and Sailwa worked hard to provide for their five sons. With help from Habitat for Humanity, the couple was approved for a 30-year, zero-interest mortgage on their new home. Payments are capped at 30 percent of their combined monthly income. Now Sailwa can work part time, and Abdelkarim pursues his degree from Southeast Community College. He is helping to secure his family's future. Their children are comfortable in their neighborhood, where they have made new friends and attend a local school.

The executive director of the Lincoln chapter continued, saying: "With the ability to focus on our mission, instead of burdensome regulatory requirements and expenses, we can help more families build strength, stability, and self-reliance through homeownership."

The BUILD Act will do exactly that. This bill will allow nonprofits to use the simpler Truth in Lending, good-faith estimate and HUD-1 forms, instead of that overbearing, nearly 2,000-page TRID rule. These forms were previously used for years.

Habitat for Humanity's volunteers with financial expertise were once able to sit down with the borrower and review each section of the forms together. This gave the volunteer an opportunity to teach the new homeowner about personal finance and the critical steps he or she could take to grow as a financially responsible citizen. With the passage of the BUILD Act, volunteers will be able to provide this prudent advice once again.

My office has also been informed that some Habitat chapters lack the staffing capacity to comply with the TRID rule. What is more, these chapters do not possess the adequate funding needed to purchase the required software.

In Habitat for Humanity chapters in Lincoln, Grand Island, and Fremont, they are going to benefit from the passage of the BUILD Act, and I think all of us in this body can agree that charitable organizations like Habitat for Humanity are a constant source of hope for families in need. They should

not be hurt because of a preventable oversight.

By working together and finding commonsense solutions, we can fix this. The BUILD Act gained momentum last year and passed the House unanimously, but we can push this legislation over the finish line during the 116th Congress.

I thank the junior Senator from Maryland for partnering with me and helping to reintroduce this bipartisan legislation. I thank our lead sponsors in the House who spearheaded this effort last Congress.

The BUILD Act would provide that commonsense reform to ensure all housing charities are able to provide much needed stability to communities without being harmed by overly burdensome regulations.

The President highlighted a variety of different ways we can work together during his State of the Union speech this week, and I believe the passage of a bipartisan, bicameral BUILD Act would be an encouraging start.

By Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Mr. BENNET, Mr. JONES, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. ENZI, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. GARDNER, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. PETERS, Ms. SMITH, Mr. THUNE, Mr. UDALL, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 382. A bill to authorize a special resource study on the spread vectors of chronic wasting disease in Cervidae, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I have spoken many times in this Chamber about human health from my perspective as an orthopedic surgeon. Today, I am here to talk about a different crisis that is facing our Nation.

Earlier today, 24 of my colleagues joined me in introducing a bill to combat chronic wasting disease in cervid populations across this country. Chronic wasting disease is a terrible degenerative brain disease. It affects captive and wild deer, elk, moose, and caribou in at least 26 States and several Canadian Provinces. It is highly contagious and always fatal.

In my home State of Wyoming, chronic wasting disease was first detected back in 1985. Since then, the Wyoming Game and Fish Department has partnered with scientists, State wildlife managers, and Federal Agencies to understand how the disease spreads. Many other state agencies have forged similar partnerships to study the same things. Over the last 34 years, their work has shown that the disease is spread by prions, but how these prions actually infect animals remains a mystery.

The disease can be transmitted through nose-to-nose contact, through

animal waste, or through carcasses of infected animals. Some studies have suggested that prions can remain in affected soil for up to 16 years.

Well, there is a lot we still don't know about the disease, including the risk to humans. Chronic wasting disease is a type of transmissible spongiform encephalopathy, like bovine spongiform encephalopathy and Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease.

There are a number of diseases I studied in medical school from a human standpoint that now seem to be affecting animals as well.

There have been no reported cases of this chronic wasting disease in humans as of this time, but the Centers for Disease Control takes the risk of human infection quite seriously. The CDC developed a list of things people can do to reduce their own risk of consuming meat from an infected animal. Across the country, many people rely on meat they harvest from deer, moose, and elk to feed their families. For them hunting is not a recreational activity but an important part of their way of life.

Hunting also contributes tens of billions of dollars in economic activity each year. Those dollars fund important wildlife research and habitat conservation and contribute nearly 10,000 jobs in Wyoming alone. Dollars derived from the sales of tags or hunting licenses and hunting equipment are used by State wildlife agencies to carry out important monitoring, management, and conservation work.

If this disease persists and we cannot instill confidence in the public that the risk can be controlled, hunting will decrease. Fewer licenses sold means less money for our wildlife agencies, which means less research. So we need to act now.

Chronic wasting disease threatens the iconic deer, elk, and moose herds that roam our State. It is a threat to our western heritage, but it is not just a western problem. Chronic wasting disease has found its way to Alabama, New York, and Pennsylvania. After finding the disease late last year, the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency now requires hunters to check in their deer at physical locations to check for infection. The Muley Fanatic Foundation in Wyoming, which does fantastic work, told me there is no bigger threat to our big game populations than the spread of chronic wasting disease.

The bill is being introduced today. Senator JONES from Alabama is on the floor and is going to speak next. The bill we have introduced today requires the Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service and the U.S. Geological Survey to work with the National Academies of Science to answer some important questions about chronic wasting disease. They will review gaps in current scientific knowledge about transmission. They will review where Federal and State best management practices can better align, and they will review the areas at greatest risk for new infections.

State wildlife managers need answers to these questions so they can coordinate prevention and control efforts among their States and so they can target their research to fill in any gaps in current knowledge.

Chronic wasting disease is not a new threat, but it is one that has fundamentally changed our efforts to manage and conserve wildlife. Unchecked, this disease can truly be catastrophic for wildlife and for local economies. Across our Nation, whole industries are built around wildlife, tourism, wildlife watching, and deer and elk farming.

I believe this bill and this research can make a real difference. So I am glad that so many of my colleagues agree and have cosponsored this legislation.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, first, I would like to thank my colleague from Wyoming for his work today and for his work on this very, very important issue of chronic wasting disease and prevention. This is an issue of great importance not only to Alabama but to 26 other States—from Wyoming to Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi. This is an issue which, if we fail to act, will result in an environmental and economic crisis.

Chronic wasting disease, or CWD, is truly a terrible, contagious neurological illness that affects all deer, elk, and moose populations nationwide. It is a disease that is as bad as it sounds. It functions much like mad cow disease.

Senator BARRASSO gave all of the scientific words. He has a little bit more training in that than I do. So I will just call it what it is—mad cow disease and neurological disorders.

It attacks an animal's nervous system and, over time, renders the animal weak and emaciated, with little control over its body. The disease has a fatality rate of 100 percent. Every single animal that contracts this disease dies. It is highly communicable, spreading not only through physical contact but also through contaminated environments where infected animals have been.

The jury is still out on whether chronic wasting disease may be transmitted to humans, but the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommend against consuming animals contaminated with the disease. In 2017, a Canadian study documented transmission through consumption of contaminated meat to a nonhuman primate. Clearly, this is something to be very concerned and cautious about because of the clear and concrete evidence that it could be transmitted to humans.

The fact is, the disease is spreading, and it is spreading fast. Even if it does not pose an immediate health threat to humans or at least a documented health threat right now, it poses a serious significant financial threat to Alabama and many other States.

The total annual economic contribution of deer hunting to the U.S. econ-

omy is close to \$40 billion. In fact, as a hunting company, if it were a publicly-traded company, it would fall in the top 100 on the Fortune 500 list.

The hunting industry in Alabama generates \$2.6 billion every year for the State's economy, and according to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, deer hunting alone generates nearly \$2 billion or roughly 80 percent of that amount. Obviously, this makes deer hunting sound like a very big business, and it is. It is a big business in Alabama, and it is a big business across the country.

But make no mistake. It is more than just that. It is more than just an economy. It is more than money that comes into our community. Any hunter in Alabama will tell you that hunting is not only a time-honored tradition and a recreational pastime. It is in our State and in so many others a way of life.

Hunters in Alabama will also tell you about the devastating effect that CWD can have in the State of Alabama. They use the word "disaster," and they are not exaggerating.

Chronic wasting disease is spreading throughout the country, and it is closing in on Alabama. Cases have already been confirmed in southern Tennessee and northeastern Mississippi. A study out of the University of Tennessee in Knoxville on the projected impacts of chronic wasting disease in Tennessee has predicted a nearly \$100 million total loss to that State alone.

We are thankful currently that no deer in Alabama have yet tested positive for CWD, which is a testament to the hard work being done by groups like the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, but State agencies alone cannot address this problem. Their budgets are already strained by the activities that they currently undertake to monitor and manage the disease as well as the many other fine programs they manage in my State and elsewhere.

Adequate resources must be devoted to studying the transmission of this disease and developing strategies for its containment. If it doesn't happen, then CWD, or chronic wasting disease, in Alabama and in other States not yet affected becomes not a question of if but when.

That is why today, along with Senator BARRASSO from Wyoming and Senator BENNET from Colorado, we are proud to introduce the Chronic Wasting Disease Transmission in Cervidae Study Act.

Once again, I want to commend Senator BARRASSO, in particular, as the chairman of the Environment and Public Works Committee for his leadership in this space. I know he cares deeply about Wyoming's wildlife population, but clearly he cares about the population and conservation efforts throughout the country.

Despite its widespread prevalence, very little is known about CWD and how it is transmitted. Our bipartisan

legislation tasks the USDA and the Department of the Interior to work with the National Academy of Sciences to conduct a review of the existing science, how it is spread, and current best-management practices in order to get a better handle on what we already know about the disease and its transmission.

More specifically, this legislation will allow us to identify the most effective techniques for prevention, surveillance, and management of the disease. It will also enable us to get a better understanding of the total economic cost of CWD to our State economies, to wildlife agencies, to landowners, and to hunters.

A review conducted under this legislation will allow us to gather essential data that will enable us to conduct better research into the future and to better formulate our policy goals in order to mitigate and manage this devastating disease.

Like many Alabamians, I love spending time outdoors, taking in the breathtaking nature and wildlife of my State. Alabama is a gorgeous State with an incredibly diverse array of fauna and wildlife. It is an amazing place. I am also a pretty avid hunter, and, in fact, this weekend is the last weekend for deer season in my State, and I am hoping to get out there this Sunday, the very last day, for the last deer hunt of the season as this season comes to a close. This has really been a cherished pastime for me and my youngest child, my son Christopher, for many, many years.

Taking action to find a solution to stop the spread of CWD will help to ensure that countless other outdoorsmen and women—because women are a big part of the hunting population in the State of Alabama—can continue to enjoy this tradition.

We have to do everything we can to combat what is truly an existential threat to the deer hunting industry in my State and around the country. Our legislation is an essential step forward in protecting the health of our wildlife, protecting the health of our environment, and, ultimately, protecting the way of life for millions of hunting Americans.

Thank you, Mr. President.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. 416. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to amend the process by which students with certain special circumstances apply for Federal financial aid; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I would like to bring the Senate's attention to the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) Fairness Act of 2019, common sense legislation I am introducing with my colleague from Maryland, Senator VAN HOLLEN today. This legislation seeks to eliminate a barrier that potential college students with

difficult personal and financial circumstances face when applying for Federal financial aid that too often has left them without a path forward to earning a college education and joining the middle class.

This body has worked to improve the college application process for students and their families over the last several years and successfully lobbied the Department of Education to allow students and their families to submit their FAFSA application in October and utilize prior prior-year tax data. These changes provide future college students and their families with several months to submit their financial information instead of a short time frame between January and February to meet State and institutional-based deadlines for need- and merit-based financial aid programs. These steps have made it easier for students to sit with their families and make informed financial decisions on which college or university will provide the highest quality yet least expensive college education.

Despite our work, a number of our students are being left behind and cannot take advantage of these changes. Many of these students face difficult personal and financial situations. For instance, some have left home due to abusive family environments; others may have parents who are incarcerated. Still others may be unable to locate their parents. All of the students in these circumstances are unable to fill out the FAFSA application. Rather than fill out one universal Federal financial aid application form, a potential college student must contact each institution she or he is applying to and undergo a "dependency override" process before a college or university will put together an estimated financial aid package for the student. Under this process, a student applying to one university in my State of Maryland, for instance, must submit nine different pieces of financial information, a personal statement, and references to verify their independent status. These students, often first generation students unfamiliar with the process for applying to school, may give up on the dependency override process and fail to finish the college application process or leave significant Federal financial aid on the table.

Mr. President, I think it is unfair that we place additional burdens on these students. We should not make opening the door to a brighter future harder than it is already. In Maryland, we know that access to a high-quality, yet affordable, education is the key to success and increasingly required for entry into the middle class. Regardless of a student's background or the circumstances that he or she has fought to overcome, it is my belief that this Congress should work to ensure maximum access to higher education.

The FAFSA Fairness Act would seek to correct this inequity for some of our most vulnerable students. If enacted,

my legislation would allow students in these difficult personal and financial circumstances to fill out a FAFSA form as a "provisional independent" student and receive a provisional determination of their Federal financial aid award from the Department of Education. The colleges that the student applies to would receive notification of the student's special circumstances and conduct outreach to inform the student of the process for completing a dependency override. After a student has completed the dependency override form, the school would provide the student with a final financial aid award package that includes Federal, State, and institutional need- and merit-based aid so the student could bargain shop for the best financial aid award package between multiple schools. After such students have been admitted to college, this legislation would allow them to remain focused on their classwork instead of annual recertification of their independent status by maintaining the dependency override decision for as long as they remain in school or if the university is made aware of new information about their status. My legislation would provide students with a pathway to complete the FAFSA, one of the first steps towards applying to college and obtaining a foothold in the middle class. It also provides students with an opportunity to identify the colleges and universities that match up the best with their financial situation and educational goals.

I am proud to lead this Senate effort with my colleague from Maryland and appreciate the work of our delegation, especially U.S. Representatives ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS, C.A. DUTCH RUPPERS-BERGER, and JOHN P. SARBANES, who are introducing a companion bill in the U.S. House of Representatives. I urge my Senate colleagues to join in this effort to help some of our most vulnerable and disadvantaged students achieve their dream of higher education despite their difficult family and financial circumstances.

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

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

S. 416

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 "FAFSA Fairness Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. PROVISIONAL INDEPENDENCE FOR CERTAIN STUDENTS.

Section 483 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1090) is amended—

(1) in subsection (h)(1), by inserting the following before the semicolon: ", including the special circumstances under which a student may qualify for a determination of independence"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(i) PROVISIONAL INDEPENDENT STUDENTS.—
"(1) REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SECRETARY.—
The Secretary shall—

“(A) enable each student who, based on the special circumstance specified in subsection (h)(1), may qualify for an adjustment under section 479A that will result in a determination of independence under such section and section 480(d)(1)(I), to complete the forms developed by the Secretary under subsection (a) as an independent student for the purpose of a provisional determination of the student's Federal financial aid award, but subject to verification under paragraph (2)(E) for the purpose of the final determination of the award;

“(B) upon completion of the forms developed by the Secretary under subsection (a), provide an estimate of the student's Federal Pell Grant award, based on the assumption the student is determined to be an independent student;

“(C) ensure that, on each form developed under this section, there is a single and easily understood screening question to identify an applicant for aid who wishes to provisionally apply for independent status under sections 479A and 480(d)(1)(I); and

“(D) specify, on the forms, the consequences under section 490(a) of knowingly and willfully completing the forms as an independent student under subparagraph (A) without meeting the special circumstances to qualify for such a determination.

“(2) REQUIREMENTS FOR FINANCIAL AID ADMINISTRATORS.—With respect to a student accepted for admission who completes the forms as an independent student under paragraph (1)(A), a financial aid administrator—

“(A) shall notify the student of the institutional process and requirements for an adjustment under sections 479A and 480(d)(1)(I) that will result in a determination of independence under such sections within a reasonable time after the student completes the forms developed by the Secretary under subsection (a) as an independent student for the purpose of a provisional determination of the student's Federal financial aid award;

“(B) may make an adjustment under sections 479A and 480(d)(1)(I) for a determination of independence in the absence of conflicting information;

“(C) shall provide a final determination of the student's Federal financial aid award to the student in the same manner as, and by not later than the date that, the administrator provides most other provisionally independent students their final determinations of Federal financial aid awards, or during the award year in which the student initially submits an application, whichever comes sooner;

“(D) shall, in making a final determination of the student's Federal financial aid award, use the discretion provided under sections 479A and 480(d)(1)(I) to verify whether the student meets the special circumstances to qualify as an independent student;

“(E) in accordance with paragraph (B), may consider as adequate verification that a student qualifies for an adjustment under sections 479A and 480(d)(1)(I)—

“(i) submission of a court order or official Federal or State documentation that the student's parent or legal guardian is incarcerated in any Federal or State penal institution;

“(ii) a documented phone call with, or a written statement from—

“(I) a child welfare agency authorized by a State or county;

“(II) a Tribal child welfare authority;

“(III) an independent living case worker; or

“(IV) a public or private agency, facility, or program serving the victims of abuse, neglect, assault, or violence;

“(iii) a documented phone call with, or a written statement from, an attorney, a guardian ad litem, or a court appointed spe-

cial advocate, documenting that person's relationship to the student;

“(iv) a documented phone call with, or a written statement from, a representative of a program under chapter 1 or 2 of subpart 2 of part A; or

“(v) submission of a copy of the student's biological or adoptive parents' or legal guardians'—

“(I) certificates of death; or

“(II) verified obituaries;

“(F) if a student does not have, and cannot get, documentation from any of the designated authorities described in subparagraph (E) of whether a student may qualify for an adjustment under sections 479A and 480(d)(1)(I) that will result in a determination of independence, may base the verification and final determination on—

“(i) a documented interview with the student that is limited to whether the student meets the requirements, and not about the reasons for the student's situations; and

“(ii) an attestation from the student that they meet the requirements, which includes a description of the approximate dates that the student ended the financial or caregiving relationship with their parent or legal guardian, to the best of the student's knowledge;

“(G) retain all documents related to the adjustment under sections 479A and 480(d)(1)(I), including documented interviews, for the duration of the student's enrollment at the institution and for a minimum of 1 year after the student is no longer enrolled at the institution; and

“(H) shall presume that any student who has obtained an adjustment under sections 479A and 480(d)(1)(I) and a final determination of independence for a preceding award year at an institution to be independent for a subsequent award year at the same institution unless—

“(i) the student informs the institution that circumstances have changed; or

“(ii) the institution has specific conflicting information about the student's independence.”.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 54—AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURES BY THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

Mr. ROBERTS submitted the following resolution; from the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 54

Resolved,

SECTION 1. GENERAL AUTHORITY.

