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House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. KELLY of Illinois).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
February 26, 2019.

I hereby appoint the Honorable ROBIN L. KELLY 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.

VA MEDICAL CENTERS

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

Mr. BOST. Madam Speaker, I have run a small business, and I know that any organization needs long-term certainty. No organization can successfully operate under a revolving door of short-term leaders, especially not one tasked with caring for America's heroes. Unfortunately, this is what is happening at our Nation's VA centers.

Almost 20 VA medical centers, nationwide, currently lack a permanent director. Some of these facilities have not been staffed by a permanent director in almost 2 years. Instead, these facilities are managed by short-term directors who stay on the job for just a few months.

There is just not a lot you can do in a few months. It is not nearly long enough to review operations, recommend improvements, and see these reforms brought through to an end. That is why I introduced bipartisan legislation with Mr. COSTA from California that put an end to this revolving door. Our bill pushes the VA to hire permanent directors at all VA medical centers—no more interim directors.

We all want a VA system that can complete its mission to care for those who shall have borne the battle. Having consistent leadership is the least we can do for our Nation's heroes.

ASSAULT ON THE FIRST AMENDMENT

Mr. BOST. Madam Speaker, I say to the people of southern Illinois and this country: Your constitutional rights are under assault. If you are a law-abiding gun owner, a sportsman, you need to pay attention.

This week, the House Democrats will bring a bill to the floor that will restrict your freedoms and do little to reduce gun violence.

As a father and a grandfather, I want to reduce gun violence as much as anyone, but we have to be smart. We can't get roped into scoring political points. That is why I worked with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle last year on a measure which is now law to increase security for our kids in the schools. But the gun control bill being considered this week makes it harder for law-abiding citizens to defend themselves and others against criminals who have guns.

We need to enforce the laws already on the books, not limit the rights of law-abiding citizens who want to protect their families.

EMERGENCY DECLARATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI) for 5 minutes.

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Madam Speaker, I rise to urge that we come together today to defend the Constitution of the United States by repudiating President Trump's emergency declaration of February 15.

Few provisions of the Constitution are more plain than Article I, Section 9, Clause 7: ''No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law.''

The President has immense powers, but he cannot spend money unless we, the people's Representatives in Congress, have agreed that he can.

Now, there might be extraordinary circumstances when a President could violate that principle, when all of us would agree that he must act but there is no time to ask Congress for funds: a military invasion or a massive natural disaster, for example. The National Emergencies Act provides for that.

But if the situation on the southern border were that kind of emergency, then the President hasn't been acting like it. For 2 years, when his party controlled the House and Senate, he never asked us for money to build a wall, and if we truly faced that kind of imminent threat, a wall would not even be an emergency measure given how long it would take to build.

The critical point is this: When the President finally got around to asking us for money, we deliberated on his request, and we said no. You may believe we were right or you may believe we were wrong, but that is what the elected Representatives of the American people decided.

So the question before us today is not how do we secure the border; it is whether this President or any President can use emergency powers to defy the Congress when he disagrees with a

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decision that we have made. Are we going to stand by and watch this President seize funds from the military to forcibly take land from law-abiding American citizens to build something that Congress has said should not be built?

We know this would be wrong. The National Emergencies Act is for genuine emergencies. It is not a get-out-of-the-Constitution-free card for Presidents who want something that Congress won't give them.

Now, I have heard some people say that President Obama did the same thing. I am sorry, he did not. Both President Obama and President Bush were sometimes accused of exceeding their constitutional authority; the courts sometimes overruled them. But neither Obama nor Bush nor Nixon nor Reagan nor Roosevelt nor Lincoln nor any President since the founding of our Republic has ever decreed an emergency to spend money that the Congress explicitly denied them.

If you want to find a precedent for what President Trump has done, I can give you one. When I was a diplomat representing our country and standing up for our values around the world, I had this exact same debate with authoritarian governments in Ethiopia, in Bahrain, and in Egypt, telling them: Do not use emergency powers to get around your constitutions. I never thought I would have that kind of argument with a President of the United States.

Many of my Republican colleagues have been saying that America must not go the way of Venezuela, and they are right. When President Trump said in his State of the Union that we must never become a socialist country, I joined them in getting to my feet and applauding.

But how do you think Venezuela got to be a socialist country? I will tell you. President Maduro declared a state of economic emergency to give himself the power to defy his elected national assembly and spend money however he pleased.

That is not America. We must never become that. We believe in rule of law, not rule by decree.

We disagree passionately within the boundaries the Constitution draws, but we agree zealously to defend those boundaries when any one of our party or any party tries to cross those boundaries. That is how we have survived as a constitutional democracy. It is the only way we can survive.

We are divided enough right now, so, please, let's not allow another tear in the constitutional fabric that holds us together. Let's unite as patriots on this one question so that we can safely disagree as partisans on everything else.

THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY ON OUR SOUTHERN BORDER

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to discuss the issue that is facing Americans across the Nation: the opioids crisis.

The 2018 National Drug Threat Assessment, a comprehensive guide published by the Drug Enforcement Administration, indicates that illegal drug use continues to rise. It cites Mexican transnational criminal organizations as America's greatest enemy in the war against drugs. While these criminal organizations are bringing a wide variety of illegal drugs across our southern border, I am particularly worried about their role in spreading the opioid crisis.

Thousands of pounds of opioids are smuggled across our southern border every year. Just last year, the DEA seized more than 17,000 pounds of heroin in the United States. About 39 percent of this was seized at the southern border.

Another opioid that has devastated communities across America is fentanyl. As we started to understand the scope of the opioid crisis facing our Nation, the CDC says doctors started prescribing less and less pharmaceutical fentanyl. But fentanyl overdoses remained steady as prescription rates dropped, meaning that illicitly manufactured fentanyl is one of the main drivers of the opioid crisis.

Illicit fentanyl is a synthetic opioid that is produced in China and Mexico. It is either smuggled into the United States through the mail from China or across our southern border from Mexico. In 2017, Customs and Border Patrol agents seized nearly 1,500 pounds of fentanyl at the border. Considering fentanyl is 50 to 100 times more potent than morphine, last year's seizures accounted for millions of potential overdoses and deaths.

But it is easy to discuss the amount of illegal drugs that have been seized at the border. It is easy to discuss the need for change. The hardest part is discussing the human toll that this crisis has taken.

Madam Speaker, last year more Americans died of a drug overdose than in any other recorded year. In 2017, overdoses killed more than 70,000 Americans, and more than 28,000 of these deaths were related to synthetic opioids such as fentanyl.

Our country is facing a crisis, and action is necessary. That is why I was proud to stand with President Trump and support H.J. Res. 31. This appropriations bill included provisions that are vital to my congressional district and that will bring the fight against opioids to the front lines: the southern border.

Although I was disappointed that my Democratic colleagues didn't include more to combat this crisis, I was pleased that it included funding for 55 miles of wall on the southern border. Walls work, and we need to continue the construction of this wall. This is why President Trump's national emergency declaration is necessary.

But, Madam Speaker, tomorrow House Democrats will bring up a measure to block President Trump's emergency declaration, H.J. Res. 46. They say the wall is immoral. They say it is cruel. I say we need decisive action to fight the opioid crisis, and this is the first step in the right direction.

Since President Carter, there have been 31 national emergencies declared. President Clinton declared 6, and President Obama declared 10 that are still in place. All 31 national emergencies recognized a dire threat to the American people and took action. By declaring this national emergency, President Trump is taking action against a threat that killed 70,000 Americans in 2017 alone.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote ''no'' on H.J. Res. 46. Support our President and save American lives.

EMERGENCY DECLARATION

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

Mr. ARRINGTON. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to the resolution the House will vote on later today that would terminate the President's declaration of a national emergency.

The need to secure our borders isn't just a matter of good public policy, it is our highest calling, and it is our constitutionally prescribed duty as guardians of our citizens' safety.

When our Founding Fathers penned our Constitution and changed the course of history, they charged the Federal Government in the preamble with the preeminent responsibility to provide for the common defense. But they didn't just stop there. They went on and not only empowered, but they commanded that the Federal Government shall protect every State in the Union against invasion.

Madam Speaker, unfortunately, as the American people and, especially, the citizens of the great State of Texas know far too well, the Federal Government has abdicated its most important responsibility and has been derelict in its constitutional duty to defend our borders and provide for our defense.

For too long, politicians have pontificated and they have postured that they would stop illegal immigration and that they would secure the border, but the fact is they haven't. Anyone who has been to the border or worked along the border or lives along the border knows that this is a crisis. This is a national emergency.

We know that, just last month, apprehensions at the southern border spiked 84 percent compared to the same time last year, with 120,000 apprehensions in the last 2 months alone. Homeland Security personnel spent 28,000 man-hours to render basic medical services to folks who were coming across the border.

New migrant caravans continue to form and march toward our cities

along the border where our Border Patrol agents are already overwhelmed with migrants from other caravans.

□ 1015

And in the first caravan of 8,000 people that forced their way into Mexico—they forced their way into Mexico—where they should have stopped as the first safe country when they were applying for asylum, we know that 600 of that first caravan of 8,000 were known criminals.

Additionally, because of our porous borders, drugs continue to flood into our country, poison our communities, and destroy our families.

Just last year 70,000 people died from drug overdoses in this country. Ninety percent of those drugs are coming from across the southern border. If that is not an emergency, I don't know what is.

No one is on the front lines of this fight more than the State of Texas. Since 2011, 186,000 illegal aliens have been charged with more than 290,000 crimes in Texas alone.

When you combine the total cost of illegal immigration from healthcare services, education, and incarceration, it is over $12 billion for the State of Texas. It is over $150 billion for the United States.

We are $22 trillion in debt. We will have two of our biggest safety-net programs insolvent in less than 20 years, and we are spending $150 billion on illegal immigration.

We know that constructing physical barriers, when combined with boots on the ground and technology, are effective at stemming the tide of illegal immigration.

We know walls work because we have seen it when we have deployed them in El Paso, San Diego, and Tucson, and we have stopped illegal immigration or stemmed the tide 90-plus percent.

So, instead of letting this crisis continue to worsen, this President took action, using authority not that he invented but that we in Congress explicitly gave him under the National Emergency Act.

It is not like the President is setting new precedent or breaking new ground. Other presidents have declared national emergencies 50-plus times, and I know President Clinton declared it a national emergency to fight drug traffickers—rightfully so—and President Obama against transnational criminal organizations.

This President loves this country. He wants to do his job. He doesn't want another one of our sons and daughters to die of drug addiction or overdose. He doesn't want crime to run rampant in the streets of the United States.

The President understands his first job as Commander in Chief is to keep our citizens—our people—safe, and I stand with him.

Madam Speaker, today I will be voting for our President, for his constitutional, legal authority to defend this country, to protect our borders and our citizens. I will be voting for the safety of the American people today and the safety of our communities, not just in west Texas but throughout this country.

Again, President Trump is doing the right thing. He is doing the responsible thing. He is doing the constitutionally necessary thing. And I am behind him 100 percent.

RECOGNIZING THE LEGACY OF MATHEW HALL LUMBER

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

Mr. EMMER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the legacy of Mathew Hall Lumber, which has been operating in downtown St. Cloud, Minnesota, for 130 years.

Mathew Hall Lumber has been a fixture in the community and a backbone of the local economy.

Maintaining a business is not an easy task. It involves blood, sweat, and tears to sustain the test of time. However, with that comes joy and fulfillment, something that generation after generation of the Hall family knows all about.

One of the reasons why St. Cloud and the great State of Minnesota are so incredible is because of hardworking people like the Hall family. By maintaining their business in St. Cloud, they brought commerce, jobs, and a great product to our community.

As Simonson Lumber purchases this historic company and the Hall family transitions into a new chapter, I speak for all of central Minnesota when I say thank you to the Hall family for your great contribution to our State and our community.

HONORING STEVE TAYLOR, A GREAT MINNESOTA PUBLIC SERVANT

Mr. EMMER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Sherburne County Administrator Steve Taylor.

As Steve prepares to retire from his 30-year career, he leaves with the reputation for providing the highest level of customer service.

During his time with Sherburne County and Carver County before that, Steve has served Minnesota's Sixth District with distinction.

As a fellow public servant, I commend Steve for committing his life's work to serving others. His dedication and leadership will be hard to replace.

The employees who had the pleasure of working with and learning from Steve will keep the good work going, but, certainly, his dependable presence will be missed.

His efforts toward expanding Sherburne County's government center by adding extra courtrooms, more security, and much-needed space will be enjoyed by generations to come.

Thank you, Steve, and congratulations on an amazing career in public service. I wish you a long and happy retirement.

HONORING THE LEGACY OF STEVE GILMER

Mr. EMMER. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of Steve Gilmer, who has retired after serving 45 years as the CEO of the State Bank of Delano, Minnesota.

Steve retired leaving an incredible legacy. He cultivated a family out of his employees and built an environment based on humor, trust, and excellence, inspiring all those around him to be the best they could possibly be.

As a resident of Delano, I can say from experience that Steve led by example and took the time to know and care for the customers who walked through the door of his bank.

Most in the community knew Steve through his role as a volunteer, the volunteer treasurer of the Fourth of July Celebration Committee for over 40 years.

Delano is home to Minnesota's largest Fourth of July parade, and Steve's service to that committee displayed his dedication to our community.

Thank you for all you have done for the Delano community, Steve. Enjoy your retirement with your family and friends. You deserve it.

CELEBRATING THE MINNESOTA CENTRAL REGION SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTER

Mr. EMMER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the Minnesota Central Region Small Business Development Center for being named the Minnesota Small Business Development Center of Excellence.

Located at St. Cloud State University, the Central Small Business Development Center provides free consulting services and assistance to those starting a small business.

The center services the majority of my district, counties such as Benton, Sherburne, Stearns, and Wright. My constituents have benefited greatly from the services provided and the numerous business workshops focusing on educating local businesses and entrepreneurs on how to improve their new business.

Special recognition goes to the current director, Barry Kirchoff, who came to the center in 2006 with an extensive background in business and economic development.

Today, their success continues because of Barry's commitment to helping address the needs of the local small business community. His hard work is evident.

Congratulations and thank you to Barry and the staff of the Minnesota Central Region Small Business Development Center. Central Minnesota is lucky to have you.

RECOGNIZING THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE WACONIA HERO COALITION

Mr. EMMER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the achievements of the Waconia HERO Coalition. ''HERO'' stands for their mission, which is to ''Help, Empower, and Respect Others.''

This community task force based in my district undertook the mission in 2010 to reduce and prevent the use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs by youth through education, engagement, and policy change.

What started as a group of parents, educators, and community leaders joining forces to address bullying in

schools quickly became a task force tackling substance abuse.

In 2014, the Waconia HERO Coalition was awarded the Drug Free Community Support Grant, providing $625,000 of funding over 5 years. Today I want to congratulate them for receiving a continuation to that grant, which reaffirms the incredible work this task force has already done and will be doing and serves as encouragement to keep working towards solutions to youth substance abuse.

SETTING STRAIGHT THE RECORD

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.

And I rise today with love of country in my heart and a belief that the record has to be set straight.

The record has to always reflect the truth, and there is a truth that is being obscured.

I want to set the record straight because there seems to be a belief that, if you have committed acts of bigotry, if you have been a racist, if you have been engaged in homophobia, xenophobia, Islamophobia, there seems to be a belief that, if you can do one thing, somehow that thing will eradicate and eliminate all of the bigotry that you have perpetrated.

I rise to correct the record because I want the record to show that at least one person came to the floor of this Congress and made it clear that, yes, unemployment may be low for African Americans—yes, it may be low—but it is still twice that of Anglo Americans, generally speaking.

Yes, you may have signed a bill to deal with some aspects of criminal justice in a just way, and that is appreciated. But there is still more work to be done. But notwithstanding the fact that there is more work to be done, it is still appreciated.

But the record has to be set straight, and here is what the record should show: that that does not eliminate the bigotry emanating from the Presidency.

Eliminating bigotry does not occur because you signed one bill. It does not occur because unemployment is low. It does not occur.

If you want to have the record reflect that you have done something to atone for your bigotry, then you have to do something a little bit more than to simply sign a bill.

And I am not saying to you that an apology is in order. I say to people: Tell the truth. Just tell the truth.

Say: I was wrong when I instituted a policy that separated babies from their mothers that emanates the type of bigotry that we don't condone in this country.

Say: I was wrong when I said there were some good people among those who were the racists, the bigots, the xenophobes and homophobes in Charlottesville.

Say: I was wrong when I said that you don't have to be so kind when you are taking persons into your care, custody, and control and you are part of the constabulary, you are part of the policing force in this country.

Just say you were wrong if you want to atone. Signing bills won't do it. Going to church won't do it.

Asking forgiveness will cause you to be forgiven. And I will forgive you, but that doesn't mean that you are no longer going to be sanctioned for your bigotry.

I want to thank those who have stood and made their points clear as it relates to bigotry.

I am listening to these morning programs now. They are all talking about bigotry emanating from the Presidency, not necessarily in those words. They are talking about the racism that the President perpetrates.

I appreciate what they are saying, but we have got to do more than talk about it. We cannot allow a President to remain in office who has engaged in this kind of bigoted conduct.

It is time for us to take a stand here on the floor of the House of Representatives.

There were no fine people in Charlottesville. You ought not separate babies from their mothers. You ought not have policies that would condone bigotry and encourage others to engage in it.

I believe that we have a duty to take a vote, and at some point in the near future we will take another vote, notwithstanding the Mueller report.

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

RECOGNIZING THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF WELCOMING THE STRANGER

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

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize a nonprofit organization in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, that is celebrating its 20th year of service helping immigrants settle in the United States.

Welcoming the Stranger, based in Langhorne, was founded in 1999 by the late Reverend Sturgis Poorman.

Welcoming the Stranger has provided countless opportunities for immigrants in southeastern Pennsylvania from over 100 countries.

Welcoming the Stranger offers English language classes and courses in citizenship preparation and computer science. Their programs have been so popular that they often expand to 300 attendees, packing houses of worship and community centers across Bucks County.

Madam Speaker, I applaud the work of Welcoming the Stranger, and I wish the organization all the best as it enters its 20th year of service to our community.

I would also like to extend my appreciation to Meg Eubank, the executive director of Welcoming the Stranger, for her work and her vision.

□ 1030

HONORING FRIENDS OF FIVE MILE WOODS

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor a group of conscientious citizens in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, who were recently recognized for their environmental stewardship.

Earlier this month, the Lower Makefield Board of Supervisors and the Lower Makefield Environmental Advisory Council awarded Friends of Five Mile Woods with its annual Environmental Stewardship Award. Friends of Five Mile Woods, which has been a presence in Bucks County since the 1980s, seeks to protect the landscape of Five Mile Woods Preserve.

One of the most successful programs the organization has implemented is its volunteer cleanup efforts on the second Saturday of the months of March through November. During these Saturdays, dedicated volunteers pick up trash, maintain trails, and repair infrastructure in the 285-acre preserve.

Madam Speaker, Friends of Five Mile Woods helps provide amazing nature experiences and educational opportunities for our community in Bucks County. I congratulate them on this award and applaud the work of John Lloyd, chairman of the organization, and the Lower Makefield Board of Supervisors.

RECOGNIZING MEGHAN SCHULZ FOR HER WIN ON ''JEOPARDY''

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize a resident of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, who recently made us all proud from her successful appearance on ''Jeopardy.''

Meghan Schulz, a resident of Bristol and an environmental engineer for SEPTA, appeared on the hit television show last month. Going into the final round, Meghan was in second place with $14,000. She was able to clinch her victory, however, when she successfully answered that Mariah Carey was the New York native who, in the 1990s, had eight of her first 10 Billboard Top 40 hits reach number one.

Her closest competitor, whom she trailed by $400 going into Final Jeopardy, incorrectly guessed Whitney Houston, putting Meghan over the top.

Madam Speaker, I congratulate Meghan on this major accomplishment. It is a major feat to be selected to participate on this famous show to begin with, but to win against other highly intelligent competitors is something truly noteworthy.

I wish Meghan and her family all the best, and we congratulate her on this achievement.

WILDERNESS CONSERVATION

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

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, I rise to discuss concerns with S. 47, legislation we will soon be voting on in the House of Representatives.

Madam Speaker, S. 47 has some positive things in it. The legislation provides for expanded recreational opportunities, expanded opportunities to hunt and fish on our public lands, and a lot of things that I very much support.

Madam Speaker, the bill has some pretty profound flaws, one of which being process. This is a 700-page bill—a 700-page bill—that has been held at the desk. It has not gone through the regular committee process.

This isn't some small bill that folks have been exposed to. This is 700 pages of text, and it has not gone through the regular legislative process and, in fact, is being put up under suspension of the rules, where we are not even being provided the opportunity to offer amendments or to represent our constituents, other than just voting ''yes'' or ''no.''

Madam Speaker, I want to throw out some statistics on what this bill does and the implications. It provides 1.3 million acres of land being designated as wilderness areas—1.3 million acres; 694 acres of recreation and conservation areas; 370,000 acres of mineral withdrawals; national monument designations of 2,500 acres; 621 miles of wild and scenic rivers; 2,600 miles added to the national trail system; and 42,000 acres added to our national parks.

Now, Madam Speaker, I used to teach outdoor wilderness courses. I have spent hundreds, maybe even thousands of nights of my life in the outdoors, sleeping out in the wilderness areas, national parks, and national forests and others. I love these areas. I enjoy them.

I am not saying that these things shouldn't happen. I am saying that we need to have the ability to go through regular order, just like the Senate did this week when they had the ability to offer amendments to this bill. We are not being afforded that same opportunity.

Madam Speaker, my biggest problem or concern with this legislation is this: The bill permanently reauthorizes the Land and Water Conservation Fund, which, I will say it again: I support the acquisition of lands, the protection of lands, so we can enjoy the ecological productivity and enjoy time in the great outdoors. However, the bill does not address the fact that we have a $17 billion backlog in national park maintenance—$17 billion. So we are acquiring more land without a plan for addressing the existing backlog maintenance issues that actually prohibit or prevent people from enjoying some of these same lands that are being acquired.

We are talking about the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and $9 billion in funds over the next 10 years being deposited into a Treasury receipt account to acquire more land. Guess where this money is coming from, Madam Speaker. A hundred percent of these funds is coming from the State that I represent and the other five States that produce offshore energy. Every penny of it is coming from the State of Louisiana, which produces perhaps over 80 percent of all the offshore energy of this Nation in Federal waters. It is paying for this fund.

At the same time, we have lost 2,000 square miles—2,000 square miles—of our coast. Guess how much of this bill addresses the problem there? With 2,000 square miles of our coast disappearing, the ecological productivity being lost, the increased vulnerability to the people that I represent, zero, nothing. This bill diverts money for conservation and for protection in other States in other areas and does nothing for my home State of Louisiana, yet it is coming from our revenues that we are producing in our offshore.

This is a flawed process. This is a flawed bill. We need to go through regular order.

I really can't even believe that this is happening. Here we have dozens of hearings on climate change and other things, and the very State that is the canary in the coal mine, the State that is experiencing the worst ecological challenges or losses as a result of sea rise and other challenges, is being completely ignored.

Where are the climate change advocates right now? Where are you?

I strongly urge opposition to this bill. We need to go back through regular order, consider the largest conservation and the largest natural resources bill that we have had since I have been in the Congress, and send it through regular order again.

I urge opposition to this bill.

STATEHOOD FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) for 5 minutes.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, tomorrow, our residents who are fortunate to live in our Nation's Capital will come to the Capitol as part of their Lobby Day to ask the Congress to pass the D.C. statehood bill.

Most Americans are unaware that the Americans who live in their Nation's Capital have the fewest rights of any Americans. That is at the same time that those 700,000 residents who live in the Nation's Capital pay the highest taxes per capita, higher than the taxes of the residents of any State.

As you might imagine, the residents of the District of Columbia are seeking to become the 51st State of the Union. I am pleased that already almost 90 percent of Democrats are on our D.C. statehood bill. I am grateful to Senator CARPER, who will soon introduce this same bill on the Senate side.

There are many reasons that no Americans should fail to have equal rights if they pay equal taxes. But surely, service in every war the Nation has fought, even beyond being first per capita in Federal income taxes, should qualify the 700,000 residents of the District of Columbia for equal treatment as the 51st State.

On this poster, we see why any State would stand for its rights: World War I, more casualties of people who live in the District of Columbia than three States; the Korean war, more casualties than those of eight States; World War II, casualties are more than four States; and the Vietnam war, casualties that outnumber those in 10 States.

The residents of the District of Columbia will be here to say to my colleagues that 200-plus years—it is about 218 years now—without equal rights is 218 years too many.

Nobody who lives in our country and pays taxes should be unrepresented on this floor when votes are taken. I appreciate that I can now vote for the District of Columbia in the Committee of the Whole, where some votes are taken. But District resident have no representation on this floor and none in the Senate at all.

It is past time to right this wrong. We cannot do it for those who have died in war for our country. We can certainly do it in their memory.

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 41 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

Pastor A.D. Shaw, Shekinah Glory Cathedral Church of God in Christ, Plant City, Florida, offered the following prayer:

God of infinity and sovereignty and redeemer of humanity, grace us with Your mercy, as this 116th United States Congress forges the future of America.

Cover the distressed and despondent, too often forgotten and manipulated, with unceasing care.

Shelter the children of this Nation from the destructive silence and sins of their predecessors. Grant unto them courage and fortitude to be affirming and inclusive of all.

Reclaim us to Your peace and unity, that we may truly be one Nation under God, the Nation known as the melting pot of the world.

Therefore, redeem the soul of this Nation, and bequeath unto us wisdom, mercy, and love, that we may all encounter heaven on Earth.

With the spirit of the ''20 and odd Negroes'' who arrived in this Nation 400 years ago, may we serve this present age.

In the name of our Lord, 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 Michigan (Mr. WALBERG) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. WALBERG led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

WELCOMING PASTOR A.D. SHAW

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SPANO) is recognized for 1 minute.

There was no objection.

Mr. SPANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor A.D. Shaw, founder and pastor of Shekinah Glory Cathedral located in Plant City, Florida, and who most gracefully offered this morning's opening prayer. He is also my brother and my friend.

Pastor Shaw's dedication to family, friends, and community serves as an example to many. His over 15 years of hard work in the ministry without expecting anything in return embodies the definition of unity and the best of the human spirit.

As I listened to his prayer, I thought of the many distinguished men and women who have stood in this Chamber, at that podium, preaching the importance of unity in our great Nation.

One such man was Abraham Lincoln, who said: ''A house divided against itself cannot stand.''

In our fast-moving society, it is easy to focus on those things that divide us over those things that bring us together. It is why, Mr. Speaker, I stand here today calling for greater unity among all who serve in this Chamber, among the American people and for the thousands of communities across our great land.

Only together can we withstand adversity, not just as individuals, but as a Nation. This does not mean that we will always agree. It does mean we should seek unity in those disagreements.

We do not need to see eye to eye to walk hand in hand.

If, as a Nation, we seek to remain strong into the 21st century, we must stand united through our differences.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

ACTION AGAINST GUN VIOLENCE

(Mr. HIGGINS of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of action in the fight against gun violence. Congress is finally acting.

Over the last decade, we have witnessed gun violence take the lives of innocent children in our schools, terrorize our neighborhoods, and harm our fellow colleagues in Congress.

Each event invoked a moment of silence. We can no longer remain silent.

This week we have the opportunity to vote on two pieces of legislation that close loopholes in the gun purchase background check process.

These aren't radical or partisan policies. Background checks are supported by 97 percent of Americans, including 97 percent of gun owners.

On behalf of the families who have lost someone to gun violence and those who we long to keep safe from future gun violence, I stand proudly in support of congressional action to protect our communities from gun violence and urge my colleagues to do the same.

REASSURING EUROPEAN ALLIES

(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, last week I was grateful to join Senator LINDSEY GRAHAM on a delegation for the Munich Security Conference. A highlight was Vice President MIKE PENCE reaffirming America's commitment to the Transatlantic Alliance.

I then joined the delegation led by Congressmen GERRY CONNOLLY and RICK LARSEN for the NATO Parliamentary Assembly.

House Speaker NANCY PELOSI reassured our allies of bipartisan support for NATO's continued success. Congressman MIKE TURNER ably presided as vice president of the assembly.

Another highlight in Brussels was to meet with U.S. Ambassador Ronald Gidwitz and his wife, Christina, whose enthusiasm for service is extraordinary.

The ambassador is promoting the restoration of the Mardasson Memorial, honoring American servicemembers in the Battle of the Bulge.

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

ETHYLENE OXIDE

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

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, every parent deserves to have confidence that the air they and their children breathe is safe. That is why we have environmental standards and why we have an Environmental Protection Agency to monitor, update, and enforce the rules.

So, when communities face a known public risk, new or recently reclassified, we rightly expect the EPA to act—quickly, comprehensively, and transparently.

In the Chicago area, this, sadly, has not been the case. Ethylene oxide, or EtO, was reclassified as a known carcinogen more than 2 years ago, yet we just recently learned facilities around Chicago could be emitting it at elevated levels.

The EPA has been unacceptably slow to respond and has failed to keep affected communities informed.

This month, I partnered with Senators DURBIN and DUCKWORTH and other colleagues in my delegation to introduce legislation that would require the EPA to immediately revise and update its EtO standards and to keep the public fully informed.

We are also demanding that EPA evaluate ambient levels of EtO in these communities immediately, something it should be doing already.

Our communities deserve more from the EPA. This is about our families and their public health.

RECOGNIZING LENAWEE COUNTY SHERIFF JACK WELSH

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

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Lenawee County Sheriff Jack Welsh as he retires after 43½ years of service to Lenawee County, Michigan.

Sheriff Welsh has served in many roles during his law enforcement career, beginning as a volunteer reserve deputy and eventually working his way up to captain.

After his initial retirement from the sheriff's department in 2007, he went on to become an emergency management regional planner.

Then, in 2008, he accepted the call to run for sheriff, where he has served ever since.

Law enforcement officers like Sheriff Welsh are the fabric of our community. Day in and day out, they answer the call to serve and protect.

Over the years, Sheriff Welsh has been one of the very best. He is a man of integrity, a dedicated public servant, and a trusted friend to many. He has been instrumental in making Lenawee County a better and safer place to call home.

I thank Sheriff Welsh for his decades of distinguished service, and I wish him nothing but the best as he begins his retirement.

SUPPORT FOR SEPTEMBER 11 VICTIM COMPENSATION FUND

(Mr. ROSE of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ROSE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge all my colleagues to support the Never Forget the Heroes: Permanent Authorization of the September 11th Victims Compensation Fund Act because it is the right thing to do.

I would like to thank my fellow New Yorkers CAROLYN MALONEY, PETE KING, and JERRY NADLER, who have led this fight for years, and LEE ZELDIN, who will work with me to build bipartisan support amongst the freshman class.

Because 9/11 wasn't just an attack on New York City; Washington, D.C.; and a field in western Pennsylvania; 9/11 was an attack on our entire country. This was an attack on the United States of America and everything that we stand for.

But what thousands of these 9/11 heroes and their families now face is being forgotten because the Victims Compensation Fund, which supports these families and these heroes in all 50 States, is running out of money and cutting benefits by 50 to 70 percent.

That is wrong. And if we fail to make this right, shame on us. Shame on anyone who says ''never forget'' and then turns their backs and pretends this doesn't affect their State or their district or they're suddenly fiscally responsible.

Shame on anyone who says that we can't afford to do this while we spend trillions of dollars on bombs in Afghanistan.

When it comes to doing what is right, it is about keeping our promises and honoring those who put their lives on the line and didn't ask for anything in return.

Now is the chance to put action behind the words ''never forget.''

ENSURE HEALTH PLANS COVER MEDICALLY NECESSARY SERVICES

(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, I rise today to speak for Kannon Koser, a constituent and friend of mine who is with his family in the gallery this afternoon.

Mr. Speaker, 3-year-old Kannon is one of 4 percent of children in the United States who is born with a congenital anomaly—in his case, hypohidrotic ectodermal dysplasia.

Most health plans provide coverage for congenital anomalies, and many States require insurers to provide coverage of any health services related to congenital anomalies.

Despite this, health plans systematically and routinely deny claims and appeals for any oral or dental related procedures under the pretense that such service is merely cosmetic.

That is why Representative COLLIN PETERSON and I have joined together to introduce the Ensuring Lasting Smiles Act, a bipartisan bill that would directly address this issue and ensure that we don't have to tell children like Kannon that their health condition isn't valued by insurance companies.

As the original sponsor on the Republican side, I am proud to put my name on this bill and ask my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support it.

ELSA would ensure all health plans cover medically necessary services, including reconstructive surgeries that are a result of congenital anomalies or birth defects.

If enacted, this life-changing bill will allow the Koser family the opportunity to save for Kannon's college rather than spend money on reconstructive surgery.

Commonsense reforms like this will help children like Kannon grow up healthier and have a better quality of life.

Hi, Kannon. We will see you later, Buddy.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from referencing occupants of the gallery.

IGNORING OUR CONSTITUTIONAL BORDERS

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

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, the serious border emergency that America is confronted with today is an emergency that Donald Trump has created by ignoring borders—ignoring the borders set forth in our Constitution, borders that were set forth to prevent an all-powerful executive, a would-be king, or the type of tyrant that Trump so admires abroad.

After Congress repeatedly rejected his phony border crisis and wasteful wall, Trump decided: build it anyway.

Well, today's emergency wouldn't have happened without two years of Republicans who have continued to yield the right-of-way to his creeping wrongdoing—more and more of it—Republicans who can just never summon the ability to say ''no'' to Trump.

Today, we must reject this unconstitutional power grab that diverts resources from real threats to an imaginary, politically contrived one.

Today, we defend our Constitution and our democracy by pushing back on the lies, the deceit, the anti-immigrant hysteria, and the fear-mongering mismanagement of this administration.

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

GUN VIOLENCE

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

Mr. MOULTON. Mr. Speaker, last year I attended a rally where the father of a gunshot victim spoke, and he talked about all the things that he and other people around this country are doing to end senseless gun violence.

Then he turned to the crowd and asked: But what is Congress doing? And tens of thousands of Americans, as if they had rehearsed it hundreds of times, all said in unison: ''Nothing.''

But what is Congress doing? Nothing.

Standing in that crowd was not a proud moment for me, because he is right.

Mr. Speaker, 37 Americans have died from gun violence in my district alone in the past 5 years. Gun violence is now the second leading killer of young people Nationwide, trailing only car accidents.

For too long, Congress has done exactly what the crowd said: nothing.

This week, we are putting forth legislation to enhance background checks, but this alone isn't enough. Thoughts and prayers won't cut it. Only action saves lives. This is just a start.

□ 1215

WELCOMING THE MAYORS COUNCIL ON RAHWAY RIVER WATERSHED FLOOD CONTROL

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

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to welcome the Mayors Council on Rahway River Watershed Flood Control to Washington. They represent towns in and around New Jersey's Seventh District and are here to ask our help to stop the flooding that hurts thousands of people in our communities.

For years, homeowners near the Rahway River have lived under the constant threat of flooding that devastates businesses and homes whenever there are heavy rains. The last major flood was in 2011, when Hurricane Irene ravaged the East Coast. The town of Cranford was the worst hit, with 1,600 homes sustaining damage worth $40 million.

Our mayors have presented a proposed solution to the Army Corps of Engineers and are now asking for a feasibility study to be completed. This will get us one step closer to authorizing construction on the Rahway River Basin.

Mr. Speaker, this is a solvable problem. We need to start now. I will do everything I can to support our mayors' call to action and expedite this process so that we do not have to be pulling people out of second-floor windows in suburban New Jersey, so people up and down the Rahway River can feel safe in their homes.

ADDRESSING THE EPIDEMIC OF GUN VIOLENCE

(Mr. LEVIN of California asked and was given permission to address the

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

Mr. LEVIN of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mark a monumental occasion for this Chamber. For the first time in decades, this body will take up major legislation to address the epidemic of gun violence in this country. I am a proud cosponsor of H.R. 8, bipartisan legislation to require a background check on every gun sale or transfer.

I know the vast majority of my constituents support this step, including Renae Greg, a woman from Carlsbad, who was simply trying to enjoy a country concert when she was forced to dodge bullets at a Las Vegas shooting.

I know that Lonna Leghart, a constituent from Vista, supports this commonsense legislation. Her sister Kimberly, tragically, lost her life as a result of gun violence in my district.

It is on their behalf and on behalf of all Americans who are impacted by daily gun violence in this country that I will support H.R. 8, and I hope all of my colleagues will stand with us.

There is so much more that we need to do to fully address the epidemic of gun violence, but today it is a huge step for Renae, Lonna, and families across this country.

REVERSE PRESIDENT TRUMP'S EMERGENCY DECLARATION

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

Mrs. KIRKPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, the President has set a dangerous precedent by crying wolf in the name of national emergency.

I represent parts of the southern Arizona border. My community knows the border. We know the further away from the border you live, the more fictional the border narrative.

Border crossings are down to one-fifth of what they were in 2000, and apprehensions are at their lowest level in more than four decades. Those are facts.

Instead of protecting our national security, the President's declaration makes America less safe. The President is stealing billions from high-priority military construction projects that ensure our troops have the essential training and resources they need to keep the American people safe.

We will not sit by when the President abuses his power. I am confident that my Republican colleagues will regret supporting this false national emergency when there is a Democrat in the White House.

COMMUNICATION FROM CHAIR OF COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the chair of the Committee on Energy and Commerce:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 25, 2019.

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

DEAR MADAME SPEAKER: This is to notify you formally, pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that the Committee on Energy and Commerce has been served with a subpoena for documents issued by the United States District Court for the Central District of California.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is not consistent with the privileges and rights of the House.

Sincerely,

FRANK PALLONE, JR.,
Chairman.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.J. RES. 46, TERMINATION OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY DECLARED BY THE PRESIDENT ON FEBRUARY 15, 2019

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 144 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 144

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 46) relating to a national emergency declared by the President on February 15, 2019. All points of order against consideration of the joint resolution are waived. The joint resolution shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the joint resolution are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution and on any amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure; and (2) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 2. The provisions of section 202 of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622) shall not apply during the remainder of the One Hundred Sixteenth Congress to a joint resolution terminating the national emergency declared by the President on February 15, 2019.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from California is recognized for 1 hour.

Mrs. TORRES of California. 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

Mrs. TORRES of California. 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 gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, the Rules Committee met and reported a rule, House Resolution 144, providing for consideration of H.J. Res. 46, relating to a national emergency declared by the President on February 15, 2019.

The rule provides for consideration of the legislation under a closed rule. The rule provides 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

Additionally, the rule provides that the provisions of section 202 of the National Emergencies Act shall not apply during the remainder of the 116th Congress to a joint resolution terminating the national emergency declared by the President on February 15, 2019. This provision was included to avoid privileged legislative action on redundant resolutions.

Mr. Speaker, today we must stand up for democracy; we must stand up for the rule of law; and, most importantly, we must stand up for the United States Constitution, the Constitution that we took an oath to defend when we were sworn into office.

Mr. Speaker, the Constitution we swore to defend granted Congress the power of the purse. That means Congress decides how we spend the American people's hard-earned money.

Congress spoke when we passed, and President Trump signed, a spending bill that granted him $1.4 billion for fencing along the border. Now President Trump is acting like a dictator by ignoring Congress and declaring a national emergency. As a result, billions of taxpayer dollars would be taken from high-priority military construction projects that ensure our troops have the essential training, readiness, and quality of life necessary to keep the American people safe.

Mr. Speaker, as a former member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, I have visited countries where the rule of law takes a backseat to the whims of their Presidents. Just look at Venezuela, where Nicolas Maduro has removed every single obstacle to his power.

When he objected to the rulings of the judges, he ended their terms early and replaced them with his political allies. When the democratically elected congress didn't agree with him, he created a new congress filled with his supporters.

Last year, he even banned prominent opposition leaders from running into the Presidential election. He has demonized the press and even took CNN en Espanol off the air. Last night, he detained one of America's journalists, Jorge Ramos, of Univision.

Fighting with judges, manipulating elections, attacking the press. Mr. Speaker, does any of this sound familiar?

Now you have a situation where food is so scarce that the average Venezuelan has lost 24 pounds in the last year and more than 3 million have fled the country. The Maduro presidency, now that is a true national emergency for the people of Venezuela.

The collapse of democratic institutions is also happening in Nicaragua and Guatemala. The President of Guatemala and his allies in congress are taking the country down the same path, removing every check on their power. They have expelled the international prosecutors who dared to investigate them.

And just as Guatemala's Government has tried to undermine and delegitimize the police and prosecutors who are investigating, President Trump has called Robert Mueller's investigation a ''witch hunt'' and denigrated the brave men and women of the FBI.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot allow this President—or any President, Republican or Democrat—to take us down the same path as Venezuela, Guatemala, and Nicaragua, all to build a wasteful and ineffective wall along our southern border.

These women and children coming from Central America do not represent a national emergency. That is why 58 former national security officials, both Republicans and Democrats, issued a statement saying there is ''no factual basis'' for the President's emergency.

Our call to duty today is to protect, to defend our Constitution. We will vote, and we will see how many in this body have that same respect for the rule of law.

