United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 118th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 170 WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 2024 *No. 126*

House of Representatives

The House was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Friday, August 2, 2024, at 11 a.m.

Senate

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 2024

The Senate met at 11 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable BEN RAY LUJÁN, a Senator from the State of New Mexico.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Today's opening prayer will be offered by Reverend Jeff Simpson, Associate Pastor, Church of the Advent, Washington, DC.

PRAYER

The guest Chaplain offered the following prayer:

Let's pray together.

Almighty God, we give You thanks for this new day and for giving us every good gift we have, including our freedom, our communities, our families, and life itself. We thank You that You have brought these men and women here today to work for the common good of our great Nation.

We pray that You would grant them wisdom to navigate the complex issues they face. We pray that You would grant them patience to understand one another amid their differences. We pray that You would grant them courage; that You would strengthen them to do what is right in Your eyes. May they strive to serve our neighbors who are poor, unemployed, hungry, sick, and lonely.

We pray that You would use them to serve our whole Nation; that our government would lead with virtue; that businesses would thrive; that our schools will be filled with children who love learning; that our legal systems would be just; that our military and law enforcement would keep us safe; that artists and musicians would inspire us with beauty; that our farmers be blessed with abundance; that our land, with all of its natural splendor and wildlife, would be cared for; and that our faith communities would embody grace and mercy; and that our families would be filled with nurture and love.

We humbly ask You for all of these things in the Name of the Father and the Son and the Holy Spirit. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Presiding Officer 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.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mrs. MURRAY).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, August 1, 2024.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable BEN RAY LUJÁN, a Senator from the State of New Mexico, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATTY MURRAY,
President pro tempore.

Mr. LUJÁN thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Dorothy Camille Shea, of North Carolina, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Deputy Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations, with the rank and status of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and the Deputy Representative of the United States of America in the Security Council of the United Nations.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE SENATE

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, this is the last day before our August work period and so I have a lot of topics to cover and I will go through all of them.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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We are going to talk about the tax bill we are doing today. We are going to talk about the Supreme Court and immunity to the President. We are going to talk about AI and what has been accomplished there. And KOSA and COPPA, we are going to talk about that. And last but not least, I have to talk about and I will talk about the Veterans' Administration and our hospital, the Northport hospital, on Long Island.

TAX RELIEF FOR AMERICAN FAMILIES AND WORKERS ACT OF 2024

Mr. President, today, the Senate has a chance to move forward on the Tax Relief for American Families and Workers Act.

Democrats are ready to vote yes to advance bipartisan legislation today. The question is, Will Senate Republicans join us to give Americans a tax break or will they stand in the way? The tax bill passed the House with an overwhelming vote of 357 to 70. It won majorities of both parties. It was led in the House by the Republican chair of Ways and Means, Congressman SMITH, hardly a liberal. So we know this is a good and broadly bipartisan bill. For people who say that this is not bipartisan, go look at the House.

Everyone in Congress is on board except Senate Republicans. Unfortunately, it seems like Senate Republicans plan to vote no today. Even House Republicans managed to unite long enough to pass this bill.

With great respect to Senate Republicans, it is never a good sign to be more obstructionist than Republicans in the House.

Senate Republicans love to talk about how they are the party of family and business, so it is very odd to see them come out so aggressively against expanding the child tax credit and rewarding businesses with the R&D tax credit. But that seems to be what they are doing.

Instead of jumping at the opportunity to get this tax bill done, some Senate Republicans are organizing against tax relief. You heard that right. Senate Republicans are organizing against tax relief. Some of them were passing out leaflets at their lunch yesterday smearing the bill.

Here is one of the nonsensical arguments Senate Republicans made against this tax bill: Don't you dare pass it, they said, because, God forbid, it actually helps American families and then Democrats will get some credit.

Can you believe that? Does that sound like a pro-family party? I don't think so.

Instead of focusing on the election, Republicans maybe should focus more on the fact that this bill actually helps families. If the bill becomes law, half a million kids would come out of poverty. Sixteen million kids from low-income households would see benefits increase. Business owners that invest in R&D and buy new equipment would see more money coming back to them, leading to more jobs, good-paying jobs. And the housing crisis in America would ease—one of our biggest crises, housing costs—by expanding the low-income housing tax credit, something I deeply cared about and urged to be put in the bill. I am glad it is there. And, of course, communities devastated by natural disasters—we have seen so many of them across the country in the last few weeks—they get greater relief.

So thank you to all my colleagues who worked hard on this bill: Chairman WYDEN for his leadership, everyone on the Finance Committee as well as Senators BROWN and CASEY and BENNET and CANTWELL and HASSAN and so many others.

The ball is now in Senate Republican court. Senate Republicans can either choose bipartisanship and get this done now or they can choose partisanship and leave families hanging out to dry.

Mr. President, I just want to note, this so often has become the MO of our Republicans in the House, Senate, and the Presidency. When we do something good and strong that Americans support in a bipartisan way—that most Republicans support—they say don't pass it because it will benefit Democrats in the election.

Donald Trump has said it repeatedly on border. We have seen it recently on crypto. We have seen it on so many other issues. That is not the way to help the American people. That is not the way to govern.

SUPREME COURT

Mr. President, on the Supreme Court and the immunity, their awful immunity provision for Presidents, including Trump, all of us in school were taught that there are no Kings in America. There are no Kings in America.

But 1 month ago, the MAGA Supreme Court effectively placed a crown over Donald Trump's head. They ruled that the President of the United States is, in essence, above the law; that the President is immune in sweeping ways from accountability for ''official acts.''

One month ago, I said I would work with my colleagues on legislation to reverse the damage of the Court's bewildering ruling on immunity. Today, I am pleased to announce Senate Democrats are taking the next step.

Today, along with 33 of my Democratic colleagues, I am introducing the No Kings Act. This legislation is as simple as the name it bears. It reaffirms that Presidents do not have immunity from violations of criminal law and removes the Supreme Court's jurisdiction to hear appeals related to Presidential immunity, which the Constitution explicitly empowers Congress to do.

The MAGA Supreme Court's decision on Presidential immunity was the very antithesis of the kind of accountability our Framers envisioned. It just goes to show you what a morass the Supreme Court is in right now. They are in a mess. They are in an ethical morass and in a substantive morass.

Ethically, the MAGA Supreme Court is suffering a huge crisis of confidence with the American people because Justices accept lavish gifts, vacations, and cars from hard-right wealthy people who are then paying different groups and lawyers to lobby for what they want. And then the Justices turn around and ram through scores of hard-right decisions.

The two have been, sometimes, all too close to one another in time. Substantively, the MAGA Supreme Court is taking the rights away from Americans at every opportunity—like a woman's right to choose and others—siding with the big special interests against the average person.

And, again, the MAGA Supreme Court is undermining our Constitution and throwing out centuries of precedent by anointing Donald Trump and future Presidents as Kings above the law. And make no mistake about it, we have a very strong argument that Congress, by statute, can undo what the Supreme Court does, that it does not require a constitutional amendment.

The bottom line is this: No democracy can hope to survive if it cannot ensure accountability. And if the Supreme Court can no longer be trusted to serve as its own check on ethics or on following precedent and helping the American people, Congress must use all its tools to restore trust and accountability to the highest Court in the land.

KOSA-COPPA

Mr. President, 2 days ago, the Senate overwhelmingly passed two of the most important updates in decades to Federal laws protecting our kids: the Kids Online Safety Act, or KOSA, and the COPPA.

I repeat: It passed the Senate overwhelmingly. This was a good bipartisan thing; 91 votes were in its favor.

I then called on the House to take these bills up, to keep the momentum alive, to do right by the parents who worked so hard to get these bills done. But this morning, it has been reported that House Republicans will refuse to take these bills up.

I hope these reports are not accurate. Just 1 week ago, Speaker JOHNSON said he would like to get KOSA done. I hope that hasn't changed. Letting KOSA and COPPA collect dust in the House would be an awful mistake and a gut punch—a gut punch—to these brave, wonderful parents who have worked so hard to reach this point.

So let me repeat what I said earlier this week: When the House returns in the fall, KOSA and COPPA must be a priority. These parents and kids across America deserve better. I hope House Republicans change course swiftly and take KOSA and COPPA up.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Mr. President, now on AI, or artificial intelligence, it has been 2 months since the Bipartisan AI Working Group I formed with Senator HEINRICH, Democrat, and Senators YOUNG and ROUNDS, Republican, published our roadmap for

AI policy. I am happy to report that the Senate is making important progress on drafting AI legislation already.

Just yesterday, under the magnificent leadership of Chair CANTWELL and Chair PETERS, both the Commerce and Homeland Security Committees marked up and approved important bipartisan AI bills. These bills will help American workers to be AI ready, while helping innovation lead the way in new technologies.

Yesterday, Senator KLOBUCHAR also brought two bipartisan bills to the floor to protect our elections from deepfakes in political advertising. Sadly, these bills were blocked, but I hope we can find a path forward.

And, last week, the Senate unanimously passed the DEFIANCE Act, a bill to combat the spread of sexually explicit AI-generated deepfakes, an awful thing that is inflicting so many Americans, particularly, young kids and young girls, in particular.

So in the last 2 weeks, there are at least five very good AI bills that have seen some movement in the Senate. All of them have bipartisan support. Together they represent a good mix of the two approaches. I have always said we need with AI two things: to promote safe innovation, on the one hand, but instill commonsense guardrails, on the other.

This is the recipe for strong AI legislation: safe innovation, strong innovation, balanced with sound guardrails. And I thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for working together and look forward to more of this in the weeks to come.

VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL CENTERS

Mr. President, now let me talk about the VA and Long Island's only VA medical center—the Northport VA. Right now, Long Island's only VA medical center, the Northport VA—and many other VA medical centers across the country—are being threatened by the MAGA Republican plan known as Project 2025.

This is a picture of the Northport VA. It is the only VA on Long Island, serving over 100,000 vets across Nassau and Suffolk Counties. I know how good it is because my father, who passed away 2 years ago, got good treatment at the VA. He was a World War II vet.

And Long Island has so many vets, so many people who served their country who are getting older now. They desperately need that Northport VA for their healthcare. If Republicans take power, the Project 2025 plan is just itching to become law, and it would have a disastrous impact on the VA and create chaos for vets, not just across Long Island but across America, especially those now receiving health benefits that we fought so hard to win.

Project 2025 has a fancy website. It has a fancy book. It has a lot of glitter, but this plan is far from gold—far from gold. It is a pile of corroded ideas that have never become law because of how unpopular they are, including undermining the VA. And deep in this plan is a mandate to defund the Northport VA on Long Island. The plan would also slash veterans' benefits.

It seems to repeal the PACT Act, which we just passed overwhelmingly—bipartisan—that said that our veterans who served in Iraq and Afghanistan and were exposed to burn pits and got cancers and other illnesses could get help from the VA. This plan—this Project 2025—is so intent on slashing all government plans so the very rich who represent this plan can pay fewer taxes. It is outrageous—outrageous.

Now, when faced with questions on these proposals, MAGA Republicans are running away, claiming they don't know anything. MAGA Republicans even announced they fired the guy who authored all this dreck. But, sorry, you can fire all the people you want. These are the goals.

It was put together by lots of Donald Trump's former employees and has, as one of its leaders, somebody who wants to slash—slash—all kinds of government programs up and down the line because the very rich people that they seem to represent don't want to pay any taxes. They don't care about the rest of us.

So MAGA Republicans, again, they can fire anyone they want. We know the goals. This revealed it. They were proud of this Project 2025 until it was revealed that it had so many bad things in it.

So I am sounding the alarm on this little-known project for all the Members of this Chamber and pledging that, under my majority, the VA will not be depleted, veterans' benefits will be protected, and the Senate floor will not consider programs and proposals that undo years of bipartisan progress on veterans affairs, healthcare, and on funding our hospitals.

The plan would revive the effort to shut down Long Island's Northport VA. This is what Project 2025 says:

> [T]he Senate Veterans Affairs Committee lacked the political will to act on the White House's nominations of comission members, and this ultimately led to termination of the AIR—ASSET AND INFRASTRUCTURE REVIEW. The next Administration should seek out agile, creative, and politically acceptable operational solutions.

Those here in this Chamber should know exactly what AIR was: a plan—a hard-right plan—to defund the VA system.

Well, we bipartisanly said no way, and we saved our VA hospitals.

Project 2025 doesn't just want to revive AIR but implement it. Defund the VA hospitals—that is what it says.

Look, over 9 million veterans are enrolled in the VA healthcare system, meaning that these proposed cuts and policy changes will affect a massive amount of people. But for Northport and the vets of Long Island, it would be the end of care as they know it. They would have to travel to New York City for basic care or more complex care. The waiting lines and the waiting lists—veterans have to wait long enough for healthcare—would get even greater. And, as I said, it is over 100,000 vets—vets I have stood with, vets I launched a petition with. I will not—will not—let this VA close or be defunded.

So for all of you here, look close. Which one of your critical VA hospitals does MAGA want to shutter?

Project 2025, a bunch of bad ideas that hurt working people, veterans, and others who served this country. MAGA fired the guy who ran it, but they still are intent on the plan—still intent on decimating and closing this great hospital. Make no mistake about it.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant executive clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The Republican leader is recognized.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent I be permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes prior to the scheduled rollcall vote.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TAX RELIEF FOR AMERICAN FAMILIES AND WORKERS ACT

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, today, as the Senate prepares to leave town for the August State work period, the Democratic leader has decided to squeeze in one more vote that isn't ready for prime time. To our colleagues on the Finance Committee—and to anyone paying attention in recent months—it has been clear that the Tax Relief for American Families and Workers Act that Chairman WYDEN wrote with the House needed some serious revisions in order to earn 60 votes here in the Senate.

We don't need a vote today to tell us that is still the case. Colleagues on this side of the aisle have serious unresolved concerns. They don't like how more than 90 percent of the supposed benefits of the bill, as written, come as a $30 billion expansion of cash welfare, instead of relief for working taxpayers.

They are concerned about how it would weaken the work requirements tied to those benefits under current law. For a bill with the potential to so seriously impact working Americans, one might expect its proponents to engage seriously on resolving obstacles to bipartisan support.

You might have expected the chairman of the Finance Committee or the Democratic leader to provide regular order, to schedule a markup, to give this bill a shot at actually passing the Senate, but, alas, you would be wrong. Of course, months without progress on

this front aren't for lack of effort from Ranking Member CRAPO, and I am grateful for his dedication to addressing Republican concerns.

Today's vote doesn't seem to be intended to produce a legislative outcome. In fact, the Democratic leader himself admitted this week that even losing the vote would still be a political benefit for vulnerable Senate Democrats running for reelection. Well, I am not so certain the American people are impressed by message votes, and I don't think they give out points for incomplete work.

NDAA

Mr. President, on a different matter, today, the Appropriations Committee is considering defense funding for the coming year. From the outset, colleagues who take seriously our obligation to provide for the common defense knew that they had their work cut out for them.

This spring, the President sent down a fourth straight defense request that would cut funding for the national defense after inflation. The request was grossly insufficient when it went to print; it is even more so today.

Then, this summer brought our closest allies and partners here to Washington, underscoring the importance of American leadership by example.

Just a few days ago, a final report of the Commission on the National Defense Strategy put an even finer point on the stakes of the growing and interconnected threats to our national security. As I discussed earlier this week, the bipartisan expert panel behind the report delivered a grave warning. Here is more of what they said:

The U.S. military lacks both the capabilities and the capacity required to be competent it can deter and prevail in combat.

The American public have been—again, according to the report—''inadequately informed by government leaders of the threats to U.S. interests—including to people's everyday lives—and what will be required to restore American global power and leadership.''

They went on further:

Very little progress will be possible without Congress, where a relatively small number of elected officials have imposed continual political gamesmanship over a thoughtful and responsible legislating and oversight.

Goodness.

It is past time to prioritize our national security. It is totally obvious to all of us that this needs to begin. Just take the pacing threat from China, for example. Plenty of our colleagues on both sides of the aisle like to talk about outcompeting the PRC, but not as many seem to recognize that winning this competition, preserving American primacy, and protecting America's interest are first and foremost about investing in hard power.

As the Commission put it, China has ''largely negated the U.S. military advantage in the Western Pacific through two decades of focused military investment. Without significant change by the United States, the balance of power will continue to shift in China's favor.''

But the vast majority of supposed counter-China policies that folks in Washington like to talk about won't do much to arrest this shift, and neither will pretending that the pacing threat is the only threat we face. It is naive to believe we can ignore or assume away threats in other regions.

Anyone who believes our security and prosperity don't require urgent investments in hard power, in alliances and partnerships, and in our defense industrial base clearly doesn't know what they are talking about.

So I am grateful to my friend Vice Chair COLLINS and to colleagues on the Appropriations Committee, who recognize the urgency of the task in front of us, for fighting hard to negate as much of the President's real-dollar cut to national defense as they could. The bill in committee right now exceeds the President's request by nearly $19 billion. This is less than the additional $25 billion authorized by the Armed Services Committee.

Senate Democrats refused to spend more on defense without adding funding for nondefense discretionary programs. However, thanks to our colleagues' efforts, this bill secures crucial steps forward on a number of urgent priorities.

The bill includes the largest ever appropriation for shipbuilding, with hundreds of millions in new resources for growing and retaining the critical shipbuilding industrial base.

It tackles maintenance backlogs head-on and invests in enough spare components to bring 500 more aircraft to full readiness than the President's request accounts for. It goes $3 billion beyond his request for overdue investments in expanding the defense industrial base and provides for modernizing ammunition and vehicle production facilities, from Iowa and Missouri to Ohio and Tennessee.

It delivers important downpayments on critical munitions, from the long-range and precision strike capabilities needed in the Indo-Pacific to the naval interceptors required to defend U.S. personnel and global commerce from terrorist attacks in the Red Sea.

But let's be absolutely clear. When it comes to rebuilding our stockpiles and preparing our Armed Forces to deter and defeat threats, there is much, much more work to be done. There is no serious reading of post-World War II history that doesn't trace the preservation of Western peace or the growth of American prosperity to an order underpinned by American strength.

The U.S. military is the reason our neighbors back home sleep in peace. It is the reason our communities reap the benefits of global trade. It is the weight behind our leader's words. We cannot afford to shortchange it, and I cannot make the stakes of the task before us any more clear.

VOTE ON SHEA NOMINATION

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Shea nomination?

Mr. DURBIN. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant executive clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. FETTERMAN), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ), and the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN), the Senator from Utah (Mr. ROMNEY), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT), and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. VANCE).

Further, if present and voting: the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) would have voted ''nay.''

The result was announced—yeas 59, nays 34, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 229 Ex.]

YEAS—59

Baldwin	Heinrich	Rosen
Bennet	Hickenlooper	Rounds
Blumenthal	Hirono	Sanders
Booker	Kaine	Schatz
Brown	Kelly	Schumer
Budd	King	Shaheen
Butler	Klobuchar	Sinema
Cantwell	Luján	Smith
Cardin	Manchin	Stabenow
Carper	Markey	Sullivan
Casey	McConnell	Tester
Collins	Merkley	Tillis
Coons	Murkowski	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Murphy	Warnock
Duckworth	Murray	Warren
Durbin	Ossoff	Welch
Gillibrand	Padilla	Whitehouse
Graham	Paul	Wyden
Hagerty	Peters	Young
Hassan	Reed	

NAYS—34

Barrasso	Daines	Moran
Blackburn	Ernst	Mullin
Boozman	Fischer	Ricketts
Braun	Grassley	Risch
Britt	Hawley	Rubio
Capito	Hyde-Smith	Schmitt
Cassidy	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Cornyn	Kennedy	Thune
Cotton	Lankford	Tuberville
Cramer	Lee	Wicker
Crapo	Lummis	
Cruz	Marshall	

NOT VOTING—7

Fetterman	Romney	Warner
Hoeven	Scott (SC)	
Menendez	Vance	

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KING). Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

TAX RELIEF FOR AMERICAN FAMILIES AND WORKERS ACT OF 2024—Motion to Proceed—Resumed

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume legislative session and resume consideration of the motion to proceed to H.R. 7024, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 349, H.R. 7024, a bill to make improvements to the child tax credit, to provide tax incentives to promote economic growth, to provide special rules for the taxation of certain residents of Taiwan with income from sources within the United States, to provide tax relief with respect to certain Federal disasters, to make improvements to the low-income housing tax credit, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Republican whip.

INFLATION REDUCTION ACT

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, in a couple of weeks, we will mark the second anniversary of one of President Biden's signature measures, the so-called Inflation Reduction Act. I am sure the White House will be celebrating, but Americans shouldn't be because Democrats did the country no favors with this legislation. In fact, the bill reads like a roster of bad Democrat policies.

It is hard to know where to even begin: Perhaps with the bill's misleading—really—outright deceptive title. Democrats called the bill the Inflation Reduction Act, yet even before the bill had been signed into law, the nonpartisan Penn Wharton Budget Model was noting the bill's impact on inflation was ''statistically indistinguishable from zero.'' In other words, the Inflation Reduction Act would do nothing—nothing—to reduce inflation.

President Biden confirmed this fact a year later when he noted—this is President Biden speaking:

Well, we've put ourselves in a position where we passed the most comprehensive environmental piece of—it's called the Inflation Reduction Act. It has nothing to do with inflation.

That is President Biden. Let me just repeat that, Mr. President.

It's called the Inflation Reduction Act. It has nothing to do with inflation.

President Biden's own words.

Why Democrats chose to name it that when it had nothing to do with reducing inflation is a good question. Perhaps it was to try to convince the American people, falsely, that Democrats were doing something to stem the historic inflation crisis they had created, or perhaps it was to disguise the substance of what Democrats thought might be otherwise an unpopular bill.

But moving on.

Another Democrat selling point for the bill was the claim that it would reduce the deficit. But that claim has proved to be just as hollow as the bill's title. The cost of the bill's Green New Deal provisions has grown to such an extent that the bill will not only not reduce the deficit, it is now on track to add to it. That is right. A bill Democrats touted for its deficit reduction is now predicted to actually add to the deficit.

And speaking of the bill's Green New Deal provisions, as the President himself admitted last year, the so-called Inflation Reduction Act was really a chance for Democrats to impose their Green New Deal fantasies. So the bill contains things like $1.5 billion—billion, I might add—for a grant program to plant trees; $1 billion for zero-emission, heavy-duty vehicles like garbage trucks; $3 billion for the U.S. Postal Service for zero-emission delivery vehicles; $1.9 billion for things like road equity—whatever that is—and identifying gaps in tree canopy coverage; and at least $30 billion in climate slush funds allocated for climate-related political activity. Yes, Mr. President, climate-related political activity because, clearly, families struggling with high grocery prices and high energy prices in the Biden-Harris economy are eager to see their tax dollars going to Green New Deal activism.

Then, of course, there are the tax credits the bill provides for well-off Americans to purchase new electric vehicles.

And there is much, much more. All told, the climate- and energy-related provisions of the bill are now projected to cost American taxpayers in excess of $1 trillion.

I mentioned tax credits for electric vehicles. Perhaps the Biden administration's signature environmental measure has been attempting to force the widespread adoption of electric vehicles.

The Inflation Reduction Act tax credits are one part of this crusade. Others include the final emissions rules the Biden administration released this spring that will have the practical effect of forcing car and truck companies to electrify a huge portion of their sales lots.

And the big problem here is that the President is attempting to force the adoption of his electric vehicle fantasy at a time when our electric grid is barely keeping up with current demand.

An article in the Washington Post this March entitled ''Amid explosive demand, America is running out of power,'' noted ''Vast swaths of the United States are at risk of running short of power as electricity-hungry data centers and clean-technology factors proliferate around the country, leaving utilities and regulators grasping for credible plans to expand the nation's creaking power grid.''

And that is our situation right now as we speak, without the incredible burden that would be added to our grid by a vast increase in the number of electric cars and trucks on the road.

If the President is successful in imposing a rapid and widespread increase in the number of electric vehicles, we are likely to be facing a situation where there is simply not enough power available to keep up with demand, with higher prices, electricity rationing, blackouts, and brownouts as the inevitable result.

I could go on for a while here about the strain the President is attempting to place on our electric grid, even as he seeks to weaken the already creaky grid even further with burdensome new regulations. And I could go on about the Inflation Reduction Act. I haven't even talked about the incredible amount of money Democrats funneled to the IRS through this legislation—the majority of it earmarked for increased audits and enforcements to help fund Democrats' Green New Deal fantasies. Nor have I talked about the tax hikes on energy, which are doing no favors to Americans already beset by high energy bills in the Biden-Harris economy.

Then there are the bill's price controls for prescription drugs, which will curtail medical innovation and the development of new medications. When the Biden administration originally proposed this policy, research from the University of Chicago projected that price controls of prescription drugs in Medicare would result in 135 fewer new drugs available to patients. We have already seen those projections beginning to come to fruition as multiple drug companies have halted research into new treatments as a result of the Inflation Reduction Act.

I will stop here, Mr. President. Suffice it to say that Democrats' so-called Inflation Reduction Act is a catalog of bad Democratic policies from unrealistic Green New Deal measures to costly tax hikes, to irresponsible spending.

Unfortunately, if we end up with a Harris administration next year, this legislation is likely a grim preview of more bad bills to come.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Georgia.

TAX RELIEF FOR AMERICAN FAMILIES AND WORKERS ACT OF 2024

Mr. WARNOCK. Mr. President, I rise today with deep antipathy and disappointment for the persistent political games being played in this Chamber. As a pastor, I am particularly bothered when those games are played with children.

Today, by all accounts, the Senate will fail to pass legislation with strong bipartisan support that will make a serious difference in the lives of everyday Georgians and their children. We are on track to do the right thing by our children.

But, once again, politics—as we enter the silly season of politics—is getting in the way of extending the expanded child tax credit. It is not only the right thing to do morally, it is the smart thing to do economically.

I have to say that I find that often that is the case with our public policy.

Very often, the right thing to do is also the smart thing to do. And it is politics and politics alone that gets in the way. Were it not for the cynical politics in Washington, passing this bill would be a no-brainer.

The moral question that we have to ask ourselves is, Are we so focused on the next election that we can't focus on the next generation?

It is beyond nonsensical that there are some who have previously preached about the importance of lowering taxes, but they are getting ready to vote down a tax cut for middle- and working-class families.

I think it is important to underscore that point because I recognize the folks at home, when they hear words like ''tax credit,'' ''expanded child tax credit,'' they are engaged in their work; they may not readily know what we are talking about. It is a tax cut. That is what it is, a tax cut for middle- and working-class families. And when we passed it back in 2021, it was, in fact, the largest tax cut for middle- and working-class families in American history.

But now we have the same lawmakers who love to talk about the need to lower taxes on middle- and working-class Americans—an argument I hear often—they are getting ready to vote down this tax cut. So the next time that I hear them talking about the need to cut taxes, I am going to ask my colleagues: How did you vote today? How did you vote when you had an opportunity to provide tax relief for ordinary people?

Maybe the issue is not so much tax cuts; it is for whom. Is it for those who need it the least or those who can benefit from it the most?

The bipartisan tax relief bill, negotiated in good faith by my friend the senior Senator from Oregon, is legislation that will offer a helping hand to ordinary families because we know that when ordinary people thrive, the economy thrives. And the reason the economy thrives is because when people who do not have a lot of disposable income—or virtually no disposable income—when they get a little bit of relief, you know, they buy extravagant things, you know, like a coat for their kid for winter, some more food, an opportunity to get some afterschool enrichment. That is what I think about.

I think about a mom that I met in Columbus, GA, named Denise, who in the weeks after we passed the expanded child tax credit said to me: Senator, I am so grateful that you all got this done. She said that she used those extra dollars to help prepare her daughter to go back to school and to help take care of her household as she was transitioning between jobs. It was a win for her, a win for her daughter, a win for the American economy.

Let's be clear. The bill that we are taking up today would help reduce poverty for some 636,000 children in Georgia and their families.

If I am honest, it is the kind of work that spurred me, a pastor, to get involved in politics in the first place. I put up with politics in order to do things like this. When we passed the expanded child tax credit, we literally cut child poverty 40 percent or more in America. But because we only did it for 6 months, we went back and doubled it. We can do better than that.

These dollars are going right back into the economy, helping small businesses and helping local economies to be stronger. We are helping families, helping businesses, helping our economy. Not only that, but we know that the smartest investment we can make is investing in our children. When we invest in our kids—especially in getting them out of poverty—we literally save them from the trauma, the actual trauma that poverty creates.

So I stand advocating, pushing, begging my colleagues to reconsider.

You know, I grew up in public housing. I wouldn't be standing here today if it were not for good Federal public policy. I worked hard. I put my shoes on every morning. I come from a family that emphasized a strong work ethic. But I needed all of that and good Federal public policy to be standing on this floor right now.

I am the beneficiary of Head Start, which, by the way, Project 2025 wants to go after. Head Start, which gives poor children access to literacy, sets the foundation for a good life.

In high school, another good Federal program called Upward Bound put me on a college campus every summer and every Saturday so I knew I belonged on college campuses. And then Pell grants and student loans ensured I could make my way through college.

The expanded child tax credit is part of that good public policy, strengthening ordinary people. It would strengthen their families and would strengthen the American economy.

The time to do that is now. The time now is not to focus on November but to focus on what we can do right now. Dr. King was right: The time to do right is always right and that time is right now.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

THOMAS R. CARPER WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2024

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 401, S. 4367, the Thomas R. Carper Water Resources Development Act of 2024.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 4367) to provide for improvements to the rivers and harbors of the United States, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Environment and Public Works with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''Thomas R. Carper Water Resources Development Act of 2024''.

(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—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 101. Notice to Congress regarding WRDA implementation.
Sec. 102. Prior guidance.
Sec. 103. Ability to pay.
Sec. 104. Federal interest determinations.
Sec. 105. Annual report to Congress.
Sec. 106. Processing timelines.
Sec. 107. Services of volunteers.
Sec. 108. Support of Army civil works missions.
Sec. 109. Inland waterway projects.
Sec. 110. Leveraging Federal infrastructure for increased water supply.
Sec. 111. Outreach and access.
Sec. 112. Model development.
Sec. 113. Planning assistance for States.
Sec. 114. Corps of Engineers Levee Owners Advisory Board.
Sec. 115. Silver Jackets program.
Sec. 116. Tribal partnership program.
Sec. 117. Tribal project implementation pilot program.
Sec. 118. Eligibility for inter-Tribal consortiums.
Sec. 119. Sense of Congress relating to the management of recreation facilities.

TITLE II—STUDIES AND REPORTS

Sec. 201. Authorization of proposed feasibility studies.
Sec. 202. Vertical integration and acceleration of studies.
Sec. 203. Expedited completion.
Sec. 204. Expedited completion of other feasibility studies.
Sec. 205. Alexandria to the Gulf of Mexico, Louisiana, feasibility study.
Sec. 206. Craig Harbor, Alaska.
Sec. 207. Sussex County, Delaware.
Sec. 208. Forecast-informed reservoir operations in the Colorado River Basin.
Sec. 209. Beaver Lake, Arkansas, reallocation study.
Sec. 210. Gathright Dam, Virginia, study.
Sec. 211. Delaware Inland Bays Watershed Study.
Sec. 212. Upper Susquehanna River Basin comprehensive flood damage reduction feasibility study.
Sec. 213. Kanawha River Basin.
Sec. 214. Authorization of feasibility studies for projects from CAP authorities.
Sec. 215. Port Fourchon Belle Pass channel, Louisiana.
Sec. 216. Studies for modification of project purposes in the Colorado River Basin in Arizona.
Sec. 217. Non-Federal interest preparation of water reallocation studies, North Dakota.
Sec. 218. Technical correction, Walla Walla River.
Sec. 219. Watershed and river basin assessments.
Sec. 220. Independent peer review.
Sec. 221. Ice jam prevention and mitigation.
Sec. 222. Report on hurricane and storm damage risk reduction design guidelines.
Sec. 223. Briefing on status of certain activities on the Missouri River.
Sec. 224. Report on material contaminated by a hazardous substance and the civil works program.
Sec. 225. Report on efforts to monitor, control, and eradicate invasive species.

Sec. 226. J. Strom Thurmond Lake, Georgia.
Sec. 227. Study on land valuation procedures for the Tribal Partnership Program.
Sec. 228. Report to Congress on levee safety guidelines.
Sec. 229. Public-private partnership user's guide.
Sec. 230. Review of authorities and programs for alternative project delivery.
Sec. 231. Report to Congress on emergency response expenditures.
Sec. 232. Excess land report for certain projects in North Dakota.
Sec. 233. GAO studies.
Sec. 234. Prior reports.
Sec. 235. Briefing on status of Cape Cod Canal Bridges, Massachusetts.

TITLE III—DEAUTHORIZATIONS, MODIFICATIONS, AND RELATED PROVISIONS

Sec. 301. Deauthorizations.
Sec. 302. Environmental infrastructure.
Sec. 303. Pennsylvania environmental infrastructure.
Sec. 304. Acequias irrigation systems.
Sec. 305. Oregon environmental infrastructure.
Sec. 306. Kentucky and West Virginia environmental infrastructure.
Sec. 307. Lake Champlain Watershed, Vermont and New York.
Sec. 308. Ohio and North Dakota.
Sec. 309. Southern West Virginia.
Sec. 310. Northern West Virginia.
Sec. 311. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia.
Sec. 312. Western rural water.
Sec. 313. Continuing authorities programs.
Sec. 314. Small project assistance.
Sec. 315. Great Lakes and Mississippi River Interbasin project, Brandon Road, Will County, Illinois.
Sec. 316. Mamaroneck-Sheldrake Rivers, New York.
Sec. 317. Lowell Creek Tunnel, Alaska.
Sec. 318. Selma flood risk management and bank stabilization.
Sec. 319. Illinois River basin restoration.
Sec. 320. Hawaii environmental restoration.
Sec. 321. Connecticut River Basin invasive species partnerships.
Sec. 322. Expenses for control of aquatic plant growths and invasive species.
Sec. 323. Corps of Engineers Asian carp prevention pilot program.
Sec. 324. Extension for certain invasive species programs.
Sec. 325. Storm damage prevention and reduction, coastal erosion, riverine erosion, and ice and glacial damage, Alaska.
Sec. 326. Rehabilitation of Corps of Engineers constructed dams.
Sec. 327. Ediz Hook Beach Erosion Control Project, Port Angeles, Washington.
Sec. 328. Sense of Congress relating to certain Louisiana hurricane and coastal storm damage risk reduction projects.
Sec. 329. Chesapeake Bay Oyster Recovery Program.
Sec. 330. Bosque wildlife restoration project.
Sec. 331. Expansion of temporary relocation assistance pilot program.
Sec. 332. Wilson Lock floating guide wall.
Sec. 333. Delaware Inland Bays and Delaware Bay Coast Coastal Storm Risk Management Study.
Sec. 334. Upper Mississippi River Plan.
Sec. 335. Rehabilitation of pump stations.
Sec. 336. Navigation along the Tennessee–Tombigbee Waterway.
Sec. 337. Garrison Dam, North Dakota.
Sec. 338. Sense of Congress relating to Missouri River priorities.
Sec. 339. Soil moisture and snowpack monitoring.
Sec. 340. Contracts for water supply.
Sec. 341. Rend Lake, Carlyle Lake, and Lake Shelbyville, Illinois.
Sec. 342. Delaware Coastal System Program.
Sec. 343. Maintenance of pile dike system.
Sec. 344. Conveyances.
Sec. 345. Emergency drought operations pilot program.
Sec. 346. Rehabilitation of existing levees.
Sec. 347. Non-Federal implementation pilot program.
Sec. 348. Harmful algal bloom demonstration program.
Sec. 349. Sense of Congress relating to Mobile Harbor, Alabama.
Sec. 350. Sense of Congress relating to Port of Portland, Oregon.
Sec. 351. Chattahoochee River Program.
Sec. 352. Additional projects for underserved community harbors.
Sec. 353. Winooski River tributary watershed.
Sec. 354. Waco Lake, Texas.
Sec. 355. Seminole Tribal claim extension.
Sec. 356. Coastal erosion project, Barrow, Alaska.
Sec. 357. Colebrook River Reservoir, Connecticut.
Sec. 358. Sense of Congress relating to shallow draft dredging in the Chesapeake Bay.

TITLE IV—PROJECT AUTHORIZATIONS

Sec. 401. Project authorizations.

SEC. 2. DEFINITION OF SECRETARY.

In this Act, the term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Army.

TITLE I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 101. NOTICE TO CONGRESS REGARDING WRDA IMPLEMENTATION.

(a) PLAN OF IMPLEMENTATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop a plan for implementing this Act and the amendments made by this Act.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In developing the plan under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(A) identify each provision of this Act (or an amendment made by this Act) that will require—

(i) the development and issuance of guidance, including whether that guidance will be significant guidance;

(ii) the development and issuance of a rule; or

(iii) appropriations;

(B) develop timelines for the issuance of—

(i) any guidance described in subparagraph (A)(i); and

(ii) each rule described in subparagraph (A)(ii); and

(C) establish a process to disseminate information about this Act and the amendments made by this Act to each District and Division Office of the Corps of Engineers.