In carrying out its powers, duties, and functions under the Standing Rules of the Senate, in accordance with its jurisdiction under rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, including holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by paragraphs 1 and 8 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry (in this resolution referred to as the “committee”) is authorized from March 1, 2019 through February 28, 2021, in its discretion, to—

(1) make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate;

(2) employ personnel; and

(3) with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, use on a reimbursable or nonreimbursable

basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

SEC. 2. EXPENSES.

(a) EXPENSES FOR PERIOD ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2019.—The expenses of the committee for the period March 1, 2019 through September 30, 2019 under this resolution shall not exceed \$2,758,627, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$200,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and

(2) not to exceed \$40,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

(b) EXPENSES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020 PERIOD.—The expenses of the committee for the period October 1, 2019 through September 30, 2020 under this resolution shall not exceed \$4,729,075, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$200,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and

(2) not to exceed \$40,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

(c) EXPENSES FOR PERIOD ENDING FEBRUARY 28, 2021.—The expenses of the committee for the period October 1, 2020 through February 28, 2021 under this resolution shall not exceed \$1,970,448, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$200,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and

(2) not to exceed \$40,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

SEC. 3. EXPENSES AND AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS.

(a) EXPENSES OF THE COMMITTEE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), expenses of the committee under this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

(2) VOUCHERS NOT REQUIRED.—Vouchers shall not be required for—

(A) the disbursement of salaries of employees paid at an annual rate;

(B) the payment of telecommunications provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper;

(C) the payment of stationery supplies purchased through the Keeper of the Stationery;

(D) payments to the Postmaster of the Senate;

(E) the payment of metered charges on copying equipment provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper;

(F) the payment of Senate Recording and Photographic Services; or

(G) the payment of franked and mass mail costs by the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper.

(b) AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS.—There are authorized to be paid from the appropriations account for “Expenses of Inquiries and Investigations” of the Senate such sums as may be necessary for agency contributions related to the compensation of employees of the committee—

(1) for the period March 1, 2019 through September 30, 2019;

(2) for the period October 1, 2019 through September 30, 2020; and

(3) for the period October 1, 2020 through February 28, 2021.

SENATE RESOLUTION 55—AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURES BY THE COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Mr. ISAKSON submitted the following resolution; from the Committee on Veterans' Affairs; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 55

Resolved,

SECTION 1. GENERAL AUTHORITY.

In carrying out its powers, duties, and functions under the Standing Rules of the Senate, in accordance with its jurisdiction under rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, including holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by paragraphs 1 and 8 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs (in this resolution referred to as the "committee") is authorized from March 1, 2019 through February 28, 2021, in its discretion, to—

(1) make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate;

(2) employ personnel; and

(3) with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, use on a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

SEC. 2. EXPENSES.

(a) EXPENSES FOR PERIOD ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2019.—The expenses of the committee for the period March 1, 2019 through September 30, 2019 under this resolution shall not exceed \$1,633,522, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$4,100 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and

(2) not to exceed \$16,500 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

(b) EXPENSES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020 PERIOD.—The expenses of the committee for the period October 1, 2019 through September 30, 2020 under this resolution shall not exceed \$2,800,323, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$7,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and

(2) not to exceed \$28,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

(c) EXPENSES FOR PERIOD ENDING FEBRUARY 28, 2021.—The expenses of the committee for the period October 1, 2020 through February 28, 2021 under this resolution shall not exceed \$1,166,801, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$3,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and

(2) not to exceed \$11,700 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

SEC. 3. EXPENSES AND AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS.

(a) EXPENSES OF THE COMMITTEE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), expenses of the committee

under this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

(2) VOUCHERS NOT REQUIRED.—Vouchers shall not be required for—

(A) the disbursement of salaries of employees paid at an annual rate;

(B) the payment of telecommunications provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper;

(C) the payment of stationery supplies purchased through the Keeper of the Stationery;

(D) payments to the Postmaster of the Senate;

(E) the payment of metered charges on copying equipment provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper;

(F) the payment of Senate Recording and Photographic Services; or

(G) the payment of franked and mass mail costs by the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper.

(b) AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS.—There are authorized to be paid from the appropriations account for "Expenses of Inquiries and Investigations" of the Senate such sums as may be necessary for agency contributions related to the compensation of employees of the committee—

(1) for the period March 1, 2019 through September 30, 2019;

(2) for the period October 1, 2019 through September 30, 2020; and

(3) for the period October 1, 2020 through February 28, 2021.

SENATE RESOLUTION 56—AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURES BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. RISCH submitted the following resolution; from the Committee on Foreign Relations; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 56

Resolved,

SECTION 1. GENERAL AUTHORITY.

In carrying out its powers, duties, and functions under the Standing Rules of the Senate, in accordance with its jurisdiction under rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, including holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by paragraphs 1 and 8 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee on Foreign Relations (in this resolution referred to as the "committee") is authorized from March 1, 2019 through February 28, 2021, in its discretion, to—

(1) make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate;

(2) employ personnel; and

(3) with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, use on a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

SEC. 2. EXPENSES.

(a) EXPENSES FOR PERIOD ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2019.—The expenses of the committee for the period March 1, 2019 through September 30, 2019 under this resolution shall not exceed \$4,224,651, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$150,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and

(2) not to exceed \$20,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of

the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

(b) EXPENSES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020 PERIOD.—The expenses of the committee for the period October 1, 2019 through September 30, 2020 under this resolution shall not exceed \$7,242,259, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$150,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and

(2) not to exceed \$20,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

(c) EXPENSES FOR PERIOD ENDING FEBRUARY 28, 2021.—The expenses of the committee for the period October 1, 2020 through February 28, 2021 under this resolution shall not exceed \$3,017,608, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$150,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and

(2) not to exceed \$20,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

SEC. 3. EXPENSES AND AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS.

(a) EXPENSES OF THE COMMITTEE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), expenses of the committee under this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

(2) VOUCHERS NOT REQUIRED.—Vouchers shall not be required for—

(A) the disbursement of salaries of employees paid at an annual rate;

(B) the payment of telecommunications provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper;

(C) the payment of stationery supplies purchased through the Keeper of the Stationery;

(D) payments to the Postmaster of the Senate;

(E) the payment of metered charges on copying equipment provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper;

(F) the payment of Senate Recording and Photographic Services; or

(G) the payment of franked and mass mail costs by the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper.

(b) AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS.—There are authorized to be paid from the appropriations account for "Expenses of Inquiries and Investigations" of the Senate such sums as may be necessary for agency contributions related to the compensation of employees of the committee—

(1) for the period March 1, 2019 through September 30, 2019;

(2) for the period October 1, 2019 through September 30, 2020; and

(3) for the period October 1, 2020 through February 28, 2021.

SENATE RESOLUTION 57—AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURES BY THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. GRAHAM submitted the following resolution; from the Committee on the Judiciary; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 57

Resolved,

SECTION 1. GENERAL AUTHORITY.

In carrying out its powers, duties, and functions under the Standing Rules of the

Senate, in accordance with its jurisdiction under rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, including holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by paragraphs 1 and 8 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee on the Judiciary (in this resolution referred to as the "committee") is authorized from March 1, 2019 through February 28, 2021, in its discretion, to—

(1) make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate;

(2) employ personnel; and

(3) with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, use on a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

SEC. 2. EXPENSES.

(a) EXPENSES FOR PERIOD ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2019.—The expenses of the committee for the period March 1, 2019 through September 30, 2019 under this resolution shall not exceed \$6,280,596, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$116,667 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and

(2) not to exceed \$11,667 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

(b) EXPENSES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020 PERIOD.—The expenses of the committee for the period October 1, 2019 through September 30, 2020 under this resolution shall not exceed \$10,766,736, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$200,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and

(2) not to exceed \$20,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

(c) EXPENSES FOR PERIOD ENDING FEBRUARY 28, 2021.—The expenses of the committee for the period October 1, 2020 through February 28, 2021 under this resolution shall not exceed \$4,486,140, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$83,333 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and

(2) not to exceed \$8,333 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

SEC. 3. EXPENSES AND AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS.

(a) EXPENSES OF THE COMMITTEE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), expenses of the committee under this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

(2) VOUCHERS NOT REQUIRED.—Vouchers shall not be required for—

(A) the disbursement of salaries of employees paid at an annual rate;

(B) the payment of telecommunications provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper;

(C) the payment of stationery supplies purchased through the Keeper of the Stationery;

(D) payments to the Postmaster of the Senate;

(E) the payment of metered charges on copying equipment provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper;

(F) the payment of Senate Recording and Photographic Services; or

(G) the payment of franked and mass mail costs by the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper.

(b) AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS.—There are authorized to be paid from the appropriations account for "Expenses of Inquiries and Investigations" of the Senate such sums as may be necessary for agency contributions related to the compensation of employees of the committee—

(1) for the period March 1, 2019 through September 30, 2019;

(2) for the period October 1, 2019 through September 30, 2020; and

(3) for the period October 1, 2020 through February 28, 2021.

SENATE RESOLUTION 58—AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURES BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING

Ms. COLLINS submitted the following resolution; from the Special Committee on Aging; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 58

Resolved,

SECTION 1. GENERAL AUTHORITY.

In carrying out its powers, duties, and functions imposed by section 104 of S. Res. 4, agreed to February 4, 1977 (95th Congress), and in exercising the authority conferred on it by such section, the Special Committee on Aging (in this resolution referred to as the "committee") is authorized from March 1, 2019 through February 28, 2021, in its discretion, to—

(1) make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate;

(2) employ personnel; and

(3) with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, use on a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

SEC. 2. EXPENSES.

(a) EXPENSES FOR PERIOD ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2019.—The expenses of the committee for the period March 1, 2019 through September 30, 2019 under this resolution shall not exceed \$1,516,667, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$1,500 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and

(2) not to exceed \$3,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

(b) EXPENSES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020 PERIOD.—The expenses of the committee for the period October 1, 2019 through September 30, 2020 under this resolution shall not exceed \$2,600,000, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$3,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and

(2) not to exceed \$3,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

(c) EXPENSES FOR PERIOD ENDING FEBRUARY 28, 2021.—The expenses of the committee for the period October 1, 2020 through February 28, 2021 under this resolution shall not exceed \$1,083,333, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$1,250 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and

(2) not to exceed \$1,500 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

SEC. 3. EXPENSES AND AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS.

(a) EXPENSES OF THE COMMITTEE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), expenses of the committee under this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

(2) VOUCHERS NOT REQUIRED.—Vouchers shall not be required for—

(A) the disbursement of salaries of employees paid at an annual rate;

(B) the payment of telecommunications provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper;

(C) the payment of stationery supplies purchased through the Keeper of the Stationery;

(D) payments to the Postmaster of the Senate;

(E) the payment of metered charges on copying equipment provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper;

(F) the payment of Senate Recording and Photographic Services; or

(G) the payment of franked and mass mail costs by the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper.

(b) AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS.—There are authorized to be paid from the appropriations account for "Expenses of Inquiries and Investigations" of the Senate such sums as may be necessary for agency contributions related to the compensation of employees of the committee—

(1) for the period March 1, 2019 through September 30, 2019;

(2) for the period October 1, 2019 through September 30, 2020; and

(3) for the period October 1, 2020 through February 28, 2021.

SENATE RESOLUTION 59—RECOGNIZING THE DUTY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO CREATE A GREEN NEW DEAL

Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. SANDERS, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. WARREN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mr. MURPHY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works:

S. RES. 59

Whereas the October 2018 report entitled "Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 C" by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the November 2018 Fourth National Climate Assessment report found that—

(1) human activity is the dominant cause of observed climate change over the past century;

(2) a changing climate is causing sea levels to rise and an increase in wildfires, severe storms, droughts, and other extreme weather events that threaten human life, healthy communities, and critical infrastructure;

(3) global warming at or above 2 degrees Celsius beyond pre-industrialized levels will cause—

(A) mass migration from the regions most affected by climate change;

(B) more than \$500,000,000,000 in lost annual economic output in the United States by the year 2100;

(C) wildfires that, by 2050, will annually burn at least twice as much forest area in the western United States than was typically burned by wildfires in the years preceding 2019;

(D) a loss of more than 99 percent of all coral reefs on Earth;

(E) more than 350,000,000 more people to be exposed globally to deadly heat stress by 2050; and

(F) a risk of damage to \$1,000,000,000,000 of public infrastructure and coastal real estate in the United States; and

(4) global temperatures must be kept below 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrialized levels to avoid the most severe impacts of a changing climate, which will require—

(A) global reductions in greenhouse gas emissions from human sources of 40 to 60 percent from 2010 levels by 2030; and

(B) net-zero global emissions by 2050;

Whereas, because the United States has historically been responsible for a disproportionate amount of greenhouse gas emissions, having emitted 20 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions through 2014, and has a high technological capacity, the United States must take a leading role in reducing emissions through economic transformation;

Whereas the United States is currently experiencing several related crises, with—

(1) life expectancy declining while basic needs, such as clean air, clean water, healthy food, and adequate health care, housing, transportation, and education, are inaccessible to a significant portion of the United States population;

(2) a 4-decade trend of wage stagnation, deindustrialization, and anti-labor policies that has led to—

(A) hourly wages overall stagnating since the 1970s despite increased worker productivity;

(B) the third-worst level of socioeconomic mobility in the developed world before the Great Recession;

(C) the erosion of the earning and bargaining power of workers in the United States; and

(D) inadequate resources for public sector workers to confront the challenges of climate change at local, State, and Federal levels; and

(3) the greatest income inequality since the 1920s, with—

(A) the top 1 percent of earners accruing 91 percent of gains in the first few years of economic recovery after the Great Recession;

(B) a large racial wealth divide amounting to a difference of 20 times more wealth between the average white family and the average black family; and

(C) a gender earnings gap that results in women earning approximately 80 percent as much as men, at the median;

Whereas climate change, pollution, and environmental destruction have exacerbated systemic racial, regional, social, environmental, and economic injustices (referred to in this preamble as “systemic injustices”) by disproportionately affecting indigenous peoples, communities of color, migrant communities, deindustrialized communities, depopulated rural communities, the poor, low-income workers, women, the elderly, the unhoused, people with disabilities, and youth (referred to in this preamble as “frontline and vulnerable communities”);

Whereas, climate change constitutes a direct threat to the national security of the United States—

(1) by impacting the economic, environmental, and social stability of countries and communities around the world; and

(2) by acting as a threat multiplier;

Whereas the Federal Government-led mobilizations during World War II and the New

Deal created the greatest middle class that the United States has ever seen, but many members of frontline and vulnerable communities were excluded from many of the economic and societal benefits of those mobilizations; and

Whereas the Senate recognizes that a new national, social, industrial, and economic mobilization on a scale not seen since World War II and the New Deal era is a historic opportunity—

(1) to create millions of good, high-wage jobs in the United States;

(2) to provide unprecedented levels of prosperity and economic security for all people of the United States; and

(3) to counteract systemic injustices: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) it is the duty of the Federal Government to create a Green New Deal—

(A) to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions through a fair and just transition for all communities and workers;

(B) to create millions of good, high-wage jobs and ensure prosperity and economic security for all people of the United States;

(C) to invest in the infrastructure and industry of the United States to sustainably meet the challenges of the 21st century;

(D) to secure for all people of the United States for generations to come—

(i) clean air and water;

(ii) climate and community resiliency;

(iii) healthy food;

(iv) access to nature; and

(v) a sustainable environment; and

(E) to promote justice and equity by stopping current, preventing future, and repairing historic oppression of indigenous peoples, communities of color, migrant communities, deindustrialized communities, depopulated rural communities, the poor, low-income workers, women, the elderly, the unhoused, people with disabilities, and youth (referred to in this resolution as “frontline and vulnerable communities”);

(2) the goals described in subparagraphs (A) through (E) of paragraph (1) (referred to in this resolution as the “Green New Deal goals”) should be accomplished through a 10-year national mobilization (referred to in this resolution as the “Green New Deal mobilization”) that will require the following goals and projects—

(A) building resiliency against climate change-related disasters, such as extreme weather, including by leveraging funding and providing investments for community-defined projects and strategies;

(B) repairing and upgrading the infrastructure in the United States, including—

(i) by eliminating pollution and greenhouse gas emissions as much as technologically feasible;

(ii) by guaranteeing universal access to clean water;

(iii) by reducing the risks posed by climate impacts; and

(iv) by ensuring that any infrastructure bill considered by Congress addresses climate change;

(C) meeting 100 percent of the power demand in the United States through clean, renewable, and zero-emission energy sources, including—

(i) by dramatically expanding and upgrading renewable power sources; and

(ii) by deploying new capacity;

(D) building or upgrading to energy-efficient, distributed, and “smart” power grids, and ensuring affordable access to electricity;

(E) upgrading all existing buildings in the United States and building new buildings to achieve maximum energy efficiency, water efficiency, safety, affordability, comfort, and durability, including through electrification;

(F) spurring massive growth in clean manufacturing in the United States and removing pollution and greenhouse gas emissions from manufacturing and industry as much as is technologically feasible, including by expanding renewable energy manufacturing and investing in existing manufacturing and industry;

(G) working collaboratively with farmers and ranchers in the United States to remove pollution and greenhouse gas emissions from the agricultural sector as much as is technologically feasible, including—

(i) by supporting family farming;

(ii) by investing in sustainable farming and land use practices that increase soil health; and

(iii) by building a more sustainable food system that ensures universal access to healthy food;

(H) overhauling transportation systems in the United States to remove pollution and greenhouse gas emissions from the transportation sector as much as is technologically feasible, including through investment in—

(i) zero-emission vehicle infrastructure and manufacturing;

(ii) clean, affordable, and accessible public transit; and

(iii) high-speed rail;

(I) mitigating and managing the long-term adverse health, economic, and other effects of pollution and climate change, including by providing funding for community-defined projects and strategies;

(J) removing greenhouse gases from the atmosphere and reducing pollution by restoring natural ecosystems through proven low-tech solutions that increase soil carbon storage, such as land preservation and afforestation;

(K) restoring and protecting threatened, endangered, and fragile ecosystems through locally appropriate and science-based projects that enhance biodiversity and support climate resiliency;

(L) cleaning up existing hazardous waste and abandoned sites, ensuring economic development and sustainability on those sites;

(M) identifying other emission and pollution sources and creating solutions to remove them; and