□ 1230

Mr. Speaker, I urge our Republican colleagues to join us in this effort. It is not too late for my colleagues across the aisle to tell the President that this is wrong, that the Constitution that we swore an oath to uphold really matters.

We stand here today to stop this power grab of our own democracy. A ''yes'' vote will affirm our democracy. A ''no'' vote further erodes the trust in our democracy and, again, expands executive power.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues on which side they stand.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I want you to know it flatters both me and the gentlewoman from California that you have made it your habit to be down here during Rules Committee time. It is good to know that you respect what we do upstairs as much as the members of the committee do.

I always enjoy coming down for the Rules Committee debate, because it is the only debate on all of Capitol Hill where the Reading Clerk reads every single word of the bill that we are about to consider. Ordinarily, we waive that, but the rules don't let you waive it. You have to read the rule so folks will understand what is happening today.

I happened to time the Reading Clerk today. I didn't put him up to anything special. He read as he always does. It took him 1 minute and 6 seconds to read the resolution that is before us.

I heard my friend from California talk about the important constitutional questions that are here before us today. I heard my friend from California equate our President to discredited despots around the globe and how we must stand up to prevent that behavior here in America. I heard my colleagues who took to the floor this morning for 1 minutes be sanctioned by the Chair and advised to cease engaging in arguments of personality and attacks against our President.

One minute and 6 seconds it took to read the resolution before us today, Mr. Speaker, and that is 1 minute and 6 seconds longer than this resolution has been considered in total in every committee throughout this Capitol.

I want to say that again. You heard my colleague talk about how critically important this resolution of disapproval is as it relates to our constitutional powers. You heard it described as a power grab equivalent to those of discredited despots. And we haven't talked about it at all in this Chamber. In committees, not one witness has testified.

One minute and 6 seconds is how much we have invested in these nationally important matters.

I listened, Mr. Speaker, as you cautioned Member after Member to cease engaging in personal attacks on the President during their 1 minutes this morning. Mr. Speaker, I am concerned that that is exactly what we are doing here today.

If you want to have a debate about Article I and Article II powers and how we ought to retrieve the power that has slid down Pennsylvania Avenue through administration after administration after administration, I am not just your willing partner, I am your enthusiastic partner and passionate advocate. But that is not the bill we have before us today. It is not the debate we are going to have today.

This is another in a long string of measures that have been brought to the floor of this House that could have been brought in a bipartisan way. I don't mean one Republican; I don't mean two Republicans; I mean the majority of Democrats and the majority of Republicans standing together to speak with one voice on behalf of the American people. But time and time again, we are missing that opportunity.

This isn't a constitutional issue today, Mr. Speaker, though you would not know that, because we have not had any witnesses testify. This is a legislative issue before us today.

There is, in fact, a National Emergencies Act that allows the President to do extraordinary things if he or she decides there is a national emergency. That is not unconstitutional. Congress passed the National Emergencies Act; the President signed the National Emergencies Act. Perhaps the Supreme Court one day will decide that was an unconstitutional delegation of power by the Congress, but the Congress delegated that power in the National Emergencies Act.

The way we talk about this issue, Mr. Speaker, you would think this is the first time you and I have seen this in the few years we have been in Congress. Of course, you and I know that is nonsense.

There are 31 other national emergency declarations in effect today—31 other national emergency declarations. National emergency declarations from the Obama administration are still active today.

If we are so concerned about Article I and Article II power grabs, perhaps these emergency declarations that have been on the books since the last administration, Congress should deal with those affirmatively here on the floor.

There are national emergency declarations still in effect from the Bush administration. There are national emergencies still in effect from the Clinton administration. Mr. Speaker, there are national emergencies still in effect from the Carter administration. This House has made not a single effort to draw back that power from 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Those are legitimate questions. Those are important questions. Those are things that bring us together as the people's representatives in this House, not bills designed just to poke a stick at a President who has real passion and real conviction about issues of real importance.

Do you know what is in this resolution today, Mr. Speaker, what is in this disapproval resolution today, that will make a difference on the border in terms of ending human trafficking? Not one thing.

Do you know what is in this resolution today that, if we come together to pass, will make a difference in terms of drug trafficking on the border? Not one thing.

What about if we come together to pass this resolution today for the very serious issue of weapons trafficking across our border? Do you know what we will do today to fix that? Not one thing.

Victims of sexual assault as they are being trafficked into this country, do you know what we are going to do to fix that today? Not one thing.

Do you know how many Dreamers are going to have their hopes realized today with a pathway to permanency here in the United States of America? Not one.

Man, we are good at bringing issues that are designed to poke each other in the eye. We are so good at bringing issues designed to try to embarrass one and boost another. But I have to tell you, Mr. Speaker, we are not so great with actually solving real problems.

For the first time in my congressional career just last Congress, Mr. Speaker, we brought a bill to the floor that would have provided permanency

for our Dreamers and that would have provided solutions on our border for human trafficking, for weapons trafficking, and for drug trafficking. You know how many Democratic votes we got on that bill, Mr. Speaker? Not one.

Now, to be fair, it wasn't one bill; it was two bills. Folks said, hey, if this one is not the right one, let's bring another one. Maybe this is going to bring people together.

Do you know how many votes we got on the second bill, Mr. Speaker, from the other side of the aisle? Not one. The only bills that have come to the floor to provide a pathway for Dreamers in my 8 years in Congress, and we got not one vote from the other side the aisle.

Is that because the other side of the aisle doesn't believe in those solutions? No, that is not why. It is because the other side of the aisle, in its wisdom, deemed that to be a resolution not designed to support the Dreamers, but designed to divide. I disagree with that conclusion, but that is the conclusion that was made. Thus, the only opportunity in a decade we have had to support Dreamers, not one Democrat stood up and said yes.

I call that a failed opportunity, and I am not interested in figuring out who is to blame for that failed opportunity.

This is a failed opportunity today, too, Mr. Speaker. Sadly, it is another in a series of failed opportunities here in 2019.

I believe my colleagues are going to see through the divisiveness of this resolution, through the charade of constitutionalism right down to the very core of partisanism that underlies this resolution.

But just remember, 1 minute and 6 seconds, Mr. Speaker. Before I took to the microphone today, 1 minute and 6 seconds from the Reading Clerk is all the time this new Congress has dedicated to an issue that you are going to hear from my colleagues again and again is one of critical national importance, international importance, constitutional importance. How can those things be true?

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

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I can think of many other things that we could be talking about that truly, truly, truly call out and scream out for a national emergency.

Homelessness in our communities: Thousands of people in our communities sleep on a street, under a bridge, children sleeping in vehicles every single night.

I think about the opioid epidemic, and how many of our families are simply immune to the issues around drug abuse and how addiction overcomes them?

I think about last year around Christmastime when 800,000 of our Federal workers were going without a paycheck and went without a paycheck for 35 days. Yet my colleagues on the other side of the aisle could not find 1 minute and 6 seconds to give them a paycheck, to open up the Federal Government, to do their duty.

Instead, in the Rules Committee, we took up an emergency order on labeling of cheese curds. They found that to be more important than the lives and the families of 800,000 Federal workers.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, let me thank the gentlewoman from California for her astuteness, and, certainly, the manager of this legislation, and our friends on the other side of the aisle.

Mr. Speaker, I simply want to try to craft the importance of H.J. Res. 46 that we will ultimately be debating today. As an original cosponsor, I was quick to try to bring order and to recognize the importance of the Constitution.

Clearly, the statute might be interpreted to be used in a reckless manner. But it is precise in that it deals with the necessity of building military construction and other matters in the course of war that are an emergency.

It might even cover rising gun violence, the fact that we have more guns in the United States than we have citizens.

It might be that if there was a pending war on the southern border, one might determine that that is the case.

It might be that, in 2001, the first sense of terrorism came when an individual crossed the northern border to attack the United States. If that had continued with throngs of terrorists coming across the northern border, the President then might have declared a national emergency.

But we do not have that, Mr. Speaker. What we have is a person's desire.

We understand that the apprehensions at the southern border have actually gone down. The combined 521,000 apprehensions for border and Customs agents for fiscal year 2018 was 32,288 apprehensions fewer.

Those who are coming across the border in the last 6 to 8 months are coming across as mothers and children fleeing the catastrophe of bloodshed in Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador. These are people desperate for help. They are coming through legal ports of entry.

How do I know that? I have stood and watched them come. I have spoken to a mother whose baby was 45 days old. She had birthed on her road here, not because she just wanted a vacation, but because they had committed to decapitating her if she did not leave town immediately, meaning leave one of the countries. It was my plea that got her to be able to go to a hospital. I held little Roger in my hands, who is 9 months old. He had been separated at the border from his family.

These are the issues that are being addressed at the border. There is no catastrophe.

Let me be very clear, as my friends always cite illegal immigration, I want to make sure that any criminal, no matter who they are, who does any injury to anyone in the United States, count me as standing on the side of bringing that person to justice. But that is not what is happening at the border.

□ 1245

Therefore, I would ask the administration to attend themselves to the Constitution, to recognize the difficulty or the wrongness of distorting the purposes of the United States Congress, the House, that has the purse strings by calling it a national emergency. My God, if we were to have one, would this Nation even understand how to implement it because they are hearing it being declared in a very foolish way?

I conclude by simply saying that 58 people in national security, Mr. Speaker—58 of them—have indicated this is wrongheaded and jeopardizes our national security.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to vote for the resolution that I have cosponsored, H.J. Res. 46.

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BROOKS).

Mr. BROOKS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, in fiscal year 2018, more than 2,000 illegal aliens were apprehended by Federal agents for homicides committed on American soil. Worse yet, roughly 31,000 Americans die each year from heroin and cocaine overdoses, 90 percent of which floods across America's porous southern border. Hence, we can expect at least 33,000 dead Americans each year until America secures our porous southern border.

For perspective, the 9/11 terrorist attacks killed roughly 3,000 people. In response, America invaded Iraq and Afghanistan at a cost of trillions of dollars and, roughly, 7,000 lost military personnel lives.

Saving Americans should be a bipartisan issue, yet here we are. Republicans seek to prevent another 33,000 dead Americans this year, while partisan Democrats seek to embarrass and stop President Trump from securing America's porous southern border and saving American lives.

For emphasis, no national emergency in history has been prompted by more dead Americans than President Trump's national emergency declaration. As such, I support President Trump's national emergency declaration and will vote accordingly.

Mr. Speaker, how many dead Americans does it take for open border advocates to support border security? How much American blood must be on guilty hands before Congress recognizes the national emergency we face at America's southern border? America's military protects the borders of, and lives in, South Korea, Iraq, Syria, Afghanistan, many other countries, and Europe.

I thank President Trump, as Commander in Chief, for understanding that America, and Americans, deserve no less protection.

Mr. Speaker, let me conclude by noting that dead Americans, Americans killed by illegal aliens as a consequence of porous borders, had dreams, too. We, as a Congress, should remember and honor those dreams and act accordingly and protect this national emergency to protect American lives by securing our porous southern border.

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, we can talk about the scary people from our southern border. I am not that scary looking, am I? I think not. The fact is that the number one trading partner for California and Texas is Mexico, a friendly country. For Central America, we are standing up for our responsibility to uphold democracy in the Northern Triangle, to address the root cause of migration. That is where our focus should be.

Do we need an immigration reform package that brings 11 million people out of the shadows? Absolutely. These are the 11 million people who our agricultural partners depend on to deliver fresh food to our table. But we are not doing that here. What we are doing here, what the President has chosen to do, is political theater, political theater for 2020.

In essence, a vote against this resolution means a vote against the families of the military people who are depending on us to provide infrastructure, schools for their children to learn, and quality housing.

Do Democrats think and believe that fortifying our borders is important? Absolutely. We have committed billions of dollars to ensure that we stop the narcotrafficking that happens at our ports of entry. That is where it is happening.

We need to work together on these issues, not relinquish our responsibilities, our legislative responsibility, and the power of the purse that we hold.

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

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS), a member of the Rules Committee.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I came to the floor to urge Members to vote against this ill-advised resolution to disallow the President's declaration for emergency funding on the border.

In 2006, I was in Congress, and Congress voted for the Secure Fence Act. With the Secure Fence Act, under President Bush, 400 miles of border fence was built. Under President Obama, an additional little over 100 miles was built. Now President Trump has asked for a little over 200 miles to be built to provide security for America.

Now, is it a national emergency? I will tell you, I had as my guest to the State of the Union someone who is referred to as an angel dad. This is an individual who went and put on the uniform and fought for his country in Iraq. While he was there, unfortunately, his wife got ill and died, and he came home. Now he is a single dad, and he is taking care of his only child, a daughter. That daughter, unfortunately, was hit by a car on the street that was driven by someone who did not have legal status to be in this country.

Several months later, Chris came to me and said: Congressman, I did my job. I put on the uniform. I went and defended my country. Mr. Congressman, I did my job, and if you had been doing yours, my daughter would be here today.

President Trump has taken that mantle very seriously. It is his goal, it is his requirement, to defend our country at the southern border, and the President will do just that.

If you read the history of emergency declarations in the past, you will find a number of them. Some, perhaps, you might agree with; some, perhaps, you might disagree with. But since the founding of our country, it has been recognized that it has been the purview under Article II powers for the President of the United States to be able to exercise that emergency declaration. It was codified in the 1970s in a law that is now the one that brings this forward today, that brings forward this resolution of disapproval.

If you don't like the law that allows the President to declare an emergency, change the law. You are the majority. You control the Rules Committee. Change the law.

What is interesting about this is, last night, in the Rules Committee, when we considered Mr. CASTRO's resolution, we didn't consider it. We didn't have a single witness. Mr. CASTRO, I felt like sending Capitol Police out to find him. There was no one there to testify in favor of his resolution. The Rules Committee seemed perfectly agreeable to accepting this without any debate whatsoever.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to vote against this ill-advised motion to disallow the President's declaration of an emergency. Allow the President to do the job he was elected to do and secure the southern border.

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Speaker, political theater, political posturing for 2020, that is what we are hearing.

This is the law. This is the Rules Committee moving forward a piece of legislation that will prevent the President from calling a bogus national emergency, from stealing money from our troops, from taking from those who don't have and those who are giving everything that they have to protect our Nation. Political posturing for 2020.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up the text of H.R. 962, the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act.

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, if we pass the resolution, as my friends on the other side of the aisle have presented it, we will save not one single life. If we defeat the previous question and move on to H.R. 962, we will, in fact, save lives.

Mr. Speaker, to speak to that issue, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER), my friend and a great leader in our conference.

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, if we, indeed, defeat the previous question, we will allow consideration of H.R. 962, the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act.

I introduced this legislation because the Constitution clearly states that all persons born in this country are entitled to life, liberty, and equal protection under the law. The Constitution does not put age limits on those who are entitled to life.

I am horrified, Mr. Speaker, that many in the United States Senate, many Democrats, flagrantly violated the United States Constitution last night and voted down the Born-Alive Act, embracing, in fact, infanticide.

Pro-abortion politicians used to say life begins at birth. Now it is more unclear than ever when they believe that life actually begins or whether they even believe that living and breathing human beings should be protected under the law.

I would like to commend three Democrats, in fact—Senators BOB CASEY, JOE MANCHIN, and DOUG JONES—who defended the basic rights of newborn children and voted for my legislation last evening in the United States Senate.

I introduced this legislation because it is just common sense. I am shocked that there are prominent American legislators who believe in denying babies lifesaving medical care when they are born.

As a mother, a grandmother, a legislator, and an advocate who came to Congress to serve as a voice for the voiceless, I believe that life begins at conception and that it is wrong to kill a child no matter how many weeks old he or she may be. But I am grieved to find that I now must defend something that I never thought we would have to fight for: lifesaving care for babies born alive.

In response to radical legislators who are promoting not just late-term abortions but infanticide, it is essential that we come together to protect children.

□ 1300

So today, I am here to ask—no, Mr. Speaker, I am here to implore—my colleagues to right the wrong that the Senate has committed and defeat the previous question, and at least allow the debate to support H.R. 962, the Born-Alive Act here in the people's House.

Mr. Speaker, this should not be a partisan issue. Congress must never stop fighting to ensure that every single newborn baby in the United States of America receives lifesaving care, no matter their sex or their race or ethnicity or whether or not they are wanted and cuddled and wrapped into that first warm hug that they deserve.

The Born-Alive Act is the simplest vote any of us can take: Do you support babies receiving lifesaving care after they are born, or would you deny these innocent children that care and allow them to be left to die and be discarded?

This is bipartisan legislation, Mr. Speaker. Last year, six of my Democratic colleagues joined me in voting for the Born-Alive Act.

I hope that we will bring this bill to the floor for debate so that many more of my colleagues can go on the record and vote to stand with America's mothers and children.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to defeat the previous question.

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, let me thank the gentlewoman for yielding and, also, for her tremendous leadership on the House Rules Committee.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the rule and Congressman CASTRO's resolution to stop President Trump's fake, so-called national emergency at the border.

Let me be clear: This emergency declaration is a blatant attempt to subvert the Constitution and get around Congress' sole power of the purse. Let me remind you also, that this is a democracy, not a dictatorship. We have three branches of government, not one, and Congress has the power of the purse strings.

Also, let's make one thing clear: There is no emergency at the border. The only crisis at the border is the humanitarian crisis that the President created himself through his hateful family separation policies.

And instead of protecting our national security, this President is doing just the opposite: He is stealing money from military construction projects to try to build an unauthorized wall.

As a member of the Appropriations Committee, I can tell you that we will not allow this President to circumvent our authority at any cost. I am proud to cosponsor this resolution to put a strong check on this President and terminate his ability to declare this fake national emergency.

I call on my Republican colleagues and the Senate to vote ''yes'' on this rule and ''yes'' on this resolution. It is past time to stand up for the Constitution and to stand up for our immigrant communities and to stand up for our three branches of government.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President and to refrain from wearing communicative badges while under recognition.

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE), an appropriator and ranking member of the Rules Committee.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. WOODALL), my good friend, for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act. If we defeat the previous question, we will bring up the text of this important piece of legislation to defend life.

Frankly, Mr. Speaker, I am mystified as to why the majority is loath to actually make this vote. Indeed, they have been doing backflips to avoid allowing the House to actually go on record on this important issue.

This bill is a commonsense approach to protecting our Nation's most vulnerable. It amends the Federal Criminal Code simply to require that any doctor present when a child is born alive following an abortion or attempted abortion must provide the child with the same degree of care as he or she would provide any other child. The bill also requires that any such child is immediately admitted to a hospital.

Mr. Speaker, as we have seen in recent weeks, many people in elected positions do not appear to appreciate the need to provide for protections for our most vulnerable Americans newly born, but it is clear that current law fails to provide adequate protections for newborns who survive an abortion attempt. This bill draws a sorely needed bright line of protection around abortion survivors and requires that they be given the same level of care as any other premature infant.

As stewards of the law of this country, Mr. Speaker, protecting the most vulnerable, including the unborn, should be one of Congress' basic responsibilities.

Since entering Congress, I have made the protection of life one of my highest priorities. I believe that all Members should have that same priority. Today, we can take a step toward making this a reality by defeating the previous question and bringing up the Born-Alive Survivors Protection Act for a vote.

Mr. Speaker, I urge opposition to the previous question.

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE).

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding, and I rise in strong support of the rule and resolution to rescind the President's unnecessary and unconstitutional national emergency declaration.

Mr. Speaker, having visited the southern border multiple times in the past year, including just last month when I met with Customs and Border Patrol officials, I can say without any question that there is no emergency at the border.

We as a nation face serious challenges in reforming our immigration system and stemming the flow of illegal drugs into our country. However, a border wall will do nothing to address these challenges.

Research consistently shows that the vast majority of illegal drugs coming to this country through the border are smuggled through legal ports of entry, and most illegal immigration is as a result of people overstaying their visas.

All this declaration will do is divert $6.7 billion away from critical military construction projects and drug interdiction operations, hampering our Nation's military readiness and making it more difficult to address real challenges. These are funds that would be better used on projects to improve and build new military family housing or make improvements to National Guard and Reserve facilities throughout our country.

Mr. Speaker, we should not be spending a single day wasting time on this ridiculous, misguided executive order from the President. There is no emergency at the border. Illegal border crossings are at a 40-year low. The President's own intelligence community, when they did their worldwide threat assessment, testified and didn't mention the southern border—and certainly did not identify it as an emergency.

Instead of wasting time on this, we should be getting back to the work of driving down prescription drug prices, focusing on rebuilding the infrastructure of our country, and passing H.R. 1 to get government working again for the people of this country and not the special interests.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to approve the rule, vote for the resolution, and end the President's unconstitutional, excessive use of power attempting to circumvent the will of the American people.

The American people decide through their elected Members of Congress how their tax money will be spent. The President is attempting to throw the Constitution away, circumventing that process, and we cannot permit that to happen.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. REED), a member of the class of 2010.

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. WOODALL) for yielding.

I rise today, Mr. Speaker, in support of the underlying rule, but also in opposition to the action that is being proposed by my colleagues on the other side of the aisle.

But I will join them in one sentiment: I do believe there is an emergency crisis at the border. I do believe that the President, given the years and decades of delegation of authority from Congress to the President's Office, has the authority to take the action that he is taking in regards to this proposed issue at the border.

But where I agree with my colleagues on the other side is that the Presidential authority is something that we need to take into consideration and reform going forward.

It should not be because it is President Trump; it should not be because it was President Obama; but each and every time the executive branch uses its authority and reaches into areas that go beyond the constitutional limits of that office, we should stand together as Members of Congress to assert our authority.

That is why, Mr. Speaker, there is a bipartisan group of us working over the last few weeks, and we intend to drop a resolution sometime soon, that will amend the National Emergencies Act to make it clear that, when there is a national emergency declared in this country, that we speak as one nation, one body here in Congress with the President.

We have to affirmatively take a vote here in Congress, go on record, and not hide any longer as Members of Congress. We should be held accountable by putting our voting cards in that box to stand before the American people.

When a national emergency is declared by the President, we have to vote whether or not, guaranteed vote, to see if that is something we agree with the President on. That is a fundamental reform that will reestablish Article I of the Constitution.

And to my colleagues who are up today: Where were you when President Obama overreached in his executive office?

So I ask you to remember those days and stand with us who are looking to take on the root cause of this problem and reestablish the congressional authority that rightfully is contained under the Constitution.

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ).

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the rule and the underlying resolution.

We should be absolutely clear: There is no crisis at our border. In fact, apprehensions of illegal border crossings are at a 40-year low. This is a fake emergency being used as a pretext for Donald Trump to build a monument to hate on our southern border.

But this is more than that. This administration's actions would do violence to our Constitution, undermine our separation of powers, and set a terrible precedent for the future. Every single Member of Congress, regardless of party, needs to stand up and make their voice heard.

To all my Republican colleagues who so frequently extolled the Constitution's virtues, I say to you: Make your voice heard today. Now is the chance to show your true colors, to defend Article I, and to stand up for Congress' constitutionally vested powers of the purse.

Vote ''yes'' on the rule; vote ''yes'' on the resolution; stand up for the Constitution; and reject this illegal power grab by this President.

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

Mr. Speaker, you just heard an impassioned plea from my friends on the other side of the aisle about the important constitutional questions that are before us today, about how the President's emergency declaration violated those sacred constitutional principles.

Candidly, I don't know if my colleagues are right or not because we have not had one legal expert come to talk about the National Emergencies Act. Most of us were not in Congress when it passed several decades ago, but it is a delegation of authority from Congress to the executive.

□ 1315

You just heard my friend from New York come to the well and say, listen, we have been working in a bipartisan way to offer a bill to rein in those authorities. I think that is important work. I think that is work that we ought to all be able to agree on. We should be doing that work first.

I told you earlier, Mr. Speaker, the sum total of all of the time this institution has spent working on these important constitutional questions is the 1 minute and 6 seconds our Reading Clerk Josef spent reading us the resolution today.

We will vote on this rule today. We will vote on the underlying disapproval today, having never had the committees of jurisdiction hold even a single hearing.

Now, lest you think there is just no time in the calendar, this resolution is referred to the Transportation Committee on which I sit. In fact, I had to leave a Transportation Committee hearing in order to come up here to do the rule today.

We are working on the Green New Deal in the Transportation Committee today. We are working on electric vehicles and how to reduce carbon emissions across the country. Now, I am not saying that is not important work, but I have not heard one of my colleagues talk about the dearth of electric vehicles and how that is threatening the future of our land.

I have heard my colleagues talk about this important constitutional question that this disapproval brings before us, and, yet, there was not one hearing on it.

Now, lest you think, Mr. Speaker, that if we deal with this today, we won't deal with it again. No. We are going to have some hearings on this resolution. When? Later in the week after it passes.

Now, I don't know if that is a pattern that we are going to get into. I hope that it is not. Having had no hearings and no witnesses testify on this issue, we are going to have an Appropriation Subcommittee hearing later this week to talk about exactly these issues, where the money is coming from, what the impact of that is, and whether or not it is wise.

We are going to have a hearing later this week in the Judiciary Committee talking about the National Emergencies Act, and whether or not it permits this kind of activity, and what kind of changes ought to be made.

This resolution will have already been considered. This vote will have already been taken, but we will eventually get around to having thoughtful conversation about this.

Mr. Speaker, I close where I began. There is more that unites us as Americans than divides us. And even in politics, there is more that unites this institution than divides us. Making sure that 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue only is exercising those authorities delegated to it by either the Constitution or this Congress, is a shared value.

But if you listen to the debate here on the floor, from the Speaker's chair, you had to caution our colleagues against engaging in attacks of personality against the President. We heard debate, not of thoughtful constitutional principles, but of hateful administration policies.

Mr. Speaker, I will tell my friends, I don't believe those words, those actions, or those efforts are going to bring us one bit closer to the shared values that we have in this institution.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to reject the rule today and vote against the previous question so that we can bring up a bill that will save lives. This bill will save not one life; will prevent not one drug trafficker from coming into the country; will protect not one migrant family. It will do nothing, Mr. Speaker, to solve real problems that face this country.

If we defeat the previous question, we can at least take a commonsense step toward doing exactly that. Vote ''no'' on this rule, vote ''no'' on the previous question, and let's commit ourselves to finding a way to come together.

If you believe there is more that divides us than unites us, these first 45 days of this session have been just perfect for you. But if you believe, as I do, that we can do better, let today be the end of the partisan attacks. Let today be the end of bringing bills to the floor designed to make a point instead of make a difference, and let's make tomorrow better.

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

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, fact-checking the President is not an attack against the President. The facts matter. As a matter of fact, the President himself at his press conference said: ''I didn't need to do this, but I'd rather do it much faster.''

What does he mean by that? Last year, Republicans gave him $25 billion if they read the bill, but I actually brought it to their attention on the floor that the bill actually read $75 billion that they were allocating for a border wall. The facts didn't matter then for one side of the aisle.

The President himself said it. ''I didn't need to do this, but I'd rather do it much faster.'' That is not an emergency. I was a 911 emergency dispatcher for 17.5 years. I can cite many examples of what an emergency is. Building a wall much faster is not an emergency. That is political theater. That is political posturing for 2020.

Where is the President stealing this money from? Certainly, he is not getting it from Mexico as he promised. Mexico said ''no.'' The President is stealing $2.5 billion that Congress approved to combat illegal drug activities around the world.

I know that my colleagues believe that fighting international drug organizations is important. I know this because I traveled with Republicans and Democrats to the jungles in South America. We talked about eradication of narcotrafficking.

What about the $3.6 billion that the President is stealing from military construction? A study earlier this year found that 16 percent of military families had a positive view of their base housing. That means 55 percent had a negative one.

Many families reported unsafe conditions, including lead-based paint, rampant mold, exposed asbestos, faulty electrical wiring, vermin infestations, and gas leaks. Is that not an emergency? Is that not worthy of the bipartisan vote that we took to allocate that money so that they can make those fixes?

I know my Republican colleagues support military families. I know that because I have traveled with them to Afghanistan. I have traveled with them to other countries. I know that this is wrong. This so-called national emergency is wrong, and I know my colleagues know that this is wrong too. This is undemocratic. This puts us at the cusp of a constitutional crisis.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the previous question and the rule.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of our Constitution and in defense of our republic and urge all members to join me in voting for H.J. Res. 46, which terminates the phony declaration of emergency issued by the President on February 15, 2019.

The reason this resolution is before us today is because of the petulant intransigence of a single person, the current President of the United States.

As a senior member of the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Homeland Security, I have visited the southern border on numerous occasions in recent weeks and months and can state confidently that there is no national emergency or national security crisis that justifies the President's reckless and unconstitutional decision or compels the Congress to abdicate its responsibilities under Article I to check and balance the Executive Branch.

The President is only pursuing this tactic of declaring a national emergency after realizing that Speaker NANCY PELOSI was absolutely correct when she informed him that he did not have the support in Congress to require the taxpayers to pay for his broken promise that ''Mexico would pay for the wall, 100 percent!''

In fact, according to the latest Marist Poll, the most recent polling data available, Americans overwhelmingly disapprove of the President's national emergency declaration by a 61 percent–36 percent margin.

The President's decision is opposed by both men and women in every region of the country, by every income group and education category.

National security experts across the political spectrum are unanimous in their assessment that the situation on the southern border does not constitute a national emergency, an assessment echoed by leading former Republican senators and Members of Congress.

They understand that after failing to convince the American people or Congress to pay for his ineffective, wasteful, and immoral multibillion dollar concrete wall, the President has now embarked on a course of conduct that is deeply corrosive of the constitutional system of checks and balances wisely established by the Framers and which has served this nation and the world so well for nearly 250 years.

Having failed miserably to achieve his objective in the constitutional legislative process, the President is trying a desperate 11th hour end-run around Congress with an unlawful emergency declaration that contravenes the will of the American people and negates the awesome power of the purse vested exclusively in the Congress of the United States.

The Congress will not tolerate this.

Despite being repeatedly admonished and in the face of overwhelming evidence to the contrary, the President continues to propagate false information regarding the state of our southern border.

Mr. Speaker, these are the facts.

Net migration from Mexico is now zero or slightly below (more people leaving than coming) because of a growing Mexican economy, an aging population and dropping fertility rates that have led to a dramatic decrease in unauthorized migration from Mexico.

Migrant apprehensions continue to be near an all-time low with only a slight increase from 2017.

The combined 521,090 apprehensions for Border Patrol and Customs agents in fiscal year 2018 were 32,288 apprehensions fewer than the 553,378 apprehensions in 2016.

To put this in perspective, on average, each of the 19,437 Border Patrol agents nationwide apprehended a total of only 19 migrants in 2018, which amounts to fewer than 2 apprehensions per month.

In the last few years, an increased proportion of apprehensions are parents seeking to protect their children from the violence and extreme poverty in Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala.

But even with more Central Americans arriving to our southern border seeking protection, total apprehension rates are still at their lowest since the 1970s.

The absence of a massive wall on the southern border will not solve the drug smuggling problem because, as all law enforcement experts agree, the major source of drugs coming into the United States are smuggled through legal ports of entry.

The southern border region is home to about 15 million people living in border counties in California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas.

These communities, which include cities such as San Diego, Douglas, Las Cruces, and El Paso, are among the safest in the country.

Congress has devoted more U.S. taxpayer dollars to immigration enforcement agencies (more than $21 billion now) than all other enforcement agencies combined, including the FBI, DEA, ATF, US Marshals, and Secret Service.

The bulk of this money goes to U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), with a budget of $14.4 billion in fiscal year 2018 and more than 59,000 personnel.

CBP is the largest law enforcement agency in the country, and more than 85 percent of the agency's Border Patrol agents (i.e., 16,605 of 19,437) are concentrated on the southern border.

Expanded deployment of the military to the border to include active-duty troops could cost between $200 and $300 million in addition to the estimated $182 million for the earlier deployment by the President of National Guard to the border.

Mr. Speaker, having been soundly defeated legislatively by Congress, a co-equal branch of government, the President wants to finance border wall vanity project by diverting funds that the Congress has appropriated for disaster recovery and military construction.

The funds the President wants to steal were appropriated by Congress to help Americans devastated by natural disasters, like Hurricanes Harvey, Irma and Maria, or for other purposes like military construction.

Congress did not, has not, and will not, approve of any diversion of these funds to construct a border wall that the President repeatedly and derisively boasted that Mexico would pay for.

In fact, the President has admitted he ''didn't have to do this,'' but has opted to do so because ''I want to see it built faster.''

Mr. Speaker, just yesterday a bipartisan group of nearly 60 national security officials including former secretaries of state, defense secretaries, CIA directors, and ambassadors to the UN issued a statement declaring that ''there is no factual basis'' justifying the President's emergency declaration.

Instead of protecting our national security, the President's declaration makes America less safe.

The President is stealing billions from high-priority military construction projects that ensure our troops have the essential training, readiness and quality of life necessary to keep the American people safe, directly undermining America's national security.

The President's declaration clearly violates the Congress's exclusive power of the purse,

and, if unchecked, would fundamentally alter the balance of powers, violating our Founders' vision for America.

Opposing the President's reckless and anti-American decision transcends partisan politics and partisanship; it is about patriotism, constitutional fidelity, and putting country first.

That is why nearly two dozen distinguished former Republican Members of Congress are urging Republicans in Congress to vote for H.J.R. 46 and uphold "the authority of the first branch of government to resist efforts to surrender" our constitutional powers to an overreaching president.

To quote Thomas Paine's Common Sense: "In absolute governments, the King is law; so in free countries, the law ought to be King."

Mr. Speaker, I urge all members to uphold the rule of law and the Constitution, and reject the President's power grab; I urge a resounding YES vote on H.J. Res. 46.

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

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

SEC. 3. Immediately upon adoption of this resolution, the House shall proceed to the consideration in the House of the bill (H.R. 962) 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. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and on any amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary; and (2) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 4. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of H.R. 962.

Mrs. TORRES of California. 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 rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 8, BIPARTISAN BACKGROUND CHECKS ACT OF 2019, AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1112, ENHANCED BACKGROUND CHECKS ACT OF 2019

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 145 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 145

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. 8) to require a background check for every firearm sale. 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 the Judiciary. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. In lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary now printed in the bill, 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 116-5. 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 part A of 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. 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. 1112) to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to strengthen the background check procedures to be followed before a Federal firearms licensee may transfer a firearm to a person who is not such a licensee. 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 amendments specified in this section and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. In lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary now printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 116-6 shall be considered as adopted in the House and in the Committee of the Whole. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as the original bill for the purpose of further amendment under the five-minute rule and shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. No further amendment to the bill, as amended, shall be in order except those printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution. Each such further 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 further amendments are waived. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill, as amended, to the House with such further amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

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

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentlewoman from Arizona (Mrs. LESKO), 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.

□ 1330

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, on Monday, the Rules Committee met and reported a rule, House Resolution 145, providing for consideration of H.R. 8, the Bipartisan Background Checks Act of 2019, and H.R. 1112, the Enhanced Background Checks Act of 2019.

The rule provides for consideration of each bill under a structured rule. The rule also provides 1 hour of general debate on each bill equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Bipartisan Background Checks Act of 2019 and the Enhanced Background Checks Act of 2019 arrived at a time of emergency for America—a real emergency. Every year 120,000 Americans are shot in our country, and 35,000 of them are shot dead. Seventeen thousand of the people wounded or killed each year are children or teenagers, their families devastated, their lives forever changed.

In 2017, gun deaths in America hit the highest level in 40 years, with 40,000 Americans killed.

We have lost more Americans to gun violence in our own communities than to the Vietnam war, the Revolutionary

War, the Civil War, World War I, World War II, the Korean war, the Iraq war, and the Afghan war, combined. This war at home never stops. Each day—yesterday, today, and tomorrow—another 100 people in America are shot and killed by gun violence.

Mr. Speaker, this is not a global problem; it is an American problem. While 35,000 Americans are killed by gunfire here each year, it is 146 people in the United Kingdom, 142 in Portugal, and 30 in Japan.

We lose more people to gun violence in a single weekend than England loses all year. We lost more people in the Las Vegas massacre alone, in one bloody night, than the nation of Japan lost to gun violence in 8 years.

No other developed, high-income country's lethal gun violence even comes close to the American carnage allowed by our loophole-ridden gun laws. The gun-related murder rate in the United States is 25 times higher than the average of other high-income countries and hundreds of times higher than some of them.

Now, the good news is that we know what to do to begin to end this crisis. We must close the loopholes.

In 1994, the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act went into effect and required licensed firearm dealers to contact the FBI to run a background check through NICS, the National Instant Criminal Background Check System.

The Brady Act made it illegal to sell a firearm to felons, to fugitives, to people who had been committed to mental institutions, to drug addicts, to domestic abusers, to undocumented immigrants, and to other disqualified categories.

The Brady Act worked as far as it went. It stopped more than 3 million illegal purchases of firearms by convicted felons, violently abusive partners, fugitives, the mentally ill, and so on. But there are gaping loopholes in the law because unlicensed gun sellers, the people who sell guns online today or at gun shows or in other private transactions, can sell firearms without having to run any background check whatsoever.

More than one-fifth of U.S. gun owners acquired their most recent firearm without any background check at all, which means that millions of people obtained millions of firearms without going through the Brady system, and people who commit gun crimes overwhelmingly obtain their firearms from the unlicensed sources. A 2013 study found that 80 percent of all firearms acquired for criminal purposes were obtained from sources that were not required to go through the background check.

The criminals are not stupid. They follow the loopholes. They go to the internet. They go to the gun shows. They go to the convenience store parking lots to get their weapons of mass destruction without any background check at all.

Our legislation will close these dangerous loopholes by guaranteeing that there is a thorough NICS background check on every gun sale or transfer, with only a few carefully defined exceptions for intrafamily gifts and a few other cases.

Mr. Speaker, there are three primary things you need to know about this legislation:

First, it is backed by more than 90 percent of the American people—fully, 97 percent of Americans, including 97 percent of gun owners, 97 percent of Republicans, and 99 percent of Democrats. It is the very essence of common sense, the sense we all have in common, to make the background check system comprehensive and universal, leakproof, foolproof, and not ridden by the loopholes.

A background check doesn't work if criminals know that there are massive and lawful ways to cheat and get around it. So America, today, stands up to close the loopholes, and that is why this is a day of great triumph for the gun safety movement that has swept America in response to Parkland, Las Vegas, Newtown, and the other massacres that our people have endured.

Second, this legislation is perfectly constitutional. As Justice Scalia found for the Supreme Court in the District of Columbia v. Heller decision, the Second Amendment permits reasonable regulation to exclude from gun ownership violent felons, the mentally unstable, and so on.

Despite all of the solemn invocations of the Second Amendment that we continue to hear bouncing off of the walls of Congress, the opponents of this legislation could not muster a single witness to actually argue that this legislation is unconstitutional, and that includes the George Mason University Antonin Scalia School of Law professor of constitutional law and the Second Amendment who was brought in and just expressed her policy misgivings about the bill without articulating any constitutional analysis at all and rejected the opportunity to say that this legislation is unconstitutional.

The reason 97 percent of Americans favor this legislation is because it is perfectly consistent with the letter and spirit of the Second Amendment, and it sweepingly advances public safety at the same time.

Third, this bill will dramatically lower gun violence in America. More than 90 percent of Brady background checks take less than 90 seconds to complete. But these checks have literally stopped more than 3 million illegal gun purchases by felons, fugitives, domestic offenders, the violently mentally ill, undocumented aliens, and so on. Every day, background checks stop 170 felons and 50 domestic abusers from purchasing a gun. Imagine how much more effective this system will be when we close these gaping loopholes.

Yet, even in the face of the shocking death toll which distinguishes our society from the other wealthy societies on Earth, despite the overwhelming public support for this legislation, and despite its clear constitutionality, our friends across the aisle oppose closing the internet, the gun show, and the private sale loopholes.

Instead of getting on our side to close the loopholes, what do they give us? More loopholes. They brought us dozens of amendments to try to suggest more loopholes to the current law.

That is obviously not the direction that America needs to go in, and you will hear some more about that today, Mr. Speaker. They have given us a veritable loophole factory. But now is the time to close loopholes, not reproduce them.

Let's focus on the public safety, which is the cardinal purpose of law in the social contract in a democratic society. Let's pass this excellent bill, and let's pass H.R. 1112, the Enhanced Background Checks Act of 2019, which closes the Charleston loophole, the loophole that made it possible for a guy to go out and get a gun because the dealer decided to give him a gun after 3 days because they were still doing a background check.

This loophole says that if it has taken 3 days or more, you have a right to go ahead and get your gun. We are going to close that one, the so-called default proceed provision. We are going to close that one, too, so that we don't see any repeat massacres like the one that took place in June of 2015 at the Emanuel African Methodist Episcopal Church in Charleston, South Carolina.

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

Mrs. LESKO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I thank Mr. RASKIN for yielding me the customary 30 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, all of us, Republicans and Democrats, want to reduce gun violence. I think there is just a difference of opinion on how we get there.

Unfortunately, H.R. 8 and H.R. 1112, although well-intentioned, will not reduce gun violence as Mr. RASKIN said, and instead it will turn everyday, law-abiding individuals into criminals and could actually do more harm than good.