(3) TRANSMITTAL.—On completion of the plan under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall transmit the plan to—

(A) the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION OF PRIOR WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT LAWS.—

(1) DEFINITION OF PRIOR WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT LAW.—In this subsection, the term ''prior water resources development law'' means each of the following (including the amendments made by any of the following):

(A) The Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–541; 114 Stat. 2572).

(B) The Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–114; 121 Stat. 1041).

(C) The Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–121; 128 Stat. 1193).

(D) The Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act (Public Law 114–322; 130 Stat. 1628).

(E) The America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–270; 132 Stat. 3765).

(F) Division AA of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116–260; 134 Stat. 2615).

(G) Title LXXXI of division H of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263; 136 Stat. 3691).

(2) NOTICE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a written notice of the status of efforts by the Secretary to implement the prior water resources development laws.

(B) CONTENTS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—As part of the notice under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall include a list describing each provision of a prior water resources development law that has not been fully implemented as of the date of submission of the notice.

(ii) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.—For each provision included on the list under clause (i), the Secretary shall—

(I) establish a timeline for implementing the provision;

(II) provide a description of the status of the provision in the implementation process; and

(III) provide an explanation for the delay in implementing the provision.

(3) BRIEFINGS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 90 days thereafter until the Chairs of the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives determine that this Act, the amendments made by this Act, and prior water resources development laws are fully implemented, the Secretary shall provide to relevant congressional committees a briefing on the implementation of this Act, the amendments made by this Act, and prior water resources development laws.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—A briefing under subparagraph (A) shall include—

(i) updates to the implementation plan under subsection (a); and

(ii) updates to the written notice under paragraph (2).

(c) ADDITIONAL NOTICE PENDING ISSUANCE.—Not later than 30 days before issuing any guidance, rule, notice in the Federal Register, or other documentation required to implement this Act, an amendment made by this Act, or a prior water resources development law (as defined in subsection (b)(1)), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a written notice regarding the pending issuance.

(d) WRDA IMPLEMENTATION TEAM.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) PRIOR WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT LAW.—The term ''prior water resources development law'' has the meaning given the term in subsection (b)(1).

(B) TEAM.—The term ''team'' means the Water Resources Development Act implementation team established under paragraph (2).

(2) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish a Water Resources Development Act implementation team that shall consist of current employees of the Federal Government, including—

(A) not fewer than 2 employees in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works;

(B) not fewer than 2 employees at the headquarters of the Corps of Engineers; and

(C) a representative of each district and division of the Corps of Engineers.

(3) DUTIES.—The team shall be responsible for assisting with the implementation of this Act,

the amendments made by this Act, and prior water resources development laws, including—

(A) performing ongoing outreach to—

(i) Congress; and

(ii) employees and servicemembers stationed in districts and divisions of the Corps of Engineers to ensure that all Corps of Engineers employees are aware of and implementing provisions of this Act, the amendments made by this Act, and prior water resources development laws, in a manner consistent with congressional intent;

(B) identifying any issues with implementation of a provision of this Act, the amendments made by this Act, and prior water resources development laws at the district, division, or national level;

(C) resolving the issues identified under subparagraph (B), in consultation with Corps of Engineers leadership and the Secretary; and

(D) ensuring that any interpretation developed as a result of the process under subparagraph (C) is consistent with congressional intent for this Act, the amendments made by this Act, and prior water resources development laws.

SEC. 102. PRIOR GUIDANCE.

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall issue the guidance required pursuant to each of the following provisions:

(1) Section 1043(b)(9) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note; Public Law 113–121).

(2) Section 8136 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (10 U.S.C. 2667 note; Public Law 117–263).

SEC. 103. ABILITY TO PAY.

(a) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Secretary shall expedite any guidance or rulemaking necessary to the implementation of section 103(m) of the Water Resources Development Act 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2213(m)) to address ability to pay.

(b) ABILITY TO PAY.—Section 103(m) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2213(m)) is amended by adding the end the following:

''(5) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall annually submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives written notification of determinations made by the Secretary of the ability of non-Federal interests to pay under this subsection.

''(B) CONTENTS.—In preparing the written notification under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall include, for each determination made by the Secretary—

''(i) the name of the non-Federal interest that submitted to the Secretary a request for a determination under this subsection;

''(ii) the name and location of the project; and

''(iii) the determination made by the Secretary and the reasons for the determination, including the adjusted share of the costs of the project of the non-Federal interest, if applicable.''.

(c) TRIBAL PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.—Section 203(d) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (33 U.S.C. 2269(d)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(7) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall annually submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives written notification of determinations made by the Secretary of the ability of non-Federal interests to pay under this subsection.

''(B) CONTENTS.—In preparing the written notification under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall include, for each determination made by the Secretary—

''(i) the name of the non-Federal interest that submitted to the Secretary a request for a determination under paragraph (1)(B)(ii);

''(ii) the name and location of the project; and

''(iii) the determination made by the Secretary and the reasons for the determination, including the adjusted share of the costs of the project of the non-Federal interest, if applicable.''.

SEC. 104. FEDERAL INTEREST DETERMINATIONS.

Section 905(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2282(b)) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—

''(A) IDENTIFICATION.—As part of the submission of a work plan to Congress pursuant to the joint explanatory statement for an annual appropriations Act or as part of the submission of a spend plan to Congress for a supplemental appropriations Act under which the Corps of Engineers receives funding, the Secretary shall identify the studies in the plan—

''(i) for which the Secretary plans to prepare a feasibility report under subsection (a) that will benefit—

''(I) an economically disadvantaged community (as defined pursuant to section 160 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note; Public Law 116–260)); or

''(II) a community other than a community described in subclause (I); and

''(ii) that are designated as a new start under the work plan.

''(B) DETERMINATION.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—After identifying the studies under subparagraph (A) and subject to subparagraph (C), the Secretary shall, with the consent of the applicable non-Federal interest for the study, first determine the Federal interest in carrying out the study and the projects that may be proposed in the study.

''(ii) FEASIBILITY COST SHARE AGREEMENT.—The Secretary may make a determination under clause (i) prior to the execution of a feasibility cost share agreement between the Secretary and the non-Federal interest.

''(C) LIMITATION.—For each fiscal year, the Secretary may not make a determination under subparagraph (B) for more than 20 studies identified under subparagraph (A)(i)(II).

''(D) APPLICATION.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause (ii) and with the consent of the non-Federal interest, the Secretary may use the authority provided under this subsection for a study in a work plan submitted to Congress prior to the date of enactment of the Thomas R. Carper Water Resources Development Act of 2024 if the study otherwise meets the requirements described in subparagraph (A).

''(ii) LIMITATION.—Subparagraph (C) shall apply to the use of authority under clause (i).'';

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(C) shall be paid from the funding provided for the study in the applicable work plan described in that paragraph.''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(6) POST-DETERMINATION WORK.—A study under this section shall continue after a determination under paragraph (1)(B)(i) without a new investment decision.''.

SEC. 105. ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS.

Section 7001 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282d) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (g) as subsection (i); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (f) the following:

''(g) NON-FEDERAL INTEREST NOTIFICATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—After the publication of the annual report under subsection (f), if the proposal of a non-Federal interest submitted under subsection (b) was included by the Secretary in the appendix under subsection (c)(4), the Secretary shall provide written notification to the non-Federal interest of such inclusion.

''(2) DEBRIEF.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which a non-Federal interest receives the written notification under paragraph (1), the non-Federal interest shall notify the Secretary that the non-Federal interest is requesting a debrief under this paragraph.

''(B) RESPONSE.—If a non-Federal interest requests a debrief under this paragraph, the Secretary shall provide the debrief to the non-Federal interest by not later than 60 days after the date on which the Secretary receives the request for the debrief.

''(C) INCLUSIONS.—The debrief provided by the Secretary under this paragraph shall include—

''(i) an explanation of the reasons that the proposal was included in the appendix under subsection (c)(4); and

''(ii) a description of—

''(I) any revisions to the proposal that may allow the proposal to be included in a subsequent annual report, to the maximum extent practicable;

''(II) other existing authorities of the Secretary that may be used to address the need that prompted the proposal, if applicable; and

''(III) any other information that the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

''(h) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—Not later than 30 days after the publication of the annual report under subsection (f), for each proposal included in that annual report or appendix, the Secretary shall notify each Member of Congress that represents the State in which that proposal will be located that the proposal was included the annual report or the appendix.''.

SEC. 106. PROCESSING TIMELINES.

Not later than 30 days after the end of each fiscal year, the Secretary shall ensure that the public website for the ''permit finder'' of the Corps of Engineers accurately reflects the current status of projects for which a permit was, or is being, processed using amounts accepted under section 214 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (33 U.S.C. 2352).

SEC. 107. SERVICES OF VOLUNTEERS.

The seventeenth paragraph under the heading ''GENERAL PROVISIONS'' under the heading ''CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL'' under the heading ''DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY'' in chapter IV of title I of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1983 (33 U.S.C. 569c), is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking ''The United States Army Chief of Engineers'' and inserting the following:

''SERVICES OF VOLUNTEERS

''SEC. 141. (a) IN GENERAL.—The Chief of Engineers'';

(2) in subsection (a) (as so designated), in the second sentence, by striking ''Such volunteers'' and inserting the following:

''(b) TREATMENT.—Volunteers under subsection (a)''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(c) RECOGNITION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), the Chief of Engineers may recognize through an award or other appropriate means the service of volunteers under subsection (a).

''(2) PROCESS.—The Chief of Engineers shall establish a process to carry out paragraph (1).

''(3) LIMITATION.—The Chief of Engineers shall ensure that the recognition provided to a volunteer under paragraph (1) shall not be in the form of a cash award.''.

SEC. 108. SUPPORT OF ARMY CIVIL WORKS MISSIONS.

Section 8159 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3740) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3), by striking ''and'' at the end; and

(2) by striking paragraph (4) and inserting the following:

''(4) West Virginia University to conduct academic research on flood resilience planning and

risk management, water resource-related emergency management, aquatic ecosystem restoration, water quality, siting and risk management for open- and closed-loop pumped hydropower energy storage, hydropower, and water resource-related recreation and management of resources for recreation in the State of West Virginia;

''(5) Delaware State University to conduct academic research on water resource ecology, water quality, aquatic ecosystem restoration, coastal restoration, and water resource-related emergency management in the State of Delaware, the Delaware River Basin, and the Chesapeake Bay watershed;

''(6) the University of Notre Dame to conduct academic research on hazard mitigation policies and practices in coastal communities, including through the incorporation of data analysis and the use of risk-based analytical frameworks for reviewing flood mitigation and hardening plans and for evaluating the design of new infrastructure; and

''(7) Mississippi State University to conduct academic research on technology to be used in water resources development infrastructure, analyses of the environment before and after a natural disaster, and geospatial data collection.''.

SEC. 109. INLAND WATERWAY PROJECTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 102(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2212(a)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''65 percent of the costs'' and inserting ''75 percent of the costs''; and

(2) in the undesignated matter following paragraph (3), in the second sentence, by striking ''35 percent of such costs'' and inserting ''25 percent of such costs''.

(b) APPLICATION.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply beginning on October 1, 2024, to any construction of a project for navigation on the inland waterways that is new or ongoing on or after that date.

(c) EXCEPTION.—In the case of an inland waterways project that receives funds under the heading ''CONSTRUCTION'' under the heading ''CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL'' under the heading ''DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY'' in title III of division J of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (135 Stat. 1359) that will not complete construction, replacement, rehabilitation, and expansion with such funds—

(1) section 102(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2212(a)) shall not apply; and

(2) any remaining costs shall be paid only from amounts appropriated from the general fund of the Treasury.

SEC. 110. LEVERAGING FEDERAL INFRASTRUCTURE FOR INCREASED WATER SUPPLY.

Section 1118(i) of Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (43 U.S.C. 390b–2(i)) is amended by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

''(2) CONTRIBUTED FUNDS FOR OTHER FEDERAL RESERVOIR PROJECTS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized to receive and expend funds from a non-Federal interest or a Federal agency that owns a Federal reservoir project described in subparagraph (B) to formulate, review, or revise operational documents pursuant to a proposal submitted in accordance with subsection (a).

''(B) FEDERAL RESERVOIR PROJECTS DESCRIBED.—A Federal reservoir project referred to in subparagraph (A) is a reservoir for which the Secretary is authorized to prescribe regulations for the use of storage allocated for flood control or navigation pursuant to section 7 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (commonly known as the 'Flood Control Act of 1944') (58 Stat. 890, chapter 665; 33 U.S.C. 709).''.

SEC. 111. OUTREACH AND ACCESS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 8117(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (33 U.S.C. 2281b(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)(iii), 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) ensuring that a potential non-Federal interest is aware of the roles, responsibilities, and financial commitments associated with a completed water resources development project prior to initiating a feasibility study (as defined in section 105(d) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2215(d))), including operations, maintenance, repair, replacement, and rehabilitation responsibilities.'';

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (D), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (E), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(F) to the maximum extent practicable—

''(i) develop and continue to make publicly available, through a publicly available existing website, information on the projects and studies within the jurisdiction of each district of the Corps of Engineers; and

''(ii) ensure that the information described in clause (i) is consistent and made publicly available in the same manner across all districts of the Corps of Engineers.'';

(3) by redesignating paragraphs (3) and (4) as paragraphs (4) and (5), respectively; and

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

''(3) GUIDANCE.—The Secretary shall develop and issue guidance to ensure that the points of contacts established under paragraph (2)(B) are adequately fulfilling their obligations under that paragraph.''.

(b) BRIEFING.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall provide to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a briefing on the status of the implementation of section 8117 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (33 U.S.C. 2281b), including the amendments made to that section by subsection (a), including—

(1) a plan for implementing any requirements under that section; and

(2) any potential barriers to implementing that section.

SEC. 112. MODEL DEVELOPMENT.

Section 8230 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3765) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(d) MODEL DEVELOPMENT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may partner with other Federal agencies, National Laboratories, and institutions of higher education to develop, update, and maintain hydrologic and climate-related models for use in water resources planning, including models to assess compound flooding that arises when 2 or more flood drivers occur simultaneously or in close succession, or are impacting the same region over time.

''(2) USE.—The Secretary may use models developed by the entities described in paragraph (1).''.

SEC. 113. PLANNING ASSISTANCE FOR STATES.

Section 22(a)(2)(B) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 1962d–16(a)(2)(B)) is amended by inserting ''and title research for abandoned structures'' before the period at the end.

SEC. 114. CORPS OF ENGINEERS LEVEE OWNERS ADVISORY BOARD.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) FEDERAL LEVEE SYSTEM OWNER-OPERATOR.—The term ''Federal levee system owner-operator'' means a non-Federal interest that owns and operates and maintains a levee system that was constructed by the Corps of Engineers.

(2) OWNERS BOARD.—The term ''Owners Board'' means the Levee Owners Advisory Board established under subsection (b).

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish a Levee Owners Advisory Board.

(c) MEMBERSHIP.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Owners Board—

(A) shall be composed of—

(i) 11 members, to be appointed by the Secretary, who shall—

(I) represent various regions of the country, including not less than 1 Federal levee system owner-operator from each of the civil works divisions of the Corps of Engineers; and

(II) have the requisite experiential or technical knowledge to carry out the duties of the Owners Board described in subsection (d); and

(ii) a representative of the Corps of Engineers, to be designated by the Secretary, who shall serve as a nonvoting member; and

(B) may include a representative designated by the head of the Federal agency described in section 9002(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 3301(1)), who shall serve as a nonvoting member.

(2) TERMS OF MEMBERS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraphs (B) and (C), a member of the Owners Board shall be appointed for a term of 3 years.

(B) REAPPOINTMENT.—A member of the Owners Board may be reappointed to the Owners Board, as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(C) VACANCIES.—A vacancy on the Owners Board shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment was made.

(3) CHAIRPERSON.—The members of the Owners Board shall appoint a chairperson from among the members of the Owners Board.

(d) DUTIES.—

(1) RECOMMENDATIONS.—The Owners Board shall provide advice and recommendations to the Secretary and the Chief of Engineers on—

(A) the activities and actions, consistent with applicable statutory authorities, that should be undertaken by the Corps of Engineers and Federal levee system owner-operators to improve flood risk management throughout the United States; and

(B) how to improve cooperation and communication between the Corps of Engineers and Federal levee system owner-operators.

(2) MEETINGS.—The Owners Board shall meet not less frequently than semiannually.

(3) REPORT.—The Secretary, on behalf of the Owners Board, shall—

(A) submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report that includes the recommendations provided under paragraph (1); and

(B) make those recommendations publicly available, including on a publicly available existing website.

(e) INDEPENDENT JUDGMENT.—Any advice or recommendation made by the Owners Board pursuant to subsection (d)(1) shall reflect the independent judgment of the Owners Board.

(f) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) COMPENSATION.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the members of the Owners Board shall serve without compensation.

(2) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—The members of the Owners Board shall receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with applicable provisions under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code.

(3) TREATMENT.—The members of the Owners Board shall not be considered to be Federal employees, and the meetings and reports of the Owners Board shall not be considered a major Federal action under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

(g) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—The Owners Board shall not supplant the Committee on Levee Safety established by section 9003 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 3302).

SEC. 115. SILVER JACKETS PROGRAM.

The Secretary shall continue the Silver Jackets program established by the Secretary pursuant to section 206 of the Flood Control Act of 1960 (33 U.S.C. 709a) and section 204 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5134).

SEC. 116. TRIBAL PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.

Section 203 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (33 U.S.C. 2269) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(2)—

(A) in subparagraph (C)(ii), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) by redesignating subparagraph (D) as subparagraph (E); and

(C) by inserting after subparagraph (C) the following:

''(D) projects that improve emergency response capabilities and provide increased access to infrastructure that may be utilized in the event of a severe weather event or other natural disaster; and''; and

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

''(e) PILOT PROGRAM.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out a pilot program under which the Secretary shall carry out not more than 5 projects described in paragraph (2).

''(2) PROJECTS DESCRIBED.—Notwithstanding subsection (b)(1)(B), a project referred to in paragraph (1) is a project—

''(A) that is otherwise eligible and meets the requirements under this section; and

''(B) that is located—

''(i) along the Mid-Columbia River, Washington, Taneum Creek, Washington, or Similk Bay, Washington; or

''(ii) at Big Bend, Lake Oahe, Fort Randall, or Gavins Point Reservoirs, South Dakota.

''(3) REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary shall carry out a project described in paragraph (2) in accordance with this section.

''(4) SAVINGS PROVISION.—Nothing in this subsection authorizes—

''(A) a project for the removal of a dam that otherwise is a project described in paragraph (2);

''(B) the study of the removal of a dam; or

''(C) the study of any Federal dam, including the study of power, flood control, or navigation replacement, or the implementation of any functional alteration to that dam, that is located along a body of water described in clause (i) or (ii) of paragraph (2)(B).''.

SEC. 117. TRIBAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ELIGIBLE PROJECT.—The term ''eligible project'' means a project or activity eligible to be carried out under the Tribal partnership program under section 203 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (33 U.S.C. 2269).

(2) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term ''Indian Tribe'' has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).

(b) AUTHORIZATION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish and implement a pilot program under which Indian Tribes may directly carry out eligible projects.

(c) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the pilot program under this section are—

(1) to authorize Tribal contracting to advance Tribal self-determination and provide economic opportunities for Indian Tribes; and

(2) to evaluate the technical, financial, and organizational efficiencies of Indian Tribes carrying out the design, execution, management, and construction of 1 or more eligible projects.

(d) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the pilot program under this section, the Secretary shall—

(A) identify a total of not more than 5 eligible projects that have been authorized for construction;

(B) notify the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives on the identification of each eligible project under the pilot program under this section;

(C) in collaboration with the Indian Tribe, develop a detailed project management plan for each identified eligible project that outlines the scope, budget, design, and construction resource requirements necessary for the Indian Tribe to execute the project or a separable element of the eligible project;

(D) on the request of the Indian Tribe and in accordance with subsection (f)(2), enter into a project partnership agreement with the Indian Tribe for the Indian Tribe to provide full project management control for construction of the eligible project, or a separable element of the eligible project, in accordance with plans approved by the Secretary;

(E) following execution of the project partnership agreement, transfer to the Indian Tribe to carry out construction of the eligible project, or a separable element of the eligible project—

(i) if applicable, the balance of the unobligated amounts appropriated for the eligible project, except that the Secretary shall retain sufficient amounts for the Corps of Engineers to carry out any responsibilities of the Corps of Engineers relating to the eligible project and the pilot program under this section; and

(ii) additional amounts, as determined by the Secretary, from amounts made available to carry out this section, except that the total amount transferred to the Indian Tribe shall not exceed the updated estimate of the Federal share of the cost of construction, including any required design; and

(F) regularly monitor and audit each eligible project being constructed by an Indian Tribe under this section to ensure that the construction activities are carried out in compliance with the plans approved by the Secretary and that the construction costs are reasonable.

(2) DETAILED PROJECT SCHEDULE.—Not later than 180 days after entering into an agreement under paragraph (1)(D), each Indian Tribe, to the maximum extent practicable, shall submit to the Secretary a detailed project schedule, based on estimated funding levels, that lists all deadlines for each milestone in the construction of the eligible project.

(3) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—On the request of an Indian Tribe, the Secretary may provide technical assistance to the Indian Tribe, if the Indian Tribe contracts with and compensates the Secretary for the technical assistance relating to—

(A) any study, engineering activity, and design activity for construction carried out by the Indian Tribe under this section; and

(B) expeditiously obtaining any permits necessary for the eligible project.

(e) COST SHARE.—Nothing in this section affects the cost-sharing requirement applicable on the day before the date of enactment of this Act to an eligible project carried out under this section.

(f) IMPLEMENTATION GUIDANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall issue guidance for the implementation of the pilot program under this section that, to the extent practicable, identifies—

(A) the metrics for measuring the success of the pilot program;

(B) a process for identifying future eligible projects to participate in the pilot program;

(C) measures to address the risks of an Indian Tribe constructing eligible projects under the pilot program, including which entity bears the risk for eligible projects that fail to meet Corps of Engineers standards for design or quality;

(D) the laws and regulations that an Indian Tribe must follow in carrying out an eligible project under the pilot program; and

(E) which entity bears the risk in the event that an eligible project carried out under the pilot program fails to be carried out in accordance with the project authorization or this section.

(2) NEW PROJECT PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary may not enter into a project partnership agreement under this section until the date on which the Secretary issues the guidance under paragraph (1).

(g) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and make publicly available a report detailing the results of the pilot program under this section, including—

(A) a description of the progress of Indian Tribes in meeting milestones in detailed project schedules developed pursuant to subsection (d)(2); and

(B) any recommendations of the Secretary concerning whether the pilot program or any component of the pilot program should be implemented on a national basis.

(2) UPDATE.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives an update to the report under paragraph (1).

(3) FAILURE TO MEET DEADLINE.—If the Secretary fails to submit a report by the required deadline under this subsection, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a detailed explanation of why the deadline was missed and a projected date for submission of the report.

(h) ADMINISTRATION.—All laws and regulations that would apply to the Secretary if the Secretary were carrying out the eligible project shall apply to an Indian Tribe carrying out an eligible project under this section.

(i) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority to commence an eligible project under this section terminates on December 31, 2029.

(j) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to any amounts appropriated for a specific eligible project, there is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this section, including the costs of administration of the Secretary, $15,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2024 through 2029.

SEC. 118. ELIGIBILITY FOR INTER-TRIBAL CONSORTIUMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 221(b)(1) of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 1962d–5b(b)(1)) is amended by inserting ''and an inter-tribal consortium (as defined in section 403 of the Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act (25 U.S.C. 3202)))'' after ''5304))''.

(b) TRIBAL PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.—Section 203 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (33 U.S.C. 2269) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking the subsection designation and heading and all that follows through ''the term'' and inserting the following:

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term'';

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) INTER-TRIBAL CONSORTIUM.—The term 'inter-tribal consortium' has the meaning given the term in section 403 of the Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act (25 U.S.C. 3202).

''(3) TRIBAL ORGANIZATION.—The term 'Tribal organization' has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).'';

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting '', inter-tribal consortiums, Tribal organizations,'' after ''Indian tribes''; and

(ii) in subparagraph (A), by inserting '', *inter-tribal consortiums, or Tribal organizations'' after ''Indian tribes'';*

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''flood hurricane'' and inserting ''flood or hurricane'';

(ii) in subparagraph (C), in the matter preceding clause (i), by inserting '', *an inter-tribal consortium, or a Tribal organization'' after ''Indian tribe''; and*

(iii) in subparagraph (E) (as redesignated by section 116(1)(B)), by inserting '', *inter-tribal consortiums, Tribal organizations,'' after ''Indian tribes''; and*

(C) in paragraph (3)(A), by inserting '', *inter-tribal consortium, or Tribal organization'' after ''Indian tribe'' each place it appears.*

SEC. 119. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO THE MANAGEMENT OF RECREATION FACILITIES.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Corps of Engineers should have greater access to the revenue collected from the use of Corps of Engineers-managed facilities with recreational purposes;

(2) revenue collected from Corps of Engineers-managed facilities with recreational purposes should be available to the Corps of Engineers for necessary operation, maintenance, and improvement activities at the facility from which the revenue was derived;

(3) the districts of the Corps of Engineers should be provided with more authority to partner with non-Federal public entities and private nonprofit entities for the improvement and management of Corps of Engineers-managed facilities with recreational purposes; and

(4) legislation to address the issues described in paragraphs (1) through (3) should be considered by Congress.

TITLE II—STUDIES AND REPORTS

SEC. 201. AUTHORIZATION OF PROPOSED FEASIBILITY STUDIES.

(a) NEW PROJECTS.—The Secretary is authorized to conduct a feasibility study for the following projects for water resources development and conservation and other purposes, as identified in the reports titled ''Report to Congress on Future Water Resources Development'' submitted to Congress pursuant to section 7001 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282d) or otherwise reviewed by Congress:

(1) YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA.—Project for flood risk management, Yavapai County, Arizona.

(2) EASTMAN LAKE, CALIFORNIA.—Project for ecosystem restoration and water supply, including for conservation and recharge, Eastman Lake, Merced and Madera Counties, California.

(3) PINE FLAT DAM, CALIFORNIA.—Project for ecosystem restoration, water supply, and recreation, Pine Flat Dam, Fresno County, California.

(4) SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.—Project for flood risk management, including sea level rise, San Diego, California.

(5) SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, including levee improvement, Sacramento River, Sacramento, California.

(6) SAN MATEO, CALIFORNIA.—Project for flood risk management, City of San Mateo, California.

(7) SACRAMENTO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—Project for flood risk management, ecosystem restoration, and water supply, Lower Cosumnes River, Sacramento County, California.

(8) COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.—Project for ecosystem restoration and flood risk management, Fountain Creek, Monument Creek, and T–Gap Levee, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

(9) PLYMOUTH, CONNECTICUT.—Project for ecosystem restoration, Plymouth, Connecticut.

(10) WINDHAM, CONNECTICUT.—Project for ecosystem restoration and recreation, Windham, Connecticut.

(11) ENFIELD, CONNECTICUT.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, including restoring freshwater brook floodplain, Enfield, Connecticut.

(12) NEWINGTON, CONNECTICUT.—Project for flood risk management, Newington, Connecticut.

(13) HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.—Project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, Hartford, Connecticut.

(14) FAIRFIELD, CONNECTICUT.—Project for flood risk management, Rooster River, Fairfield, Connecticut.

(15) MILTON, DELAWARE.—Project for flood risk management, Milton, Delaware.

(16) WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.—Project for coastal storm risk management, City of Wilmington, Delaware.

(17) TYBEE ISLAND, GEORGIA.—Project for flood risk management and coastal storm risk management, including the potential for beneficial use of dredged material, Tybee Island, Georgia.

(18) HANAPEPE LEVEE, HAWAII.—Project for ecosystem restoration, flood risk management, and hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, including Hanapepe Levee, Kauai County, Hawaii.

(19) KAUAI COUNTY, HAWAII.—Project for flood risk management and coastal storm risk management, Kauai County, Hawaii.

(20) HAWAI'I KAI, HAWAII.—Project for flood risk management, Hawai'i Kai, Hawaii.

(21) MAUI, HAWAII.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, Maui County, Hawaii.

(22) BUTTERFIELD CREEK, ILLINOIS.—Project for flood risk management, Butterfield Creek, Illinois, including the villages of Flossmoor, Matteson, Park Forest, and Richton Park.

(23) ROCKY RIPPLE, INDIANA.—Project for flood risk management, Rocky Ripple, Indiana.

(24) COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS.—Project for flood risk management, Coffeyville, Kansas.

(25) FULTON COUNTY, KENTUCKY.—Project for flood risk management, including bank stabilization, Fulton County, Kentucky.

(26) CUMBERLAND RIVER, CRITTENDEN COUNTY, LYON COUNTY, AND LIVINGSTON COUNTY, KENTUCKY.—Project for ecosystem restoration, including bank stabilization, Cumberland River, Crittenden County, Lyon County, and Livingston County, Kentucky.

(27) SCOTT COUNTY, KENTUCKY.—Project for ecosystem restoration, including water supply, Scott County, Kentucky.

(28) BULLSKIN CREEK AND SHELBY COUNTY, KENTUCKY.—Project for ecosystem restoration, including bank stabilization, Bullskin Creek and Shelby County, Kentucky.

(29) LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN BARRIER, LOUISIANA.—Project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, Orleans Parish, St. Tammany Parish, and St. Bernard Parish, Louisiana.

(30) OCEAN CITY, MARYLAND.—Project for flood risk management, Ocean City, Maryland.

(31) BEAVERDAM CREEK, MARYLAND.—Project for flood risk management, Beaverdam Creek, Prince George's County, Maryland.

(32) OAK BLUFFS, MASSACHUSETTS.—Project for flood risk management, coastal storm risk management, recreation, and ecosystem restoration, including shoreline stabilization along East Chop Drive, Oak Bluffs, Massachusetts.

(33) TISBURY, MASSACHUSETTS.—Project for coastal storm risk management, including shoreline stabilization along Beach Road Causeway, Tisbury, Massachusetts.

(34) OAK BLUFFS HARBOR, MASSACHUSETTS.—Project for coastal storm risk management and navigation, Oak Bluffs Harbor north and south jetties, Oak Bluffs, Massachusetts.

(35) CONNECTICUT RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS.—Project for flood risk management along the Connecticut River, Massachusetts.

(36) MARYSVILLE, MICHIGAN.—Project for coastal storm risk management, including shoreline stabilization, City of Marysville, Michigan.

(37) CHEBOYGAN, MICHIGAN.—Project for flood risk management, Little Black River, City of Cheboygan, Michigan.

(38) KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, Kalamazoo River Watershed and tributaries, City of Kalamazoo, Michigan.

(39) DEARBORN AND DEARBORN HEIGHTS, MICHIGAN.—Project for flood risk management, Dearborn and Dearborn Heights, Michigan.

(40) GRAND TRAVERSE BAY, MICHIGAN.—Project for navigation, Grand Traverse Bay, Michigan.

(41) GRAND TRAVERSE COUNTY, MICHIGAN.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, Grand Traverse County, Michigan.

(42) BRIGHTON MILL POND, MICHIGAN.—Project for ecosystem restoration, Brighton Mill Pond, Michigan.

(43) LUDINGTON, MICHIGAN.—Project for coastal storm risk management, including feasibility of emergency shoreline protection, Ludington, Michigan.

(44) PAHRUMP, NEVADA.—Project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction and flood risk management, Pahrump, Nevada.

(45) ALLEGHENY RIVER, NEW YORK.—Project for navigation and ecosystem restoration, Allegheny River, New York.

(46) TURTLE COVE, NEW YORK.—Project for ecosystem restoration, Turtle Cove, Pelham Bay Park, Bronx, New York.

(47) NILES, OHIO.—Project for flood risk management, ecosystem restoration, and recreation, City of Niles, Ohio.

(48) GENEVA-ON-THE-LAKE, OHIO.—Project for flood and coastal storm risk management, ecosystem restoration, recreation, and shoreline erosion protection, Geneva-on-the-Lake, Ohio.

(49) LITTLE KILLBUCK CREEK, OHIO.—Project for ecosystem restoration, including aquatic invasive species management, Little Killbuck Creek, Ohio.

(50) DEFIANCE, OHIO.—Project for flood risk management, ecosystem restoration, recreation, and bank stabilization, Maumee, Auglaize, and Tiffin Rivers, Defiance, Ohio.

(51) DILLON LAKE, MUSKINGUM COUNTY, OHIO.—Project for ecosystem restoration, recreation, and shoreline erosion protection, Dillon Lake, Muskingum and Licking Counties, Ohio.

(52) JERUSALEM TOWNSHIP, OHIO.—Project for flood and coastal storm risk management and shoreline erosion protection, Jerusalem Township, Ohio.

(53) NINE MILE CREEK, CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Project for flood risk management, Nine Mile Creek, Cleveland, Ohio.

(54) COLD CREEK, OHIO.—Project for ecosystem restoration, Cold Creek, Erie County, Ohio.

(55) ALLEGHENY RIVER, PENNSYLVANIA.—Project for navigation and ecosystem restoration, Allegheny River, Pennsylvania.

(56) PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.—Project for ecosystem restoration and recreation, including shoreline stabilization, South Philadelphia Wetlands Park, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

(57) GALVESTON BAY, TEXAS.—Project for navigation, Galveston Bay, Texas.

(58) WINOOSKI, VERMONT.—Project for flood risk management, Winooski River and tributaries, Winooski, Vermont.

(59) MT. ST. HELENS, WASHINGTON.—Project for navigation, Mt. St. Helens, Washington.

(60) GRAYS BAY, WASHINGTON.—Project for navigation, flood risk management, and ecosystem restoration, Grays Bay, Wahkiakum County, Washington.

(61) WIND, KLICKITAT, HOOD, DESCHUTES, ROCK CREEK, AND JOHN DAY TRIBUTARIES, WASHINGTON.—Project for ecosystem restoration, Wind, Klickitat, Hood, Deschutes, Rock Creek, and John Day tributaries, Washington.

(62) LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN.—Project for flood risk management, City of La Crosse, Wisconsin.

(b) PROJECT MODIFICATIONS.—The Secretary is authorized to conduct a feasibility study for the following project modifications:

(1) LUXAPALILA CREEK, ALABAMA.—Modifications to the project for flood risk management, Luxapalila Creek, Alabama, authorized by section 203 of the Flood Control Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 307).

(2) OSCEOLA HARBOR, ARKANSAS.—Modifications to the project for navigation, Osceola Harbor, Arkansas, authorized under section 107 of the River and Harbor Act of 1960 (33 U.S.C. 577), to evaluate the expansion of the harbor.

(3) SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.—Modifications to the project for navigation, Savannah Harbor Expansion Project, Georgia, authorized by section 7002(1) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (128 Stat. 1364) and modified by section 1401(6) of the America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (132 Stat. 3839).

(4) HAGAMAN CHUTE, LOUISIANA.—Modifications to the project for navigation, including sediment management, Hagaman Chute, Louisiana.

(5) MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, OUACHITA RIVER, LOUISIANA.—Modifications to the project for flood risk management, including bank stabilization, Ouachita River, Monroe to Caldwell Parish, Louisiana, authorized by the first section of the Act of May 15, 1928 (45 Stat. 534, chapter 569).

(6) ST. MARYS RIVER, MICHIGAN.—Modifications to the project for navigation, St. Marys River and tributaries, Michigan, for channel improvements.

(7) MOSQUITO CREEK LAKE, TRUMBULL COUNTY, OHIO.—Modifications to the project for flood risk management and water supply, Mosquito Creek Lake, Trumbull County, Ohio.

(8) LITTLE CONEMAUGH, STONYCREEK, AND CONEMAUGH RIVERS, PENNSYLVANIA.—Modifications to the project for ecosystem restoration, recreation, and flood risk management, Little Conemaugh, Stonycreek, and Conemaugh rivers, Pennsylvania, authorized by section 5 of the Act of June 22, 1936 (commonly known as the ''Flood Control Act of 1936'') (49 Stat. 1586, chapter 688; 50 Stat. 879; chapter 877).

(9) CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.—Modifications to the project for navigation, Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, authorized by section 1401(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (130 Stat. 1709), including improvements to address potential or actual changed conditions on that portion of the project that serves the North Charleston Terminal.

(10) ADDICKS AND BARKER RESERVOIRS, TEXAS.—Modifications to the project for flood risk management, Addicks and Barker Reservoirs, Texas.

(11) MONONGAHELA RIVER, WEST VIRGINIA.—Modifications to the project for recreation, Monongahela River, West Virginia.

(c) SPECIAL RULE, ST. MARYS RIVER, MICHIGAN.—The cost of the study under subsection (b)(6) shall be shared in accordance with the cost share applicable to construction of the project for navigation, Sault Sainte Marie, Michigan, authorized by section 1149 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (100 Stat. 4254; 121 Stat. 1131).

SEC. 202. VERTICAL INTEGRATION AND ACCELERATION OF STUDIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1001 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282c) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (d), (e), and (f) as subsections (e), (f), and (g), respectively;

(2) by inserting after subsection (c) the following:

''(d) DELEGATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall delegate the determination to grant an extension under subsection (c) to the Commander of the relevant Division if—

''(A) the final feasibility report for the study can be completed with an extension of not more than 1 year beyond the time period described in subsection (a)(1); or

''(B) the feasibility study requires an additional cost of not more than $1,000,000 above the amount described in subsection (a)(2).