(N) promoting the international exchange of technology, expertise, products, funding, and services, with the aim of making the United States the international leader on climate action, and to help other countries achieve a Green New Deal;

(3) a Green New Deal must be developed through transparent and inclusive consultation, collaboration, and partnership with frontline and vulnerable communities, labor unions, worker cooperatives, civil society groups, academia, and businesses; and

(4) to achieve the Green New Deal goals and mobilization, a Green New Deal will require the following goals and projects—

(A) providing and leveraging, in a way that ensures that the public receives appropriate ownership stakes and returns on investment, adequate capital (including through community grants, public banks, and other public financing), technical expertise, supporting policies, and other forms of assistance to communities, organizations, Federal, State, and local government agencies, and businesses working on the Green New Deal mobilization;

(B) ensuring that the Federal Government takes into account the complete environmental and social costs and impacts of emissions through—

(i) existing laws;

(ii) new policies and programs; and

(iii) ensuring that frontline and vulnerable communities shall not be adversely affected;

(C) providing resources, training, and high-quality education, including higher education, to all people of the United States, with a focus on frontline and vulnerable communities, so that all people of the United States may be full and equal participants in the Green New Deal mobilization;

(D) making public investments in the research and development of new clean and renewable energy technologies and industries;

(E) directing investments to spur economic development, deepen and diversify industry and business in local and regional economies, and build wealth and community ownership, while prioritizing high-quality job creation and economic, social, and environmental benefits in frontline and vulnerable communities, and deindustrialized communities, that may otherwise struggle with the transition away from greenhouse gas intensive industries;

(F) ensuring the use of democratic and participatory processes that are inclusive of and led by frontline and vulnerable communities and workers to plan, implement, and administer the Green New Deal mobilization at the local level;

(G) ensuring that the Green New Deal mobilization creates high-quality union jobs that pay prevailing wages, hires local workers, offers training and advancement opportunities, and guarantees wage and benefit parity for workers affected by the transition;

(H) guaranteeing a job with a family-sustaining wage, adequate family and medical leave, paid vacations, and retirement security to all people of the United States;

(I) strengthening and protecting the right of all workers to organize, unionize, and collectively bargain free of coercion, intimidation, and harassment;

(J) strengthening and enforcing labor, workplace health and safety, antidiscrimination, and wage and hour standards across all employers, industries, and sectors;

(K) enacting and enforcing trade rules, procurement standards, and border adjustments with strong labor and environmental protections—

(i) to stop the transfer of jobs and pollution overseas; and

(ii) to grow domestic manufacturing in the United States;

(L) ensuring that public lands, waters, and oceans are protected and that eminent domain is not abused;

(M) obtaining the free, prior, and informed consent of indigenous peoples for all decisions that affect indigenous peoples and their traditional territories, honoring all treaties and agreements with indigenous peoples, and protecting and enforcing the sovereignty and land rights of indigenous peoples;

(N) ensuring a commercial environment where every businessperson is free from unfair competition and domination by domestic or international monopolies; and

(O) providing all people of the United States with—

- (i) high-quality health care;
- (ii) affordable, safe, and adequate housing;
- (iii) economic security; and
- (iv) clean water, clean air, healthy and affordable food, and access to nature.

SENATE RESOLUTION 60—AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURES BY THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

Mr. ENZI submitted the following resolution; from the Committee on the Budget; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 60

Resolved,

SECTION 1. GENERAL AUTHORITY.

In carrying out its powers, duties, and functions under the Standing Rules of the Senate, in accordance with its jurisdiction under rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, including holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by paragraphs 1 and 8 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee on the Budget (in this resolution referred to as the “committee”) is authorized from March 1, 2019 through February 28, 2021, in its discretion, to—

(1) make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate;

(2) employ personnel; and

(3) with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, use on a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

SEC. 2. EXPENSES.

(a) EXPENSES FOR PERIOD ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2019.—The expenses of the committee for the period March 1, 2019 through September 30, 2019 under this resolution shall not exceed \$3,534,372, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$15,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and

(2) not to exceed \$18,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

(b) EXPENSES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020 PERIOD.—The expenses of the committee for the period October 1, 2019 through September 30, 2020 under this resolution shall not exceed \$6,058,924, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$40,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and

(2) not to exceed \$30,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

(c) EXPENSES FOR PERIOD ENDING FEBRUARY 28, 2021.—The expenses of the committee for the period October 1, 2020 through February 28, 2021 under this resolution shall not exceed \$2,524,552, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and

(2) not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

SEC. 3. EXPENSES AND AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS.

(a) EXPENSES OF THE COMMITTEE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), expenses of the committee under this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

(2) VOUCHERS NOT REQUIRED.—Vouchers shall not be required for—

(A) the disbursement of salaries of employees paid at an annual rate;

(B) the payment of telecommunications provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper;

(C) the payment of stationery supplies purchased through the Keeper of the Stationery;

(D) payments to the Postmaster of the Senate;

(E) the payment of metered charges on copying equipment provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper;

(F) the payment of Senate Recording and Photographic Services; or

(G) the payment of franked and mass mail costs by the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper.

(b) AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS.—There are authorized to be paid from the appropriations account for “Expenses of Inquiries and Investigations” of the Senate such sums as may be necessary for agency contributions related to the compensation of employees of the committee—

(1) for the period March 1, 2019 through September 30, 2019;

(2) for the period October 1, 2019 through September 30, 2020; and

(3) for the period October 1, 2020 through February 28, 2021.

SENATE RESOLUTION 61—HONORING THE LIFE OF ROSEMARY MARINER

Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself and Mr. ALEXANDER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 61

Whereas, on April 2, 1953, Rosemary Ann Bryant was born to Captain Cecil Bryant and Constance Boylan Bryant in Harlingen, Texas;

Whereas, as a teenager, Rosemary washed planes at a local airport to earn money for flying lessons;

Whereas Rosemary was the first woman to enroll in the aeronautics program at Purdue University;

Whereas, following graduation from Purdue University, Rosemary Bryant Mariner joined the United States Navy;

Whereas, on graduation from officer candidate school, Rosemary Mariner was chosen for the first female flight training class in the history of the Navy;

Whereas, in 1974, Captain Mariner was among 6 of the graduates of the first female flight training class to earn wings, and, the next year, Captain Mariner became the first female aviator in the Navy to fly a jet attack aircraft;

Whereas, during her Navy career, Captain Mariner logged 17 landings on aircraft carriers and more than 3,500 flight hours in 15 different aircraft;

Whereas, in 1990, Captain Mariner was named commander of a Navy tactical electronic warfare squadron at Naval Air Station Point Mugu, a unit that was 30% female, making Captain Mariner the first woman to command an operational air squadron, even though women were still barred from flying combat missions;

Whereas Captain Mariner later said that, during her time as commander and in other Navy positions, she learned: “If [women] cannot share the equal risks and hazards in arduous duty, then you are not equal”;

Whereas Captain Mariner fought tirelessly for the equality of women in the military—

(1) by leading the Women Military Aviators organization; and

(2) by working with members of Congress and a Defense Department advisory board to overturn laws and regulations barring women from combat;

Whereas Captain Mariner stated, “if we thought something was unfair—they wouldn’t let a woman land on a ship, for example—we would write a letter up the chain of command and put it on the record that we wanted that changed”;

Whereas, in April 1993, Defense Secretary Les Aspin lifted the restrictions on female pilots flying combat missions;

Whereas, on retirement from Navy service in 1997, Captain Mariner moved to Norris, Tennessee, with—

(1) her husband, Commander Tommy Mariner; and

(2) their daughter, Emmalee;

Whereas, for more than 20 years, Captain Mariner was a resident scholar of military history at the Center for the Study of War and Society at the University of Tennessee in Knoxville, Tennessee;

Whereas, as a resident scholar at the Center for the Study of War and Society, Captain Mariner shaped the minds and outlooks of countless undergraduate students, in whom her legacy will live for generations to come;

Whereas Rosemary Mariner passed away on January 24, 2019, in Knoxville, Tennessee, at the age of 65;

Whereas Rosemary Mariner was honored as “one of the nation’s leading advocates for equal opportunity in the military” by Deborah G. Douglas in “American Women and Flight since 1940”;

Whereas, in tribute to Captain Mariner, the United States Navy conducted its first all-female flyover at the funeral service for Captain Mariner on Saturday, February 2, 2019, in Maynardville, Tennessee; and

Whereas Rosemary Mariner is an American hero who exemplified strength, sacrifice, and service to the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) extends its heartfelt sympathies to the family of Rosemary Mariner;

(2) honors the life of Captain Mariner;

(3) honors and, on behalf of the United States, expresses deep appreciation for the outstanding and important service of Captain Mariner to the United States; and

(4) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate communicate this resolution to the House of Representatives and transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the family of Rosemary Mariner.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 158. Mr. GRASSLEY (for Mr. LANKFORD (for himself, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. CORNYN, and Mr. RUBIO)) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 111 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes.

SA 159. Ms. MCSALLY (for herself and Ms. SINEMA) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) to the bill S. 47, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 160. Ms. MCSALLY (for herself, Mr. UDALL, Mr. ALEXANDER, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. BENNET) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) to the bill S. 47, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 161. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) to the bill S. 47, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 162. Mr. LEE proposed an amendment to amendment SA 111 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) to the bill S. 47, supra.

SA 163. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for her-

self and Mr. MANCHIN) to the bill S. 47, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 164. Mr. WHITEHOUSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) to the bill S. 47, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 165. Mr. WHITEHOUSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) to the bill S. 47, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 166. Mr. WICKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) to the bill S. 47, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 167. Mr. PERDUE (for himself, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. JONES, and Mr. SCOTT, of South Carolina) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 47, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 168. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) to the bill S. 47, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 169. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) to the bill S. 47, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 170. Ms. MCSALLY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) to the bill S. 47, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 158. Mr. GRASSLEY (for Mr. LANKFORD (for himself, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. CORNYN, and Mr. RUBIO)) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 111 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; as follows:

Beginning on page 468, strike line 1 and all that follows through page 469, line 18 and insert the following:

“(1) not less than 40 percent shall be used for Federal purposes;

“(2) not less than 40 percent shall be used to provide financial assistance to States; and

“(3) not less than 5 percent shall be used for deferred maintenance needs on Federal land.”

(c) PARITY FOR TERRITORIES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Section 200305(b) of title 54, United States Code, is amended by striking paragraph (5).

(d) RECREATIONAL PUBLIC ACCESS.—Section 200306 of title 54, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(c) RECREATIONAL PUBLIC ACCESS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Of the amounts made available for expenditure in any fiscal year under section 200303, there shall be made available for recreational public access projects identified on the priority list developed under paragraph (2) not less than the greater of—

“(A) an amount equal to 3 percent of those amounts; or

“(B) \$15,000,000.

“(2) PRIORITY LIST.—The Secretary and the Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with the head of each affected Federal agency, shall annually develop a priority list for projects that, through acquisition of land (or an interest in land), secure recreational pub-

lic access to Federal land under the jurisdiction of the applicable Secretary for hunting, fishing, recreational shooting, or other outdoor recreational purposes.”

(e) ACQUISITION CONSIDERATIONS.—Section 200306 of title 54, United States Code (as amended by subsection (d)), is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(d) ACQUISITION CONSIDERATIONS.—In determining whether to acquire land (or an interest in land) under this section, the Secretary and the Secretary of Agriculture shall take into account—

“(1) the significance of the acquisition;

“(2) the urgency of the acquisition;

“(3) management efficiencies;

“(4) management cost savings;

“(5) geographic distribution;

“(6) threats to the integrity of the land; and

“(7) the recreational value of the land.”

(f) CERTAIN LAND ACQUISITION REQUIREMENTS.—Section 200306 of title 54, United States Code (as amended by subsection (e)), is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(e) MAINTENANCE NEEDS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (3), funds appropriated for the acquisition of land under this section shall include any funds necessary to address maintenance needs at the time of acquisition on the acquired land.

“(2) ACCEPTANCE OF DONATIONS.—A Federal agency may accept, hold, administer, and use donations to address maintenance needs on land acquired under this section.

“(3) LIMITATION.—If a Federal agency accepts a donation under paragraph (2) to address maintenance needs on land acquired under this section, the funds appropriated for the acquisition under paragraph (1) shall not include funds equivalent to the amount of that donation.”

SA 159. Ms. MCSALLY (for herself and Ms. SINEMA) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title IX, add the following:

SEC. 90. RELEASE OF FEDERAL REVERSIONARY INTEREST, FLAGSTAFF, ARIZONA.

Any land (including the parcel of land located in the City of Flagstaff, Arizona, owned by Win Oil Company, Inc., and more particularly described in the deed recorded in Coconino County, Arizona, on November 11, 1998, as document number 98-44431) that is subject to a Federal reversionary interest pursuant to the Act of July 27, 1866 (14 Stat. 292, chapter 278), shall no longer be subject to the Federal reversionary interest described in that Act.

SA 160. Ms. MCSALLY (for herself, Mr. UDALL, Mr. ALEXANDER, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. BENNET) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 9003 and insert the following:

SEC. 9003. JOHN S. MCCAIN III 21ST CENTURY CONSERVATION SERVICE CORPS ACT.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This section may be cited as the “John S. McCain III 21st Century Conservation Service Corps Act”.

(b) **DEFINITIONS.**—Section 203 of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1722) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking “under section 204” and inserting “by section 204(a)(1)”; and

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (8) through (13) as paragraphs (9) through (14), respectively;

(3) by inserting after paragraph (7) the following:

“(8) **INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The term ‘institution of higher education’ has the meaning given the term in section 102 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002).

“(B) **EXCLUSION.**—The term ‘institution of higher education’ does not include—

“(i) an institution described in section 101(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(b)); or

“(ii) an institution outside the United States, as described in section 102(a)(1)(C) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002(a)(1)(C)).”;

(4) in paragraph (9) (as so redesignated)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “, as follows” and inserting “and other conservation and restoration initiatives, as follows”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(E) To protect, restore, or enhance marine, estuarine, riverine, and coastal habitat ecosystem components—

“(i) to promote the recovery of threatened species, endangered species, and managed fisheries;

“(ii) to restore fisheries, protected resources, and habitats impacted by oil and chemical spills and natural disasters; or

“(iii) to enhance the resilience of coastal ecosystems, communities, and economies through habitat conservation.”;

(5) in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (11) (as so redesignated), by striking “individuals between the ages of 16 and 30, inclusive,” and inserting “individuals between the ages of 16 and 30, inclusive, or veterans age 35 or younger”;

(6) in paragraph (13) (as so redesignated)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) with respect to the National Marine Sanctuary System, coral reefs, and other coastal, estuarine, and marine habitats, and other land and facilities administered by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Secretary of Commerce.”; and

(7) by adding at the end the following:

“(15) **VETERAN.**—The term ‘veteran’ has the meaning given the term in section 101 of title 38, United States Code.”.

(c) **PUBLIC LANDS CORPS PROGRAM.**—Section 204 of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1723) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following:

“(a) **ESTABLISHMENT OF PUBLIC LANDS CORPS.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—There is established in the Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Commerce a corps, to be known as the ‘Public Lands Corps’.

“(2) **NO EFFECT ON OTHER AGENCIES.**—Nothing in this subsection precludes the establishment of a public lands corps by the head of a Federal department or agency other than a department described in paragraph (1), in accordance with this Act.”;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the first sentence, by striking “individuals between the ages of 16 and 30, inclusive,” and inserting “individuals between the ages of 16 and 30, inclusive, and veterans age 35 or younger”; and

(B) in the second sentence, by striking “section 137(b) of the National and Community Service Act of 1990” and inserting “paragraphs (1), (2), (4), and (5) of section 137(a) of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12591(a))”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(g) **EFFECT.**—Nothing in this section authorizes the use of the Public Lands Corps for projects on or impacting real property owned by, operated by, or within the custody, control, or administrative jurisdiction of the Administrator of General Services without the express permission of the Administrator of General Services.”.

(d) **TRANSPORTATION.**—Section 205 of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1724) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(e) **TRANSPORTATION.**—The Secretary may provide to Corps participants who reside in their own homes transportation to and from appropriate conservation project sites.”.

(e) **RESOURCE ASSISTANTS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 206(a) of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1725(a)) is amended by striking the first sentence and inserting the following: “The Secretary may provide individual placements of resource assistants to carry out research or resource protection activities on behalf of the Secretary.”.

(2) **DIRECT HIRE AUTHORITY.**—Section 121(a) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2012 (16 U.S.C. 1725a), is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “Secretary of the Interior” and inserting “Secretary (as defined in section 203 of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1722))”; and

(ii) by striking “paragraph (1)” and inserting “paragraph (2)”; and

(iii) by striking “with a land managing agency of the Department of the Interior”; and

(B) in paragraph (2)(A), by striking “with a land managing agency” and inserting “with the Secretary (as so defined)”.

(f) **COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS.**—Section 207 of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1726) is amended—

(1) by striking the section heading and inserting “**COMPENSATION AND TERMS OF SERVICE**”; and

(2) by redesignating subsections (b) and (c) as subsections (c) and (d), respectively;

(3) by inserting after subsection (a) the following:

“(b) **EDUCATIONAL CREDIT.**—The Secretary may provide a Corps participant with an educational credit that may be applied toward a program of postsecondary education at an institution of higher education that agrees to award the credit for participation in the Corps.”;

(4) in subsection (c) (as so redesignated)—

(A) by striking “Each participant” and inserting the following:

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Each participant”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) **INDIAN YOUTH SERVICE CORPS.**—With respect to the Indian Youth Service Corps established under section 210, the Secretary shall establish the term of service of participants in consultation with the affected Indian tribe.”;

(5) in subsection (d) (as so redesignated)—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (1) and (2) as subparagraphs (A) and (B), respectively, and indenting the subparagraphs appropriately;

(B) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A) (as so redesignated), by striking “The Secretary” and inserting the following:

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) **TIME-LIMITED APPOINTMENT.**—For purposes of section 9602 of title 5, United States Code, a former member of the Corps hired by the Secretary under paragraph (1)(B) for a time-limited appointment shall be considered to be appointed initially under open, competitive examination.”; and

(6) by adding at the end the following:

“(e) **APPLICABILITY TO QUALIFIED YOUTH OR CONSERVATION CORPS.**—The hiring and compensation standards described in this section shall apply to any individual participating in an appropriate conservation project through a qualified youth or conservation corps, including an individual placed through a contract or cooperative agreement, as approved by the Secretary.”.