I grew up in a family that didn't have guns. After my dad returned from World War II, he stopped hunting. So, because I wasn't around them, I have to admit I had an irrational fear of guns for awhile. It wasn't until I became an adult that I got educated.

I remember I first went to a debate where the person who was talking for gun rights said: Do you know who follows the laws? Law-abiding people follow the laws. Who doesn't follow the laws? Criminals do not follow the laws.

So although well-intentioned, often laws are unenforceable, and criminals just do not follow them.

H.R. 8, again, I believe is well-intentioned. But it will not solve the problem. H.R. 8 would not have prevented any of the mass shootings in the last 20 years, not one of them.

I studied them because I am on the Judiciary Committee along with Mr. RASKIN, and we heard this bill in that committee. In most cases, guns were obtained legally. Recent attackers have passed background checks to acquire their firearms, including the attackers at the Thousand Oaks, California, shooting; the Tree of Life synagogue in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania shooting; the attacker in the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School, Parkland, Florida, shooting; the shooting at the Pulse nightclub in Orlando, Florida; and the Las Vegas, Nevada, shooting. None of these attacks would have been prevented if H.R. 8 or H.R. 1112 were law.

Then, the attackers in the Columbine High School Colorado shooting used straw purchasers for their weapons, an act that is already illegal and has been illegal since at least the 1960s.

Adam Lanza, the attacker in the Sandy Hook Elementary School, Newtown, Connecticut, shooting used his mother's firearms which were legally purchased by his mother. So as you can see—and I have each one of them listed how the attackers got their guns—H.R. 8 and H.R. 1112 would not have prevented any of these shootings.

Not only would none of the mass shootings be prevented by H.R. 8 and H.R. 1112, but the Department of Justice under President Obama said that in order for universal background checks to actually work and be enforceable, a Federal gun registry is needed. Yet this legislation in H.R. 8 specifically prohibits a registry; thus, again, it is unenforceable.

The fact is criminals don't get their guns legally and will not go through a background check to get their guns even if this bill were signed into law.

□ 1345

A recent Department of Justice report of prison inmates that used guns in their crimes showed that 56 percent obtained their guns illegally and another 25 percent received them from family members—which, by the way, family members are still allowed to get the guns under this law.

It is obvious, then, that they did not get their guns from a gun show or private sales, as Mr. RASKIN is concerned about.

H.R. 8 will also turn everyday, law-abiding citizens into criminals if it becomes law.

Let's look at the amendments that were rejected by the Democrats in the Rules Committee and in the Committee on the Judiciary that offered to protect law-abiding citizens from becoming criminals.

First, there was an amendment—I thought commonsense—that someone thinking of committing suicide would be exempted from temporarily turning over their gun to a friend, and it is not allowed under this bill. They would become a criminal.

So, somebody who wants to commit suicide could not transfer their gun to someone else.

If a law-abiding citizen wanted to let someone temporarily use their gun on their own property, they would become a criminal under this bill.

If a farmer or rancher wanted to temporarily lend a gun to a ranch hand for the purposes of ranch activities, the farmer would become a criminal under this law.

If a domestic violence victim was in fear for her life and wanted to temporarily borrow a gun from a friend to protect herself, she would become a criminal under this law.

Let's also look at some commonsense amendments rejected by the Democrats that would have prevented undue burdens and duplication on law-abiding citizens who have already passed a background check but now have to go through another background check under this law.

People who have security clearances. This is the application to get a government security clearance, page upon page, background check, extensive background check. Yet, someone who has this and has gone through this still has to get another background check.

People who have a concealed carry weapon issued by a State, they have to go through another background check.

People who have already gotten a gun permit from States which require them; they have to go through another background check.

People who have global entry, who have gone through a background check, they have got to do it again under this bill.

Even law enforcement officers. Law enforcement officers have to go through another background check under this bill.

This is placing undue burden on law-abiding citizens.

Now I want to share testimony from a young woman from the Judiciary Committee. This woman was a victim of rape on her college campus. And the reason I am bringing it up is because well-meaning gun control laws actually prevented her from carrying a gun to school because the State she traveled through did not allow her to carry a gun in order to defend herself.

This is a clear example of how law-abiding citizens—not criminals, law-abiding citizens—who follow the law and how this young woman and others like her were actually harmed by well-intentioned gun control laws.

As a survivor of domestic violence, I know all too well how hard it can be to protect oneself or find a lifeline out. My abuser often controlled all my finances. I wouldn't have been able to pay for a background check or a gun.

Sometimes getting a gun from a friend could actually be your only option; yet, unfortunately, under this bill, I tried to offer an amendment, but it was rejected.

Now let's turn to H.R. 1112, which changes the length of time that a background check has to be completed from the current 3 days to 10 business days and then another 10 business days for an appeal. So it could be 20-plus days.

The reason I am bringing this up is I want to tell you a story—a real story—about Carol Bowne. She was a New Jersey woman who was stabbed to death while waiting to be approved for her firearm application.

She already had an order of protection through the courts, but that wasn't enough. She needed more than just that piece of paper.

H.R. 1112 will make the realities of Carol's story happen across the country, putting millions of women and law-abiding citizens in danger. Women who seek avenues of protection will be forced to wait almost a month—20 days to a month—like Carol. How many women will potentially suffer like Carol?

H.R. 8 also has other problems.

Unfortunately, the debate in the Judiciary Committee was cut short. Many commonsense amendments were not even heard. Only 10 amendments out of 100 were heard before the chairman cut off debate.

Because of the rush to get this bill through, there is another problem. There is vague language that is not defined and, thus, is open to interpretation.

I know, in some of the amendments, the majority party has tried to give an alternative to my good, commonsense domestic violence amendments, but it doesn't do any good. And this is the reason; it is because the language is so vague.

It says: Under H.R. 8, a person is allowed to temporarily transfer a firearm if it is necessary to prevent imminent death or great bodily harm.

The question is: There is no definition of this, so how long is a temporary transfer? Who determines that? Does the victim determine it?

Who determines if there is imminent death? Does it qualify if a victim of domestic violence thinks they will be killed? Or does the person transferring the gun have to be in the same room and there be some kind of shootout and they throw a gun to them?

What do ''imminent danger'' and ''imminent death'' mean?

With something as important as the Second Amendment, I think we owe it to the American people to do our work and take as long as we have to in order to have a fair and open debate on major pieces of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, with that, I urge opposition to the rule, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a statement by the National Task Force to End Sexual & Domestic Violence, which is in favor of this legislation and against any weakening amendments.

NATIONAL TASK FORCE TO END SEXUAL & DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The National Task Force to End Sexual and Domestic Violence, a coalition comprising federal, state, local and tribal organizations and individuals who have fought for

federal protections for survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking, oppose any amendments to H.R. 8, the Bipartisan Background Checks Act of 2019, that exempts any persons from the firearms background check requirement. This includes amendments exempting victims and survivors of domestic violence or sexual assault, including those with protective orders.

Firearms pose a significant danger to victims of domestic violence, and this is true no matter who owns the firearm. Research shows that a male abuser's access to a firearm increases the risk of intimate partner femicide fivefold and does not support the contention that firearm possession is a protective factor for the victim. The testimony of Christy Salters Martin, a professional boxer and experienced gun user, to the Senate Judiciary Committee illustrates this. Despite her boxing prowess and familiarity with firearms, her abuser was able to take her gun from her and shoot her with it, narrowly missing her heart. Firearms do not make victims of domestic violence safer; firearms put victims at greater risk.

Furthermore, domestic abusers are adept at using the justice system against victims. Abusers often accuse the victim of being the perpetrator of violence, making police reports and seeking protective orders. Abusers are also adept at finding loopholes. If persons with protective orders are exempted from the background check requirement, many abusers who are prohibited from possessing firearms would seek protective orders in order to circumvent the background check requirement to obtain firearms to terrorize their victims.

Moreover, requiring a victim to undergo a firearms background check is not a hurdle to obtaining a firearm. Most firearm background checks are completed in under a minute. A victim seeking to purchase a firearm would still be able to do so quickly, unless the victim was legally prohibited from possessing firearms.

Rather than adding dangerous exemptions to a law that is supposed to protect victims and survivors of domestic violence, Congress should focus on ensuring that adjudicated domestic abusers do not possess firearms. This includes ensuring federal firearms prohibitors protect all victims of intimate partner violence, including dating partners, and ensuring that domestic abusers who are prohibited from possessing firearms relinquish their firearms. The best way to protect victims is to disarm abusers.

Mr. RASKIN. Just to quote a small part of it: ''Firearms pose a significant danger to victims of domestic violence, and this is true no matter who owns the firearm. Research shows that a male abuser's access to a firearm increases the risk of intimate partner femicide fivefold and does not support the contention that firearm possession is a protective factor for the victim.''

And there is more in here of interest.

I would like to thank my distinguished colleague from Arizona for her thoughts on the question of sexual and domestic violence.

We, indeed, have a provision within the legislation which allows for an exemption from the background check requirement in cases of an imminent threat of great bodily harm.

The question has been raised: Does that include sexual assault, dating partner violence, stalking, and so on? We thought it was self-evident that it did, but, in any event, Representatives Horn from Oklahoma and Murphy from Florida are introducing a clarifying amendment to be very specific that it is included.

At that point, perhaps we could welcome the support of the distinguished gentlewoman from Arizona, because we are being very clear at that point that our exception for imminent bodily harm and violence includes sexual assault and so on.

I am certain that the gentlewoman's intentions are good, just as are the intentions of the offerers of the amendment in the bill.

Let me just address, in case the gentlewoman hasn't decided to come over to our side now, some of the general points that were made against the legislation.

The gentlewoman articulated an argument we have been hearing a lot of from our counterparts, which is that criminals don't follow the law and, therefore, there is no reason to get rid of the loopholes and strengthen the law, because criminals won't follow the law.

Now, the fallacy of that argument is plain to see. It is an argument against all law.

It is an argument against the law against murder because murderers obviously don't follow the law against murder.

It is an argument against the law opposed to theft because thieves don't follow the law against theft.

But I think anyone who takes time to really study what law is understands that the purpose of the law is to deter people from negative, socially harmful action, the way that the Brady Act has deterred more than 3 million people—felons, fugitives, the mentally unstable, and other unauthorized categories—from accessing a weapon.

Now, that argument sweeps so broadly that it is an argument against having the Brady Act that we have now, and perhaps that is the intention, simply to take down the law that we have got now.

Another purpose of law, of course, is to punish people who violate it and then, again, to send a moral message about what the social norms are.

And we have got social norms about driving, for example. Would we say we are not going to have driver's licenses in America because people who drive without a driver's license ignore the law requiring you to have a driver's license?

It is a completely nonsensical argument.

Let's come back to reality and talk about what the Brady Act actually requires the gun dealers to ask people.

Here are the basic questions that are being asked:

Are you under indictment for or have you ever been convicted of a felony?

Are you a fugitive from justice?

Are you an unlawful user of a controlled substance?

Do you suffer from mental illness?

Have you been dishonorably discharged from the Armed Forces?

Are you subject to a court order restraining you from harassing, stalking, or threatening your child or an intimate partner?

Have you ever been convicted of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence?

Have you renounced your United States citizenship?

Are you unlawfully present in the United States?

Mr. Speaker, those questions have created a dragnet that has allowed us to stop more than 3 million people from getting weapons who shouldn't have them.

But there are these big, gaping loopholes out there that they can go on the Internet and get one, or they can go to the parking lot of a convenience store in a private sale and get one, or they can go to a gun show and negotiate a private sale and get one without having to answer those questions.

Well, the American people have spoken on this. That is really why this is the first legislation advocating gun safety to hit the floor of the House of Representatives in a quarter of a century.

This is a great day for the gun safety movement that has overtaken America, rejecting the unconscionable toll of 100 people dead every single day in communities across the land.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMPSON), the sponsor of the underlying bill, H.R. 8, who has done such a magnificent job advocating this cause through thick and thin.

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this rule and for the underlying legislation, a bipartisan measure that will make all of our communities safer and will save lives.

I would like to thank Chairman MCGOVERN for his fair consideration of H.R. 8 and the proposed amendments that came before the Rules Committee.

This is an important time in our Nation's history. Over 80 percent of Americans have come together to support universal background checks. This is a new day, and this is the time to act now.

Since the tragedy in Newtown about 6½ years ago, this House has held 54 moments of silence, but we have not held one moment of action.

With Speaker PELOSI's leadership, we now have a chance to vote for two—two—bipartisan bills which will help save lives.

As a gun owner and a strong supporter of the Second Amendment, I was proud to introduce H.R. 8 with my bipartisan colleagues. I look forward to its consideration tomorrow, and I urge my colleagues to support this rule today and the bill tomorrow.

□ 1400

Mrs. LESKO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HUDSON), my good friend.

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to voice my strong opposition to H.R. 8 and H.R. 1112.

We all share the same goal: to end gun violence. But in the course of this debate, House Democrats say they want to do something to end gun violence and anyone who disagrees with their policies doesn't care.

I believe in my heart that the gentleman from Maryland and the folks on the other side of this debate care about the victims of gun violence and the children in this country, and I know in my heart that my colleagues on this side of the aisle and I care, too.

It is a shame that in their rush to do something, anything, Democrats have made this a partisan show. They won't even allow my bipartisan concealed carry reciprocity bill that passed this House last Congress to be debated on the House floor today.

What about the single mother victim of assault, like Shaneen Allen? Does she not have the right to defend herself?

Instead of working on commonsense solutions that can actually help prevent tragedies—like supporting local law enforcement, ensuring laws and protocols are followed, improving mental health, and implementing my concealed carry reciprocity—they are targeting law-abiding citizens, and they are disregarding existing Federal law.

There is no gun show loophole. Federal law already requires a background check on every commercial gun purchase in America no matter where it takes place. Federal law already prohibits so-called straw purchases.

Let's make one thing clear: H.R. 8 would not have stopped Newtown. H.R. 8 would not have stopped Parkland. It would not have stopped Las Vegas or Sutherland Springs or San Bernardino or the tragic attack on our former colleague, Congresswoman Gabrielle Giffords.

But the proponents of gun control don't want you to judge them based on outcomes; they want you to judge them based on intentions. And they say anyone who points out the facts, anyone who dares observe the obvious flaws in their legislation, does so because they don't care.

In their rush to do something, House Democrats ignore that House Republicans have done many things, like strengthening the background check system, which would have prevented Sutherland Springs; improving mental healthcare, which would have prevented many of these shootings such as Newtown and Charleston and Parkland; and giving schools the tools they need to protect students. All these bills received bipartisan support in the last Congress, but we don't get credit for real action because they say our intentions weren't good enough.

We owe it to the American people to look past the intention and the emotion and focus like a laser on outcomes. What can we do to actually end gun violence once and for all?

So what is this bill actually going to do?

It is going to turn a law-abiding American into a criminal when you loan your shotgun to your buddy to go dove hunting.

It is going to make it illegal for a victim of stalking to borrow a gun from a neighbor for protection.

It is going to make the cost of background checks so expensive that the average American can't afford to buy a gun. Meanwhile, criminals are going to continue to get their firearms, whether it is through theft or the black market or on the street.

I applaud President Donald Trump for standing with us against this ineffective legislation, and I encourage my colleagues to vote ''no.''

The American people want us to work together to solve this problem and stop gun violence. Can't we come together in a bipartisan way and not just do something, but do something that will actually make a difference?

I am calling on my colleagues to put partisanship aside. Work together on ideas that will actually make a difference. I stand ready to continue this work. I will work with anyone to end gun violence while also protecting the rights of law-abiding citizens, and I reject the false dilemma that we can't do both.

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

I suppose that we are in a rush to do anything, something, anything that works in order to curb the terrible toll of gun violence on our society.

In the last Congress it is true there was other legislation that was brought to us. One was a proposal to legalize silencers in America, which sounds to me more like an agenda of organized crime than it is of the U.S. Congress trying to seek public safety.

But there was this bipartisan Concealed Carry Reciprocity Act, which was a massive assault on federalism and States' rights. It would have destroyed every State's concealed carry law in the country to a level at the lowest common denominator. So if you could get a license to carry a concealed loaded weapon in one State—and in some States there are more than a million people who have been able to get them through completely permissive and lax laws—then you could go anywhere in the country. That is their proposal. That is what is coming out of the loophole factory.

I just would like to assure my friend that we have a provision in our legislation, if you read it carefully, which says that you can temporarily transfer a gun at a shooting range, at a shooting gallery, or for purposes of hunting, so he doesn't have to worry about this.

Our friends are either not reading carefully enough or they are overlooking very clear passages in our legislation which deal with commonsense concerns.

This is bipartisan legislation. It is backed by more than 90 percent of the American people, and it is going to advance common safety. So rather than searching for mysterious reasons to oppose it, why shouldn't everybody get together to say this is something that will promote the public safety?

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. CASTOR).

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. RASKIN of the Rules Committee for yielding the time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this rule and H.R. 8, the Bipartisan Background Checks Act of 2019. I am proud to be a cosponsor, and I thank Congressman THOMPSON for his leadership.

Our bill is intended to ensure that individuals who are prohibited from owning a firearm are not able to possess one.

Representative RASKIN is right. America is in the midst of a gun violence emergency. Each year, 120,000 Americans are injured by a firearm; 35,000 Americans die; and of those, 17,000 who are injured and killed are children.

No other country in the world suffers the ravages of gun violence, and I am afraid we have become numb to it. But we don't have to accept it, and we are not, because we are going to finally pass legislation here today.

Mass shootings are on the rise. Military-style assault weapons are deadlier than ever. People are being gunned down in churches, schools, movie theaters, nightclubs, and synagogues.

For so many years, the Republican-led Congress blocked action on commonsense gun safety laws. But, finally, to the American people: We heard you; to the students who marched for their lives: We are finally going to act.

It is time now. I urge adoption of this bipartisan bill, the rule. It is a vote for the safety of our communities and our families.

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

Mr. Speaker, I would like to address a couple of things that were said previously.

I had sponsored an amendment, as a survivor of domestic violence, to allow victims of domestic violence and sexual abuse who have orders of protection to be able to get transferred a gun if they might be in fear for their life.

As I have said, often victims of domestic violence don't have the financial means or they are so restricted by their perpetrator that it is difficult for them to go out and purchase a gun, let alone get a background check, and so they might have a friend whom they can borrow it from.

Now, in response, I think, Mr. RASKIN, if I am not mistaken, said that the Democrats did help domestic violence victims. I just don't think that their amendment cuts it, and I am going to read the amendment if this is the one that the gentleman is talking about.

It says: A temporary transfer that is necessary to prevent imminent death or great bodily harm, if the possession by the transferee lasts only as long as immediately necessary to prevent the

imminent death or great bodily harm—and then here is the amendment—including the harm of domestic violence, dating partner violence, sexual assault, stalking, and domestic abuse.

I would say just because you add the words ''domestic violence,'' ''victims of domestic abuse'' doesn't mean this is going to help; and the reason is simply because of what I said before, that these terms in here are really unclear. I really would like somebody to explain, and they are not defined anywhere, who determines prevent imminent death or great bodily harm?

So, let's say I am a victim of domestic violence and I think my perpetrator is going to kill me. Does imminent death and, in this word, say, last only as long as immediately necessary to prevent the imminent death? So does that mean the person who—my friend who can lend me a gun has to be right there in the same room and see that there is imminent death coming?

I mean, there is no definition here. So it is unclear to me that this would help at all.

Also, what is the definition of ''temporary transfer''? How long is that? How long is temporary transfer? Does that mean, you know, just enough time you can throw somebody a gun while they are imminently in death? I mean, do you have to be right there? What does this mean? There is no definition.

So, if we are going to proceed with this, I think that we should at least define what these terms mean. Therefore, I really wish that my amendment that said that victims of domestic violence or sexual abuse that have an order of protection through the court—through the court—would be allowed to at least borrow a gun to defend themselves from, maybe, a friend.

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

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

I want to thank my colleague for advancing our discussion here because I think now we are really starting to get somewhere.

The gentlewoman suggested an amendment which allows for the transfer of a firearm to a victim of domestic violence or sexual assault who has an order of protection issued by a court. That is an extremely narrow exception.

Most women who are enduring domestic violence don't have a civil protection order. Part of that is because of the incompetence of the laws in a lot of States, and part of it is because they haven't had the wherewithal to go and get one.

But our legislation and our amendment sweeps much more broadly. It allows any woman who is a victim of domestic violence, who faces a threat from their attacker, to be loaned a gun by a family member or be loaned a gun by a friend until the threat is resolved.

My friend suggests that there is something ambiguous about the words. I just don't see the ambiguity. Their original argument attacked the utility of all criminal law, saying we shouldn't have criminal laws, essentially, because criminals won't follow them.

This seems like an attack on law itself. Law depends upon language. But the language is clear here that if there is a threat and if you are suffering from the threat of domestic violence, sexual assault and so on, then you can get the gun.

Who interprets it? Well, you have got the right to go out and get it. If someone were to prosecute you for doing that, the prosecution would clearly lose.

So I am afraid that our friends are looking for problems in this bipartisan legislation which simply don't exist.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, as a senior member on the Judiciary Committee and senior member on the Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security Subcommittee, I, too, am glad of the underlying discussion regarding the protecting of women.

I rise today to support H.R. 8, the Bipartisan Background Checks Act of 2019, to close the gun show loophole, supported by 80 percent of the American people, so unlicensed dealers cannot, undercover, out of the back of their trunk, sell to people who would create and perpetrate either mass murders or individual abuse and gun violence.

I also support H.R. 1112, the Enhanced Background Checks Act of 2019, that would, in fact, have stopped the deaths at the Mother Emanuel Church in Charleston, South Carolina, where worshippers were shot down, nine of them.

To listen to the debate in the Judiciary Committee, 10 hours of rebuffing these simple legislative initiatives, I beg of my colleagues to stand with us. It is clear that we have an amendment, Horn and Murphy, that clarifies great bodily harm, includes domestic violence, dating partner violence, sexual assault, stalking, and domestic abuse. We want women to be protected and others involved in domestic abuse circumstances.

My amendment that will be brought up as well will provide the information as to how many times the FBI has had to deal with petitions that have been denied.

Let us not have another 20 years before we have bills that deal with gun safety legislation. Let's do it now.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the rule governing debate on H.R. 8, the ''Bipartisan Background Checks Act of 2019'' and H.R. 1112, the ''Enhanced Background Check Act of 2019,'' as well as the underlying legislation.

These legislative proposals address and strengthen the background check system that is already in place to purchase a firearm.

A 2013 study found that approximately 80 percent of all firearms acquired for criminal purposes were obtained from sources who were not required to run a background check, and that 96 percent of inmates who were not prohibited from possessing a firearm at the time they committed their crime obtained their gun this way.

This loophole exists largely because unlicensed sellers need not conduct any background check under current law, even if the sellers sell a large number of guns.

H.R. 8, the ''Bipartisan Background Checks Act of 2019,'' would make it illegal for any person who is not a licensed firearm importer, manufacturer, or dealer to transfer a firearm to any other person who is not so licensed without a background check.

Individuals seeking to transfer a firearm under this measure would be required to visit a licensed firearms dealer to run the necessary background check before the transfer could be finalized.

H.R. 8 is intended to provide an accurate and speedy manner to ensure firearms do not end up in the wrong hands.

An internal assessment by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) demonstrated that NICS background checks are approximately 99.3 percent to 99.8 percent accurate, and in 90 percent of cases, are processed within 90 seconds.

H.R. 1112, the ''Enhanced Background Checks Act of 2019,'' would strengthen the background check procedures federal firearms licensees or dealers follow before selling or transferring a firearm.

As under current law, firearms dealers would be required to run a background check on prospective buyers using the NICS.

Over 90% of checks are completed within 90 seconds so if the NICS system has not returned an answer to the licensed firearms dealer within ten days, the prospective firearms purchaser may file a petition with the Attorney General for review.

After another ten-day period has expired, the licensed firearms dealer may sell or transfer the firearm to the prospective purchaser if it has not received a response through the NICS system and the dealer has no reason to believe that the purchaser is prohibited from obtaining a firearm under federal, state, or local law.

Thus, under this measure, licensed firearms dealers could not sell or transfer under the ''default proceed'' provision until at least 20 days have passed, since the initial background check.

Mr. Speaker, the American people are demanding effective action to reduce, if not prevent altogether, the countless mass shootings and gun violence in our country that continue to claim so many innocent lives.

Newly released data from the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and Prevention found firearm-related deaths rose for the second-straight year in 2016, largely due to spikes in gun violence.

In 2016, the new CDC report on preliminary mortality data shows that there were more than 38,000 gun-related deaths in the U.S.—4,000 more than 2015.

An Associated Press analysis of FBI data shows there were about 11,000 gun-related homicides in 2016, up from 9,600 in 2015.

Congress must act to keep our country safe through gun safety and violence deterrence.

There is nearly one mass shooting per day in the United States—355 mass shootings in 2018.

In December 2012, a gunman walked into Sandy Hook Elementary School in Newtown,

Connecticut, and killed 20 children, 6 adults, and himself.

Since December 2012, there have been at least 1,518 mass shootings, with at least 1,715 people killed and 6,089 wounded.

On the night of October 1, 2017, a gunman opened fire on a large crowd of concertgoers at the Route 91 Harvest music festival on the Las Vegas Strip, leaving 58 people dead and 527 injured.

And on November 5, 2017, a mass shooting occurred at the First Baptist Church in Sutherland Springs, Texas, where the gunman, 26-year-old Devin Patrick Kelley killed 26 and injured 20 others.

Every day, on average, 92 Americans are victims of gun violence, resulting in more than 33,000 deaths annually.

States with higher gun ownership rates have higher gun murder rates—as much as 114 percent higher than other States.

A recent study by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention looking at 30 years of homicide data found that for every 1 percent increase in a State's gun ownership rate, there is a nearly 1 percent increase in its firearm homicide rate.

Gun death rates are generally lower in States with restrictions such as safe storage requirements or assault weapons bans.

Mass shootings stopped by armed civilians in the past 33 years: 0.

Because more than 75 percent of the weapons used in mass shootings between 1982 and 2012 were obtained legally, stronger legislation is needed to prevent guns from getting into the wrong hands.

And that begins with passing H.R. 8, the ''Bipartisan Background Checks Act of 2019,'' and H.R. 1112, the ''Enhanced Background Check Act of 2019.''

I urge all Members to support the rule and the underlying legislation when it comes to the floor.

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

I would like to refute some of the things, or talk about some of the things said by my friends on the other side.

One of the things that I do want to talk about is that Mr. RASKIN said that my amendment is such a narrow exception for domestic violence victims. I had a broader one in Judiciary Committee, if the gentleman remembers, and Chairman NADLER told me that it was too broad, that it was too vague, so that is why I made it very specific.

If the gentleman would like, I will make it broad again.

□ 1415

Also in the Rules Committee, there was another amendment as well, and we are both on Rules, too, of course.

There was a broader one from Mr. SCALISE, who is a victim of gun violence. He had an amendment that was ruled out of order. That basically said any victim of domestic violence, which was broad, but then he had another subsection that said victim of domestic violence or sexual abuse that has an order of protection. So we covered both, yet it was ruled out of order. So we really tried.

Now, the other thing that you brought up, that it is very clear what imminent danger means, and that would cover somebody, and surely a domestic violence victim would not become a criminal under this law. Well, I don't think it is very sure.

So I ask Mr. RASKIN, my colleague, if he would be open to removing the word ''imminent'' and just say ''danger,'' instead of ''imminent danger,'' because to me, ''imminent danger'' means you have to be right in the same room, you know, and throw somebody a gun or something. I mean, to me, the word ''imminent'' needs to be removed from the language.

The other thing I would like to talk about is the number of times now my colleagues on the other side of the aisle have said: Oh, so many people support this universal background check.

Well, I disagree. I disagree, because there is proof right in Maine. They had a ballot measure, and it was rejected by the majority of the people.

I suppose it depends on how you ask the question, but I just don't think that when you get into the details of how it takes away our fundamental Second Amendment rights and actually burdens law-abiding citizens and actually may harm people, some of these laws—like was the case with the young woman who testified in Judiciary who said that good-intentioned gun laws actually prevented her from defending herself, and she was raped.

So I would say I have some disagreements with some of your statements.

I also want to point out that there are many things that we can do on a bipartisan basis, and this obviously is not bipartisan. I am a co-chairwoman of the Women's Caucus in Congress, and I have talked to my counterpart, a very nice woman and Congresswoman. We really do want to work on bipartisan solutions to gun violence. I would say one of those is let's really concentrate on mental health issues.

Now, we have done some things in the past. We did the Fix NICS Act, which we passed last year on a bipartisan basis, which really is an attempt to fix the national background system so that local jurisdictions actually report when there are problems, which I think is very valuable.

We also did legislation in a bipartisan manner that would protect our schools more.

Here is another thing we could do in a bipartisan manner. As you have noted, 3.5 million people have been stopped by NICS since 1994 from getting guns, and 112,000 were stopped just last year. But you know what? Only 12 of those 112,000 were actually prosecuted. Why? I mean, we have laws on the books now, and we are not even enforcing them. So I think that is another thing we can do on a bipartisan basis.

Again, this bill, I believe, does more harm than good. I do think my colleagues are well intentioned. I do believe that all of us, whether we are Republican or Democrat, want to reduce gun violence.

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

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I might consume.

Mr. Speaker, first, to clarify one thing, this is bipartisan legislation. We have at least five Republicans who are cosponsoring and supporting this legislation. I assume my friend doesn't mean to read those five Republican Members of the House of Representatives out of her caucus.

I am not quite sure what happened in Maine, but I know that there are around a dozen States and the District of Columbia that have already gotten rid of the loopholes that we are going to get rid of today in this Federal legislation.

My friend also invokes Second Amendment rights. I thought that we had put that red herring to rest in 2008 in Heller v. District of Columbia. Justice Scalia said that reasonable regulation to screen out felons and fugitives and the mentally unstable is perfectly consistent with the Second Amendment.

Everybody on both sides of the aisle favors the Second Amendment, along with the rest of the Bill of Rights. If you are going to oppose this legislation, you have to base it on some public safety rationale and not pretend like anybody has made a constitutional argument, because nobody has made a constitutional argument.

Finally, on the question of the domestic violence amendment, I would invite my friend to come on over, and we would gladly have unanimous consent to have her added to the amendment, which is the broader amendment she is talking about. Of course, her amendment was the narrow one, which required you to have a civil protection order before there would be an exception from the provisions of the legislation.

She said she was misdirected by the chairman of the Judiciary Committee. All I can say is the legislative process is a treacherous place and a rocky road for people in the minority. I have been dealing with that for several years. In any event, we would love to have you join the amendment now. Mr. Speaker, I make that offer to my friend.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN), who is the great and distinguished chairman of the Committee on Rules.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RASKIN) for yielding me the time, and I thank him for his leadership on this important issue.

Let me remind my colleagues on the other side of the aisle who are opposing this legislation that people are watching this debate, and I know many are scratching their heads wondering what is going on, because what we are trying to do here is close loopholes that allow violent criminals to get access to guns, not create more loopholes.

Mr. Speaker, last Thursday, I spoke at a town hall sponsored by students at Bancroft High School in Worcester, Massachusetts. Those young people demanded action on gun violence, not unlike other young people all across my district and all across this country. They are terrified, and they are tired of seeing one massacre after another after another after another. They are sickened by the unacceptable high rate of gun violence in this country.

We have an obligation to be on their side, not on the side of the gun lobby.

In fact, most gun owners agree with what we are doing here today. Ninety-seven percent of gun-owning households support universal background checks. You don't see support like that on very many things, but on this issue, the public is speaking loud and clear. The question is whether Congress is going to listen.

My office has been flooded with calls on this year after year after year, and I have heard from loved ones of victims killed and from those injured. I know many of my colleagues can say the same thing. It is heartbreaking.

Each of us is in a unique position. We can do more than just listen. We can act. We can actually vote to help save lives.

Sadly, past majorities have turned a deaf ear. In fact, it has been nearly a decade since the Judiciary Committee held a hearing on a major bill to combat gun violence. When they were in charge, my Republican friends on the other side instead held a hearing on a bill that would have actually brought more guns from out of State into local communities.

Their indifference on this issue of gun violence, their silence, has been stunning. But this majority is not satisfied with inaction. We will not be cowed by the gun lobby.

We are moving legislation, in the case of H.R. 8, that has been in the works for more than 20 years. The time for inaction is over.

Listen to the young people in your districts. They are not content with a future where gun violence is the norm. They want and they deserve better.

Last night in the Rules Committee, my Republican friends tried to pass exception after exception after exception.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN).

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, they tried to pass exception after exception to this universal background check bill, essentially trying to gut the bill.

Well, this is a modest reform in the right direction. We are trying to save lives. We are tired of massacres. We are tired of comforting parents whose loved ones were killed in gun violence. We are tired of inaction. We are tired of the gun lobby dictating what Congress does and doesn't pass.

This majority is going to be run by the people of this country, and the majority of the people of this country overwhelmingly support these bills.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to vote for this rule and vote for the underlying legislation.

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

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank Congressman RASKIN for yielding and for his tireless leadership.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the rule and H.R. 8, Congressman THOMPSON's bipartisan bill that makes gun sale background checks universal.

This bill is an important step to ensure that individuals who should not be allowed to purchase a gun are no longer able to purchase a gun.

Since 2014, nearly 400 of my constituents have died by gun violence. Our community feels their loss every single day. Here are just a few of their names and tragic stories.

Davon Ellis: Davon was a star football player and an excellent student at Oakland Tech High School. He was shot and killed while walking home from school. My nephew was walking with him when he was gunned down.

Travon Godfrey: Travon was killed in 2016 while sitting in a car with his friends in front of his home. Every time I think about Travon, my heart breaks. Travon came to a town meeting that I held on gun violence in January of 2016.

Sadly, these heartbreaking stories are all too familiar in communities across the country. More than 30,000 Americans lose their lives to gun violence each year. Shootings now kill as many Americans as car accidents, and that is why this bill is so important.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentlewoman.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman very much for yielding me additional time.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is a good first step to ensure that our background checks are strengthened, that we keep guns out of the wrong hands, and that we close these loopholes.

Mr. Speaker, we must end this epidemic of gun violence in our country. This is a national emergency. This bill will save lives, so I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on the rule and ''yes'' on the bill.

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

Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to make my amendment in order, which would allow domestic violence and sexual assault victims with orders of protection to be exempt from the gun transfer prohibitions. This amendment is crucial to saving lives.

As a survivor of domestic violence, I know what it is like to be in fear for our lives.

This commonsense amendment is clearcut. If you are a victim with an order of protection, you can borrow a firearm or transfer a firearm to you. It is important, because victims don't often have the means to purchase or go pay for a background check.

The Democrats have presented a letter from the National Task Force to End Sexual and Domestic Violence as a reason for not needing my amendment. However, with all due respect, the National Task Force does not speak for every victim, and they certainly do not speak for me. In fact, they never even contacted me, and I have been an outspoken person saying I am a survivor of domestic violence since I ran for Congress. I am also the person who sponsored the amendment to extend the Violence Against Women Act, yet they have never talked to me or reached out to my office.

The majority offered a political amendment on domestic violence, which I have already talked about, which really does not do any good, because the definitions of imminent danger are not defined, and it will not be carried out and will not be effective.

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 (Mr. PRICE of North Carolina). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

Mrs. LESKO. Mr. Speaker, in closing, we all want to solve gun violence in the United States, but H.R. 8 and H.R. 1112 will not solve the problem.

□ 1430

As co-chairwoman of the bipartisan Women's Caucus, I am committed to working across the aisle on solutions we can all agree on. However, this is not one of them. We can talk about mental health. We can talk about strengthening the NICS background check system even more. We can talk about enforcing the laws that are already on the books.

H.R. 8 will turn law-abiding citizens into criminals by making everyday gun transfers a crime and putting those who seek to protect themselves in jail for wanting to do so.

H.R. 8 and H.R. 1112 will place an undue burden on citizens who already have a background check. For instance: security clearance, global entry, State-issued permits, et cetera.

These pieces of legislation put law-abiding citizens in danger by disarming them and emboldening criminals. The bad guys never follow the law. In fact, I believe that this legislation violates the Second Amendment of the Constitution because it does not prohibit undue fees for background checks and, thus, some people cannot afford them

and, thus, not be able to get a gun to defend themselves.

Mr. Speaker, I urge ''no'' on the previous question, ''no'' on the underlying measure, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, far from trying to turn law-abiding citizens into criminals, our legislation will save law-abiding citizens from criminals, simply by expanding the successful Brady law, which has been in effect for decades now.

The gentlewoman introduces a constitutional argument at the last minute here, saying that our legislation is unconstitutional because there may be undue fees imposed. Of course, those are the fees that are currently imposed under the Brady law, so I am afraid that my friend has just made an argument for the unconstitutionality of the current law, which has saved us from more than 3 million felons, fugitives, mentally unstable people, drug abusers, and undocumented aliens from acquiring firearms in the country.

Mr. Speaker, our country is a social contract. I know we have got a lot of young people here today. We are a social contract. If you go back and read any of the social contracts—there is Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, or Thomas Jefferson—any of them say, we leave a state of nature, which is a state of war and a state of violence, in order to live in a civilized way.

But how civilized is it when tens of thousands of Americans, every year, are being killed in firearm violence? Every day, another hundred Americans are killed with guns.

In 2017, the highest level in 40 years, nearly 40,000 Americans died from gun violence. That is not a civilized state. That is a state of war. That is a state of violence.

We know what the loopholes are, and we are going to close the loopholes with our bipartisan legislation, which has support from Republicans and it has support from Democrats. The public opinion polls show that more than 95 percent of the American people support what we are trying to do here—close the gun show loophole, close the private sale loophole, close the internet loophole—make sure that everybody who purchases a gun in America is purchasing it only with the universal comprehensive mental and criminal background check.

We have amendments for the discrete exceptions that are necessary, including in cases of imminent violence, including rape and sexual assault via domestic violence. We think that this legislation is excellent legislation that every Member of Congress should feel proud voting for.

Mr. Speaker, I submit both H.R. 8, the Bipartisan Background Check Act, as well as the bill to close the Charleston loophole, so that criminals are not given guns after 3 days. We are able to delay that process in the event that more investigation is needed.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 145, the rule providing for consideration of the Bipartisan Background Checks Act of 2019 (H.R. 8) and the Enhanced Background Checks Act of 2019 (H.R. 1112).

These critical bills would ensure that there is a comprehensive background check on every firearm purchase, something that 97 percent of American voters, including 97 percent of gun-owning households, support.

H.R. 8 requires background checks on all firearm sales, including those conducted by unlicensed gun sellers, closing what has become known as the ''gun show loophole.''

H.R. 1112 closes another loophole in current statute that allows gun dealers to transfer a firearm after three business days if they have not received a definitive response from the background check system.

Tragically, this gap became known as the ''Charleston loophole'' when it contributed to the brutal murder of nine people at the Emanuel African Methodist Episcopal Church in Charleston in 2015.

Congress must act immediately on the ABCs of gun violence prevention.

A is for Assault Weapons Ban.

B is for Background Checks Reform.

C is for Closing the Gun Show Loophole.

These measures make progress on B and C, and I urge my colleagues to support them.

The material previously referred to by Mrs. LESKO 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 part A of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution if offered by Representative Lesko of Arizona 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:

Page 3, line 17, strike ''or''.

Page 4, line 15, strike the period and insert ''; or''.

Page 4, after line 15, insert the following:

''(G) a transfer to a victim of domestic violence or sexual assault who is to be protected under an order of protection issued by a court of law.''.