''(2) GUIDANCE.—If the Secretary determines that implementation guidance is necessary to implement this subsection, the Secretary shall issue such implementation guidance not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Thomas R. Carper Water Resources Development Act of 2024.''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(h) DEFINITION OF DIVISION.—In this section, the term 'Division' means each of the following Divisions of the Corps of Engineers:

''(1) The Great Lakes and Ohio River Division.

''(2) The Mississippi Valley Division.

''(3) The North Atlantic Division.

''(4) The Northwestern Division.

''(5) The Pacific Ocean Division.

''(6) The South Atlantic Division.

''(7) The South Pacific Division.

''(8) The Southwestern Division.'';

(b) DEADLINE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop and issue implementation guidance that improves the implementation of section 1001 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282c).

(2) STANDARDIZED FORM.—In carrying out this subsection, the Secretary shall develop and provide to each Division (as defined in subsection (h) of section 1001 of the Water Resources Reform and Development of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282c)) a standardized form to assist the Divisions in preparing a written request for an exception under subsection (c) of that section.

(3) NOTIFICATION.—The Secretary shall submit a written copy of the implementation guidance developed under paragraph (1) to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives not less than 30 days before the date on which the Secretary makes that guidance publicly available.

SEC. 203. EXPEDITED COMPLETION.

(a) FEASIBILITY STUDIES.—The Secretary shall expedite the completion of a feasibility study or general reevaluation report (as applicable) for each of the following projects, and if the Secretary determines that the project is justified in a completed report, may proceed directly to preconstruction planning, engineering, and design of the project:

(1) Project for food risk management, Upper Guyandotte River Basin, West Virginia.

(2) Project for flood risk management, Kanawha River Basin, West Virginia, Virginia, and North Carolina.

(3) Project for flood risk management, Cave Buttes Dam, Phoenix, Arizona.

(4) Project for flood risk management, McMicken Dam, Maricopa County, Arizona.

(5) Project for ecosystem restoration, Rio Salado, Phoenix, Arizona.

(6) Project for flood risk management, Lower San Joaquin River, San Joaquin Valley, California.

(7) Project for flood risk management, Stratford, Connecticut.

(8) Project for flood risk management, Waimea River, Kauai County, Hawaii.

(9) Modifications to the project for flood risk management, Cedar River, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, authorized by section 8201(b)(6) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3750).

(10) Project for flood risk management, Rahway River, Rahway, New Jersey.

(11) Northeast Levee System portion of the project for flood control and other purposes, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, authorized by section 5 of the Act of June 22, 1936 (commonly known as the ''Flood Control Act of 1936'') (49 Stat. 1573, chapter 688).

(12) Project for navigation, Menominee River, Menominee, Wisconsin.

(13) General reevaluation report for the project for flood risk management and other purposes, East St. Louis and Vicinity, Illinois.

(14) General reevaluation report for project for flood risk management, Green Brook, New Jersey.

(15) Project for ecosystem restoration, Imperial Streams Salton Sea, California.

(16) Modification of the project for navigation, Honolulu Deep Draft Harbor, Hawaii.

(17) Project for shoreline damage mitigation, Burns Waterway Harbor, Indiana.

(18) Project for hurricane and coastal storm risk management, Dare County Beaches, North Carolina.

(19) Modification of the project for flood protection and recreation, Surry Mountain Lake, New Hampshire, including for consideration of low flow augmentation.

(20) Project for coastal storm risk management, Virginia Beach and vicinity, Virginia.

(21) Project for secondary water source identification, Washington Metropolitan Area, Washington, DC, Maryland, and Virginia.

(b) STUDY REPORTS.—The Secretary shall expedite the completion of a Chief's Report or Director's Report (as applicable) for each of the following projects for the project to be considered for authorization:

(1) Modification of the project for navigation, Norfolk Harbors and Channels, Anchorage F segment, Norfolk, Virginia.

(2) Project for aquatic ecosystem restoration, Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands, Florida.

(3) Project for ecosystem restoration, Claiborne and Millers Ferry Locks and Dam Fish Passage, Lower Alabama River, Alabama.

(4) Project for flood and storm damage reduction, Surf City, North Carolina.

(5) Project for flood and storm damage reduction, Nassau County Back Bays, New York.

(6) Project for flood risk management, Tar Pamlico, North Carolina.

(7) Project for ecosystem restoration, Central and South Florida Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Program, Western Everglades Restoration Project, Florida.

(8) Project for flood and storm damage reduction, Ala Wai, Hawaii.

(9) Project for ecosystem restoration, Central and South Florida Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Program, Lake Okeechobee Watershed Restoration, Florida.

(10) Project for flood and coastal storm damage reduction, Miami-Dade County Back Bay, Florida.

(11) Project for navigation, Tampa Harbor, Florida.

(12) Project for flood and storm damage reduction, Akutan Harbor Navigational Improvements, Alaska.

(13) Project for flood and storm damage reduction, Amite River and tributaries, Louisiana.

(14) Project for flood and coastal storm risk management, Puerto Rico Coastal Study, Puerto Rico.

(15) Project for coastal storm risk management, Baltimore, Maryland.

(16) Project for flood and storm damage reduction and ecosystem restoration, St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana.

(17) Project for flood and storm damage reduction, Washington, DC.

(18) Project for ecosystem restoration, Tres Rios, Arizona.

(19) Project for navigation, Oakland Harbor, Oakland, California.

(20) Project for water supply reallocation, Stockton Lake Reallocation Study, Missouri.

(21) Project for ecosystem restoration, Hatchie–Loosahatchie Mississippi River, Tennessee and Arkansas.

(22) Project for ecosystem restoration, Biscayne Bay and Southern Everglades, Florida, authorized by section 601 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 2680).

(c) PROJECTS.—The Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, expedite completion of the following projects:

(1) Project for flood control, Lower Mud River, Milton, West Virginia, authorized by section 580 of the Water Resources Development

Act of 1996 (110 Stat. 3790) and modified by section 340 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 2612) and section 3170 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (121 Stat. 1154).

(2) Project for dam safety modifications, Bluestone Dam, West Virginia, authorized pursuant to section 5 of the Act of June 22, 1936 (commonly known as the ''Flood Control Act of 1936'') (49 Stat. 1586, chapter 688).

(3) Project for flood risk management, Tulsa and West–Tulsa Levee System, Tulsa County, Oklahoma, authorized by section 401(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2735).

(4) Project for flood risk management, Little Colorado River, Navajo County, Arizona.

(5) Project for flood risk management, Rio de Flag, Flagstaff, Arizona.

(6) Project for ecosystem restoration, Va Shly'AY Akimel, Maricopa Indian Reservation, Arizona.

(7) Project for aquatic ecosystem restoration, Quincy Bay, Illinois, Upper Mississippi River Restoration Program.

(8) Project for navigation, Matagorda Ship Channel Improvement Project, Port Lavaca, Texas, authorized by section 401(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2734).

(9) Major maintenance on Laupahoehoe Harbor, Hawaii County, Hawaii.

(10) Project for flood risk management, Green Brook, New Jersey.

(11) Water control manual update for water supply and flood control, Theodore Roosevelt Dam, Globe, Arizona.

(12) Water control manual update for Oroville Dam, Butte County, California.

(13) Water control manual update for New Bullards Dam, Yuba County, California.

(14) Project for flood risk management, Morgan City, Louisiana.

(15) Project for hurricane and storm risk reduction, Upper Barataria Basin, Louisiana.

(16) Project for ecosystem restoration, Mid-Chesapeake Bay, Maryland.

(17) Project for navigation, Big Bay Harbor of Refuge, Michigan.

(18) Project for George W. Kuhn Headwaters Outfall, Michigan.

(19) The portion of the project for flood control and other purposes, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, authorized by section 5 of the Act of June 22, 1936 (commonly known as the ''Flood Control Act of 1936'') (49 Stat. 1573, chapter 688), to bring the Northwest Levee System into compliance with current flood mitigation standards.

(20) Project for navigation, Seattle Harbor, Washington, authorized by section 1401(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2018 (132 Stat. 3836), deepening the East Waterway at the Port of Seattle.

(21) Project for shoreline stabilization, Clarksville, Indiana.

(d) CONTINUING AUTHORITIES PROGRAMS.—The Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, expedite completion of the following projects and studies:

(1) Projects for flood control under section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 (33 U.S.C. 701s) for the following areas:

(A) Ak Chin Levee, Pinal County, Arizona.

(B) McCormick Wash, Globe, Arizona.

(C) Rose and Palm Garden Washes, Douglas, Arizona.

(D) Lower Santa Cruz River, Arizona.

(2) Project for aquatic ecosystem restoration under section 206 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (33 U.S.C. 2330), Corazon de los Tres Rios del Norte, Pima County, Arizona.

(3) Project for hurricane and storm damage reduction under section 3 of the Act of August 13, 1946 (60 Stat. 1056, chapter 960; 33 U.S.C. 426g), Stratford, Connecticut.

(4) Project modification for improvements to the environment, Surry Mountain Lake, New Hampshire, under section 1135 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2309a).

(e) TRIBAL PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.—The Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, expedite completion of the following projects and studies under the Tribal partnership program under section 203 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (33 U.S.C. 2269):

(1) Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona.

(2) Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona.

(3) Navajo Nation, Bird Springs, Arizona.

(f) WATERSHED ASSESSMENTS.—The Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, expedite completion of the watershed assessment for flood risk management, Upper Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, authorized by section 1206 of Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (130 Stat. 1686) and section 214 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2687).

(g) EXPEDITED PROSPECTUS.—The Secretary shall prioritize the completion of the prospectus for the United States Moorings Facility, Portland, Oregon, required for authorization of funding from the revolving fund established by the first section of the Civil Functions Appropriations Act, 1954 (33 U.S.C. 576).

SEC. 204. EXPEDITED COMPLETION OF OTHER FEASIBILITY STUDIES.

(a) CEDAR PORT NAVIGATION AND IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT CHANNEL DEEPENING PROJECT, BAYTOWN, TEXAS.—The Secretary shall expedite the review and coordination of the feasibility study for the project for navigation, Cedar Port Navigation and Improvement District Channel Deepening Project, Baytown, Texas, under section 203(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2231(b)).

(b) LAKE OKEECHOBEE WATERSHED RESTORATION PROJECT, FLORIDA.—The Secretary shall expedite the review and coordination of the feasibility study for the project for ecosystem restoration, Lake Okeechobee Component A Reservoir, Everglades, Florida, under section 203(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2231(b)).

(c) SABINE–NECHES WATERWAY NAVIGATION IMPROVEMENT PROJECT, TEXAS.—The Secretary shall expedite the review and coordination of the feasibility study for the project for navigation, Sabine–Neches Waterway, Texas, under section 203(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2231(b)).

(d) LA QUINTA EXPANSION PROJECT, TEXAS.—The Secretary shall expedite the review and coordination of the feasibility study for the project for navigation, La Quinta Ship Channel, Corpus Christi, Texas, under section 203(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2231(b)).

SEC. 205. ALEXANDRIA TO THE GULF OF MEXICO, LOUISIANA, FEASIBILITY STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized to conduct a feasibility study for the project for flood risk management, navigation and ecosystem restoration, Rapides, Avoyelles, Point Coupee, Allen, Evangeline, St. Landry, Calcasieu, Jefferson Davis, Acadia, Lafayette, St. Martin, Iberville, Cameron, Vermilion, Iberia, and St. Mary Parishes, Louisiana.

(b) SPECIAL RULE.—The study authorized by subsection (a) shall be considered a continuation of the study authorized by the resolution of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives with respect to the study for flood risk management, Alexandria to the Gulf of Mexico, Louisiana, dated July 23, 1997.

SEC. 206. CRAIG HARBOR, ALASKA.

The cost of completing a general reevaluation report for the project for navigation, Craig Harbor, Alaska, authorized by section 1401(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (130 Stat. 1709) shall be at full Federal expense.

SEC. 207. SUSSEX COUNTY, DELAWARE.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that consistent nourishments of Lewes Beach, Delaware, are important for the safety and economic prosperity of Sussex County, Delaware.

(b) GENERAL REEVALUATION REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out a general reevaluation report for the project for Delaware Bay Coastline, Roosevelt Inlet, and Lewes Beach, Delaware.

(2) INCLUSIONS.—The general reevaluation report under paragraph (1) shall include a determination of—

(A) the area that the project should include; and

(B) how section 111 of the River and Harbor Act of 1968 (33 U.S.C. 426i) should be applied with respect to the project.

SEC. 208. FORECAST-INFORMED RESERVOIR OPERATIONS IN THE COLORADO RIVER BASIN.

Section 1222 of the America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (132 Stat. 3811; 134 Stat. 2661) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(d) FORECAST-INFORMED RESERVOIR OPERATIONS IN THE COLORADO RIVER BASIN.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report that assesses the viability of forecast-informed reservoir operations at a reservoir in the Colorado River Basin.

''(2) AUTHORIZATION.—If the Secretary determines, and includes in the report under paragraph (1), that forecast-informed reservoir operations are viable at a reservoir in the Colorado River Basin, the Secretary is authorized to carry out forecast-informed reservoir operations at that reservoir, subject to the availability of appropriations.''.

SEC. 209. BEAVER LAKE, ARKANSAS, REALLOCATION STUDY.

The Secretary shall expedite the completion of a study for the reallocation of water supply storage, carried out in accordance with section 301 of the Water Supply Act of 1958 (43 U.S.C. 390b), for the Beaver Water District, Beaver Lake, Arkansas.

SEC. 210. GATHRIGHT DAM, VIRGINIA, STUDY.

The Secretary shall conduct a study on the feasibility of modifying the project for flood risk management, Gathright Dam, Virginia, authorized by section 10 of the Flood Control Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 645, chapter 596), to include downstream recreation as a project purpose.

SEC. 211. DELAWARE INLAND BAYS WATERSHED STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct a study to restore aquatic ecosystems in the Delaware Inland Bays Watershed.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the study under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(A) conduct a comprehensive analysis of ecosystem restoration needs in the Delaware Inland Bays Watershed, including—

(i) saltmarsh restoration;

(ii) shoreline stabilization;

(iii) stormwater management; and

(iv) an identification of sources for the beneficial use of dredged materials; and

(B) recommend feasibility studies to address the needs identified under subparagraph (A).

(2) NATURAL OR NATURE-BASED FEATURES.—To the maximum extent practicable, a feasibility study that is recommended under paragraph (1)(B) shall consider the use of natural features or nature-based features (as those terms are defined in section 1184(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (33 U.S.C. 2289a(a))).

(c) CONSULTATION AND USE OF EXISTING DATA.—

(1) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out the study under subsection (a), the Secretary shall consult with applicable—

(A) Federal, State, and local agencies;

(B) Indian Tribes;

(C) non-Federal interests; and

(D) other stakeholders, as determined appropriate by the Secretary.

(2) USE OF EXISTING DATA.—To the maximum extent practicable, in carrying out the study under subsection (a), the Secretary shall use existing data provided to the Secretary by entities described in paragraph (1).

(d) FEASIBILITY STUDIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may carry out a feasibility study for a project recommended under subsection (b)(1)(B).

(2) CONGRESSIONAL AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary may not begin construction for a project recommended by a feasibility study described in paragraph (1) unless the project has been authorized by Congress.

(e) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report that includes—

(1) the results of the study under subsection (a); and

(2) a description of actions taken under this section, including any feasibility studies under subsection (b)(1)(B).

SEC. 212. UPPER SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN COMPREHENSIVE FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION FEASIBILITY STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall, at the request of a non-Federal interest, complete a feasibility study for comprehensive flood damage reduction, Upper Susquehanna River Basin, New York.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out the feasibility study under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) use, for purposes of meeting the requirements of a final feasibility study, information from the feasibility study completion report entitled ''Upper Susquehanna River Basin, New York, Comprehensive Flood Damage Reduction'' and dated January 2020; and

(2) re-evaluate project benefits, as determined using the framework described in the proposed rule of the Corps of Engineers entitled ''Corps of Engineers Agency Specific Procedures To Implement the Principles, Requirements, and Guidelines for Federal Investments in Water Resources'' (89 Fed. Reg. 12066 (February 15, 2024)), including a consideration of economically disadvantaged communities (as defined pursuant to section 160 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note; Public Law 116–260)).

SEC. 213. KANAWHA RIVER BASIN.

Section 1207 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (130 Stat. 1686) is amended—

(1) by striking ''The Secretary shall'' and inserting the following:

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(b) PROJECTS AND SEPARABLE ELEMENTS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for an authorized project or a separable element of an authorized project that is recommended as a result of a study carried out by the Secretary under subsection (a) benefitting an economically disadvantaged community (as defined pursuant to section 160 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note; Public Law 116–260)) in the State of West Virginia, the non-Federal share of the cost of the project or separable element of a project shall be 10 percent.''.

SEC. 214. AUTHORIZATION OF FEASIBILITY STUDIES FOR PROJECTS FROM CAP AUTHORITIES.

(a) CEDAR POINT SEAWALL, SCITUATE, MASSACHUSETTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may conduct a feasibility study for the project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, Cedar Point Seawall, Scituate, Massachusetts.

(2) REQUIREMENT.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary shall use any relevant information from the project described in that paragraph that was carried out under section 3 of the Act of August 13, 1946 (60 Stat. 1056, chapter 960; 33 U.S.C. 426g).

(b) JONES LEVEE, PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may conduct a feasibility study for the project for flood risk management, Jones Levee, Pierce County, Washington.

(2) REQUIREMENT.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary shall use any relevant information from the project described in that paragraph that was carried out under section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 (33 U.S.C. 701s).

(c) HATCH, NEW MEXICO.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may conduct a feasibility study for the project for flood risk management, Hatch, New Mexico.

(2) REQUIREMENT.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary shall use any relevant information from the project described in that paragraph that was carried out under section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 (33 U.S.C. 701s).

(d) FORT GEORGE INLET, JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may conduct a feasibility study to modify the project for navigation, Fort George Inlet, Jacksonville, Florida, to include navigation improvements or shoreline erosion prevention or mitigation as a result of the project.

(2) REQUIREMENT.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary shall use any relevant information from the project described in that paragraph that was carried out under section 111 of the River and Harbor Act of 1968 (33 U.S.C. 426i).

SEC. 215. PORT FOURCHON BELLE PASS CHANNEL, LOUISIANA.

(a) FEASIBILITY STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 203(a)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2231(a)(1)), the non-Federal interest for the project for navigation, Port Fourchon Belle Pass Channel, Louisiana, authorized by section 403(a)(4) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2743) may, on written notification to the Secretary, and at the cost of the non-Federal interest, carry out a feasibility study to modify the project for deepening in accordance with section 203 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2231).

(2) REQUIREMENT.—A modification recommended by a feasibility study under paragraph (1) shall be approved by the Secretary and authorized by Congress before construction.

(b) PRIOR WRITTEN AGREEMENTS.—

(1) PRIOR WRITTEN AGREEMENTS FOR SECTION 203.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary shall use the previous agreement between the Secretary and the non-Federal interest for the feasibility study carried about under section 203 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2231) that resulted in the project described in subsection (a)(1) in order to expedite the revised agreement between the Secretary and the non-Federal interest for the feasibility study described in that subsection.

(2) PRIOR WRITTEN AGREEMENTS FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—On the request of the non-Federal interest described in subsection (a)(1), the Secretary shall use the previous agreement for technical assistance under section 203 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2231) between the Secretary and the non-Federal interest in order to provide technical assistance to the non-Federal interest for the feasibility study under subsection (a)(1).

(c) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—The Secretary shall—

(1) review the feasibility study under subsection (a)(1); and

(2) if the Secretary determines that the proposed modifications are consistent with the authorized purposes of the project and the study meets the same legal and regulatory requirements of a Post Authorization Change Report that would be otherwise undertaken by the Secretary, submit to Congress the study for authorization of the modification.

SEC. 216. STUDIES FOR MODIFICATION OF PROJECT PURPOSES IN THE COLORADO RIVER BASIN IN ARIZONA.

(a) STUDY.—The Secretary shall carry out a study of a project of the Corps of Engineers in the Colorado River Basin in the State of Arizona to determine whether to include water supply as a project purpose of that project if a request for such a study to modify the project purpose is made to the Secretary by—

(1) the non-Federal interest for the project; or

(2) in the case of a project for which there is no non-Federal interest, the Governor of the State of Arizona.

(b) COORDINATION.—The Secretary, to the maximum extent practicable, shall coordinate with relevant State and local authorities in carrying out this section.

(c) RECOMMENDATIONS.—If, after carrying out a study under subsection (a) with respect to a project described in that subsection, the Secretary determines that water supply should be included as a project purpose for that project, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a recommendation for the modification of the project purpose of that project.

SEC. 217. NON-FEDERAL INTEREST PREPARATION OF WATER REALLOCATION STUDIES, NORTH DAKOTA.

Section 301 of the Water Supply Act of 1958 (43 U.S.C. 390b) is amended by adding at the following:

''(f) NON-FEDERAL INTEREST PREPARATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with this subsection, a non-Federal interest may carry out a water reallocation study at a reservoir project constructed by the Corps of Engineers and located in the State of North Dakota.

''(2) SUBMISSION.—On completion of the study under paragraph (1), the non-Federal interest shall submit to the Secretary the results of the study.

''(3) GUIDELINES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Secretary shall issue guidelines for the formulation of a water reallocation study carried out by a non-Federal interest under this subsection.

''(B) REQUIREMENTS.—The guidelines under subparagraph (A) shall contain provisions that—

''(i) ensure that any water reallocation study with respect to which the Secretary submits an assessment under paragraph (6) complies with all of the requirements that would apply to a water reallocation study undertaken by the Secretary; and

''(ii) provide sufficient information for the formulation of the water reallocation studies, including processes and procedures related to reviews and assistance under paragraph (7).

''(4) AGREEMENT.—Before carrying out a water reallocation study under paragraph (1), the Secretary and the non-Federal interest shall enter into an agreement.

''(5) REVIEW BY SECRETARY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall review each water reallocation study received under paragraph (2) for the purpose of determining whether or not the study, and the process under which the study was developed, comply with Federal laws and regulations applicable to water reallocation studies.

''(B) TIMING.—The Secretary may not submit to Congress an assessment of a water reallocation study under paragraph (1) until such time as the Secretary—

''(i) determines that the study complies with all of the requirements that would apply to a water reallocation study carried out by the Secretary; and

''(ii) completes all of the Federal analyses, reviews, and compliance processes under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), that would be required with respect to the proposed action if the Secretary had carried out the water reallocation study.

''(6) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 180 days after the completion of review of a water reallocation study under paragraph (5), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives an assessment that—

''(A) describes—

''(i) the results of that review;

''(ii) based on the results of the water allocation study, any structural or operations changes at the reservoir project that would occur if the water reallocation is carried out; and

''(iii) based on the results of the water reallocation study, any effects to the authorized purposes of the reservoir project that would occur if the water reallocation is carried out; and

''(B) includes a determination by the Secretary of whether the modifications recommended under the study are those described in subsection (e).

''(7) REVIEW AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—

''(A) REVIEW.—The Secretary may accept and expend funds provided by non-Federal interests to carry out the reviews and other activities that are the responsibility of the Secretary in carrying out this subsection.

''(B) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—At the request of the non-Federal interest, the Secretary shall provide to the non-Federal interest technical assistance relating to any aspect of a water reallocation study if the non-Federal interest contracts with the Secretary to pay all costs of providing that technical assistance.

''(C) IMPARTIAL DECISIONMAKING.—In carrying out this subsection, the Secretary shall ensure that the use of funds accepted from a non-Federal interest will not affect the impartial decisionmaking of the Secretary, either substantively or procedurally.

''(D) SAVINGS PROVISION.—The provision of technical assistance by the Secretary under subparagraph (B)—

''(i) shall not be considered to be an approval or endorsement of the water reallocation study; and

''(ii) shall not affect the responsibilities of the Secretary under paragraphs (5) and (6).''.

SEC. 218. TECHNICAL CORRECTION, WALLA WALLA RIVER.

Section 8201(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3744) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (76) and inserting the following:

''(76) NURSERY REACH, WALLA WALLA RIVER, OREGON.—Project for ecosystem restoration, Nursery Reach, Walla Walla River, Oregon.'';

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (92) through (94) as paragraphs (93) through (95), respectively; and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (91) the following:

''(92) MILL CREEK, WALLA WALLA RIVER BASIN, WASHINGTON.—Project for ecosystem restoration, Mill Creek and Mill Creek Flood Control Zone District Channel, Washington.''.

SEC. 219. WATERSHED AND RIVER BASIN ASSESSMENTS.

Section 729(d) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2267a(d)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (12), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) in paragraph (13), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(14) the Walla Walla River Basin; and

''(15) the San Francisco Bay Basin.''.

SEC. 220. INDEPENDENT PEER REVIEW.

Section 2034(h)(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 2343(h)(2)) is amended by striking ''17 years'' and inserting ''22 years''.

SEC. 221. ICE JAM PREVENTION AND MITIGATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report on efforts by the Secretary to prevent and mitigate flood damages associated with ice jams.

(b) INCLUSION.—The Secretary shall include in the report under subsection (a)—

(1) an assessment of the projects carried out pursuant to section 1150 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (33 U.S.C. 701s note; Public Law 114–322), if applicable; and

(2) a description of—

(A) the challenges associated with preventing and mitigating ice jams;

(B) the potential measures that may prevent or mitigate ice jams, including the extent to which additional research and the development and deployment of technologies are necessary; and

(C) actions taken by the Secretary to provide non-Federal interests with technical assistance, guidance, or other information relating to ice jam events; and

(D) how the Secretary plans to conduct outreach and engagement with non-Federal interests and other relevant State and local agencies to facilitate an understanding of the circumstances in which ice jams could occur and the potential impacts to critical public infrastructure from ice jams.

SEC. 222. REPORT ON HURRICANE AND STORM DAMAGE RISK REDUCTION DESIGN GUIDELINES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) GUIDELINES.—The term ''guidelines'' means the Hurricane and Storm Damage Risk Reduction Design Guidelines of the Corps of Engineers.

(2) LAROSE TO GOLDEN MEADOW HURRICANE PROTECTION SYSTEM.—The term ''Larose to Golden Meadow Hurricane Protection System'' means the project for hurricane-flood protection, Grand Isle and Vicinity, Louisiana, authorized by section 204 of the Flood Control Act of 1965 (79 Stat. 1077).

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report that compares—

(1) the guidelines; and

(2) the construction methods used by the South Lafourche Levee District for the levees and flood control structures of the Larose to Golden Meadow Hurricane Protection System.

(c) INCLUSIONS.—The report under subsection (b) shall include—

(1) a description of—

(A) the guidelines;

(B) the construction methods used by the South Lafourche Levee District for levees and flood control structures of the Larose to Golden Meadow Hurricane Protection System; and

(C) any deviations identified between the guidelines and the construction methods described in subparagraph (B); and

(2) an analysis by the Secretary of geotechnical and other relevant data from the land adjacent to the levees and flood control structures constructed by the South Lafourche Levee District to determine the effectiveness of those structures.

SEC. 223. BRIEFING ON STATUS OF CERTAIN ACTIVITIES ON THE MISSOURI RIVER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the consultation under section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1536) that was reinitiated by the Secretary for the operation of the Missouri River Mainstem Reservoir System, the operation and maintenance of the Bank Stabilization and Navigation Project, the operation of the Kansas River Reservoir System, and the implementation of the Missouri River Recovery Management Plan is completed, the Secretary shall brief the Committee on the Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives on the outcomes of that consultation.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—The briefing under subsection (a) shall include a discussion of—

(1) any biological opinions that result from the consultation, including any actions that the Secretary is required to undertake pursuant to such biological opinions; and

(2) any forthcoming requests from the Secretary to Congress to provide funding in order carry out the actions described in paragraph (1).

SEC. 224. REPORT ON MATERIAL CONTAMINATED BY A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE AND THE CIVIL WORKS PROGRAM.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report that describes the impact of material contaminated by a hazardous substance on the civil works program of the Corps of Engineers.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—In developing the report under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) describe—

(A) with respect to water resources development projects—

(i) the applicable statutory authorities that require the removal of material contaminated by a hazardous substance; and

(ii) the roles and responsibilities of the Secretary and non-Federal interests for removing material contaminated by a hazardous substance; and

(B) any regulatory actions or decisions made by another Federal agency that impact—

(i) the removal of material contaminated by a hazardous substance; and

(ii) the ability of the Secretary to carry out the civil works program of the Corps of Engineers;

(2) discuss the impact of material contaminated by a hazardous substance on—

(A) the timely completion of construction of water resources development projects;

(B) the operation and maintenance of water resources development projects, including dredging activities of the Corps of Engineers to maintain authorized Federal depths at ports and along the inland waterways; and

(C) costs associated with carrying out the civil works program of the Corps of Engineers;

(3) include any other information that the Secretary determines to be appropriate to facilitate an understanding of the impact of material contaminated by a hazardous substance on the civil works program of the Corps of Engineers; and

(4) propose any legislative recommendations to address any issues identified in paragraphs (1) through (3).

SEC. 225. REPORT ON EFFORTS TO MONITOR, CONTROL, AND ERADICATE INVASIVE SPECIES.

(a) DEFINITION OF INVASIVE SPECIES.—In this section, the term ''invasive species'' has the meaning given the term in section 1 of Executive Order 13112 (42 U.S.C. 4321 note; relating to invasive species).

(b) ASSESSMENT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall conduct, and submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report on the results of, an assessment of the efforts by the Secretary to monitor, control, and eradicate invasive species at water resources development projects across the United States.

(c) REQUIREMENTS.—The report under subsection (b) shall include—

(1) a description of—

(A) the statutory authorities and programs used by the Secretary to monitor, control, and eradicate invasive species; and

(B) a geographically diverse sample of successful projects and activities carried out by the Secretary to monitor, control, and eradicate invasive species;

(2) a discussion of—

(A) the impact of invasive species on the ability of the Secretary to carry out the civil works program of the Corps of Engineers, with a particular emphasis on impact of invasive species to the primary missions of the Corps of Engineers;

(B) the research conducted and techniques and technologies used by the Secretary consistent with the applicable statutory authorities described in paragraph (1)(A) to monitor, control, and eradicate invasive species; and

(C) the extent to which the Secretary has partnered with States and units of local government to monitor, control, and eradicate invasive species within the boundaries of those States or units of local government;

(3) an update on the status of the plan developed by the Secretary pursuant to section 1108(c) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2018 (33 U.S.C. 2263a(c)); and

(4) recommendations, including legislative recommendations, to further the efforts of the Secretary to monitor, control, and eradicate invasive species.

SEC. 226. J. STROM THURMOND LAKE, GEORGIA.

(a) ENCROACHMENT RESOLUTION PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary shall prepare, and submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives, an encroachment resolution plan for a portion of the project for flood control, recreation, and fish and wildlife management, J. Strom Thurmond Lake, Georgia and South Carolina, authorized by section 10 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (commonly known as the ''Flood Control Act of 1944'') (58 Stat. 894, chapter 665).

(2) LIMITATION.—The encroachment resolution plan under paragraph (1) shall only apply to the portion of the J. Strom Thurmond Lake that is located within the State of Georgia.

(b) CONTENTS.—Subject to subsection (c), the encroachment resolution plan under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) a description of the nature and number of encroachments;

(2) a description of the circumstances that contributed to the development of the encroachments;

(3) an assessment of the impact of the encroachments on operation and maintenance of the project described in subsection (a) for its authorized purposes;

(4) an analysis of alternatives to the removal of encroachments to mitigate any impacts identified in the assessment under paragraph (3);

(5) a description of any actions necessary or advisable to prevent further encroachments; and

(6) an estimate of the cost and timeline to carry out the plan, including actions described under paragraph (5).

(c) RESTRICTION.—To the maximum extent practicable, the encroachment resolution plan under subsection (a) shall minimize adverse impacts to private landowners while maintaining the functioning of the project described in that subsection for its authorized purposes.

(d) NOTICE AND PUBLIC COMMENT.—

(1) TO OWNERS.—In preparing the encroachment resolution plan under subsection (a), not later than 30 days after the Secretary identifies an encroachment, the Secretary shall notify the owner of the encroachment.

(2) TO PUBLIC.—The Secretary shall provide an opportunity for the public to comment on the encroachment resolution plan under subsection (a) before the completion of the plan.

(e) MORATORIUM.—The Secretary shall not take action to compel removal of an encroachment covered by the encroachment resolution plan under subsection (a) unless Congress specifically authorizes such action.

(f) SAVINGS PROVISION.—This section does not—

(1) grant any rights to the owner of an encroachment; or

(2) impose any liability on the United States for operation and maintenance of the project described in subsection (a) for its authorized purposes.

SEC. 227. STUDY ON LAND VALUATION PROCEDURES FOR THE TRIBAL PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.

(a) DEFINITION OF TRIBAL PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.—In this section, the term ''Tribal Partnership Program'' means the Tribal Partnership Program established under section 203 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (33 U.S.C. 2269).

(b) STUDY REQUIRED.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall carry out, and submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report describing the results of, a study on appropriate procedures for determining the value of real estate and cost-share contributions for projects under the Tribal Partnership Program.

(c) REQUIREMENTS.—The report required under subsection (b) shall include—

(1) an evaluation of the procedures used for determining the valuation of real estate and contribution of real estate value to cost-share for projects under the Tribal Partnership Program, including consideration of cultural factors that are unique to the Tribal Partnership Program and land valuation;

(2) a description of any existing Federal authorities that the Secretary intends to use to implement policy changes that result from the evaluation under paragraph (1); and

(3) recommendations for any legislation that may be needed to revise land valuation or cost-share procedures for the Tribal Partnership Program pursuant to the evaluation under paragraph (1).

SEC. 228. REPORT TO CONGRESS ON LEVEE SAFETY GUIDELINES.

(a) DEFINITION OF LEVEE SAFETY GUIDELINES.—In this section, the term ''levee safety guidelines'' means the levee safety guidelines established under section 9005(c) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 3303a(c)).

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in coordination with other applicable Federal agencies, shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report on the levee safety guidelines.

(c) INCLUSIONS.—The report under subsection (b) shall include—

(1) a description of—

(A) the levee safety guidelines;

(B) the process utilized to develop the levee safety guidelines; and

(C) the extent to which the levee safety guidelines are being used by Federal, State, Tribal, and local agencies;

(2) an assessment of the requirement for the levee safety guidelines to be voluntary and a description of actions taken by the Secretary and other applicable Federal agencies to ensure that the guidelines are voluntary; and

(3) any recommendations of the Secretary, including the extent to which the levee safety guidelines should be revised.

SEC. 229. PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP USER'S GUIDE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop and make publicly available on an existing website of the Corps of Engineers a guide on the use of public-private partnerships for water resources development projects.

(b) INCLUSIONS.—In developing the guide under subsection (a), the Secretary shall include—

(1) a description of—

(A) applicable authorities and programs of the Secretary that allow for the use of public-private partnerships to carry out water resources development projects; and

(B) opportunities across the civil works program of the Corps of Engineers for the use of public-private partnerships, including at recreational facilities;

(2) a summary of prior public-private partnerships for water resources development projects, including lessons learned and best practices from those partnerships and projects;

(3) a discussion of—

(A) the roles and responsibilities of the Corps of Engineers and non-Federal interests when using a public-private partnership for a water resources development project, including the opportunities for risk-sharing; and

(B) the potential benefits associated with using a public-private partnership for a water resources development project, including the opportunities to accelerate funding as compared to the annual appropriations process; and

(4) a description of the process for executing a project partnership agreement for a water resources development project, including any unique considerations when using a public-private partnership.

(c) FLEXIBILITY.—The Secretary may satisfy the requirements of this section by modifying an existing partnership handbook in accordance with this section.

SEC. 230. REVIEW OF AUTHORITIES AND PROGRAMS FOR ALTERNATIVE PROJECT DELIVERY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act and subject to subsections (b) and (c), the Secretary shall carry out a study of the authorities and programs of the Corps of Engineers that facilitate the use of alternative project delivery methods for water resources development projects, including public-private partnerships.

(b) AUTHORITIES AND PROGRAMS INCLUDED.—In carrying out the study under subsection (a), the authorities and programs that are studied shall include any programs and authorities under—

(1) section 204 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2232);

(2) section 221 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 1962d–5b); and

(3) section 5014 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note; Public Law 113–121).

(c) REPORT.—The Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report that—

(1) describes the findings of the study under subsection (a); and

(2) includes—

(A) an assessment of how each authority and program included in the study under subsection (a) has been used by the Secretary;

(B) a list of the water resources development projects that have been carried out pursuant to the authorities and programs included in the study under subsection (a);

(C) a discussion of the implementation challenges, if any, associated with the authorities and programs included in the study under subsection (a);

(D) a description of lessons learned and best practices identified by the Secretary from carrying out the authorities and programs included in the study under subsection (a); and

(E) any recommendations, including legislative recommendations, that result from the study under subsection (a).