(g) **REPORTING AND DATA COLLECTION.**—Title II of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1721 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating sections 209 through 211 as sections 211 through 213, respectively;

(2) by inserting after section 208 the following:

“**SEC. 209. REPORTING AND DATA COLLECTION.**

“(a) **REPORT.**—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the John S. McCain III 21st Century Conservation Service Corps Act, and annually thereafter, the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for National and Community Service, in coordination with the Secretaries, shall submit to Congress a report that includes data on the Corps, including—

“(1) the number of participants enrolled in the Corps and the length of the term of service for each participant;

“(2) the projects carried out by Corps participants, categorized by type of project and Federal agency;

“(3) the total amount and sources of funding provided for the service of participants;

“(4) the type of service performed by participants and the impact and accomplishments of the service; and

“(5) any other similar data determined to be appropriate by the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for National and Community Service or the Secretaries.

“(b) **DATA.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the John S. McCain III 21st Century Conservation Service Corps Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretaries shall submit to the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for National and Community Service the data described in subsection (a).

“(c) **DATA COLLECTION.**—The Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for National and Community Service may coordinate with qualified youth or conservation corps to improve the collection of the required data described in subsection (a).

“(d) **COORDINATION.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretaries shall, to the maximum extent practicable, coordinate with each other to carry out activities authorized under this Act, including—

“(A) the data collection and reporting requirements of this section; and

“(B) implementing and issuing guidance on eligibility for noncompetitive hiring status under section 207(d).

“(2) **DESIGNATION OF COORDINATORS.**—The Secretary shall designate a coordinator to coordinate and serve as the primary point of contact for any activity of the Corps carried out by the Secretary.”; and

(3) in subsection (c) of section 212 (as so redesignated), by striking “211” and inserting “213”.

(h) **INDIAN YOUTH SERVICE CORPS.**—Title II of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993 (16

U.S.C. 1721 et seq.) (as amended by subsection (g)) is amended by inserting after section 209 the following:

“SEC. 210. INDIAN YOUTH SERVICE CORPS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—There is established within the Public Lands Corps a program to be known as the ‘Indian Youth Service Corps’ that—

“(1) enrolls participants between the ages of 16 and 30, inclusive, and veterans age 35 or younger, a majority of whom are Indians;

“(2) is established pursuant to an agreement between an Indian tribe and a qualified youth or conservation corps for the benefit of the members of the Indian tribe; and

“(3) carries out appropriate conservation projects on eligible service land.

“(b) AUTHORIZATION OF COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with Indian tribes and qualified youth or conservation corps for the establishment and administration of the Indian Youth Service Corps.

“(c) GUIDELINES.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of the John S. McCain III 21st Century Conservation Service Corps Act, the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with Indian tribes, shall issue guidelines for the management of the Indian Youth Service Corps, in accordance with this Act and any other applicable Federal laws.”.

SA 161. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, add the following:

SEC. 24 _____. DESIGNATION OF NATIONAL MONUMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 320301 of title 54, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “The President may, in the President’s discretion” and inserting the following: “After obtaining congressional approval of the proposed national monument, certifying compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) with respect to the proposed national monument, and receiving from the Governor of each State in which the proposed national monument is to be located notice that the State legislature has enacted legislation approving the designation of the proposed national monument, and subject to subsection (e), the President may”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(e) REQUIREMENTS FOR DECLARATION OF MARINE NATIONAL MONUMENTS.—

“(1) DEFINITION OF EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE.—In this subsection, the term ‘exclusive economic zone’ means the zone established by Proclamation Number 5030, dated March 10, 1983 (16 U.S.C. 1453 note).

“(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The President may not declare any area of the exclusive economic zone to be a national monument unless—

“(A) the declaration is specifically authorized by an Act of Congress;

“(B) the President has certified compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) with respect to the proposed national monument;

“(C) the President has submitted to the Governor of each State and each territory, any part of which is located within 100 nautical miles of the proposed national monument, a proposal to make the declaration;

“(D) the Governor of each State and territory described in subparagraph (C) submits to the President notice that the legislature of the State or territory has approved the proposal submitted under that paragraph; and

“(E) the declaration is substantially the same as the proposal submitted under subparagraph (C).”.

(b) RESTRICTIONS ON PUBLIC USE.—Section 320303 of title 54, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “The Secretary,” and inserting the following:

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary.”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(b) RESTRICTIONS ON PUBLIC USE.—The Secretary, or the Secretary of Commerce, with respect to any area of the exclusive economic zone (as defined in section 320301(e)(1)) designated as a national monument, shall not implement any restrictions on the public use of a national monument until the expiration of an appropriate review period (as determined by the Secretary or the Secretary of Commerce, as applicable) providing for public input and congressional approval.”.

SA 162. Mr. LEE proposed an amendment to amendment SA 111 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; as follows:

In section 3001, strike subsection (a) and insert the following:

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 200302 of title 54, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “September 30, 2018” and inserting “September 30, 2023”; and

(2) in subsection (c)(1), by striking “September 30, 2018” and inserting “September 30, 2023”.

SA 163. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title VII, add the following:

SEC. 70 _____. USE OF VALUE OF LAND FOR COST SHARING.

The Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 669 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating section 13 as section 14; and

(2) by inserting after section 12 the following:

“SEC. 13. VALUE OF LAND.

“Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any institution eligible to receive Federal funds under the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998 (7 U.S.C. 7601 et seq.) shall be allowed to use the value of any land owned by the institution as an in-kind match to satisfy any cost sharing requirement under this Act.”.

SA 164. Mr. WHITEHOUSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title IX, add the following:

SEC. 90 _____. APPROPRIATION OF FUNDS FOR THE NATIONAL OCEANS AND COASTAL SECURITY FUND.

Section 908 of the National Oceans and Coastal Security Act (16 U.S.C. 7507) is amended by striking “such sums” and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting “and there are appropriated to carry out this title for each fiscal year an amount equal to the amount deposited for such fiscal year for the Land and Water Conservation Fund pursuant to section 105(a)(2)(B) of the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 (43 U.S.C. 1331 note).”.

SA 165. Mr. WHITEHOUSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title IX, add the following:

SEC. 90 _____. PERMANENT AUTHORIZATION OF THE NATIONAL OCEANS AND COASTAL SECURITY FUND.

Section 908 of the National Oceans and Coastal Security Act (16 U.S.C. 7507) is amended by inserting “and for each subsequent fiscal year” after “2019”.

SA 166. Mr. WICKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title IX, add the following:

SEC. 9010. NAMED STORM EVENT MODEL AND POST-STORM ASSESSMENTS.

(a) AMENDMENTS TO THE OMNIBUS PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT OF 2009.—Section 12312 of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (33 U.S.C. 3611) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking the period at the end and inserting the following: “, except that the term shall not apply with respect to a State or territory that has an operational wind and flood loss allocation system.”;

(B) in paragraph (6), by inserting “sustained” before “winds”; and

(C) in paragraph (7), by striking “that threaten any portion of a coastal State” and inserting “for which post-storm assessments are conducted”;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) by striking “540 days after the date of the enactment of the Consumer Option for an Alternative System to Allocate Losses Act of 2012” and inserting “December 31, 2019”; and

(II) by striking “by regulation”;

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking “every” and inserting “an”; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) PUBLIC REVIEW.—The Administrator shall seek input and suggestions from the public before the Named Storm Event Model, or any modification to the Named Storm Event Model, takes effect.”; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by redesignating subparagraphs (B) and (C) as subparagraphs (D) and (E), respectively;

(ii) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following:

“(B) DATA COLLECTION.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Upon identification of a named storm under subparagraph (A), and pursuant to the protocol established under subsection (c), the Administrator may deploy sensors to enhance the collection of covered data in the areas in coastal States that the Administrator determines are at the highest risk of experiencing geophysical events that would cause indeterminate losses.

“(ii) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—If the Administrator takes action under clause (i), that action may not be construed as indicating that a post-storm assessment will be developed for any coastal State in which that action is taken.

“(C) IDENTIFICATION OF INDETERMINATE LOSSES IN COASTAL STATES.—Not later than 30 days after the first date on which sustained winds of not less than 39 miles per hour are measured in a coastal State during a named storm identified under subparagraph (A), the Secretary of Homeland Security shall notify the Administrator with respect to the existence of any indeterminate losses in that coastal State resulting from that named storm.”;

(iii) in subparagraph (D), as so redesignated—

(I) by striking “identification of a named storm under subparagraph (A)” and inserting “confirmation of indeterminate losses identified under subparagraph (C) with respect to a named storm”; and

(II) by striking “assessment for such named storm” and inserting “assessment for each coastal State that suffered such indeterminate losses as a result of the named storm”;

(iv) in subparagraph (E), as so redesignated—

(I) by striking “an identification of a named storm is made under subparagraph (A)” and inserting “any indeterminate losses are identified under subparagraph (C)”; and

(II) by striking “for such storm under subparagraph (B)” and inserting “under subparagraph (D) for any coastal State that suffered such indeterminate losses”; and

(v) by adding at the end the following:

“(F) SEPARATE POST-STORM ASSESSMENTS FOR A SINGLE NAMED STORM.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator may conduct a separate post-storm assessment for each coastal State in which indeterminate losses are identified under subparagraph (C).

“(ii) TIMELINE.—If the Administrator conducts a separate post-storm assessment under clause (i), the Administrator shall complete the assessment based on the dates of actions that the Administrator takes under subparagraphs (C) and (D).”;

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “540 days after the date of the enactment of the Consumer Option for an Alternative System to Allocate Losses Act of 2012” and inserting “December 31, 2019”;

(B) in paragraph (2), by inserting “, in the discretion of the Administrator,” after “of sensors as may”; and

(C) in paragraph (4)(B), by inserting “and expend” after “receive”.

(b) AMENDMENTS TO THE NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE ACT OF 1968.—Section 1337 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4057) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (3), by striking the period at the end and inserting the following: “, except that the term shall not apply with respect to a State or territory that has an operational wind and flood loss allocation system.”; and

(B) in paragraph (5), by inserting “sustained” after “maximum”;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “establish by rule” and inserting “publish for comment in the Federal Register”; and

(B) in paragraph (2)(B), by inserting after “Elevation Certificate” the following: “, or other data or information used to determine a property’s current risk of flood, as determined by the Administrator.”;

(3) in subsection (c)(3)(A)(i), by striking “the issuance of the rule establishing the COASTAL Formula” and inserting “publication of the COASTAL Formula in the Federal Register as required by subsection (b)(1)”;

(4) in subsection (h)—

(A) by inserting “that issues a standard flood insurance policy under the national flood insurance program” after “company”; and

(B) by striking “or the COASTAL Formula” and inserting “, the COASTAL Formula, or any other loss allocation or post-storm assessment arising under the laws or ordinances of any State”;

(5) in subsection (i), by striking “after the date on which the Administrator issues the rule establishing the COASTAL Formula under subsection (b)” and inserting “60 days after publication of the COASTAL Formula in the Federal Register as required by subsection (b)(1)”; and

(6) by adding at the end the following:

“(k) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to create a cause of action under this Act.”.

SA 167. Mr. PERDUE (for himself, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. JONES, and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE X—ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR DISASTER RELIEF, 2019

The following sums in this title are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes, namely:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS

PROCESSING, RESEARCH AND MARKETING

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For an additional amount for the “Office of the Secretary”, \$3,005,442,000, which shall remain available until December 31, 2020, for necessary expenses related to losses of crops (including milk and harvested adulterated wine grapes), trees, bushes, and vines, as a consequence of Hurricanes Michael or Florence, other hurricanes, typhoons, volcanic activity, or wildfires occurring in calendar year 2018 under such terms and conditions as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture (referred to in this title as the “Secretary”): *Provided*, That the Secretary may provide assistance for such losses in the form of block grants to eligible states and territories and such assistance may include compensation to producers, as determined by the Secretary, for past or future crop insurance premiums, forest restoration, and poultry and livestock losses: *Provided further*, That of the amounts provided under this heading, tree assistance payments may be made under section 1501(e) of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (7 U.S.C. 9081(e)) to eligible orchardists or nursery tree growers (as defined in such section) or pecan trees with a tree mortality rate

that exceeds 7.5 percent (adjusted for normal mortality) and is less than 15 percent (adjusted for normal mortality), to be available until expended, for losses incurred during the period beginning January 1, 2018, and ending December 31, 2018: *Provided further*, That in the case of producers impacted by volcanic activity that resulted in the loss of crop land, or access to crop land, the Secretary shall consider all measures available, as appropriate, to bring replacement land into production: *Provided further*, That the total amount of payments received under this heading and applicable policies of crop insurance under the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.) or the Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) under section 196 of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (7 U.S.C. 7333) shall not exceed 90 percent of the loss as determined by the Secretary: *Provided further*, That the total amount of payments received under this heading for producers who did not obtain a policy or plan of insurance for an insurable commodity for the applicable crop year under the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.) for the crop incurring the losses or did not file the required paperwork and pay the service fee by the applicable State filing deadline for a noninsurable commodity for the applicable crop year under NAP for the crop incurring the losses shall not exceed 70 percent of the loss as determined by the Secretary: *Provided further*, That producers receiving payments under this heading, as determined by the Secretary, shall be required to purchase crop insurance where crop insurance is available for the next two available crop years, excluding tree insurance policies, and producers receiving payments under this heading shall be required to purchase coverage under NAP where crop insurance is not available in the next two available crop years, as determined by the Secretary: *Provided further*, That, not later than 120 days after the end of fiscal year 2019, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Congress specifying the type, amount, and method of such assistance by state and territory: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FARM SERVICE AGENCY

EMERGENCY FOREST RESTORATION PROGRAM

For an additional amount for the “Emergency Forest Restoration Program”, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael and Florence and wildfires occurring in calendar year 2018, and other natural disasters, \$480,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

WATERSHED AND FLOOD PREVENTION OPERATIONS

For an additional amount for “Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations”, for necessary expenses for the Emergency Watershed Protection Program related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael and Florence and wildfires occurring in calendar year 2018, and other natural disasters, \$125,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT
RURAL COMMUNITY FACILITIES PROGRAM
ACCOUNT

For an additional amount for the cost of grants for rural community facilities programs as authorized by section 306 and described in section 381E(d)(1) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael and Florence and wildfires occurring in calendar year 2018, and other natural disasters, \$150,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That sections 381E-H and 381N of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act are not applicable to the funds made available under this heading: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

SEC. 10001. In addition to amounts otherwise made available, out of the funds made available under section 18 of Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, \$25,200,000 shall be available for the Secretary to provide a grant to the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands for disaster nutrition assistance in response to the Presidentially declared major disasters and emergencies: *Provided*, That funds made available to the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands under this section shall remain available for obligation by the Commonwealth until September 30, 2020: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 10002. For purposes of administering title I of subdivision 1 of division B of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-123), losses to agricultural producers resulting from hurricanes shall also include losses incurred from Tropical Storm Cindy and losses of peach and blueberry crops in calendar year 2017 due to extreme cold: *Provided*, That the amounts provided by this section are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: *Provided further*, That amounts repurposed under this heading that were previously designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 are designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 10003. (a)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), a person or legal entity is not eligible to receive a payment under the Market Facilitation Program established pursuant to the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 714 et seq.) if the average adjusted gross income of such person or legal entity is greater than \$900,000.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to a person or legal entity if at least 75 percent of the adjusted gross income of such person or legal entity is derived from farming, ranching, or forestry related activities.

(b) A person or legal entity may not receive a payment under the Market Facilitation Program described in subsection (a)(1), directly or indirectly, of more than \$125,000.

(c) In this section, the term “average adjusted gross income” has the meaning given the term defined in section 760.1502 of title 7 Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect July 18, 2018).

(d) The amount provided by this section is designated by the Congress as being for an

emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SA 168. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title I, add the following:

SEC. 11. ACCESS TO WATERWAYS IN THE DANIEL BOONE NATIONAL FOREST, KENTUCKY.

The Secretary of Agriculture shall allow access to the waterways feeding into Lake Cumberland through the Daniel Boone National Forest in Rockcastle County, Pulaski County, Laurel County, Wayne County, McCreary County, and Whitley County, Kentucky, for the purpose of installing docks, boat slips, and marinas.

SA 169. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title I, add the following:

SEC. 10. SALE OF CERTAIN NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM LAND IN THE DANIEL BOONE NATIONAL FOREST.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Agriculture (referred to in this section as the “Secretary”) shall, in accordance with any other applicable law and subject to valid existing rights, conduct 1 or more sales of the National Forest System land described in subsection (b) to qualified bidders.

(b) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—The National Forest System land referred to in subsection (a) consists of National Forest System land that—

(1) is located along U.S. Highway No. 27 from Burnside, Kentucky, through the Daniel Boone National Forest to the point at which U.S. Highway No. 27 crosses into the State of Tennessee, as depicted on the map prepared under subsection (c); and

(2) is identified for disposal by the Secretary.

(c) MAP.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare a map of the National Forest System land referred to in subsection (b)(1).

(d) CONSIDERATION.—The sale of National Forest System land under subsection (a) shall be for not less than fair market value.

SA 170. Ms. MCSALLY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of section 6001(a)(5), add the following:

(C) MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS.—The management plan for the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A) that is submitted to the Secretary for approval shall incorporate elements of history of the State of Arizona, including—

- (i) copper;
- (ii) cattle;
- (iii) cotton;
- (iv) citrus; and
- (v) climate.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I have 8 requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

The Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 7, 2019, at 1:45 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

The Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 7, 2019, at 10:15 a.m., to conduct a hearing entitled “Examining United States Africa Command and United States Southern Command in review of the Defense Authorization Request for fiscal year 2020 and the Future Years Defense Program.”