Mr. RASKIN. 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.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on ordering the previous question will be followed by 5-minute votes on:

Adoption of House Resolution 145, if ordered;

Ordering the previous question on House Resolution 144; and

Adoption of House Resolution 144, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 229, nays 191, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 90]

YEAS—229

Adams	Gomez	Ocasio-Cortez
Aguilar	Gonzalez (TX)	Omar
Allred	Gottheimer	Pallone
Axne	Green (TX)	Panetta
Barragán	Grijalva	Pappas
Bass	Haaland	Pascrell
Beatty	Harder (CA)	Payne
Bera	Hastings	Perlmutter
Beyer	Hayes	Peters
Bishop (GA)	Heck	Peterson
Blumenauer	Higgins (NY)	Phillips
Blunt Rochester	Hill (CA)	Pingree
Bonamici	Himes	Pocan
Boyle, Brendan F.	Horn, Kendra S.	Porter
	Horsford	Pressley
Brindisi	Houlahan	Price (NC)
Brown (MD)	Hoyer	Quigley
Brownley (CA)	Huffman	Raskin
Bustos	Jackson Lee	Rice (NY)
Butterfield	Jayapal	Richmond
Carbajal	Jeffries	Rose (NY)
Cárdenas	Johnson (GA)	Rouda
Carson (IN)	Johnson (TX)	Roybal-Allard
Cartwright	Kaptur	Ruiz
Case	Keating	Ruppersberger
Casten (IL)	Kelly (IL)	Rush
Castor (FL)	Kennedy	Ryan
Castro (TX)	Khanna	Sánchez
Chu, Judy	Kildee	Sarbanes
Cicilline	Kilmer	Scanlon
Cisneros	Kim	Schakowsky
Clark (MA)	Kind	Schiff
Clarke (NY)	Kirkpatrick	Schneider
Clay	Krishnamoorthi	Schrader
Cleaver	Kuster (NH)	Schrier
Clyburn	Lamb	Scott (VA)
Connolly	Langevin	Scott, David
Cooper	Larsen (WA)	Serrano
Correa	Larson (CT)	Sewell (AL)
Costa	Lawrence	Shalala
Courtney	Lawson (FL)	Sherman
Cox (CA)	Lee (CA)	Sherrill
Craig	Lee (NV)	Sires
Crist	Levin (CA)	Slotkin
Crow	Levin (MI)	Soto
Cuellar	Lewis	Spanberger
Cummings	Lieu, Ted	Speier
Cunningham	Lipinski	Stanton
Davids (KS)	Loebsack	Stevens
Davis (CA)	Lofgren	Suozzi
Davis, Danny K.	Lowenthal	Swalwell (CA)
Dean	Luján	Takano
DeGette	Luria	Thompson (CA)
DeLauro	Lynch	Thompson (MS)
DelBene	Malinowski	Titus
Delgado	Maloney, Carolyn B.	Tlaib
Demings		Tonko
DeSaulnier	Maloney, Sean	Torres (CA)
Deutch	Matsui	Torres Small (NM)
Dingell	McAdams	
Doggett	McBath	Trahan
Doyle, Michael F.	McCollum	Trone
	McEachin	Underwood
Engel	McGovern	Van Drew
Escobar	McNerney	Vargas
Eshoo	Meeks	Veasey
Espaillat	Meng	Vela
Evans	Moore	Velázquez
Finkenauer	Morelle	Visclosky
Fletcher	Moulton	Wasserman Schultz
Foster	Mucarsel-Powell	
Fudge	Murphy	Waters
Gabbard	Nadler	Watson Coleman
Gallego	Napolitano	Welch
Garamendi	Neal	Wexton
García (IL)	Neguse	Wild
Garcia (TX)	Norcross	Wilson (FL)
Golden	O'Halleran	Yarmuth

NAYS—191

Abraham	Barr	Burchett
Aderholt	Bergman	Burgess
Allen	Biggs	Byrne
Amash	Bilirakis	Calvert
Amodei	Bishop (UT)	Carter (GA)
Armstrong	Bost	Carter (TX)
Arrington	Brady	Chabot
Babin	Brooks (AL)	Cheney
Bacon	Brooks (IN)	Cline
Baird	Buchanan	Cloud
Balderson	Buck	Cole
Banks	Budd	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)
Holding
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meadows
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
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Waltz
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Wright
Yoho
Young
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—11

Bucshon
Cohen
DeFazio
Frankel
Hill (AR)
Katko
King (IA)
Lowey
Smith (WA)
Wagner
Walker

□ 1458

Messrs. HURD of Texas and WALDEN 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.

Mrs. LESKO. 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 227, nays 194, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 91]

YEAS—227

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brindisi
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fletcher
Foster
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Green (TX)
Grijalva
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Hastings
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
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stevens
Suozzi
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
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NAYS—194

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)
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Golden
Gonzalez (OH)
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
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)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meadows
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Peterson
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
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Waltz
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Wright
Yoho
Young
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—10

Cohen
DeFazio
Frankel
Fulcher
Hagedorn
Katko
King (IA)
Lowey
Smith (WA)
Wagner

□ 1510

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.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.J. RES. 46, TERMINATION OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY DECLARED BY THE PRESIDENT ON FEBRUARY 15, 2019

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on ordering the previous question on the resolution (H. Res. 144) providing for consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 46) relating to a national emergency declared by the President on February 15, 2019, 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.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 228, nays 193, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 92]

YEAS—228

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brindisi
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham

Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fletcher
Foster
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Green (TX)
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Hastings
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
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stevens
Suozzi
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
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
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)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meadows
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
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Waltz
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Wright
Yoho
Young
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—10

Cohen
DeFazio
Frankel
Grijalva
Katko
King (IA)
Lowey
Smith (WA)
Stivers
Wagner

□ 1520

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. WOODALL. 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 229, nays 193, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 93]

YEAS—229

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brindisi
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fletcher
Foster
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Green (TX)
Grijalva
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Hastings
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
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stevens
Suozzi
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
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
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)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McKinley
Meadows
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
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor

Thompson (PA)	Walorski	Wittman
Thornberry	Waltz	Womack
Timmons	Watkins	Woodall
Tipton	Weber (TX)	Wright
Turner	Webster (FL)	Yoho
Upton	Wenstrup	Young
Walberg	Westerman	Zeldin
Walden	Williams	
Walker	Wilson (SC)	

NOT VOTING—9

Cohen	Katko	McHenry
DeFazio	King (IA)	Smith (WA)
Frankel	Lowey	Wagner

□ 1530

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.

Stated against:

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall No. 93.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to vote on February 26, 2019 due to my flight being delayed on account of inclement weather. Had I been present, I would have voted no on Roll Call No. 90, no on Roll Call No. 91, no on Roll Call No. 92, and no on Roll Call No. 93.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 26, 2019.

DEAR MADAME SPEAKER: Due to a clerical error outside of our office, I have been mistakenly added to the House Veterans' Affairs Committee roster. I am submitting this statement to remedy this error. I hereby resign from the House Veterans' Affairs Committee.

Sincerely,

ANDY LEVIN.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted.

There was no objection.

ELECTING MEMBERS TO CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. JEFFRIES. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Democratic Caucus, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 148

Resolved, That the following named Members be, and are hereby, elected to the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

COMMITTEE ON ETHICS: Mr. Brown of Maryland.

COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES: Mr. Tonko.

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS: Mrs. Craig.

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS AFFAIRS: Mr. Levin of California (to rank immediately after Mr. Lamb).

Mr. JEFFRIES (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, DC, February 26, 2019.

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

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Under Clause 2(g) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I herewith designate Ms. Gloria Lett, Deputy Clerk, Mr. Robert Reeves, Deputy Clerk, and Lloyd Horwich, Legal Counsel, to sign any and all papers and do all other acts for me under the name of the Clerk of the House which they would be authorized to do by virtue of this designation, except such as are provided by statute, in case of my temporary absence or disability.

This designation shall remain in effect for the 116th Congress or until modified by me.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON,
Clerk of the House.

TERMINATION OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY DECLARED BY THE PRESIDENT ON FEBRUARY 15, 2019

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 144, I call up the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 46) relating to a national emergency declared by the President on February 15, 2019, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 144, the joint resolution is considered read.

The text of the joint resolution is as follows:

H.J. RES. 46

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, pursuant to section 202 of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622), the national emergency declared by the finding of the President on February 15, 2019, in Proclamation 9844 (84 Fed. Reg. 4949) is hereby terminated.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON) and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GRAVES) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on H.J. Res. 46.

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

There was no objection.

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

President Trump's decision to declare a national emergency at the southern border to siphon funds for his border wall is an unconstitutional, grotesque abuse of power.

An emergency declaration is not a last-ditch maneuver to employ when all negotiation attempts have failed. The House of Representatives has rejected the President's border wall. The Senate has rejected the border wall. And the American people have rejected this useless wall.

The President does not get to override Congress in a raucous temper tantrum over his inability to broker a deal. The National Emergencies Act was enacted in 1976 to expedite the allocation of resources for real emergencies to save American lives and mitigate damage caused by natural disasters and acts of terror. It was not fashioned to allow a President to deny the will of Congress and the American people.

Both Democrats and Republicans alike should be very concerned about the ramifications of this unprecedented executive action. It is a direct threat to the balance of power that our country was built upon and a violation of our Nation's Constitution.

There is also no factual basis for the emergency declaration. Immigration from the southern border has significantly decreased in the last 10 years. Any attempts to characterize the border as a crisis zone are flagrant abuses of statistics, which have shown that border crossings are at the lowest they have been in 40 years.

President Trump has long proved he is not married to the truth or facts, and he has no proof to substantiate his wild claims about the status of the United States and the Mexican border.

We cannot abandon our commitment to responsible governing and the truth because President Trump is outraged at his inability to fulfill a campaign promise.

There is wide bipartisan support for this measure, and our democracy demands that we condemn this subversion of our Constitution and this misuse of Presidential power.

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

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

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

Mr. Speaker, the President clearly laid out the case for the declaration of a national emergency in his State of the Union Address right here. National

security is obviously the President's highest priority, and I support his efforts to build a wall.

There is a crisis. There is a crisis at the border that could have been addressed much sooner and prevented. Open border policies of the last administration compounded this growing problem.

We have schools, hospitals, and other services that have become overcrowded. American workers have been hurt by reduced job opportunities and lower wages. At the same time, human and drug trafficking has thrived.

In many communities, the notorious MS–13 gang has grown. We have seen tragic cases of crimes committed by illegal aliens who have been deported not once, not even twice, but multiple times.

I want to cite just one example from my home State of Missouri. A man named Pablo Serrano-Vitorino was deported to Mexico after a felony conviction in 2003. He later returned to this country illegally and was arrested again in 2014 and 2015 after several more violent incidents, but he remained in the U.S.

Then, in 2016, this individual, who had no right to be in this country, was charged for murdering five people in Kansas City, Kansas, and Montgomery County, Missouri.

Stories like this are not unique to Missouri, Mr. Speaker. These horrifying events are happening across this country.

This is a crisis. The men and women who put their lives on the line every day to bring order and security to our borders deserve the tools that they need to do the job, and now this President is taking decisive action to finally address the crisis using the authority provided to him by the Congress.

The National Emergencies Act is very clear. The provisions the President will use under title 10 explicitly provide the President with clear authority.

I support the President's efforts. I believe he is well within the law in making this declaration, and I urge my colleagues to oppose H.J. Res. 46.

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CASTRO).

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Mr. Speaker, about 6 weeks ago, when the rumors began that the President might declare a national emergency to build his border wall, my staff and I began working with legislative counsel to make sure that Congress would have a say in what amounts to constitutional cannibalism by the President.

This is the most consequential vote we will take in a generation on the balance of powers between the legislative and the executive branches of government, whether we will respect the separation of powers enshrined in our Constitution, stand up for Congress, for this country, and for the Constitution, or whether we will stand down, in favor of the President.

The precedent that may be set today and this week, or next week when the Senate votes if Congress allows this President's emergency declaration to stand will not have ramifications only on this matter or the building of a border wall. If the President is successful, he will likely come back for more. He will likely circumvent Congress again, in the same unconstitutional way.

Not only will this President do it, future Presidents will do it.

I ask you this: How are we to tell a future President, if this President is successful, that gun deaths, which number in the tens of thousands, are not a national emergency, that opioid deaths are not a national emergency, that climate change is not a national emergency?

This will allow a President to sideline Congress from much of domestic policy.

Bear in mind, over the years, Congress has already, on its own, I believe, given up a lot of its authority with respect to foreign policy.

It is also clear that there is no emergency at the border. Border crossings are at a four-decade low. The folks who are coming today are presenting themselves to Border Patrol agents seeking asylum, not trying to get around the border.

There are more law enforcement officers at our border—Federal, State, and local officers—than at any time in our Nation's history.

Since its founding, this country has become the most powerful and prosperous on the face of the Earth without a border wall. That is why most Americans disagree with the President usurping the power of Congress to build his border wall.

In fact, not only do they disagree with that, they disagree with using military construction money on this border project. Cities like mine, San Antonio, stand to lose millions of dollars in military construction.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote for this resolution.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, let's be clear: Congress explicitly authorized the President to undertake certain military construction projects that are not otherwise authorized by law when it passed the National Security Act. The President is working within the legal boundaries that the Congress gave him.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MEADOWS).

Mr. MEADOWS. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Missouri is exactly right. It is the statutes that allow this President to do this.

The statutes don't provide for national emergencies on climate change. They don't allow for national emergencies on gun violence. But they do allow it in terms of this particular issue.

The President is exactly right. There is a crisis at the border, Mr. Speaker. But not only this President recognizes it. The previous President, Obama, in 2014, did as well when he requested $3.7 billion in emergency spending to secure the border.

Where was the outrage then? Where was the outrage from my colleagues across the aisle?

President Obama even went further to say that we needed to secure our border to deter both adults and children from the dangerous journey that they embarked on.

Where was the outrage across the aisle then, Mr. Speaker? It was not there.

Keeping criminals, human traffickers, and drug smugglers away from our communities is paramount.

□ 1545

Yes, indeed, we do have an opioid problem. We have actually appropriated billions of dollars to address that. And yet, somehow, the drugs flowing across our southern border are not a crisis?

Again, President Obama seemed to agree with this and declared a national emergency for transnational criminal organizations, specifically calling out Mexico's Los Zetas gang, and provided more authority for ICE to actually combat that; a national emergency. Where was the outrage across the aisle then?

But we don't even have to look just at the previous administration. President Clinton also declared a national emergency to go after narcotics traffickers.

Mr. Speaker, I just find it just unbelievable that here today, that we have got these newfound constitutionalists across the aisle, wanting to rein in the President's authority.

This is about defeating President Trump. I encourage a ''no'' vote on this resolution.

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

The American people should know that there are not any statutes that would allow a President to declare an emergency to build a border wall, not one piece of legislation would allow that.

Previous Presidents have declared emergencies, but they have never ventured into the legislative prerogative to allocate funding, and that is the difference that we have here.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER), the chair of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, President Trump's declaration of a national emergency, as an excuse to build a wall that Congress explicitly rejected, is an abuse of his constitutional oath, and cannot be tolerated by a coequal branch of government under the Constitution. We must reject this unlawful power grab and reassert Congress' authority to exercise the power of the purse.

The Constitution could not be clearer: ''No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law.'' That command reflects a fundamental principle that is older than our democracy itself: The chief executive cannot unilaterally spend taxpayers' money or redirect a budget set by the people's representatives.

Earlier this year, Congress reached a bipartisan compromise to fund the government, and it was signed by the President. Congress allocated limited funding for fencing in certain areas, but squarely rejected the President's request to build a medieval barrier across the southern border.

Almost immediately, the President decided to rewrite the budget set by Congress, and he told us exactly why. He was not satisfied with what he got from the process that the Constitution dictates, so he did an end run and made it an emergency.

He and his aides have barely even tried to pretend that the so-called emergency is a real one. They know that illegal immigration is at historically low levels. They know that children and families fleeing violence are coming here to make lawful asylum claims, not as some kind of invading army.

They know that illegal drugs overwhelmingly get smuggled through ports of entry, and that a wall would do nothing to change that. But they refuse to let the facts and the law stand in the way of their political agenda.

Even worse, the emergency law that President Trump invoked allows the military to redirect funds only if an emergency ''requires the use of the armed forces.'' And those funds can be used only for construction projects that are ''necessary to support such use of the armed forces.''

But a wall cannot possibly be ''necessary to support'' a military operation on the border because our laws prohibit the military from engaging in law enforcement activities. The military cannot enforce an immigration law, so the President's actions are doubly unlawful. There is no real emergency; and even if there were, the President could not redirect military funds for a purpose expressly prohibited to the military.

Fortunately, the Constitution does not get suspended based on President Trump's preferences about what is convenient or ''faster.'' Our Nation's Founders left it up to all of us, including those of us in Congress, to act as guardians against exactly this type of assault on our constitutional order.

In that spirit, I proudly support this joint resolution, and I call upon my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to stand up and do the same.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS), who is on the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on February 15, the President exercised his clear authority under a clear Federal statute, duly-enacted by Congress, to use funds already appropriated by Congress for the purpose of securing our southern border.

Mr. Speaker, I am glad about one thing today coming here. I am glad that, for many of the years I have been here, I came through the Rules Committee, and others, and talked about Article I authority. I am glad now to see that we have others who have now figured that Article I probably needs to be enforced.

What is interesting is it is selective enforcement against a President they don't like, for a purpose they don't want, for a wall that they don't want to have because securing a border is not the top agenda for them.

I get it if you don't like it. But argue with the law. The statute itself and the President's actions, in accordance with it, rest solidly within the separation of powers, and are certainly constitutional.

If you are citing the Supreme Court case of Youngstown against the President's action today during this debate, then I suggest you haven't read the case. That reasoning of the Youngstown case only applies when the President is acting unilaterally and not pursuant to a duly-elected statute by Congress.

Maybe the selective memory here is because the previous President actually did that when he instituted the DACA program under no things that he could have found to actually work on.

Then we discuss the issue of, is there an actual emergency on the border? You know, a President once noted, he said: ''We have seen a significant rise in apprehensions and processing of children and individuals from Central America who are crossing into the United States in the Rio Grande Valley areas of the Southwest border. The individuals who embark upon this perilous journey are subject to violent crime, abuse, extortion, as they rely on dangerous human smuggling networks to transport them through Central America and Mexico.''

Most may think that was from the current President. It was not. It was from President Obama when he was requesting more money for the emergency on the border.

The problem is the factual basis is there. We sat in a hearing today in the Judiciary Committee, and I had to look at the faces of our Border Patrol agents and ICE agents, and others dealing with this on a day-to-day basis while all they get, many times from this body, is hate and derision when they are doing their job that we sent them to do.

My problem comes back here—if we can argue about different things—this was under the law and done by Republicans and Democrats for the last almost 40 years. If you want to fix this, then you have done what you should do under law. You have brought your resolution of disapproval.

But if you really wanted to take Article I authority, then actually look at the law itself. If you actually want to change it that is what this body ought to be doing.

If you don't like the fact that the President can do something and especially my friends across the aisle who don't want this President to do anything, then fix the law. Go into this emergency declaration and say, we will define what a national emergency is. We will do that.

They don't want to do that because they don't want to bind the hands because they know that the law was written for a purpose that has been upheld for over 40 years. This is simply a show. It is a farce.

Let's just get to the political aspect of this and say, Mr. Speaker, we don't like the President. We don't like what he is doing. Oops, we forgot about this law, and the President said, I will act under the authority given to me by Congress.

You can have all the arguments you want, but at the end of the day, Mr. Speaker, when you cast this vote, don't hide behind Article I. Don't hide between separation of powers. Go to the law and look at what the law says and vote ''no.''

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to how much time is remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Missouri has 22 minutes remaining.

The gentleman from Georgia has 22½ minutes remaining.

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

We have heard a lot of cries from the administration about there being a problem on the southern border with caravans loaded with people being human trafficked, and this is just simply unsubstantiated and unfounded. There are no reports that this happening. This is a figment of the imagination of some in the administration.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Ms. PLASKETT).

Ms. PLASKETT. Mr. Speaker, the President's emergency declaration is, in fact, a power grab to go outside the bounds of the law and get what he failed to achieve in constitutional legislative process. After failing to convince the American people and Congress to pay for his ineffective, wasteful, multi-billion-dollar concrete wall, the President is now trying a desperate end run around Congress with his unlawful emergency declaration.

The President is declaring an emergency over a crisis that does not exist. The statute only applies to national emergencies that require use of the armed forces for military construction projects ''that are necessary to support such use of the armed forces.'' The border wall is not a military construction project. It does not require the use of the military.

The immigration law is the responsibility of the Federal immigration enforcement agencies, not the military.

The President's declaration violates Federal law and that is the crisis. This is a crisis, a crime against our Constitution. It is an assault; it is a rape, what the President is doing now, against the Constitution, against this legislative body.

I am just in another world that I, as a constitutional, strict constructionist, am on this side of the aisle on an issue like this.

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

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

I might remind my colleagues that Title 10, Section 2808, explicitly authorizes the President to change the appropriation for military construction. He is operating within the law.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ROGERS), who is also the ranking Republican of the Committee on Homeland Security.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, without a doubt, there is a crisis at the border. Changing demographics have created unprecedented challenges for the Border Patrol.

In the early 2000s, most illegal border crossers were young Mexican men and our laws allowed us to quickly return them back to Mexico. But today, that flow of Mexican men has been replaced with a mix of men, women, and children from Central American countries.

Human traffickers are exploiting the loopholes in our laws and understand how our immigration system is broken. These smugglers tell vulnerable families that their child is like their ''visa'' to stay in the U.S., if they can just get themselves turned in to the border patrol. And these smugglers and their propaganda are effective.

Family apprehensions for fiscal year 2019 are already 572 percent higher than fiscal year 2013. And these traffickers don't care about the people they smuggle. The result is that immigrants of all ages are arriving on our doorstep in terrible health.

Border Patrol projects a 133 percent increase over last year in migrants needing medical treatment after crossing the border. These changing migrant flows force our law enforcement officers to act as paramedics, rather than enforcing the laws that Congress has passed.

We need an ''all-of-the-above'' approach to border security, and that includes manpower, 21st century technology, and barriers. With this approach, we will deter human smugglers and others crossing hundreds of miles of open desert with innocent children.

We know this approach works. In areas where we have built a wall system, such as Yuma, illegal traffic has plummeted by 95 percent. Let's build on this success.

I encourage my colleagues to stand by President Trump's decision to use executive authority to carry out this approach and keep America safe.

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

I am glad that the other side acknowledges that the people approaching our southern border are not men from Mexico, but they are families with children fleeing violence in Central America. That is an important distinction.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BROWN), vice chair of the House Armed Services Committee.

Mr. BROWN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, there is no national emergency on our southern border. There are no terrorists who are being apprehended. There is no invading hostile force, and border crossings remain at a 40-year low.

Pulling resources from military construction projects, as President Trump would do, projects meant to improve readiness and support our servicemembers, impacts our national security. It will hurt military families who are already dealing with military housing with mold and lead poisoning, and outdated schools and medical facilities.

This declaration of national emergency will keep thousands of Active-Duty troops needlessly deployed at the southern border and away from their scheduled training activities and operational readiness.

This is a fake emergency; and for President Trump to claim we need to build a wall to support our Armed Forces, it is absurd and ridiculous. This emergency declaration is just an overreaching and dangerous power grab to push forward the President's anti-immigrant agenda and supposedly boost his re-election chances.

There is no national emergency; only a crisis in the Oval Office.

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

I might point out to my colleagues just how much of a national emergency this is.

□ 1600

It was President Obama who recognized the crisis at the border. In 2014, President Obama requested $3.7 billion in emergency supplemental funding for what he described as a humanitarian crisis, a humanitarian crisis at the border. He specifically cited an increase in family units trying to cross the border and the lack of resources to accommodate them.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ADERHOLT).

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to oppose the joint resolution to overturn the President's declaration. I think it is very clear that there is a national emergency that exists on our southern border because of the high rate of unchecked, unregulated illegal immigration, illegal immigration that is directly contributing to the flow of drugs, human trafficking, and gang members into this country, not to mention the humanitarian crisis of those who feel compelled to make this journey to illegally enter this country.

I think there seems to be some confusion among many of my colleagues and maybe many across the country about the action of the President.

President Trump is clearly acting within the authority that is provided by Congress to confront a border security and humanitarian crisis that constitutes a national emergency.

The threat to our border security is evident from the sheer number of migrants seeking to gain illegal entry into this country, and especially the number of criminal aliens in the form of cartels, traffickers, and gangs. These people will continue to take advantage of our weak borders for their own gain.

I recognize that Congress has lawfully enacted the authority for the President to use military construction funds to support Armed Forces to engage in accordance with the National Emergencies Act.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to oppose this joint resolution, as the crisis at the border is real.

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

Mr. Speaker, my friends on the other side keep invoking the mantra, ''Obama, Obama.'' Even though they opposed each and every initiative that he put forward, regardless of merit, now they want to come back and cite him for what he said and what he did. But one thing he did not do was to allocate funding that he was not entitled to. He always requested from the Congress funding authority.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ESPAILLAT).

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Mr. Speaker, less than 2 weeks ago, after a failed attempt to establish consensus on border security funding, President Trump, a self-proclaimed master negotiator, failed to get a border wall that he originally said Mexico will pay for, so then he fraudulently invoked a national emergency declaration to rob taxpayers of funds from other programs.

The President's brazen decision not only violates Congress' constitutional powers of the purse laid out in Article I, Section 9, Clause 7, it is also a fabricated emergency propped up by fake statistics, racist undertones, and the blatant hypocrisy of a party that had complete control of Washington for 2 years and didn't see fit to fund this useless, medieval wall themselves.

By diverting funds from military projects, the President has determined that national security takes a backseat to his political priorities. Today, in the

Senate, the head of the U.S. Northern Command said that border crossers do not pose a military threat.

Mr. Speaker, there is no emergency.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. CRAWFORD).

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this resolution.

When President Trump declared a national emergency, he did so in response to the ongoing humanitarian crisis at our border and with full statutory authority vested in laws passed in this very Chamber.

The majority claims that this resolution of disapproval is in response to a power grab by a President acting out of line. Yet, by merely disapproving of the emergency declaration, they are preserving his statutory powers they claim are inappropriate.

If my colleagues across the aisle are so concerned about separation of powers, why don't they simply reform the laws in title 10 and title 50 that the President is using to respond to this crisis? The answer is because this resolution is not about the division of powers; it is not even about border security. The only reason this legislation is being considered on the floor today is to obstruct the President's agenda.

The President has made it clear that he will use all statutory tools at his disposal to secure the border, and that is exactly what he is doing in declaring this emergency.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to oppose this legislation.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire the amount of time remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Missouri has 16¾ minutes remaining. The gentleman from Georgia has 18 minutes remaining.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA).

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues make some very good points. They make convincing arguments about executive overreach and the misuse of Federal funds. I thank them for those statements, and I would like to ask a more personal question.

Since when do we call human beings in need a national emergency? Have all of President Trump's other arguments failed? Is he running out of insults for people like me, people who came from Mexico to have a better life in this country?

He used to call people like me bad hombres. When that failed, he turned to other insults. And after they lose their shock value, he calls us rapists, then murderers. At that point, he ran out of insults for people like me, so he referred to us as coyotes.

Now, when all other labels have failed to achieve his central campaign promise to build a medieval border wall, he calls people like me a national emergency?

We must reject this premise as the presence of people like me in this country, of people like my constituents in my district, a national emergency.

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

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from West Virginia (Mrs. MILLER).

Mrs. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today because we must secure our border. We are in the midst of a national security and humanitarian crisis on our southern border which must be addressed.

Earlier this month, Congress secured important and necessary funding to protect over 55 miles of our most dangerous border where it has been so desperately needed. We have also provided funding for over 600 new border officers.

This was a good step in the right direction, but as we see again today, our colleagues from across the aisle remain unwilling to address our intensifying border crisis. With the national emergency declaration, President Trump is taking the steps our country needs to stay safe and secure.

Yes, this is an emergency. Cartels, human traffickers, and drug smugglers take advantage of our weak border for their own gain, and it must be stopped.

We need to stop traffickers from bringing young girls and women into our country where they are sold into prostitution and slavery. As a mother and a grandmother, this breaks my heart.

We need to stop violent gangs like MS–13 from entering our cities and bringing their violence and evil onto our streets.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. JEFFRIES), our Caucus chair.

Mr. JEFFRIES. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this so-called declaration that is anchored in a phony, fraudulent, and fake national emergency.

There is no crisis at the border. There is no basis in law or in fact for this unconstitutional emergency declaration.

Illegal border crossings have not increased; they have decreased. There is no evidence of increased criminal activity on the border. There is no evidence of increased drug trafficking on the border. There is no evidence that terrorists are pouring into the United States of America on the southern border.

This is a fantasy made up by a xenophobic administration to support a medieval border wall that this Article I Congress rejected. That is why House Democrats will work to defeat it.

Mr. Speaker, vote ''yes'' on the resolution of disapproval.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. OLSON).

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Missouri for yielding, as I want to share my thoughts on this purely political effort by the new Democratic majority.

Mr. Speaker, the U.S. and Mexico border is 2,400 miles long. My home State of Texas is half that border, 1,200 miles.

Texas knows something others in this Chamber apparently don't know: We are at war on the southern border with the drug cartels.

I say it again. We are at war on the southern border with the drug cartels from Mexico.

The drug cartels are at the heart of every single problem we have on our southern border. They have a war going with our families, our kids, and our schools with record numbers of heroin, cocaine, and deadly fentanyl.

The drug cartels are at war with our world values by financing modern-day sex slaves or forced laborers.

All of Texas, 254 counties—from Amarillo to Texarkana, to Beaumont, to Brownsville, to Marfa—are impacted. They are at war with these drug cartels.

The majority had better wake up and have no more figments of imagination. It is time to put politics aside and admit we are at war with the drug cartels.

Mr. Speaker, let's fight this war to win and vote against the resolution that surrenders to the drug cartels.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON), the chair of the Homeland Security Committee.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Georgia for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the resolution.

I was in west Texas this past weekend and saw nothing to justify the President's designation of a national emergency. There aren't gangs of violent criminals and terrorists overtaking our southern border.

If there were a crisis, it is hard to imagine a worse or less effective response than a border wall, which will take months, if not years, to build.

What I did see there are efforts to harden ports of entry. In fact, just days before I arrived in El Paso, sharp barbed wire was installed in the middle of a busy port of entry. This barbed wire did not give off the impression that this busy port of entry was welcoming commerce or visitors to the United States. When questioned, officials could not say who had signed off on this project or how it fits into border security.

It is time for the administration to stop fear-mongering and accept reality. The only crisis on the border is a humanitarian crisis, one created by this administration, and a border wall will do nothing to alleviate the suffering.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in voting for this resolution to

stop the President from stripping Congress of its constitutional power of the purse.

□ 1615

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from West Virginia (Mrs. MILLER).

Mrs. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, we need to stop violent gangs like MS–13 from entering our cities and bringing their violence and evil onto our streets. We need to stop the drug smugglers from devastating our communities and flooding our towns with opioids, like heroin and fentanyl.

My home State of West Virginia has been hit hard by the opioid epidemic and especially from illegal drugs smuggled across the border. Just several weeks ago, Customs and Border Protection seized enough fentanyl to kill every person in West Virginia 32 times over. Imagine how much more is still slipping through the unsecured areas.

Our country cannot afford inaction any longer. We need to build this wall.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the distinguished majority leader of this House of Representatives.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, this issue is not about a wall. It is about the Constitution. It is about this institution. It is about the balance that we say is equal between the Article I institution and the Article II institution.

That is important to remember. That is why this argument is so very important.

It is not about just a single policy. It is about the kind of government that our Founding Fathers instituted, which has been the envy of the world and the example to many.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, Congressman CASTRO of Texas, and the Congressional Hispanic Caucus for introducing this resolution.

I was at the border in California and in New Mexico just a few days ago. I was at the border in El Paso with my distinguished colleague, the former executive, called judge, of that area. She will speak shortly. Ms. ESCOBAR will say there is no war at the border and there is no crisis at the border. She will explain that better than I can. She lives there.

At the border, I saw a lot of heartbreak and challenge, but I did not see a national emergency that would justify the President ignoring the Constitution and trying to make funding decisions without congressional approval. That is the issue.

For my colleagues to say this is a partisan issue, let me call your attention to the statements of approximately 20 Members of the United States Senate.

The President admitted on February 15 that this is not a true emergency when he said: ''I could do the wall over a longer period of time. I didn't need to do this, but I'd rather do it much faster.''

Not that he needed to do it much faster, but he would just rather do it much faster. Of course, if the Mexicans were paying for it, perhaps he could have.

Congress has a chance to answer the President and make it clear that he cannot make an end run around the Constitution and claim powers reserved for the taxpayers' representatives.

Mr. Speaker, the Congress of the United States needs to have a spine and not lay at the feet of the President of the United States and say, ''Whatever you want, sir.'' That is not what the people elected us to do. We are their representatives, not the President's representative, whether it is President Obama, President Trump, President Clinton, President Bush, or President Reagan, all of whom I have served with—two Bushes.

Our Founding Fathers had enough of King George, so they adopted a Constitution that said: We are not going to have a King George. We are not going to have an authoritarian regime. We are not going to have the executive setting policy. They said the Congress sets policy.

By the way, 300 of us in this body voted for the funding levels for border security. It didn't squeak by, by some partisan advantage—300 of us, which is to say well over 66 percent.

Now, Congress has a chance to answer the President and make it clear. He demanded that the American taxpayers give him billions for the wall that Democrats and Republicans alike say is expensive and ineffective.

Again, this is not about the wall. This is about our Constitution, our institution, and our self-respect.

He has chosen to ignore the will of the American people, as expressed by their representatives. He has opted to set aside the wisdom of our Founders for the expedience of getting his own way.

Constitutional law professor Roger Sloane of Boston University noted, last week: ''To my knowledge, no President has ever tried to use national emergency funding to appropriate funds Congress refused to appropriate.''

Overwhelming Senate vote; overwhelming vote in this body.

He went on to say: ''Politically, it would mean the President would be seeking . . . to override a bipartisan judgment of Congress.''

Have we no self-respect? Have we no sense of the balance between the executive and the legislative branches of government?

We are the Article I branch, the policymakers, the people who raise money and spend money, not the President—any President, Republican or Democrat. And a lot of Republican colleagues, including Senator MCCONNELL, said: Mr. President, don't do this.

Right up until the time Senator MCCONNELL said: I will support you, Mr. President.

First, he was against this, and now he is for it.

The respected Harvard Law School constitutional scholar Laurence Tribe said of the President, on Thursday: ''He is simply trying to do what emperors and kings do, not what a President of the United States should do.''

In The Washington Post this weekend, columnist Max Boot noted why we are now at a pivotal moment for Members of the President's party in the Congress, who are being asked to choose between loyalty to the President and fidelity to the Constitution.

I am sorry the Chamber is not filled. I thought of asking for a quorum call. I didn't.

Fidelity to the President or fidelity to the Constitution, that is the choice we make today. That is why this is a pivotal moment. We choose between the Constitution and its principles, which have made our country the world's envied democracy for almost two and a half centuries.

Boot continued with this: ''Trump's action is an affront to all that Republicans stand for.''

The premise is you continue to stand for this institution and our Constitution.

''They claim to be pro-military, but Trump's action would take money away from the defense budget. They claim to be pro-property rights, but Trump's action would result in the taking of private property along the border. And they claim to be constitutional conservatives, but Trump's action is an obvious violation of Article I of the Constitution: 'No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law.' ''

I used to have people coming up here and taking out the Constitution and saying: Have you read this document? Do you know what it says?

Let me repeat it: ''No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law.''

Now, I have heard the scare rhetoric, and I suggest to my colleagues, with all due respect, that kind of rhetoric has preceded every despot's takeover of power in the world. There was a crisis. They had to declare military law. They had to suspend the constitution and suspend the laws.

That is how despots take power. We stand at the gate to ensure that doesn't happen. But we will say more with our votes.

If we vote yes, we will say that Congress is still the voice of the American people. We will say that we are still faithful to the oath we took to protect the Constitution and laws of our land. And we will say that America, as our Founders promised, has no sovereign but we, the people—''we,'' not me, not I. We, the people.

We must not allow the President to set a dangerous precedent stripping Congress of its power of the purse. This is the first time. You can say there are a lot of other emergencies. That is correct. But this is unique. We must not

allow him to set the precedent whereby any chief executive, Republican or Democrat, can declare an emergency any time he or she doesn't agree with Congress' funding.

This is not a partisan resolution. It is supported and encouraged by former and current Republican Members who recognize how dangerous it would be for the Congress not to act. A group of 23 former Republican Members of Congress, including former Senators Olympia Snowe, Dick Lugar, Chuck Hagel, and John Danforth have sent a letter to currently serving Republican Members yesterday. In it they wrote this: ''It has always been a Republican fundamental principle that no matter how strong our policy preferences, no matter how deep our loyalties to Presidents or party leaders, in order to remain a constitutional Republic, we must act within the borders of the Constitution.''

Today, a conservative Senator from North Carolina, a Republican conservative Senator from North Carolina, said this: ''I have grave concerns when our institution looks the other way at the expense of weakening Congress' power.''

□ 1630

Senators MURKOWSKI and COLLINS have already said they would support this resolution.

So let us act and do so in one powerful voice—not as Democrats, not as Republicans, as Americans; as representatives; as people who have put their faith in us to make a judgment to protect their country, their Constitution; as Americans who believe in our Constitution and the wisdom of our Founders who gave Congress alone the authority to appropriate funds and gave the representatives of the people and the States a powerful check on the executive.

I ask all my Republican colleagues: How would you vote if Barack Obama were President of the United States today? Think of that. Because if you cannot answer ''I would vote the same way,'' then you are not being true to your country, to our Constitution, and to your oath.

If any Member cares at all about the equal status of the Article I branch of the Constitution, he or she should vote for this resolution. Vote for conscience and Constitution, not party and politics.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KINZINGER), who just came back from deployment down at the southern border.

Mr. KINZINGER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I want to start by saying something: Everybody here in this Chamber means well. Everybody here in this Chamber believes they are fighting for the right thing for this country.

Unfortunately, sometimes with these debates, they get heated and we begin to ascribe bad motives to the other side. I ascribe no bad motives to my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, and there are no bad motives on our side. It is just a little bit of a difference in how we see it.

We are all passionate about this issue, which is evident by the quality of the debate we are having here. But I am going to tell you why I came to believe that this was a national emergency.

I was sent down to the border with the National Guard. I went down and did 2 weeks with my unit, which is down there for 2 months.

As part-timers, we go down and we fill in and augment different amounts of time. I fly a surveillance aircraft. It is called an RC–26.

We actually work with Border Patrol, and what we would do is, through technology, some of the technology that exists, they would get indications of a group coming over the border. We would have a central authority that would see these groups coming over the border and would take the limited air assets we had and put them on these groups to surveil them and then coordinate with Border Patrol, or whatever, to come in and get them. And what we saw, frankly, was pretty eye-opening for me.

First off, Arizona has some very rugged territory.

I have worked Texas, by the way, three times doing this exact same mission. I am going to give you an opportunity to guess who the President was when I did this mission three other times. It was President Obama, because he understood the need for the guard on the border.

So we would see these groups come over. They would go through this rugged terrain.

By the way, I never worked an area in Arizona where there was a barrier. We never had to. But there is a lot of area that isn't.

We would then respond, and basically, 9 times out of 10, any time these groups got any indication that Border Patrol was nearby or there was an aircraft overhead, they would do what we call a bomb burst. It looks like that on the infrared we are using. They would run in all different directions, and many people would get separated.

But do you know who the first to bomb blast away from that group was? The first people, every time, were the coyotes who they paid their life savings to to bring them over the border—every time.

In fact, one time that exact scenario happened, and a lady was left lost in the desert, hunkered down in a bush. Had Border Patrol not found her—sure, she will be deported for that because she came in illegally. But if Border Patrol had not found her, I believe that there is a chance that she could have been one of the at least 200 bodies that they find every year in the desert because they are abandoned by their drug traffickers, by their coyotes who are paid for and who pay money to the drug cartels.

That is a big part of where these cartels in Mexico get their money, funneling people over the border, human trafficking. We know the statistics of the chance of assault during that. We know that kind of stuff.

It wasn't my mission, but my crew was on a mission, the very first one, where an illegal was apprehended, and he had 70 pounds of methamphetamine on him.

Now, I know there is way more than 70 pounds of methamphetamine out there in the United States, but there are way more people we are not seeing come over that border as well.

People sometimes look at the rugged terrain of Arizona and say, well, with mountains and hills, that is the natural wall.

By the way, I went hiking on those mountains and hills during my time off, I will say that.

But the other interesting thing is a significant amount of the people we were following were actually on those mountains and hills. They were on the mountains and hills because that rugged terrain is just as difficult for Border Patrol to navigate as them.

In fact, I watched as a Border Patrol helicopter followed a man probably 100 feet away. This is on video. Border Patrol can release this video if they want. The man was running. The Border Patrol cannot insert Border Patrol agents to capture him. This guy is still gone today. He had to have been a coyote or a drug trafficker.

Seeing this repeatedly made me realize this is not a national emergency because of immigration. I actually believe in comprehensive immigration reform. I want to work with the other side of the aisle to fix all these problems that I think we really actually all agree on. We just can't admit we agree on all this stuff. I look at this and I say this is an 80 percent solution that we can fix.

But when I came back from the border and I came back from seeing the real issue that makes this a national emergency—drugs, human trafficking—that is when I realized something had to be done.

A wall and a barrier is not compassionless. I think border security and compassion actually go hand in hand. Because what we are saying is: Come over to the United States of America, but do it the right and legal way, because, otherwise, these coyotes in the cartel are going to take advantage of you, take your life savings, and take you through a very dangerous route. And when the going gets tough, they are going to leave you to die, because they did that to 200 of them last year in Arizona.

It was an eye-opening experience.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the passion everybody has in this. I respect everybody's debate in this. This is how I came to the conclusion I did.

Please vote ''no'' on this.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, it amuses me when my friends on

the other side cause the public to believe that there are people coming across our border, trying to sneak in, when the truth of the matter is the people who are presenting themselves at our southern border, primarily, are people fleeing violence in Central America, families, women, children fleeing violence in Central America, presenting themselves at lawful points of entry, not trying to jump the Rio Grande, but at lawful points of entry, and seeking to apply for asylum. That is the emergency that my friends on the other side tried to make into something that would be such that President Trump is authorized to spend moneys that have not been appropriated, and it is a farce.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS), my dear colleague.

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution.