SEC. 231. REPORT TO CONGRESS ON EMERGENCY RESPONSE EXPENDITURES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct a review of emergency response expenditures from the emergency fund authorized by section 5(a) of the Act of August 18, 1941 (commonly known as the ''Flood Control Act of 1941'') (55 Stat. 650, chapter 377; 33 U.S.C. 701n(a)) (referred to in this section as the ''Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies Account'') and from post-disaster supplemental appropriations Acts during the period of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report that includes the results of the review under subsection (a), including—

(1) for each of fiscal years 2013 through 2023, a summary of—

(A) annual expenditures from the Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies Account;

(B) annual budget requests for that account; and

(C) any activities, including any reprogramming, that may have been required to cover any annual shortfall in that account;

(2) a description of the contributing factors that resulted in any annual variability in the amounts described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1) and activities described in subparagraph (C) of that paragraph;

(3) an assessment and a description of future budget needs of the Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies Account based on trends observed and anticipated by the Secretary; and

(4) an assessment and a description of the use and impact of funds from post-disaster supplemental appropriations on emergency response activities.

SEC. 232. EXCESS LAND REPORT FOR CERTAIN PROJECTS IN NORTH DAKOTA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and subject to subsection (b), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report that identifies any real property associated with the project of the Corps of Engineers at Lake Oahe, North Dakota, that the Secretary determines—

(1) is not needed to carry out the authorized purposes of the project; and

(2) may be transferred to the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe to support recreation opportunities for the Tribe, including, at a minimum—

(A) Walker Bottom Marina, Lake Oahe;

(B) Fort Yates Boat Ramp, Lake Oahe;

(C) Cannonball District, Lake Oahe; and

(D) any other recreation opportunities identified by the Tribe.

(b) INCLUSION.—If the Secretary determines that there is not any real property that may be transferred to the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe as described in subsection (a), the Secretary shall include in the report required under that subsection—

(1) a list of the real property considered by the Secretary;

(2) an explanation of why the real property identified under paragraph (1) is needed to carry out the authorized purposes of the project described in subsection (a); and

(3) a description of how the Secretary has recently utilized the real property identified under paragraph (1) to carry out the authorized purpose of the project described in subsection (a).

SEC. 233. GAO STUDIES.

(a) REVIEW OF THE ACCURACY OF PROJECT COST ESTIMATES.—

(1) REVIEW.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States (referred to in this section as the ''Comptroller General'') shall initiate a review of the accuracy of the project cost estimates developed by the Corps of Engineers for completed and ongoing water resources development projects carried out by the Secretary.

(B) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out subparagraph (A), the Comptroller General shall determine the factors, if any, that impact the accuracy of the estimates described in that subparagraph, including—

(i) applicable statutory requirements, including—

(I) section 1001 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282c); and

(II) section 905(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2282(b))]; and

(ii) applicable guidance, regulations, and policies of the Corps of Engineers.

(C) INCORPORATION OF PREVIOUS REPORT.—In carrying out subparagraph (A), the Comptroller General may incorporate applicable information from the report carried out by the Comptroller General under section 8236(c) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3769).

(2) REPORT.—On completion of the review conducted under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report on the findings of the review and any recommendations that result from the review.

(b) REPORT ON PROJECT LIFESPAN AND INDEMNIFICATION CLAUSE IN PROJECT PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) INDEMNIFICATION CLAUSE.—The term ''indemnification clause'' means the indemnification clause required in project partnership agreements for water resources development projects under sections 101(e)(2) and 103(j)(1)(A) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2211(e)(2), 2213(j)(1)(A)).

(B) OMRR&R.—The term ''OMRR&R'', with respect to a water resources development project, means operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, and rehabilitation.

(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(A) there are significant concerns about whether—

(i) the indemnification clause, which was first applied in 1910 to flood control projects, should still be included in project partnership agreements prepared by the Corps of Engineers for water resources development projects; and

(ii) non-Federal interests for water resources development projects should be required to assume full responsibility for OMRR&R of water resources development projects in perpetuity;

(B) non-Federal interests have reported that the indemnification clause and OMRR&R requirements are a barrier to entering into project partnership agreements with the Corps of Engineers;

(C) critical water resources development projects are being delayed by years, or not pursued at all, due to the barriers described in subparagraph (B); and

(D) legal structures have changed since the indemnification clause was first applied and there may be more suitable tools available to address risk and liability issues.

(3) ANALYSIS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall conduct an analysis of the implications of—

(A) the indemnification clause; and

(B) the assumption of OMRR&R responsibilities by non-Federal interests in perpetuity for water resources development projects.

(4) INCLUSIONS.—The analysis under paragraph (3) shall include—

(A) a review of risk for the Federal Government and non-Federal interests with respect to removing requirements for the indemnification clause;

(B) an assessment of whether the indemnification clause is still necessary given the changes in engineering, legal structures, and water resources development projects since 1910, with a focus on the quantity and types of claims and takings over time;

(C) an identification of States with State laws that prohibit those States from entering into agreements that include an indemnification clause;

(D) a comparison to other Federal agencies with respect to how those agencies approach indemnification and OMRR&R requirements in projects, if applicable;

(E) a review of indemnification and OMRR&R requirements for projects that States require with respect to agreements with cities and localities, if applicable;

(F) an analysis of the useful lifespan of water resources development projects, including any variations in that lifespan for different types of water resources development projects and how changing weather patterns and increased extreme weather events impact that lifespan;

(G) a review of situations in which non-Federal interests have been unable to meet OMRR&R requirements; and

(H) a review of policy alternatives to OMRR&R requirements, such as allowing extension, reevaluation, or deauthorization of water resources development projects.

(5) REPORT.—On completion of the analysis under paragraph (3), the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report that includes—

(A) the results of the analysis; and

(B) any recommendations for changes needed to existing law or policy of the Corps of Engineers to address those results.

(c) REVIEW OF CERTAIN PERMITS.—

(1) DEFINITION OF SECTION 408 PROGRAM.—In this subsection, the term ''section 408 program'' means the program administered by the Secretary pursuant to section 14 of the Act of March 3, 1899 (commonly known as the ''Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899'') (30 Stat. 1152, chapter 425; 33 U.S.C. 408).

(2) REVIEW.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall initiate a review of the section 408 program.

(3) REQUIREMENTS.—The review by the Comptroller General under paragraph (2) shall include, at a minimum—

(A) an identification of trends related to the number and types of permits applied for each year under the section 408 program;

(B) an evaluation of—

(i) the materials developed by the Secretary to educate potential applicants about—

(I) the section 408 program; and

(II) the process for applying for a permit under the section 408 program;

(ii) the public website of the Corps of Engineers that tracks the status of permits issued under the section 408 program, including whether the information provided by the website is updated in a timely manner;

(iii) the ability of the districts and divisions of the Corps of Engineers to consistently administer the section 408 program; and

(iv) the extent to which the Secretary carries out the process for issuing a permit under the section 408 program concurrently with the review required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), if applicable;

(C) a determination of the factors, if any, that impact the ability of the Secretary to adhere to the timelines required for reviewing and making a decision on an application for a permit under the section 408 program; and

(D) ways to expedite the review of applications for permits under the section 408 program, including the use of categorical permissions.

(4) REPORT.—On completion of the review under paragraph (2), the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report on the findings of the review and any recommendations that result from the review.

(d) CORPS OF ENGINEERS MODERNIZATION STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall initiate an analysis of opportunities for the Corps of Engineers to modernize the civil works program through the use of technology, where appropriate, and the best available engineering practices.

(2) INCLUSIONS.—In conducting the analysis under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General of the United States shall include an assessment of the extent to which—

(A) existing engineering practices and technologies could be better utilized by the Corps of Engineers—

(i) to improve study, planning, and design efforts of the Corps of Engineers to further the benefits of water resources development projects of the Corps of Engineers;

(ii) to reduce delays of water resources development projects, including through the improvement of environmental review and permitting processes;

(iii) to provide cost savings over the lifecycle of a project, including through improved design processes or a reduction of operation and maintenance costs; and

(iv) to improve data collection and data sharing capabilities; and

(B) the Corps of Engineers—

(i) currently utilizes the engineering practices and technologies identified under subparagraph (A), including any challenges associated with acquisition and application;

(ii) has effective processes to share best practices associated with the engineering practices and technologies identified under subparagraph (A) among the districts, divisions, and headquarters of the Corps of Engineers; and

(iii) partners with National Laboratories, academic institutions, and other Federal agencies.

(3) REPORT.—On completion of the analysis under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report on the findings of the analysis and any recommendations that result from the analysis.

(e) STUDY ON EASEMENTS RELATED TO WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.—

(1) DEFINITION OF COVERED EASEMENT.—In this subsection, the term ''covered easement'' has the meaning given the term in section 8235(c) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3768).

(2) STUDY ON EASEMENTS RELATED TO WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall initiate an analysis of the use of covered easements that may be provided to the Secretary by non-Federal interests in relation to the construction, operation, or maintenance of a project for flood risk management, hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, or ecosystem restoration.

(3) SCOPE.—In carrying out the analysis under paragraph (2), the Comptroller General of the United States shall—

(A) review—

(i) the report submitted by the Secretary under section 8235(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3768); and

(ii) the existing statutory, regulatory, and policy requirements and procedures relating to the use of covered easements; and

(B) assess—

(i) the minimum rights in property that are necessary to construct, operate, or maintain projects for flood risk management, hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, or ecosystem restoration;

(ii) whether increased use of covered easements in relation to projects described in clause (i) could promote greater participation from cooperating landowners in addressing local flooding or ecosystem restoration challenges;

(iii) whether such increased use could result in cost savings in the implementation of the projects described in clause (i), without any reduction in project benefits; and

(iv) the extent to which the Secretary should expand what is considered by the Secretary to be part of a series of estates deemed standard for construction, operation, or maintenance of a project for flood risk management, hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, or ecosystem restoration.

(4) REPORT.—On completion of the analysis under paragraph (2), the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report on the findings of the analysis, including any recommendations, including legislative recommendations, as a result of the analysis.

(f) MODERNIZATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEWS.—

(1) DEFINITION OF PROJECT STUDY.—In this subsection, the term ''project study'' means a feasibility study for a project carried out pursuant to section 905 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2282).

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report that describes the efforts of the Secretary to facilitate improved environmental review processes for project studies, including through the consideration of expanded use of categorical exclusions, environmental assessments, or programmatic environmental impact statements.

(3) REQUIREMENTS.—In completing the report under paragraph (2), the Comptroller General of the United States shall—

(A) describe the actions the Secretary is taking or plans to take to implement the amendments to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) made by section 321 of the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 (Public Law 118–5; 137 Stat. 38);

(B) describe the existing categorical exclusions most frequently used by the Secretary to streamline the environmental review of project studies;

(C) consider—

(i) whether the adoption of additional categorical exclusions, including those used by other Federal agencies, would facilitate the environmental review of project studies;

(ii) whether the adoption of new programmatic environmental impact statements would facilitate the environmental review of project studies; and

(iii) whether agreements with other Federal agencies would facilitate a more efficient process for the environmental review of project studies; and

(D) identify—

(i) any discrepancies or conflicts, as applicable, between the amendments to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) made by section 321 of the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 (Public Law 118–5; 137 Stat. 38) and—

(I) section 2045 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 2348); and

(II) section 1001 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282c); and

(ii) other issues, as applicable, relating to section 2045 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 2348) that are impeding the implementation of that section consistent with congressional intent.

(g) STUDY ON DREDGED MATERIAL DISPOSAL SITE CONSTRUCTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General shall conduct a study that—

(A) assesses the costs and limitations of the construction of various types of dredged material disposal sites, with a particular focus on aquatic confined placement structures in the Lower Columbia River; and

(B) includes a comparison of—

(i) the operation and maintenance needs and costs associated with the availability of aquatic confined placement structures; and

(ii) the operation and maintenance needs and costs associated with the lack of availability of aquatic confined placement structures.

(2) REPORT.—On completion of the study under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report on the findings of the study, and any recommendations that result from that study.

(h) GAO STUDY ON DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDING FROM THE HARBOR MAINTENANCE TRUST FUND.—

(1) DEFINITION OF HARBOR MAINTENANCE TRUST FUND.—In this subsection, the term ''Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund'' means the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund established by section 9505(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(2) ANALYSIS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall initiate an analysis of the distribution of funding from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund.

(3) REQUIREMENTS.—In conducting the analysis under paragraph (2), the Comptroller General shall assess—

(A) the implementation of provisions related to the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund in the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2615) and the amendments made by that Act by the Corps of Engineers, including—

(i) changes to the budgetary treatment of funding from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund; and

(ii) amendments to the definitions of the terms ''donor ports'', ''medium-sized donor parts'', and ''energy transfer ports'' under section 2106(a) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2238c(a)), including—

(I) the reliability of metrics, data for those metrics, and sources for that data used by the Corps of Engineers to determine if a port satisfies the requirements of 1 or more of those definitions; and

(II) the extent of the impact of cyclical dredging cycles for operations and maintenance activities and deep draft navigation construction projects on the ability of ports to meet the requirements of 1 or more of those definitions; and

(B) the amount of Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund funding in the annual appropriations Acts enacted after the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2615), including an analysis of—

(i) the allocation of funding to donor ports and energy transfer ports (as those terms are defined in section 2106(a) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2238c(a))) and the use of that funding by those ports;

(ii) activities funded pursuant to section 210 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2238); and

(iii) challenges associated with expending the remaining balance of the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund.

(4) REPORT.—On completion of the analysis under paragraph (2), the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report describing

the findings of the analysis and any recommendations that result from that analysis.

SEC. 234. PRIOR REPORTS.

(a) REPORTS.—The Secretary shall prioritize the completion of the reports required pursuant to the following provisions:

(1) Section 2036(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 2283a).

(2) Section 1008(c) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2321b(c)).

(3) Section 164(c) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2668).

(4) Section 226(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2697).

(5) Section 503(d) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 610 note; Public Law 116–260).

(6) Section 509(a)(7) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 610 note; Public Law 116–260).

(7) Section 8205(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3754).

(8) Section 8206(c) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3756).

(9) Section 8218 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3761).

(10) Section 8227(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3764).

(11) Section 8232(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3766).

(b) NOTICE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a written notification of the status of each report described in subsection (a).

(2) CONTENTS.—As part of the notification under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall include for each report described in subsection (a)—

(A) a description of the status of the report; and

(B) if not completed, a timeline for the completion of the report.

SEC. 235. BRIEFING ON STATUS OF CAPE COD CANAL BRIDGES, MASSACHUSETTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall brief the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives on the status of the project for the replacement of the Bourne and Sagamore Highway Bridges that cross the Cape Cod Canal Federal Navigation Project.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—The briefing under subsection (a) shall include discussion of—

(1) the current status of environmental review under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and expected timelines for completion;

(2) project timelines and relevant paths to move the project described in that subsection toward completion; and

(3) any issues that are impacting the delivery of the project described in that subsection.

TITLE III—DEAUTHORIZATIONS, MODIFICATIONS, AND RELATED PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. DEAUTHORIZATIONS.

(a) TRUCKEE MEADOWS, NEVADA.—The project for flood control, Truckee Meadows, Nevada, authorized by section 3(a)(10) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1988 (102 Stat. 4014) and section 7002(2) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (128 Stat. 1366) is no longer authorized beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) SEATTLE HARBOR, WASHINGTON.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the portion of the project for navigation, Seattle Harbor, Washington, described in paragraph (2) is no longer authorized.

(2) PORTION DESCRIBED.—The portion of the project referred to in paragraph (1) is the approximately 74,490 square foot area of the Federal channel within the East Waterway—

(A) starting at a point on the United States pierhead line in the southwest corner of block 386 of plat of Seattle Tidelands, T. 24 N., R. 4. E, sec.18, Willamette Meridian;

(B) thence running N90°00'00''W along the projection of the south line of block 386, 206.58 feet to the centerline of the East Waterway;

(C) thence running N14°30'00''E along the centerline and parallel with the northwesterly line of block 386, 64.83 feet;

(D) thence running N33°32'59''E, 235.85 feet;

(E) thence running N39°55'22''E, 128.70 feet;

(F) thence running N14°30'00''E, parallel with the northwesterly line of block 386, 280.45 feet;

(G) thence running N90°00'00''E, 70.00 feet to the pierhead line and the northwesterly line of block 386; and

(H) thence running S14°30'00''W, 650.25 feet along the pierhead line and northwesterly line of block 386 to the point of beginning.

(c) CHERRYFIELD DAM, MAINE.—The project for flood control, Narraguagus River, Cherryfield Dam, Maine, authorized by, and constructed pursuant to, section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 (33 U.S.C. 701s) is no longer authorized beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

(d) UPPER ST. ANTHONY FALLS LOCK AND DAM.—Section 2010 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (128 Stat. 1270; 136 Stat. 3796) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(h) NAVIGATION.—Beginning on the date of enactment of the Thomas R. Carper Water Resources Development Act of 2024, the Upper St. Anthony Falls Lock and Dam is no longer authorized for navigation purposes.''.

(e) EAST SAN PEDRO BAY, CALIFORNIA.—The study for the project for ecosystem restoration, East San Pedro Bay, California, authorized by the resolution of the Committee on Public Works of the Senate, dated June 25, 1969, relating to the report of the Chief of Engineers for Los Angeles and San Gabriel Rivers, Ballona Creek, is no longer authorized beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

(f) SOURIS RIVER BASIN, NORTH DAKOTA.—The Talbott's Nursery portion, consisting of approximately 2,600 linear feet of levee, of stage 4 of the project for flood control, Souris River Basin, North Dakota, authorized by section 1124 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (100 Stat. 4243; 101 Stat. 1329–111), is no longer authorized beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

(g) MASARYKTOWN CANAL, FLORIDA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The portion of the project for the Four River Basins, Florida, authorized by section 203 of the Flood Control Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 1183) described in paragraph (2) is no longer authorized beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) PORTION DESCRIBED.—The portion of the project referred to in paragraph (1) is the Masaryktown Canal C–534, which spans approximately 5.5 miles from Hernando County, between Ayers Road and County Line Road east of United States Route 41, and continues south to Pasco County, discharging into Crews Lake.

SEC. 302. ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE.

(a) NEW PROJECTS.—Section 219(f) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3808) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(406) GLENDALE, ARIZONA.—$5,200,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including stormwater management), drainage systems, and water quality enhancement, Glendale, Arizona.

''(407) TOHONO O'ODHAM NATION, ARIZONA.—$10,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including facilities for withdrawal, treatment, and distribution), Tohono O'odham Nation, Arizona.

''(408) FLAGSTAFF, ARIZONA.—$4,800,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including facilities for withdrawal, treatment, and distribution), Flagstaff, Arizona.

''(409) TUCSON, ARIZONA.—$30,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including recycled water systems), Tucson, Arizona.

''(410) BAY-DELTA, CALIFORNIA.—$20,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including stormwater management), drainage systems, and water quality enhancement, San Francisco Bay–Sacramento–San Joaquin River Delta, California.

''(411) INDIAN WELLS VALLEY, CALIFORNIA.—$5,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure, Indian Wells Valley, Kern County, California.

''(412) OAKLAND–ALAMEDA ESTUARY, CALIFORNIA.—$5,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including stormwater management), drainage systems, and water quality enhancement, Oakland–Alameda Estuary, Oakland and Alameda Counties, California.

''(413) TIJUANA RIVER VALLEY WATERSHED, CALIFORNIA.—$10,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure, Tijuana River Valley Watershed, San Diego County, California.

''(414) EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO.—$20,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure and stormwater management, El Paso County, Colorado.

''(415) REHOBOTH BEACH, LEWES, DEWEY, BETHANY, SOUTH BETHANY, FENWICK ISLAND, DELAWARE.—$25,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure, Rehoboth Beach, Lewes, Dewey, Bethany, South Bethany, and Fenwick Island, Delaware.

''(416) WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.—$25,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure, Wilmington, Delaware.

''(417) PICKERING BEACH, KITTS HUMMOCK, BOWERS BEACH, SOUTH BOWERS BEACH, SLAUGHTER BEACH, PRIME HOOK BEACH, MILTON, MILFORD, DELAWARE.—$25,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure, Pickering Beach, Kitts Hummock, Bowers Beach, South Bowers Beach, Slaughter Beach, Prime Hook Beach, Milton, and Milford, Delaware.

''(418) COASTAL GEORGIA.—$5,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including stormwater management), Glynn County, Chatham County, Bryan County, Effingham County, McIntosh County, and Camden County, Georgia.

''(419) COLUMBUS, HENRY, AND CLAYTON COUNTIES, GEORGIA.—$10,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including stormwater management), Columbus, Henry, and Clayton Counties, Georgia.

''(420) COBB COUNTY, GEORGIA.—$5,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure, Cobb County, Georgia.

''(421) CALUMET CITY, ILLINOIS.—$10,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure, Calumet City, Illinois.

''(422) WYANDOTTE COUNTY AND KANSAS CITY, KANSAS.—$35,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management (including combined sewer overflows), Wyandotte County and Kansas City, Kansas.

''(423) EASTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS.—$10,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including wastewater treatment plant outfalls), Easthampton, Massachusetts.

''(424) BYRAM, MISSISSIPPI.—$7,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including stormwater management), drainage systems, and water quality enhancement, Byram, Mississippi.

''(425) DIAMONDHEAD, MISSISSIPPI.—$7,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure and drainage systems, Diamondhead, Mississippi.

''(426) HANCOCK COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.—$7,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including stormwater management), drainage systems, and water quality enhancement, Hancock County, Mississippi.

''(427) MADISON, MISSISSIPPI.—$7,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including stormwater management), drainage systems, and water quality enhancement, Madison, Mississippi.

''(428) PEARL, MISSISSIPPI.—$7,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including stormwater management), drainage systems, and water quality enhancement, Pearl, Mississippi.

''(429) NEW HAMPSHIRE.—$20,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure, New Hampshire.

''(430) CAPE MAY COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.—$10,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including facilities for withdrawal, treatment, and distribution), Cape May County, New Jersey.

''(431) NYE COUNTY, NEVADA.—$10,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including water wellfield and pipeline in the Pahrump Valley), Nye County, Nevada.

''(432) STOREY COUNTY, NEVADA.—$10,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including facilities for withdrawal, treatment, and distribution), Storey County, Nevada.

''(433) NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK.—$20,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including stormwater management), New Rochelle, New York.

''(434) CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO.—$5,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including combined sewer overflows), Cuyahoga County, Ohio.

''(435) BLOOMINGBURG, OHIO.—$6,500,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including facilities for withdrawal, treatment, and distribution), Bloomingburg, Ohio.

''(436) CITY OF AKRON, OHIO.—$5,500,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including drainage systems), City of Akron, Ohio.

''(437) EAST CLEVELAND, OHIO.—$13,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including stormwater management), East Cleveland, Ohio.

''(438) ASHTABULA COUNTY, OHIO.—$1,500,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including water supply and water quality enhancement), Ashtabula County, Ohio.

''(439) STRUTHERS, OHIO.—$500,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including wastewater infrastructure, stormwater management, and sewer improvements), Struthers, Ohio.

''(440) STILLWATER, OKLAHOMA.—$30,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure and water supply infrastructure (including facilities for withdrawal, treatment, and distribution), Stillwater, Oklahoma.

''(441) PENNSYLVANIA.—$38,600,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure, Pennsylvania.

''(442) CHESTERFIELD COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA.—$3,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure and other environmental infrastructure (including stormwater management), Chesterfield County, South Carolina.

''(443) TIPTON COUNTY, TENNESSEE.—$35,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure and water supply infrastructure, including facilities for withdrawal, treatment, and distribution, Tipton County, Tennessee.

''(444) OTHELLO, WASHINGTON.—$14,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water supply and storage treatment, Othello, Washington.

''(445) COLLEGE PLACE, WASHINGTON.—$5,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure, College Place, Washington.''.

(b) PROJECT MODIFICATIONS.—

(1) CONSISTENCY WITH REPORTS.—Congress finds that the project modifications described in this subsection are in accordance with the reports submitted to Congress by the Secretary under section 7001 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282d), titled ''Report to Congress on Future Water Resources Development'', or have otherwise been reviewed by Congress.

(2) MODIFICATIONS.—

(A) ALABAMA.—Section 219(f)(274) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3808) is amended by striking ''$50,000,000'' and inserting ''$85,000,000''.

(B) LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—Section 219(f)(93) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 121 Stat. 1259; 136 Stat. 3816) is amended by striking ''Santa Clarity Valley'' and inserting ''Santa Clarita Valley''.

(C) KENT, DELAWARE.—Section 219(f)(313) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3810) is amended by striking ''$35,000,000'' and inserting ''$40,000,000''.

(D) NEW CASTLE, DELAWARE.—Section 219(f)(314) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3810) is amended by striking ''$35,000,000'' and inserting ''$40,000,000''.

(E) SUSSEX, DELAWARE.—Section 219(f)(315) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3810) is amended by striking ''$35,000,000'' and inserting ''$40,000,000''.

(F) EAST POINT, GEORGIA.—Section 219(f)(136) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 121 Stat. 1261; 136 Stat. 3817) is amended by striking ''$15,000,000'' and inserting ''$20,000,000''.

(G) MADISON COUNTY AND ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ILLINOIS.—Section 219(f)(55) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 114 Stat. 2763A–221; 136 Stat. 3817) is amended—

(i) by striking ''$100,000,000'' and inserting ''$110,000,000''; and

(ii) by inserting ''(including stormwater management)'' after ''wastewater assistance''.

(H) MONTGOMERY COUNTY AND CHRISTIAN COUNTY, ILLINOIS.—Section 219(f)(333) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3812) is amended—

(i) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''MONTGOMERY AND CHRISTIAN COUNTIES'' and inserting ''MONTGOMERY, CHRISTIAN, FAYETTE, SHELBY, JASPER, RICHLAND, CRAWFORD, AND LAWRENCE COUNTIES''; and

(ii) by striking ''Montgomery County and Christian County'' and inserting ''Montgomery County, Christian County, Fayette County, Shelby County, Jasper County, Richland County, Crawford County, and Lawrence County''.

(I) WILL COUNTY, ILLINOIS.—Section 219(f)(334) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3812) is amended—

(i) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''WILL COUNTY'' and inserting ''WILL AND GRUNDY COUNTIES''; and

(ii) by striking ''Will County'' and inserting ''Will County and Grundy County''.

(J) LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS.—Section 219(f)(339) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3812) is amended by striking ''$20,000,000'' and inserting ''$30,000,000''.

(K) MICHIGAN.—Section 219(f)(157) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 121 Stat. 1262) is amended, in the paragraph heading, by striking ''COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOWS''.

(L) DESOTO COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.—Section 219(f)(30) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 336; 134 Stat. 2718) is amended by striking ''$130,000,000'' and inserting ''$144,000,000''.

(M) JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI.—Section 219(f)(167) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 121 Stat. 1263; 136 Stat. 3818) is amended by striking ''$125,000,000'' and inserting ''$139,000,000''.

(N) MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.—Section 219(f)(351) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3813) is amended by striking ''$10,000,000'' and inserting ''$24,000,000''.

(O) MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.—Section 219(f)(352) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3813) is amended by striking ''$10,000,000'' and inserting ''$24,000,000''.

(P) RANKIN COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.—Section 219(f)(354) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3813) is amended by striking ''$10,000,000'' and inserting ''$24,000,000''.

(Q) CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Section 219(f)(206) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 121 Stat. 1265) is amended by striking ''$1,000,000'' and inserting ''$9,000,000''.

(R) MIDWEST CITY, OKLAHOMA.—Section 219(f)(231) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 121 Stat. 1266; 134 Stat. 2719) is amended by striking ''$5,000,000'' and inserting ''$10,000,000''.

(S) PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.—Section 219(f)(243) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 121 Stat. 1266) is amended—

(i) by striking ''$1,600,000'' and inserting ''$3,000,000''; and

(ii) by inserting ''water supply and'' before ''wastewater''.

(T) LAKES MARION AND MOULTRIE, SOUTH CAROLINA.—Section 219(f)(25) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 336; 136 Stat. 3818) is amended by striking ''$165,000,000'' and inserting ''$232,000,000''.

(U) MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.—Section 219(f)(405) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3816) is amended by striking ''$4,500,000'' and inserting ''$10,500,000''.

(c) NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—Section 219 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835) is amended by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

''(b) NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the non-Federal share of the cost of a project for which assistance is provided under this section shall be not less than 25 percent.

''(2) ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES.—The non-Federal share of the cost of a project for which assistance is provided under this section benefitting an economically disadvantaged community (as defined pursuant to section 160 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note; Public Law 116–260)) shall be 10 percent.

''(3) ABILITY TO PAY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The non-Federal share of the cost of a project for which assistance is provided under this section shall be subject to the ability of the non-Federal interest to pay.

''(B) DETERMINATION.—The ability of a non-Federal interest to pay shall be determined by the Secretary in accordance with procedures established by the Secretary.

''(C) DEADLINE.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of the Thomas R. Carper Water Resources Development Act of 2024, the Secretary shall issue guidance on the procedures described in subparagraph (B).

''(4) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall annually submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a written notification of determinations made by the Secretary of the ability of non-Federal interests to pay under this section.

''(B) CONTENTS.—In preparing the written notification under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall include, for each determination made by the Secretary—

''(i) the name of the non-Federal interest that submitted to the Secretary a request for a determination under paragraph (3)(B);

''(ii) the name and location of the project; and

''(iii) the determination made by the Secretary and the reasons for the determination, including the adjusted share of the costs of the project of the non-Federal interest, if applicable.''.

SEC. 303. PENNSYLVANIA ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE.

Section 313 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4845; 109 Stat. 407; 110 Stat. 3723; 113 Stat. 310; 117 Stat. 142; 121 Stat. 1146; 134 Stat. 2719; 136 Stat. 3821) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking ''**south central**'';

(2) by striking ''south central'' each place it appears;

(3) by striking subsections (c) and (h);

(4) by redesignating subsections (d), (e), (f), and (g) as subsections (c), (d), (e), and (f), respectively; and

(5) in paragraph (2)(A) of subsection (c) (as redesignated), by striking ''the SARCD Council and other''.

SEC. 304. ACEQUIAS IRRIGATION SYSTEMS.

Section 1113 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (100 Stat. 4232; 110 Stat. 3719; 136 Stat. 3782) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d)—

(A) by striking ''costs,'' and all that follows through ''except that'' and inserting ''costs, shall be as described in the second sentence of subsection (b) (as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3691)), except that''; and

(B) by striking ''measure benefitting'' and inserting ''measure (other than a reconnaissance study) benefitting''; and

(2) in subsection (e), by striking ''$80,000,000'' and inserting ''$100,000,000''.

SEC. 305. OREGON ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 8359 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3802) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking ''**southwestern**'';

(2) in each of subsections (a) and (b), by striking ''southwestern'' each place it appears;

(3) in subsection (e)(1), by striking ''$50,000,000'' and inserting ''$90,000,000''; and

(4) by striking subsection (f).

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) NDAA.—The table of contents in section 2(b) of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (136 Stat. 2430) is amended by striking the item relating to section 8359 and inserting the following:

''Sec. 8359. Oregon.''.

(2) WRDA.—The table of contents in section 8001(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3694) is amended by striking the item relating to section 8359 and inserting the following:

''Sec. 8359. Oregon.''.

SEC. 306. KENTUCKY AND WEST VIRGINIA ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.—The Secretary shall establish a program to provide environmental assistance to non-Federal interests in Kentucky and West Virginia.

(b) FORM OF ASSISTANCE.—Assistance provided under this section may be in the form of design and construction assistance for water-related environmental infrastructure and resource protection and development projects in Kentucky and West Virginia, including projects for wastewater treatment and related facilities, water supply and related facilities, environmental restoration, and surface water resource protection and development.

(c) OWNERSHIP REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary may provide assistance for a project under this section only if the project is publicly owned.

(d) LOCAL COOPERATION AGREEMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Before providing assistance under this section, the Secretary shall enter into a local cooperation agreement with a non-Federal interest to provide for design and construction of the project to be carried out with such assistance.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—Each local cooperation agreement entered into under this subsection shall provide for the following:

(A) Development by the Secretary, in consultation with appropriate Federal and State officials, of a facilities or resource protection and development plan, including appropriate engineering plans and specifications.

(B) Establishment of such legal and institutional structures as are necessary to ensure the effective long-term operation of the project by the non-Federal interest.

(3) COST SHARING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Federal share of the cost of a project carried out under this section—

(i) shall be 75 percent; and

(ii) may be provided in the form of grants or reimbursements of project costs.

(B) CREDIT FOR INTEREST.—In case of a delay in the funding of the Federal share of a project that is the subject of a local cooperation agreement under this section, the non-Federal interest shall receive credit for reasonable interest incurred in providing the non-Federal share of the project cost.

(C) LAND, EASEMENTS, AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY CREDIT.—The non-Federal interest shall receive credit for land, easements, rights-of-way, and relocations toward the non-Federal share of project costs (including all reasonable costs associated with obtaining permits necessary for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the project on publicly owned or controlled land), but such credit may not exceed 25 percent of total project costs.

(D) OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.—The non-Federal share of operation and maintenance costs for projects constructed with assistance provided under this section shall be 100 percent.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated $75,000,000 to carry out this section, to be divided between the States described in subsection (a).

(2) CORPS OF ENGINEERS EXPENSES.—Not more than 10 percent of the amounts made available to carry out this section may be used by the Corps of Engineers to administer projects under this section.

SEC. 307. LAKE CHAMPLAIN WATERSHED, VERMONT AND NEW YORK.

Section 542(e)(1)(A) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 2672) is amended by inserting '', or in the case of a critical restoration project benefitting an economically disadvantaged community (as defined pursuant to section 160 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note; Public Law 116–260)), 10 percent of the total costs of the project'' after ''project''.

SEC. 308. OHIO AND NORTH DAKOTA.

Section 594(d)(3)(A) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 382) is amended—

(1) in the second sentence, by striking ''The Federal share may'' and inserting the following:

''(iii) FORM.—The Federal share may'';

(2) by striking the subparagraph designation and heading and all that follows through ''The Federal share of'' in the first sentence and inserting the following:

''(A) PROJECT COSTS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), the Federal share of''; and

(3) by inserting after clause (i) (as so designated) the following:

''(ii) EXCEPTION.—The non-Federal share of the cost of a project under this section benefitting an economically disadvantaged community (as defined pursuant to section 160 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note; Public Law 116–260)) shall be 10 percent.''.

SEC. 309. SOUTHERN WEST VIRGINIA.

Section 340 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4856; 136 Stat. 3807) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(3)—

(A) in the first sentence, by striking ''Total project costs'' and inserting the following:

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), total project costs''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) EXCEPTION.—In the case of a project benefitting an economically disadvantaged community (as defined pursuant to section 160 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note; Public Law 116–260)), the Federal share of the total project costs under the applicable local cooperation agreement entered into under this subsection shall be 90 percent.

''(C) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of the total project costs under this paragraph may be provided in the same form as described in section 571(e)(3)(A) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 371).'';

(2) by striking subsection (e);

(3) by redesignating subsections (f), (g), (h), and (i) as subsections (e), (f), (g), and (h), respectively; and

(4) in subsection (f) (as so redesignated), in the first sentence, by striking ''$140,000,000'' and inserting ''$170,000,000''.

SEC. 310. NORTHERN WEST VIRGINIA.

Section 571 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 371; 121 Stat. 1257; 136 Stat. 3807) is amended—

(1) in subsection (e)(3)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), in the first sentence, by striking ''The Federal share'' and inserting ''Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the Federal share'';

(B) by redesignating subparagraphs (B), (C), (D), and (E) as subparagraphs (C), (D), (E), and (F), respectively; and

(C) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following:

''(B) EXCEPTION.—In the case of a project benefitting an economically disadvantaged community (as defined pursuant to section 160 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note; Public Law 116–260)), the Federal share of the project costs under the applicable local cooperation agreement entered into under this subsection shall be 90 percent.'';

(2) by striking subsection (g);

(3) by redesignating subsections (h), (i), and (j) as sections (g), (h), and (i), respectively; and

(4) in subsection (g) (as so redesignated), by striking ''$120,000,000'' and inserting ''$150,000,000''.

SEC. 311. OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA, AND WEST VIRGINIA.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) IMPAIRED WATER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''impaired water'' means a stream of a watershed that is not, as of the date of an application under this section, achieving the designated use of the stream.

(B) INCLUSION.—The term ''impaired water'' includes any stream identified by a State under section 303(d) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1313(d)).

(2) RESTORATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''restoration'', with respect to impaired water, means the restoration of the impaired water to such an extent that the stream could achieve its designated use over the greatest practical number of stream-miles, as determined using, if available, State-designated or Tribal-designated criteria.

(B) INCLUSION.—The term ''restoration'' includes the removal of covered pollutants.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.—The Secretary may establish a pilot program to provide environmental assistance to non-Federal interests for the restoration of impaired water impacted by acid mine drainage in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia.

(c) FORM OF ASSISTANCE.—Assistance under this section may be in the form of technical assistance and design and construction assistance for water-related environmental infrastructure to address acid mine drainage, including projects for centralized water treatment and related facilities.