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 7, 2019, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 7, 2019, at 2 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 7, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a business meeting and hearing on the following nominations: nominations of William Pelham Barr, of Virginia, to be Attorney General, and Donald W. Washington, of Texas, to be Director of the United States Marshals Service, both of the Department of Justice, Bridget S. Bade, of Arizona, and Eric D. Miller, of Washington, both to be a United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit, Paul B. Matey, of New Jersey, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Third Circuit, Eric E. Murphy, of Ohio, and Chad A. Readler, of Ohio, both to be a United States Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit, Allison Jones Rushing, of North Carolina, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fourth Circuit, Rossie David Alston, Jr., to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia, Roy Kalman Altman, A Rodolfo Armando

Ruiz II, and Rodney Smith, each to be a United States District Judge for the Southern District of Florida, Raul M. Arias-Marxuach, to be United States District Judge for the District of Puerto Rico, Thomas P. Barber, and Wendy Williams Berger, both to be a United States District Judge for the Middle District of Florida, J. Campbell Barker, and A. Michael J. Truncale, both to be a United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Texas, Pamela A. Barker, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio, Kenneth D. Bell, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of North Carolina, Jean-Paul Boulee, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Georgia, Holly A. Brady, and A. Damon Ray Leichty, both to be a United States District Judge for the Northern District of Indiana, Andrew Lynn Brasher, to be United States District Judge for the Middle District of Alabama, Brian C. Buescher, to be United States District Judge for the District of Nebraska, James David Cain, Jr., to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Louisiana, Stephen R. Clark, Sr., to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Missouri, Clifton L. Corker, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Tennessee, Daniel Desmond Domenico, to be United States District Judge for the District of Colorado, Karin J. Immergut, to be United States District Judge for the District of Oregon, Matthew J. Kacsmayk, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Texas, Corey Landon Maze, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Alabama, David Steven Morales, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Texas, Sarah Daggett Morrison, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Ohio, Carl J. Nichols, to be United States District Judge for the District of Columbia, Howard C. Nielson, Jr., to be United States District Judge for the District of Utah, J. Nicholas Ranjan, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Pennsylvania, Wendy Vitter, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Louisiana, T. Kent Wetherell II, and Allen Cothrel Winsor, both to be a United States District Judge for the Northern District of Florida, Joshua Wolson, and John Milton Younge, both to be a United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Patrick R. Wyrick, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Oklahoma, M. Miller Baker, of Louisiana, and Timothy M. Reif, of the District of Columbia, both to be a Judge of the United States Court of International Trade, and Richard A. Hertling, of Maryland, and Ryan T. Holte, of Ohio, both to be a Judge of the United States Court of Federal Claims.

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

The Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 7, 2019, during the first vote to conduct an organizational hearing.

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

The Committee on Veterans' Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 7, 2019, to conduct an organizational hearing.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 7, 2019, at 2 p.m., to conduct a closed briefing.

NOMINATION REFERRAL

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the nomination of PN 191, Ronald D. Vitiello, of Illinois, to be an Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security, referred to the Homeland Security Committee, upon reporting out be referred to the Judiciary Committee for a period not to exceed 60 calendar days, after which the nomination, if still in committee, be discharged and placed on the Executive Calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 2019

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 3 p.m., Monday, February 11; further, that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and morning business be closed; further, that following leader remarks, the Senate resume consideration of S. 47; finally, that notwithstanding the provisions of rule XXII, the cloture motion filed during today's session ripen at 5:30 p.m., Monday, and the filing deadline for first-degree amendments be at 4 p.m. on Monday.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned under the previous order following the remarks of Senator CORNYN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

NOMINATION OF WILLIAM BARR

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, today, the Senate Judiciary Committee held a vote on William Barr to be the next Attorney General of the United States.

During his confirmation hearing a few weeks ago, we saw an articulate, measured, and highly capable individual. There is no question in my mind why two separate Presidents have selected him to lead the Department of Justice.

Throughout his impressive career, Mr. Barr has displayed both legal acumen and an unwavering commitment to the rule of law—a basic prerequisite to serve as the highest law enforcement officer in the country.

I will add that the Attorney General is a unique member of the Cabinet because, as I said, he is the chief law enforcement officer of the country, but he is also a political appointee of the President. It takes some skill to navigate that very thin line and to do it with distinction and honor—something that Mr. Barr has done before.

President George Herbert Walker Bush recognized the talent in Mr. Barr more than 25 years ago and nominated him for not one, not two, but three important roles in the Department of Justice.

Mr. Barr testified before the Judiciary Committee for each of these positions: Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Legal Counsel, Deputy Attorney General, and, finally, Attorney General of the United States. All three times, he was unanimously approved by the Senate.

As impressive as Mr. Barr was during these confirmation hearings, he was even more impressive once he was actually on the job. It is clear he made a lasting impression on his colleagues at the Department of Justice.

A group of 120 former Justice Department and law enforcement officials have written a letter to the chairman and ranking member of the Judiciary Committee supporting Mr. Barr's nomination. The list includes former Attorneys General and Deputy Attorneys General, FBI Directors and Deputy Directors, a Department of Homeland Security Secretary, and a host of high-ranking DOJ officials.

They wrote: "Bill is that rare combination of intellect and principle who has served our country in the Department of Justice with great distinction and then excelled as a senior executive in the private sector."

They continued: "Bill also developed great partnerships with state and local law enforcement around the country through the Department's Executive Working Group, creating joint task forces to combat white collar crime, drug trafficking and violent crime across the nation."

Knowing that, it is no surprise he received the endorsement of several organizations that represent law enforcement, like the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the Major Cities Chiefs Association, the Fraternal

Order of Police, the Major County Sheriffs of America, and the National Narcotics Officers' Associations' Coalition, as well as others.

I quote our friend, the ranking member DIANNE FEINSTEIN herself, who said: "No one can say he isn't qualified."

We are fortunate to have such an individual who is willing to, once again, step back into the spotlight to serve his country. To me, that speaks volumes.

It would be the easiest thing in the world for Mr. Barr to say: Well, I have been there and done that. Now I have worked in the private sector, been a success, and I am ready to hang it up or at least enjoy my retirement years with my grandkids and my wife.

That is not Bill Barr. Bill Barr is a person driven by his sense of duty and his desire to serve the American people. To me, that is one of the distinctions about him that impresses me the most.

It would be easy for him to take a walk and to not accept this responsibility during these polarized times, but he is willing to serve, and I think we ought to embrace that willingness to serve and confirm him.

I was proud to support Mr. Barr's nomination in the Judiciary Committee today, and I look forward to voting yes on his nomination next week when we vote on it.

Although Mr. Barr's name has been in the headlines, there are also a number of well-qualified nominees for Federal judgeships across the United States who were reported out of the Judiciary Committee today, including four Texans. They are J. Campbell Barker and Michael Truncale to be U.S. district judges for the Eastern District of Texas, Matthew Kacsmayk to be U.S. district judge for the Northern District of Texas, and David Morales to be U.S. district judge for the Southern District of Texas. These individuals are principled and highly qualified for the Federal bench.

Senator CRUZ and I worked closely with our Federal Judicial Evaluation Committee—a bipartisan committee of the best lawyers in the State of Texas—to screen these individuals and then make recommendations to the White House. I am confident in their ability to serve Texans by faithfully applying the law, and I hope the Senate will move quickly to confirm them.

S. 47

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, finally, following the President's call for unity and bipartisanship in his State of the Union Address earlier this week, I am glad to see the Senate responding to that call and taking up legislation that we are currently on that has received broad bipartisan support in the Senate just today.

Near the end of the last Congress, the Senate and the House reached an agreement on a package of more than 100 individual lands bills that received broad bipartisan support. Unfortunately, we ran out of time and weren't able to get it done, but next week, we will have the opportunity to vote on this important piece of legislation and send this bipartisan bill to the President's desk and demonstrate, once again, to the American people—lest anybody be in doubt—that we are capable of working together in a bipartisan way in advancing the interests of the American people.

Throughout my time in the Senate, I have been an advocate for America's outdoor sporting traditions and commonsense wildlife conservation policies. Enhancing and expanding sportsmen's access to Federal lands has been on Congress's to-do list for years, and this legislation will help make that a reality.

This package includes a series of bipartisan provisions negotiated over years, which will provide increased opportunities for sportsmen and sports-

women to utilize Federal lands for hunting and fishing. Those changes are coupled with additional ones for conserving and enhancing wildlife habitats to ensure we are protecting these lands for generations to come.

This legislation also authorizes dozens of land swaps—exchanges—and conveyances, which will deliver big changes to communities across the country, including in my State.

For example, the Lake Fannin recreation area was once a thriving tourist attraction for Texas, but, through the years, it has become dilapidated due to the inability of the Forest Service to properly do maintenance.

The county has now developed a comprehensive plan to manage that land for recreation, and this bill will restore local control to more than 2,000 acres in Fannin County, TX.

This legislation will also protect property owners along the Red River—the border between Texas and Oklahoma—who have faced uncertainty following a flawed Bureau of Land Management survey under the previous administration. This legislation will assure these landowners that the Federal Government has no rightful claim and will make no claim to their property.

Again, I look forward to debating this legislation in the coming days, and I hope we can pass this bill, which will allow for the responsible development and conservation of land across our country.

I see no Senators seeking the floor, so I yield the floor.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 3 P.M.
MONDAY

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands adjourned until 3 p.m. on Monday.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 5:09 p.m., adjourned until Monday, February 11, 2019, at 3 p.m.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CONGRATULATING MR. EDWARD HAMBERGER ON HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS

HON. DANIEL LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 7, 2019

Mr. LIPINSKI. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mr. Edward Hamberger on his retirement from the Association of American Railroads (AAR), where he has served as President since 1998. As a member of the Transportation and Infrastructure committee, and having worked alongside him for 14 years, I am pleased to recognize his contributions and commitment to America's rail transportation.

As President of AAR, Mr. Hamberger was committed to improving the safety and efficiency of our nation's rail transportation network. His more than 40 years of professional experience have spanned the legislative and executive branches of government, and private legal practice. As President of AAR, he was instrumental in elevating the voice of the rail industry during the consideration of important legislation including the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users, the Passenger Rail Reform and Investment Act of 2015 and the Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act of 2016. Working collaboratively with Members of Congress, Mr. Hamberger was able to ensure these bills put forward policies that have improved safety and contributed to the strength of the industry.

In addition to his work with AAR, Mr. Hamberger has served as an appointed member of the Private Sector Advisory Panel on Infrastructure Financing and as a member of the Presidential Commission on Intermodal Transportation. Most recently, he served on the Blue Ribbon Panel of Transportation Experts, after being appointed by the National Surface Transportation Policy and Revenue Study Commission. He is also a Board Member with Railine, GoRail, and the University of Denver Intermodal Transportation Institute.

His impact on transportation extends to the farthest reaches of our transportation network, and I am grateful for his service and expertise. As a policymaker, I will miss his thoughtful contribution to national dialogue and his charismatic demeanor.

I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mr. Hamberger's retirement and professional accomplishments throughout his career. While his presence will be missed on Capitol Hill, I wish him, and his wife Susan, a happy retirement.

CELEBRATION AND RECOGNITION OF GEORGE SCIMGER

HON. PAUL MITCHELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 7, 2019

Mr. MITCHELL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate Elba Township Deputy Fire Chief George Scimger's 45 years of service to Lapeer County.

Born and raised in North Branch, Michigan, Mr. Scimger has served and protected our community for decades, working his way from a firefighter, to captain, to assistant chief, and now deputy chief.

In addition to his duties as a firefighter, firefighting instructor, and hazmat instructor, Mr. Scimger has contributed to many organizations serving as chairman for both the Lapeer County Fire Association and the Michigan State Firemen's Association.

George has been honored many times for his commitment to the community. The Lapeer County Fire Association awarded him the award for Firefighter of the Year and Outstanding Officer two times. Also, his home township, Elba Township, awarded him the Chief's Award two times.

He has been a dedicated husband, father, and grandfather to his wife of 53 years, Carol, their three children, and four grandchildren.

I join George's family, friends, and the Lapeer County community in thanking him for the years of service and wish him well in his retirement.

RECOGNIZING STUDENTS AND FACULTY OF BIG TIMBER GRADE SCHOOL AND SWEET GRASS COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL

HON. GREG GIANFORTE

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 7, 2019

Mr. GIANFORTE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the students and faculty of Big Timber Grade School and Sweet Grass County High School for supporting and encouraging Barrett Artukovich, a 7-year-old, second-grade student from Big Timber who is battling cancer.

In early December 2018, Barrett was diagnosed with Hodgkin's lymphoma, a form of cancer that can advance quickly throughout the body and weaken the immune system. Barrett is undergoing a unique, personalized, two-year treatment plan in Colorado where he and his parents, Bill and Heather Artukovich, will travel frequently for clinical visits.

The Big Timber community has rallied around the family, offering generous support.

Because of the treatment, Barrett's head is shaved, and he wears a hat. The boys in Barrett's class shaved their heads in support of their friend. Big Timber Grade School and

Sweet Grass County High School recently observed "Wear a Hat for Barrett Day" with students wearing hats in school with a one-dollar donation to support a fund for the Artukovichs.

The schools kicked off "Barrett's Penny War," a competition among each grade level to see which grade raises the most money through the end of February.

The high school boys basketball team named Barrett its honorary captain for the season. With his parents taking precautions, Barrett attended the emotional game where the team presented him with an autographed basketball and team picture.

With the help of a grant, Barrett participates virtually in the classroom using a telepresence robot. The device provides a two-way audio/video connection which allows Barrett to interact with his teacher and classmates from home.

Barrett's uncle set up an online campaign to help with travel, accommodations, and other expenses. The initial goal of \$20,000 was met within a day, according to Bill Artukovich.

Madam Speaker, for their encouragement and support of a classmate battling cancer and his family, I recognize the students and faculty of Big Timber Grade School and Sweet Grass County High School for their spirit of Montana.

IN MEMORY OF TROOPER LUCAS B. DOWELL

HON. H. MORGAN GRIFFITH

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 7, 2019

Mr. GRIFFITH. Madam Speaker, the Commonwealth of Virginia mourns the loss of Trooper Lucas B. Dowell of the Virginia State Police. Trooper Dowell was killed in the line of duty on February 4, 2019, at the age of 28. His life, although too short, showed a commitment to the rigorous calling of law enforcement.

Trooper Dowell was a native of Chilhowie in Smyth County. He participated in athletics during his days at Chilhowie High School, playing football and baseball. After graduating in 2009, he pursued an interest in law enforcement. At Radford University, he earned a bachelor's degree in criminal justice. He graduated from the Virginia State Police's 122nd Basic Session in November 2014 and subsequently served in its Appomattox Division. While executing a search warrant in Cumberland County as part of a Virginia State Police Tactical Team, a suspect opened fire and Trooper Dowell was hit. He later died at Southside Community Hospital in Farmville.

Law enforcement can be a demanding vocation, requiring sacrifices that may include, as the example of Trooper Dowell shows, the ultimate sacrifice, one's life. This is a loss for the Commonwealth of Virginia, Smyth County, and the Town of Chilhowie. I mourn his loss, yet I am grateful that he and the other men

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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

and women of law enforcement step forward to protect us knowing full well the risks they face. Trooper Dowell's survivors include his parents, Mike and Rebecca, and his sister, Erica. His family is in my prayers.

IN HONOR OF THE 2019 CABARRUS
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE NON-
PROFIT OF THE YEAR AWARD

HON. RICHARD HUDSON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 7, 2019

Mr. HUDSON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor and congratulate the NorthEast Foundation for receiving the 2019 Cabarrus Chamber of Commerce Nonprofit of the Year Award.

Carolinas HealthCare System NorthEast has provided high quality health care and assistance to those most in need in our community, including when my young son, Lane, was delivered there just a few years ago. The hospital's NorthEast Foundation has been the driver of so much development and advances to help better serve our people, including raising the money needed to build the Jeff Gordon Children's Center, the Breast Health Center, Cabarrus College of Health Sciences and expanding the Tucker Hospice House.

Led by President Charlie Sastoque, the NorthEast Foundation was formed in 1994 to support one of our community's most valued assets, NorthEast Hospital. Utilizing a community-driven and donor-centric approach, the NorthEast Foundation has provided a platform for which donors can provide to specialty areas that interest or impact them the most. This approach allows donors to directly see the results of their donation, from a new piece of equipment in the neurology lab to support for a scholarship for aspiring nurses and doctors. These creative programs have led directly to Cabarrus County being at the forefront of many medical innovations the last 25 years.

Our community—and my home—is a much better place to live because of the work of the NorthEast Foundation, and I wish them success for the next quarter century.

Madam Speaker, please join me today in congratulating NorthEast Foundation on their achievement of the 2019 Cabarrus Chamber of Commerce Nonprofit of the Year Award.

CONDEMNING THE STATE OF
AFFAIRS IN VENEZUELA

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 7, 2019

Mr. HASTINGS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to draw attention to the human rights atrocities that are occurring in Venezuela. Under the leadership of Nicolás Maduro, Venezuela has reverted from one of the most prosperous nations in South America to a country into severe crisis.

Venezuela's economy, once the envy of South America, currently faces one of the worst cases of hyperinflation in modern history. The International Monetary Fund expects the inflation rate to reach an astounding 10

million percent this year. Across the country Venezuelans are struggling to survive, facing immense difficulties putting food on the table or affording basic necessities such as fuel and medicine. More than 80 percent of Venezuelan households have insufficient access to food. As grocery stores become increasingly bare, hospitals too are running dangerously low on supplies as the medical system continues to crumble. Even though the Ministry of Health has stopped reporting national health data, we know that rates of malnutrition are rising, as are outbreaks of preventable diseases and the rate of infant mortality.

Madam Speaker, more than three million Venezuelan citizens have fled their home to nearby nations, including nearly 300,000 who have come to the United States seeking refuge in 2018. As the situation continues to deteriorate, tens of thousands of protestors have taken to the street to protest the economic and humanitarian crises and demand change. We must stand with those who are putting their lives on the line to ensure that future generations of Venezuelans live in a peaceful and prosperous country.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF GEORGE
KLEIN

HON. STEVE COHEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 7, 2019

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to George Klein, a Memphis original and one of the late Elvis Presley's longest and closest friends after they met at Humes High School in 1948, both aged 13. Mr. Klein died Tuesday evening in Memphis at the age of 83. George Klein, known as "GK," was Memphis disc jockey and protégé of pioneering disc jockey Dewey Phillips, hosting WHBQ-TV's "Talent Party" (1964 to 1973) and WMC radio's "George Klein's Rock & Roll Ballroom." He later hosted SiriusXM satellite radio's Elvis Radio channel until last year. Mr. Klein was inducted into the Memphis Music Hall of Fame in 2018. A member of King of Rock & Roll's "Memphis Mafia" traveling entourage, Mr. Klein was a groomsman in Presley's wedding to Priscilla Beaulieu in 1967 in Las Vegas (Elvis served as his best man when Mr. Klein married in 1970) and served as an Elvis pallbearer after the singer's death in 1977. Mr. Klein also had bit parts in some of Elvis' movies, including "Jailhouse Rock" in 1957. When Elvis was posthumously inducted into the Rock & Roll Hall of Fame in 1986, it was his loyal friend Mr. Klein who gave the acceptance speech. For Memphis, Mr. Klein was our Bob Hope, hosting many civic affairs programs and producing the annual George Klein Christmas Charity Show that people looked forward to seeing for years and which raised a lot of money for various charities. As a radio personality, he had a variety of career highlights, hosting Johnny Cash's radio debut; bringing the first African American recording artists—Fats Domino, Sam Cooke, James Brown, and Jackie Wilson—to play on live Memphis television; and introducing The Beatles when they played the Mid-South Coliseum in August 1966. Everybody loved George Klein. He was always cheerful and up-

beat and made life better for all he met; you could say he helped make your day. Mr. Klein very closely followed Memphis State and later University of Memphis sports, particularly basketball. University of Memphis basketball coach John Calipari said he used to talk to Mr. Klein before basketball games and called him "an unbelievable ambassador" for Memphis. George and I had a mutual friend in Irvin Salky, who was his contemporary and occasionally his counselor. Priscilla, who visited my office last month, recognized Mr. Klein's influence. She released a statement Tuesday evening calling Mr. Klein "a legendary broadcaster," adding "but he was so much more to our family. George has been there from the beginning . . . He was a true Memphian and always made it feel like home on trips back to Graceland. I will forever cherish our memories together, they will stay with me always." George was my friend and his was a life well-lived. He will be missed.