Some of you may be old enough to remember when Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., traveled to Berlin in 1964. He reminded those gathered that a manmade barrier could not change the fact that the people on both sides of the wall were God's children.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you today: What does it profit our Nation to gain a wall and lose our soul? North and south of the border, we are one people. We are bound together by our common humanity.

Mr. Speaker, this executive action betrays our values, our democracy, and the very soul of our Nation.

As Members of Congress in a nation of immigrants, we have a constitutional mission and a mandate to preserve the balance of powers and to oppose this monument to hate.

Today, each and every one of us has a moral obligation to do what is right, what is just, and what is fair by passing this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to vote ''yes.''

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to the time remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Missouri has 7¾ minutes remaining. The gentleman from Georgia has 11½ minutes remaining.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Arizona (Mrs. LESKO).

Mrs. LESKO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GRAVES) for yielding.

Today, I have heard a lot of amazing things. My colleague on the other side of the aisle, Mr. JOHNSON from Georgia, said, I believe, caravans trying to cross the border are a figment of our imagination. I don't know about you, but I think all we need to do is turn on the news. I have seen thousands of people traipsing thousands of miles to get into our country. In fact, there has been some violence. So I just don't understand that statement at all.

And Speaker PELOSI and CHUCK SCHUMER recently said the crisis at the border is manufactured. I tell you, ladies and gentlemen, that I live in the State of Arizona, a border State, and I have visited the border, and I have met with the border agents and border officials at the border.

They have told me, firsthand, there is a crisis at the border. They have told me, firsthand, when I asked do we need a border fence, they said, yes, it is part of the solution.

You know, I am here today to ask for reason. The Republican legislature, the majority last year, tried to pass legislation that would not only secure the border but, as a compromise, would have given legal status to the DACA recipients. Not one Democrat voted for it.

Can we please get together and solve this problem?

It is unfortunate that the President had to resort to this because Congress, the Democrats, would not vote for border security. And so I support the President in his declaration for emergency. I support him in protecting our Nation—his number one duty—and I oppose this resolution.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I recall that the last 2 years have been spent under the unified control of Republicans—both Houses of Congress and the President—yet there was no emergency to construct the $5 billion down payment on a border wall that is going to cost about $30 billion. They didn't do it then; they want us to do it now—or they want Trump to actually be able to do it without the legislature.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from the great State of Texas (Ms. ESCOBAR).

Ms. ESCOBAR. Mr. Speaker, I come from El Paso, Texas, which is right on the U.S.-Mexico border. I live on the border. My family has lived on the border for more than 100 years. I can assure my colleagues that the border has never been safer; the border has never been more secure.

In fact, what I am more worried about today than what is happening on the U.S.-Mexico border, than those vulnerable asylum-seekers coming to our front door asking for help, is I am more worried that people in this Chamber are willing to ignore the oath of office that we took on the day that we were sworn in, that we would violate the Constitution that we promised to uphold.

I am also far more worried about the fact that they are willing to divert funding that is going to our U.S. military in favor of a political prop, a monument to xenophobia, a campaign promise. In fact, Fort Bliss in El Paso, Texas, stands to potentially lose $275 million.

Why didn't they get it done when they had an iron grip over the House, the Senate, and the White House? Because there was no emergency.

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

Mr. Speaker, we did take an oath of office to defend the Constitution. The Constitution applies to citizens of the United States. It does not apply to people who are not citizens of the United States.

Border security officers have made 266,000 arrests of criminal aliens in the last 2 fiscal years.

These include criminal aliens charged or convicted of assaults, sex crimes, and killings. These are not victimless crimes.

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

□ 1645

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. CISNEROS), my good friend.

Mr. CISNEROS. Mr. Speaker, this emergency declaration unconstitutionally attempts to override Congress. The Constitution clearly grants Congress the power of the purse. This declaration took place after weeks of negotiations which resulted in Congress rejecting the President's wall in a bipartisan manner.

This declaration could take billions of dollars of disaster relief aid from families, endanger military construction, and impact our military readiness. There is no national emergency at the southern border, only a humanitarian crisis created by our President.

This President has repeatedly taken actions that undermine our country's ability to defend against real threats to national security.

Congress must act as a check on the President's abuse of executive power. Congress has the opportunity to defend and protect the Constitution and assert its role as a coequal branch of government, and it must do so in order to set a precedent and protect our democracy.

It is absolutely unacceptable that military families and communities across this country should be made to suffer from this unlawful and dangerous action. That is why I urge my colleagues to vote in support of this resolution and move forward with ending this fake national emergency.

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire how much time is remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Georgia has 9 minutes remaining, and the gentleman from Missouri has 5¼ minutes remaining.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ).

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, what we are witnessing is a President who poses a direct threat to both our military families and America's national security.

First, as we have heard, there is no border emergency. That is a fabrication. The administration's own statistics show that crossings and apprehensions are at a historic low. The vast

majority of illegal drugs come in at our ports of entry. A wall will not stop that.

Many who cross our borders are women and children. They are not running from border agents. They are seeking them out for help and for asylum.

Second, this will make life harder for America's military families, and, thus, hurt our national security. Who would ever intentionally make life tougher for the brave men and women who serve our country? It is monstrous, really, when you think about the sacrifices that they already make for this country.

As the chair of the Appropriations Committee Military Construction, Veterans Affairs and Related Agencies Subcommittee, tomorrow I will hold a hearing to ask our service Secretaries exactly which projects they previously told us they really needed, but now should be sacrificed for a needless wall.

What will these leaders ask their troops to give up just so Trump can have a useless, wasteful wall? Training or intelligence facilities? Hangars for planes that cost billions? Schools for our military families' children? This is a power grab.

After failing to get his way in a funding dispute with Congress, Trump is throwing an unconstitutional temper tantrum. He is using the tools of an authoritarian, jeopardizing our military readiness to steal himself a wall that he could not get the lawful way. The dangerous precedent he will set is one that I hope all of my Republican colleagues will reject.

The President says a wall will keep Americans safe, but stealing funds from military families makes us all less safe. Bypassing Congress and the Constitution, and starving military families of funding is not patriotism. It is everything that true patriots fight against.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, we keep hearing that most drugs coming into this country are coming in at ports of entry, and I would make a correction: Most drugs that are caught are caught at ports of entry. We don't have any idea what is coming in across the border.

When we say that, this is like saying we are going to reinforce the front door, but we are going to leave the back door wide open. We don't know how many drugs or the amount of drugs that are coming across the border, particularly in rural areas, because we just simply can't patrol it.

As the gentleman from Illinois pointed out, you can't deploy Border Patrol quick enough to catch much of this. So we don't know how many drugs are coming through in other areas. We have a pretty good idea at ports of entry because we catch them there.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, it is harder for me to imagine how a big, beautiful wall will somehow bestow upon us knowledge that people are jumping over it or going under it.

Those kinds of things do not work across the entire border. That may have its place at some points, and I am sure we have border wall and border fencing in the locations where it is necessary, but in the other locations, we need—in addition to more Border Patrol officers who are paid a living wage—we need the technology and the other assets that can surveil and help with the apprehension of people who are coming across the border at points that are not legal points of entry.

But the point is, today's crisis that faces the people of Central America and drives them to our southern border is driving them to lawful points of entry to seek asylum protection under this Nation's laws, and that is something that they are entitled to.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

The only crisis is the constitutional crisis that has been created by the President of the United States by his direct and ill-conceived abuse of power which is noted in the Constitution as a violation of the Constitution.

It is sad that the President has declared a national emergency for the purpose of misappropriating funds from previously designated and important uses to build a wall, uses that would be dealt with in a national emergency in case of war that would then call for the building of direct materials and buildings necessary for troops engaging in war.

The only response to my good friend who has come back from the border and saw people going over the border is to engage more Border Patrol agents and train them to do the job that they are designated to do. We, as Democrats, support that.

Illegal border crossings are at a near 40-year low. Sixty national security personnel, ambassadors, CIA, DNI, and others have indicated that this is wrongheaded. It is wrong.

The President's declaration clearly violates Congress' exclusive power of the purse, and if unchecked, would fundamentally alter the balance of powers, violating our Founder's vision for America. That is unconstitutional.

To quote Thomas Paine in ''Common Sense,'' it says, '' . . . in absolute governments the king is law, so in free countries the law ought to be king.'' This is the abuse, the declaration, and we should vote for the underlying resolution to restore constitutional order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Let me also indicate that as a member of the Homeland Security Committee, the numbers of Mexicans from Mexico has decreased.

The numbers coming now are what we call OTMs, other than Mexican. They are coming and fleeing bloodshed in countries where they are being threatened with a decapitation of their head.

Mothers are being told that if you stay, we know you are pregnant, you can have the baby, and we will kill you after the birth. These are the stories that those of us who visited the border are hearing over and over again.

If there is a crisis, it is a humanitarian crisis. We, as Democrats, have no problem with funding the resources necessary for the border, including, as indicated, the increase in personnel, technology, and transportation equipment.

I have been to the border when the need for night goggles and other types of equipment were rendered important. Let us do the right thing. Vote on this resolution, and do the constitutional point of restoring order to this government.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of our Constitution and in defense of our republic and urge all members to join me in voting for H.J. Res. 46, which terminates the phony declaration of emergency issued by the President on February 15, 2019.

The reason this resolution is before us today is because of the petulant intransigence of a single person, the current President of the United States.

As a senior member of the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Homeland Security, I have visited the southern border on numerous occasions in recent weeks and months and can state confidently that there is no national emergency or national security crisis that justifies the President's reckless and unconstitutional decision or compels the Congress to abdicate its responsibilities under Article I to check and balance the Executive Branch.

The President is only pursuing this tactic of declaring a national emergency after realizing that Speaker NANCY PELOSI was absolutely correct when she informed him that he did not have the support in Congress to require the taxpayers to pay for his broken promise that ''Mexico would pay for the wall, 100 percent!''

In fact, according to the latest Marist Poll, the most recent polling data available, Americans overwhelmingly disapprove of the President's national emergency declaration by a 61 percent–36 percent margin.

The President's decision is opposed by both men and women in every region of the country, by every income group and education category.

National security experts across the political spectrum are unanimous in their assessment that the situation on the southern border does not constitute a national emergency, an assessment echoed by leading former Republican senators and Members of Congress.

They understand that after failing to convince the American people or Congress to pay

for his ineffective, wasteful, and immoral multi-billion dollar concrete wall, the President has now embarked on a course of conduct that is deeply corrosive of the constitutional system of checks and balances wisely established by the Framers and which has served this nation and the world so well for nearly 250 years.

Having failed miserably to achieve his objective in the constitutional legislative process, the President is trying a desperate 11th hour end-run around Congress with an unlawful emergency declaration that contravenes the will of the American people and negates the awesome power of the purse vested exclusively in the Congress of the United States.

The Congress will not tolerate this.

Despite being repeatedly admonished and in the face of overwhelming evidence to the contrary, the President continues to propagate false information regarding the state of our southern border.

Mr. Speaker, these are the facts.

Net migration from Mexico is now zero or slightly below (more people leaving than coming) because of a growing Mexican economy, an aging population and dropping fertility rates that have led to a dramatic decrease in unauthorized migration from Mexico.

Migrant apprehensions continue to be near an all-time low with only a slight increase from 2017.

The combined 521,090 apprehensions for Border Patrol and Customs agents in fiscal year 2018 were 32,288 apprehensions fewer than the 553,378 apprehensions in 2016.

To put this in perspective, on average, each of the 19,437 Border Patrol agents nationwide apprehended a total of only 19 migrants in 2018, which amounts to fewer than 2 apprehensions per month.

In the last few years, an increased proportion of apprehensions are parents seeking to protect their children from the violence and extreme poverty in Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala.

But even with more Central Americans arriving to our southern border seeking protection, total apprehension rates are still at their lowest since the 1970s.

The absence of a massive wall on the southern border will not solve the drug smuggling problem because, as all law enforcement experts agree, the major source of drugs coming into the United States are smuggled through legal ports of entry.

The southern border region is home to about 15 million people living in border counties in California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas.

These communities, which include cities such as San Diego, Douglas, Las Cruces, and El Paso, are among the safest in the country.

Congress has devoted more U.S. taxpayer dollars to immigration enforcement agencies (more than $21 billion now) than all other enforcement agencies combined, including the FBI, DEA, ATF, US Marshals, and Secret Service.

The bulk of this money goes to U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), with a budget of $14.4 billion in fiscal year 2018 and more than 59,000 personnel.

CBP is the largest law enforcement agency in the country, and more than 85 percent of the agency's Border Patrol agents (i.e., 16,605 of 19,437) are concentrated on the southern border.

Expanded deployment of the military to the border to include active-duty troops could cost between $200 and $300 million in addition to the estimated $182 million for the earlier deployment by the President of National Guard to the border.

Mr. Speaker, having been soundly defeated legislatively by Congress, a co-equal branch of government, the President wants to finance border wall vanity project by diverting funds that the Congress has appropriated for disaster recovery and military construction.

The funds the President wants to steal were appropriated by Congress to help Americans devastated by natural disasters, like Hurricanes Harvey, Irma and Maria, or for other purposes like military construction.

Congress did not, has not, and will not, approve of any diversion of these funds to construct a border wall that the President repeatedly and derisively boasted that Mexico would pay for.

In fact, the President has admitted he ''didn't have to do this,'' but has opted to do so because ''I want to see it built faster.''

Mr. Speaker, just yesterday a bipartisan group of nearly 60 national security officials including former secretaries of state, defense secretaries, CIA directors, and ambassadors to the UN issued a statement declaring that ''there is no factual basis'' justifying the President's emergency declaration.

Instead of protecting our national security, the President's declaration makes America less safe.

The President is stealing billions from high-priority military construction projects that ensure our troops have the essential training, readiness and quality of life necessary to keep the American people safe, directly undermining America's national security.

The President's declaration clearly violates the Congress's exclusive power of the purse, and, if unchecked, would fundamentally alter the balance of powers, violating our Founders' vision for America.

Opposing the President's reckless and anti-American decision transcends partisan politics and partisanship; it is about patriotism, constitutional fidelity, and putting country first.

That is why nearly two dozen distinguished former Republican Members of Congress are urging Republicans in Congress to vote for H.J.R. 46 and uphold ''the authority of the first branch of government to resist efforts to surrender'' our constitutional powers to an overreaching president.

To quote Thomas Paine's Common Sense: ''In absolute governments, the King is law; so in free countries, the law ought to be King.''

Mr. Speaker, I urge all members to uphold the rule of law and the Constitution, and reject the President's power grab; I urge a resounding Yes vote on H.J. Res. 46.

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

Mr. Speaker, I make a point of clarification because the statement was made that individuals from outside this country coming to ports of entry seeking asylum were entitled to that. No one outside of this country is entitled to anything in this country.

They can be heard, but they are not entitled to asylum in the United States just because they ask for it, just because they seek it. They aren't entitled to anything within this country.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I believe that most learned colleagues in this Chamber understand that under U.S. law, we have granted persons approaching our border the right to apply for asylum. That doesn't mean that asylum will be granted, but they certainly have the right to apply for it.

It is the humane thing to do in a civilized society. This is the law that America has proceeded under for centuries, and now we have a naked power grab by the chief executive of this great Nation, the President of the United States, seeking to do the job of the legislative branch, and his own job. But there is a problem. It is only the legislative branch that appropriates funding for various occurrences.

The legislative branch has not given this President what he has sought; that is, a down payment on a border wall, which is a monument to a campaign promise that he made. This legislature has not given him that authority, and so in a naked power grab, he is seeking to do it by declaring an emergency when, in fact, no emergency exists.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON), my friend, and a staunch advocate for the people of Washington, D.C.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I don't even want to speak to the underlying issue. I want to speak to what it is we are doing here with congressional power. The President signed a bill. He didn't have to. He could have retained his power.

Now he proposes to ignore the bill he signed and act as if the Congress did not exist. This is the road to dictatorship. Congress cannot ever agree with an executive that takes our power. That is what Trump is trying to do.

We have gradually given up our power, sometimes for expediency sake, sometimes to avoid controversy. Today, we put all on notice that we will not give the power that belongs only to Congress to the President of the United States.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, how much time is remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR). The gentleman from Missouri has 4 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Georgia has 1¼ minutes remaining.

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the Speaker of this great House.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I thank him for the eloquent way that he has presented this legislation to the floor of the House.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to quote from the Constitution of the United States. It begins with our statement of purpose of the Nation, with the preamble.

''We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.''

□ 1700

Immediately following that sacred purpose, it says: Article I, the legislative branch.

Perhaps it is time for our country to have a values-based civics lesson. I applaud our colleague, Congressman CASTRO, for his leadership in ensuring that this House was ready to reassert our responsibility under the Constitution and its systems of checks and balance.

In their wisdom, our Founders rejected the idea of a monarch. They didn't want to live under that. They made that clear. They fought a War of Independence to free themselves from that. Therefore, in their wisdom, they put forth in this Constitution a heart, soul, and core of it: the separation of powers, coequal branches of government to be a check and balance on each other.

They saw the wisdom of that and then, of course, added the Bill of Rights with further freedoms enumerated. But the core of the Constitution is the separation of power.

Today, we are on this floor of the House, and our colleagues have spoken eloquently about the reality or mythology of the crisis at the border that the President contends. They have spoken eloquently about the opportunity cost of the money that the President wants to use for this ill-conceived wall and what it means to our national security.

But we in this House of Representatives, each one of us, and everyone in public service in our country, takes an oath of office to support and defend the Constitution of the United States. It is our oath. We promise.

That Constitution is about the separation of powers that is being usurped by the executive branch. We in the legislative branch cannot let that happen.

In fact, I appeal to our Republican colleagues because I do believe and trust that they are people of their word, and if they take an oath to uphold the Constitution, they will honor it with their vote on the floor today, in keeping, by the way, with, under the previous House Speaker, our colleagues across the aisle placed a high priority on the separation of powers and Congress' constitutional prerogatives.

The Republican A Better Way agenda, which they put forth in 2014, read as follows: ''The people granted Congress the power to write laws, raise revenues, and spend and borrow money on behalf of the United States. There is no power more consequential. . . . Yet for decades, Congress has let this power atrophy, thereby depriving the people of their voice.''

Their Better Way goes on to say: ''The Founders insisted on a separation of powers to protect our constitutional liberties.''

Their proposal goes on to say that James Madison ''warned that the Constitution is a 'mere parchment barrier' unless each branch asserted its powers to keep the others in check.''

That is all in the Republican agenda for A Better Way of 2014, so you would think it would be in keeping with their vote today.

In that spirit, then-Speaker Ryan often lamented that Congress ''keeps forfeiting the game, yielding to the executive branch, giving the President a blank check, not even bothering to read the fine print in some cases.''

We are not going to give any President, Democratic or Republican, a blank check to shred the Constitution of the United States. We would be delinquent in our duties as Members of Congress if we did not overturn what the President is proposing. He is asking each and every one of us to turn our backs on the oath of office that we took to the Constitution of the United States.

I do not believe that the Republicans want to do that. I don't think it is consistent with what they had advocated in the near term and historically.

Is your oath of office to Donald Trump, or is your oath of office to the Constitution of the United States? You cannot let him undermine the strength of your pledge to protect and defend the Constitution.

Again, our colleagues have talked about the opportunity cost of taking money from our national security and spending it in this way.

I was at the border this weekend. We all have our stories and the rest, but whatever you think about the wall, let's just put that aside for the moment. Whatever you think about where you take the money from and where you put it, which is substantial, put that aside for the moment. The question is: What do you think about yourself, your Congress, your conscience, and your oath of office? I trust that our colleagues will be consistent in their beliefs and join us in honoring the oath we all take to support.

The resolution is not about politics. It is not about partisanship. It is about patriotism. It is about the Constitution of the United States, which I hold in my hand here. George Washington on the cover of this says: ''Its only keepers, the people.''

We in the people's House are the keepers of this Constitution. We in the Congress are the keepers of this Constitution. We in this Congress are in Article I, the Congress of the United States, spelled out very clearly in the Constitution that the powers given to the legislative branch are the power of the purse, the power to declare war, powers enumerated very carefully by our Founders.

How can you ignore that? I urge strong bipartisan support of this vital resolution to honor our oath to bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a ''yes'' vote.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to address their remarks to the Chair.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, is the majority prepared to close?

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I am prepared to close.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I find it ironic, I guess, and actually it is kind of ludicrous, that we talk so much about how much this wall is going to cost and how inhumane it is and how immoral it is, yet we build thousands and thousands of miles and spend millions and millions of dollars on noise abatement wall, 30 feet high and 20 feet high, in our suburbs and our urban areas all over the country. Yet we can't do something to protect our border.

That is not a crisis, Mr. Speaker. This is a crisis. What we are talking about today is a crisis.

President Obama agreed when he requested emergency funding in 2014 to deal with the crisis on the border, when he declared a national emergency because of transnational drug traffickers.

Since fiscal year 2012, Customs and Border Patrol has seized 4 million pounds of drugs at ports of entry and more than 11 million pounds of drugs between ports of entry. And nearly three times as many drugs are seized between ports, Mr. Speaker.

Many of our colleagues on the other side of the aisle recognize the need for a border wall, voting to authorize a wall in 2016 and again under President Obama in 2013. Last year, we passed bipartisan legislation to address the growing impacts of opioids in our communities, drugs that continue to flow into our country through our southern border. We all agreed, on a bipartisan basis, that there was a crisis, but now, suddenly, they are calling this a manufactured crisis.

The National Emergencies Act is clear, Mr. Speaker. The President's authority is clear. The President is acting within the authority that Congress has given him.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a ''no'' vote on this resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, in approving the joint resolution terminating President Trump's illegal power grab, the House will make clear that nothing is more fundamental to the functioning of our democracy than the separation of powers among three coequal branches of government.

The facts are clear. President Trump failed to convince a skeptical Congress to pay for an ineffective border wall.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution, but I must ask

you to ask yourself this question: Will you allow your solemn vow of loyalty to President Trump to override your oath of office and your vow of fidelity to the Constitution?

Vote to support this resolution.

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

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

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the joint resolution to terminate President Trump's phony declaration of an emergency at the southern border.

Unable to convince Congress to pay for his wasteful border wall, the president has decided to make an end run around the legislative branch, upending democratic norms and creating a dangerous precedent.

To pay for the wall, the Administration intends to rob money from critical military construction projects and from other parts of the Defense Department and the Treasury.

This would threaten national security, undermine the readiness of our military, and could disrupt critical infrastructure improvements that benefit service members and their families—all to prop up a political vanity project.

As a country, we should be focused on real law enforcement needs, not a border wall that will do virtually nothing to keep Americans safe.

Today's vote to block the president's emergency declaration is a critical first step, and I am proud to cosponsor this resolution.

I hope my Republican colleagues recognize that this isn't about politics—it's about defending our democratic institutions and the rule of law from presidential overreach.

It's about protecting our institution and our Constitution in the face of an unprecedented power grab from a president who rejects Congress' authority as a co-equal branch of government.

Mr. Speaker, the greatest power we have as members of Congress is the power of the purse. As we exercise that power, we should invest responsibly in priorities that strengthen and protect American families and communities.

We do not exist to rubber stamp the President. I urge my Republican colleagues to join us in defending our constitutional prerogatives and upholding the rule of law.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, today had I been present, I would have voted in strong support of the bipartisan, privileged resolution to terminate President Trump's proclamation ''Declaring a National Emergency Concerning the Southern Border of the United States.'' I was detained due to severe weather and cancelled flights in Oregon.

While there is no doubt that our immigration system is broken, the president's wall and his proposed funding level is an irresponsible waste of taxpayer funds for a structure that would be ineffective and do very little for our national security. The emergency declaration is nothing more than a power grab by the president to fulfill a campaign promise, violating existing law and our constitutional system of separation of powers.

Congress has already rejected the president's proposed border wall, and alternatively, by an overwhelmingly bipartisan vote, made robust investments in our border security. These investments include $1.375 billion for approximately 55 miles of physical barrier along the southern border, $564 million for improving equipment at our ports of entry, $100 million for new, additional border security technology, serious investments in the Alternative to Detention program to provide relief to overcrowded detention facilities, and additional funding for attorneys and courtroom expansion to assist with our country's growing immigration court system backlog.

Despite these important investments, the president has proposed taking more than $6.7 billion to build his wall, including $3.6 billion from the Department of Defense's (DoD) high-priority military construction projects. These funds are meant to support much-needed improvements on military bases around the world, and misallocating these funds could undermine the training, readiness, and quality of life for our men and women in the Armed Forces. He has also proposed stripping $2.5 billion from the DoD's drug interdiction program, which could have serious impacts on our ability to combat the flow of illegal narcotics.

Furthermore, the Military Construction Codification Act only authorizes the Secretary of Defense to reallocate funds for construction projects during a national emergency if the project is ''necessary to support'' a ''use of the armed forces.'' Our Armed Forces are not responsible for enforcing our immigration laws and using these funds in this way is in direct violation of existing law.

Of serious additional legal concern is the fact that the administration would need to seize significant amounts of property not owned by the federal government in order to build a wall. Currently, more than two thirds of border property is owned by private parties or the relevant states. In 1952, the Supreme Court held in Youngstown Sheet and Tube that President Truman's declaration of national emergency, even in the midst of an international armed conflict, did not permit him to unilaterally seize private property.

In recent days, more than two dozen former Republican lawmakers and almost 60 former senior national security officials have come out in opposition to President Trump's national emergency declaration. These individuals are united behind the idea that allowing the president to ''ignore Congress'' will deprive the American people ''of the protections of true representative government.''

The bottom line is that the president's national emergency declaration is an abuse of his constitutional authority and an affront to the separation of powers. Congress has the exclusive power of the purse, and the Constitution specifically prohibits the president from spending money that has not been appropriated. Congress entrusted the president with authority to reallocate funds during unforeseen and urgent situations, such as wars and natural disasters. By declaring an emergency when Congress has overwhelmingly rejected his border wall in favor of compromise legislation, President Trump is creating a dangerous precedent for future political disputes. Congress must reject this presidential overreach and assert its constitutional authority.

Ms. BONAMICI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support for this resolution to terminate the President's declaration of a national emergency on February 15, 2019. No such emergency exists on the U.S.-Mexico border. The President is using this declaration as a false pretense to divert taxpayer money, primarily away from the Department of Defense, toward the construction of a wasteful, ineffective wall along the southern border. This declaration is an unacceptable abuse of power that circumvents the constitutional authority of Congress. For these reasons, I am a cosponsor of this resolution to terminate the declaration pursuant to the provisions of the National Emergencies Act.

I support taking action to make sure we have the appropriate personnel, equipment, facilities, and resources to protect our borders from criminal activity like trafficking in drugs or people. Building this wall is not a good investment and it will not stop crime or illegal immigration along our southern border. Instead of building walls, we should instead build bridges to those who are fleeing violence and legally seeking asylum in our country. I urge my colleagues to join me in rejecting the President's abuse of power by supporting this resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 144, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the joint resolution.

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

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. 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.

NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT ACT

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 47) to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes.

PERMISSION TO EXTEND DEBATE TIME ON S. 47

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that debate under clause 1(c) of rule XV on a motion to suspend the rules relating to S. 47 be extended to 50 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 47

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''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. Crags 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 Ukpeagvik 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. Embry-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.
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 Río 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. 2402A. John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System.
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.
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Subtitle F—National Trails and Related Matters

Sec. 2501. North Country Scenic Trail Route adjustment.
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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. 9010. John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System.

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 Crags 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 Crags Land Exchange–Non-Federal Parcel–Crags 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 Crags 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 approximately 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, S½NW¼, 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 unearthed 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 and 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 responsibilities 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 Native 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 Wilderness 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.

(e) 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 capabilities 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)''; and

(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., 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—

(i) 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 Landscape 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 located 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 Management (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) ROBLEDO 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 regarding 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 ''Potrillo 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 Potrillo Mountains Wilderness identified as ''Restricted—Administrative Access'' on the map entitled ''Potrillo 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 ''Río 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 ¼ 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 ''Mislatnah 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 ''Mislatnah 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 it 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 Shoat 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.''.

(ii) 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 Bureau 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 accordance 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 apportions 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 regulations, 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 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) 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'';

(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'';

(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 Appraisal 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.—

(i) 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 extending 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 Assekonk 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, Passquisett 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 confluence 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

(ii) 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 Gorgonio 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 Gorgonio 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 Boundary 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 noncontiguous 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 telecommunication 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) 'Bessemer 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 continue, 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 ANZA-BORREGO 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 ANZA-BORREGO 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 Resources 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 Avikwlal (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 Gorgonio 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 Gorgonio Wilderness boundary, as a wild river.

''(G) The 3.6-mile segment of the main stem of the Whitewater River from the San Gorgonio 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 infrastructure) 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'';

(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')'';

(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.

''(l) 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'';

(2) in section 2(a), by striking ''historic site'' and inserting ''Saint-Gaudens National Historical Park'';

(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 Historical 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 historical 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 Historical 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 Historical 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 Historical Park''.

(c) TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD COMMEMORATION AND PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary shall establish within the National 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 interpretative 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, HAWAI'I.—

(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 excluded 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, HAWAI'I.—

(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 colocation 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 NATURAL 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 2019 through 2025.''.

SEC. 2402A. JOHN H. CHAFEE COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2(b) of the Strengthening Coastal Communities Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–358) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(36) The map entitled 'Cape San Blas Unit P30/P30P (1 of 2)' and dated December 19, 2018, with respect to Unit P30 and Unit P30P.

''(37) The map entitled 'Cape San Blas Unit P30/P30P (2 of 2)' and dated December 19, 2018, with respect to Unit P30 and Unit P30P.''.

(b) EFFECT.—Section 7003 shall have no force or effect.

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'';

(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 LANDOWNER EDUCATION PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish a conservation incentives 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 interoperative 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 paragraph 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 development 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 includes 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 noncontiguous resources and active communities;

(B) reflects traditions, customs, beliefs, and folklife 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.

''(l) 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 subsection (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 (l) 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 (l) 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 (l) 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''; and

(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, Dermatemydidae, 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''; and

(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.''; and

(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)''; and

(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.—

(1) 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-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 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-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 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-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 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 repayment 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) NONREIMURSABLE 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 proratable 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 proratable 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 proratable 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 proratable irrigation entities and the Yakima Project.

(B) TREATMENT.—A facility developed or operated by a participating proratable 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 proratable entitlements in order to make that additional water available, in a quantity representing not more than 70 percent of proratable entitlements to the Kittitas Reclamation District, the Roza Irrigation District, or any other proratable 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 proratable entitlement of each participating individual or entity; bears to

(BB) the proratable 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 proratable 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 proratable 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 cooperation with, and in addition to, activities of the State of Washington and the Yakama 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).''; and

(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 ''secure'';

(II) by striking ''flushing'' and inserting ''pulse''; and

(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 inserting ''and water rights mandated'' after ''goals''; and

(B) in subparagraph (B)(i), in the first sentence, by inserting ''in proportion to the funding received'' after ''Program'';

(2) in subsection (b), in the second sentence, by striking ''instream flows for use by the Yakima Project Manager as flushing flows or as otherwise'' and inserting ''fishery purposes, as''; and

(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 following:

''(A) To recover and maintain self-sustaining 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 amended—

(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 ''management'';

(B) in paragraph (1), by inserting ''and water supply entities'' after ''owners''; and

(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''; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by inserting ''nonparticipating'' 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 limited 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 appropriate water right owners, is authorized to conduct studies to evaluate measures to further Yakima Project purposes on tributaries to the Yakima River. Enhancement programs that use measures authorized by this subsection may be investigated and implemented by the Secretary in tributaries to the Yakima River, including Taneum Creek, other areas, or tributary basins that currently or could potentially be provided supplemental or transfer water by entities, such as the Kittitas Reclamation District or the Yakima-Tieton Irrigation District, subject to the condition that activities may commence on completion of applicable and required feasibility studies, environmental reviews, and cost-benefit analyses that include favorable recommendations for further project development, as appropriate. Measures to evaluate include—'';

(ii) by indenting subparagraphs (A) through (F) appropriately;

(iii) in subparagraph (A), by inserting before the semicolon at the end the following: '', including irrigation efficiency improvements (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 improvements allow for increased irrigation system conveyance and corresponding reduction in diversion from tributaries or flow enhancements to tributaries through direct flow supplementation 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 redesignated), by inserting ''or transfer'' after ''purchase''; and

(viii) in subparagraph (H) (as so redesignated), 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 subsection'';

(ii) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) by striking ''and economic'' and inserting '', infrastructure, economic, and land use''; and

(II) by striking ''and'' at the end;

(iii) in subparagraph (C), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(iv) by adding at the end the following:

''(D) any related studies already underway or undertaken.''; and

(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 ''NONSTORAGE''; and

(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 subsection (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''; and

(iii) by inserting ''and other water supply entities'' after ''owners''; and

(B) by striking the second sentence.

(d) CHANDLER PUMPING PLANT AND POWERPLANT-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 COMPLEX 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 Transferring Title to the Federally Owned Maintenance Complex and District Office to the Arbuckle 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 described in the Agreement.

(4) MAINTENANCE COMPLEX.—The term ''Maintenance Complex'' means the caretaker'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 Maintenance 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 occurrence 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 conveyance.

(2) APPLICABLE LAW.—Nothing in this section increases the liability of the United States beyond the liability provided in chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code (commonly 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 receive any benefits with respect to any facility 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 letter with sufficient detail that—

(1) explains the reasons the conveyance has not been completed; and

(2) specifies the date by which the conveyance 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 construction 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''; 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''; and

(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) 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.''.

(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))'';

(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, respectively, 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 SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) each will control 25 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

□ 1715

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to rise today on behalf of a significant bipartisan benefit for conservation in the United States.

S. 47, the lands package, is the product of many months of negotiation and many years of committee process.

The bill benefits all Americans.

By protecting ecosystems, preserving our cultural heritage, and connecting the people to their lands, we demonstrate this Congress' commitment to public lands that serve all Americans.

I am particularly proud that this package will permanently authorize the Land and Water Conservation Fund, a program that supports recreation access and conservation in all 50 States.

LWCF works for the people at no direct cost to the taxpayer. It enhances Americans' enjoyment of public lands across this Nation. It is time to guarantee the future of this very important program.

In addition to LWCF, the package would add over 1 million acres of wilderness, designate new national monuments, and expand three national parks, to name a few of the over 100 provisions.

I am proud to support LWCF; I am proud to support S. 47; and I hope my colleagues will similarly support this bipartisan effort.

I want to offer my sincere thanks to my fellow collaborators on the legislation: Congressman BISHOP and Senators MURKOWSKI, MANCHIN, and CANTWELL. Their willingness to work and to compromise was crucial in turning this bill into a reality. I congratulate them on their efforts.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, when I became chairman of this committee, I vowed never to do this kind of a package. I thought that each bill deserved to be debated and to be moved as a standalone.

Basically, we in the House did that. Unfortunately, the Senate did not, which is why there are at least 63 House-passed bills in this package, 62 of which were passed on suspension, that have been sitting in the Senate, languishing for up to a year and a half.

If somebody says they don't have time to look at all the stuff that is in here, there have been months that they have been able to look at this stuff as it has been sitting over in the Senate.

Much of it is of parochial significance, which means it solves local challenges.

The very basis of all the bills that are in here is to put people above government. If indeed we are going to have public lands, there should be access to those lands.

That is one of the reasons why, for the first time in years, we have had some sportsmen's activities that are put into this particular bill. So the sportsmen can assume if they are on public land, it is going to be open for recreational hunting and fishing and shooting and all kinds of outdoor recreation, unless it is specifically closed.

And a land manager cannot be arbitrary with that. If they are going to close it, there has to be a public process they go through that mandates consultation with local officials.

It is extremely important that bow hunters get some protection. Even duck hunters get some certainty in here. For the first time, we are going to have special days for duck hunting, for youth and veterans, as well as those who are on Active Duty.

For the first time, there are real reforms of the Land and Water Conservation Fund. When that program was established a half century ago, 60 percent of all the land was supposed to go into the State and local funds.

Those are the programs that your constituents are calling you and saying: These are the good things on why this program should be reauthorized.

But when that cap was taken off, the amount of money going to State and local programs was reduced. In the time of the Obama administration, it was down to 12 percent. Everything else was for land acquisition.

This bill reforms that permanently by saying no less than 40 percent has to go to those State and local funds that your constituents like.

No less than 3 percent has to go to fulfilling facility recreation access. That means that we are, for the first time now, really empowering people and communities, State and local governments, as well as sportsmen.

I have always said that I want to shrink the Federal estate. This bill finally does shrink the Federal estate, in my State as well as nationwide.

We create four new monuments in this bill, but the right way; not expecting the President to make a declaration but, actually, for the Congress to pass a bill, to debate the bill, and then to pass the bill at the same time.

This administration actually did use the Antiquities Act on one of these monuments—nice and cute—but we are going to do it the right way in this particular bill.

We are going to do wilderness the right way. No longer should an agency simply create wilderness by dicta or fiat. Congress will make those decisions of what is wilderness and what is not going to be wilderness.

Let me talk for just a second about wilderness, because it has some controversy in here.

Over half the wilderness that is established in this section of bills is in my home State of Utah, but, as Mr. CURTIS will tell you, the county commissioners, the local officials, endorse this action. They are happy with it because they gain access to other areas that can promote recreation and economic development, which they have been trying to get for several decades.

A quarter of this is also in California, in one district. So we create wilderness in the national park, but, at the same time, we are taking wilderness study areas and releasing those at the same time. We are making exchanges so that some of the lands go into trust funds for education purposes, to fund the education of our kids—something that the East doesn't need, but those of us who live in the Federally controlled West, we desperately need to do that.

For the first time we are taking EAJA, and we will actually have some transparency so we will really know what it costs for environmental litigation.

These are all issues we have been talking about for years in the House. These are issues that we repeatedly passed in the House. But, for now, we have a chance of actually making it happen.

Is this bill perfect? No. It is too big to be perfect.

Is the process for creating this perfect? Hell, no. But I am perfectly satisfied and willing to vote for this, because without this there will be no progress. The status quo will be maintained, and that is bad.

Senator GRAHAM used to say: If I am going from Washington back to Houston and I get as far as Memphis, that is not bad. If I end up in Boston, it is bad, but for Memphis, that is not necessarily bad.

We have been complaining for years about elements that are in this package of bills, and now we have a chance to actually be positive, to get to Memphis and beyond, and to actually get something done.

And if someone says: ''It is not good enough; I am holding out for something better,'' we are holding out for something that never has been and never will be.

And it puts to the lie the complaints that we have exaggerated in the past. Congress is finally ready to act.

We should not refuse the solutions that are in front of us right now. This is a step forward, and this, obviously, is better than the alternatives.

I urge adoption of this package of compromise bills that have been worked out in advance, and I appreciate my colleagues on the Democratic side who have worked so hard to try and come up with a package of bills that we can all support.

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

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CUNNINGHAM), a member of the Committee on Natural Resources.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to stand here today in support of H.R. 972, the Reconstruction Era National Historical Park Act.

I joined Majority Whip CLYBURN in reintroducing the Reconstruction Era National Historical Park Act, which expands the Reconstruction Era National Monument in Beaufort, South Carolina, and makes it a national park.

This bill also creates a national network of reconstruction era historical sites so they can receive the recognition that they deserve.

The Lowcountry's vibrant reconstruction history is often overlooked or misunderstood, and this act would seek to correct that.

I am honored to work with Majority Whip CLYBURN to preserve, protect, and promote reconstruction history.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 972.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG), the dean of the House, someone who has forgotten more about public lands than the rest of us will ever know.

(Mr. YOUNG asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank former Chairman BISHOP and Chairman GRIJALVA for their work on this legislation.

This is a proud moment. We listened to a lot of angst a while ago, and now we look at two people working together to solve a problem. This is how Congress should work.

I am especially proud of this legislation because, as the chairman mentioned, there are 62 pieces of legislation that passed this House that are in this bill somewhere, including five which are mine.

I think it is important to the State of Alaska. What this bill does, as mentioned by the chairman and the past chairman, is gives opportunity to everybody to be involved. As the chairman said, it may not be everything we want. I had a couple of things we didn't get in it, but this is the beginning of working together on public lands as they should be, with those that are directly involved in it.

The legislation that was in this bill that was mine: There was the Alaska Native veterans and selection of lands—first time. Been trying 15 years, and we finally got it done.

It also has and expands the long overdue sand and gravel mineral rights to Alaskan Natives in Barrow. A lot of this land surrounds Native villages, so this legislation solves a lot of those conflicts. And everybody supports it.

I am very excited about this legislation. I want to thank my senators for working on it and finally getting it done but, most of all, the committee, the Natural Resources Committee, where I was chairman for 6 years. This is a good piece of legislation, and I urge passage of this piece of legislation.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. NEGUSE), a member of the Committee on Natural Resources.

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as a Coloradoan, an environmentalist, and a conservationist to support S. 47.

I want to thank my home-State colleagues in the Senate; of course, my friends from the other side of the aisle; and, most importantly, our chairman, Chairman GRIJALVA, for his leadership with respect to this bill.

In the great State of Colorado, we understand the value of our public lands. Our State's outdoor recreation economy brings in $28 billion and $10 billion in workers' wages alone.