(d) PRIORITIZATION.—The Secretary shall prioritize assistance under this section to a project that—

(1) addresses acid mine drainage from multiple sources impacting impaired waters; or

(2) includes a centralized water treatment system to reduce the acid mine drainage load in impaired waters.

(e) PUBLIC OWNERSHIP REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary may provide assistance for a project under this section only if the project is publicly owned.

(f) COORDINATION.—The Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, work with States, units of local government, and other relevant Federal agencies to secure any permits, variances, or approvals necessary to facilitate the completion of projects receiving assistance under this section.

(g) COST-SHARE.—The non-Federal share of the cost of a project carried out under this section shall be 25 percent, including provision of all land, easements, rights-of-way, and necessary relocations.

(h) AGREEMENTS.—Construction of a project under this section shall be initiated only after the non-Federal interest has entered into a binding agreement with the Secretary to pay—

(1) the non-Federal share of the costs of construction of a project carried out under this section; and

(2) 100 percent of any operation, maintenance, and replacement and rehabilitation costs of a project carried out under this section.

(i) CONTRIBUTED FUNDS.—The Secretary, with the consent of the non-Federal interest for a project carried out under this section, may receive or expend funds contributed by a non-profit entity for the project.

(j) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $50,000,000, to remain available until expended.

SEC. 312. WESTERN RURAL WATER.

Section 595(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 383; 117 Stat. 1836) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (1) and (2) as paragraphs (2) and (3), respectively; and

(2) by inserting before paragraph (2) (as so redesignated) the following:

''(1) NON-FEDERAL INTEREST.—The term 'non-Federal interest' includes an entity declared to be a political subdivision of the State of New Mexico.''.

SEC. 313. CONTINUING AUTHORITIES PROGRAMS.

(a) REMOVAL OF OBSTRUCTIONS; CLEARING CHANNELS.—Section 2 of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 877, chapter 877; 33 U.S.C. 701g), is amended—

(1) by striking ''$7,500,000'' and inserting ''$15,000,000'';

(2) by inserting ''for preventing and mitigating flood damages associated with ice jams,'' after ''other debris,''; and

(3) by striking ''$500,000'' and inserting ''$1,000,000''.

(b) EMERGENCY STREAMBANK AND SHORELINE PROTECTION.—Section 14 of the Flood Control Act of 1946 (33 U.S.C. 701r) is amended—

(1) by striking ''$25,000,000'' and inserting ''$40,000,000''; and

(2) by striking ''$10,000,000'' and inserting ''$15,000,000''.

(c) STORM AND HURRICANE RESTORATION AND IMPACT MINIMIZATION PROGRAM.—Section 3(c) of the Act of August 13, 1946 (60 Stat. 1056, chapter 960; 33 U.S.C. 426g(c)), is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''$37,500,000'' and inserting ''$45,000,000''; and

(2) in paragraph (2)(B), by striking ''$10,000,000'' and inserting ''$15,000,000''.

(d) SMALL FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS.—Section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 (33 U.S.C. 701s) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking ''$68,750,000'' and inserting ''$85,000,000''; and

(2) in the third sentence, by striking ''$10,000,000'' and inserting ''$15,000,000''.

(e) AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION.—Section 206 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (33 U.S.C. 2330) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by adding at the end the following:

''(4) DROUGHT RESILIENCE.—A project under this section may include measures that enhance drought resilience through the restoration of wetlands or the removal of invasive species.'';

(2) in subsection (d), by striking ''$10,000,000'' and inserting ''$15,000,000''; and

(3) in subsection (f), by striking ''$62,500,000'' and inserting ''$75,000,000''.

(f) PROJECT MODIFICATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF ENVIRONMENT.—Section 1135 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2309a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d), in the third sentence, by striking ''$10,000,000'' and inserting ''$15,000,000''; and

(2) in subsection (h), by striking ''$50,000,000'' and inserting ''$60,000,000''.

(g) SHORE DAMAGE PREVENTION OR MITIGATION.—Section 111(c) of the River and Harbor Act of 1968 (33 U.S.C. 426i(c)) is amended by striking ''$12,500,000'' and inserting ''$15,000,000''.

(h) SMALL RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS.—Section 107(b) of the River and Harbor Act of 1960 (33 U.S.C. 577(b)) is amended by striking ''$10,000,000'' and inserting ''$15,000,000''.

(i) REGIONAL SEDIMENT MANAGEMENT.—Section 204(c)(1)(C) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (33 U.S.C. 2326(c)(1)(C)) is amended by striking ''$10,000,000'' and inserting ''$15,000,000''.

SEC. 314. SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE.

Section 165(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note; Public Law 116–260) is amended by striking ''2024'' each place it appears and inserting ''2029''.

SEC. 315. GREAT LAKES AND MISSISSIPPI RIVER INTERBASIN PROJECT, BRANDON ROAD, WILL COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

After completion of construction of the project for ecosystem restoration, Great Lakes and Mississippi River Interbasin project, Brandon Road, Will County, Illinois, authorized by section 401(5) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2740) and modified by section 402(a) of that Act (134 Stat. 2742) and section 8337 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3793), the Federal share of operation and maintenance costs of the project shall be 90 percent.

SEC. 316. MAMARONECK-SHELDRAKE RIVERS, NEW YORK.

The non-Federal share of the cost of features of the project for flood risk management, Mamaroneck-Sheldrake Rivers, New York, authorized by section 1401(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2018 (132 Stat. 3837), benefitting an economically disadvantaged community (as defined pursuant to section 160 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note; Public Law 116–260)) shall be 10 percent.

SEC. 317. LOWELL CREEK TUNNEL, ALASKA.

Section 5032(a)(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (121 Stat. 1205; 134 Stat. 2719) is amended by striking ''20'' and inserting ''25''.

SEC. 318. SELMA FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT AND BANK STABILIZATION.

(a) EXPEDITED REVIEW.—The Secretary shall expedite the review of, and give due consideration to, the request from the City of Selma, Alabama, that the Secretary apply section 103(k) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2213(k)) to the project for flood risk management, Selma Flood Risk Management and Bank Stabilization, Alabama, authorized by section 8401(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3839).

(b) COST-SHARE.—The non-Federal share of the cost of the project for flood risk management, Selma Flood Risk Management and Bank Stabilization, Alabama, authorized by section 8401(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3839), shall be 10 percent.

SEC. 319. ILLINOIS RIVER BASIN RESTORATION.

Section 519(c)(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 2654; 121 Stat. 1221) is amended by striking ''2010'' and inserting ''2029''.

SEC. 320. HAWAII ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION.

Section 444 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (110 Stat. 3747; 113 Stat. 286) is amended—

(1) by striking ''and environmental restoration'' and inserting ''environmental restoration, and coastal storm risk management''; and

(2) by inserting ''Hawaii,'' after ''Guam,''.

SEC. 321. CONNECTICUT RIVER BASIN INVASIVE SPECIES PARTNERSHIPS.

Section 104(g)(2)(A) of the River and Harbor Act of 1958 (33 U.S.C. 610(g)(2)(A)) is amended by inserting ''the Connecticut River Basin,'' after ''the Ohio River Basin,''.

SEC. 322. EXPENSES FOR CONTROL OF AQUATIC PLANT GROWTHS AND INVASIVE SPECIES.

Section 104(d)(2)(A) of the River and Harbor Act of 1958 (33 U.S.C. 610(d)(2)(A)) is amended by striking ''50 percent'' and inserting ''35 percent''.

SEC. 323. CORPS OF ENGINEERS ASIAN CARP PREVENTION PILOT PROGRAM.

Section 509(a)(2)(C)(ii) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 610 note; Public Law 116–260) is amended by striking ''2024'' and inserting ''2029''.

SEC. 324. EXTENSION FOR CERTAIN INVASIVE SPECIES PROGRAMS.

Section 104(b)(2)(A) of the River and Harbor Act of 1958 (33 U.S.C. 610(b)(2)(A)) is amended—

(1) in clause (i), by striking ''each of fiscal years 2021 through 2024'' and inserting ''each of fiscal years 2025 through 2029''; and

(2) in clause (ii), by striking ''2028'' and inserting ''2029''.

SEC. 325. STORM DAMAGE PREVENTION AND REDUCTION, COASTAL EROSION, RIVERINE EROSION, AND ICE AND GLACIAL DAMAGE, ALASKA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 8315 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3783) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by inserting ''**riverine erosion,**'' after ''**coastal erosion,**''; and

(2) in subsection (a), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting ''riverine erosion,'' after ''coastal erosion,''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) The table of contents in section 2(b) of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (136 Stat. 2429) is amended by striking the item relating to section 8315 and inserting the following:

''Sec. 8315. Storm damage prevention and reduction, coastal erosion, riverine erosion, and ice and glacial damage, Alaska.''.

(2) The table of contents in section 8001(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3693) is amended by striking the item relating to section 8315 and inserting the following:

''Sec. 8315. Storm damage prevention and reduction, coastal erosion, riverine erosion, and ice and glacial damage, Alaska.''.

SEC. 326. REHABILITATION OF CORPS OF ENGINEERS CONSTRUCTED DAMS.

Section 1177 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (33 U.S.C. 467f–2 note; Public Law 114–322) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (c) and inserting the following:

''(c) COST SHARING.—The non-Federal share of the cost of a project for rehabilitation of a dam under this section, including the cost of any required study, shall be the same share assigned to the non-Federal interest for the cost of initial construction of that dam, including provision of all land, easements, rights-of-way, and necessary relocations.'';

(2) in subsection (e)—

(A) by striking the subsection designation and heading and all that follows through ''The Secretary'' and inserting the following:

''(e) COST LIMITATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Secretary''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) CERTAIN DAMS.—The Secretary shall not expend more than $100,000,000 under this section for the Waterbury Dam Spillway Project, Vermont.'';

(3) in subsection (f), by striking ''fiscal years 2017 through 2026'' and inserting ''fiscal years 2025 through 2029''; and

(4) by striking subsection (g).

SEC. 327. EDIZ HOOK BEACH EROSION CONTROL PROJECT, PORT ANGELES, WASHINGTON.

The cost-share for operation and maintenance costs for the project for beach erosion control, Ediz Hook, Port Angeles, Washington, authorized by section 4 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 15), shall be in accordance with the cost-share described in section 101(b)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2211(b)(1)).

SEC. 328. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO CERTAIN LOUISIANA HURRICANE AND COASTAL STORM DAMAGE RISK REDUCTION PROJECTS.

It is the sense of Congress that all efforts should be made to extend the scope of the project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, Morganza to the Gulf, Louisiana, authorized by section 7002(3) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (128 Stat. 1368), and the project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, Upper Barataria Basin, Louisiana, authorized by section 8401(3) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3841), in order to connect the two projects and realize the benefits of continuous hurricane and coastal storm damage risk reduction from west of Houma in Gibson, Louisiana, to the connection with the Hurricane Storm Damage Risk Reduction System around New Orleans, Louisiana.

SEC. 329. CHESAPEAKE BAY OYSTER RECOVERY PROGRAM.

Section 704(b)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2263 note; Public Law 99–662) is amended, in the second sentence, by striking ''$100,000,000'' and inserting ''$120,000,000''.

SEC. 330. BOSQUE WILDLIFE RESTORATION PROJECT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish a program to carry out appropriate planning, design, and construction measures for wildfire prevention and restoration in the Middle Rio Grande Bosque, including the removal of jetty jacks.

(b) COST SHARE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the non-Federal share of the cost of a project carried out under this section shall be in accordance with sections 103 and 105 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2213, 2215).

(2) EXCEPTION.—The non-Federal share of the cost of a project carried out under this section benefitting an economically disadvantaged community (as defined pursuant to section 160 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note; Public Law 116–260)) shall be 10 percent.

(c) REPEAL.—Section 116 of the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2004 (117 Stat. 1836), is repealed.

(d) TREATMENT.—The program authorized under subsection (a) shall be considered a continuation of the program authorized by section 116 of the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2004 (117 Stat. 1836) (as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act).

SEC. 331. EXPANSION OF TEMPORARY RELOCATION ASSISTANCE PILOT PROGRAM.

Section 8154(g)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3735) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(F) Project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, Norfolk, Virginia, authorized by section 401(3) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2738).''.

SEC. 332. WILSON LOCK FLOATING GUIDE WALL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—On the request of the relevant Federal entity, the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, use all relevant authorities to expeditiously provide technical assistance, including engineering and design assistance, and cost estimation assistance to the relevant Federal entity in order to address the impacts to navigation along the Tennessee River at the Wilson Lock and Dam, Alabama.

(b) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in this section authorizes the Secretary to expend funding on the repair, replacement, or removal of a capital asset owned by the relevant Federal entity, including the Wilson Lock and Dam.

SEC. 333. DELAWARE INLAND BAYS AND DELAWARE BAY COAST COASTAL STORM RISK MANAGEMENT STUDY.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITY.—The term ''economically disadvantaged community'' has the meaning given the term pursuant to section 160 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note; Public Law 116–260)).

(2) STUDY.—The term ''study'' means the Delaware Inland Bays and Delaware Bay Coast Coastal Storm Risk Management Study, authorized by the resolution of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the House of Representatives dated October 1, 1986, and the resolution of the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate dated June 23, 1988.

(b) STUDY, PROJECTS, AND SEPARABLE ELEMENTS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if the Secretary determines that the study will benefit 1 or more economically disadvantaged communities, the non-Federal share of the costs of carrying out the study, or project construction or a separable element of a project authorized based on the study, shall be 10 percent.

(c) COST SHARING AGREEMENT.—The Secretary shall seek to expedite any amendments to any existing cost-share agreement for the study in accordance with this section.

SEC. 334. UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER PLAN.

Section 1103(e)(4) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 652(e)(4)) is amended by striking ''$15,000,000'' and inserting ''$25,000,000''.

SEC. 335. REHABILITATION OF PUMP STATIONS.

Notwithstanding the requirements of section 133 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2327a), for purposes of that section, each of the following shall be considered to be an eligible pump station (as defined in subsection (a) of that section) that meets the requirements described in subsection (b) of that section:

(1) The flood control pump station, Hockanum Road, Northampton, Massachusetts.

(2) Pointe Celeste Pump Station, Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana.

SEC. 336. NAVIGATION ALONG THE TENNESSEE–TOMBIGBEE WATERWAY.

The Secretary shall, consistent with applicable statutory authorities—

(1) coordinate with the relevant stakeholders and communities in the State of Alabama and the State of Mississippi to address the dredging needs of the Tennessee–Tombigbee Waterway in those States; and

(2) ensure continued navigation at the locks and dams owned and operated by the Corps of Engineers located along the Tennessee–Tombigbee Waterway.

SEC. 337. GARRISON DAM, NORTH DAKOTA.

The Secretary shall expedite the review of, and give due consideration to, the request from the relevant Federal power marketing administration that the Secretary apply section 1203 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 467n) to the project for dam safety at Garrison Dam, North Dakota.

SEC. 338. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO MISSOURI RIVER PRIORITIES.

It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary should make publicly available, where appropriate, any data used and any decisions made by the Corps of Engineers relating to the operations of civil works projects within the Missouri River Basin in order to ensure transparency for the communities in that Basin.

SEC. 339. SOIL MOISTURE AND SNOWPACK MONITORING.

Section 511(a)(3) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2753) is amended by striking ''2025'' and inserting ''2029''.

SEC. 340. CONTRACTS FOR WATER SUPPLY.

(a) COPAN LAKE, OKLAHOMA.—Section 8358(b)(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3802) is amended by striking ''more than 110 percent of the initial project investment cost per acre-foot of storage for the acre-feet of storage space sought under an agreement under paragraph (1)'' and inserting '', for the acre-feet of storage space being sought under an agreement under paragraph (1), more than 110 percent of the contractual rate per acre-foot of storage in the most recent agreement of the City for water supply storage space at the project''.

(b) STATE OF KANSAS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall amend the contracts described in paragraph (2) between the United States and the State of Kansas, relating to storage space for water supply, to change the method of calculation of the interest charges that began accruing on February 1, 1977, on the investment costs for the 198,350 acre-feet of future use storage space and on April 1, 1979, on 125,000 acre-feet of future use storage from compounding interest annually to charging simple interest annually on the principal amount, until—

(A) the State of Kansas informs the Secretary of the desire to convert the future use storage space to present use; and

(B) the principal amount plus the accumulated interest becomes payable pursuant to the terms of the contracts.

(2) CONTRACTS DESCRIBED.—The contracts referred to in paragraph (1) are the following contracts between the United States and the State of Kansas:

(A) Contract DACW41–74–C–0081, entered into on March 8, 1974, for the use by the State of Kansas of storage space for water supply in Milford Lake, Kansas.

(B) Contract DACW41–77–C–0003, entered into on December 10, 1976, for the use by the State of Kansas for water supply in Perry Lake, Kansas.

SEC. 341. REND LAKE, CARLYLE LAKE, AND LAKE SHELBYVILLE, ILLINOIS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the Secretary receives a request from the Governor of Illinois to terminate a contract described in subsection (c), the Secretary shall amend the contract to release to the United States all rights of the State of Illinois to utilize water storage space in the reservoir project to which the contract applies.

(b) RELIEF OF CERTAIN OBLIGATIONS.—On execution of an amendment described in subsection (a), the State of Illinois shall be relieved of the obligation to pay the percentage of the annual operation and maintenance expense, the percentage of major replacement cost, and the percentage of major rehabilitation cost allocated to the water supply storage specified in the contract for the reservoir project to which the contract applies.

(c) CONTRACTS.—Subsection (a) applies to the following contracts between the United States and the State of Illinois:

(1) Contract DACW43–88–C–0088, entered into on September 23, 1988, for utilization of storage space for water supply in Rend Lake, Illinois.

(2) Contract DA–23–065–CIVENG–65–493, entered into on April 28, 1965, for utilization of storage space for water supply in Rend Lake, Illinois.

(3) Contract DACW43–83–C–0008, entered into on July 6, 1983, for utilization of storage space in Carlyle Lake, Illinois.

(4) Contract DACW43–83–C–0009, entered into on July 6, 1983, for utilization of storage space in Lake Shelbyville, Illinois.

SEC. 342. DELAWARE COASTAL SYSTEM PROGRAM.

(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to provide for the collective planning and implementation of coastal storm risk management and hurricane and storm risk reduction projects in Delaware to provide greater efficiency and a more comprehensive approach to life safety and economic growth.

(b) DESIGNATION.—The following projects for coastal storm risk management and hurricane and storm risk reduction shall be known and designated as the ''Delaware Coastal System Program'' (referred to in this section as the ''Program''):

(1) Delaware Bay Coastline, Roosevelt Inlet and Lewes Beach, Delaware, authorized by section 101(a)(13) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 276).

(2) Delaware Coast, Bethany Beach and South Bethany, Delaware, authorized by section 101(a)(15) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 276).

(3) Delaware Coast from Cape Henlopen to Fenwick Island, Delaware, authorized by section 101(b)(11) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 2577).

(4) Rehoboth Beach and Dewey Beach, Delaware, authorized by section 101(b)(6) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (110 Stat. 3667).

(5) Indian River Inlet, Delaware.

(6) The project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, Delaware Beneficial Use of Dredged Material for the Delaware River, Delaware, authorized by section 401(3) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2736) and modified by section 8327(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3788) and subsection (e).

(c) MANAGEMENT.—The Secretary shall manage the projects described in subsection (b) as components of a single, comprehensive system, recognizing the interdependence of the projects.

(d) COST-SHARE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Federal share of the cost of each of the projects described in paragraphs (1) through (4) of subsection (b) shall be 80 percent.

(e) BROADKILL BEACH, DELAWARE.—The project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, Delaware Beneficial Use of Dredged Material for the Delaware River, Delaware, authorized by section 401(3) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2736) and modified by section 8327(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3788), is modified to include the project for hurricane and storm damage reduction, Delaware Bay coastline, Delaware and New Jersey–Broadkill Beach, Delaware, authorized by section 101(a)(11) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 275).

SEC. 343. MAINTENANCE OF PILE DIKE SYSTEM.

The Secretary shall continue to maintain the pile dike system constructed by the Corps of Engineers for the purpose of navigation along the Lower Columbia River and Willamette River, Washington, at Federal expense.

SEC. 344. CONVEYANCES.

(a) GENERALLY APPLICABLE PROVISIONS.—

(1) SURVEY TO OBTAIN LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—The exact acreage and the legal description of any real property to be conveyed under this section shall be determined by a survey that is satisfactory to the Secretary.

(2) APPLICABILITY OF PROPERTY SCREENING PROVISIONS.—Section 2696 of title 10, United States Code, shall not apply to any conveyance under this section.

(3) COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.—An entity to which a conveyance is made under this section shall be responsible for all reasonable and necessary costs, including real estate transaction and environmental documentation costs, associated with the conveyance.

(4) LIABILITY.—

(A) HOLD HARMLESS.—An entity to which a conveyance is made under this section shall hold the United States harmless from any liability with respect to activities carried out, on or after the date of the conveyance, on the real property conveyed.

(B) FEDERAL RESPONSIBILITY.—The United States shall remain responsible for any liability with respect to activities carried out before the date of conveyance on the real property conveyed.

(5) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary may require that any conveyance under this section be subject to such additional terms and conditions as the Secretary considers necessary and appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(b) DILLARD ROAD, INDIANA.—

(1) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary shall convey to the State of Indiana all right, title, and interest of the United States, together with any improvements on the land, in and to the property described in paragraph (2).

(2) PROPERTY.—The property to be conveyed under this subsection is the approximately 11.85 acres of land and road easements associated with Dillard Road, including improvements on that land, located in Patoka Township, Crawford County, Indiana.

(3) DEED.—The Secretary shall convey the property under this subsection by quitclaim deed under such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(4) REVERSION.—If the Secretary determines that the property conveyed under this subsection is not used for a public purpose, all right, title, and interest in and to the property shall revert, at the discretion of the Secretary, to the United States.

(c) PORT OF SKAMANIA, WASHINGTON.—

(1) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary shall convey to the Port of Skamania, Washington, all right, title, and interest of the United States, together with any improvements on the land, in and to the property described in paragraph (2).

(2) PROPERTY.—The property to be conveyed under this subsection is the approximately 1.6 acres of land designated as ''Lot I-2'', including any improvements on the land, located in North Bonneville, Washington, T. 2 N., R. 7 E., sec. 19, Willamette Meridian.

(3) CONSIDERATION.—The Port of Skamania, Washington, shall pay to the Secretary an amount that is not less than the fair market value of the property conveyed under this subsection, as determined by the Secretary.

SEC. 345. EMERGENCY DROUGHT OPERATIONS PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) DEFINITION OF COVERED PROJECT.—In this section, the term ''covered project'' means a project—

(1) that is located in the State of California or the State of Arizona; and

(2)(A) of the Corps of Engineers for which water supply is an authorized purpose; or

(B) for which the Secretary develops a water control manual under section 7 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (commonly known as the ''Flood Control Act of 1944'') (58 Stat. 890, chapter 665; 33 U.S.C. 709).

(b) EMERGENCY OPERATION DURING DROUGHT.—Consistent with other authorized project purposes and in coordination with the non-Federal interest, in operating a covered project during a drought emergency in the project area, the Secretary may carry out a pilot program to operate the covered project with water supply as the primary project purpose.

(c) UPDATES.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary may update the water control manual for a covered project to include drought operations and contingency plans.

(d) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out subsection (b), the Secretary shall ensure that—

(1) operations described in that subsection—

(A) are consistent with water management deviations and drought contingency plans in the water control manual for the covered project;

(B) impact only the flood pool managed by the Secretary; and

(C) shall not be carried out in the event of a forecast or anticipated flood or weather event that would require flood risk management to take precedence;

(2) to the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary uses forecast-informed reservoir operations; and

(3) the covered project returns to the operations that were in place prior to the use of the authority provided under that subsection at a time determined by the Secretary, in coordination with the non-Federal interest.

(e) CONTRIBUTED FUNDS.—The Secretary may receive and expend funds contributed by a non-Federal interest to carry out activities under this section.

(f) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report on the pilot program carried out under this section.

(2) INCLUSIONS.—The Secretary shall include in the report under paragraph (1) a description of the activities of the Secretary that were carried out for each covered project and any lessons learned from carrying out those activities.

(g) LIMITATIONS.—Nothing in this section—

(1) affects, modifies, or changes the authorized purposes of a covered project;

(2) affects existing Corps of Engineers authorities, including authorities with respect to navigation, flood damage reduction, and environmental protection and restoration;

(3) affects the ability of the Corps of Engineers to provide for temporary deviations;

(4) affects the application of a cost-share requirement under section 101, 102, or 103 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2211, 2212, 2213);

(5) supersedes or modifies any written agreement between the Federal Government and a non-Federal interest that is in effect on the date of enactment of this Act;

(6) supersedes or modifies any amendment to an existing multistate water control plan for the Colorado River Basin, if applicable;

(7) affects any water right in existence on the date of enactment of this Act;

(8) preempts or affects any State water law or interstate compact governing water;

(9) affects existing water supply agreements between the Secretary and the non-Federal interest; or

(10) affects any obligation to comply with the provisions of any Federal or State environmental law, including—

(A) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.);

(B) the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.); and

(C) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

SEC. 346. REHABILITATION OF EXISTING LEVEES.

Section 3017(e) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 3303a note; Public Law 113–121) is amended by striking ''2028'' and inserting ''2029''.

SEC. 347. NON-FEDERAL IMPLEMENTATION PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1043(b) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note; Public Law 113–121) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3)(A)(i)—

(A) in the matter preceding subclause (I), by striking ''20'' and inserting ''30''; and

(B) in subclause (III), by striking ''5'' and inserting ''15''; and

(2) in paragraph (8), by striking ''each of fiscal years 2019 through 2026'' and inserting ''each of fiscal years 2025 through 2029''.

(b) LOUISIANA COASTAL AREA RESTORATION PROJECTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the pilot program under section 1043(b) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note; Public Law 113–121), the Secretary may include in the pilot program a project authorized to be implemented under, or in accordance with, title VII of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (121 Stat. 1270).

(2) ELIGIBILITY.—In the case of a project described in paragraph (1) for which the non-Federal interest has initiated construction in accordance with authorities governing the provision of in-kind contributions for the project, the Secretary shall take into account the value of any in-kind contributions provided by the non-Federal interest for the project prior to the date of execution of the project partnership agreement under section 1043(b) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note; Public Law 113–121) for purposes of determining the non-Federal share of the costs to complete construction of the project.

SEC. 348. HARMFUL ALGAL BLOOM DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.

Section 128(c) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 610 note; Public Law 116–260) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (13), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) in paragraph (14), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(15) Lake Elsinore, California; and

''(16) Willamette River, Oregon.''.

SEC. 349. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO MOBILE HARBOR, ALABAMA.

It is sense of Congress that the Secretary should, consistent with applicable statutory authorities, coordinate with relevant stakeholders in the State of Alabama to address the dredging and dredging material placement needs associated with the project for navigation, Mobile Harbor, Alabama, authorized by section 201 of the Flood Control Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 1962d–5) and modified by section 309 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2704).

SEC. 350. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO PORT OF PORTLAND, OREGON.

It is sense of Congress that—

(1) the Port of Portland, Oregon, is the sole dredging operator of the federally authorized navigation channel in the Columbia River, which was authorized by section 101 of the River and Harbors Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 1177);

(2) the Corps of Engineers should continue to provide operation and maintenance support for the Port of Portland, Oregon, including for dredging equipment;

(3) the pipeline dredge of the Port of Portland, known as the ''Dredge Oregon'', was built in 1965, 58 years ago, while the average age of a dredging vessel in the United States is 25 years; and

(4) Congress commits to ensuring continued dredging for the Port of Portland.

SEC. 351. CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER PROGRAM.

Section 8144 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3724) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(1), by striking ''2 years'' and inserting ''4 years''; and

(2) in subsection (j), by striking ''3 years'' and inserting ''5 years''.

SEC. 352. ADDITIONAL PROJECTS FOR UNDERSERVED COMMUNITY HARBORS.

Section 8132 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (33 U.S.C. 2238e) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting ''and for purposes of contributing to ecosystem restoration'' before the period at the end; and

(2) in subsection (h)(1), by striking ''2026'' and inserting ''2029''.

SEC. 353. WINOOSKI RIVER TRIBUTARY WATERSHED.

Section 212(e)(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (33 U.S.C. 2332(e)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(L) Winooski River tributary watershed, Vermont.''.

SEC. 354. WACO LAKE, TEXAS.

The Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, expedite the review of, and give due consideration to, the request from the City of Waco, Texas, that the Secretary apply section 147 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 701q–1) to the embankment adjacent to Waco Lake in Waco, Texas.

SEC. 355. SEMINOLE TRIBAL CLAIM EXTENSION.

Section 349 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2716) is amended in the matter preceding paragraph (1) by striking ''2022'' and inserting ''2027''.

SEC. 356. COASTAL EROSION PROJECT, BARROW, ALASKA.

For purposes of implementing the coastal erosion project, Barrow, Alaska, the Secretary may consider the North Slope Borough to be in compliance with section 402(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 701b–12(a)) on adoption by the North Slope Borough Assembly of a floodplain management plan to reduce the impacts of future flood events in the immediate floodplain area of the project if that plan—

(1) is approved by the relevant Federal agency; and

(2) was developed in consultation with the relevant Federal agency and the Secretary.

SEC. 357. COLEBROOK RIVER RESERVOIR, CONNECTICUT.

(a) CONTRACT TERMINATION REQUEST.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the Secretary receives a request from the Metropolitan District of Hartford County, Connecticut, to terminate the contract described in paragraph (2), the Secretary shall offer to amend the contract to release to the United States all rights of the Metropolitan District of Hartford, Connecticut, to utilize water storage space in the reservoir project to which the contract applies.

(2) CONTRACT DESCRIBED.—The contract referred to in paragraph (1) and subsection (b) is the contract between the United States and the Metropolitan District of Hartford County, Connecticut, numbered DA-19-016-CIVENG-65-203, with respect to the Colebrook River Reservoir in Connecticut.

(b) RELIEF OF CERTAIN OBLIGATIONS.—On execution of the amendment described in subsection (a)(1), the Metropolitan District of Hartford County, Connecticut, shall be relieved of the obligation to pay the percentage of the annual operation and maintenance expense, the percentage of major replacement cost, and the percentage of major rehabilitation cost allocated to the water supply storage specified in the contract described in subsection (a)(2) for the reservoir project to which the contract applies.

SEC. 358. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO SHALLOW DRAFT DREDGING IN THE CHESAPEAKE BAY.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) shallow draft dredging in the Chesapeake Bay is critical for tourism, recreation, and the fishing industry and that additional dredging is needed; and

(2) the Secretary should, to the maximum extent practicable, use existing statutory authorities to address the dredging needs at small harbors and channels in the Chesapeake Bay.

TITLE IV—PROJECT AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 401. PROJECT AUTHORIZATIONS.

The following projects for water resources development and conservation and other purposes, as identified in the reports titled ''Report to Congress on Future Water Resources Development'' submitted to Congress pursuant to section 7001 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282d) or otherwise reviewed by Congress, are authorized to be carried out by the Secretary substantially in accordance with the plans, and subject to the conditions, described in the respective reports or decision documents designated in this section:

(1) NAVIGATION.—

1. MD	Baltimore Harbor Anchorages and Channels, Sea Girt Loop	June 22, 2023	Federal: $47,956,500 Non-Federal: $15,985,500 Total: $63,942,000

(2) FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT.—

1. KS	*Manhattan Levees*	*May 6, 2024*	*Federal: $29,455,000* *Non-Federal: $15,860,000* *Total: $45,315,000*

(3) HURRICANE AND STORM DAMAGE RISK REDUCTION.—

1. RI	*Rhode Island Coastline Storm Risk Management*	*September 28, 2023*	*Federal: $188,353,750* *Non-Federal: $101,421,250* *Total: $289,775,000*
2. FL	*St. Johns County, Ponte Vedra Beach, Coastal Storm Risk Management*	*April 18, 2024*	*Federal: $49,223,000* *Non-Federal: $89,097,000* *Total: $138,320,000*

(4) NAVIGATION AND HURRICANE AND STORM DAMAGE RISK REDUCTION.—

1. TX	*Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, Brazoria and Matagorda Counties*	*June 2, 2023*	*Federal: $204,244,000* *Inland Waterways Trust Fund: $109,977,000* *Total: $314,221,000*

(5) FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT AND AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION.—

1. MS	*Memphis Metropolitan Stormwater–North DeSoto County*	*December 18, 2023*	*Federal: $44,295,000* *Non-Federal: $23,851,000* *Total: $68,146,000*

(6) MODIFICATIONS AND OTHER PROJECTS.—

1. NY	*South Shore Staten Island, Fort Wadsworth to Oakwood Beach Coastal Storm Risk Management*	*February 6, 2024*	*Federal: $1,730,973,900* *Non-Federal: $363,228,100* *Total: $2,094,202,000*
2. MO	*University City Branch, River Des Peres*	*February 9, 2024*	*Federal: $9,094,000* *Non-Federal: $4,897,000* *Total: $13,990,000*

Mrs. CAPITO. I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported substitute amendment be withdrawn; that the Carper-Capito substitute amendment at the desk be considered and agreed to; that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee-reported amendment, in the nature of a substitute, was withdrawn.

The amendment (No. 3224), in the nature of a substitute, was agreed to.

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under ''Text of Amendments.'')

The bill (S. 4367), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. President, I would like to talk about the bill here for a few minutes with my friend and the chair of our committee for which this bill is named, THOMAS R. CARPER.

The enactment of biennial water resources legislation over the last 10 years has been critical to meeting the Nation's water and infrastructure needs.

I am so pleased that the Senate just took the next step to continue that strong tradition by passing the bipartisan Thomas R. Carper Water Resources Development Act of 2024. This bill was developed based on more than 1,000 requests submitted by our colleagues on both sides of the aisle.

Following the unanimous approval of the bill by the Environment and Public Works Committee, Chairman CARPER and I endeavored to resolve a number of priorities from our colleagues.

The resolution of these priorities is reflected in the latest amendment in the nature of a substitute that was just approved by unanimous consent. I want to thank my colleagues who worked with us on this bill and supported our efforts to move the legislative process forward.

During the Environment and Public Works Committee's markup, I and a couple of my colleagues offered an amendment to name this bill after my friend TOM CARPER.

The chairman and I worked together over the years to advance bills that improve all types of infrastructure. It is a fitting tribute to the decades of public service that this bill is named after him, and I would like to take a few moments to highlight some of the benefits of the legislation.

It authorizes critical water resources studies and projects across the country. These studies and projects will support navigation along our waterways and at our ports, protect communities from flooding, and improve our environment.

The bill avoids a one-size-fits-all solution and maintains important flexibilities, so that the corps and non-Federal partners can continue to address the unique water resources needs of all communities.

It also contains directives for the corps to develop comprehensive implementation plans for this bill and prior WRDAs. This will enable the corps to focus its energy and resources on fully implementing this WRDA and prior

WRDA provisions in order to better reflect the intent of Congress.

I also want to highlight some of the ways this bill will directly benefit my State of West Virginia. Almost 8 years ago, in June 2016, West Virginia experienced flooding at the highest levels, leading to tragic deaths and devastation. This bill provides support for future projects identified by the corps' feasibility study for flood risk management along the Kanawha River basin.

The legislation also increases the ability of the corps to carry out certain smaller projects for emergency streambank and shoreline protection, ecosystem restoration, and debris and obstruction removal, which are critical to many areas in my State.

The bill directs the corps to expedite feasibility studies for the Upper Guyandotte and Kanawha River basins, as well as to expedite projects in Milton and at the Bluestone Dam in Hinton.

This bill supports drinking and wastewater projects all across our State.

These are just some of the benefits from my home State, but the bill contains several similar wins for States all across the country.

I want to take a moment to thank both my staff and Chairman CARPER's staff, as well as the staff at the corps and the Senate legislative counsel, for their work on this bill and their continued efforts as we move to conference.

I also want to recognize the leadership of the EPW Subcommittee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Chairman MARK KELLY and Ranking Member KEVIN CRAMER, for their and their staffs' dedication to this legislation.

Again, I would like to thank my colleagues for supporting this substitute amendment to the Thomas R. Carper—should I say that again?—Thomas R. Carper Water Resources Development Act of 2024.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PETERS). The Senator from Delaware.

Mr. CARPER. I don't know if my colleague from West Virginia can tell how much I am blushing over here from her kind and generous comments and having offered in the Committee to name this bill after me.

One of the joys of serving here for almost 24 years has been the privilege of serving—as a native West Virginian to be able to serve—with Senator CAPITO, whose father, when my sister and I were born and were little kids living in West Virginia—her dad—was Governor of our State and went on, I think, to serve three terms maybe before he was finished. Maybe someday, another one of your relatives will be Governor of West Virginia.

You mentioned Hinton, and you mentioned Bluestone Dam. My family actually used to live in Hinton, and my dad taught my sister and me to fish at the Bluestone Dam. So those all bring back just wonderful, wonderful memories. And this day on the floor and this conversation and your comments will stay with me for as long as I live. Thank you.

I rise today to discuss the Water Resources Development Act of 2024, otherwise known as WRDA, which just passed the Senate with unanimous consent—a cause for celebration. In light of this wonderful news, I want to take a few moments to discuss the importance of the legislation and how it will help make life better for people across our Nation, from coast to coast.