PASSING OF SHIRLEY RODRIGUEZ
REMENESKI

HON. NYDIA M. VELÁZQUEZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 7, 2019

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor my friend, Shirley Rodriguez Remeneski, a dear friend and fellow New Yorker who passed last week. Shirley was an inspiration to all of us, a trailblazer and a leader. To me, she was a friend. Her passion was for people and community and her rich career encapsulates those values.

In 1965, she created and directed the first Social Services Unit in the Bronx Borough President's Office under the leadership of Herman Badillo and, later, Robert Abrams. Six years later, she became the District Administrator for then-Congressman Herman Badillo, serving as a vital bridge between New York City and Washington, D.C.

Shirley's next step was in the Koch Administration, working as Assistant Deputy Mayor for affirmative action, intergovernmental relations, and community development in South Bronx, Harlem and other underdeveloped areas in New York City.

When President Carter visited South Bronx, calling it the nation's disgrace, Shirley became the Legislative Coordinator for the South Bronx Development Organization. In that role, she secured funding for vital programs like Bathgate Industrial Park and the Charlotte Gardens Housing Development Project. She helped to create the South Bronx Job Corps Center, and other land revitalization projects. By helping South Bronx become an Empowerment Zone, she channeled needed business development and economic opportunity to the area.

Later, as Executive Director of Governor Mario Cuomo's Office for Hispanic Affairs she initiated the Puerto Rico Exchange of Officials Program to enhance governmental services to Puerto Ricans on the island and in New York state. In 2002, Governor Pataki appointed her Senior Vice President at the Empire State Development Corporation's Economic Development Division.

While Shirley's professional accomplishments are impressive, to me she was so much

more. For 35 years she was one of my closest friends. We traveled together and Shirley's love for people always shined through wherever we went. She loved entertaining and her house became a gathering place for all the women she had mentored and empowered. No one could throw a party like Shirley and I'll remember many nights of food, drink and, most of all, lots of laughs and warm company in her home. She truly meant the phrase Your house is my house (*Su Casa es mi Casa*). She always said she adored my Tina Turner impression. I'll do it again for Shirley when I next see her.

I'll miss my dear friend, Shirley Rodriguez Remeneski. Her soul was infused with a passion for improving her community, for serving others and for strengthening New York. In every position she served, she brought a tireless commitment to positive change and an infectious energy that made those around her feel no obstacle was insurmountable. I send my prayers and thoughts to Shirley's family. May they take comfort in knowing our community mourns with them and that our city will continue paying homage to her myriad contributions.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MICHAEL WALTZ

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 7, 2019

Mr. WALTZ. Madam Speaker, due to logistical challenges, I unintentionally missed a roll call vote on H.R. 502. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on Roll Call No. 53.

IN HONOR OF CHRIS ARCHER FOR RECEIVING THE 2019 CABARRUS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AMBASSADOR OF THE YEAR AWARD

HON. RICHARD HUDSON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 7, 2019

Mr. HUDSON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor and congratulate Chris Archer for receiving the Cabarrus Chamber of Commerce Ambassador of the Year Award.

The Cabarrus Chamber of Commerce Ambassador team is a group of highly visible, prestigious volunteers who serve as the Chamber's primary liaison to Chamber members and the community. They provide vital leadership by sharing their business insights and connections with members and represent the best the Chamber has to offer.

Since joining the Cabarrus Chamber two years ago, Mr. Archer understood that building relationships is the key to any successful business. As an Account Manager at Sharp Business Systems, he has seen success as a result of his involvement with the Chamber of Commerce. He is always ready to greet new members and promote the Chamber to non-members—he's one of the key reasons our Chamber has been so successful the past year.

Mr. Archer is deserving of this award and I wish him success as he continues to provide excellent service to our community.

Madam Speaker, please join me today in congratulating Chris Archer on receiving the 2019 Cabarrus Chamber of Commerce Ambassador of the Year Award.

INTRODUCTION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA NATIONAL GUARD HOME RULE ACT

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 7, 2019

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, today, I introduce the District of Columbia National Guard Home Rule Act, a bill that would give the mayor of the District of Columbia authority to deploy the D.C. National Guard, after consultation with the Commanding General of the D.C. National Guard, with the President retaining authority on federal matters. In local emergencies, including natural disasters and civil disturbances unrelated to national or homeland security, the mayor of the District should have the same authority that governors exercise over the National Guard in their states and territories. Each governor—including the governors of the three U.S. territories with Guards—has the authority to deploy the National Guard to protect his or her state or territory, just as local militia did historically.

The National Guards in the 50 states and territories operate under dual federal and local jurisdiction. Yet only the President currently has the authority to deploy the D.C. National Guard for both national and local purposes. Today, by far the most likely need for the D.C. National Guard here would be for natural disasters, such as hurricanes and floods, and to restore order in the wake of civil disturbances. The mayor, who knows the city better than any federal official and who works closely with federal security officials, should be able to call on the D.C. National Guard for local natural disasters and civil disturbances, after consultation with the Commanding General of the D.C. National Guard. The President should be focused on national matters, including homeland security, not local D.C. matters. Homeland security authority, with respect to the D.C. National Guard, would remain the sole province of the President, along with the power to federalize the D.C. National Guard for federal matters at will. It does no harm to give the mayor authority to deploy the Guard for civil disturbances and natural disasters. However, it could do significant harm to leave the mayor powerless to act quickly. If it makes sense that governors would have control over the deployment of their National Guards, it makes equal sense for the mayor of the District, with a population the size of a small state, to have the same authority.

The mayor of the District, as chief executive, should have the authority to deploy the D.C. National Guard in instances that do not rise to the level of federal homeland security activities. My bill permits the mayor to deploy the D.C. National Guard only after consultation with the Commanding General of the D.C. National Guard. The bill is another important step toward completing the transfer of full self-government powers to the District that Congress began with the passage of the Home Rule Act of 1973, when it delegated most of its authority over District matters to an elected mayor and Council. The bill follows that model.

I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

IN HONOR OF TIM VAUGHN, THE 2019 DUKE ENERGY CITIZENSHIP AND SERVICE AWARD WINNER

HON. RICHARD HUDSON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 7, 2019

Mr. HUDSON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor and congratulate Timothy F. Vaughn for receiving the 2019 Duke Energy Citizenship and Service Award from the Cabarrus Chamber of Commerce.

The Duke Energy Citizenship and Service Award seeks out individuals who use their time, talent and compassion to positively impact the lives of others in their community or in the workplace. Recipients of the award help foster a culture of citizenship and service that acts as a catalyst for others to become involved in civic and social activities.

Even though he always puts others first, I can think of no one more deserving of recognition than Tim Vaughn. I've known Tim for over twenty years at this point—despite managing Hilbish Ford, one of the biggest car dealerships in the state, he's always found time to step up and lead our community. He's helped lead the Rotary Club, he's helped our children in both Cabarrus County and Kannapolis City Schools, and he's always been thoroughly involved with the Cabarrus Chamber.

Tim Vaughn truly represents the best our county has to offer, and I'm thrilled he is being recognized by Duke Energy and the Cabarrus Chamber of Commerce.

Madam Speaker, please join me today in congratulating Timothy F. Vaughn on receiving the 2019 Duke Energy Citizenship and Service Award from the Cabarrus Chamber of Commerce.

RECOGNIZING MR. JACK KELEHER FOR HIS INTERNSHIP WITH THE UNI-CAPITAL WASHINGTON INTERNSHIP PROGRAMME

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 7, 2019

Mr. HASTINGS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Jack Keleher. Jack has worked in my Washington, D.C. Congressional office as an intern through the Uni-Capitol Washington Internship Programme (UCWIP) since January. I am so pleased to acknowledge his hard work and dedication.

Jack is currently pursuing his Bachelor of Arts/Bachelor of Laws at Deakin University in Victoria, where he is a Member of the Deakin Law Student's Society, the Law Institute of Victoria, and the Golden Key International Honor Society. He earned a certificate in Advanced Legal Research in 2017 and gained valuable experience as a legal caseworker, law clerk, and paralegal.

For the past 19 years, UCWIP has paired students from nearly a dozen partner universities in Australia with offices on Capitol Hill, giving them the opportunity to work in the halls

of Congress and learn about the American legislative process. Over the years, I have been honored to host many outstanding Australian students, and Jack has been no exception.

As an intern, Jack has helped my office with many of the day-to-day administrative functions, including taking calls from constituents, welcoming visitors, and drafting letters in response to inquiries. He also had the opportunity to work on floor remarks, as well as helping my staff with legislative research and outreach on several bills that I have introduced in the 116th Congress. Jack approached his internship with great enthusiasm and clearly has showed his passion for public service.

On February 5th, Jack had the opportunity to attend the 2019 State of the Union Address by President Trump. I know this is just one of several experiences that he will take away from his time in Washington and the United States.

Madam Speaker, it has been my honor to host Jack for his Congressional internship. I have no doubt he will go on to do great things in the future. I wish him much success.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY
OF MRS. MILLIE RUTH
McCLELLAND CHARLES

HON. CEDRIC L. RICHMOND

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 7, 2019

Mr. RICHMOND. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor the life and legacy of Mrs. Millie Ruth McClelland Charles, a legendary social worker and native of New Orleans, Louisiana. Mrs. McClelland passed away at the age of 96.

Mrs. Charles was born July 25, 1923 in New Orleans, Louisiana to Rev. Williams McClelland, a Baptist preacher, and Frankie Little, a school teacher.

Mrs. Charles entered Dillard University when she was only 15 years old and graduated with a degree in secondary education. However, after a few years of teaching in north Louisiana and loving the children in her classes, she realized she could find more fulfillment in social work because she would be able to help children and their families find ways to solve problems. Therefore, she earned a master's degree in the subject at the University of Southern California in the mid-1950s.

Mrs. Charles was married briefly, to Charles Carrol Charles, in 1950, while she was working in the City Welfare Department, Children and Family Services Division. He died while she was pregnant with her only child, who goes by the name H.M.K. Amen.

In or about 1965, Dr. Emmett W. Bashful, asked an energetic, passionate 42 year old Mrs. Charles to start a social work program at Southern University in New Orleans (SUNO). In its beginnings, it was a department of Social Work. Under the leadership of Mrs. Charles, the department transformed into a fully-accredited school of social work offering baccalaureate and masters level degrees.

Mrs. Charles's work has been recognized nationally. The National Association of Social Workers named her Social Worker of the Year. SUNO has a Millie McClelland Charles

Endowed Chair of Social Work, and the Louisiana Legislature passed a special resolution to name SUNO's School of Social Work building after her. The building opened in 2016.

Mrs. Charles served as Co-Chair of the Council on Social Work Education (CSWE) Annual Meeting; a Member of the CSWE Committee on Undergraduate Curriculum Standards; and a Site Visitor for the CSWE Accreditation Commission. In addition, since 1972, she has consulted with numerous Undergraduate and Graduate Social Work Programs around the U.S., advising them on curricula.

Mrs. Charles has received numerous awards: National Social Worker of the Year (NASW), 1975; Humanitarian of the Year, Federal Women Employees Association, 1975; Founders Award, New Orleans Chapter, National Association of Black Social Workers, 1979; Doctor of Humane Letters, Dillard University, 1993; and she also was one of four women honored by the New Orleans YWCA for lifetime of service to the community. Mrs. Charles was hailed as a lifelong crusader for equality during a ceremony in which she was presented The Times-Picayune Loving Cup on Tuesday, June 24, 2013.

Mrs. Charles loved the city and the people of New Orleans. Her legacy will forever be a part of the city and her dedication to community embodies the spirit of New Orleans. We cannot match the sacrifices made by Mrs. Charles, but surely, we can try to match her sense of service. We cannot match her courage, but we can strive to match her devotion.

Madam Speaker, I celebrate the life and legacy of Mrs. Millie Ruth McClelland Charles.

IN HONOR OF THE 2019 CABARRUS
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE NEW
BUSINESS OF THE YEAR AWARD
WINNER

HON. RICHARD HUDSON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 7, 2019

Mr. HUDSON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor and congratulate 73 & Main Restaurant on receiving the 2019 Cabarrus Chamber of Commerce New Business of the Year Award.

Located in Mt. Pleasant, North Carolina, 73 & Main Restaurant has established itself as a restaurant that caters to not just folks from around the area, but people from across the country. This restaurant features a bourbon bar, chef's table, patio, event space, and more. 73 & Main has quickly become a source of pride for the community, myself included.

Led by Dr. Allen Dobson and General Manager Anthony Misuraca, 73 & Main over the past year has not just become Mt. Pleasant's largest employer, but has also helped revitalize downtown Mt. Pleasant and eastern Cabarrus County. With over 50 percent of their guests coming from outside Cabarrus County, it is clear that 73 & Main is worthy of their already stellar reputation.

Dr. Dobson, Mr. Misuraca and 73 & Main Restaurant are deserving of this award and I wish them success as they continue to provide excellent service to our community. I personally look forward to my next visit while I'm traveling across the district.

Madam Speaker, please join me today in congratulating Allen Dobson, Anthony Misuraca and 73 & Main Restaurant on receiving the 2019 Cabarrus Chamber of Commerce New Business of the Year Award.

HONORING SENIOR MASTER
SERGEANT DAVID HOUTZ

HON. DANIEL MEUSER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 7, 2019

Mr. MEUSER. Madam Speaker, it is with great respect that I rise today to recognize Senior Master Sergeant David Houtz. After 24 years of dedicated and honorable service in the Pennsylvania Air National Guard, SMSgt Houtz will be retiring at the end of this month.

I have a profound admiration for those individuals who answer the call to serve and dedicate themselves to our country and community. SMSgt Houtz is actively engaged in strengthening his community and serves as an important role model for both fellow airmen and our younger generations.

Throughout his distinguished career, SMSgt Houtz has received various awards and accolades, including the Meritorious Service Medal, Air Force Commendation Medal, and the Army Achievement Medal. He has also served as a Boy Scout leader, a coach for various youth sports, and a member of the Myerstown Water Authority.

I ask that my colleagues join me in thanking SMSgt Houtz for his dedicated service to the United States and his many contributions to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. We wish him the best as he enters this next chapter in life.

INTRODUCTION OF THE YAKIMA
RIVER BASIN WATER ENHANCE-
MENT PROJECT PHASE III ACT

HON. DAN NEWHOUSE

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 7, 2019

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to introduce my legislation, the Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project Phase III Act. As my constituents know all too well, communities across the western United States are often faced with the detrimental impacts of droughts and water shortages. This bipartisan legislation offers solutions to give water users more certainty, while also recognizing the concerns of conservationists and the various stakeholders in the Yakima River Basin.

The Yakima River Basin is one of the leading agricultural regions in Washington State and throughout the country. The orchardists, wine grape and hop growers, and other members of the agricultural community inject approximately \$3.2 billion into Washington's economy and support countless jobs in the area. However, the demand for water in the region currently exceeds the resources available, especially during times of drought, which have hit the state especially hard in the past few years.

With researchers predicting that drought seasons will only become more common and

get worse as snowpack in the mountains continues to decline, action needs to be taken so that stakeholders in the Yakima River Basin can continue operating without having to worry about whether or not they will be able to water their crops or support key commercial and municipal activities. As the nation has witnessed extreme water problems in California, we must be proactive and have a viable plan in place should intense drought persist in Washington State.

The Yakima River Basin Integrated Plan was developed by a diverse group of stakeholders from the region, including farmers and ranchers; irrigation districts; county and city governments; tribes; conservation organizations; and state and federal agencies. The Plan will protect, mitigate and enhance fish and wildlife habitat; provide increased operational flexibility to manage instream flows to meet ecological objectives; and improve the reliability of the water supply in the Yakima River Basin for irrigation, municipal supply, and domestic uses.

After years of tough negotiations, the Yakima River Basin Plan is a model of collaboration that offers a solution to give water users more certainty, while also recognizing the concerns of conservationists and the various stakeholders in the Yakima Basin. The authorization of this next crucial phase of the Plan is vital for my District. This legislation will provide the tools and necessary next steps to addressing our water challenges in Central Washington.

I thank my new colleague, Representative SCHRIER, for joining me in introducing this legislation, as well as Senator CANTWELL for her partnership and continued determination to get this effort across the finish line. As this identical legislation currently moves through the Senate in the lands package legislation, I welcome all members to join me in supporting the legislation here in the People's House.

AMERICAN FOOD FOR AMERICAN SCHOOLS ACT OF 2019

HON. JOHN GARAMENDI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 7, 2019

Mr. GARAMENDI. Madam Speaker, today I reintroduce the "American Food for American Schools Act." I want to thank my colleague and northern California neighbor Congressman DOUG LAMALFA (R-CA) for his support as the original cosponsor.

The "American Food for American Schools Act" would strengthen "Buy American" requirements under the National School Lunch Program, administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). This will ensure that school districts use federal taxpayer dollars to purchase domestically sourced food products for in-school meals. Our bipartisan bill would also increase transparency so that parents are notified when their schoolchildren are served foreign-produced foods.

Even in northern California and Central Valley farming communities, some school districts use taxpayer dollars to buy imported foods, unnecessarily, without informing parents. In numerous cases, these same imported foods have been recalled due to safety concerns and outbreaks of foodborne diseases, when

those same foods could have been sourced locally in the first place.