Investing in our public lands, conserving our wild places, is good for our economy, and it is good for our future generations.

I am proud that this bill not only includes nine measures that would impact my State, but two provisions, in particular, that I introduced earlier this Congress that directly benefit Colorado's Second Congressional District.

First, the Bolts Ditch Access and Use Act is an important provision that allows the town of Minturn, in Eagle County in my district, water access with use of the Bolts Ditch headgate.

Secondly, the WEDGE Act incorporates 124 acres of land adjacent to Rocky Mountain National Park into Arapahoe National Forest.

I am excited to take up both of these provisions on the House floor today, both of which will have a real local impact on the communities that I am so honored to represent in Colorado's Second.

Not only this, but, of course, S. 47 provides permanent authorization of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, which is long overdue and a milestone for future generations.

Mr. Speaker, I would urge my colleagues to support this bill and look forward to continuing to work to conserve our public lands.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CURTIS), my colleague.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this very important package, S. 47, the Natural Resources Management Act.

This bill is comprised of dozens of smaller bills, including two that I have had the opportunity to sponsor: the Emery County Public Land Management Act and the Endangered Fish Recovery Programs Extension Act.

The Emery County bill has been a locally driven effort and will bring long-term certainty to the area through various designations and expanding Goblin Valley State Park for better management. It will also generate millions of dollars for Utah school kids through the School Trust Land Exchanges.

Also in this package, the Endangered Fish Recovery Programs Extension Act will ensure access to critical water sources and continue to promote the recovery of four endangered species.

There are many, many who deserve praise for their years and decades of work on these bills. I would especially like to thank Republican leader BISHOP, who has been invaluable in pushing these bills across the finish line and, on a personal note, has mentored me through very difficult public lands issues.

Especially today, I would like to give appreciation and recognition to Emery County commissioners, who had the ability to see into the future to understand how important this was for their county and to work through all the difficult issues.

Finally, I would like to thank my colleagues on the Democratic side of the aisle for their willingness to work with me, to see this through our eyes and to explain this through their eyes. I am grateful for the friendships and relationships that I have developed through this process.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to seeing both of my bills headed to the President's desk with the passage of S. 47.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. LOWENTHAL), chair of the Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources of the Committee on Natural Resources.

□ 1730

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support the passage of this bipartisan public lands package. This broad, sweeping legislation is important because it includes provisions that will permanently reauthorize the Land and Water Conservation Fund, but it will also designate over 1 million acres of wilderness on Federal lands in States across the West, including over 300,000 acres in California alone.

The bill also includes the Wildlife Innovation and Longevity Driver Act, or the WILD Act, a bill I am proud to colead in the House with my Alaska colleague, Representative DON YOUNG.

The WILD Act reauthorizes the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program, as well as the Multinational Species Conservation Funds, which will include dedicated funds for rhinos, for tigers, for great apes, for marine turtles, as well as for African and Asian elephants.

The WILD Act will also expand the Marine Turtle Conservation Fund to include tortoises and freshwater turtles, establishing a new source of funding for these priority species.

As we all know, over 60 percent of these 330 modern species are now either threatened, are endangered, or, unfortunately, are now extinct.

The WILD Act will also protect ecosystems and wildlife from invasive species through the development of strategic plans for reducing invasive species populations on land or water managed by Federal agencies.

Finally, the WILD Act also includes a newly created Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize, a concept that will encourage innovation in wildlife conservation, combating wildlife trafficking and poaching, protecting endangered species, as well as other areas.

The WILD Act, and S. 47 more broadly, will help wildlife and land conservation efforts in the United States and around the world. I strongly support this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS), one of the senior members from Kentucky who can talk about how you do a monument the right way.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I thank Ranking Member BISHOP for yielding me this time and mainly for his support of the Mill Springs Battlefield National Monument Act, which is included in this great package before us today. And he did it the right way, Mr. Speaker.

The nonprofit Mill Springs Battlefield Association has worked tirelessly for nearly three decades to preserve and maintain more than 900 acres to honor and commemorate the first major Union victory in the Civil War, even constructing a 10,000-square-foot visitor center and museum at the site where the national cemetery is located.

I was proud to introduce legislation that would add this historic battlefield in Kentucky's Wayne and Pulaski Counties to the national park system. Enactment of S. 27 today will ensure that this national treasure is protected, preserved, and promoted well into the future.

I, therefore, urge your support.

And especially to Mr. BISHOP, who, over the years, as chairman of the committee, worked with us in great detail on this project, I want to especially say my thanks to Ranking Member BISHOP and the committee.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. HAALAND), chair of the National Parks, Forests, and Public Lands Subcommittee on the Natural Resources Committee.

Ms. HAALAND. Mr. Speaker, as a 35th-generation New Mexican, I rise today in support of S. 47. This bill represents a major victory for conservation, and I want to congratulate the chairman and his co-drafters on its success.

In my home State of New Mexico, new protections in the Organ Mountains, the Cerros del Norte, and San Juan County will add over 250,000 acres of new wilderness, the highest conservation protection this Congress can bestow.

These lands will preserve our ecosystems, protect access to clean, consistent water flows, and help our State to begin to adapt to the realities of climate change.

By permanently authorizing the Land and Water Conservation Fund, S. 47 will help my home State and every State in this Nation, and I strongly encourage my colleagues to vote ''yes.''

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from

Oregon (Mr. WALDEN), someone who used to be on our committee but went over to the dark side and is now former chairman somewhere else.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, as the top Republican on the Energy and Commerce Committee, I enjoy the relationship and camaraderie I have with the Natural Resources Committee, and I want to thank the gentleman from Utah and my friend Mr. GRIJALVA, the chairman of the committee for once again bringing this measure forward affecting Crooked River Ranch.

The Crooked River Ranch Fire Protection Act is essential to saving lives in central Oregon. With another wildfire season just on the horizon, the people of Crooked River Ranch are really deeply concerned that they could become the next Paradise, California, and they are deeply concerned that their community could be turned into ash as wildfire feeds off the dense fuel loads that surround this community of 5,000 people.

They are there because of a lack of proper management to thin out the fuel loads because this area is in a wilderness study area. What we are doing is moving the boundary back about 800 acres. So at the BLM, it will all stay public. The BLM can come in and use mechanical treatment, literally, to reduce juniper and sagebrush so that the firefighters can come in and fight fire if they do get one.

We know what happens in this kind of terrain, the tragedy, the loss of life, loss of homes, the loss of community. There are 5,000 people out on a rim, if you will, in a canyon with only one way in and one way out. The fire chief has told me that if fire breaks out and it is the wrong kind with enough wind, he might not put his firefighters in there. So today we are going to save lives, thanks to your work.

Harry Ward, the fire chief, said this ''has created a dangerous environment and continues to threaten the people that live here.''

This legislation will adjust that WSA. The important public safety legislation will give peace of mind to the residents of Crooked River Ranch.

Last year, a fire only a few miles away burned 2,000 acres. It destroyed two homes in less than a day. The next fire season is not far away. We do not want to see images like this of homes turned to ash and lives destroyed in central Oregon, where we have a real opportunity to prevent that from happening thanks to this bipartisan legislation.

So I want to thank my Senators who worked on this. I want to thank Mr. GRIJALVA and Mr. BISHOP for their work on this, and I appreciate its being brought in as part of the package of bills that now will go to President Trump, who I am convinced will sign it into law.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. DINGELL), a member of the Natural Resources Committee.

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Arizona for yielding and for his leadership on this issue.

I rise in strong support of S. 47, the Natural Resources Management Act. And as my colleague from Utah so eloquently stated, this landmark public lands legislation is the product of years, decades of work at the committee level, and months of bipartisan, bicameral negotiations. It includes support from key conservation, sportsmen, and environmental stakeholders.

The outstanding provisions in this bill will enshrine and safeguard our Nation's conservation legacy for decades to come. This begins with permanent reauthorization of the Land and Water Conservation Fund. It should never have expired. Permanent reauthorization of LWCF will mean this program and its important work can continue unimpeded for future generations.

Almost 20 years ago, John Dingell led the first effort to permanently reauthorize it with his friends DON YOUNG, George Miller, Billy Tauzin, and Chris John, a geographically and diverse group of leaders who happened to like the outdoors and, yes, hunting and fishing.

LWCF funding has protected some of our country's most treasured natural resources, while creating jobs, supporting local economies, and providing countless opportunities for recreation. Since 1965, LWCS has provided over $3.9 billion for over 40,000 projects in every county across this country, with every $1 invested returning $4 in economic value.

This benefits every congressional district, every county, and every State in this country. Preserving our beautiful and iconic places matters to us all and was the reason for initially starting it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. GRIJALVA. I yield the gentlewoman from Michigan an additional 30 seconds.

Mrs. DINGELL. Being here today with this bipartisan group of people working to preserve our land, he is looking from up above and saying: Well done, all of you.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WITTMAN), one of the hardworking members of our committee.

Mr. WITTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of S. 47, the Natural Resources Management Act.

Mr. Speaker, this bill signifies a strong bipartisan consensus and commitment to protecting our Nation's public resources, including parks, wildlife, habitat, and access to the outdoors.

Today's vote will help preserve thousands of acres of public land so that Americans can visit, explore, fish, hunt, and enjoy wildlife in the outdoors for generations to come.

I am particularly proud of the measure which will provide long-term sustainability of the Land and Water Conservation Fund. I am also proud to see the important sportsmen's titles included in this bill that will expand access for recreation, fishing, and hunting on public lands.

I would like to thank Ranking Member BISHOP and Chairman GRIJALVA for their tireless work to help make this bill a reality.

As a lifelong sportsman and supporter of our Nation's refuges, parks, and public lands, I urge every Member of this body to support this legislation so that we can provide permanent stability for the Land and Water Conservation Fund to improve access for sportsmen and to conserve wildlife habitat for future generations.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. HORSFORD), a member of the Natural Resources Committee.

Mr. HORSFORD. Mr. Speaker, as the Representative of Nevada's Fourth Congressional District, a district that is home to over 50,000 square miles of geographically diverse land, including several national monuments and parks, I am proud to voice my support for the Natural Resources Management Act.

As we have heard, this bill permanently reauthorizes the Land and Water Conservation Fund, an integral conservation program that has provided the State of Nevada with $40 million for investment in local parks and another $60 million to benefit our public lands.

Moreover, this bill expands access to outdoor recreation opportunities for communities across America. Outdoor recreation is a vital aspect of Nevada's economy. In 2017, it supported nearly 90,000 jobs, contributed $4 billion in wages, and spurred $12 billion of consumer spending in our State.

I am proud to vote for this bill to expand outdoor recreation opportunities, particularly for our underserved communities, many of whom depend on Federal funding to develop parks and recreation.

As the 116th Congress continues, I look forward to working with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to continue to develop conservation programs that work for all of America.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MCHENRY), a gentleman who has never been on our committee, but we have appreciated his friendship and helping to move this package.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the former chairman and the ranking member for bringing this package today, and the bipartisan work that we are advocating for here on the House floor.

I rise in support of this important bill for two reasons, two reasons directly related to western North Carolina, where I am honored to represent.

First, it has a permanent reauthorization of the Land and Water Conservation Fund. This is a very important program that uses offshore energy

resources to fund protected lands that are of national importance: our rivers, our scenic byways, our lakes. Clean water in western North Carolina, access to the great outdoors has been a great driver of our economy, and LWCF has helped fund the preservation and protection of those areas.

Second, I stand in support of this important bill because it reauthorizes the Blue Ridge National Heritage Area.

These two pieces of legislation, the LWCF reauthorization, and the Blue Ridge National Heritage Area, are two items that I have sponsored independently of this package, and I am glad they are a part of this resolution before us.

The Blue Ridge National Heritage Area ensures the preservation of the unique cultural history of western North Carolina and provides access to our land surrounding the Blue Ridge Parkway.

So those two important areas are just a small part of this larger package that has been hammered out in a bipartisan way. I commit it to my colleagues, and I ask for a ''yea'' vote.

□ 1745

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. HILL).

Ms. HILL of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 47. In addition to permanently reauthorizing the Land and Water Conservation Fund, which is, of course, critically important, this bill also establishes a memorial for the St. Francis Dam disaster. This memorial is a project that has been a priority for my hometown, the city of Santa Clarita, for many years, and the site is just miles from where I grew up and where my sister now lives.

The St. Francis Dam was an integral part of our city's water infrastructure back in the 1920s. On March 12, 1928, the dam failed, and the resulting flood killed over 450 people, cost millions of dollars, and destroyed many homes and other property. The collapse of the St. Francis Dam is considered one of the worst civil engineering failures of the 20th century and is the second deadliest disaster in California history.

I am proud that, in the 116th Congress, we will finally be able to magnify the stories of this tragedy and provide a constant reminder of how critical infrastructure is to the safety and security of our communities.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. NEWHOUSE). We are sending out our members all over the place. He used to be a member of our committee. He has moved on to lesser roles now.

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. BISHOP, as well as Mr. GRIJALVA.

Mr. Speaker, I rise enthusiastically today to support this package that the House is considering. It includes one of my bills, the Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project Phase III Act. This legislation authorizes the next phase of the Yakima Basin Integrated Plan, which is a decades-long effort to address the vital water needs of the ag community, conservationists, and certainly my constituents throughout the Yakima Basin.

Mr. Speaker, I have not only worked on this project for the last three Congresses, but I hate to say it, my efforts go back even further, almost 30 years, more than I would like to admit, as a farmer, former State legislator, and as director of the State department of agriculture. Today demonstrates the closest we have ever come to sending this crucial legislation to the President to sign into law.

I firmly believe that the Yakima Workgroup and the Implementation Committee are a model for the rest of the Nation to follow to address divisive issues. I invite all of my colleagues to come see for themselves. This group represents a diverse array of local, Tribal, State, Federal, ag, environmental, and private interests. They have worked through decades of painstaking compromise, collaboration, and efforts to find solutions.

So I rise to thank all of them for their hard work, all of the Tribal leaders, the State-Federal partners, the commissioners of the counties, conservation organizations, the cities, local irrigation representatives, and certainly the Natural Resources staff who have worked very hard on this all along, including Mr. Bill Ball. Without their hard work and deep commitment to addressing this comprehensive issue, we would not be as close as we are today to getting this crucial step done.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the strong support of all my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for this package of legislation that we consider today.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Mrs. TRAHAN).

Mrs. TRAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend the gentleman from Arizona and his staff for their tremendous work on this bipartisan bill.

I particularly appreciate its inclusion of a provision originally authored by my predecessor, Niki Tsongas, to add the Nashua River to the Wild and Scenic River System.

Seeking this designation has been a labor of love for the communities in the watershed and local leaders like Marion Stoddart and Elizabeth Ainsley Campbell.

I also value the bill's funding cap adjustment for Essex National Heritage Area.

Finally, it is outstanding to see the bill's renewal of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, a program that has benefited nearly every corner of the Nation, including Minute Man and Lowell National Parks in the district I grew up in and am proud to represent today.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the bill's swift passage.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Montana (Mr. GIANFORTE), who worked very hard, especially in December, for the passage of this package.

Mr. GIANFORTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of S. 47, this lands package.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank both the chairman and the ranking member for their bipartisan work on this important bill.

Our public lands define our Montana way of life. Three principles guide my approach: conserve our public lands, increase public access, and trust our local communities.

These principles guided me to protect the gateway to Yellowstone National Park. I met with the residents and community leaders, and the consensus is clear: They don't want mining in Paradise Valley. That is why I introduced the legislation to permanently ban mining on 30,000 acres of public land just outside Yellowstone Park. That measure is included in this package today.

This package also permanently reauthorizes the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Susan and I raised our kids hunting, fishing, and backpacking on our public lands in Montana, and I know how critical LWCF is to Montana.

Permanently protecting the gateway to Yellowstone and permanently reauthorizing LWCF will help preserve and expand public access to our public lands.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge passage of this bill. It is so important to Montana.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. SCHRADER).

Mr. SCHRADER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak in support of the Natural Resources Management Act, a bipartisan package that includes my bill, the Molalla River Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

This legislation would designate over 21 miles of the Molalla River as wild and scenic, a Federal designation that will permanently ensure its protection and preservation as one of Oregon's many national State treasures.

The idea to designate the Molalla River as a wild and scenic recreational river was initiated over 12 years ago by Molalla residents who were looking to preserve and protect their river. Mr. Speaker, I want to acknowledge and thank these community partners, chief among them the Molalla River Alliance, American Rivers, Molalla River Watch, Northwest Steelheaders, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the city of Molalla.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to recognize the efforts of a few key individuals: Mike Moody, John Atkins, Jack Hammond, Mike Clarke, Kay Patterson, Craig Roberts, Bill Taylor, David Moryc, Bob Rees, and, frankly, so

many others who have worked tirelessly on this project. It is because of their hard work that the cultural, historical, and recreational benefits of the Molalla River will be protected for generations to come.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support for the Natural Resources Management Act.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DUNCAN), a former member of our committee, but also a leader in the sportsmen's community.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, as the former chairman of the Congressional Sportsmen's Caucus and an avid outdoorsman, I rise today in support of S. 47, the Natural Resources Management Act.

But let's be clear. Where does most of the funding come from to fund the Land and Water Conservation Fund? The Land and Water Conservation Fund is overwhelmingly funded by royalties from offshore oil and gas leasing on the Outer Continental Shelf. It is funded mostly from money energy companies that produce fossil fuels pay the Federal Government.

Even though we are going to overwhelmingly, even with bipartisan support, permanently reauthorize a program that has enjoyed success since 1964, it will remain in jeopardy. Why? Because many of the Democrats supporting this have also supported this asinine, illogical, and scientifically unfounded proposal called the Green New Deal. A shift under the Green New Deal away from oil and gas to complete dependence on renewables, and you can kiss this fund good-bye.

How will they propose to pay for the Land and Water Conversation Fund? I can assure you it won't be from royalties generated by renewable energy. It will be from higher taxes.

I support energy exploration. I support conservation and this bill with as little cost to the American taxpayer. That is why I rise in support, but I implore everyone to think about how counterproductive the Green New Deal really is in actually conserving our precious environment.

It is time we hold the Green New Deal's supporters accountable to the lack of logic and science behind their proposals that have been estimated to cost up to $93 trillion.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. SCHRIER).

Ms. SCHRIER. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. GRIJALVA for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, I am excited to have the opportunity to speak on this bill, and I strongly encourage all of my colleagues to support this important lands package.

Now, there is one section, the same as DAN NEWHOUSE's, that is particularly near and dear to my heart and critical for my district and for the State of Washington. It is the Yakima River Basin Integrated Plan that you just heard about.

This forward-thinking legislation will ensure water security for our farmers, rivers, salmon, and communities for the foreseeable future. It allows Tribes to make important infrastructure improvements, protects local salmon habitat, and, therefore, is also instrumental in saving our dwindling Puget Sound orcas.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud my Republican colleague, Mr. NEWHOUSE, and also our Senators, MARIA CANTWELL and PATTY MURRAY, and so many people who worked hard on this plan to make it come true, for the effort they have put in over so many years to see this legislation through.

The Yakima River Basin Integrated Plan is a model for the rest of the country on how to address water scarcity in a changing climate. Partners with very divergent interests all came together with a common goal of protecting Washington's environment and wildlife and ensuring our communities are resilient in the face of a changing climate.

This agreement will help Washington State for years to come.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FITZPATRICK).

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Natural Resources Management Act. I am especially proud this bill will permanently reauthorize the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

This vital piece of legislation will benefit millions of Americans in innumerable ways, from promoting recreational activity to contributing to our Nation's robust economy, along with furthering environmental protection and wildlife conservation.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund benefits 98 percent of counties across the United States and contributes to an economy that encompasses 1 out of 15 American jobs.

Since its establishment over 50 years ago, the Land and Water Conservation Fund has greatly benefited my home district in Bucks and Montgomery Counties in Pennsylvania.

Treasured public lands, such as Nockamixon State Park and Tyler State Park, and cherished community venues, such as Hatfield Community Park, are all just a few of the examples of the beneficiaries of this valuable fund.

Mr. Speaker, I am encouraged by the strong bipartisan support the Natural Resources Management Act has received, and I compliment my colleagues from both sides of the aisle for advancing this. It is long overdue, and I urge all of my colleagues to vote in favor of this bill.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) for her comments.

□ 1800

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I thank my good friends for working together to produce this magnificent lands package.

Mr. Speaker, this lands package takes all our precious land seriously, including our urban parks. I particularly appreciate that this bill allows the District of Columbia to receive full State grant funding for our city parks.

First off is Franklin Park in downtown D.C. to be rehabilitated with public-private partnership money using Federal, local, and private-sector funding.

This bill incentivizes the private sector to step up and do its part to see that our public parks are as good for business as they are for people. The Founders of the Capital city made sure that the Capital would be a city of parks. Watch us set an example for urban parks throughout the country by supporting this important legislation.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. BURCHETT).

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Speaker, I thank Ranking Member BISHOP for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, the Natural Resources Management Act is notable for its bipartisan support and for the conservation of our natural treasures.

Tennessee's Second District, the district I represent, is home to a large portion of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Mr. Speaker, the most visited national park in our Nation. Last year, more than 10 million visitors enjoyed the park, its wildlife, and its beautiful views and vistas.

The Foothills Parkway traverses the park, and it includes a bridge currently called, creatively enough, Bridge 2. S. 47 would rename the bridge for the late Dean Stone, a longtime editor of The Daily Times in Maryville, Tennessee.

During his tenure at The Daily Times, Dean advocated for the completion of the Foothills Parkway that enables so many to view the park. I hope to take my daughter, Isabel, and my wife, Kelly, up there shortly.

Bridge 2 posed one of the greatest challenges to the parkway's completion. It has been described as an engineering marvel, Mr. Speaker, for the construction techniques that minimized its environmental impact.

It is fitting that this bridge bears Dean's name, not only so we can continue our stewardship of these landscapes, but also so that we can honor the people who pushed us to preserve them and increase their accessibility.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I wonder if I may inquire if the gentleman from Utah has any additional speakers.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Yes, I have a couple speakers.

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

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes 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 encourage my colleagues to support S. 47, the Natural Resources Management Act.

This legislation includes important provisions for public lands across our Nation, but specifically for three national parks in the State of Georgia. One of those includes my own piece of legislation, a boundary expansion for the Fort Frederica National Monument in the First Congressional District of Georgia.

Designed by General James Oglethorpe in 1733 on St. Simons Island, Fort Frederica was built to defend the young colony against attack from the Spanish in Florida. Nine years later, in 1742, General Oglethorpe's design was put to the test. The Spanish invaded the Georgia colony as part of the larger War of Jenkins' Ear headed directly for Fort Frederica.

The Spaniards numbered around 5,000 troops, while General Oglethorpe had fewer than 1,000 regular soldiers, Native Americans, and local colonists garrisoned inside the tabby structure. The English detected the Spanish invasion, waded into the marsh, and ambushed the enemy troops in an engagement now called the Battle of Bloody Marsh. Consequently, this battle turned back the Spanish and was the last of their offensives into the colony of Georgia.

This story, battle, and fort is an important moment in Georgia history, taught to elementary students throughout the State as a marker of our resolve and a turning point that helped to create the State of Georgia that we now know.

In passing years, specifically with updates in technology, we increase our knowledge of history through new findings. That is exactly the opportunity we have here with Fort Frederica and why we need this legislation.

Studies now show that land just outside the national park boundary was used as a campground and even a battery that protected the area from warships. This bill adjusts the existing Fort Frederica National Monument to include those locations inside the boundary, in an effort to better preserve those locations and continue to learn more about this area and the critical events that unfolded here in the First Congressional District of Georgia to create our home State of Georgia.

This legislation has been in the works for the last 12 years, beginning when the Saint Simons Land Trust temporarily purchased the additional land in 2007.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the committee for their work on this. We need to preserve this history for generations to come.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I appreciate those who have come down and spoken on this particular bill, especially when you can say the word ''Oglethorpe'' all the time. It is one of the great names in American history.

This is a good piece of legislation that will make some solutions and move this forward. It is not perfect, but it actually solves some problems. Many are parochial, but significant, local concerns.

That is why this package is here. It passed the 63 bills that we have passed in the House but were sitting in the Senate. This has a chance of actually bringing some kind of cloture to all of that.

Mr. Speaker, I urge favorable adoption of this piece of legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank everyone who voiced their support for S. 47.

Before we close and turn to a vote, I again express my thanks to my colleagues who helped bring this bill before us today. It is a major win for conservation across the United States, and I strongly encourage all my colleagues to vote in favor of this legislation.

The American people need to know from this Congress that there are opportunities to produce bipartisan wins, whether it is for conservation or public lands or, more importantly, for the people of this country. I think this bill represents that.

I extend my appreciation and my thanks to respective staffs on both sides of the aisle, for their hard work in bringing this together.

As my friend from Utah said at the outset of this conversation today, it is not a perfect bill, but it is an effort on the part of many of us who came to this with disparate views, different opinions, and opposition to some of its content. It was an effort to try to do something that reflected common ground. I think this bill reflects common ground. I think it is a win for all of us.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage all my colleagues to vote in support of S. 47, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 47, the Natural Resources Management Act.

This public lands package represents a real investment in our natural heritage.

By protecting over 1.3 million acres as wilderness, and making significant expansions of some of our most sacred national parks, this legislation will ensure that our public lands are pristine and accessible for our children and grandchildren.

As a lifelong hunter and outdoorsman, I am especially proud that this package includes legislation from my ACCESS ACT that is crucial to sportsmen and sportswomen across the country.

This includes my legislation to permanently reauthorize the Land and Water Conservation Fund, our nation's most successful conservation program in all 50 states, for over 50 years.

And, S. 47 includes my language to encourage innovative ways for citizens to work alongside natural resource agencies to conserve wildlife and its habitat.

I thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle who worked to negotiate this important public lands package and I urge my colleagues to vote yes on S. 47.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 47.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. 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.

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:

Passage of H.J. Res. 46; and

Motion to suspend the rules and pass S. 47.

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

TERMINATION OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY DECLARED BY THE PRESIDENT ON FEBRUARY 15, 2019

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on passage of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 46) relating to a national emergency declared by the President on February 15, 2019, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the joint resolution.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 245, nays 182, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 94]

YEAS—245

Adams	Boyle, Brendan F.	Castro (TX)
Aguilar	Brindisi	Chu, Judy
Allred	Brown (MD)	Cicilline
Amash	Brownley (CA)	Cisneros
Axne	Bustos	Clark (MA)
Barragán	Butterfield	Clarke (NY)
Bass	Carbajal	Clay
Beatty	Cárdenas	Cleaver
Bera	Carson (IN)	Clyburn
Beyer	Cartwright	Connolly
Bishop (GA)	Case	Cooper
Blumenauer	Casten (IL)	Correa
Blunt Rochester	Castor (FL)	Costa
Bonamici		Courtney

Cox (CA)
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Green (TX)
Grijalva
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Hastings
Hayes
Heck
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (SD)
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
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Massie
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Rodgers (WA)
Rooney (FL)
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stefanik
Stevens
Suozzi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walden
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NAYS—182

Abraham
Aderholt
Allen
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
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gaetz
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
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)
Holding
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunter
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Marchant
Marshall
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meadows
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Posey
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Riggleman
Roby
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Shimkus
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spano
Stauber
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Turner
Walberg
Walker
Walorski
Waltz
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Wright
Yoho
Young
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—5

Cohen
DeFazio
Frankel
Katko
Wagner

□ 1832

So the joint resolution was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will remind all persons in the gallery that they are here as guests of the House and that any manifestation of approval or disapproval of proceedings is in violation of the rules of the House.

NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT ACT

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 (S. 47) to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, 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 gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) 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 363, nays 62, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 95]

YEAS—363

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Axne
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brindisi
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burchett
Bustos
Butterfield
Byrne
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Carter (GA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Ferguson
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flores
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx (NC)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gianforte
Gibbs
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Green (TX)
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Hartzler
Hastings
Hayes
Heck
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Hill (AR)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
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)
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lowey
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Marshall
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
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Palazzo
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
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)
Rouda
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger

Spano	Tonko	Wasserman Schultz
Speier	Torres (CA)	Waters
Stanton	Torres Small (NM)	Watkins
Stefanik	Trahan	Watson Coleman
Steil	Trone	Webster (FL)
Stevens	Turner	Welch
Stewart	Underwood	Westerman
Stivers	Upton	Wexton
Suozzi	Van Drew	Wild
Swalwell (CA)	Vargas	Wilson (FL)
Takano	Veasey	Wilson (SC)
Thompson (CA)	Vela	Wittman
Thompson (MS)	Velázquez	Womack
Thompson (PA)	Visclosky	Woodall
Thornberry	Walberg	Yarmuth
Timmons	Walden	Young
Tipton	Walorski	Zeldin
Titus	Waltz	
Tlaib		

NAYS—62

Abraham	Graves (LA)	Mullin
Amash	Graves (MO)	Norman
Arrington	Green (TN)	Nunes
Babin	Griffith	Olson
Banks	Hagedorn	Palmer
Biggs	Harris	Perry
Brooks (AL)	Hern, Kevin	Rose, John W.
Buck	Hice (GA)	Roy
Budd	Higgins (LA)	Scalise
Burgess	Holding	Sensenbrenner
Carter (TX)	Huizenga	Smith (MO)
Chabot	Hunter	Stauber
Cheney	Johnson (LA)	Steube
Cline	Jordan	Taylor
Cloud	King (IA)	Walker
Davidson (OH)	LaMalfa	Weber (TX)
Duffy	Lucas	Wenstrup
Fulcher	Marchant	Williams
Gohmert	Massie	Wright
Gooden	McCarthy	Yoho
Graves (GA)	Meadows	

NOT VOTING—6

Cohen	Frankel	Lewis
DeFazio	Katko	Wagner

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1841

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.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will remind all persons in the gallery that they are here as guests of the House and that any manifestation of approval or disapproval of proceedings is in violation of the rules of the House.

DIRECTING THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE TO MAKE A CORRECTION IN THE ENROLLMENT OF THE BILL S. 47

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk a concurrent resolution and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 21

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That in the enrollment of the bill S. 47, the Secretary of the Senate shall make the following corrections:

(1) Strike subsection (a) of section 1 and insert the following: ''(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the 'John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act'.''.

(2) Strike the header of section 9003 and insert ''**JOHN S. MCCAIN III 21ST CENTURY CONSERVATION SERVICE CORPS ACT**'' (and conform the table of sections accordingly).

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1845

REQUEST TO CONSIDER H.R. 962, BORN-ALIVE ABORTION SURVIVORS PROTECTION ACT

Mr. PALMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 962, the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under guidelines consistently issued by successive Speakers, and 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.

Mr. PALMER. Mr. Speaker, if this unanimous consent request, which would prevent the killing of a living child, cannot be entertained, I wonder what might be.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has not been recognized for debate.

HONORING SAMUEL D. ROBERTS

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

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Samuel D. Roberts for his lifetime of service to the people of New York.

Sam's career began with General Motors, where he was a union worker who served as chairman of the UAW Local 465 Education and Civil Rights Committees. While at GM, Sam served five terms as an Onondaga County legislator. Then the people of New York State's 128th Assembly District sent him to represent them in Albany.

After 5 years in the State assembly, Governor Andrew Cuomo tapped Sam to serve as commissioner of New York's Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance, a $5.4 billion office that oversees more than 2,000 workers.

Sam recently retired from government to serve as a special advisor to SUNY Oswego's president.

Throughout it all, Sam has kept community first. He has created positive change that will last for generations both in Onondaga County and throughout the State of New York.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in celebrating Samuel D. Roberts, a pioneering community leader.

COMMENDING CORRECTIONS OFFICERS

(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. Madam Speaker, this month I met with representatives from two Federal correctional institutions located in the 15th District of Pennsylvania: FCI McKean and FCI Loretto.

I thank the representatives for visiting my Washington, D.C., office and taking the time to discuss their priorities for the year ahead. They shared the need to increase staffing levels at Federal prisons because low personnel numbers can result in a more dangerous working environment.

Today I commend corrections officers at FCI McKean and Loretto and all across our country who help protect our communities and uphold the values of our justice system. Officers face dangerous situations in the workplace every day, but that does not deter them.

Just like our first responders, corrections officers are regularly risking their lives to keep their community members safe. They enforce the rule of law, and they carry out their duties without complaint. Their dedication and sacrifice often goes unnoticed by the public, but we owe them our gratitude.

Madam Speaker, let us always thank them for the important work that they do to keep us safe.

GUN VIOLENCE

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

Mr. MORELLE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on an historic piece of legislation that will make its way to the floor tomorrow, H.R. 8, which will require background checks on all gun sales in the United States.

In 2017, almost 40,000 Americans died from gun violence—the highest total on record since the Centers for Disease Control began tracking the statistics 50 years ago. This is an epidemic that for far too long has gone unaddressed at the Federal level. But that stops now.

Thoughts and prayers cannot stop the never-ending string of gun violence that terrorizes communities across the Nation, but commonsense legislation can. That is why I am so proud to cosponsor H.R. 8, which marks a significant step forward in our efforts to keep guns out of the wrong hands.

I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this legislation tomorrow and to continue our work to ensure safer neighborhoods across America.

TRAGIC FLOODING

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

Mr. BURCHETT. Madam Speaker, I rise tonight concerned about residents of my district dealing with flooding that claimed one life there and has damaged roads and private property throughout the region. The loss of life during this recent flooding is tragic, and my family and I continue to pray for everyone affected back home.

One group of people deserves to be recognized for the work they do in times of crisis, and they are our first responders and other emergency personnel. When the rest of us are seeking shelter from the storm, the men and women who make up our fire and police departments, rescue crews, and emergency communications professionals are going to work to coordinate a rapid response that will save lives and help limit property damage.

It is appropriate that during these times of disaster we continue to pray for those who are suffering and show appreciation for those who work so hard to protect us.

Madam Speaker, I ask that all my House colleagues join me in doing that.

GUN VIOLENCE

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

Mr. NORCROSS. Madam Speaker, I am here to tell a story about gun violence that spans multiple generations, and it started in my hometown of Camden, a city in New Jersey.

A tragic event happened in Camden in 1949. Howard Unruh shot and killed 13 people. This event is now considered the first modern mass shooting in our country's history.

During those horrific events that unfolded, a 12-year-old boy hid in the closet as his mother and father were slaughtered. His name was Charles Cohen, and nearly 70 years later in a school in Parkland, Florida, his own granddaughter, Carly Novell, hid in a closet, just like her grandfather did. Carly is with us today to see how true democracy works.

I will end with Carly's words. She said: ''This pain shouldn't be generational.''

She is right. It shouldn't have happened, and we must do more for our children, for our grandchildren, and for everyone in our communities.

BLACK HISTORY MONTH

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

Mr. SMUCKER. Madam Speaker, as you know, this month is Black History Month, and I am taking some time to remember African Americans who have made a difference in the community where I live.

I rise today to honor one of my community's civil rights and community leaders, Mr. Nelson Polite, Sr., of Lancaster. Mr. Polite was one of the early leaders in the civil rights movement in Lancaster in the 1960s. He was a fierce advocate who worked hard to change the unjust policies of segregation.

Mr. Polite devoted his life to the ideals of fairness and justice for everyone, regardless of their skin color. He organized protests against Whites-only admittance at Rocky Springs pool and followed in the footsteps of his father, who helped found the Lancaster NAACP.

Mr. Polite led by example and represented the goodness of our community. He was active in his church and worked to ensure that residents had job opportunities, housing, and overall quality of life.

He served as a Lancaster councilman for 12 years. This month, Black History Month, marks 3 years since he passed away, but the evidence of the change that he fought for is evident in our community. I was proud to count him as a personal friend, and it is my honor to remember him today and, this month, highlight the work that he did.

GUN VIOLENCE

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

Mrs. HAYES. Madam Speaker, I rise today to voice my support for two bills that the House will consider this week: H.R. 8 and H.R. 1112. These bills are the first comprehensive gun violence prevention bills to be considered in the House since the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act was signed into law in 1994.

Far too often innocent lives are claimed due to gun violence. Nearly 40,000 people die of gun-related injuries per year.

While mass shootings often dominate the headlines, we cannot continue to turn a blind eye to the gun violence happening on a daily basis in cities all over the country and even my own hometown of Waterbury, Connecticut. I have lived in a neighborhood where the sound of gunshots in the distance was as normal as hearing church bells, and, as a teacher and a mother, I have seen firsthand how the fear of violence affects our children.

For far too long, Congress has failed our communities by remaining silent on this issue. America is ready for commonsense background check legislation. I owe it to my community, I owe it to my State, and I owe it to the people of Newtown, Connecticut. That is why I look forward to casting my vote in support of H.R. 8 and H.R. 1112.

THE STORY OF MICHAEL COHEN

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

Mr. GAETZ. Madam Speaker, I guess tomorrow we will find out if there is anyone that Michael Cohen hasn't lied to. We already know he lied to Congress. We already know he lied to law enforcement, lied to the IRS, lied to three banks, and he is going to prison for his lies. So I guess it will be relevant for us to determine: Does he lie to his own family? Does he lie to his financiers? Does he lie to his financiers who are members of his family?

It will be one heck of an inquiry for us because this is someone who has tangled such a web of lies that he is not to be believed. I think it is entirely appropriate for any Member of this body to challenge the truthfulness, veracity, and character of people who have a history of lying and have a future that undoubtedly contains nothing but lies. That is the story of Michael Cohen.

We will see it play out tomorrow, and I for one can't wait to get to the bottom of things and can't wait to get to the truth.

HIGH-SPEED RAIL IN CALIFORNIA

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, California's high-speed rail system has broken promise after promise and made false claim after false claim.

I want to commend President Trump for working to pull back the $928 million that is still authorized, that could be reachable, and turn this money into something that could be useful for more Americans or even for more Californians.

Now, we also need to send a bill to the State of California for $2.5 billion for the money they wasted for a project that has not fulfilled what was required in the proposition the people passed by 52 percent to 48 percent. The price has more than tripled since then.

We need to focus on doing the transportation projects in the country that would actually help move people in a fashion that they can use.

Governor Newsom was right there with his State of the State speech the other day. I know he knows different.

Let's go ahead and put a stop to this project, put the money back into fixing our highway system or our levee system or our water system in the State of California and not send the bill to the other 49 States of this country that, in good faith, initially sent that as part of the stimulus package. Let's put it into good, solid projects.

□ 1900

BORDER SECURITY

(Mr. HARRIS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HARRIS. Madam Speaker, it is a shame that the new House majority, instead of fully funding border security, a few minutes ago actually passed H.J. Res. 46, which would reverse the President's emergency declaration that he signed 2 weeks ago that secures our border.

Now, in Maryland, we have a real problem. We are the second most active State for MS–13, which just walks across our border now because we don't have barriers. We have a huge problem, like every State in the Union, with drugs, with opioids that are just walked across our border, which isn't secured. And, Madam Speaker, we have a huge problem with human trafficking.

If this resolution is passed by the Senate, I hope that the President vetoes the resolution, we sustain that veto, and we finally secure our border.

HONORING THE LIFE OF CARRIE ANN LUCAS

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

Mr. NEGUSE. Madam Speaker, I rise today because, on February 24, Colorado and our Nation lost a fierce and fearless advocate, Carrie Ann Lucas of Windsor, Colorado.

A mother, an activist, and an attorney, Carrie practiced family law to prevent discrimination against parents with disabilities. She adopted four children, and her accomplishments centered on her dedication to them. All her children have significant disabilities, and Carrie always ensured that they were loved, respected, and supported in their individual hopes and dreams.

Carrie devoted so much to ensuring her wisdom never stayed with just her but was shared throughout the disability rights community, the legal world, and our Nation. She spoke out strongly and protested each day for the rights of people with disabilities to comprehensive healthcare with dignity and respect.

It is a permanent scar on our Nation that Carrie was lost to the refusal of an insurance company to cover one particular medication, which led to escalating health issues and, eventually, her premature death.

Carrie's activism knew only the bounds of freedom and of justice. She was ceaselessly bold, brave, and selfless.

My thoughts are with her family, and I pray that this body will gain some of the bravery that never faltered in her and use it as an inspiration to ensure that no American goes without healthcare—ever.

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD the obituary of Carrie Ann Lucas.

OBITUARY FOR CARRIE A. LUCAS

The disability community lost one of its fiercest advocates on 2/24/19. Carrie Ann Lucas, a disability rights attorney who pioneered representation for parents with disabilities, died after an arbitrary denial from an insurance company caused a plethora of health problems, exacerbating her disabilities and eventually leading to her premature death. She was 47 years old.

Carrie Ann Lucas is known around the state and the country for her strong advocacy.

Carrie Ann grew up in Windsor, Colorado, and had several careers including being a teacher, ordained minister and legal assistant before becoming an attorney. Carrie graduated from Whitworth College in 1994, traveled and taught in Saipan, and then returned to the states to attend the Iliff School of Theology. She received a Master's of Divinity with Justice and Peace Concentration from Iliff in 1999, but during her time there, became increasingly involved in disability advocacy. After she graduated, she started working as an advocate and later legal assistant for the Colorado Cross-Disability Coalition, investigating, preparing, and monitoring disability rights cases and providing informal advocacy on a wide range of topics. While there, she was granted a full scholarship as a Chancellor's Scholar at the University of Denver School of Law.