As our colleagues may recall, the biennial WRDA legislation is an opportunity for us to consider the policies, the projects, and the programs that are the purview of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

I am a Navy guy. I spent a lot of years of my life in the Navy. I love the Navy, but I have huge respect for the Army, and especially the Army Corps of Engineers. For my own State and for States across the Nation—all 50 States—they do amazing work. On behalf of all of our colleagues, I want to say a special thank-you to the men and women of the Army Corps of Engineers.

It can't be overstated just how important the Army Corps' work is for communities across America. The corps is a principal steward of our Nation's water infrastructure. The men and women of the Army Corps work literally around the clock to protect millions of Americans against coastal and inland flooding.

Corps projects mitigate the impacts of climate change and extreme weather, while restoring critical ecosystems across America. The corps also operates and maintains some 25,000—that is 25,000—miles of inland waterways and navigation systems for our ports, which are the backbone of America's trade with countries around the globe.

In fact, some 99 percent of our overseas trade moves through the channels that the corps maintains. I am going to say that again: Some 99 percent of our overseas trade moves through channels that the corps maintains.

As a recovering Governor, I often say it is our responsibility as elected officials to create a nurturing environment for job creation and job preservation. I probably say that once a day. Maintaining our ports and maintaining our coastal waterways does just that.

The timely passage of WRDA every 2 years is essential to ensuring that corps projects can move forward. Fortunately, the Environment and Public Works Committee has maintained this 2-year cycle for the past decade now, and, God willing, we intend to continue this pattern with WRDA 2024. And with today's actions here on this floor today, I think we are moving in that direction.

Around this time last year, the Environment and Public Works Committee held its first hearing to kick off the legislative process for this bill. Since then, our committee has solicited input from all 100 Senators and engaged with stakeholders who represent the diverse water infrastructure needs of communities across America.

Along with our staffs, Ranking Member SHELLEY MOORE CAPITO and I considered more than 1,200 WRDA requests—I will say that again: 1,200 WRDA requests—and engaged in extensive bipartisan negotiations.

As a result of this bipartisan process, our committee passed the Senate WRDA bill unanimously 2 months ago, and, today, the full Senate has passed the bill unanimously—cause for celebration.

As my colleagues have also oftentimes heard me say, I believe that bipartisan solutions are lasting solutions. WRDA continues to be proof of that.

Now, I would like to take a moment to discuss what the Senate's WRDA bill does for communities across our Nation.

The bill authorizes water infrastructure projects and programs that will impact all 50 States. That includes 83 feasibility studies and 13 new or modified construction projects that address a wide range of challenges facing communities across America.

For example, in Hawaii, the bill authorizes a feasibility study for a project to help Maui recover from the devastation of last year's wildfires by enabling flood protection and ecosystem restoration efforts.

In Arizona, the Senate WRDA bill authorizes construction of a project in Maricopa County to protect and restore major wetlands. This project will help restore habitat and provide flood control to neighboring communities while improving water quality.

And in Texas, this bill authorizes the corps to study the expansion of ship channels and barge lanes in the Galveston Bay area. This includes channels that serve Port Houston, where expanded capacity could help maintain regional supply chains and support economic growth throughout our Nation.

This bill will also go a long way toward ensuring timely implementation of prior WRDA legislation. As we have heard in hearings in the Environment and Public Works Committee, over the last year, implementation of past WRDA reauthorizations has been taking a good deal longer than expected—in some cases, more than a decade.

In particular, the corps has significant work to do to implement the past three WRDA laws. Each of these laws significantly updated the corps' authorities to consider the impacts of climate change and extreme weather and to better support underserved and Tribal communities.

While the corps has made some important progress, there is much more that the corps needs to do to implement past reauthorizations.

And we don't have a lot of time to spare. In fact, we don't have any time to spare. The effects of climate change are all around us. Just this summer, as

you will recall, Hurricane Beryl became the earliest category 5 Atlantic hurricane on record, killing at least 36 Americans and leaving millions without power for days.

That is why WRDA 2024 directs the corps to develop and execute a plan to fully implement past reauthorizations, as soon as possible, in order to protect our communities.

In closing, let me take a moment and just thank the men and women whose incredible bipartisan work has gone into crafting and enabling the passage of this legislation.

I won't be able to mention everybody by name on Senator CAPITO's team or our team, but I want to mention at least a representative handful. I want to recognize Libby and Dan and Dom and Murphie and, especially, Adam.

And on our side of the aisle, on our team, I would especially like to recognize Linnea, Nicole, Cody, Jordan, Tara, John, and Courtney.

Lastly, I want to thank Deanna Edwards on the Senate legislative counsel staff and Dave Wethington and Amy Klein on the Corps of Engineers Congressional Affairs staff.

To each of these men and women, we just say how grateful we are for all of your hard work. And to each of you whose names I have just mentioned, to those that I haven't, our thanks of a grateful nation for what you have done. It really helped to further cement and strengthen across the country people's faith in our government.

Thankfully, the House of Representatives has also passed the WRDA by a vote of 359 to 13. That is a pretty strong vote. Now we begin the important work of resolving the differences between our bill and theirs.

And I want to thank and acknowledge our colleagues in the House for the good work that they have done. We look forward to continuing this work in the days to come to advance this critical legislation and, ultimately, to send it to the desk of the President for his signature.

Again, Senator CAPITO, to you, to your team, to everyone on our team who has worked on this, my colleagues on the Committee and off the Committee, thank you so much for your great work, thank you for letting me be your partner all these years. And I appreciate more than you know the kindness that you showed me today.

Thank you so much.

I yield the floor.

TAX RELIEF FOR AMERICAN FAMILIES AND WORKERS ACT OF 2024—Motion to Proceed—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana.

NOMINATIONS

Mr. CASSIDY. Mr. President, today, the HELP Committee held an off-the-floor markup to consider three Biden-Harris labor nominees, including a new term for current National Labor Relations Board, or NLRB, Chair Lauren McFerran. Chair SANDERS directed this vote to take place without a public hearing or an opportunity to hear from the nominees directly.

Ms. McFerran has served as a member of the NLRB since 2014, and President Biden picked her as Chair in 2021. It has been 10 years since Ms. McFerran has testified before the HELP Committee.

Since the HELP majority decided to skip a hearing to prevent an examination of Ms. McFerran's troubling record, I am speaking about her nomination on the Senate floor.

When multiple Board seats are vacant, the Senate's longstanding practice is to fill Democrat and Republican vacancies on important, bipartisan Boards and Commissions in tandem, but last September, Democrats reconfirmed Gwynne Wilcox, a Democrat nominee, without a Republican counterpart even though there were multiple vacant seats. The Senate should have considered Joshua Ditelberg as a pairing with Wilcox, not with Ms. McFerran. It is bad faith that the majority would represent these nominations as a pairing to justify this process.

As to the substance of Ms. McFerran's nomination, the NLRB is required by Federal law to act as a neutral party in labor disputes between employees and employers, not favoring one party over the other, but under Ms. McFerran's leadership, the Board has weaponized its authority on behalf of Democrats' labor union supporters at the expense of workers.

For example, the Board has overturned 50 years of NLRB precedent by renewing card check during union elections, which exposes workers to intimidation tactics; condensed the time for union elections down to as little as 3 weeks after a petition is filed, depriving employees of a fair chance to hear from both sides and to make an informed decision about whether to unionize; and implemented new, burdensome regulations preventing workers from leaving their union if the union has become ineffective or too costly. It has prevented employers from disciplining employees on the picket line who use racist and hostile language against other employees and managers. The NLRB deems using racist and hostile language as ''protected concerted activity.''

The weaponization of NLRB under Ms. McFerran's leadership is deeply troubling. Her clear bias against employers' and workers' rights deserves accountability.

Republican members of the HELP Committee have repeatedly called on the chair to hold a public hearing to discuss these concerns directly with her. It is unacceptable that they will be denied this opportunity.

Nomination hearings are not just checking a box; they are a crucial part of Congress's responsibility to review nominees. Every Senator uses information revealed in hearings to decide how he or she will vote on the flo or. Unfortunately, shielding Democrat nominees from scrutiny has been the norm of the HELP Committee under Chair SANDERS.

Earlier this year, the chair decided to hold a closed-door committee vote on the renomination of Julie Su for Secretary of Labor. Since Ms. Su's first nomination attempt failed last year, concerns over her leadership of DOL have grown. HELP Committee members should have been able to raise these concerns with Ms. Su directly. Unfortunately, the chair blocked the public hearing from taking place.

Congress has a responsibility to rein in the executive branch and hold it accountable to the people and their elected representatives.

Last month, I introduced legislation requiring each Federal nominee to testify before the committee of jurisdiction prior to Senate confirmation. This bill should not be controversial to anyone. Frankly, it should be the standard.

The chair's refusal to have public hearings on important nominees is unacceptable. It undermines the committee's constitutional duty to advise and consent on Presidential nominees. The President and his nominees are not above accountability.

Given the serious concerns over Ms. McFerran's leadership and lack of accountability in the nomination process, I voted no on her nomination.

With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Idaho.

TAX RELIEF FOR AMERICAN FAMILIES AND WORKERS ACT OF 2024

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, with election politics front of mind, doomed-to-fail show votes have become an all too frequent occurrence in this Chamber. But there is no more obvious show vote than the one scheduled to happen today, immediately before the August recess.

In today's attempt to score political points, the Democrats are moving to a bill, H.R. 7024, that has been languishing for 6 months in the hopes of fabricating a narrative that Republicans don't support small business, children, or alleviating poverty. However, if my Democrat colleagues were serious about delivering relief to small businesses and working families, they would have worked out a solution with Senate Republicans in earnest on a pathway that would gain broad support from our Members.

While there are plenty of provisions in this bill that my colleagues and I support, the proponents have known since before it was released that Senate Republicans would need to change the bill in order to gain substantial bipartisan support.

It is now August, and it has been months since any real attempt at outreach or engagement has taken place, which suggests that my colleagues are not actually serious about passing a bill but are instead focused on election year messaging.

There is plenty of evidence that today's theatrics are clearly posturing.

First, there are several components of the bill that are noncontroversial and have overwhelming bipartisan support, like disaster tax relief and double-tax relief provisions on activity between the United States and Taiwan. That some Democrats have chosen to block these bills, including providing needed tax relief to fire and hurricane victims, to prove a point demonstrates true cynicism.

In the same vein, Democrats claim that Republicans are abandoning small businesses by not passing this bill, but it is Democrats who have held the R&D expensing hostage for years. Republicans have shown time and again their desire to pass R&D expensing, including in an overwhelming, 90-to-5 motion led by Senator YOUNG back in 2022. Yet Democrats continue to block efforts to pass it.

If Democrats were serious about helping small businesses, they would stop using them as a political football.

Members are also aware of the recent data on fraud in the employee retention tax credit, or ERTC, program. Senator TILLIS requested unanimous consent to pass a bill that would end the fraud-ridden program back in February, but the bill was blocked by the Democrats. If someone is to blame for not ending the ERTC fraud, it is not the Senate Republicans.

Democrats knew the bill couldn't pass the Senate in time for this tax filing season, but now they want to make changes long after tax filers have filed their 2023 tax returns and received their refunds. This bill would require the IRS to reprocess millions of 2023 taxpayer returns. This is an IRS that still has backlogs in the millions, including identity theft case delays that the National Taxpayer Advocate has described as making ''a mockery of the right to quality service in the Taxpayer Bill of Rights.''

If Democrats were serious about providing taxpayer relief, they would not pile additional work on an IRS that still cannot carry out basic taxpayer services.

For all my Democrat colleagues' past calls for regular order in the Senate, one would think the Senate Republican request for a Finance Committee markup on this bill would have been well received. Instead, those requests, which began in January, have continued to go ignored.

Instead of moving through regular order and engaging my colleagues and me, the bill's proponents have used the better part of this year on a public pressure campaign littered with misinformation. That is unfortunate because the bill does get a lot of things right.

However, the critical flaw with the bill is that it fails to provide meaningful tax relief to working families and instead goes too far toward the Democrats' goal of turning the child tax credit into a subsidy untethered to work, which is fundamentally contrary to what the credit was created to do.

For those who accuse Republicans of not caring about children, I would remind my colleagues that it was the Republicans who created the child tax credit. It was intended to provide tax relief to working families. Yet more than $30 billion of the cost to expand the child tax credit in this bill—about 91 percent of the money in this bill for the child tax credit—would go to individuals who pay no income tax. That isn't tax relief; it is a subsidy.

The bill's child tax credit provisions treat working-family taxpayers as an afterthought. Not only do families with a Federal income tax liability receive a mere 9 percent of the bill's child tax credit benefits, they also would be left waiting for that tax relief until 2 years after the benefits accrue to those with zero income tax liability.

I raised these concerns repeatedly before the bill was released. Unfortunately, by merely questioning the ratio skewed towards subsidies and asking whether working families should receive more tax relief, I and other Senate Republicans have been maligned for not caring about children and alleviating poverty.

While Senate Republicans have also been accused of playing politics, the timing of today's vote, coupled with the lack of meaningful engagement since January to reach a compromise, confirms that the strategy was always a ''take it or leave it'' proposition in the Senate.

If my Democrat colleagues want to show that they are serious about supporting small businesses, providing disaster tax relief, alleviating double taxation on activity between the United States and Taiwan, and eliminating fraud in the ERTC program—all bipartisan proposals—then I call on them to separately pass Senator YOUNG and Senator HASSAN's bipartisan American Innovation and Jobs Act that would reinstate R&D expensing; the bipartisan Federal Disaster Tax Relief Act of 2024; the bipartisan and bicameral United States-Taiwan Expedited Double-Tax Relief Act; and Senator TILLIS's bill to end the ERTC program.

On the child tax credit, it bears repeating that Republicans—the ones who I have already said created the child tax credit—doubled that child tax credit from $1,000 to $2,000 in 2017 for the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act and provided additional help to low-income families by lowering the phase-in floor and increasing the refundability of the credit. That doubled child tax credit is still law. It has not expired. It is still in full force and effect. If the Democrats are serious about helping these working families, I am ready to push for an extension of those changes beyond 2025.

I have maintained a willingness to negotiate a bill that provides meaningful relief to Americans now—a bill that a majority of Republicans in this Chamber can support—but today's senseless show vote further demonstrates that Democrats are not serious about doing so.

For that reason, I will be voting no on cloture and urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, today the Senate will have a procedural vote on moving to a tax bill that the House passed over 6 months ago.

At the time of House passage, myself, Ranking Member CRAPO, and other Finance Republicans made it clear to Democrats that this bill would not pass muster in the Senate absent substantive changes.

So over that past 6 months what steps have Senate Democrats taken to earn Republican support? Did they engage with Ranking Member CRAPO and Finance Republicans in good-faith negotiations to find a bipartisan path forward? Did the Finance chairman schedule a markup to provide Republicans an opportunity to shape the bill through the committee process? Did the Democrat majority leader schedule floor time to allow robust debate and amendment process to permit the Senate to work its will?

The answer to all these questions is a resounding no. Democrats couldn't be bothered with a trivial thing like legislating. After all, they have nominees to confirm and god forbid we work more than 3 days a week.

With respect to the tax bill, it includes an assortment of tax provisions—some good and some bad. The good includes extensions of pro-growth tax policies, such as allowing employers to immediately write-off research expenses and capital investments. Both of these are key to boosting worker productivity and wages. The bill also includes disaster tax relief and extends to our ally Taiwan tax treaty like benefits to strengthen our economic ties and counter China. Both have overwhelmingly strong bipartisan support and could pass easily if Democrats would stop holding them hostage for political gain.

As for the bad, the bill includes a multibillion-dollar expansion of welfare under the guise of providing middle-class tax relief through an expanded child tax credit.

The fact is this bill has very little middle-class tax relief to speak of. For 2023 and 2024, only $3 billion out of the provision's $33 billion cost is attributed to tax relief. The remaining $30 billion, or 91 percent of the overall cost, is pure spending. These are transfer payments to those who pay no Federal income tax. Under this bill, those who only work sparingly and, in some cases not at all, would see benefit increases of $1,000 or more. Meanwhile, if you are a single parent raising two kids while working full-time earning $40,000 a year, chances are you wouldn't see a dime this year.

Last Congress, I proposed real relief for middle-class families by indexing the child tax credit to inflation. This proposal would have immediately increased the credit amount to account for its loss in value since President

Biden took office. I offered this proposal as an amendment to the Democrat's Inflation Enhancement Act, but not a single Democrat voted for it. This current bill includes a watered-down version of my proposal. It doesn't do anything to make up for the fact that middle-class families have seen their cost of living increase 20 percent since Biden took office. I have long supported the child tax credit as a way to support families and fight poverty by rewarding work. As a former chairman of the Finance Committee, I spearheaded expansions of this credit to better target relief to low-income families.

But provisions in this bill would depart from fundamental principles that have always guided child tax credit expansions. This includes that the credit be tied to work and linked to the payment of tax, whether that is income or payroll taxes. In breaking with these principles, the proposal in this bill would undermine the credit's traditional role as a work incentive, favor part-time work over full-time, and worsen marriage penalties imbedded in our social welfare system. As a result, the changes in this bill undermine the pro-work welfare reforms adopted on a bipartisan basis in 1996. Those reforms led to precipitous declines in welfare caseloads and increased employment and incomes among single mothers. Delinking assistance from work, as this bill does, threatens those gains.

I fully support lending a hand to families in need of support. But our policies must be focused on providing a hand-up, not just a handout.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

TAX RELIEF FOR AMERICAN WORKERS AND FAMILIES ACT

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, in a few minutes, Senators will vote on the Tax Relief for American Workers and Families Act. There has been a lot of discussion and debate this week about it, and I will make just a few final points.

Republicans are talking a lot these days, trying to convince Americans that they are the ones who support children and families, not Democrats.

The Republicans talk about supporting small businesses. They talk about competing with China. They talk about how terrible it is that nobody can afford a home in America. And they talk about cracking down on fraud in government programs.

The bill that the Senate will vote on in a few minutes helps with each and every one of these issues. Now, we are going see whether Senate Republicans really, in fact, do want to help, whether they are offering anything more than talk.

Over the last couple of days, I have read lots of comments from Republican Senators who say that it is really time to wait and that, if Republicans take control of the Senate, they will write a better bill. So I would ask: Better for whom?

One thing I am sure of is it won't be a better bill for the 16 million kids who stand to benefit today—today—colleagues, from the proposal we are going to vote on. And it won't come as any comfort to families who are getting clobbered on rent or the small businesses that are going to fail if they don't get help now.

The House of Representatives passed this bill back in January. It was the product of work with Republican Chair JASON SMITH and I, but it also included a year's worth of negotiations with colleagues here in the Senate. That bill got 357 votes—almost an even split between the two parties. And as I have said before, in the House of Representatives, at this point, it would be hard to get 357 votes if you were just out ordering a piece of pie.

The only reason our bipartisan bill didn't become law 6 months ago was because of the delay of Senate Republicans. I offered to make changes. I met with a significant number of Senate Republicans personally.

They talked about what their proposed ideas were for compromise, and I offered them. I offered them. I said it publicly in the Senate Finance Committee. It wasn't good enough, although they looked a little bit like the dog that caught the car.

But in old-school basketball terms, Senate Republicans just continued the delays. It was kind of the old four-corners offense: stall and drain the clock.

But for the millions of people who are hurting, those folks can't afford for the Senate to just keep waiting.

Now, the reality is, when it comes to tax policy debates, this is the easy stuff. The difficult issues don't get agreement from 357 Members of the House of Representatives.

The debate on taxes is sure to get a lot harder when Congress is going to have to deal with trillions of dollars in tax changes coming down the pike.

If Senate Republicans can't work across the aisle or work with a House that produced 357 votes, there is going to be some very, very heavy lifting next year.

And I will close with this. Every Senator now has a choice. The results here are not predetermined. Republicans can choose to side with children and families. Republicans can choose to side with people who are walking an economic tightrope just trying to pay the rent. Importantly, Republicans can choose to side with small businesses.

The fact is, the problems small businesses are having today, to a great extent, are due to the singlehanded efforts of Senate Republicans, who did nothing but derail an effort to fix research and development expensing.

In fact, they were willing to derail research and development expensing in the 2017 tax bill when everybody said we need this to compete with China. Senate Republicans said: Nah, we are interested in giving tax breaks to people at the top rather than small businesses.

So they gutted—gutted—research and development expensing for small business. Not a single Democrat voted for it. And then they promised to fix it in 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, and 2024. All those years, Senate Republicans said they would get a break for small businesses on the research and development issue.

Now, a lot of those small businesses have to go out and borrow to keep their doors open. So we offered to work that and other issues out. But Republicans said: Gee, we are just going wait around until 2025.

Well, I want to say to my colleagues and I want to say to the country, for a lot of these small businesses, the research and development issue is a lifeline. I have had them come to me and say: RON, I am not even going to be around in 2025 for somebody like the Senate Republicans who want to wait.

I say we ought to help them now. Make no mistake about it, a Senate that passes this legislation can allow our bill to go to the President of the United States right away—right away—and help goes out to those 16 million families, the 4 million small businesses that depend on research and development expensing and the families that got clobbered with disasters. We have a chance to help those families who, after they got clobbered with disasters, got clobbered by an outdated tax code. We would fix it. We would fix it today.

And because of Senator CANTWELL, hundreds of thousands of units of affordable housing could get on the way today.

So Senate Republicans can do those things that I just described. And the way I see it, you know, if you show up for work around here and you have a chance to help 16 million kids, 4 million small businesses, scores of businesses that have been clobbered by disasters and create hundreds of thousands of units of housing—doing all that sounds, to me, like one hell of a day at the office.

So Senate Republicans can choose to help that way or they can continue with excuses, empty talk, and what are sure to be their plans for the future: locking in even more handouts to big corporations and the wealthy.

This is a thoroughly bipartisan bill; 357 votes in the House of Representatives—every Republican on the House Ways and Means Committee voted for this bill.

So I say: Let's help the kids and the families. Let's help the small businesses. Let's help those who need housing. Let's be there for those who face disasters.

I say to my colleagues on the Republican side: This is a chance to help everybody in America—everybody. I hope my Republican colleagues make the right choice. I strongly urge them to vote yes and side with the children and families all over the country.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMERICAN HOSTAGES FREED

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, before I speak on the tax bill, I come to the floor with really good news.

After years of brutal and wrongful detention in Russia at the hands of Putin's regime, Evan Gershkovich, Paul Whelan, Alsu Kurmasheva, and Vladimir Kara-Murza are on their way home.

It is great news, and I was proud to work and stand with Leader MCCONNELL in a bipartisan show of unity. We spent many, many hours working hard, sending letters, making calls to get Evan's return. I commend President Biden for getting them all home.

For all other Americans held hostage or unjustly imprisoned around the world, today shines as a beacon of hope that America will never give up on you, and we will continue to do everything we can to bring you home. You are in our thoughts and minds, including those from New York who are still imprisoned unjustly by authoritarian regimes around the world.

TAX RELIEF FOR AMERICAN FAMILIES AND WORKERS ACT OF 2024

Now, Mr. President, on the tax bill, today, the Senate has a chance to move forward on the Tax Relief for American Families and Workers Act.

Democrats are ready to advance bipartisan—bipartisan—tax relief today. The question is, will Senate Republicans join us to give Americans a tax break or will they stand in the way? Will Senate Republicans join us to give businesses a tax break; to give families with children a tax break; to give our housing market a tax break; or will they stand in the way?

This is bipartisan legislation if there ever was any. The bipartisan tax bill passed the House 357 to 70. It won majorities from both parties. It was written, along with Senator WYDEN who did a great job, by the conservative Republican chair of the Ways and Means Committee—hardly a liberal. So we know this is not only a good bill, it is a bipartisan bill. If the tax break was able to unite a group as divided as House Republicans, it should certainly not be blocked by Republicans in the Senate. It is good to talk about standing up for families and business but not if you turn around and then vote against them here in the Senate.

Today is a good opportunity for both sides to show we back up good talk with strong action. So, if you care about helping families, vote yes. If you care about taking a half a million kids out of poverty and giving relief to 16 million other families so that they have enough money to give their kids clothes and books and food, vote yes. If you care about promoting business and getting an R&D tax credit, something that has always had bipartisan support, passed so that business can invest in new machinery and equipment and hire new workers, vote yes; and if you care about solving the housing crisis whether it is rural—where it has become a big problem—or urban or suburban, please vote yes.

I want to give many thanks to my colleagues: Chairman WYDEN for his leadership, the whole Finance Committee, and, particularly, Senators BROWN and CASEY and BENNET as well as CANTWELL and HASSAN, who worked so long and hard on this bill.

I yield the floor.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 349, H.R. 7024, a bill to make improvements to the child tax credit, to provide tax incentives to promote economic growth, to provide special rules for the taxation of certain residents of Taiwan with income from sources within the United States, to provide tax relief with respect to certain Federal disasters, to make improvements to the low-income housing tax credit, and for other purposes.

Charles E. Schumer, Ron Wyden, Tammy Baldwin, Catherine Cortez Masto, Cory A. Booker, Amy Klobuchar, Debbie Stabenow, Richard J. Durbin, Gary C. Peters, Tammy Duckworth, Sheldon Whitehouse, Benjamin L. Cardin, Tina Smith, Jack Reed, Jeanne Shaheen, Margaret Wood Hassan, Robert P. Casey, Jr..

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the motion to proceed to H.R. 7024, a bill to make improvements to the child tax credit, to provide tax incentives to promote economic growth, to provide special rules for the taxation of certain residents of Taiwan with income from sources within the United States, to provide tax relief with respect to certain Federal disasters, to make improvements to the low-income housing tax credit, and for other purposes, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. FETTERMAN), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ), and the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN), the Senator from Utah (Mr. ROMNEY), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT), and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. VANCE).

Further, if present and voting: the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) would have voted ''nay.''

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 48, nays 44, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 230 Leg.]

YEAS—48

Baldwin	Hawley	Peters
Bennet	Heinrich	Reed
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Booker	Hirono	Schatz
Brown	Kaine	Scott (FL)
Butler	Kelly	Shaheen
Cantwell	King	Sinema
Cardin	Klobuchar	Smith
Carper	Luján	Stabenow
Casey	Markey	Tester
Coons	Merkley	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Mullin	Warnock
Duckworth	Murphy	Warren
Durbin	Murray	Welch
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Hassan	Padilla	Wyden

NAYS—44

Barrasso	Fischer	Paul
Boozman	Graham	Ricketts
Braun	Grassley	Risch
Britt	Hagerty	Rounds
Budd	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Capito	Johnson	Sanders
Cassidy	Kennedy	Schmitt
Collins	Lankford	Schumer
Cornyn	Lee	Sullivan
Cotton	Lummis	Thune
Cramer	Manchin	Tillis
Crapo	Marshall	Tuberville
Cruz	McConnell	Wicker
Daines	Moran	Young
Ernst	Murkowski	

NOT VOTING—8

Blackburn	Menendez	Vance
Fetterman	Romney	Warner
Hoeven	Scott (SC)	

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. BUTLER). On this vote, the yeas are 48, the nays are 44.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn having not voted in the affirmative, the motion is not agreed to.

The motion was rejected.

MOTION TO RECONSIDER

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I enter a motion to reconsider.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is entered.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, once again, let me just repeat quickly, I am just really saddened by the fact that our Republican colleagues have not voted for a bill that passed so overwhelmingly in the House, put together by a conservative Republican chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and that would do so much to help housing, help kids and families, and help businesses.

It is a shame that they put politics over helping the American people.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 705.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Adam B. Abelson, of Maryland, to be United States District Judge for the District of Maryland.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 705, Adam B. Abelson, of Maryland, to be United States District Judge for the District of Maryland.

Charles E. Schumer, Richard J. Durbin, Peter Welch, John W. Hickenlooper, Margaret Wood Hassan, Jack Reed, Laphonza R. Butler, Richard Blumenthal, Benjamin L. Cardin, Tammy Baldwin, Christopher Murphy, Chris Van Hollen, Catherine Cortez Masto, Tammy Duckworth, Christopher A. Coons, Brian Schatz, Sheldon Whitehouse.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 652.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Jeannette A. Vargas, of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 652, Jeannette A. Vargas, of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York.

Charles E. Schumer, Richard J. Durbin, John W. Hickenlooper, Sheldon Whitehouse, Tina Smith, Alex Padilla, Tammy Baldwin, Tammy Duckworth, Christopher Murphy, Patty Murray, Jack Reed, Angus S. King, Jr., Gary C. Peters, Peter Welch, Margaret Wood Hassan, Brian Schatz, Jeanne Shaheen.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum calls for the cloture motions filed today, August 1, be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

JUDICIAL UNDERSTAFFING DELAYS GETTING EMERGENCIES SOLVED ACT OF 2024

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, as if in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 430, S. 4199.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 4199) to authorize additional district judges for the district courts and convert temporary judgeships.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which was reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Judicial Understaffing Delays Getting Emergencies Solved Act of 2024'' or the ''JUDGES Act of 2024''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Article III of the Constitution of the United States gives Congress the power to establish judgeships in the district courts of the United States.

(2) Congress has not created a new district court judgeship since 2003 and has not enacted comprehensive judgeship legislation since 1990.

(3) This represents the longest period of time since district courts of the United States were established in 1789 that Congress has not authorized any new permanent district court judgeships.

(4) By the end of fiscal year 2022, filings in the district courts of the United States had increased by 30 percent since the last comprehensive judgeship legislation.

(5) As of March 31, 2023, there were 686,797 pending cases in the district courts of the United States, with an average of 491 weighted case filings per judgeship over a 12-month period.

(6) To deal with increased filings in the district courts of the United States, the Judicial Conference of the United States requested the creation of 66 new district court judgeships in its 2023 report.

SEC. 3. ADDITIONAL DISTRICT JUDGES FOR THE DISTRICT COURTS.

(a) ADDITIONAL JUDGESHIPS.—

(1) 2025.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate—

(i) 1 additional district judge for the central district of California;

(ii) 1 additional district judge for the eastern district of California;

(iii) 1 additional district judge for the northern district of California;

(iv) 1 additional district judge for the district of Delaware;

(v) 1 additional district judge for the middle district of Florida;

(vi) 1 additional district judge for the southern district of Indiana;

(vii) 1 additional district judge for the northern district of Iowa;

(viii) 1 additional district judge for the district of New Jersey;

(ix) 1 additional district judge for the southern district of New York;

(x) 1 additional district judge for the eastern district of Texas; and

(xi) 1 additional district judge for the southern district of Texas.

(B) TABLES.—The table contained in section 133(a) of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(i) by striking the items relating to California and inserting the following:

''California:	
Northern	*15*
Eastern	*7*
Central	*28*
Southern	*13'';*

(ii) by striking the item relating to Delaware and inserting the following:

''Delaware	*5'';*

(iii) by striking the items relating to Florida and inserting the following:

''Florida:	
Northern	*4*
Middle	*16*
Southern	*17'';*

(iv) by striking the items relating to Indiana and inserting the following:

''Indiana:	
Northern	*5*
Southern	*6'';*

(v) by striking the items relating to Iowa and inserting the following:

''Iowa:	
Northern	*3*
Southern	*3'';*

(vi) by striking the item relating to New Jersey and inserting the following:

''New Jersey	*18'';*

(vii) by striking the items relating to New York and inserting the following:

''New York:	
Northern	*5*
Southern	*29*
Eastern	*15*
Western	*4'';*

(viii) by striking the items relating to Texas and inserting the following:

''Texas:	
Northern	*12*
Southern	*20*
Eastern	*8*
Western	*13''.*

(C) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This paragraph shall take effect on January 21, 2025.

(2) 2027.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate—

(i) 1 additional district judge for the district of Arizona;

(ii) 2 additional district judges for the central district of California;

(iii) 1 additional district judge for the eastern district of California;

(iv) 1 additional district judge for the northern district of California;

(v) 1 additional district judge for the middle district of Florida;

(vi) 1 additional district judge for the southern district of Florida;

(vii) 1 additional district judge for the northern district of Georgia;

(viii) 1 additional district judge for the district of Idaho;

(ix) 1 additional district judge for the northern district of Texas; and

(x) 1 additional district judge for the southern district of Texas.

(B) TABLES.—The table contained in section 133(a) of title 28, United States Code, as amended by paragraph (1) of this subsection, is amended—

(i) by striking the item relating to Arizona and inserting the following:

''Arizona	13'';

(ii) by striking the items relating to California and inserting the following:

''California:	
Northern	16
Eastern	8
Central	30
Southern	13'';

(iii) by striking the items relating to Florida and inserting the following:

''Florida:	
Northern	4
Middle	17
Southern	18'';

(iv) by striking the items relating to Georgia and inserting the following:

''Georgia:	
Northern	12
Middle	4
Southern	3'';

(v) by striking the item relating to Idaho and inserting the following:

''Idaho	3''; and

(vi) by striking the items relating to Texas and inserting the following:

''Texas:	
Northern	13
Southern	21
Eastern	8
Western	13''.

(C) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This paragraph shall take effect on January 21, 2027.

(3) 2029.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate—

(i) 1 additional district judge for the central district of California;

(ii) 1 additional district judge for the eastern district of California;

(iii) 1 additional district judge for the northern district of California;

(iv) 1 additional district judge for the district of Colorado;

(v) 1 additional district judge for the district of Delaware;

(vi) 1 additional district judge for the district of Nebraska;

(vii) 1 additional district judge for the eastern district of New York;

(viii) 1 additional district judge for the eastern district of Texas;

(ix) 1 additional district judge for the southern district of Texas; and

(x) 1 additional district judge for the western district of Texas.

(B) TABLES.—The table contained in section 133(a) of title 28, United States Code, as amended by paragraph (2) of this subsection, is amended—

(i) by striking the items relating to California and inserting the following:

''California:	
Northern	17
Eastern	9
Central	31
Southern	13'';

(ii) by striking the item relating to Colorado and inserting the following:

''Colorado	8'';

(iii) by striking the item relating to Delaware and inserting the following:

''Delaware	6'';

(iv) by striking the item relating to Nebraska and inserting the following:

''Nebraska	4'';

(v) by striking the items relating to New York and inserting the following:

''New York:	
Northern	5
Southern	29
Eastern	16
Western	4''; and

(vi) by striking the items relating to Texas and inserting the following:

''Texas:	
Northern	13
Southern	22
Eastern	9
Western	14''.

(C) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This paragraph shall take effect on January 21, 2029.

(4) 2031.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate—

(i) 1 additional district judge for the district of Arizona;

(ii) 1 additional district judge for the central district of California;

(iii) 1 additional district judge for the eastern district of California;

(iv) 1 additional district judge for the northern district of California;

(v) 1 additional district judge for the southern district of California;

(vi) 1 additional district judge for the middle district of Florida;

(vii) 1 additional district judge for the southern district of Florida;

(viii) 1 additional district judge for the district of New Jersey;

(ix) 1 additional district judge for the western district of New York; and

(x) 2 additional district judges for the western district of Texas.

(B) TABLES.—The table contained in section 133(a) of title 28, United States Code, as amended by paragraph (3) of this subsection, is amended—

(i) by striking the item relating to Arizona and inserting the following:

''Arizona	14'';

(ii) by striking the items relating to California and inserting the following:

''California:	
Northern	18
Eastern	10
Central	32
Southern	14'';

(iii) by striking the items relating to Florida and inserting the following:

''Florida:	
Northern	4
Middle	18
Southern	19'';

(iv) by striking the item relating to New Jersey and inserting the following:

''New Jersey	19'';

(v) by striking the items relating to New York and inserting the following:

''New York:	
Northern	5
Southern	29
Eastern	16
Western	5'';

(vi) by striking the items relating to Texas and inserting the following:

''Texas:	
Northern	13
Southern	22
Eastern	9
Western	16''.

(C) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This paragraph shall take effect on January 21, 2031.

(5) 2033.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate—

(i) 2 additional district judges for the central district of California;

(ii) 1 additional district judge for the northern district of California;

(iii) 1 additional district judge for the district of Colorado;

(iv) 1 additional district judge for the middle district of Florida;

(v) 1 additional district judge for the northern district of Florida;

(vi) 1 additional district judge for the northern district of Georgia;

(vii) 1 additional district judge for the southern district of New York;

(viii) 1 additional district judge for the southern district of Texas; and

(ix) 1 additional district judge for the western district of Texas.

(B) TABLES.—The table contained in section 133(a) of title 28, United States Code, as amended by paragraph (4) of this subsection, is amended—

(i) by striking the items relating to California and inserting the following:

''California:	
Northern	19
Eastern	10
Central	34
Southern	14'';

(ii) by striking the item relating to Colorado and inserting the following:

''Colorado	9'';

(iii) by striking the items relating to Florida and inserting the following:

''Florida:	
Northern	5
Middle	19
Southern	19'';

(iv) by striking the items relating to Georgia and inserting the following:

''Georgia:	
Northern	13
Middle	4
Southern	3'';

(v) by striking the items relating to New York and inserting the following:

''New York:	
Northern	5
Southern	30
Eastern	16
Western	5'';

and

(vi) by striking the items relating to Texas and inserting the following:

''Texas:	
Northern	13
Southern	23
Eastern	9
Western	17''.