Under our bill, school districts would be required to obtain a waiver from the USDA to use any federal taxpayer dollars to purchase foreign-sourced food products. Any such USDA waivers would only be granted if the domestically produced food was cost prohibitive or simply unavailable.

Our bill would also require that school districts notify parents of all foreign-sourced foods served to students, by posting any such waivers obtained from the USDA on the school's website. This would increase public transparency and provide American farmers an opportunity to seek out school districts that need affordable, domestically grown foods. Our nation's schoolchildren should be served nutritious, American-grown foods produced under the strictest food safety standards in the world. That is exactly what our bill would do.

Last year, Congress included "Buy American" language for the National School Lunch Program in the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-334). This is a good first step in addressing this critical issue for American farmers and school parents. Now Congress needs to finish the job by passing our "American Food for American Schools Act" into law.

Madam Speaker, I hope all members of the House will join me and Congressman LaMalfa in cosponsoring the "American Food for American Schools Act of 2019." I also hope that our bipartisan bill will be included in any future Child Nutrition Reauthorization taken up by the House and Senate.

IN HONOR OF THE 2019 CABARRUS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SMALL BUSINESS OF THE YEAR AWARD WINNER

HON. RICHARD HUDSON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 7, 2019

Mr. HUDSON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor and congratulate DecisionPathHR for receiving the 2019 Cabarrus Chamber of Commerce Small Business of the Year Award.

With North Carolina locations in Charlotte and Concord, DecisionPathHR is one of the finest staffing companies in the country. Their ability to compete with national and international companies has allowed them to create an impressive reputation in the industry, and through their hard work and dedication they exemplify the true meaning of a successful small business.

Led by President and CEO Tom Gibson, DecisionPathHR has quickly risen from their founding in 2012 to leading the industry today. Achieving a number of industry staffing awards over the years, DecisionPathHR has developed through innovation in internal hiring and improvements in their digital marketing and collaboration process. It is clear that the best days for DecisionPathHR are still ahead. They also shared the same office site as my District Office in Concord, so my team has personally witnessed their hard work in action over the years.

DecisionPathHR and its entire team is incredibly deserving of this award and I wish them success as they continue to help folks in

our area find good jobs to provide for their families and our community.

Madam Speaker, please join me today in congratulating DecisionPathHR on receiving the 2019 Cabarrus Chamber of Commerce Small Business of the Year Award.

SALUTING THE HEROIC ACTS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE PALM BAY POLICE DEPARTMENT, PALM BAY, FLORIDA

HON. BILL POSEY

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 7, 2019

Mr. POSEY. Madam Speaker, on February 27, 2019, the City of Palm Bay will recognize the courage and bravery of the City's law enforcement officers and civilians during their Annual Award's Ceremony to be held at the Dragonfly Farms located at 750 Osmosis Dr. in Palm Bay, FL. Over two-hundred Law Enforcement Officials and Civilian Employees make up The City of Palm Bay's Police Department.

The 166 Sworn Officers, and all the men and women that make up the Palm Bay Police Department lay down their lives on a daily basis as peacekeepers, maintaining law and order for the protection and enhancement of our community. Their motto of Connect, Serve, and Impact speaks of officers connecting with the community as they serve with pride to provide a positive impact to its citizens. Their selfless actions are right and noble. Their actions help keep our community safe.

The Palm Bay Police Department obtained its State of Florida Law Enforcement Accreditation status on October 31, 2007, from the Commission for Florida Law Enforcement Accreditation, Inc. and has successfully reached reaccreditations over the last twelve years.

I am honored to show my support for the law enforcement personnel of the Palm Bay Police Department and their heroic acts. I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing their sacrifices and the sacrifices of their families.

Among those to be recognized are the Officer of the Year Recipient, Agent Sean Pindar, the Civilian of the Year Recipient, Crime Analyst Dawn Strickland, and the Telecommunicator of the Year, Shift Supervisor Magan Salender.

The Distinguished Service Cross Award Recipients: Corporal Neal Valenti and Officer Christina Martin.

Officers and Civilian Recipients of the Life Saving Award: Officer Matthew Boggess, Officer Thomas Danti, Officer Joseph Moreno, Officer John Neal, Officer William Pennington, and Officer Brandon Williams.

Officers and Civilian Recipients of the Meritorious Service Award: Sergeant Steve Shytte, Agent Sean Pindar (second award), Officer Aaron Arndt, Officer Christopher Jones, Officer Edwin Lutz, Officer Frank Tobar, and Officer Thomas Trotter.

Officers and Civilian Recipients of the Community Service Award: Lieutenant Steve Bland, Lieutenant Lance Fisher, Sergeant Jeffrey Spears, Sergeant Tina Hensel, K9 Officer Byron Patrick, YSU Officer Roy Lavanture, Officer Ryan Austin, and School Crossing Guard George Henderson (second award).

HONORING MEDAL OF HONOR
RECIPIENT DESMOND DOSS

HON. BEN CLINE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 7, 2019

Mr. CLINE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Lynchburg, Virginia, native and Medal of Honor recipient, Desmond Doss, on what would be his 100th birthday.

An Army Medic, Pfc. Doss was presented the Congressional Medal of Honor, the nation's highest military award, for his heroic actions during the infamous World War II Battle of Okinawa.

According to his Medal of Honor Citation, "As our troops gained the summit, a heavy concentration of artillery, mortar and machine-gun fire crashed into them, inflicting approximately 75 casualties and driving the others back. Pfc. Doss refused to seek cover and remained in the fire-swept area with the many stricken, lowering them one by one to the edge of the cliff into friendly hands."

Though seriously injured himself, Doss spurned an initial rescue attempt seeing a more critically wounded man nearby. Awaiting the return of litter bearers, Doss was again injured yet crawled 300 yards to safety at an aid station.

"Through his outstanding bravery and unflinching determination in the face of desperately dangerous conditions, Pfc. Doss saved the lives of many soldiers," the citation read. "His name became a symbol throughout the 77th Infantry Division for outstanding gallantry far above and beyond the call of duty."

On the date of what would be his 100th birthday, I take this occasion to celebrate the life and accomplishments of Pfc. Desmond Doss.

CELEBRATING MR. DON KIVLER'S
90TH BIRTHDAY

HON. DANIEL MEUSER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 7, 2019

Mr. MEUSER. Madam Speaker, It is with great respect that I rise today to recognize Mr. Don Kivler of the Lake Silkworth Volunteer Fire Department. Don, who currently serves as President of the fire department and as Captain of the Fire Police, recently celebrated his 90th Birthday.

Don has been a member of the Lake Silkworth Volunteer Fire Department for over fifty years. A man of humility and integrity, he has bravely responded to countless emergency situations and dedicated over half of his life to promoting the safety and security of his friends and neighbors.

Don has strengthened the department and shaped his community for years to come. He is truly a cornerstone of Lake Silkworth and serves as an example to those around him. As Don embarks on his 90th year, I ask that my colleagues join me in thanking him for his dedicated service to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and wishing him many more happy and healthy years.

RETIREMENT OF FIRE CHIEF TIM
BLACK

HON. DAVID P. JOYCE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 7, 2019

Mr. JOYCE of Ohio. Madam Speaker, I would like to recognize the incredible life and career of Fire Chief Tim Black. Chief Black is retiring after 36 years of dedicated service to the City of Macedonia. Originally hired as a Parks and Recreation employee, Chief Black rose through the ranks and was promoted to Fire Chief in 1995. Chief Black facilitated the growth of not only the fire department but of the City of Macedonia as a whole, all while protecting and serving the residents of Macedonia. In his retirement, Chief Black hopes to spend more time camping with his wife, Mary, and his children and grandchildren. I applaud and congratulate Fire Chief Tim Black on a life of service and dedication to his community. While I am sure he will be missed serving in this role, I am certain he will continue to serve Northeast Ohio and wish him the best in his retirement.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 7, 2019

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Madam Speaker, due to a scheduled medical procedure, I was physically absent from the House of Representatives from January 10, 2019 to February 5, 2019. During that time, I missed 44 recorded votes. Had I been present for those votes, I would have voted: on Roll Call No. 22 on the Republican Motion to Recommit on H.R. 267, I would have voted "Yea;" on Roll Call No. 23 on the Passage of H.R. 267, I would have voted "Nay;" on Roll Call No. 24 on the Republican Motion to Recommit on H.R. 265, I would have voted "Yea;" on Roll Call No. 25 on the Passage of H.R. 265, I would have voted "Nay;" on Roll Call No. 26 on the Republican Motion to Recommit on H.R. 266, I would have voted "Yea;" on Roll Call No. 27 on the Passage of H.R. 266, I would have voted "Nay;" on Roll Call No. 28 on the Passage of S. 24, I would have voted "Yea;" on Roll Call No. 29 on the Passage of H.R. 221, I would have voted "Yea;" on Roll Call No. 30 on the Passage of H.R. 116, I would have voted "Yea;" on Roll Call No. 31 on the Passage of H.J. Res. 27, I would have voted "Nay;" on Roll Call No. 32 on the Passage of H. Res. 41, I would have voted "Yea;" on Roll Call No. 33 on the Passage of H.R. 135, I would have voted "Yea;" on Roll Call No. 34 on Ordering the Previous Question on H. Res. 43, I would have voted "Nay;" on Roll Call No. 35 on the Adoption of H. Res. 43, I would have voted "Nay;" on Roll Call No. 36 on the Passage of H.R. 190, I would have voted "Yea;" on Roll Call No. 37 on the Passage of Amendment No. 2 offered by Mr. MCGOVERN (D-MA), I would have voted "Nay;" on Roll Call No. 38 on Ordering the Republican Motion to Recommit, I would have voted "Yea;" on Roll Call No. 39 on the Passage of H.R. 268, I would have voted "Nay;"

on Roll Call No. 40 on the Adoption of H. Res. 52, I would have voted "Nay;" on Roll Call No. 41 on the Passage of H.R. 150, I would have voted "Yea;" on Roll Call No. 42 on the Passage of H.J. Res. 30, I would have voted "Yea;" on Roll Call No. 43 on Republican Motion to Recommit, I would have voted "Yea;" on Roll Call No. 44 on the Passage of H.R. 676, I would have voted "Yea;" on Roll Call No. 45 on the Passage of H.R. 328, I would have voted "Yea;" on Roll Call No. 46 on the Passage of H.J. Res. 28, I would have voted "Nay;" on Roll Call No. 47 on the Passage of H. Res. 61, I would have voted "Nay;" on Roll Call No. 48 on the Republican Motion to Recommit, I would have voted "Yea;" on Roll Call No. 49 on the Passage of H.R. 648, I would have voted "Nay;" on Roll Call No. 50 on the Republican Motion to Recommit, I would have voted "Yea;" on Roll Call No. 51 on the Passage of H.J. Res. 31, I would have voted "Nay;" on Roll Call No. 52 on the Passage of H.R. 624, I would have voted "Yea;" on Roll Call No. 53 on the Passage of H.R. 502, I would have voted "Yea;" on Roll Call No. 54 on Approving of the Speaker's Journal, I would have voted "Yea;" on Roll Call No. 55 on the Motion to Adjourn, I would have voted "Nay;" on Roll Call No. 56 on the Passage of H.R. 428, I would have voted "Yea;" on Roll Call No. 57 on the Passage of H.R. 449, I would have voted "Yea;" on Roll Call No. 58 on the Passage of H.R. 769, I would have voted "Yea;" on Roll Call No. 59 on the Motion to Table the Motion to Reconsider H. Res. 77, I would have voted "Nay;" on Roll Call No. 60 on Ordering the Previous Question on H. Res. 87, I would have voted "Nay;" on Roll Call No. 61 on the Passage of H. Res. 87, I would have voted "Yea;" on Roll Call No. 62 on the Passage of Amendment No. 3 offered by Mrs. TRAHAN (D-MA), I would have voted "Nay;" on Roll Call No. 63 on the Republican Motion to Recommit, I would have voted "Yea;" on Roll Call No. 64 on the Passage of H.R. 790, I would have voted "Nay;" and on Roll Call No. 65 on the Passage of H. Res. 79, I would have voted "Nay."

IN HONOR OF THE 2019 CABARRUS
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE VOLUN-
TEER BUSINESS OF THE YEAR

HON. RICHARD HUDSON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 7, 2019

Mr. HUDSON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor and congratulate Team Honeycutt of Allen Tate Realtors for being named the 2019 Cabarrus Chamber of Commerce Volunteer Business of the Year.

Team Honeycutt is one of Cabarrus County's premier real estate teams. Helping North Carolinians find new homes for over 30 years, Team Honeycutt and their 24 employees are known not just for their exemplary work in real estate, but their commitment to volunteer service in their community.

Led by my good friend and Cabarrus County Commissioner Diane Honeycutt, Team Honeycutt has been a pillar of the community for decades. Their team has an astounding 100 percent participation rate on service projects, and in the last 15 years has contributed over \$150,000 in the Cabarrus County

area. These contributions include scholarships to local schools and community colleges, donations to the American Red Cross for Hurricane Relief, and direct contributions to countless community organizations we know and love.

Diane and all of Team Honeycutt are deserving of this award and I couldn't be more proud of the example they set for our county and beyond.

Madam Speaker, please join me today in congratulating Diane Honeycutt and all of Team Honeycutt on receiving the 2019 Cabarrus Chamber of Commerce Volunteer Business of the Year Award.

REMEMBERING NORMAN "COACH"
POLLOM FOR HIS COMPASSION
AND LEADERSHIP

HON. RAUL RUIZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 7, 2019

Mr. RUIZ. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of the late Norman Pollom, a constituent

of mine who led a full and inspiring life defined by his compassion for others.

As a young man, Mr. Pollom served his country in the U.S. Navy during World War II. After returning to civilian life, he brought his leadership to the football field, where he had a long and successful career.

Mr. Pollom was a member of the University of Washington Huskies' Rose Bowl-winning team in 1960. He went on to have a decorated career as a college coach and NFL scout, helping to build a Los Angeles Rams team that won seven straight Western Division Championships. He later moved to the Buffalo Bills, helping to draft Hall of Famers Jim Kelly, Bruce Smith, and Andre Reed. Mr. Pollom is widely regarded as one of the best NFL scouts of all time.

While Mr. Pollom's professional accomplishments were impressive, his conduct off the field deserves the highest praise. After his son passed away from cancer, Mr. Pollom established the Mike Pollom Scholarship Foundation in his memory. His foundation helped students from underrepresented and underprivileged backgrounds go to college and pursue their dreams. Many students' lives have been

forever changed by his kindness and generosity.

While I did not know Mr. Pollom personally, those who did remember a man who always saw the best in people and encouraged others to follow their dreams. His charm and contagious laughter helped brighten every room he was in. As a veteran, a coach, and a good Samaritan, Mr. Pollom exemplified the spirit of service and empathy that make our nation great.

Mr. Pollom died as he lived: eating a burger, drinking scotch, and watching the Alabama-Clemson National Championship. He is survived by his wife of 34 years, Bonnie, and their three daughters, two stepsons, six grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren. His legacy will live on in their hearts, and in the memories of the many friends and neighbors whose lives he touched.

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S1031–S1149

Measures Introduced: Sixty-three bills and eight resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 367–429, and S. Res. 54–61. **Pages S1131–33**

Measures Reported:

S. Res. 54, authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

S. Res. 55, authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

S. Res. 56, authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Foreign Relations.

S. Res. 57, authorizing expenditures by the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. Res. 58, authorizing expenditures by the Special Committee on Aging.

S. Res. 60, authorizing expenditures by the Committee on the Budget. **Page S1130**

Measures Considered:

Natural Resources Management Act—Agreement: Senate began consideration of S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, after agreeing to the motion to proceed, and taking action on the following amendments proposed thereto: **Pages S1031–S1117**

Pending:

Murkowski/Manchin Modified Amendment No. 111, in the nature of a substitute. **Page S1031**

Murkowski Amendment No. 112 (to Amendment No. 111), to modify the authorization period for the Historically Black Colleges and Universities Historic Preservation program. **Page S1109**

Rejected:

Grassley (for Lankford) Amendment No. 158 (to Amendment No. 111), to modify the provision relating to the Land and Water Conservation Fund to impose certain requirements on the Federal acquisition of land and to require an allocation of funds for the deferred maintenance backlog. (By 66 yeas to 33 nays (Vote No. 18), Senate tabled the amendment.) **Pages S1101–08**

Lee Amendment No. 162 (to Amendment No. 111), to modify the authorization period of the Land

and Water Conservation Fund. (By 68 yeas to 30 nays (Vote No. 19), Senate tabled the amendment.) **Page S1109**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the bill, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, and pursuant to the unanimous-consent agreement of Thursday, February 7, 2019, a vote on cloture will occur at 5:30 p.m., on Monday, February 11, 2019. **Page S1117**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that at approximately 3 p.m., on Monday, February 11, 2019, Senate resume consideration of the bill; and that notwithstanding the provisions of Rule XXII, the cloture motion filed during the session of Thursday, February 7, 2019, ripen at 5:30 p.m., and the filing deadline for first-degree amendments be at 4 p.m., on Monday, February 11, 2019. **Page S1148**

Barr Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of William Pelham Barr, of Virginia, to be Attorney General, Department of Justice. **Page S1117**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States. **Page S1117**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S1117**

Vitiello Nomination—Agreement: A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that the nomination of Ronald D. Vitiello, of Illinois, to be an Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security, be referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, and upon reporting out be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary for a period not to exceed 60 calendar days, after which the nomination, if still in committee, be discharged and placed on the Executive Calendar. **Page S1148**

Messages from the House:

Page S1129

Measures Referred:	Page S1129
Executive Communications:	Pages S1129–30
Executive Reports of Committees:	Pages S1130–31
Additional Cosponsors:	Pages S1133–35
Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions:	Pages S1135–43
Additional Statements:	Pages S1127–29
Amendments Submitted:	Page S1143
Authorities for Committees to Meet:	Pages S1147–48

Record Votes: Two record votes were taken today. (Total—19) **Pages S1108, S1109**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 12 noon and adjourned at 5:09 p.m., until 3 p.m. on Monday, February 11, 2019. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today's Record on page S1148.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry: Committee adopted its rules of procedure, and ordered favorably reported an original resolution (S. Res. 54) authorizing expenditures by the committee for the 116th Congress.

Also, Committee announced the following subcommittee assignments:

Subcommittee on Commodities, Risk Management, and Trade: Senators Boozman (Chair), McConnell, Hoeven, Hyde-Smith, Perdue, Grassley, Brown, Bennet, Gillibrand, Smith, and Durbin.