Following her graduation from law school in 2005, she was awarded a prestigious Equal Justice Works fellowship to create a program to combat discrimination that impacts parenting for parents with disabilities. This program, initially started within the Colorado Cross-Disability Coalition, spun off to be Disabled Parents Rights, one of the only organizations in the country devoted to this issue. She also became a national expert and trainer on the rights of parents with disabilities and, through her legal advocacy, secured decisions upholding and promoting those rights here in Colorado. Most recently she was recruited by the Colorado Office of Respondent Parents Counsel to help set up a program to train other lawyers around the state to replicate the sort of impact she was making.

In addition to these professional activities, Ms. Lucas was an advocate with the disability rights groups ADAPT and Not Dead Yet, speaking, teaching, writing, testifying, and protesting on disability justice and the rights of people with disabilities to healthcare and respect. She was also a talented photographer and cook. Carrie Ann was an activist at heart. She graduated from EMERGE, ran for Windsor City Council in 2017, and was planning on additional political activity. She was chair of Colorado Democrats with Disabilities for the past several years. She was a member of the ADAPT group that protested in Cory Gardner's office and got arrested to help save the Affordable Care Act in 2017, particularly Medicaid. She served on the Board of Directors of the American Civil Liberties Union of Colorado. She was active with Not Dead Yet and fought hard against physician assisted suicide and the notion that life with a disability is not worth living. She demonstrated every day how amazing life with a disability can be. She was given the Intersectionality Award from The Civil Rights Education and Enforcement Center in 2016. She was a leader in passing HB 18–1104 which changed Colorado law to make sure that disability was no longer a reason to remove a child from a parental home. There is much, much more.

Carrie became a lawyer to practice family law after lived experience of discrimination against parents with disabilities firsthand. In 1998 fostered and later adopted her oldest daughter, Heather Lucas. Heather has significant developmental disabilities and was languishing in another state. She fostered and was preparing to adopt a second child, but that was disrupted due to prejudice against parents with disabilities. Where most people might be upset and feel helpless, Carrie Ann was furious and went to law school to represent parents with disabilities.

Carrie adopted three more children over the years, Adrianne Lucas, Azisa Lucas and Anthony Lucas. All of her accomplishments centered on her dedication to her children and her role as a mother. All of her children have significant disabilities and Carrie Ann always made sure that they were not only educated and included in their communities, but that they were loved, respected, and supported in their individual hopes and dreams.

Carrie had a severe neuromuscular disease, a rare form of muscular dystrophy. She relied on a power wheelchair, and had used a ventilator for years. However, her death was premature and caused by inappropriate and brutal cost containment procedures of an insurance company. Because Carrie Ann worked for the state, she had use state insurance which was primary ahead of her Medicare and Medicaid. In January of 2018 she got a cold which turned into a trach and lung infection. Her insurance company UnitedHealthcare, refused to pay for the one specific inhaled antibiotic that she really needed. She had to take a less effective drug and had a bad reaction to that drug. This created a cascade of problems, loss of function (including her speech). United Healthcare's attempt to save $2,000 cost over $1 million in health care costs over the past year. This includes numerous hospitalizations, always involving the Intensive Care Unit which is par for the course for ventilator users.

Carrie Ann had hoped to spend a lot of time in 2019 using her tragedy to work to fix our broken health care system. Her blog www.disabilitypride.com provides more details. For all intents and purposes a shero of our community was murdered in the name of cost containment. This is why we MUST fight these measures with all we have. Insurance companies and government programs must not be allowed to deny people what they need. Just last month she was having to ration her insulin for her type 1 diabetes because of the same insurance company and how impossible it is to work between private insurance and Medicare and Medicaid. This is a great example of why people with disabilities should not be forced into insurance or health plans and why we need Medicaid as the primary health delivery system for this country.

In addition to her four children, Carrie Arm is survived by her parents Phil and Lee Lucas, sister Courtney Lucas, brother Eric Gover, her niece Danielle Mann, nephews Cody Mann, Gavin and Colin Lucas, Danielle's partner Aaron Boone and their sons Izaiah, Kyal and Eli, Gavin's wife Kathleen and their daughter Emily and Colin's son Dakota. She is predeceased by a sister, Kelli Mann and her grandparents. She is also survived by her partner Dr. Kimberley Jackson, a CCDC Board member and activist in the disability community. She will be missed by a wide circle of friends and colleagues throughout the country.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO CONGRESSIONAL-EXECUTIVE COMMISSION ON THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. SCANLON). The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 6913, and the order of the House of January 3, 2019, of the following Member on the part of the House to the

Congressional-Executive Commission on the People's Republic of China:

Mr. MCGOVERN, Massachusetts, Chair

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO SERVE AS CO-CHAIR OF THE TOM LANTOS HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to section 104(b) of House Resolution 6, 116th Congress, and the order of the House of January 3, 2019, of the following Member to serve as co-chair of the Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission:

Mr. MCGOVERN, Massachusetts

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION COMMISSION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to section 2 of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 715a), and the order of the House of January 3, 2019, of the following Member on the part of the House to the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission:

Mr. THOMPSON, California

RECOGNIZING NATIONAL DEBT AS THREAT TO NATIONAL SECURITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. BIGGS) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BIGGS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the topic of my Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BIGGS. Madam Speaker, it is my privilege to lead this Special Order tonight as we consider the national debt as a security threat to the United States of America.

I thank Senator DAVID PERDUE for his leadership. He introduced a concomitant resolution in the Senate. I also thank the more than 50 Members of this body who are original cosponsors to this resolution.

I also thank the more than one dozen conservative groups that endorsed this resolution and have come to understand that a structural deficit that nears a trillion dollars every year, a national debt that exceeds $22 trillion, is indeed a threat to our national security.

Madam Speaker, I yield to my friend, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY).

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend from Arizona for his leadership on this matter, and I appreciate his leadership very much on H. Res. 149, a resolution recognizing the national debt as a threat to our national security.

In February 2000, the total national debt, including intragovernmental holdings, was $5.7 trillion. Federal spending as a percentage of gross domestic product was 17.5 percent. Today, the total national debt now exceeds $22 trillion.

The last balanced budget was signed into law in 1997, and the Congressional Budget Office projects that Federal spending as a percentage of GDP is projected to be 20.8 percent this year. In February 2018, Congress passed a budget agreement that busted the previously established spending caps by almost $300 billion over 2 years.

All those numbers don't mean anything to the American people tuning in to C–SPAN right now. They are giant numbers. They are really difficult for people to understand and comprehend. But we are talking about the future of our Nation and what we are leaving to our children.

We are leaving them with an economy that is anchored by $22 trillion in debt that is going to turn to $25, $30 and $40 trillion because, this year alone, we are going to have a trillion-dollar deficit, with no end in sight.

We are making it to where our children can't comprehend what freedom is like in this country and what opportunity is like in this country because they are going to have an economy that is weighted down by this body's and the Senate's irresponsibility.

Nobody in America balances their budgets at home like this. I assure my friend from Arizona, our States don't balance their budgets like this. Nobody looks at the total number for income you have, then blows it by 25 or 30 percent, and then goes to the bank and wonders why they might not give you a loan or help you finance a car.

My concern is that we are allowing this to happen on the backs of our men and women in uniform. We are saying that, as a need to defend the United States of America and to spend money—which our men and women in uniform deserve to have the resources necessary as we ask them to go around the globe—we are using that as an excuse to continue to bust caps and to bust the limits that we put in place to hold us in check.

Of that $300 billion that I was talking about the last 2 years, about 40 percent of that is nondefense discretionary that rode on the back of what we are trying to do to help our men and women in uniform have the tools they need.

There used to be an adage of guns and butter. We don't have a choice anymore about choosing between guns and butter. Have we cut butter at all while we go and increase money for the guns for our men and women in uniform? Have we even held it in check? No.

We have plussed it up and continued to bust the caps, all while we know mandatory spending—spending on Medicare, Medicaid, and Social Security—all go up.

The question I would ask is: When are we going to stop? Is it going to take placing a debt clock over the chair of the Speaker? Do we need to have something to remind us, sitting here in the body, what we are going to be leaving to our children? Because it is our responsibility, what we leave behind to our kids.

It is irresponsible when we look at every bill, every one of these little bills that comes across our desk.

People say, well, why did you vote ''no,'' Mr. ROY? Well, it was just another $500,000. It was just another $5 million.

That is not how you spend at home. It is time that this body gets serious about spending restraint. It is time that this body recognize—as I am very happy that my friend from Arizona has, and I am proud to join him in saying that this is an impact on our national security and a threat to our national security.

When we know right now that the interest on our debt is pretty soon going to eclipse the amount of spending we are spending at the Department of Defense, that is a threat to our national security. We can't sustain it.

When we say now that we are going to spend more money for the tools that our men and women need, how are we going to afford to spend on those tools in 2030 or 2040 when we are spending more, literally, on interest than we are on what they need?

I am proud to join my friend to make the case here that this is a threat to our national security. I call on my colleagues to join us, to join this resolution. I call on them to have the same level of resolve to limit spending and to make sure that we pass down the greatest country to our kids that the world has ever known.

Mr. BIGGS. Madam Speaker, when the gentleman from Texas talks about the crowd-out effect, that is what we see as one of the threats to our national security.

When you look at the spending that is being bloated and plussed-up and increased, the ramifications of borrowing more and more money for an insatiable appetite to spend the Federal revenues and beyond to the tune of almost a trillion dollars a year—and it will continue to rise, make no mistake about that, unless we do something—it will ultimately crowd out spending for things like the military, spending for things like transportation and infrastructure, spending for any discretionary item.

We are on that fast track today, so I appreciate my friend from Texas talking and discussing the crowd-out and the impacts on our future and our future generations.

Madam Speaker, it is my privilege to yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WILLIAMS).

Mr. WILLIAMS. Madam Speaker, I thank Congressman BIGGS for leading this tonight.

Madam Speaker, the national debt is the single greatest threat to our national security. Since 1997, Congress has failed to do its job and balance the budget. Earlier this month, the national debt reached $22 trillion.

For this reason, I am proud to cosponsor Congressman ANDY BIGGS' resolution to recognize the national debt as a threat to national security. I commend him for introducing this important resolution in the U.S. House of Representatives, and I also commend Senator DAVID PERDUE for bringing it to the U.S. Senate.

We must no longer rely on routine debt ceiling increases, nor can we risk the devastating effects that a growing deficit will inevitably have on our military and our national security agencies.

In an effort to reduce the deficit and regain responsible spending practices, President Trump has laid out his National Security Strategy that highlights this critical need to reduce the debt through smart, fiscally responsible decisions.

While it is clear we cannot undo the past, it is also clear that Federal spending cannot continue to go unchecked and immediate action must be taken. We can no longer defer to future generations to solve our problem and to bear this burden.

I will continue to support legislation that cuts unnecessary spending and oppose legislation that recklessly adds to the debt. I ask my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to get serious and support this important resolution.

It is time we stopped writing blank checks, and it is time to stop risking the national security of the United States of America. It is simple: Balance your books.

In God we trust.

Mr. BIGGS. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend, Congressman WILLIAMS from Texas, for his willingness to take a strong stand on this. I am particularly impressed by his reference to President Trump's National Security Strategy, which specifically mentions a portion of it is to bring down our national debt, to try to become a better fiscally situated nation.

That will help our national security, now and in the future. This is exactly what President Trump is talking about. That is what we are talking about. That is one of the issues that we have before us today.

I am grateful to my friend, the gentleman from Texas, who brought that forward and is supporting this important resolution.

Madam Speaker, it is my privilege to yield to my friend from Maryland (Mr. HARRIS), the great congressman.

Mr. HARRIS. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Arizona for yielding time.

I thank the two gentlemen from Texas for introducing the topic to the American people. This is something every American should be aware of.

They say a picture is worth a thousand words. Every American should look at a few pictures about our national debt.

This first picture is a 110-year period going from 1930, before World War II, to 2050, just 30 years away. It shows what our national debt has looked like as a percent of our economy, and it is pretty striking.

For the first 90 years of it, there is one huge peak: World War II, a world at war. At that time, our debt exceeded the size of our gross domestic product, the size of everything produced in the United States. Our debt rose to that amount after World War II.

The Greatest Generation spent the next 30 years paying down our debt and growing our economy, so that we had an affordable debt.

We had a little bit of rise in the 1980s and 1990s, as we defeated communism—again, a war situation.

Then, following 2008 and following the last administration, we have skyrocketing debt once again to the point where, within 5 years, we will approach the debt we had during World War II, fighting the largest war this world has fought.

Then, by 2048, 30 years from now, actually having a debt that is 150 percent of everything we make in this country, that is the level we see with failing economies, some of the economies like Greece, Italy, the ones that have unsustainable debts. We are on a clear path to that.

Now, let's talk about the size of our national debt. This chart goes from 2010. This is just 18 years, starting from 2010 and going to 2028. This is the interest payment on our national debt because, Madam Speaker, like every American knows, if you borrow money, you have to pay interest on it.

□ 1915

The fact of the matter is that right now, our interest, total interest payment, is about $200 billion.

But, Madam Speaker, every American family knows, every senior who has saved for retirement knows that interest rates right now are very low. If you go and get a CD, what are you getting, a 1 percent, 2 percent return. Those interest rates will return to normal.

And as the gentleman from Texas mentioned, we are accruing debt at $1 trillion a year, so that by the time we reach 2028, the interest payment on our debt alone, due to the increased size of our debt and the increased interest rate is going to approach $1 trillion a year.

Now, what does that mean?

Well, Madam Speaker, there are a lot of things that the government funds. Those of you who are interested in the safety of Social Security, of Medicare and Medicaid, of Federal pensions, they know that we are approaching a zero sum game. We can't keep this debt going forever.

In fact, this final chart I am going to show is 10 years, starting now, it shows the percent spending of GDP, so relative to our economy, what our net interest on our debt is; and then other things, like Medicaid, the Children's Health Insurance Program, things that we think are important, defense. The yellow line, the defense budget, nondefense, discretionary spending, all these are relatively constant. All of them are going to be crowded out by net interest on the debt.

Madam Speaker, Americans understand, you can't borrow forever. You can't do it on your cars; you can't do it on your houses; you can't do it on your credit cards; and we can't do it here in Congress anymore. This threatens our security, when, in 5 years, we will pay more interest on our national debt than we pay defending this country. We can't do it.

Congress has to get its act together, clean up its act, and get our budget in balance.

Mr. BIGGS. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Maryland, and I appreciate his focusing on the interest, because he is right. In just a few short years, we will be spending more of our budget on interest than we do on defense; and then a couple of years after that, more on our interest than we spend on Medicare.

Think about that. Think about where we are headed because of our profligate ways.

In the first chart he showed, I was struck, as I remembered growing up in the Cold War era.

Madam Speaker, I think those of us who grew up in the Cold War era remember that contest between us and the former Soviet Union and the amount of money spent by both sides. It is dwarfed by the spending that we are embarking on today as a percent of our GDP. That is where we are. That is where we have come. So it continues to be a problem in so many ways and on so many levels.

Madam Speaker, it is my privilege now to yield to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. BUCK).

Mr. BUCK. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend from Arizona for yielding, and I thank him for his leadership on this important issue.

Madam Speaker, we have $22 trillion of debt, over $22 trillion of debt now. We are accumulating debt at approximately $1 trillion a year. America is financially bankrupt, and if we continue to place this burden on our children and grandchildren, we are also morally bankrupt.

We are threatening our ability to react to world affairs, our ability to deal with the dynamic threats that we face in this world, not just land, not just sea, not just air, but space also.

We need to balance the budget, but it requires us to make difficult decisions today, to ensure a prosperous future. And it requires us to make significant cuts to our discretionary spending.

One of the amazing, unique characteristics of this place, of Congress, is that for some reason, we make a distinction between discretionary spending and mandatory spending.

My grandchildren don't care if they have to pay back a debt that was created by mandatory spending or a debt that was created by discretionary spending. They don't care. A dollar is a dollar to them, and it should be to us, and we should take control of mandatory spending, just as we take control of discretionary spending.

Since I was elected to Congress, I have fought hard against our country's out-of-control spending, and I have advocated for a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution that would force Congress to pass a balanced budget every year.

For the economic well-being of our country, I am proud to join my colleagues in cosponsoring this important resolution, and I would like to thank my dear friend and colleague, Mr. BIGGS, for recognizing our country's serious spending problem before it's too late.

Mr. BIGGS. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend from Colorado, Mr. BUCK, and I appreciate him raising that important issue, that it is an oddity, isn't it, in Congress, that somehow we segregate money. We segregate money and say, oh, well, this money doesn't matter so much. But it becomes fungible when you are looking at the accumulation of debt that we are heaping upon our future generations.

I appreciate the gentleman bringing that to our attention and reminding us, and I would just say, I appreciate his voting record, because I have watched it closely, and he is a man of his word when he says he has been fighting to balance the budget and reduce our deficit since he got here, because his voting record is actually true to that, and I appreciate that very much.

Madam Speaker, it is now my pleasure to yield to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CLINE).

Mr. CLINE. Madam Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Arizona for the time, and thank him for bringing this issue to the forefront.

Madam Speaker, I am distressed by the lack of numbers in the Chamber right now because this truly is the greatest threat to the security of this Nation that we face.

When I ran for office last fall, I promised the citizens of Virginia's Sixth Congressional District that I would reintroduce 4 words to Washington: ''We can't afford it.'' These are four words that have been needed to have been repeated over the last 22 years, as the last time a Federal budget with a surplus was signed into law was 1997.

In Virginia, where I served in the House of Delegates until last year, we are required to balance our budget each year. And because we have placed a priority on fiscal responsibility, Virginia is frequently listed among the best states in which to do business.

In contrast, the Federal Government has an outstanding public debt of more than $22 trillion. Every year, since 1997, Congress has failed to maintain a fiscally responsible budget and, instead, has relied too much on raising the debt ceiling.

Because of this practice, on August 5, 2011, the credit rating of the United States was reduced by Standard & Poor's from AAA to AA+, and has remained at that level ever since.

Virginia, through its fiscal responsibility, has maintained its AAA bond rating, one of only a few States to have that honor.

Not only is the current practice of not passing a balanced budget fiscally irresponsible, it poses a threat to our national security. As part of his National Security Strategy, President Trump has highlighted the need to reduce the national debt through fiscal responsibility, and I commend him for it.

In September 2011, former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Michael Mullen warned: ''I believe the single biggest threat to our national security is debt.'' And at that time, our national debt was close to $15 trillion. Now, almost 10 years later, our national debt has increased by $7 trillion, a 46 percent increase.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to stand with Congressman BIGGS, my fellow cosponsors, and a bipartisan group of national security leaders, in support of this resolution:

Recognizing that the national debt is, indeed, a threat to the national security of the United States;

Recognizing that deficits are unsustainable, irresponsible, and dangerous; and

Committing Congress to restoring regular order in the appropriations process and addressing the fiscal crisis faced by the United States. The future of our great republic depends on it.

Mr. BIGGS. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CLINE), for his comments and his efforts and his willingness to stand on this important issue and recognizing—and promising to people and responding to that promise; because I can tell you, when I first considered even running for Congress, one of the things that motivated me was this horrific debt, which I have watched explode even more since I got here; not because I am here, but in spite of my efforts.

So, today, we are preparing to introduce our resolution, which will be later this week, Senator PERDUE, his cosponsors, my 50 original cosponsors—more than 50 original cosponsors. And we recognize that, as of today, the national debt is more than $22 trillion. You have heard that. Can you hear it enough without taking action?

The resulting total interest expense for the fiscal year 2019 is $192 billion. $192 billion. Interest does not sleep. It doesn't take a holiday; it doesn't take a vacation. Interest accumulates without ceasing until you pay your debt.

Our national debt as a percentage of GDP is 104 percent. The last time a Federal budget was balanced and was signed was 1997.

Our total Federal tax receipts for fiscal year 2018 were $3.329 trillion. But somehow—and we all know how—our Federal outlays totaled $4.1 trillion, with a deficit of $780 billion. And we know how. We know how that happened. We look to each other in this body.

Since the last time Congress balanced the Federal budget in 1997, Congress has failed to maintain a fiscally-responsible budget and has relied on raising the debt ceiling. How many times have we raised the debt ceiling? It is almost more than you can count.

Congress failed to pass a balanced budget for fiscal year 2019 and failed to restore regular order to the legislative process by not allowing Representatives to offer and debate amendments. When we have regular order, it permits the House to separately debate and adopt all appropriation bills in a timely fashion and facilitates congressional oversight on Federal spending.

Estimates are Medicare will run out of money in 2026, Social Security in 2034.

As my friend from Virginia, Mr. CLINE, said: Congress' ineffectiveness has caused the U.S. credit rating from Standard & Poor's to drop from AAA to AA+. Without a targeted effort to balance the Federal budget, our credit will surely continue to fall.

President Trump's National Security Strategy highlights the need to reduce the national debt through fiscal responsibility.

Former Secretary of Defense James Mattis warned that: ''Any nation that can't keep its fiscal house in order eventually cannot maintain its military power.''

Director of National Intelligence Dan Coats warned that: ''Our continued plunge into debt is unsustainable and represents a dire future threat to our economy and to our national security.''

Former Secretaries of Defense Leon Panetta, Ash Carter, and Chuck Hagel warned: ''Increase in the debt will, in the absence of a comprehensive budget that addresses both entitlements and revenues, force even deeper reductions in our national security capabilities.''

And former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Michael Mullen warned: ''I believe the single biggest threat to our national security is debt.''

And so what must the House do?

First, we have to recognize that the national debt is, indeed, a threat to our national security. We must realize that deficits are unsustainable, irresponsible, and dangerous.

□ 1930

We must restore regular order in the appropriations process, and we must commit to addressing the fiscal crisis faced by the United States.

I mentioned it before, but when you are spending a pot of money and you have limited resources, regardless of how great those resources are—I mean, we have had record tax revenue for the last 14 months, record revenue, more than any time in the history of the United States of America, and we still outspend that revenue.

As we do so, we have to borrow money, because we have created a structural deficit. So, foundationally, we put ourselves in a position where we have to borrow money; and when you have to borrow money, you have to pay interest. As you have to borrow more money, which we do, you are going to start crowding out what you can spend those limited resources on.

Who holds our debt? One of the biggest holders of our debt is also one of our greatest potential adversaries, and that is China. China has been, for the last 25 years, expanding their military, building a blue-water navy, expanding their capacity for rockets and missiles, and also taking in our debt.

This places us at risk if we are ever in a conflict, which I pray we never are. I hope we never are. But if we are in a conflict with an adversary who holds significant amounts of our national debt, we are at risk. And you have to acknowledge that.

What has helped us out so far is the fact that the U.S. dollar is the international medium of exchange in international transactions, economic transactions. If we were to lose that, the ability to borrow funds to sustain our unsustainable spending would go away. And I bring that back to China.

China has ambitions to make its own currency a regional currency of exchange. They would like to replace the United States dollar as the international medium of exchange as well.

What else is an actual physical problem when you have the kind of debt and deficit spending that we have is that you cannot pay to replace and maintain your internal infrastructure, and we see that today. Bridges, roads, airports, all of these need maintenance. They need upkeep. They need expansion. We need new roads. We need new highways, but we can't pay for it, because we are going to be in a position of being overextended. That places us at risk, because you do need internal infrastructure.

Madam Speaker, it is now my pleasure to yield to my good friend, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOHO).

Mr. YOHO. Madam Speaker, I would like to thank my colleague, Mr. BIGGS from Arizona, for yielding. This is such an important topic that we are talking about, national debt.

I remember when I came to Congress in 2013, Admiral Mullen said that the biggest threat to America is our national debt. Hillary Clinton, Secretary of State at the time, said she agreed with that. One of the few times I have agreed with Mrs. Clinton.

But national debt today is $22 trillion. When I came into Congress, it was $14.5 trillion. When President Reagan left office, it was about $2.5 trillion. It doesn't matter who is in the White House. Our debt is going up until this body, Congress, addresses our debt.

If you do a pie chart of our debt, 71 percent of our debt is mandatory spending, 29 percent is discretionary. Discretionary was described to me as the money we have left over at the end of the month after we pay all of our bills. That is discretionary.

The interesting thing is, in 1964, those numbers were reversed. Mandatory spending was 29 percent, discretionary was 71 percent. So we were a cash-rich Nation. We could do things. We could do a space program. We could do the infrastructure bills that we did that this Nation needed.

Today, that is flipped around to where 71 percent of every dollar this government takes in is already spent. We don't vote on that in Congress. Those are things that happen without us. The only things we vote and we shut the government down on is that 29 percent.

If we do not address our mandatory spending, mandatory spending will address us as a Nation.

I was on an interview, and they said, well, President Obama doesn't want to mess with mandatory spending, which is Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, interest on our debt, retirement programs for our Federal employees. And I reminded the interviewer, and they said this about President Trump: He doesn't want to deal with mandatory spending.

I said: I understand that. But either this President or the next President deals with mandatory spending or mandatory spending will dictate to this Nation what we have to cut, and those are called austerity measures.

All you have to do is look at Puerto Rico, Spain, Portugal, Greece, where they had mandatory austerity measures where programs were cut, and they were cut by other governments that controlled their debt.

Today, about 30 percent of our debt is controlled by foreign nations, the other 70 percent, the American taxpayer owns, but it would be tragic to allow us in this body to allow another nation to say: You have got to get rid of that program.

That is unconscionable. It is irresponsible of us. And if we do not deal with that debt, that debt will deal with us.

Madam Speaker, this is something I appreciate Mr. BIGGS standing up and having this Special Order on. This is something we talk about repeatedly in our district. We have town halls on this.

When you look at the discretionary spending, that is the stuff that runs all of government outside of Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, the retirement programs. That means the Department of Defense. That means the Department of Education, Justice, the Department of Homeland Security. All the research money that goes into our research universities comes out of the discretionary funding of government.

I am telling you, as a Nation, if we do not address this, this Nation will not survive, and history will repeat itself from great countries that have lasted for a period of time. They have always come to a demise, and it was because they haven't paid attention to the things that are the very basic.

Madam Speaker, I appreciate my colleague for bringing this up. This is something that repeatedly—if you look at this Congress, the Democrats have been in charge of the House since January 2 or 3. We don't have a budget. We haven't addressed anything dealing with debt. But they have spent a lot of time dealing with President Trump and trying to remove him from office and finding out reasons why he shouldn't be the President. Madam Speaker, we as Americans need to come together and deal with the debt, and I appreciate the gentleman's efforts.

Mr. BIGGS. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend from Florida for taking time to come down and give us his insight on this monumental problem.

One of the things that he talked about, Madam Speaker, is that we have got to take care of our processes, our procedures. He is right. It doesn't matter whether it is Republican or Democrat; our processes have been broken.

I can't even begin to tell you. I have been here a little over 2 years. I bet you we have done a dozen and a half short-term spending bills, continuing resolutions. I bet it is that many. It seems to me like that many. I think we did three government shutdowns last year. I don't know when the next one is going to be. It wouldn't surprise me if it was 2 weeks from now, whenever it is. But the reason we do those things is because our budget process fails.

I remember sitting in a meeting and I heard someone say: We have got a 10-year budget plan to balance our budget. And I heard somebody else stand up and say: Well, I have been here 10 years. Ten years ago, I was told we had a 10-year budget plan, so we ought to be up to snuff. We ought to be balanced by now, because it is 10 years since that 10-year budget plan.

I think it was Mr. YOHO who said that.

Madam Speaker, I yield back to Mr. YOHO.

Mr. YOHO. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman yielding, because I came here and they said: Well, don't worry about this, because this will balance in 5 years or this will balance in 10 years.

And I laugh, but I shouldn't be laughing. We should be crying, because here I am, 7 years, and guess what: It will balance in 10 years.

It will not balance. And, again, it is up to us, the Members of the House and the Senate, because we control the purse strings. But we have done a terrible job at it, and it goes back to leadership on both sides.

This is something that should not be a partisan issue. This is something that should be an American issue, because America is at stake here. It is not a Republican Party or a Democratic Party. We don't serve a party is what I tell people in my district, and I am sure you do the same thing. I serve a Nation, and that Nation is the greatest Nation on Earth. If we don't get our

fiscal house in order, this Nation will not be the Nation it is.

So, again, I don't think it will balance in 10 years. It won't balance in 20 years unless we change the dynamics, and they need to change now.

Mr. BIGGS. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his comments.

Madam Speaker, reclaiming my time from the gentleman from Florida, when we look at that and the promises constantly, this is getting to my point: The process needs to get back to regular order. It needs to get back to 12 individual bills—this is what we talked about—12 individual bills that go through a process where there is debate; there are amendments; there is discussion; and there is accountability.

Nothing provides more accountability than bills that have single subjects; nothing provides more transparency than bills that have single subjects; and nothing allows the American people to see what we are doing in Congress like single subjects.

So when you take 12 subjects, which are your budget bills, and you combine 3 or 4 of them into a minibus and 6 or 7 into an omnibus, and you say vote on these things—usually we are given just a short period of time to read those things and analyze them anyway; usually they come in under some closed rule or some highly structured rule—well, you are preventing a couple of things:

Number one, we are not going to get to a balanced budget because, ultimately, what you are also preventing is accountability, because when the American people can see how you voted in a single area on a single issue, they know whether they agree with you or not. They know whether you should be doing that, and they will let you know. They give you the feedback. That is the accountability that we need if we are going to balance this budget over time and correct our course.

Now, there is an economic theory called path dependence. Sometimes it is called increasing returns. Kenneth Arrow wrote a lot about this, and what it boils down to is this: It is an analysis, really, of why decisionmakers make suboptimum decisions and then persist on the course even after they know it is a suboptimum decision.

Well, what typically happens is regimes and institutions are built up. There is feedback, and people will persist on that because they are building up regimes and institutions; and, ultimately, they have propelled themselves so far down, they are what we call locked in. To exit that path, the cost is so high that they don't want to exit that suboptimal path and move to a more optimal path.

But I am here to tell you tonight that as long as we stay on this suboptimal path where we don't have these 12 budget bills, we don't get back to regular order in budgeting, as long as we do CRs and then claim that we have done a normal budgeting path when we have created cromnibus bills or omnibus bills or minibus bills, we are not going to be able to exit the path that we are on.

If we are going to sustain this Nation, we are going to need to exit the path that we are on and move to a more optimal path.

□ 1945

That is really what this resolution is about. It is encouraging people from both sides of the aisle. I am not blaming one side or the other. I am just saying that if we are going to get this done, everybody in this House has to look internally. Everybody in this House needs to say: What are we doing with our process? Everybody needs to recognize that if we continue on this path, at some point there is no more path to run down.

We just heard from a series of speakers that the numbers go up and, at some point, you reach a tipping point, and that tipping point says you cannot go forward. I would rather we move over to a suboptimal path now and pay that price, which is typically a short-term, corrective price. In the scheme of things, it may take longer than just a short-term, but we have to move over because, if we don't, our choices are taken away from us.

I will tell you that if we would have gotten on the path 2 years ago, we would have had more choices and more options. Every day we go further down this path, the fewer options we have until the end. Mr. YOHO is correct, and all of my friends who have spoken tonight were correct, and the more than 50 cosponsors here, they are all correct: If we don't do something, it will be imposed upon us.

If it is imposed upon us, we won't have control. We will not be able to handle this in a way where we hurt the fewest people, where we can feather the landing as much as possible, where we can maintain our economic status, where people can still find jobs, and where people can achieve the American Dream that they perceive that they want to achieve. Those things get taken away from us because, ultimately, this country is built on individual freedom and individual accountability.

If we have to take that horrible measure of receiving something like our debts being called in, or we can't find lenders, or the cost of our loans—imagine if the cost of our debt today would just move up a couple of points—imagine what that would look like. If we can't do this of our own volition, we will be subject to someone else's will and the very essence of the American Dream—individual freedom and individual accountability—will go away. And why? Because that accountability will be foisted upon us by coercive forces.

Madam Speaker, I conclude tonight with gratitude to the 50-some-odd men and women who have signed on to this resolution. I implore all in this body to join myself, to join me, to join Senator PERDUE and those who have signed on and sponsored a companion resolution in the Senate, and let's make the hard choices today so that we might preserve the freedoms for our children and grandchildren.

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

AMERICAN VOTING SYSTEM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOHO) for 30 minutes.

Mr. YOHO. Madam Speaker, my colleagues and I rise today in opposition of H.R. 1. This bill is nothing more than a thinly veiled attack on the American voting system designed to allow Democrats to keep the majority in the House of Representatives, and I will explain and illustrate.

As a Member of Congress, we have a responsibility to ensure that every American vote is counted and protected, especially because our democratic society relies on participation in the democratic process through free and fair elections. While I support efforts to involve all Americans in our electoral process, I cannot support this unconstitutional legislation.

Madam Speaker, let me lay out for you some of the most absurd provisions in this legislation.

H.R. 1 creates Federal Government subsidized elections. For the people watching on C–SPAN, if they don't have insomnia, I want them to hear that again. H.R. 1 creates Federal Government subsidized elections through a 6–1 ratio for government matches to small donor contributions for congressional or Presidential campaigns.

For the government to give matches—subsidized elections—that means they are taking money from you to go to candidates, hopefully of your choice, but not necessarily. So the donor contributions for congressional or Presidential campaigns, which means for every $200 an individual donates, the Federal Government will take $1,200 of the American taxpayers' money and distribute it.

Additionally, H.R. 1 removes the checks our current voting system has in place to ensure eligible voters are casting ballots by forcing States to accept online and same-day voter registration. I don't think that has ever happened before, where H.R. 1 removes the checks our current voting system has in place to ensure only eligible voters are casting vote ballots by forcing States to accept online and same-day voter registration with no penalties for ineligible voters.

That means somebody could show up, an individual, and cast multiple ballots or votes, or vote without meeting the current requirements, and they will not be reprimanded. There is no recourse. Who is going to go after somebody after they have already cast their vote and they weren't an eligible

voter? Nobody will go after these people, so it can sway elections. That is what H.R. 1 does.

By removing the consequences of illegal voting, this bill is, in turn, encouraging it. It should be doing the opposite. The right and privilege of us as American citizens to vote is something we should all garner and protect as American citizens. And, again, this is not a partisan issue, it is not Democrats or Republicans, this is an American issue, and I think people would be incensed on all parties.

Additionally, this bill allows Federal employees to take 6 days of paid leave to be poll workers. So the American taxpayers are going to pay Federal workers to be poll watchers. This is something that has always been done voluntarily by our precinct captains, both Republican and Democrat, in our districts, where politics is always best locally.

But the Federal Government wants to intervene here and say: No, we are going to give you guys 6 days off. How many people do you think, that are Federal employees, will take 6 days off of paid leave? Probably a lot, wouldn't you expect?

Madam Speaker, we pay our Federal employees to do the job they were hired to do, not to be poll workers for our districts. That is something that the American voting process has done for over 200 years by volunteers that are passionate and care about this country.

In fact, Federal employees already receive paid leave that they can take for any purpose they choose, including being poll workers. Why should the Federal Government pay? And I want to reword that, because it is not the Federal Government paying them. It is the American taxpayers paying money out of their paycheck that goes to the Federal Government that the Federal Government thinks they know better how to spend that money than they do. So why should the Federal Government pay to give them additional leave that can only be used for this purpose?

Madam Speaker, there are just three provisions outlined in this almost 600-page bill, and I would venture most people will not read this when it comes up for a vote. And while I can further elaborate, I will let my colleagues share their thoughts with you.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. BIGGS).

Mr. BIGGS. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague for leading this Special Order.

Madam Speaker, I want to speak to two specific aspects of this.

First of all, I rise in opposition to H.R. 1, the sweeping unconstitutional attack on the electoral system that it represents. It would federalize our electoral system and usurp the authority of States and their citizens to manage their own elections by imposing unnecessary and unconstitutional restrictions that interfere with their fundamental democratic rights.

H.R. 1 would restrict freedom of speech and undermine Americans' constitutional rights under the First Amendment by increasing the power of the Federal Government to regulate and control political speech.

It would criminalize a vast range of legal activities, increase government censorship, and impose an enormous administrative compliance burden on candidates that would make it harder for everyday Americans to participate in our political system and even run for office.

It would also weaken important safeguards to ensure the integrity of our electoral system and guarantee that every American vote is counted and protected. This could expose future elections to greater risk of cyber manipulation and mass voter fraud.

It could limit the ability of election officials to ensure that only eligible voter votes are counted and cripple the effectiveness of State voter ID laws.

Now, I have to speak to an issue that particularly impacts those of us who live in States that have independent redistricting commissions. I live in Arizona. Many years ago, our voters said: We don't want the legislature designing the congressional districts and the State legislative districts anymore; we want an independent redistricting commission, so they voted for it. So we have a five-member commission: two Republicans, two Democrats, and an Independent. They design the congressional districts.

This bill would take that away from them. It would bring it back to Washington, D.C., after creating an unelected board that would then design these districts for States. Now, I ask you, why would that be better than the independent redistricting commission in Arizona that was approved by the Arizona voters? It doesn't make sense to me, and it doesn't make sense to my constituents, I can tell you that.

We struggle enough. We struggle enough with the independent redistricting commission with Arizona appointees. Imagine if we have no connection to the appointees.

I am also always amazed at people who don't get to Arizona and don't realize the vastness of that State. It is a unique State: 7 million people—5 million of them in one county, one metropolitan area; 1 million in another county; and then another 1 million sprinkled throughout this vast State. That takes local knowledge and it takes local experience to create those districts, there is no doubt about it. The Arizona Constitution is filled with the criterion on how to redistrict in Arizona. This would usurp the Arizona Constitution.

H.R. 1 is fraught with many, many problems. I have just gone through a couple of them for you tonight.

Madam Speaker, I thank my friend from Florida for his leadership on this, his fight, and I appreciate him sharing time with me tonight.

Mr. YOHO. Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. BIGGS. I appreciate his help.

I have got a top 10 list here—actually, it has turned into a top 11 list—of the 10 most egregious provisions of H.R. 1.

Again, I want to remind you that the Democrats took over at the beginning of the year. We are $22 trillion in debt. And they will say: Well, it is President Trump's fault. Well, we can say: It is President Obama's fault. And they will say: Well, it is President Bush's fault. And it can go all the way back to George Washington, I expect.

But the fact is it is a bipartisan issue that needs to be dealt with. So the top 11 most egregious provisions of H.R. 1: It creates, again, a 6–1 government match to any small donor contribution of $200 or less in a congressional or Presidential campaign, meaning for every $200 the government will match $1,200.

So let's look at the facts. Where does that $1,200 come from? You go to work, you get a paycheck at the end of the week, at the end of the week you notice that you don't get paid your gross pay, you get paid your net pay. The rest of the money comes to the government and the government is going to use that money, when we are $22 trillion in debt, and give out subsidies to support, hopefully, your candidate. This has never happened before in our government, and we are at $22 trillion in debt. It does nothing to solve our national debt.

□ 2000

Number two on the list: Creates a new voucher pilot program—a pilot program.

And I have to hand it to the Dems. They love programs that give out moneys and grants, this voucher pilot program that grants eligible voters a $25 voucher of hard-earned taxpayer dollars to donate to any campaign of their choosing.

The Federal Government has no need to do this. Again, they are taking money from people and using it for that which the government is not mandated by our Constitution to do.

Number three: Authorizes an inappropriate use of Federal workers and taxpayer dollars by granting Federal employees 6 days of paid vacation to serve as poll watchers.

I would venture that come election day, the largest majority of Federal employees for 6 days will be poll watchers and not running the government. This is just bad policy.

Number four: Weakens the voting system of the American people by increasing the election system's vulnerability and failing to implement the necessary checks and balances regarding who is registering to vote. H.R. 1 will force States to allow online voter registration, automatic voter registration, and, I think the most dangerous and egregious, same-day voter registration.

So that means I can show up in Florida, my home State, and I can register to vote that day. I can drive to Georgia

and register to vote that day. I can go to Alabama, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, and I can possibly vote in every one of those States, because the driving distance, I could make that.

So I could vote in possibly seven or eight States as a single person on the day of voting. Nobody could validate that. Yet the election gets calculated and determined on those kinds of voting, and I don't think that is what anybody wants.

I would hope, regardless of your political affiliation, you would stand up to say this is wrong. We need to make sure these safeguards are in place to protect that one very, I think, sacred, precious right of all voters, of all American citizens, the right to vote.

Number five: Diminishes the process of election day voting by expanding ''no excuse'' absentee voting and allowing for eligible voters to be able to cast their ballot by mail with no additional safeguards to this process.

That means provisional ballots that get sent in, their signature can't be questioned. It doesn't need to be questioned. It doesn't have to be the correct signature, but it will be counted as a vote.

I would think a party that put that in place would be afraid of that, because it really weakens the democratic process we go through as a constitutional republic.

Number six: Disregards State voter identification laws by allowing sworn statements to be used in place of identification and allowing for signature verification, which can be submitted through a photo if the voter registers online.

Let me read that again.