(C) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This paragraph shall take effect on January 21, 2033.

(6) 2035.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate—

(i) 2 additional district judges for the central district of California;

(ii) 1 additional district judge for the northern district of California;

(iii) 1 additional district judge for the southern district of California;

(iv) 1 additional district judge for the middle district of Florida;

(v) 1 additional district judge for the southern district of Florida;

(vi) 1 additional district judge for the district of New Jersey;

(vii) 1 additional district judge for the eastern district of New York;

(viii) 2 additional district judges for the western district of Texas.

(B) TABLES.—The table contained in section 133(a) of title 28, United States Code, as amended by paragraph (5) of this subsection, is amended—

(i) by striking the items relating to California and inserting the following:

''California:	
Northern	20
Eastern	10
Central	36
Southern	15'';

(ii) by striking the items relating to Florida and inserting the following:

''Florida:	
Northern	5
Middle	20
Southern	20'';

(iii) by striking the item relating to New Jersey and inserting the following:

''New Jersey	20'';

(iv) by striking the items relating to New York and inserting the following:

''New York:	
Northern	5
Southern	30
Eastern	17
Western	5''; and

(v) by striking the items relating to Texas and inserting the following:

''Texas:	
Northern	13
Southern	23
Eastern	9
Western	19''.

(C) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This paragraph shall take effect on January 21, 2035.

(b) TEMPORARY JUDGESHIPS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate—

(A) 2 additional district judges for the eastern district of Oklahoma; and

(B) 1 additional district judge for the northern district of Oklahoma.

(2) VACANCIES NOT FILLED.—The first vacancy in the office of district judge in each of the offices of district judge authorized by this subsection, occurring 5 years or more after the confirmation date of the judge named to fill the temporary district judgeship created in the applicable district by this subsection, shall not be filled.

(3) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This subsection shall take effect on January 21, 2025.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section and the amendments made by this section—

(A) for each of fiscal years 2025 and 2026, $12,965,330;

(B) for each of fiscal years 2027 and 2028, $23,152,375;

(C) for each of fiscal years 2029 and 2030, $32,413,325;

(D) for each of fiscal years 2031 and 2032, $42,600,370;

(E) for each of fiscal years 2033 and 2034, $51,861,320; and

(F) for fiscal year 2035 and each fiscal year thereafter, $61,122,270.

(2) INFLATION ADJUSTMENT.—For each fiscal year described in paragraph (1), the amount authorized to be appropriated for such fiscal year shall be increased by the percentage by which—

(A) the Consumer Price Index for the previous fiscal year, exceeds

(B) the Consumer Price Index for the fiscal year preceding the fiscal year described in subparagraph (A).

(3) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term ''Consumer Price Index'' means the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (all items, United States city average), published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor.

SEC. 4. ORGANIZATION OF UTAH DISTRICT COURTS.

Section 125(2) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking ''and St. George'' and inserting ''St. George, Moab, and Monticello''.

SEC. 5. ORGANIZATION OF TEXAS DISTRICT COURTS.

Section 124(b)(2) of title 28, United States Code, is amended, in the matter preceding paragraph (3), by inserting ''and College Station'' before the period at the end.

SEC. 6. ORGANIZATION OF CALIFORNIA DISTRICT COURTS.

Section 84(d) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by inserting ''and El Centro'' after ''at San Diego''.

SEC. 7. GAO REPORTS.

(a) JUDICIAL CASELOADS.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and make publicly available reports—

(1) evaluating—

(A) the accuracy and objectiveness of case-related workload measures and methodologies used by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts for district courts of the United States and courts of appeals of the United States;

(B) the impact of non-case-related activities of judges of the district courts of the United States and courts of appeals of the United States on judicial caseloads; and

(C) the effectiveness and efficiency of the policies of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts regarding senior judges; and

(2) providing any recommendations of the Comptroller General with respect to the matters described in paragraph (1).

(b) DETENTION SPACE.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a report on an assessment of—

(1) a determination of the needs of Federal agencies for detention space;

(2) efforts by Federal agencies to acquire detention space; and

(3) any challenges in determining and acquiring detention space.

SEC. 8. PUBLIC ACCESSIBILITY OF THE ARTICLE III JUDGESHIP RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE JUDICIAL CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES REPORT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrative Office of the United States Courts, in consultation with the Judicial Conference of the United States, shall make publicly available on their website, free of charge, the biennial report entitled ''Article III Judgeship Recommendations of the Judicial Conference of the United States''.

(b) CONTENTS.—The report described in subsection (a) should be released not less frequently than biennially and contain the summaries and all related appendixes supporting the judgeship recommendations of the Judicial Conference of the United States, including—

(1) the process used by the Judicial Conference in developing the recommendations;

(2) any caseload and methodology changes;

(3) judgeship surveys with recommendations; and

(4) specific information about each court for which the Judicial Conference recommends additional judgeships.

(c) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—The Administrative Office of the United States Courts shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives copies of the report described in subsection (a).

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported substitute amendment be considered and agreed to; that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee-reported amendment, in the nature of a substitute, was agreed to.

The bill (S. 4199), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. SCHUMER. Well, Madam President, something very good just happened. I am very happy the Senate ends this busy week on another productive note. The Senate just unanimously passed the JUDGES Act.

The goal of the JUDGES Act is in the name. It creates 66 new Federal district court judges in order to relieve our overburdened judiciary. And I want to thank Senator COONS on the Democratic side and Senator YOUNG on the Republican side for their good work in pushing this bill forward.

Today, our Federal courts simply can't keep up with the immense workload like they used to in the past. As our country has kept growing and growing, our Federal courts, sadly, have not kept pace.

The last time we systematically increased Federal judges in America was 1991. We have roughly 80 million more Americans living today than there were back then, so clearly our Federal judiciary desperately needs more capacity. This bill provides it.

Specifically, the JUDGES Act adds 66 new judges over the next six Congresses, starting in 2025, adding 11 at a time.

This bill was unanimously reported out of the Judiciary Committee 20 to 0. There is broad consensus we need more judges on the Federal bench. It is not a Democratic or Republican issue. It also reflects the recommendation of the Judicial Conference for increasing the number of judges.

This is a very responsible, bipartisan, and prudent bill. As I said, our population has increased, and the litigiousness, if you will, of our society has increased, so there is a desperate need for new judges.

I hope the House passes the JUDGES Act very soon, because it is bipartisan; it is prudent; it is responsible. Equal justice under law can't always be counted on if their Federal bench is stretched beyond capacity.

Equal justice can't be counted on if you have to wait years and years to

hear a case, to get a verdict, and so many other parts of the judicial process.

So I call upon our colleagues in the House to move this bill through their Chamber, because the result will be a better functioning judiciary. Right now, people have to wait far too long to hear their cases in court. This should reduce that wait.

Thank you to Senator COONS and Senator YOUNG again for their excellent work in getting this bipartisan bill done.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I want to file the No Kings Act, which deals with the horrible Supreme Court decision which gave immunity to future Presidents, and so I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME—S. 4973

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, as I said, this is just putting on the calendar, rule XIV'ing the No Kings Act, which deals with the awful Supreme Court decision that basically allows Presidents to do what they want as long as they can call it official.

I understand that there is a bill at the desk, and I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill by title for the first time.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 4973) to reassert the constitutional authority of Congress to determine the general applicability of the criminal laws of the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. SCHUMER. I now ask for a second reading, and in order to place the bill on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I object to my own request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The bill will be read for the second time on the next legislative day.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent to resume executive session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senate will resume executive session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

U.S. SUPREME COURT

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Madam President, I am here for the 34th scheme speech on the right-wing billionaires' covert scheme to capture and control our Supreme Court.

And I am here to report real progress in our work to restore the integrity of the Court, and wrest it from special-interest control.

This Court, captured and corrupted by right-wing special interests, has imposed deeply unpopular and harmful policies on the American people. It needs reform. And—good news—commonsense reforms to take back the Supreme Court received a significant boost from the President and the Vice President this week.

The right-wing ''Fed Soc'' Justices have done unprecedented damage to America's democratic institutions and to our government's ability to protect ordinary Americans' health, safety, and well-being.

The right-wing Fed SOC Justices also took away women's right to an abortion, leaving millions of women unable to make basic decisions about their own reproductive health and endangering women experiencing troubled pregnancies.

They overturned longstanding and overwhelmingly popular gun safety laws leaving our communities exposed to the epidemic of gun violence.

They eviscerated the government's ability to fight climate change and to protect consumers from corporate profiteering, and they invented, out of thin air, the idea that former Presidents are absolutely immune from being held accountable for using their office to break the law, to commit crimes, even to commit treason.

On top of all of this, the Court has done its best to prevent the American people from fighting back through the democratic process. It has made it harder for ordinary people to vote, while making it easier for billionaires and deep-pocketed special interests to impose their will on the American people with unlimited amounts of dark money.

How did we get here? A decades-long scheme led by creepy billionaires and backed by a deluge of dark money captured the Court like some crooked 19th-century railroad commission. This Court-capture operation was not cheap. The latest estimate put it at more than $580 million, and that is a minimum. That money flowed in from creepy billionaires, laundered through rightwing front groups like the Federalist Society and Judicial Crisis Network, where the donors—the real donors—could hide their identities behind the front groups doing their dirty work.

This dark money funded full-scale campaigns to stack the Supreme Court with Justices who would deliver for the billionaires. The scheme's major victory came when Senate Republicans blocked Merrick Garland's confirmation to the Supreme Court. That set the stage for Donald Trump to fill that seat through a process outsourced almost entirely to the billionaires' operative Leonard Leo and his array of rightwing, dark money front groups.

Once these handpicked nominees landed on the Court, the dark money network tells them how to rule, supplying them with extremist legal arguments through so-called friend-of-the-court briefs designed to reach their desired results. The parallel between what the friend-of-the-court brief flotillas recommend and what the FedSoc Justices do is nearly perfect.

Leo and his cronies also orchestrated a secret gifts program for their amenable Justices, keeping them happy with lavish gifts of luxury vacations and other high-value freebies. Despite a clear Federal ethics law requiring Supreme Court Justices to disclose even small gifts, these Justices kept hidden years of free private jet travel, free yacht trips, free tickets to sporting events, and even, for one Justice, $260,000 of loan forgiveness for a luxury motor coach.

Justices have flouted the Federal law requiring recusal from cases where they have a conflict of interest. Justice Thomas sat on cases involving efforts to overturn the 2020 election despite his wife's involvement in efforts to overturn the 2020 election.

Worst of all, the Court has refused to take any real steps to clean up this mess. After substantial public pressure, it first wrote a useless letter about ethics, and then it adopted a toothless ethics code with no mechanism for either investigation or determination or enforcement.

The Supreme Court now stands alone in all of government free from any factfinding about ethical misconduct. As a result, the Court's legitimacy in the eyes of the American people is now at an alltime low and falling.

Well, against all that mess, earlier this week, something big happened. On Monday, President Biden and Vice President HARRIS endorsed two commonsense proposals to help restore the Court's legitimacy. Happily, I have bills that perfectly align with both.

First, the Supreme Court needs a binding, enforceable code of conduct. The Supreme Court should not violate one of the most basic principles of the law: ''Nemo iudex in causa sua''—''No one should be a judge in their own cause.'' Yes, that is a principle so old and so venerated that it is in Latin, and they violate it nonstop.

The Justices of the Supreme Court should have ethics rules at least as strict as the other branches of government, with a real process for finding out what happened and holding miscreants accountable. Overwhelmingly, Americans agree.

Last week, Justice Kagan suggested that a panel of experienced lower court judges could review ethics complaints, compile a report, and then make recommendations to the Supreme Court. That is exactly what my Supreme Court Ethics, Recusal, and Transparency Act would do.

By the way, that is also what most all State supreme courts do. They all face the same problem of being the top supreme court in their sovereign entity, and they all face ethics review by other judges or panels. This is a solvable problem.

My bill would also impose stricter disclosure of gifts Justices receive, enhance existing recusal laws, and require the flotillas of phony front groups who lobby the Court through friend-of-the-court briefs to disclose their actual funders and connections.

My bill passed the Senate Judiciary Committee last summer, with the warm and welcome support of the Presiding Officer, and is now awaiting a vote on the Senate floor. Democrats stand ready and willing to deliver on President Biden's and Vice President HARRIS's goal of bringing real transparency and accountability to the Supreme Court.

President Biden and Vice President HARRIS also announced their support for 18-year term limits for Supreme Court Justices, with new appointments to the Court occurring every 2 years. That would counter the Republican Supreme Court Justices' penchant for strategically timed retirements that tip the Court into Republican hands.

Term limits are a commonsense proposal with long bipartisan support. Supreme Court Justices, including Chief Justice Roberts, have expressed support for term limits. Even some of our Republican colleagues have endorsed the idea. A Fox NEWS poll earlier this month showed that this idea had support from more than 75 percent of Americans.

Fortunately, Democrats stand ready to deliver on this idea too. My Supreme Court Biennial Appointments and Term Limits Act, which the distinguished Presiding Officer is a cosponsor of, would make the Court more representative of the American people and lower the political stakes of Supreme Court nominations.

Under our bill, the President would appoint a new Justice every 2 years. Justices would serve full time on the Court for 18 years, after which they would acquire a form of senior status—something familiar to anybody who knows Federal courts, where, in district courts and circuit courts of appeal, judges go on senior status regularly.

These Justices on senior status would remain on the Court to hear the original jurisdiction cases that are required by the Constitution for the Supreme Court to entertain. The nine most recently appointed Justices would hear what the Constitution calls appellate jurisdiction cases, which the Constitution expressly gives Congress the power to regulate.

So Congress can pass this long-overdue reform while preserving judicial independence and without a constitutional amendment.

President Biden noted that he has overseen more Supreme Court nominations as Senator, Vice President, and President than anyone living today. Vice President HARRIS, a former member of the Senate Judiciary Committee herself, has echoed the President's calls for reform. Both the President and the Vice President have immense respect for our Supreme Court and for a strong and independent judiciary. They have demonstrated it through their lifetimes. That is exactly why we should listen to them when they tell us that the time has come for reform at the Supreme Court.

This has been a long and often lonely fight in the Senate. The big-money, rightwing apparatus has tried over and over to shut me up. I think I may have a record for hostile Wall Street Journal editorials, and may I tell the Wall Street Journal editorial board: Thank you. That is a badge of honor.

Realization of what is needed to save the Court from itself has spread—first through the Halls of Congress, then into the national consciousness, and now to 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. That is good reason for hope.

So bravo, Mr. President and Madam Vice President.

Now it is up to us in Congress to deliver and repair and redeem this captured Court.

To be continued.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BOOKER). The Senator from Mississippi.

TRIBUTE TO CAPTAIN EDDIE CROSSMAN

Mr. WICKER. Mr. President, I rise today to commend a great public servant, CAPT Eddie Crossman of the U.S. Navy, a friend, an outstanding sailor, and a dedicated patriot.

This year, after nearly three decades of service, Captain Crossman is retiring from the Navy. I know I speak on behalf of my colleagues, my staff, and a grateful nation when I say: Thank you for a job very well done.

Since he left the Naval Academy in Annapolis as a young ensign in 1996, Captain Crossman has set the standard for excellence and achievement. Today, on the other side of his Navy career, I want to give Captain Crossman a proper send-off by saying a few words about this remarkable public servant.

This summer, I traveled with Eddie on a congressional delegation trip. As usual, he was a top-notch Navy liaison with superb attention to detail and a winning, positive attitude. We could not have accomplished so much without him. I know my colleagues would be able to share similar stories—very many of my colleagues.

As a member of the Navy Senate Legislative Affairs team, Captain Crossman made sure no Senators' question went unanswered. He has left no delegation unsupported. The relationship between this body and the Navy is better because of his efforts.

This summer's visit to three of our strong allies capped a working relationship between Captain Crossman and me that began in 2009, when I was lucky enough to have him join my office as a defense legislative fellow. In that role, he conducted himself with distinction. He took his job seriously, completing thorough research and staff work, but he didn't take himself too seriously.

I remember one day—Halloween—when the captain entered my office dressed in full costume, not in a Navy uniform. He had taken on the ''Schoolhouse Rock'' character Bill from Capitol Hill. He worked in that outfit all day alongside the rest of my staff, who were wearing the usual business attire. I can only attribute his costume to his zeal for the legislative process.

His work in my office clearly benefited the people of Mississippi and the United States, but I would be remiss if I did not mention how the people of Mississippi have supported Captain Crossman, particularly the shipbuilders of Mississippi.

The captain was at sea when COVID–19 hit the United States, extending his deployment to 206 days at sea—the longest consecutive deployment for a warship in U.S. Navy history. He completed that charge as commander of the USS *San Jacinto*. That vessel, the one that carried him on his lengthy deployment—historic deployment—was built on the Mississippi gulf coast. Earlier this year, it was my privilege to pay one final visit to some Mississippi shipyards with Captain Crossman.

I have traveled the country and the world with this fine young man—in some sensitive places and stressful situations. I have come to know the measure of CAPT Eddie Crossman—his industry and talents, his energy and character. I know he will continue to excel in whatever he does next.

I have served with a lot of military liaison people. I seldom come to the floor to do as I am doing this afternoon. But on this occasion, for this fine Navy officer and this great American and great friend, I say: Fair winds and following seas.

I yield the floor.

Mr. CARDIN. Would my colleague yield for a comment?

Mr. WICKER. I would be glad to yield to my friend.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

Mr. CARDIN. To Senator WICKER, I am glad that you mentioned Eddie Crossman. As you know, we have had a chance to be together when Eddie Crossman has been our escort.

And I just want to underscore that your comments represent my thoughts as well. He is a true professional. I told him that what he has done in making sure that our representation around the world is done in a professional manner, that we stick to the important reasons for our missions, that he handles all of this with safety and the way it should be done—he is an incredible individual who served our Nation.

And I just really want to join you in thanking him for his service to our country and his service to the U.S. Senate and advancing policies of our country globally that are critically important for our national security.

So I thank you for taking the time. I should have thought about it and done it myself, but thank you for giving me the opportunity to stand with you to thank Eddie for his service.

Mr. WICKER. Mr. President, reclaiming my time, the distinguished chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations

Committee has plenty to do to distract him from thinking of making remarks. I am delighted that he happened to be within the sound of my voice for this occasion.

And as Senator CARDIN proceeds toward the last 5 months of his distinguished service, in both the House and Senate, I do think it speaks volumes that he has been so appreciative and benefited so much from the great patriotic work of Eddie Crossman.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The senior Senator from Maryland.

SUDAN

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to once again call attention to the ongoing conflict in Sudan. Our Presiding Officer knows about this conflict very well. It is one of the most tragic circumstances that we have anywhere in the world. The humanitarian crisis is beyond description. The ethnic cleansing and tragedies of two factions at war has made this a living hell for so many people in that region.

After more than a year of brutal violence, the two sides may come together soon to talk. We certainly hope that is the case. This is a critical first step to ending the fighting that erupted last year in a country that has seen decades of war.

I want to acknowledge the Biden-Harris administration and Special Envoy Tom Perriello for their work in Sudan. It was not easy to get here, and I hope the effort to launch a dialogue this month is successful.

Despite the best efforts of this administration, the violence and humanitarian crisis continues, and the international community is falling willfully short.

While we wait for talks to begin, civilians on the ground are being killed, abused, and forced out of their homes. Nearly 11 million people have been displaced, half the population—close to 26 million—face crisis levels of starvation. So 750,000 people are on the brink of starvation. According to one published report, 2.5 million more people will die because of the conditions related to the conflict and the use of food as a weapon of war.

Credible rights organizations claim that genocide has once again occurred in Darfur. I remember Darfur, and we said never again. And it is happening again in Darfur. But there are no clear U.S. or U.N. plans to ensure humanitarian access across borders or across military lines.

As the chair of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, I come to the floor to say we need to take urgent action now. We need to work with our partners and allies to pressure the parties to agree to an immediate ceasefire and for both sides to make it stick this time.

To its credit, the Biden-Harris administration has imposed sanctions on a variety of actors, including at the senior levels of both warring parties. But our partners and allies have not followed suit. In fact, just this week, the Sentry released an analysis of the multilateral sanctions regime and found that the European Union, in particular, has lagged behind in this implementation.

It is time—it is past time—to do more. It is time for our allies to prioritize these measures so we are speaking with one voice to the warring parties.

We need also to work urgently with our African and European partners to devise concrete measures the international community can take to protect civilians from a repeat of last year's mass atrocities. And we need to focus on the next phase: creating and protecting space for the Sudanese civilians to establish a path toward a peaceful democratic transition and accountability for those responsible for the atrocities in contravention of international humanitarian law, including unspeakable acts of sexual violence and systematic use of starvation as a weapon of war.

We should not let them get away with their corrupt schemes that pillage the Sudanese people's resources. We should not let them extinguish Sudan's transition to democracy. That means taking steps against those actors who supply or facilitate arms and military materiel to any side in Sudan.

It means enforcing the existing United Nations arms embargo and pushing for its extension to cover all of Sudan so that neither side responsible for the violence is protected or immune.

And it means working collectively through the United Nations and other multilateral institutions to support these efforts. And it means that the international community and the United Nations must pursue any and all means to deliver humanitarian assistance into the hands of the Sudanese people and ensure robust funding for the humanitarian response as the situation demands.

Sierra Leone is taking up the presidency of the Security Council. It is imperative that we work together on action plans to protect civilians, on support for coordinated peace negotiations, on initiatives to end the impasse on humanitarian access, and on accountability.

I have said this before, but every life is precious. The Sudanese people want to live in peace and security and prosperity. And so I urge all those who fight for justice, for those who fight against atrocities, for those who fight against famine, let us come together with the Sudanese people and, after decades of war, let us end this conflict once and for all.

NATIONAL MINORITY MENTAL HEALTH MONTH

Mr. President, I have been in the Senate now for 18 years, and I am proud of the progress that we have made in dealing with mental health. I served in the Senate with the late Senator Ted Kennedy as he fought for mental health parity. So that once and for all we would find that a person who suffers from mental illness would get the same type of respect, attention, and coverage as someone suffering from a physical illness.

We recognize that mental health is an illness, and mental health parity was important. We have made progress. During COVID–19, I was very proud that we had bipartisan efforts to expand telehealth to mental health because we recognize that access was critically important and that during COVID, getting access to healthcare was particularly challenged.

And then in the Safer Communities Act, which we all supported here, we provided help to our children in our schools suffering from mental illness. So we have made progress. We have made progress. But more needs to be done.

I rise today to urge my colleagues to recognize that we have just completed July as National Minority Health Awareness Month. So I want to comment on the gap that exists in regard to mental health services and our minority communities.

This July, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Office of Minority Health is focusing on improving mental health outcomes for all communities through this year's theme: ''Be the Source for Better Health.''

Let this month—and all month—serve as an opportunity to bring awareness of these mental health challenges and recommit our efforts to tackling longstanding health disparities in the United States.

Unfortunately, the subject of mental health is surrounded by stigma. About half of all people in the United States will be diagnosed with a mental health disorder at some point in their life. Mental illness can have a devastating impact on the individual as well as their surrounding community.

Racial and ethnic minorities often suffer from poor mental health outcomes due to multiple factors, including lack of access to quality mental health care services, cultural stigma surrounding mental health care, discrimination, and overall lack of awareness about mental health.

Today, because of deep-rooted inequalities that exist in our society, including those in our healthcare system, communities of color continue to face health disparities that result in poorer quality of life and lower life expectancies when compared to their White counterparts.

According to the Kaiser Family Foundation 2023 analysis, 39 percent of Black or African-American adults and 36 percent of Hispanic Latino adults who reported fair or poor mental health were less likely than White adults to say that they received mental health services in the past 3 years.

In our country, we are incredibly fortunate to have the National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities at the National Institutes of

Health. And I was proud to help create that division of the national health system. Our national health status depends on our ability to improve health of all communities and eliminate mental health disparities.

The stigma surrounding mental health poses challenges for communities of color. Among adults who receive or try to receive mental health care, Asian and Black adults are more likely to report difficulty finding a provider who can understand their background and experiences compared to their White counterparts. Hispanic adults also reported being afraid or embarrassed to seek care. These are circumstances that we have to acknowledge and we have to deal with.

Suicide is one of the leading causes of death in the United States. Certain groups have disproportionately high rates of suicide. Between 2011 and 2021—those 10 years—the suicide death rate showed a substantial increase among people of color. There was a 70-percent increase among American Indian and Alaskan Native people, followed by a 58-percent increase among Black people and a 39-percent increase among the Hispanic population.

Thanks to the Biden-Harris administration, 9–8–8, the Suicide and Crisis Lifeline, has served as a resource for over 20 million callers looking for support in times of distress. These numbers are to be commended. However, overall awareness remains low, particularly among Black, Hispanic, and Asian adults.

The Kaiser Family Foundation reported that immigrant adults—those with limited English proficiency—were less likely to have heard about the 9–8–8 number compared to U.S.-born and English-proficient individuals.

A 2023 Milliman Report found that over half of the U.S. populations live in counties that are entirely designated as ''Mental Health Professionals Shortage Areas.'' The mental health provider workforce has not increased. The country has less than a third of the psychiatrists needed to meet provider shortages. The national average self-pay cost for someone who does not have insurance is over $170 per visit. These out-of-pocket costs that individuals can face can serve as a barrier to care.

This is simply unacceptable. Stigma, cost, and provider shortages prevent many individuals from receiving necessary mental health care. We must act to improve access to high-quality, evidence-based mental health care services in our country.

Maternal mental health has been a persistent issue that has deeply affected individuals of families across our Nation. Depression, anxiety, and substance use disorder are the most prominent complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and postpartum. According to the CDC, one of eight women experience postpartum depression, and 50 percent of them are untreated.

While maternal mental health disorders impact all women, there is evident disparity in the rates at which certain racial and ethnic groups are affected. Women of color are three to four times more likely to experience complications during pregnancy and childbirth and die from these complications than White women. Despite this alarming statistic, these mothers of color—and Black mothers, in particular—are still less likely to receive both a diagnosis and treatment for these disorders.

Many factors affecting mental health and well-being later in life start during childhood and adolescence. Certain social and economic circumstances, such as experiencing a trauma, which is all too common, particularly in minority communities; economic circumstances, again, in the underserved communities and minority communities; lacking a support system; and having limited access to healthcare leave racial and ethnic minorities and American Indian children and Alaska Native children and adolescents at an increased risk for many mental health problems that are preventable.

Children and their families lack access to high-quality specialty child and adolescent behavioral health care. There is currently a shortage of inpatient child and adolescent psychiatric beds. We say our youth are our priority, and yet we don't provide the beds for the mental health services for our children.

According to the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, there are over 1.3 million children under the age of 18 in my State of Maryland but only 386 practicing child and adolescent psychiatrists. This means that, for every 100,000 children, there are 28 professionals covering them. Unfortunately, the number of counties in Maryland that had no child or adolescent psychiatrists available has increased from 6 to 9. We only have 24 jurisdictions in our State, and 9 of them have zero help for child psychiatry. This is simply unacceptable. Children should have access to a full range of prevention, early intervention, and treatment options within all mental health care systems.

The time to act is now. The lack of behavioral health services in Maryland and the United States prompted me to help introduce the Medicaid Ensuring Necessary Telehealth is Available Long-term Health for Kids and Underserved Act in 2022. It is a long title but an important title. This bipartisan legislation offered guidance to the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services to increase access to behavioral health services and treatment via telehealth.

Also, in 2022, I voted to help pass the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act, which included a provision to allocate funding to support school-based mental health service providers.

I am proud to have supported the Health Equity and Accountability Act since its introduction to the Senate. This comprehensive legislation aims to address health disparities throughout our healthcare system, including eliminating structural barriers that contribute to mental health and substance use disorder inequities.

Older adults' mental health needs are often forgotten or thought not necessary. In 2020, the Kaiser Family Foundation found that one in four adults aged 65 and older reported anxiety or depression. Among Medicare beneficiaries, older Hispanic adults reported the highest rates of being diagnosed with mental health conditions. The number of psychiatrists accepting Medicare has declined over time—greater need, less providers, particularly in minority communities. We must find ways to expand mental health resources to older Americans in our Medicare system.

I was happy to reintroduce the bipartisan Telemental Health Care Access Act. This legislation would eliminate certain restrictions or remove barriers to telemental health services for Medicare beneficiaries. While this legislation increases access to mental health care, Congress can always do more. Underserved communities and older American adults may experience barriers to telehealth access. We have to make sure that is available.

It is one thing to provide the services; it is another thing to make sure there is access to the services. People need to know about it. They need to know it is available. We need to have providers that participate in it need. We need to have reimbursement systems that recognize this. All of that has to come together. Unfortunately, when we look at the underserved communities and minority communities, it is much more of a challenge.

Behavioral health equity is the right of all individuals—regardless of race, age, ethnicity, gender, disability, socioeconomic status, sexual orientation, or ZIP Code—to access high-quality and affordable healthcare support.

Mental health affects the lives of so many Americans. As a nation, we have made great progress in better supporting individuals and communities. So let us, at this time, honor the National Minority Mental Health Awareness Month, which was held in the month of July. Let us commit to working together to improve mental health care for all of our country. The United States has an ever-changing cultural landscape. We all know that. We must continue to find ways to make sure that no one group gets forgotten. We must prioritize health equity every month.

I urge my colleagues to join me as we continue to improve behavioral health for everyone in the United States and work together to ensure the elimination of health disparities.

With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Hawaii.

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. President, I want to start by thanking my colleague from Maryland, Senator CARDIN, for pointing out the need for mental

health services in our country and the disparities that exist in our country in providing such services. I thank Senator CARDIN.

FIRST YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF MAUI WILDFIRES

Mr. President, next week marks 1 year since fires tore through Lahaina and Upcountry on the island of Maui. As we mark 1 year, we can never forget the tragedy that unfolded on that day.

August 8 is a day the people of Maui and Hawaii will never forget. In a matter of hours, an entire town—once the seat of the Kingdom of Hawaii—burned to the ground.

The loss of the town loved by so many was devastating, but even more tragic was the human toll. The fires claimed 102 lives—kupuna who had lived in Lahaina for decades, keiki born and raised in Lahaina, and many more beloved members of this community. Today and every day, we mourn their losses as we keep their ohanas and all who loved them in our thoughts.

The past year has been harrowing for those families and for all those impacted by this tragedy, many of whom lost their hopes and nearly all their possessions in an instant, and, in some cases, saw their places of work burn to the ground—losing their jobs on top of everything else. In the years since, they have had to navigate the challenges of rebuilding their lives—finding housing, getting their keiki back to school, and trying to regain a sense of normalcy amidst confusion and trauma.

The continuing trauma these survivors face is real. They have experienced financial, mental, and physical hardship. Many have had to move multiple times and now face under- or unemployment. The uncertainty and instability have left many feeling like they are fighting just to survive.

But, in these dark times, what has also come to the fore is the unity of this community, a unity that has provided a glimmer of light illuminating the path forward—neighbors coming together to provide essential resources in the early days after the fire, strangers who have opened their doors to survivors in need of a place to live, and relief workers who have come from across the country to lend their expertise to Maui's recovery.

The Federal family of Agencies that has been on Maui since just hours after the fires occurred has been and continues to be a key part of Maui's recovery. From FEMA's work in helping with cleanup and housing to the Army Corps' rebuilding of King Kamehameha III Elementary School in a matter of weeks, and so much more by so many, the Federal Government and the Biden-Harris administration have been there for the people of Maui.

Of course, we can never forget the President—President Biden—coming to Maui and saying that this recovery was not going to be top-down, that we would listen to the people of Lahaina and Maui.

Over the past year, the Federal Government has delivered more than $1 billion for Maui's recovery, including more than nearly $450 million in direct payments to survivors. This support has been critical in providing some sense of stability to our communities.

But the reality is Lahaina's recovery will take time, resources, and continuity of effort. As is often the case with disasters of this magnitude, much more Federal support will be needed in the months and years ahead to ensure Maui's long-term recovery.

For example, there is work to be done to get people into long-term, sustainable housing—suitable housing—especially given the affordable housing crisis that existed on Maui before this tragedy.

We need CDBG-DR funding to help rebuild Lahaina's critical infrastructure for things like water and electricity, to lay the groundwork for Lahaina's eventual rebuilding.

And we need to resupply the Disaster Relief Fund to make sure other communities facing disasters can get the rapid support they need—support that has been essential to Maui's recovery.

This means that, before this year comes to an end, we must commit to a supplemental funding bill that will provide the resources that Maui needs and that other communities throughout our country impacted by disasters will need. So I come to the floor to remind my Senate colleagues of the importance of getting this funding done.

To the people of Maui, we are Maui strong. Guided by the voices and values of the people of Lahaina, we will rebuild by coming together in solidarity.

Mahalo nui loa.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

BIDEN ADMINISTRATION

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, last week, President Biden gave what many consider to be his farewell address. Americans are eager to say ''farewell'' and, in many ways, ''good riddance'' to Joe Biden and the policies that he has wrought, along with Democrats, upon our country. It has been a record of ruin.

When Americans look at the state of our Nation today, they don't like what they see. Three out of four Americans will tell you that the country is heading in the wrong direction. Prices are 20 percent higher than they were when Joe Biden and KAMALA HARRIS came into office. People are forced to cut back, forced to decide whether they can fill their gas tanks or their grocery carts. According to CNN, nearly 40 percent of all Americans say they worry that they can't pay their bills.

So how did we get here?

Well, Democrats passed trillions of dollars in reckless, radical, and runaway spending. It was so unpopular as a proposal—and Congress heard from the American people as to how unpopular it was—it was so unpopular that, at a point, it was tied—the vote—and then they had to bring in someone to break the tie. Who was that person who cast that tie-breaking vote that brought us 40-year-high inflation and the highest prices in 40 years for which so many people suffer today? That person was Vice President KAMALA HARRIS. That is right, Vice President HARRIS, who is now the nominee of the Democratic Party, running for President. She is the one who came into this Chamber to cast the vote to break the tie that fueled the highest prices that we continue to experience today.

We also have a very long national nightmare occurring at our southern border. That is yet another result of the dangerously liberal agenda of Vice President HARRIS. We had a secure border 4 years ago. Then Joe Biden and KAMALA HARRIS came into the White House. Biden and HARRIS canceled the border wall. Biden and HARRIS canceled ''Remain in Mexico.'' They replaced detain-and-deport with catch-and-release. President Joe Biden and Vice President KAMALA HARRIS presided over an invasion of our southern border by 10 million illegal immigrants.

Since the time that Vice President HARRIS was appointed as border czar, millions and millions of illegal immigrants have come into the country, millions and millions of more known ''got-aways'' hiding from authorities have gotten into this country. There is a total, we are looking at, of 10 million illegal immigrants now in our communities.

Many communities across this country are overrun and overwhelmed. Yet Joe Biden and KAMALA HARRIS don't seem to care. They don't seem to care about the drugs and the death and the destruction that are harming American families from coast to coast.

Vice President HARRIS has a view of border security that, to me, is particularly twisted and tortured. Here is her view, and she stated it: Basically, if you are an illegal immigrant, you are not a criminal, according to KAMALA HARRIS. But if you are an agent of Immigration and Customs Enforcement, ICE, in her words, you are comparable to the Ku Klux Klan. That is from the Vice President of the United States.

She also believes this: If you are an illegal immigrant, you are entitled to free healthcare. If you are an American citizen, she proposes that you would actually lose your ability to choose your healthcare and that private healthcare in this country would be eliminated. No private healthcare for American citizens who would then be forced to pay for healthcare for illegal immigrants—that is the view of the Vice President of the United States and now the candidate for President for the Democratic Party. It is ignorant; it is insulting; and it is out of touch.

If her views are America's policy, millions and millions more illegal immigrants will continue to flood across our southern border. It is a magnet drawing people in.

It wasn't that way 4 years ago under the Trump administration. Back then,

paychecks rose, prices were in check, and poverty fell at record rates. America was energy independent. Gas prices were affordable. Our border was safe and was secure.

None of that is true today, not under this administration or these policies of the Biden-Harris administration. Democrats and this administration at this time in our country will always be known as the party of high prices and open borders.

Most Americans believe that our country is on the wrong track. And I believe most Americans are right; we are on the right track. There is good news, and that is that America can get back on track. We can get back on track with commonsense policies—policies that work, policies the American people are asking for.

Senate Republicans have solutions to the most pressing problems that are facing the American public today. First, we are going to address the No. 1 issue facing Americans. Americans will tell you what the No. 1 issue is they are concerned about, and that is the economy, the cost of things.

We are going to make life more affordable for all families, and that starts with making us energy dominant again and lowering the cost of energy. The Republicans will put a stop to Democrats' punishing political regulations that are just coming at us like a tidal wave since the day this administration began.

We will end America's dependence on Communist China; we will strengthen American manufacturing; and we will put American workers and businesses first.

Republicans also have solutions that will make our communities safer. Republicans will secure the border. We will finish the wall. Republicans will restore a program that worked called Remain in Mexico. This will stop the flood of illegal immigrants and the flow of deadly drugs.

Republicans support our police officers, and we stand against the deadly ''defund the police movement,'' the very movement that KAMALA HARRIS and Democrats proudly support.