Subcommittee on Rural Development and Energy: Senators Ernst (Chair), McConnell, Hoeven, Braun, Thune, Fischer, Smith, Brown, Klobuchar, Bennet, and Durbin.

Subcommittee on Conservation, Forestry, and Natural Resources: Senators Braun (Chair), Boozman, Hyde-Smith, Perdue, Grassley, Thune, Bennet, Leahy, Klobuchar, Casey, and Durbin.

Subcommittee on Nutrition, Agricultural Research, and Specialty Crops: Senators Fischer (Chair), McConnell, Boozman, Hoeven, Ernst, Thune, Casey, Leahy, Brown, Klobuchar, and Gillibrand.

Subcommittee on Livestock, Marketing, and Agriculture Security: Senators Hyde-Smith (Chair), Ernst, Braun, Perdue, Grassley, Fischer, Gillibrand, Leahy, Klobuchar, Casey, and Smith.

Senators Roberts and Stabenow are ex-officio members of each subcommittee.

DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION REQUEST AND FUTURE YEARS DEFENSE PROGRAM

Committee on Armed Services: Committee concluded a hearing to examine United States Africa Command and United States Southern Command in review of the Defense Authorization Request for fiscal year 2020 and the Future Years Defense Program, after receiving testimony from General Thomas D. Waldhauser, USMC, Commander, United States Africa Command, and Admiral Craig S. Faller, USN, Commander, United States Southern Command, both of the Department of Defense.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on the Budget: Committee ordered favorably reported an original resolution (S. Res. 60) authorizing expenditures by the Committee for the 116th Congress.

ENERGY INNOVATION IN THE U.S.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the status and outlook of energy innovation in the United States, after receiving testimony from Paul M. Dabbar, Under Secretary of Energy for Science; Ernest J. Moniz, Energy Futures Initiative, Jay Faison, ClearPath, Jason Grumet, Bipartisan Policy Center, and Deborah L. Wince-Smith, Council on Competitiveness, all of Washington, D.C.; and James F. Wood, West Virginia University Energy Institute, Morgantown.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee adopted its rules of procedure, and ordered favorably reported an original resolution (S. Res. 56) authorizing expenditures by the Committee for the 116th Congress.

Also, Committee announced the following subcommittee assignments:

Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere, Transnational Crime, Civilian Security, Democracy, Human Rights, and Global Women's Issues: Senators Rubio (Chair), Portman, Cruz, Gardner, Barrasso, Cardin, Udall, Shaheen, and Kaine.

Subcommittee on Europe and Regional Security Cooperation: Senators Johnson (Chair), Barrasso, Portman, Paul, Romney, Shaheen, Murphy, Cardin, and Coons.

Subcommittee on East Asia, the Pacific, and International Cybersecurity Policy: Senators Gardner (Chair), Rubio, Johnson, Isakson, Young, Markey, Coons, Merkley, and Udall.

Subcommittee on Near East, South Asia, Central Asia, and Counterterrorism: Senators Romney (Chair), Cruz, Graham, Gardner, Paul, Murphy, Cardin, Shaheen, and Kaine.

Subcommittee on Africa and Global Health Policy: Senators Graham (Chair), Isakson, Portman, Johnson, Cruz, Kaine, Coons, Booker, and Murphy.

Subcommittee on State Department and USAID Management, International Operations, and Bilateral International Development: Senators Isakson (Chair), Young, Paul, Portman, Rubio, Booker, Markey, Merkley, and Udall.

Subcommittee on Multilateral International Development, Multilateral Institutions, and International Economic, Energy, and Environmental Policy: Senators Young (Chair), Romney, Paul, Barrasso, Graham, Merkley, Udall, Markey, and Booker.

Senators Risch and Menendez are ex officio members of each subcommittee.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on the Judiciary: Committee adopted its rules of procedure, and ordered favorably reported the following business items:

An original resolution (S. Res. 57) authorizing expenditures by the committee for the 116th Congress; and

The nominations of William Pelham Barr, of Virginia, to be Attorney General, and Donald W. Washington, of Texas, to be Director of the United States Marshals Service, both of the Department of Justice, Bridget S. Bade, of Arizona, and Eric D. Miller, of Washington, both to be a United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit, Paul B. Matey, of New Jersey, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Third Circuit, Eric E. Murphy, of Ohio, and Chad A. Readler, of Ohio, both to be a United States Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit, Allison Jones Rushing, of North Carolina, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fourth Circuit, Rossie David Alston, Jr., to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia, Roy Kalman Altman, Rodolfo Armando Ruiz II, and Rodney Smith, each to be a United States District Judge for the Southern District of Florida, Raul M. Arias-Marxuach, to be United States District Judge for the District of Puerto Rico, Thomas P. Barber, and Wendy Williams Berger, both to be a United States District Judge for the Middle District of Florida, J. Campbell Barker, and Michael J. Truncale, both to be a United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Texas, Pamela A. Barker, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio, Kenneth D. Bell, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of North Carolina, Jean-Paul Boulee, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Georgia, Holly A. Brady, and Damon Ray Leichty, both to be a United States District Judge for the Northern District of Indiana, Andrew Lynn Brasher, to be United States District Judge for the Middle District of Alabama, Brian C. Buescher, to be United States District Judge for the District of Nebraska, James David

Cain, Jr., to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Louisiana, Stephen R. Clark, Sr., to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Missouri, Clifton L. Corker, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Tennessee, Daniel Desmond Domenico, to be United States District Judge for the District of Colorado, Karin J. Immergut, to be United States District Judge for the District of Oregon, Matthew J. Kacsmaryk, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Texas, Corey Landon Maze, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Alabama, David Steven Morales, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Texas, Sarah Daggett Morrison, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Ohio, Carl J. Nichols, to be United States District Judge for the District of Columbia, Howard C. Nielson, Jr., to be United States District Judge for the District of Utah, J. Nicholas Ranjan, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Pennsylvania, Wendy Vitter, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Louisiana, T. Kent Wetherell II, and Allen Cothrel Winsor, both to be a United States District Judge for the Northern District of Florida, Joshua Wolson, and John Milton Younge, both to be a United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Patrick R. Wyrick, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Oklahoma, M. Miller Baker, of Louisiana, and Timothy M. Reif, of the District of Columbia, both to be a Judge of the United States Court of International Trade, and Richard A. Hertling, of Maryland, and Ryan T. Holte, of Ohio, both to be a Judge of the United States Court of Federal Claims.

Also, Committee announced the following subcommittee assignments:

Subcommittee on Antitrust, Competition Policy and Consumer Rights: Senators Lee (Chair), Grassley, Hawley, Crapo, Blackburn, Klobuchar, Leahy, Blumenthal, and Booker.

Subcommittee on Border Security and Immigration: Senators Cornyn (Chair), Graham, Grassley, Lee, Cruz, Hawley, Tillis, Ernst, Kennedy, Durbin, Feinstein, Leahy, Klobuchar, Coons, Blumenthal, Hirono, and Booker.

Subcommittee on The Constitution: Senators Cruz (Chair), Cornyn, Lee, Sasse, Crapo, Blackburn, Hirono, Durbin, Whitehouse, Coons, and Harris.

Subcommittee on Crime and Terrorism: Senators Hawley (Chair), Graham, Cornyn, Cruz, Tillis, Ernst, Kennedy, Whitehouse, Feinstein, Durbin, Klobuchar, Coons, and Booker.

Subcommittee on Intellectual Property: Senators Tillis (Chair), Graham, Grassley, Cornyn, Lee, Sasse, Crapo,

Blackburn, Coons, Leahy, Durbin, Whitehouse, Blumenthal, Hirono, and Harris.

Subcommittee on Oversight, Agency Action, Federal Rights and Federal Courts: Senators Sasse (Chair), Grassley, Tillis, Ernst, Crapo, Kennedy, Blumenthal, Leahy, Whitehouse, Klobuchar, and Hirono.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship: Committee adopted its rules of procedure, and ordered favorably reported an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee for the 116th Congress.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Committee adopted its rules of procedure, and ordered favorably reported an

original resolution (S. Res. 55) authorizing expenditures by the Committee for the 116th Congress.

INTELLIGENCE

Select Committee on Intelligence: Committee met in closed session to receive a briefing on certain intelligence matters from officials of the intelligence community.

BUSINESS MEETING

Special Committee on Aging: Committee adopted its rules of procedure, and ordered favorably reported an original resolution (S. Res. 58) authorizing expenditures by the Committee for the 116th Congress.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 75 public bills, H.R. 1032–1107; 1 private bill, H.R. 1107; and 4 resolutions, H. Res. 109–112, were introduced.

Pages H1457–62

Additional Cosponsors:

Pages H1164–65

Reports Filed: There were no reports filed today.

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Murphy to act as Speaker pro tempore for today.

Page H1395

Recess: The House recessed at 10:15 a.m. and reconvened at 12 noon.

Pages H1396–97

Suspensions: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measures:

Tiffany Joslyn Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Program Reauthorization Act of 2019: H.R. 494, amended, to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to reauthorize the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant program;

Pages H1403–06

Preventing Crimes Against Veterans Act of 2019: H.R. 450, amended, to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide an additional tool to prevent certain frauds against veterans, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ yeas-and-nay vote of 417 yeas with none voting “nay”, Roll No. 70;

Pages H1406–09, H1416–17

Put Trafficking Victims First Act of 2019: H.R. 507, to direct the Attorney General to study issues

relating to human trafficking, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ yeas-and-nay vote of 414 yeas to 1 nay, Roll No. 71; and

Pages H1409–13, H1417–18

Open Book on Equal Access to Justice Act: H.R. 752, to amend titles 5 and 28, United States Code, to require the maintenance of databases on awards of fees and other expenses to prevailing parties in certain administrative proceedings and court cases to which the United States is a party.

Pages H1413–15

Veterans' Access to Child Care Act: The House considered H.R. 840, to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide child care assistance to veterans receiving certain medical services provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs. Consideration is expected to resume tomorrow, February 8th.

Pages H1418–31

Pursuant to the Rule, it shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 116–3.

Pages H1421–22

Agreed to:

Brindisi amendment (No. 1 printed in H. Rept. 116–6) that clarifies that veterans who receive covered health care services at VA community-based out-patient clinics are eligible for child care assistance;

Page H1422

Radewagen amendment (No. 2 printed in H. Rept. 116–6) that clarifies that the child care benefit

be made available for veterans while they are traveling to or attending VA appointments and not at any other time; **Pages H1423–24**

Rose (NY) amendment (No. 3 printed in H. Rept. 116–6) that includes substance or drug abuse counseling in the definition of “covered health care services”; **Page H1424**

Lee (NV) amendment (No. 5 printed in H. Rept. 116–6) that specifies that all Vet Centers, not just Vet Centers located within a physical area in which VA has jurisdiction, would also be a place where veterans could be eligible for no-cost child care; **Page H1426**

Barr amendment (No. 6 printed in H. Rept. 116–6) that require a study of the effects of child care assistance provided under section 2 of the underlying bill and on compliance with treatment protocols; **Pages H1426–27**

Cisneros amendment (No. 7 printed in H. Rept. 116–6) that requires the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to conduct a feasibility study to determine how the Department of Veterans Affairs could provide child care assistance for veterans who receive covered health care services from non-Department facilities; **Pages H1427–28**

Cisneros amendment (No. 8 printed in H. Rept. 116–6) that include intensive health care services related to physical therapy for a service-connected disability in the definition of “covered health care services”; **Page H1428**

Rodney Davis (IL) amendment (No. 9 printed in H. Rept. 116–6) that prevents interpretation by the VA that only one of the two parents could be considered the primary caretaker; **Pages H1428–29**

Sablan amendment (No. 10 printed in H. Rept. 116–6) that clarifies that veterans who receive telemental health services furnished by the Department as opposed to in-person mental health services would be eligible for child care assistance authorized under the bill; and **Pages H1429–39**

Cloud amendment (No. 11 printed in H. Rept. 116–6) that directs the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) to conduct an annual report to Congress on its processing system for child care payments to veterans and private care providers; moreover, the VA must identify the number of unprocessed child care claims that have been left unresolved in its report. **Pages H1430–31**

Proceedings Postponed:

Bergman amendment (No. 4 printed in H. Rept. 116–6) that seeks to prohibit the VA from constructing new structures to be used as childcare centers. **Pages H1424–26**

H. Res. 105, the rule providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 840) and adoption of the resolution (H. Res. 86) was agreed to by a yea-and-nay vote of

225 yeas to 193 nays, Roll No. 69, after the previous question was ordered by a yea-and-nay vote of 227 yeas to 189 nays, Roll No. 68. Pursuant to section 2 of H. Res. 105, H. Res. 86 was agreed to. **Pages H1399–H1403, H1415–16, H1418**

Clerk to Correct Engrossment: Agreed by unanimous consent that in the engrossment of H.R. 494, the Clerk be directed to make the change placed at the desk. **Page H1431**

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate by the Clerk and subsequently presented to the House today appears on page H1399.

Quorum Calls—Votes: Four yea-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H1415–17, H1416, H1416–17, and H1417–18. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 6:52 p.m.

Committee Meetings

ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

Committee on Agriculture: Full Committee held an organizational meeting. The Committee adopted its Rules for the 116th Congress and Committee Staff Assignments, without amendment.

ENERGY TRENDS AND OUTLOOK

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies held a hearing entitled “Energy Trends and Outlook”. Testimony was heard from Linda Capuano, Administrator, Energy Information Administration; and public witnesses.

OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL WORKPLACE RIGHTS

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Legislative Branch held a hearing entitled “Office of Congressional Workplace Rights”. Testimony was heard from Susan Tsui Grundmann, Executive Director, Office of Congressional Workplace Rights.

OPEN WORLD LEADERSHIP CENTER

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Legislative Branch held a hearing entitled “Open World Leadership Center”. Testimony was heard from Jane Sargus, Executive Director, Open World Leadership Center.

QUALITY OF LIFE IN THE MILITARY

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies held a hearing entitled “Quality of Life in the Military”. Testimony was heard from Sergeant Major Daniel A. Dailey, Sergeant Major of the

Army, U.S. Army; Sergeant Major Ronald L. Green, Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps, U.S. Marine Corps; Master Chief Petty Officer Russell Smith, Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy, U.S. Navy; and Chief Master Sergeant Kaleth O. Wright, Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force, U.S. Air Force.

INVESTING IN AMERICA'S ECONOMIC AND NATIONAL SECURITY

Committee on the Budget: Full Committee held a hearing entitled "Investing in America's Economic and National Security". Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

GRADUALLY RAISING THE MINIMUM WAGE TO \$15: GOOD FOR WORKERS, GOOD FOR BUSINESSES, AND GOOD FOR THE ECONOMY

Committee on Education and Labor: Full Committee held a hearing entitled "Gradually Raising the Minimum Wage to \$15: Good for Workers, Good for Businesses, and Good for the Economy". Testimony was heard from Paul A. Brodeur, State Representative, 32nd Middlesex District, Commonwealth of Massachusetts House of Representatives; and public witnesses.

EXAMINING THE FAILURES OF THE TRUMP ADMINISTRATION'S INHUMANE FAMILY SEPARATION POLICY

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations held a hearing entitled "Examining the Failures of the Trump Administration's Inhumane Family Separation Policy". Testimony was heard from Kathryn A. Larin, Director, Education, Workforce, and Income Security, Government Accountability Office; Rebecca Gambler, Director Homeland Security and Justice, Government Accountability Office; Ann Maxwell, Assistant Inspector General for Evaluation and Inspections, Office of Evaluation and Inspections, Office of the Inspector General, Department of Health and Human Services; Commander Jonathan White, U.S. Public Health Service Commissioned Corps, Department of Health and Human Services; and public witnesses.

PRESERVING AN OPEN INTERNET FOR CONSUMERS, SMALL BUSINESSES, AND FREE SPEECH

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Communications and Technology held a hearing entitled "Preserving an Open Internet for Consumers, Small Businesses, and Free Speech". Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

Committee on House Administration: Full Committee held an organizational meeting. The Committee adopted its Rules for the 116th Congress, without amendment.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on the Judiciary: Full Committee held a markup on a resolution authorizing issuance of a subpoena to Acting Attorney General Matthew G. Whitaker to secure his appearance and testimony at the hearing of the Committee regarding oversight of the U.S. Department of Justice; and H.R. 948, the "No Oil Producing and Exporting Cartels Act of 2019". A resolution authorizing issuance of a subpoena to Acting Attorney General Matthew G. Whitaker to secure his appearance and testimony at the hearing of the Committee regarding oversight of the U.S. Department of Justice and H.R. 948 were ordered reported, without amendment.

HEALTHY OCEANS AND HEALTHY ECONOMIES: THE STATE OF OUR OCEANS IN THE 21ST CENTURY

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Water, Oceans, and Wildlife held a hearing entitled "Healthy Oceans and Healthy Economies: The State of Our Oceans in the 21st Century". Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

EXPLORING CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF UNDERSERVED BUSINESSES IN THE 21ST CENTURY

Committee on Small Business: Subcommittee on Economic Growth, Tax, and Capital Access held a hearing entitled "Exploring Challenges and Opportunities of Underserved Businesses in the 21st Century". Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING; THE COST OF DOING NOTHING: WHY INVESTING IN OUR NATION'S INFRASTRUCTURE CANNOT WAIT

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure: Full Committee held an organizational meeting; and a hearing entitled "The Cost of Doing Nothing: Why Investing in Our Nation's Infrastructure Cannot Wait". The Committee adopted its Rules for the 116th Congress, Chair and Ranking Members of the Subcommittees, and Subcommittee Rosters. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

**LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS AND TAX LAW
RELATED TO PRESIDENTIAL AND
VICE-PRESIDENTIAL TAX RETURNS**

Committee on Ways and Means: Subcommittee on Oversight held a hearing entitled “Legislative Proposals and Tax Law Related to Presidential and Vice-Presidential Tax Returns”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

**COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR FRIDAY,
FEBRUARY 8, 2019**

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

No meetings/hearings scheduled.

House

Committee on the Judiciary, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Oversight of the U.S. Department of Justice”, 9:30 a.m., 2141 Rayburn.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

3 p.m., Monday, February 11

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

9 a.m., Friday, February 8

Senate Chamber

Program for Monday: Senate will resume consideration of S. 47, Natural Resources Management Act, and vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the bill at 5:30 p.m. The filing deadline for first-degree amendments to the bill is at 4 p.m.

House Chamber

Program for Friday: Complete consideration of H.R. 840—Veterans' Access to Child Care Act.

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