Disregards State voter identification laws by allowing sworn statements to be used in place of identification and allowing for signature verification, which can be submitted through a photo if the voter registers online.

Now, think about that. I can't get on an airplane without a picture ID. I can't purchase medication, over-the-counter cold medication with phenylephrine in it, without a picture ID, but we are going to allow people to vote without a picture ID just by signing an affidavit saying I am who I say I am. And, again, that won't be verified until after the election.

It has fraud written all over it, and I think it is unconscionable that the Democrats would even consider such a thing on something that we hold so sacred in this Nation, that we brag about and we boast about in the world as being the longest serving democracy in the world using a democratic process in a constitutional republic, that we are going to allow such shoddy type of verification.

Again, it is unconscionable that they would even consider bringing this up.

Number seven: Fails to criminalize fraudulent registrations.

Fails to criminalize fraudulent registrations. We have people going to jail because they have lied to the FBI. We have George Papadopoulos who lied to the FBI, and he went to prison for 14 days. But I can lie and not be who I say I am, and I can vote on this Democratic bill, H.R. 1, and I have no recourse against me. There is no consequence for me being a liar.

And I just think a party that wants to have those kinds of policies in place as a whole needs to look in the mirror and say: What are we trying to do?

Number eight: Impedes States' ability to determine their registration and voting practices as protected under Article I, Section 4 of the Constitution and violates separation of powers by Congress mandating ethics standards for the Supreme Court. H.R. 1 is a constitutional overreach.

Number eight: Impedes States' ability to determine their registration voting practices as protected, as I said, under Article I, Section 4.

Number nine: Violates constitutional rights under the First Amendment by prohibiting any false statements relating to Federal elections, including time, manner, place, qualifications of candidates, or endorsements of candidates enforced by a partisan FEC, which is the Federal Elections Committee.

Number 10: Empowers trial attorneys by establishing private rights of action by allowing candidates to litigate their way to victory.

We saw this in the last Presidential election. We saw this in the last gubernatorial election in my State of Florida. We saw this in the senatorial race in Florida, where people were going to sue, and they didn't have the legality of doing that, but this bill would allow that.

And I think one of the largest grievances for H.R. 1 that all people ought to be upset with is that it mandates voter registration—mandates voter registration. What that means is the Federal Government says you must register to vote.

I agree, we should all register to vote, but can the government mandate you?

We tried this with the Affordable Care Act that the Democrats ran through in a partisan manner in this Chamber, no Republican support, mandated that people had to buy a product even if they didn't want that.

Madam Speaker, that is wrong, and that is why that part got struck down, the individual mandate got struck down, as it should have, because the Federal Government was saying: If you don't do what we say, we are going to fine you.

You know, that sounds like China. China does that. They have their good citizen score, the Orwellian good citizen score that they monitor what you do, and if you don't do it, you don't get the prizes of the Chinese Government. Are we turning into that, mandating voters to register?

Last Congress, I chaired the Asia, the Pacific, and Nonproliferation Subcommittee on Foreign Affairs. And it was amazing because I got to travel to countries around the world that have just started free and open elections in a Western, democratic style. It pains me to see these countries with a new democracy where 95 percent to 98 percent of the people show up.

If you look at Iraq or Afghanistan, they are walking around with the purple finger at risk of their lives, because for once in their life they had an opportunity to vote, to vote for somebody that they wanted in power—a foreign concept to them. Yet in this country, we want to take that away from people.

As we continue on, there are some myths on H.R. 1.

It has been designed to fund, elect, and maintain Democratic majority, and I want the American people to know that. The Democrats introduced this 571-page package of Democratic priorities without allowing for input from Republican Members or going through the standard House Committee.

This is something that they railed against us. All the 6 years I have been in Congress, they have railed against us about no open process, yet they come out with a 571-page package of Democratic priorities without allowing for input from one Republican Member.

H.R. 1 will waste taxpayers' money, federalize the election system, weaken safeguards surrounding voter registration, and violate Americans' constitutional right to free speech under the First Amendment.

The estimated cost of this that we got for H.R. 1, because of all the subsidies and the other garbage that is in this, is over $10 billion to the American taxpayers—$10 billion—when we are already at $22 trillion in debt.

I would like to go through a few myths.

Democrats are empowering citizens. That is the myth. The facts are Democrats are using citizens' hard-earned taxpayer dollars to fund their candidates:

Voucher from the government to the campaign: Through this bill, eligible voters would receive a $25 voucher from the Federal Government that they can use to donate to the campaign of their choice, meaning hard-earned taxpayer dollars are going to be going to the government, to their campaign of choice;

Government matching campaign donations in congressional races: Under H.R. 1, the Federal Government will be required to match small contributions under $200 at 6 to 1. Taxpayer dollars will be going to the government to fund candidates;

Government matching campaign donations in Presidential races: Also, under H.R. 1, there is a 6-to-1 government match of small contributions in a Presidential campaign, up to $250 million. A quarter of $1 billion would be going towards the Presidential campaign, and there is no limit to contributions.

Another Democrat myth: Democrats are promoting integrity. The facts are Democrats are promoting the interests of Washington, D.C., swamp, not yours:

Federal paid vacations: Federal workers would get a 6-day paid vacation to serve as poll watchers;

16-year-old voters: H.R. 1 will open the door to 16-year-old voters by requiring States to allow them to register and vote;

Free speech violation: Prohibits any false statements related to Federal elections, including time, manner, place, qualifications, candidates, or endorsement.

And I want to go back over this one other myth. Democrats are creating vulnerabilities in the voting system:

Automatic voter registration—automatic voter registration, mandates from the Federal Government, boy, how the Dems like that—requires all States to adopt an automatic voter registration system that would be relying on the Federal Government for records. There would be no criminal punishment for an ineligible voter who is registered in error.

Madam Speaker, as you have heard, my colleagues and I have severe concerns about H.R. 1. While my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are marketing it as a fix to the American voting system, what it really does is degrade the standards we have had in place for over 200 years to protect American voters and the voting process.

As Members in Congress, we have the responsibility to ensure that every American has the right to vote and the access to vote and that that vote is guaranteed and protected. H.R. 1 does not do this, and I encourage my colleagues to consider this implication and not support this bill.

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

FIVE PILLARS OF WHAT WE BELIEVE SAVES US

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SCHWEIKERT) for 30 minutes.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Madam Speaker, many of us really appreciate when you stay here and listen to us because we know a lot of folks out there don't appreciate it. It is sort of a gift of your time to be with us. When we were in the majority, I spent much of my freshman term sitting in that chair.

What we are going to do tonight is this sort of a continuation of a theme. We have already heard tonight, and over the last couple weeks, discussions of debt, discussions of what is happening in Medicare, and, actually, I want to come here behind this microphone and talk about what I believe is a solution.

□ 2015

I genuinely believe over the last few years, we have put together at least the backbone of enough math to talk about the reality. But let's first sort of set up the discussion if you haven't watched some of our other floor presentations since the beginning of this session.

Every week, every other week, we try to take a half an hour and walk through our five pillars of what we believe saves us. Understand, in 9 years, 50 percent of all of the noninterest spending that this Congress will do will be to those 65 and over.

Understand, in 9 years, the 74 million baby boomers will actually be in their benefit cycle. They will be 65 and up.

In 9 years, two workers for one retiree. And when you start to look at the future of our debt, understand—and this is hard because so many don't want to hear it, and it is not Republican or Democrat, it is demographics. If you look at our society, we are getting older very fast; our birth rates have substantially collapsed. Family formation, we have some real issues out there.

So what do you do as a society? We have promises that have been made, earned entitlements out there, your Social Security, your Medicare, and you have earned those. That is part of your societal contract with this government, but we don't have the cash to pay over the next 30 years.

How do we get there? I am going to tell you. I am still optimistic there is a path. I see some of these slides and these boards through the eyes of my daughter. I have a 3-year-old daughter. Best little girl ever. We actually have a coffee mug at home that says that.

Doesn't she have the right to live as well as the generations that have gone before her? Doesn't she have the right to have that sort of optimistic opportunity? I actually believe that is not lost in our society. But as you even saw on the floor today, we do political theater here because complex policy is hard. It actually requires math, and Congress is substantially a math-free zone.

So we always start with this chart. Understand, I believe there are five pillars, and you can mix them up any way you want to.

Immigration. How do you design an immigration system in the future that maximizes talent importation to the Nation? Because you need to maximize economic philosophy as soon as possible. That is what the rest of the world has done. Australia, Great Britain, New Zealand, and Canada have moved to talent-based systems because they figured out that there is something elegant about that model.

Now, let's be honest. I don't care what gender you are. I don't care your religion. I don't care your race. I don't care who you cuddle with. I don't care about those things. We care about the talent you bring to our society to maximize economic growth. I actually think it is a much more elegant model than we use today in immigration.

Economic growth. We must hunker down and embrace tax policy, regulatory policy, and trade policy that maximizes economic vitality. The velocity of the size of this economy must continue to grow, and grow at a fairly substantial rate. If you look at the data, 91 percent of the spending increases from this government from 2008 to 2028 are functionally three things: interest, Social Security, and healthcare entitlements.

So we are all going to talk about debt. It is a threat to our society. When we are going to have the honest conversation, it is substantially driven by our demographics and our healthcare costs.

The next one we are going to talk about is labor force participation. We are going to spend time tonight on that. I know it is a dry subject, but this is actually trying to be intellectually honest. This is a moment where if you are going to call our office and say we want solutions, we are working through it. But it is not trite.

My father used to have a saying. We were just talking about it over in the corner. For every complex problem, there is a simple solution that is absolutely wrong. It turns out, complex problems require complex solutions.

We are going to talk tonight about labor force participation. How do we get as many Americans across the board to participate in the economic vitality? It turns out that has an amazing effect; everything from our healthcare costs, to tax collections, to just the economic growth.

The next two, there is a technology revolution about to happen in healthcare. It is also happening in environment. In the next couple of weeks we are going to come here and show some of the amazing technologies that are out there that actually make some of the environmental discussion seem sort of passe when you understand the technology that is on the cusp of rolling out.

Let's talk about healthcare right now. I have come here to the floor over the last couple of weeks and shown things like—we nicknamed it in our office the flu kazoo—something a material science professor has developed; you blow into it, and it instantly tells you if you have a viral infection, and in the backbone, it could automatically order your antivirals. Start thinking about the revolution that would happen in the cost curve of healthcare if we had substantial change in autonomous healthcare.

In the Phoenix area, we have an organization that now, I believe, has seven of these autonomous healthcare clinics where you go in, you sign up on an iPad, you take a picture of your insurance card, your driver's license, you go in and you put your arm in, you pick this up, you shine it in your throat, your ear, and your nose, and the algorithm is able to do amazingly accurate calculations of your health.

Think about that type of technology when it is in your pocket. You have all seen the pocket size, the size of your

smartphone that is now an ultrasound. It is completely portable. We must, as a body—and this is at our State legislature, but particularly this body—we must break down these barriers to the technology disruption that could be a revolution in lowering healthcare costs.

You have got to be intellectually honest. The ACA, the Republican alternatives, in much of the discussion, we are not actually having a discussion about lowering healthcare costs. We are having discussions about who gets to pay.

It is time that we embrace and truly draw in the technology that can be that very disruption. We have a running joke in our office: Did you go to Blockbuster Video last weekend? We all live it. It is now time that we understand that our future healthcare costs are an Achilles' heel to this society because of our demographics and just where the costs are going.

There is another part of that. We are going to actually do a floor presentation, probably at the end of the month. There are incredible disrupters coming in the pharmaceutical world. We just had some information and we think, actually by the end of this year, there may be a single shot cure for hemophilia A. That is only about 8,000 of our brothers and sisters in the country, and it is going to be really expensive, but it cures.

What happens as we continue to see these biological, genomic pharmaceuticals rolling out that actually cure? Or the one that we were reading about today, that stabilizes our populations who have ALS?

What does that mean to the cost curve of the 50 percent of healthcare spending that is to the 5 percent of our population that have chronic conditions?

The last one I am going to give you is, it is time to rethink the incentives—and this one will always be tough—in Social Security, in Medicare. How do we encourage an individual to stay in the labor force? Are there things we can do to encourage waiting to take benefits? And these are math. It is just actuarial science.

So today we are going to talk about labor force participation. Isn't that exciting? The first slide I have already mentioned, this is from the CBO report 3 weeks ago, and I was shocked it didn't get much press or discussion in this body because it is math.

But if you look at this chart, what it is trying to say is, in functionally 9 years, half of the spending of this body—if you remove interest—half of the spending will be to those 65 and older.

It is just demographics. We got older as a society. In 9 years it is the end of the baby boomers, because they have moved into being 65 and older.

But if you had seen this chart and then matched it up to where you start to see the debt and spending curves move up, you understand they are in sync: if you care about the debt, if you care about spending, if you care about opportunity in our society, understand the demographic headwinds and what we must do to face that.

So one of the reasons for this slide, and I know these are a little tough to watch, but what I want you to sort of see is this is 2000. At that time, actually over 67 percent of our population was in the labor force. It functionally collapsed after 2008 and never returned.

The blessing is this last year we have had a little bit of a blip. There were these really smart economists who said: Hey, you are never going to get back up to 62, 63 percent of labor force participation. I believe we are now around 61 or 62. We actually need to find a way to get back to that 67 percent of our brothers and sisters all up and down our society being in the labor force, having the honor, the elegance of working.

There were some amazing numbers last December, if you actually broke into what was in those statistics, of the number of organizations, the number of companies that were actually reaching out to the handicapped community and making accommodations and hiring.

There are actually—and we are going to touch on this—some parts of our society are moving into the labor force, particularly in the millennials, and we are seeing parts that are not. Countries like Japan that actually have faced this, are facing it, have actually been trying to design incentives and programs for even those who are older, who are healthy, who are capable, who are desirous to be welcomed to stay or enter back into the labor force.

It is a barbell. We have a problem with part of our younger population, and then, obviously, our older population—which we have so much talent—that are retiring. We are going to have to have an honest incentives discussion design to maintain this labor force philosophy.

If you actually look at what is going on in our society right now, if I had come to you 2 years ago and said: Hey, we are going to see all sorts of quartiles in our society have some of the lowest unemployment in modern history, I think I would have just gotten blank stares. But it is happening. And with that incredible, almost full-employment society, we are actually seeing—and particularly in markets like Arizona—we are actually now seeing wages really starting to move. This is wonderful. This is something we needed, functionally, for a decade or two.

We can do a much more complicated discussion of some of the incentives that were built in the tax reform last year that encouraged investment in plant and equipment to push up productivity. Productivity allows you to be able to pay people more. But those are the sorts of things you talk about. How do you maintain economic vitality?

When we actually look at some of the unemployment numbers, there is something missing. Understand, when we look at unemployment numbers, we are looking at people who are actively looking, actively searching for employment. We actually have a real problem in parts of millennial males and others, so how do we reach out and design incentives to stay in?

We are also going to go to some of the other tougher questions, and that is: Is it time to rethink things like Social Security disability and say, hey, if you earn $24,000, or you hit this point, you hit a cliff. Your benefits disappear. If you are on other safety-net programs, if you earn a certain amount, you hit a cliff, and it disappears.

We need to have a brutally honest conversation of, is that incentive of that cliff an incentive not to enter the labor force? What would happen if we would work out the math so it was a much more gradual glide slope to draw those individuals into labor participation? Because if we are almost a full-employment society but we still had millions and millions of Americans who are choosing not to participate in the economy and we really need them in our economy, we have got to look to what are the disincentives.

□ 2030

It is about time that we actually start to have those social entitlement conversations. I know for both Republicans and Democrats, these are tough because it requires math. It requires us to work through certain ideological folklore. But if you want the wholistic solution to make it through the next 30 years, this labor force participation is one of those five pillars.

The reason I actually did this slide is—this one is a little geeky—but it is actually trying to walk through what has been happening. I am not going to walk through all the detail, but we recently had this wonderful pop of sort of in the population of 25 to 34 females entering the workforce. That was one of the great things that we actually saw last December. Great.

We need to understand why millennial women are entering the workforce in these sorts of numbers, what we learn from that, and what we do now for the millions of millennial males who are still dramatically underrepresented in the economy.

Data shows millennial women dominating the current job market. Look at this separation right here and why this is so important. Remember how I was just saying something has been happening in the last couple quarters where millennial females are entering, but millennial males is the lower line. This is a conceptual problem, but it is real math.

Remember we talked about our barbell? We have those who are older. How do we create incentives to enter and stay in the labor force? How do we reach out to our younger population, get them, incentivize them, and work with them to get them into the labor force? Functionally, we just do not have a choice.

Let me grab another slide. We will put these up in our office. Remember, this sort of presentation is for those who really care about digging in to the actual math of policy. So often, what we end up doing on the floor is political theater and folklore.

If you look at some of these lines—and I know this is a long time ago—but if you and I were to step back to 1967 and look at the data for males, we had 97 percent of working-age males in the labor force. Today, if we did that same thing, I think we are at about 88. It falls, 87, 88.

One of the big things that helped us grow the economy is female participation in the economy. But we need to find a way to get this back up. We are just talking a few points, but those few points of a few more million stepping back into the labor market have substantial economic impact.

I want to talk about a story from Arizona. I have had this discussion with a couple of my Democratic friends. Within that, we have talked about incarceration rates and some of the other things that end up becoming impairments for young males to be in the labor force.

In Arizona right now, we have such a shortage of skilled trades—electricians and carpenters—that a number of the businesses in Arizona—actually, I approached our Governor, Governor Ducey, and said: Help us. We are willing to take our own money and go into Arizona correctional facilities and do a training program that is, when someone is going to be on parole in just a few months, we will train them, and we will guarantee that we will hire them. It doesn't mean a guarantee that they will keep them.

So last year, we brought this young man out from Arizona. We brought him to the Ways and Means Committee. He sat down in this beautiful room. The Ways and Means Committee room, it is just very big and very ornate. He didn't look like our typical witness, with a number of piercings and a number of tattoos around the neck. He looked up when it was his turn to tell his story, and he hesitated for a moment and started with: I am a three-time convicted felon.

He went on to tell his story of how he was an addict and the other times he had gotten out of prison, he had relapsed. He had lost his family. He had lost everything. He had lost contact with his child.

He was a few months from his opportunity to go on probation and leave the correctional facility, and he saw this flyer that said: We are doing training for electricians. We guarantee we will hire you—it doesn't mean we are going to keep you—if you pass this very basic course.

He said: Why not?

He took this electrician course while in prison, while it was paid for by private industry because the job market is so tight they are willing to take risks on all sorts of populations to get them back into the work environment.

He graduated. He started at just a little over minimum wage. A year later, he was making, I think, $23-something an hour. He said he hadn't relapsed because he is working too much. He said he is back with his family. He gets to see his child. There are these incredibly human stories.

If we are in a society right now that is almost at full employment for those looking for employment, how do we reach out to those whom our society gave up on or who gave up on themselves? How do we as policymakers design those incentives, design the social entitlement programs, and design our society where we want everyone to have this opportunity within our communities and our society?

It was one of the most touching and amazing hearings, because when you looked at those of us sitting up on the dais, there were actually tears hearing his story and realizing there is hope, that this economic vitality provides opportunity and hope.

We turn it into a political football because it is not our side that wants to get credit, or their side wants to get credit. We need to get beyond that, because if we don't get this math right, my 3-year-old little girl won't have the same type of future I have had.

There is a path to make this work and continue to have an economy, a nation, that grows and provides opportunities. Understand, when the United States grows, the world benefits.

But we have those five pillars. Is this body capable of stepping up and doing things that are complex without a simple solution?

Madam Speaker, I so desperately hope so. With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. DEFAZIO (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today on account of inclement weather.

Mr. KATKO (at the request of Mr. MCCARTHY) for today until March 1, 2019 on account of a death in the family.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 38 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, February 27, 2019, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

225. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Office of Electricity, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — Administrative Updates to Personnel References (RIN: 1901-AB49) received February 21, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

226. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Waxes and Waxy Substances, Rice Bran, Oxidized; Exemption From the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2018-0032; FRL-9987-83] received February 22, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

227. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final authorization — Georgia: Final Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program Revisions [EPA-R04-RCRA-2018-0255; FRL-9989-93-Region 4] received February 22, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

228. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Pennsylvania; Nonattainment New Source Review Requirements for 2008 8-Hour Ozone Standard [EPA-R03-OAR-2017-0735; FRL-9989-99-Region 3] received February 22, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

229. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Texas; Reasonably Available Control Technology [EPA-R06-OAR-2018-0675; FRL-9989-61-Region 6] received February 22, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

230. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's direct final rule — Air Plan Approval; New Mexico; Approval of Revised Statutes; Error Correction [EPA-R06-OAR-2015-0850; FRL-9989-09-Region 6] received February 22, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

231. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Abamectin; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2018-0037; FRL-9987-32] received February 22, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

232. A letter from the Director, Office of the White House Liaison, Department of Education, transmitting a notification of a nomination, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

233. A letter from the Director, Office of the White House Liaison, Department of Education, transmitting a notification of a nomination, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

234. A letter from the Director, Office of the White House Liaison, Department of Education, transmitting a notification of an action on nomination, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

235. A letter from the Director, Office of the White House Liaison, Department of Education, transmitting a notification of an action on nomination, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

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. SEWELL of Alabama (for herself, Mr. LEWIS, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. HOYER, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. JEFFRIES, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. ALLRED, Ms. BASS, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BERA, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. CISNEROS, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. COOPER, Mr. COSTA, Mr. COX of California, Mrs. CRAIG, Mr. CRIST, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. DEAN, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. DELGADO, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. DEUTCH, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. HECK, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. HILL of California, Mr. HIMES, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. KEATING, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KILMER, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. LAMB, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. LYNCH, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. MATSUI, Mrs. MCBATH, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MENG, Ms. MOORE, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Mrs. MURPHY, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NORCROSS, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. PETERS, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. RASKIN, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. ROUDA, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. RUSH, Mr. RYAN, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. SHALALA, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. SIRES, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. SOTO, Ms. SPANBERGER, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. TITUS, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. TONKO, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. VELA, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. WELCH, Ms. WILD, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. CASE, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. COHEN, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. FINKENAUER, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. CROW, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KIND, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. LOEBSACK, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. PHILLIPS, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. STANTON, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. WATERS, Ms. WEXTON, Ms. PORTER, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. TRONE, Mr. COURTNEY, Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. EVANS, Ms. FRANKEL, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. NADLER, Mr. KENNEDY, and Ms. HOULAHAN):

H.R. 4. A bill to amend the Voting Rights Act of 1965 to revise the criteria for determining which States and political subdivisions are subject to section 4 of the Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOGGETT (for himself and Mr. CICILLINE):

H.R. 1356. A bill to require a Special Counsel report, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOGGETT (for himself, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. BASS, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. MOORE, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. TITUS, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. GARAMENDI):

H.R. 1357. A bill to require a report of any Special Counsel who is removed from office, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KIND (for himself, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Ms. MOORE, Mr. DUFFY, Mr. POCAN, Mr. GROTHMAN, and Mr. STEIL):

H.R. 1358. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to establish rules for payment for graduate medical education (GME) costs for hospitals that establish a new medical residency training program after hosting resident rotators for short durations; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WRIGHT (for himself, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. TED LIEU of California, and Mr. BERA):

H.R. 1359. A bill to promote Internet access in developing countries and update foreign policy toward the Internet, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BOST (for himself, Mr. COSTA, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. BERGMAN, Mrs. DINGELL, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. GABBARD, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico, Mr. RYAN, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. EVANS, Mr. WELCH, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. MCEACHIN, and Mr. KILDEE):

H.R. 1360. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to develop and implement a plan to hire directors of the medical centers of the Department of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. MATSUI (for herself and Mr. GUTHRIE):

H.R. 1361. A bill to direct the Secretary of Commerce to establish a working group to recommend to Congress a definition of blockchain technology, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on 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. EMMER:

H.R. 1362. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to allow, during a lapse in appropriations, acceptance of certain device submissions and registrations with the corresponding fees made available for obligation and expenditure for the process for the review of device applications, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. CASTOR of Florida (for herself, Mr. BILIRAKIS, and Mr. RASKIN):

H.R. 1363. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to require each authorized committee or leadership PAC of a candidate for election for Federal office to disburse all of the funds of the committee or PAC which remain unexpended after the date of the election, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia (for himself, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. NADLER, Mr. SCHIFF, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. POCAN, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. CRIST, Ms. MOORE, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. OMAR, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. GALLEGO, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. MENG, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. RYAN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. GOMEZ, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. VELA, Ms. HILL of California, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. KILMER, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. FRANKEL, Mr. DEUTCH, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. WELCH, Mr. COHEN, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. HECK, Ms. SCHRIER, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. WILD, Mrs. LOWEY, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. BEYER, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs.

NAPOLITANO, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. SHALALA, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. COX of California, Mr. MORELLE, and Mr. BLUMENAUER):

H.R. 1364. A bill to amend the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 and the Head Start Act to promote child care and early learning, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SAN NICOLAS:

H.R. 1365. A bill to make technical corrections to the Guam World War II Loyalty Recognition Act; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. STIVERS (for himself, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. KILMER, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. DUFFY, Mr. TURNER, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Ms. MENG, and Mr. VELA):

H.R. 1366. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide the opportunity for responsible health savings to all American families; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RASKIN (for himself and Mr. BUDD):

H.R. 1367. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize a program on children and the media within the National Institute of Health to study the health and developmental effects of technology on infants, children, and adolescents; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. ADAMS (for herself, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. WELCH, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. NORTON, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Ms. MOORE, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Ms. LOFGREN, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. EVANS, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. KILMER, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. RUSH, Mr. COHEN, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. OMAR, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. PETERS, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. POCAN, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. TONKO, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. HECK, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. ROUDA, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. RYAN, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. BASS, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. NEAL, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. KEATING, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. MCNERNEY, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. COX of California, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, and Mr. CRIST):

H.R. 1368. A bill to amend the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 to require that supplemental nutrition assistance program benefits be calculated with reference to the cost of the low-cost food plan as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 1369. A bill to prohibit lifting of United States sanctions imposed with respect to North Korea; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. JUDY CHU of California (for herself and Mrs. WALORSKI):

H.R. 1370. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide coverage for custom fabricated breast prostheses following a mastectomy; 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 Ms. DELAURO (for herself, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. COHEN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 1371. A bill to conduct or support further comprehensive research for the creation of a universal influenza vaccine; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GALLAGHER (for himself, Mr. MAST, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. BANKS, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. COLE, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. PERRY, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. BUDD, and Mr. HICE of Georgia):

H.R. 1372. A bill to clarify that it is United States policy to recognize Israel's sovereignty over the Golan Heights; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Science, Space, and Technology, and Agriculture, 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. GRIJALVA (for himself, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. COX of California, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. MCEACHIN, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, and Mr. COHEN):

H.R. 1373. A bill to protect, for current and future generations, the watershed, ecosystem, and cultural heritage of the Grand Canyon region in the State of Arizona, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH (for himself, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. COOPER, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. GREEN of Texas, and Mr. WESTERMAN):

H.R. 1374. A bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to issue regulations relating to commercial motor vehicle drivers under the age of 21, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. KIND (for himself and Mr. BILIRAKIS):

H.R. 1375. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for transparency of Medicare secondary payer reporting information, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LOWENTHAL (for himself and Mr. CHABOT):

H.R. 1376. A bill to require a report on the continuing participation of Cambodia in the Generalized System of Preferences; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. MENG (for herself, Mr. AGUILAR, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BEYER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CASE, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. HECK, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. HIMES, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KILMER, Mr. KIND, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. LUJÁN, Mrs. LURIA, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. MASSIE, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. MOORE, Mr. MOULTON, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. PETERS, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Miss RICE of New York, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. RUSH, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SIRES, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. TITUS, Mrs. TORRES of California, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. BYRNE, and Mr. GOMEZ):

H.R. 1377. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the treatment of veterans who participated in the cleanup of Enewetak Atoll as radiation exposed veterans for purposes of the presumption of service-connection of certain disabilities by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 1378. A bill to provide that the authority to grant clemency for offenses against the District of Columbia shall be exercised in accordance with law enacted by the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. PETERSON (for himself, Mr. RIGGLEMAN, Mrs. AXNE, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. VISCLOSKY, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. STIVERS):

H.R. 1379. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to require that group and individual health insurance coverage and group health plans provide coverage for treatment of a congenital anomaly or birth defect; 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. QUIGLEY (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. NORTON, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. RASKIN, Miss RICE of New York, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. RYAN, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Ms. MOORE, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. KEATING, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CRIST, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. TURNER, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. BEYER, Mr. KILMER, Mr. ZELDIN, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. MENG, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. WELCH, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. SERRANO, and Mr. GOMEZ):

H.R. 1380. A bill to amend the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981 to clarify provisions enacted by the Captive Wildlife Safety Act, to further the conservation of certain wildlife species, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. RUIZ (for himself and Mr. WENSTRUP):

H.R. 1381. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to take actions necessary to ensure that certain individuals may update the burn pit registry with a registered individual's cause of death, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. SCANLON (for herself, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SERRANO, and Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 1382. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to prohibit certain donations to Inaugural Committees, to establish limitations on donations to Inaugural Committees, to require certain reporting by Inaugural Committees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on 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. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself, Ms. LOFGREN, and Mr. LOWENTHAL):

H.R. 1383. A bill to advance United States national interests by prioritizing the protection of internationally-recognized human rights and development of the rule of law in relations between the United States and Vietnam, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GRIJALVA:

H. Con. Res. 21. Concurrent resolution directing the Secretary of the Senate to make a correction in the enrollment of the bill S. 47; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. JEFFRIES:

H. Res. 148. A resolution electing Members to certain standing committees of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. BIGGS (for himself, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. BUCK, Mr. BUDD, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. COLE, Mr. DAVIDSON of Ohio, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma, Mr. HOLDING, Mr. JORDAN, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. PALMER, Mr. PERRY, Mr. POSEY, Mr. ROY, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. BABIN, Mr. CLINE, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. SPANO, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. YOHO, Mr. SMUCKER, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. WALKER, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. EMMER, and Mr. TIMMONS):

H. Res. 149. A resolution recognizing the national debt as a threat to national security; to the Committee on the Budget, 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. CRAWFORD (for himself, Mr. HILL of Arkansas, Mr. WOMACK, and Mr. WESTERMAN):

H. Res. 150. A resolution commemorating the 100th anniversary of the Elaine massacre; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUNTER:

H. Res. 151. A resolution expressing the support of the House of Representatives for the priorities and goals of Executive Order 13443; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, 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. KHANNA (for himself, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. POCAN, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. HAALAND, Ms. OMAR, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. NORTON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. RUSH, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. KIM, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. MOORE, and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ):

H. Res. 152. A resolution calling for a formal end of the Korean war; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on 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.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

3. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Senate of the State of Louisiana, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 52, requesting the Congress of the United States call a convention of the states to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States; 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. SEWELL of Alabama:

H.R. 4.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Fifteenth Amendment, Section 2 Section 1: The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the U.S. or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

By Mr. DOGGETT:

H.R. 1356.

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. DOGGETT:

H.R. 1357.

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. KIND:

H.R. 1358.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. WRIGHT:

H.R. 1359.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. BOST:

H.R. 1360.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1.

By Ms. MATSUI:

H.R. 1361.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. EMMER:

H.R. 1362.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution—The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution—To regulate Commerce with foreign Nation, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution—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 Ms. CASTOR of Florida:

H.R. 1363.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia:

H.R. 1364.

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. SAN NICOLAS:

H.R. 1365.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of the Congress to make appropriations as set forth in Article I, Section 9, Clause 7, and to make rules and regulations respecting the U.S. territories, as enumerated in Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 of the Constitution; and to make all rules and regulations respecting the Territories and possessions as enumerated in Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. STIVERS:
H.R. 1366.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 1: The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

By Mr. RASKIN:
H.R. 1367.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. ADAMS:
H.R. 1368.
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. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania:
H.R. 1369.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution under the General Welfare Clause.

By Ms. JUDY CHU of California:
H.R. 1370.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. DELAURO:
H.R. 1371.
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 of the United States Constitution and its subsequent amendments, and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Mr. GALLAGHER:
H.R. 1372.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States, which states, ''To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes''

By Mr. GRIJALVA:
H.R. 1373.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
U.S. Const. art. I, sec. 8, cl. 3
To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;
U.S. Cont. art. IV, sec, 3, cl. 2, sen. a
The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States

By Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH:
H.R. 1374.
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 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. KIND:
H.R. 1375.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8

By Mr. LOWENTHAL:
H.R. 1376.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution
''The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States; to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the serveral states, and with the indian tribes.''

By Ms. MENG:
H.R. 1377.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution

By Ms. NORTON:
H.R. 1378.
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. PETERSON:
H.R. 1379.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. QUIGLEY:
H.R. 1380.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. RUIZ:
H.R. 1381.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution, to provide for the general welfare and make all laws necessary and proper to carry out the powers of Congress.

By Ms. SCANLON:
H.R. 1382.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I Section 8

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:
H.R. 1383.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3
Article I, Section 8, Clause 4
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 1: Mrs. MURPHY, Mr. BRINDISI, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. MCADAMS, Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. CUELLAR, and Mr. RICHMOND.
H.R. 20: Mrs. ROBY and Mr. JORDAN.
H.R. 38: Mr. BURCHETT and Mr. DESJARLAIS.
H.R. 40: Ms. GABBARD.
H.R. 93: Mr. CASTEN of Illinois.
H.R. 95: Mr. VAN DREW, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. MCCAUL, Ms. PORTER, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. TRONE, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, and Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico.
H.R. 96: Mr. MEEKS and Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ.
H.R. 99: Mr. BARR and Mr. CARTER of Georgia.
H.R. 141: Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. BERA.
H.R. 197: Mr. NEGUSE.
H.R. 216: Mr. RESCHENTHALER.
H.R. 218: Mr. GOSAR and Mrs. LESKO.
H.R. 219: Mr. PERRY.
H.R. 230: Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts and Ms. HILL of California.
H.R. 299: Ms. PORTER, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. STAUBER, Ms. OMAR, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. ALLRED, Mrs. AXNE, Ms. DELBENE, and Ms. CASTOR of Florida.
H.R. 303: Mr. SUOZZI and Mr. WALDEN.
H.R. 305: Mr. JORDAN.
H.R. 336: Mr. BRADY.
H.R. 366: Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 394: Ms. CLARKE of New York.
H.R. 397: Mr. POCAN, Mr. MORELLE, Ms. OMAR, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. STEVENS, and Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 444: Ms. GABBARD and Mr. HASTINGS.
H.R. 445: Mr. HASTINGS.
H.R. 510: Mr. SPANO, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, and Mr. O'HALLERAN.
H.R. 532: Ms. HAALAND.
H.R. 549: Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. DEUTCH, and Ms. HAALAND.
H.R. 550: Mr. OLSON, Mr. GOSAR, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. HILL of California, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. POSEY, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. COURTNEY, and Mr. BYRNE.
H.R. 553: Ms. CHENEY, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mr. LATTA, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. BUDD, and Mr. COOK.
H.R. 557: Mr. CÁRDENAS.
H.R. 570: Mr. TIPTON.
H.R. 582: Ms. HOULAHAN.
H.R. 587: Mr. FOSTER, Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma, and Mr. KELLY of Mississippi.
H.R. 592: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.
H.R. 594: Mr. COLLINS of New York.
H.R. 613: Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. POCAN, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
H.R. 621: Mr. WEBER of Texas.
H.R. 627: Mr. TIPTON.
H.R. 638: Mr. GOODEN.
H.R. 644: Mr. MCADAMS.
H.R. 647: Mr. BRINDISI, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. CLAY, and Mrs. CRAIG.
H.R. 651: Mr. CARSON of Indiana.
H.R. 663: Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. KIM, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. RASKIN, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. WALDEN, Mr. YARMUTH, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. TED LIEU of California, and Mr. GALLEGO.
H.R. 665: Ms. MENG and Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico.
H.R. 674: Ms. UNDERWOOD.
H.R. 677: Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, and Mr. PAPPAS.
H.R. 692: Ms. CHENEY and Mr. WITTMAN.
H.R. 717: Mr. DESAULNIER.
H.R. 720: Mr. CARBAJAL and Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 723: Mr. PALMER.
H.R. 724: Mr. HIMES.
H.R. 732: Ms. LEE of California and Mrs. LAWRENCE.
H.R. 748: Mr. RUSH, Mr. BANKS, Mr. SIRES, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. DUFFY, and Mr. BROWN of Maryland.
H.R. 764: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
H.R. 784: Mrs. ROBY.
H.R. 808: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan and Mr. KENNEDY.
H.R. 842: Ms. HILL of California.
H.R. 862: Mrs. MILLER.
H.R. 864: Mr. DOGGETT.
H.R. 865: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut and Mr. LEVIN of California.
H.R. 872: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 874: Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. HAALAND, and Mr. KENNEDY.
H.R. 878: Mr. ROSE of New York, Mr. COX of California, Mrs. MCBATH, and Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas.
H.R. 890: Mr. YOHO.
H.R. 919: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 925: Mr. CUNNINGHAM and Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee.

H.R. 926: Ms. BONAMICI.

H.R. 929: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, and Mr. BACON.

H.R. 946: Mr. VAN DREW and Mr. THOMPSON of California.

H.R. 949: Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma and Mr. JORDAN.

H.R. 962: Mr. MAST and Mr. FLEISCHMANN.

H.R. 1002: Mr. DOGGETT and Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 1007: Mr. LOEBSACK and Mrs. WALORSKI.

H.R. 1019: Ms. WEXTON, Mrs. HARTZLER, and Mr. PETERSON.

H.R. 1023: Mr. VISCLOSKY.

H.R. 1024: Mr. POSEY.

H.R. 1044: Mr. SCHRADER, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. COLE, Mr. BRINDISI, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. DELGADO, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, and Ms. SÁNCHEZ.

H.R. 1050: Mr. SABLAN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, and Mr. LEVIN of California.

H.R. 1058: Mr. KING of New York.

H.R. 1066: Ms. DELBENE.

H.R. 1080: Mr. VARGAS, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. HILL of California, Mr. RYAN, and Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 1081: Mr. HIMES, Mr. HURD of Texas, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, and Mr. TURNER.

H.R. 1125: Mr. NEWHOUSE.

H.R. 1133: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, and Ms. LEE of California.

H.R. 1134: Mr. ESPAILLAT.

H.R. 1139: Mr. CLAY, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. TED LIEU of California, and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.

H.R. 1142: Ms. WILD.

H.R. 1148: Mr. GAETZ.

H.R. 1153: Mr. GOMEZ.

H.R. 1156: Mr. YOHO, Mr. DESJARLAIS, and Mr. HAGEDORN.

H.R. 1162: Mr. LEVIN of California.

H.R. 1176: Mr. TRONE, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. SMITH of Washington.

H.R. 1181: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK.

H.R. 1185: Mr. GOLDEN, Mr. HECK, and Ms. PORTER.

H.R. 1225: Mr. QUIGLEY, Mrs. MILLER, Mr. MEADOWS, and Mr. NEGUSE.

H.R. 1226: Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 1234: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.

H.R. 1237: Mr. CASTEN of Illinois and Mr. TONKO.

H.R. 1244: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 1249: Ms. LEE of California.

H.R. 1265: Mr. MARSHALL.

H.R. 1268: Mrs. LESKO.

H.R. 1279: Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. RASKIN, and Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.

H.R. 1289: Mr. NEWHOUSE.

H.R. 1293: Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas and Ms. HAALAND.

H.R. 1300: Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. KILDEE, and Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.

H.R. 1309: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. PORTER, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Ms. JAYAPAL, and Mr. TAKANO.

H.R. 1327: Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Ms. TITUS, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. COHEN, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. NEAL, Ms. HILL of California, Mr. SARBANES, and Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 1339: Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. BOST, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. WENSTRUP, and Mr. HILL of Arkansas.

H.R. 1340: Mr. LARSEN of Washington.

H.R. 1344: Mr. GARAMENDI and Ms. PORTER.

H.J. Res. 25: Mr. SPANO.

H.J. Res. 34: Mr. DESJARLAIS.

H. Con. Res. 12: Ms. PRESSLEY.

H. Con. Res. 13: Ms. PRESSLEY.

H. Con. Res. 20: Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma, Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. AMODEI, and Mr. HUDSON.

H. Res. 23: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. DELGADO, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mr. AGUILAR, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. SOTO, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. HIMES, Mr. VISCLOSKY, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. VELA, Mr. KILMER, Mr. BERA, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. RICHMOND, and Mr. CÁRDENAS.

H. Res. 33: Mr. VISCLOSKY, Mr. FOSTER, and Ms. WATERS.

H. Res. 54: Mr. VISCLOSKY, Ms. WEXTON, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. BERA, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. KILMER, and Mr. COX of California.

H. Res. 60: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER and Mr. BRINDISI.

H. Res. 96: Ms. PRESSLEY.

H. Res. 107: Ms. STEFANIK.

H. Res. 119: Mr. QUIGLEY.

H. Res. 129: Ms. PINGREE, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. HAALAND, and Mr. COHEN.

H. Res. 134: Mr. TURNER.

H. Res. 138: Ms. MENG, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. FRANKEL, and Mr. PERLMUTTER.