KAMALA HARRIS actually came into this Chamber to break the tie for radical nominees by this administration, the number of whom support defunding the police. That is the stand and that is the policy of the Biden-Harris administration.

Abroad, Republicans will restore America's commitment to peace through strength. Here in the Senate, Republicans will protect our institutions and protect the rule of law. We firmly reject Democrats' plans to pack the court and rig the elections.

These are solutions that unite Americans. Joe Biden is leaving behind a catastrophic record of ruin. We cannot afford 4 more years of these policies.

Yet what we see is Vice President HARRIS and Democrats want to nationalize the dangerously liberal policies of San Francisco Democrats. That is what she is, a very liberal, dangerous San Francisco Democrat. That is her history.

That is how her voting record had been in the U.S. Senate, voted the most liberal Member of the U.S. Senate, more liberal than BERNIE SANDERS, the most liberal of 100 U.S. Senators.

What we see is that as Vice President, and now Presidential nominee, she wants to bring the California nightmare of high taxes, high crime, and no accountability to every household in America. These policies would crush the middle class.

What do Americans want? Lower prices and secure borders. What are the Democrats? The party of high prices and open borders.

Senate Republicans will lower Democrats' wallet-wrecking high prices. Senate Republicans will work to secure our wide open border and will work to keep Americans safe, at home as well as abroad.

There is no question that Republicans are committed to get America back on track.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

TRIBUTE TO JULIE KITKA

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. President, you know what time of the week it is, and I think our pages are learning. But it is a special time of the week here in the Senate because it is Thursday, and Thursday is when I usually come out and talk about the Alaskan of the Week.

Now, look, the press—where are they? I am not sure they are around right now, but they love this speech. They call it probably the most important speech of the week in the Senate, regardless of what is going on. The Presiding Officer is a big fan and the pages are because I like to tell stories about what my constituents are doing back home to earn them this very prestigious title—very prestigious, by the way—the Alaskan of the Week.

I like to begin this speech, as you know, talking a little bit about what is going on back home in Alaska.

Here in the Senate, we are all getting ready to go on a recess work period, we call it. We are all going to be going home, seeing our constituents. Speaking of things in Alaska, I just happened to host our Senate lunch. On the Republican side of the Senate on Thursdays, one of the Senators hosts lunch every Thursday. Today was my day to host, which is kind of exciting.

I am not going to brag, but I think a lot of the Senators like it when Senator MURKOWSKI or I host because we bring in great salmon, halibut. So we had a feast for lunch today. My wife Julie was here, which was really special.

We brought in peonies. A lot of people don't know Alaska is now becoming a huge peonies flower producer. I didn't even know what a peony was a couple of years ago, but now we are big into that. So if you saw these peonies all over the Senate today, they were from Alaska.

What I like to do at the lunch is talk a little bit about Alaska. I have this fact sheet with these great facts about Alaska. And during the lunch, we have a video cam going, literally a live feed video of what is happening in Alaska in the Katmai National Park, Brooks Falls. That is the real famous place in Alaska where all the big brown bears gather by the falls because the salmon are trying to jump up through the falls, and the brown bears are literally catching them in their mouths and eating them right there. So that is a live feed in the lunch that we just had, dozens of bears. It is awesome.

If you are interested in watching it, just go on Brooks Falls, live feed. It is awesome to watch. So there is a lot going on in our to State.

It is kind of dangerous right now. One of the things that I showed to my colleagues is this slide. It is going to be hard to see, but this is a slide of Russian and Chinese strategic bombers—not good. That is a Bear bomber, Russian. That is a Chinese bomber. It is the first time in history they were working together to push into our airspace, Alaska airspace—Russian-Chinese strategic bombers coming into Alaska airspace. Our brave military men and women in Alaska jumped them. Over 10 fighters, fully armed to the teeth, said: Hey, China, Russia, get out of our airspace. Go back to your countries.

So up in Alaska, we are on the frontlines of a lot of this great power competition. These authoritarians are on the march pushing. We are not going to let them push in our State. So there is a lot going on. And I was talking about that at lunch.

By the way, I was talking about this, too: My wife Julie and I were recently up in Utqiagvik, Barrow. That is the highest point of North America. These are too hard to tell, but we were able to see some polar bears, beautiful polar bears in the wild. We took some photos—magnificent, beautiful animals. So there is just a lot going on.

I always like to make the pitch to people watching here in the Senate or on TV: Come up to Alaska. You will have the greatest trip in the world. It is an incredible place, a lot of fun. Especially now, it is beautiful. You would just love it.

So a lot happening there, as I was talking about to my colleagues at lunch today. But I want to talk about the people.

Today, we have a really great Alaskan of the Week who I know super well. I just want to talk about what a great job she has done. Her name is Julie Kitka. She has been, for over three decades, the president of a really important organization in Alaska called the Alaska Federation of Natives—the Alaska Federation of Natives, AFN, as we call it, in Alaska.

I also want to give a shout-out to Ben Mallott. He is actually related to my

wife. He is going to be the next president of AFN.

So great job, Ben.

He has already been working at AFN for a long time. But what we really want to talk about is Julie Kitka's legacy and what she has done to help literally tens of thousands of people in our State.

Now, I have talked about this a lot in my speeches here, but the history of Alaska is very epic. But one of the big elements of our history is who owns our lands, who manages our lands. Sometimes it is a fight, sometimes it is cooperation, but it is a really important issue.

One of the largest, most important parts of that history, after America purchased Alaska from Russia in 1867, was what rights to the lands would the Native people have? By the way, it was their lands to begin with, right? So what kind of rights do the Native people of Alaska have to lands?

This question has been going on since the purchase in 1867 of Alaska from Russia.

(Ms. HIRONO assumed the Chair.)

And believe it or not, Madam President, this issue is still in limbo into the late 1960s, when the Alaskan Native people from across the State organized and formed the Alaska Federation of Natives—AFN, as we call it—to push for the rights to their lands.

This fight got turbocharged in the late 1960s when oil was discovered on Alaska's North Slope during a crisis in terms of a worldwide shortage of oil. And the Congress was like: We need to produce energy in Alaska, and we need to produce energy fast.

Well, wait a minute. The Native people are saying: Hey, these are our lands. What about the settlement?

So Congress came together and passed a lot of really important legislation relating to these issues in Alaska. One was called the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Act, the TAPS Act; but the most important was in 1971, and it was called the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act—ANCSA, as we call it back home.

This is the largest and certainly the most innovative indigenous land settlement in U.S. history, probably in the history of the world, to be honest. It is no exaggeration to say that: 44 million acres of land going from the Feds and the State to the Native people to own it—fee simple, by the way. Very innovative. Very different from what happened in the lower 48 with Indian reservations, a very different system. Congress did that.

And it created AFN, the Alaska Federation of Natives. Actually, if you look at the AFN symbol, it has kind of a three-ring symbol that has Aleut, Eskimo, Indian—the symbol of everybody working together. And, trust me, in Alaska, the history of different groups wasn't always so cooperative. There was a lot of conflict between different Native groups.

And AFN came together. As a matter of fact, at lunch today, I was telling a story about Alaska. I even told a story about my mother-in-law, my wife's mom, Mary Jane Fate, who is a great Alaska Native civil rights leader. She was one of the leaders, when AFN was being formed, who came to Congress and lobbied Senators on ANCSA. And she actually got a very conservative Senator, James Buckley, a great Senator from New York, to be a cosponsor of ANCSA because it was so innovative: a private sector approach to Native ownership of land that created Alaska Native corporations—all done right here in the U.S. Senate. And the AFN, Alaska Federation of Natives, pushed that and made it happen. Great leadership.

So now AFN represents about 140,000 Alaska Natives, hundreds of Alaska Native corporations. And for 34 years, Julie Kitka has been leading AFN—such an important organization to our State—and Julie has done a great job. Now she is stepping down. We are going to miss her. I am going to talk about that.

But let's talk about Julie's life. She is the second of five children, born to a Chugach Native father and a Kansas German mother. Growing up, she alternated between living in Cordova, AK, her father's hometown, and Washington State, where she started college at Western Washington University in 1971.

By 1973, Julie returned to Cordova to work in a cannery there and later was hired by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, their enrollment office and their adoption division. By the way, she processed over 12,000 adoption applications for Alaska Natives during that time.

And it was during this time she first became acquainted with the Alaska Federation of Natives, which, again, as I mentioned, was pretty new. Julie began taking grad school classes. She is very smart. Like I said, I have known her for many, many years. And she later dropped them to help take care of her sick daughter.

And then AFN said: Hey, this woman is really smart. We are going to hire her in kind of an accounting-bookkeeper position. They saw her really smart brilliance when it came to her business acumen and her business degree. And that was in 1984, just 6 years before she would begin her tenure as the AFN's longest serving president. So AFN made an early, very smart investment in Julie Kitka.

She moved up the chain quickly. She sat in on meetings with intelligence, curiosity. She was hired as a special assistant to the president. And Julie remembers the next few years at AFN as one of huge possibilities.

As I said, Madam President, this was an amazing settlement. Congress did great work—the House, the Senate—very innovative, hundreds and hundreds of pages. And Julie said: ''There were [enormous] opportunities left and right. During those first meetings,'' after ANCSA was passed, ''folks would show up with briefcases like 'business people,' and they'd be full of smoked salmon and seal oil.''

That was Julie talking about the early days.

While unprecedented, the structure of Alaska Native corporations—again, created by this body, Congress of the United States—through ANCSA, opened up incredible possibilities for the State. Julie said: ''It is beyond our imagination how successful things turned out'' with that legislation.

Now, look, it wasn't perfect. We are always trying to amend it and fix it.

She goes on to say: What Congress did by doing this settlement, land settlement experiment, with ANCs gave us a pathway to engage with the economy, to strengthen self-determination. The corporate model was an innovative tool which could be modified easily.

Now, pivotal changes began to happen at AFN. Workshops, conventions began to roll out across the State to help people prepare to implement this really far-reaching legislation.

And part of the legislation said: All right, this is going to pass in—it passed in 1971. Twenty years later, the Alaska Native corporations would essentially be open to the public, enabling outsiders to buy into ANCs. And this, to be honest, Madam President, was a challenging time. It was a scary time.

Julie remembers it as challenging and scary. A lot of corporations back in those days—ANCs—were losing money. This legislation, after a 20-year period—the 20-year period in 1991 really loomed large.

So she and the other Alaska Natives, working with the Congress and the Senate, worked hard to ensure continued Native ownership of ANCs. This was really important work. And they did this work. Julie came to Congress in Washington, DC, with AFN many, many times to serve as a lobbyist, advocating for ANCs in this legislation, this period in the early—late 1980s and early 1990s.

And with the help of her great persuasive talents, AFN was able to include key provisions in legislation here in the Congress that have resounding impacts today, including land bank protections preventing the taxation of undeveloped Native lands, special benefits for our Alaska Native elders, and the designation of ANCs as small or disadvantaged businesses.

Madam President, as you know, these relatively small changes grew later into really, really important changes for our ANCs and have created important legacies for the success that we have seen in so many of these Alaska Native corporations.

By January 1990, Julie had done such great work that AFN said: Hey, you are going to be our president. You are going to be our leader.

And she has done that for 34 years. She presided over AFN. By the way, the Alaska Federation of Natives Conference, the AFN convention, as we call it, every year in October in Alaska, is the biggest, largest meeting of indigenous Americans each year in the country. And, by the way, it is a great

event. It is a great event. I love going every year. It is a lot of fun. So many Alaskans, Native and non-Native, are there. It is fantastic.

So Julie has built all of that. AFN is one of the most important organizations in our State.

Thirty-four years later, Julie talks about some of the seminal programs and initiatives created during her time. AFN helped establish the Job Corps center, which is still thriving in Palmer, AK—a beautiful campus there—training Alaskans in their jobs. It is fantastic work they do.

AFN worked to establish Alaska Native education equity, the growing recognition and importance of Tribes.

Julie Kitka also did a great job working with our military and Alaska Natives and AFN. Alaska Natives, like Native Hawaiian and lower 48 Indians, serve at higher rates in the military than any other ethnic group in the country. Special patriotism, I like to call it. That is what they do.

Julie Kitka did a great job focusing on those issues and forming dozens of joint Federal and State partnerships that have lasted for decades. Julie said that none of this would have been accomplished without bridge building:

It was always about partnerships—nothing was ever done alone. We had conferences all the time to break down barriers and self-limiting silos.

Partnerships—what a great way to focus on leadership, Madam President. That is what she did.

So after 34 years as the president of AFN and 40 years as an employee of AFN, Julie has now decided to step down. What a career. What an impact on Alaskans.

And, by the way, she shows no sign of slowing down yet. This April, the full Alaska congressional delegation, myself included, selected Julie to lead the Denali Commission, an independent Federal Agency, to work on economic development and infrastructure issues in rural Alaska. So we certainly have not seen the last of her incredible work or work ethic on behalf of Alaska and all of our fellow Alaskans.

Julie, to you, congratulations. It has been an honor working with you on some of these critically important issues. I know that everybody at AFN, all Alaskans, Native and non-Native, send their congratulations. You have built an incredible legacy. You have worked so hard for our State and our communities. And now you have received one of the most prestigious awards in Alaska: being our Alaskan of the Week. Congratulations on a job well done.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. BOOKER. Madam President, before I start, it is an unfortunate position speaking after the Senator from Alaska. I want to thank him formally for his ''Alaskan of the Week.'' I am very far away in New Jersey, but I do enjoy that I often get to preside when he speaks about the extraordinary Americans. I know they are Alaskans, but they are extraordinary Americans. I have appreciated that on a regular basis.

I do not understand why the Gallery is not full of journalists, but your colleagues do recognize the wonders of the people of your great State, and I want to thank you for that, in all seriousness.

POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY

Madam President, I rise today with a lot of hurt and anguish. I start with these words:

Please don't hurt me.

''Please don't hurt me.'' Those were the first words that Sonya Massey said to the officers who knocked on her door on July 6. She had called 9–1-1 for help. She dialed those digits out of distress. She thought there might have been a possible intruder at her home.

Two officers responded. They were supposed to help. Less than 5 minutes later, she was dead, with a bullet to the head. The officer who killed her stopped the other officer at the scene from rushing forward to render aid by saying these words: ''Nah, that's a head shot, dude,'' he chuckled, ''She's [dead].''

Sonya Massey's words: ''Please don't hurt me.''

Her words: ''Please don't hurt me.''

Four words: ''Please don't hurt me.''

Sonya Massey was a mother and a daughter. She was a friend and a neighbor. She was young; she was just 36 years old. This African-American woman was in her home and needed help. She should be alive today.

We all grow up being taught in school that when we need help, police will be there. We know and are taught that they are to protect and serve. All across America, there are extraordinary stories of officers who do just that. I know it intimately. Some of the bravest people I have ever encountered are men and women who serve as law enforcement officers. They do keep our communities safe. I believe overwhelmingly that the overwhelming majority of American officers are not just good people, but they are good people who do great things in times of extraordinary distress.

I have had such incredible experiences and forged incredibly close bonds with many police officers. As mayor of New Jersey's largest city, I actually oversaw a police department. I sat with officers for countless hours—hundreds of them—in patrol cars. I went out with them in patrols in some of our more challenged neighborhoods in the late hours of the night. I watched them put themselves in harm's way. I watched them intervene in life-and-death situations.

I know countless police officers who report to work day in and day out and carry out their oath to protect and serve faithfully and professionally, often going above and beyond the call of their duty. Yet I also know a small fraction of those officers, from some of the worst tragedies that this country has had to witness too often—I know there are people that should not be officers, that have not merited those badges, should be kept away from the profession. I have seen some of it in attitude, in conduct, and behavior of people that view it as an ''us versus them.'' They don't see themselves as guardians of the community; they often see themselves as warriors. They don't know the neighborhoods they are serving or respect them. There are some—a very narrow, small fraction of a percent—of our officers who don't do their job, who are quick to jump to conclusions, who often see people of color or poor people or homeless people or those suffering from addiction as threats.

We are a nation that must do better. There are people that somehow get onto our police departments in America that are unfit to serve.

The officer that killed Sonya Massey should never have had a badge and a gun. While we still do not know all the details, here is what we do know: We know that he had worked for six different police departments in less than 4 years. He was discharged from the Army for ''serious misconduct.'' He had pleaded guilty to two charges of driving under the influence. He also failed to obey a command while working for another sheriff's office in Illinois and was told that he needed high-stress decision-making classes.

Unfortunately, this officer is not the only one who has managed to go from department to department, escaping scrutiny and accountability. This is because in the United States of America, we have no real system to keep bad officers from simply jumping over to the next town if they are fired.

Think about this: So many of our local communities have police departments. They have people that apply for those jobs. And there is no national system or database that they can check to see if that officer came from a different State or a different city and was bounced out of their job for misconduct. In one of the most important roles in American society, this is often the difference between life and death.

Where you have the power and the capacity to fire weapons, where you have to operate and act under high-stress situations, we have no national way, no database that departments can check to see if the officer they are hiring has shown, in other jurisdictions, behavior and conduct unbecoming of an officer.

Sonya Massey should not be dead. This could have been prevented. We have known this is a problem in our country because of past tragedies.

This November will be the 10-year anniversary of a little boy's death. His name was Tamir Rice. Tamir was 12 years old, doing something that I did in my childhood, that I imagine lots of kids have done in their childhoods—play with toy guns. A 12-year-old was

playing when an officer drove up to him, jumped out of the car, and shot him within 3 seconds of leaving his vehicle.

I talked to other police officers 10 years ago when this happened, and they bemoaned the fact that that child died. They talked about how no well-trained officer should ever let that happen, that good police officers would have never made that fatal mistake. But this was not a good police officer. This officer had been fired from his previous police job. He had been deemed unfit for his duty in another jurisdiction and then left that jurisdiction and applied for a job. Was there a database in our Nation that that department could have checked to see if this officer was fired for just cause in another jurisdiction? No.

This was a decade ago. This was a little boy. But here I am, talking about this problem and the death of another American, an unnecessary murder of another American, a preventable murder of another American by someone who should have never been hired by a police department.

I appreciate that President Biden has taken steps to correct this issue. I appreciate that under his administration, in America, we established a police officer accountability database to try to track bad officers and make sure they are never hired again so that they never put people in danger again. But right now, departments aren't required to report these officers into that database. They are not required to check that database before hiring an officer. This is the change that is needed. It reflects best practices. It reflects what police leadership, police professionals, and others have said we should have in America.

This is not some effort to federalize police departments. It is simply about keeping the public safe and officers safe. It is about doing things that deepen the trust and the faith in those who are sworn to protect us. We have rules and laws for doctors, rules and laws for lawyers, rules and laws for manufacturers, rules and laws for the energy sector, rules and laws even for the media sector. How is it that we can't demand that every police department has to check a database to make sure the person they are hiring or thinking of hiring doesn't have something in their background that puts the community they serve in danger? This is not too much to ask. This is common sense.

Every police chief I have ever talked to does not want to hire an officer that has been fired for misconduct or conduct unbecoming an officer from another jurisdiction. It is just common sense.

We should not resist the kinds of changes in this body that could make sure that deaths like Tamir Rice's or Sonya Massey's do not happen. It is change that is overdue.

When George Floyd was murdered 4 years ago, our country had a reckoning. So many people from every end of the political and ideological spectrum acknowledged that we could improve police accountability. We heard this from every sector. People came out in every State demanding that we take commonsense measures to improve one of the most important jobs we have.

I sat with police leaders who talked about steps we could take—common sense—to improve the profession, to create higher standards that our officers could meet because they want to. But here we stand again on the Senate floor talking about another death that could have been prevented by a commonsense measure.

I worry about this reality that we still live in a nation where parents teach their children—their often young, African-American children—survival techniques about police encounters; have a conversation with them that shouldn't necessarily have to be had, but when you have example after example, like with Sonya Massey, who herself evidenced fear when the police came to her house; a 12-year-old boy shot because of a toy gun; a woman afraid when she calls the police.

I have been fighting for greater police accountability my entire time in the Senate, and I stand with others who have done the same. One of those people is Representative Sheila Jackson Lee. Today, we mourn her loss. She passed on July 19. With her passing, our country lost an extraordinary, fierce leader in Congress. In the nearly three decades she spent in Congress representing the people of District 18 of Texas, she fought not only for her constituents but for Americans across the country.

She was the daughter of Jamaican immigrants. Ms. Jackson Lee was born in Brooklyn, NY, in 1950. She went on to graduate with a degree in political science from Yale University and a law degree from the University of Virginia. This was not a thing that many Black women at the time did, but she broke down barriers of race and gender that kept so many like her from these elite institutions.

She went on to become a municipal judge before she was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1994. One of the very last bills Ms. JACKSON LEE introduced was the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act.

She had not stopped fighting for what she believed was right to raise standards of accountability, to increase transparency, to create higher standards of professional conduct.

I received a voice message from Sheila Jackson Lee just days before her death. I could hear in her voice the illness that was taking over her body. I could hear her voice shaking but still just as strong and defiant. And one of the last things she said to me in that voice message days before she died was calling on me to not give up, to press forward with the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act.

I think about that. I played this message over and over on my phone, that the last thing she said to me was about the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act; that one of her last communications with her colleagues, one of her last calls to a U.S. Senator days before her death was about police accountability, about police transparency, about raising professional standards.

I know she would have condemned the death of Sonya Massey. I know she would have stood on the floor of the House of Representatives and demanded change.

She would have said that her death would not be in vain, and she would have said that we need to create a mandatory database that has to be checked before you hire officers in the United States of America. She would have demanded that the principles and pillars of the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act be put into place.

So I will heed her call. In the coming days, I will reintroduce the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act here in the Senate with my colleagues, to bring about that accountability, to bring about that transparency, to raise those standards of professionalism.

I will work to make sure there is not a day again in America where people unnecessarily die; where when people call the police, they can be confident that they will be protected, not shot dead; where the most important profession, perhaps, in our Nation, those who every day get up and go to bed with this firm commitment to protect us; where thousands of officers every single day do not have their professions besmirched by that narrow few who violate our values, who abuse their position, and commit crimes like the one that killed Ms. Massey.

There is an old proverb from the Old Testament that says:

> Do not withhold good from those to whom it is due when it is in your power to act.

It is within our power to act. It is our duty to act, to do the commonsense things that could prevent the deaths of people like Tamir Rice and Sonya Massey. It is an oath we take in this body. It is the call of our country, first and foremost, to defend our citizens.

These tragedies must stop. These unnecessary deaths must stop. We must rise in this moment to be instruments of justice, to make sure that the oath we swear is more true and more real that we are a nation of liberty and justice for all.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. BOOKER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate consider the following nomination: Calendar No. 594, Dafna Hochman Rand, of Maryland, to be Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor; that the Senate vote on the nomination without intervening action or debate; that the

motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Dafna Hochman Rand, of Maryland, to be Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Rand nomination?

The nomination was confirmed.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. BOOKER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate consider the following nominations en bloc: Calendar Nos. 764 and 765, and all nominations on the Secretary's desk in the Coast Guard, that the nominations be confirmed en bloc; that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order to any of the nominations; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The nominations considered and confirmed en bloc are as follows:

IN THE COAST GUARD

The following named officers for appointment to the grade indicated in the United States Coast Guard to the grade indicated under Title 14 U.S.C., section 2121(d):

To be rear admiral

John C. Vann

IN THE NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

Subject to qualifications provided by law, the following for Director, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Commissioned Officer Corps and Office of Marine and Aviation Operations.

To be rear admiral

Chad M. Cary

NOMINATIONS PLACED ON THE SECRETARY'S DESK

IN THE COAST GUARD

*PN440—2 COAST GUARD nomination of ANDREW D. RAY, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 14, 2023.

*PN1803 COAST GUARD nominations (7) beginning NICHOLAS G. DERENZO, and ending ISAAC YATES, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 23, 2024.

*PN1804 COAST GUARD nominations (2) beginning Douglas D. Graul, and ending Benedict S. Gullo, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 23, 2024.

*PN1900 COAST GUARD nomination of Philip J. Granati, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 20, 2024.

*PN1901 COAST GUARD nominations (4) beginning DEREK A. WILLIAMS, and ending TRENT J. LAMUN, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 20, 2024.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. BOOKER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate consider the following nomination: Calendar No. 574, David O. Barnett, Jr., to be United States Marshal for the District of New Mexico; that the Senate vote on the nomination, without intervening action or debate; that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table; that the President, be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of David O. Barnett, Jr., of New Mexico, to be United States Marshal for the District of New Mexico for the term of four years.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Barnett nomination?

The nomination was confirmed.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. BOOKER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session and be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the following statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD.)

VOTE EXPLANATION

● Mr. WARNER. Madam President, I was absent on Monday, July 29, 2024, for rollcall vote No. 220. Had I been present, I would have voted yea on the confirmation of Executive Calendar No. 702, Adam B. Landy, of South Carolina, to be a Judge of the United States Tax Court for a term of fifteen years.

I was absent on Tuesday, July 30, 2024, for rollcall vote No. 222. Had I been present, I would have voted yea on the motion to invoke cloture for Executive Calendar No. 708, Stacey D. Neumann, of Maine, to be U.S. District Judge for the District of Maine.

I was absent on Tuesday, July 30, 2024, for rollcall vote No. 223. Had I been present, I would have voted yea on confirmation for Executive Calendar No. 708, Stacey D. Neumann, of Maine, to be U.S. District Judge for the District of Maine.

I was absent on Wednesday, July 31, 2024, for rollcall vote No. 224. Had I been present, I would have voted yea on the motion to invoke cloture for Executive Calendar No. 710, Meredith A. Vacca, of New York, to be U.S. District Judge for the Western District of New York.

I was absent on Wednesday, July 31, 2024, for rollcall vote No. 225. Had I been present, I would have voted yea on confirmation for Executive Calendar No. 710, Meredith A. Vacca, of New York, to be U.S. District Judge for the Western District of New York.

I was absent on Wednesday, July 31, 2024, for rollcall vote No. 226. Had I been present, I would have voted yea on the motion to invoke cloture on Executive Calendar No. 709, Joseph Francis Saporito, Jr., of Pennsylvania, to be U.S. District Judge for the Middle District of Pennsylvania.

I was absent on Wednesday, July 31, 2024, for rollcall vote No. 227. Had I been present, I would have voted Yay on the confirmation Executive Calendar No. 709, Joseph Francis Saporito, Jr., of Pennsylvania, to be U.S. District Judge for the Middle District of Pennsylvania.

I was absent on Wednesday, July 31, 2024, for rollcall vote No. 228. Had I been present, I would have voted yea on the motion to invoke cloture on Executive Calendar No. 582, Dorothy Camille Shea, of North Carolina, to be Deputy Representative to the United Nations, and the Deputy Representative in the Security Council of the United Nations.

I was absent on Thursday, August 1, 2024, for rollcall vote No. 229. Had I been present, I would have voted yea on the confirmation of Executive Calendar No. 582, Dorothy Camille Shea, of North Carolina, to be Deputy Representative to the United Nations, and the Deputy Representative in the Security Council of the United Nations.

I was absent on Thursday, August 1, 2024, for rollcall vote No. 230. Had I been present, I would have voted yea on the Motion to Invoke Cloture on the Motion to Proceed to Cal. No. 349, H.R. 7024, Tax Relief for American Families and Workers Act.●

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is still available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications that have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such an annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD–423.

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

DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY,
Washington, DC.

Hon. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 24–62, concerning the Air Force's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Belgium for defense articles and services estimated to cost $115 million. We will issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale upon delivery of this letter to your office.

Sincerely,

JAMES A. HURSCH,
Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 24–62

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Government of Belgium.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:

Major Defense Equipment* $78 million.

Other $37 million.

Total $115 million.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase:

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):

One hundred ninety-six (196) Guided Bomb Unit (GBU)–53/B Small Diameter Bombs-Increment II (SDB–II) All-Up-Rounds (AURs)

Non-MDE: Also included are SDB–II Weapons Load Crew Trainers (WLCT); training aids and devices; spare and repair parts, consumables, accessories, and repair and return support; unclassified software delivery and support; unclassified publications and technical documentation; major modifications and maintenance support; training and training equipment; munitions support and support equipment; transportation support; studies and surveys; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistics support services; and other related elements of logistics and program support.

(iv) Military Department: Air Force (BE–D–YCA).

(v) Prior Related Cases. if any: None.

(vi) Sales Commission, Fee, etc.. Paid, Offered. or Agreed to be Paid: None known at this time.

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold: See Attached Annex.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: July 25, 2024.

*As defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Belgium—Small Diameter Bomb-Increment II

The Government of Belgium has requested to buy one hundred ninety-six (196) Guided Bomb Unit (GBU)–53/B Small Diameter Bombs-Increment II (SDB–II) All-Up-Rounds (AURs). Also included are SDB–II Weapons Load Crew Trainers (WLCT); training aids and devices; spare and repair parts, consumables, accessories, and repair and return support; unclassified software delivery and support; unclassified publications and technical documentation; major modifications and maintenance support; training and training equipment; munitions support and support equipment; transportation support; studies and surveys; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistics support services; and other related elements of logistics and program support. The estimated total cost is $115 million.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy goals and national security objectives of the United States by improving the security of a NATO Ally that is a force for political stability and economic progress in Europe.

The proposed sale will improve Belgium's capability to meet current and future threats by maintaining its F–35 fleet in combat-ready status and providing a credible deterrent to regional threats. Belgium will have no difficulty absorbing these articles and services into its armed forces.

The proposed sale of this equipment and support will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

The principal contractor will be RTX Corporation, located in Arlington, VA. There are no known offset agreements proposed in connection with this potential sale.

Implementation of this proposed sale will not require the assignment of any additional U.S. Government or contractor representatives to Belgium.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 24–62

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act

Annex Item No. vii

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology:

1. The GBU–53/B Small Diameter Bomb-Increment II (SDB–II) is a 250-pound class precision-guided, semiautonomous, conventional, air-to-ground munition used to defeat moving targets from standoff range. The SDB–II has deployable wings and fins and uses Global Positioning System/Inertial Navigation System (GPS/INS) guidance enabled by Selective Availability Anti-Spoofing Module (SAASM) or M-Code, network-enabled datalink (Link-16 and ultra-high frequency), and a multi-mode seeker (millimeter wave radar, imaging infrared, semi-active laser) to autonomously search, acquire, track, and defeat a variety of moving or stationary targets, at standoff range or close in, in a variety of attack modes, in clear or adverse weather. The SDB–II employs a multi-effects warhead (blast, fragmentation, and shaped-charge) for maximum lethality against armored and soft targets. The SDB–II weapon system consists of the tactical All-Up-Round (AUR) weapon, a 4-place common carriage system, and Mission Planning System Munitions Application Program (MAP).

The SDB–II Weapon Load Crew Trainer (WLCT) is a mass mockup of the tactical AUR used for load crew and maintenance training. It does not contain energetics, a live fuze, any sensitive components, or hazardous material. It is not flight certified.

2. The highest level of classification of defense articles, components, and services included in this potential sale is SECRET.

3. If a technologically advanced adversary were to obtain knowledge of the specific hardware and software elements, the information could be used to develop countermeasures that might reduce weapon system effectiveness or be used in the development of a system with similar or advanced capabilities.

4. A determination has been made that Belgium can provide substantially the same degree of protection for the sensitive technology being released as the U.S. Government. This sale is necessary in furtherance of the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives outlined in the Policy Justification.

5. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal have been authorized for release and export to the Government of Belgium.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATIONS

Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is still available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications that have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such an annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD–423.

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

DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY,
Washington, DC.

Hon. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 23–79, concerning the Navy's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Slovakia for defense articles and services estimated to cost $600 million. We will issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale upon delivery of this letter to your office.

Sincerely,

MIKE MILLER,
(for James A. Hursch, Director).

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 23–79

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Government of Slovakia.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:

Major Defense Equipment* $250 million.

Other $350 million.

Total $600 million.

Funding Source: FMF Grant and National Funds.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase:

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):

Twelve (12) AH–1Z attack helicopters.

Twenty-six (26) T–700 GE 401C engines (24 installed, 2 spares).

One thousand six hundred eighty (1,680) Advanced Precision Kill Weapon Systems (APKWS), WGU–59/B.

Fourteen (14) Honeywell embedded global positioning systems (GPS)/inertial navigation systems (INS) (EGIs) (12 installed, 2 spares).

Non-Major Defense Equipment: The following non-MDE items will also be included: support and test equipment; aircraft; weapons and munitions; countermeasures; integration and test support; spare and repair

parts; communications equipment; mission planning; software delivery and support; Helmet Mounted Display System/Optimized TopOwl, Target Sight Systems and containers, technical refresh mission computers; ANVIS–9 night vision cueing displays; AN/ARC–210 Generation 6 receiver-transmitter 2036 radio equipment; AN/APX–123A identification friend or foe (IFF) Mode 5 mounting trays and batteries; cartridge actuated devices/propellant actuated devices (CAD/PADs); facilities and construction support; transportation; publications and technical documentation; personnel training and training equipment; countermeasures, including M299 launchers, LAU–61C/A and LAU–68F/A rocket launchers, M151 high explosive warheads for airborne 2.75 inch rockets; MK66 MOD 4, 2.75-inch rocket motors; WTU–1B warheads; M197 20 mm armament pod gun assemblies; 20 mm PGU–27A/B target practice rounds; 20 mm PGU–28A/B semi armor piercing high explosive incendiary rounds; AN/ALE–47 chaff and flare countermeasures system; MJU–32A/B and MJU–49B decoy flares; SMB875B/ALE flare simulators; RR–129A/AL chaff cartridges; RR–144A/AL training chaff cartridges; CCU–136A/A impulse cartridges; AN/AAR–47 missile warning system; AN/APR–39C radar warning receiver and conversion kits; KIV–78A cryptographic appliques; AN/PYQ–10C Simple Key Loader with KOV–21 cryptographic card; U.S. Government and contractor engineering; field service representative services; technical and logistical support services; studies and surveys; and other related elements of logistics and program support.

(iv) Military Department: Navy (LO–P–SAB).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: None.

(vi) Sales Commission, Fee, etc, Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid: None.

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold: See Attached Annex.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: July 31, 2024.

*As defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Slovakia—AH–1Z Attack Helicopters

The Government of Slovakia has requested to buy twelve (12) AH–1Z attack helicopters; twenty-six (26) T–700 GE 401C engines (24 installed, 2 spares); one thousand six hundred eighty (1,680) Advanced Precision Kill Weapon Systems (APKWS), WGU–59/B; and fourteen (14) Honeywell embedded global positioning systems (GPS)/inertial navigation systems (INS) (EGIs) (12 installed, 2 spares). The following non-MDE items will also be included: support and test equipment; aircraft; weapons and munitions; countermeasures; integration and test support; spare and repair parts; communications equipment; mission planning; software delivery and support; Helmet Mounted Display System/Optimized TopOwl, Target Sight Systems and containers; technical refresh mission computers; ANVIS–9 night vision cueing displays; AN/ARC–210 Generation 6 receiver-transmitter 2036 radio equipment; AN/APX–123A identification friend or foe (IFF) Mode 5 mounting trays and batteries; cartridge actuated devices/propellant actuated devices (CAD/PADs); facilities and construction support; transportation; publications and technical documentation; personnel training and training equipment; countermeasures, including M299 launchers, LAU–61C/A and LAU–68F/A rocket launchers, M151 high explosive warheads for airborne 2.75-inch rockets; MK66 MOD 4, 2.75-inch rocket motors; WTU–1B warheads; M197 20 mm armament pod gun assemblies; 20 mm PGU–27A/B target practice rounds; 20 mm PGU–28A/B semi armor piercing high explosive incendiary rounds; AN/ALE–47 chaff and flare countermeasures system; MJU–32A/B and MJU–49B decoy flares; SMB875B/ALE flare simulators; RR–129A/AL chaff cartridges; RR–144A/AL training chaff cartridges; CCU–136A/A impulse cartridges; AN/AAR–47 missile warning system; AN/APR–39C radar warning receiver and conversion kits; KIV–78A cryptographic appliques; AN/PYQ–10C Simple Key Loader with KOV–21 cryptographic card; U.S. Government and contractor engineering; field service representative services; technical and logistical support services; studies and surveys; and other related elements of logistics and program support. The estimated total cost is $600 million.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security objectives of the United States by helping to improve the security of a NATO Ally that is a force for political stability and economic progress in Europe.

The proposed sale will improve Slovakia's capability to meet current and future threats by providing the Slovak Air Force with aircraft to meet its national defense needs. Slovakia will have no difficulty absorbing this equipment into its armed forces.

The proposed sale of this equipment and support will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

The principal contractors will be Bell Textron, located in Fort Worth, TX; and the General Electric Company, located in Lynn, MA. There are no known offset agreements in connection with this potential sale.

Implementation of this proposed sale will require multiple trips by U.S. Government and contractor representatives to Slovakia to participate in program and technical reviews, as well as training and maintenance support in-country, on a temporary basis, for a period of twenty-four (24) months. It will also require approximately two (2) contractor support representatives to reside in-country for a period of two (2) years to support this program.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 23–79

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act

Annex Item No. vii

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology:

1. The AH–1Z has an integrated avionics system which includes two mission computers and an automatic flight control system. Each crew station has two 8x6-inch multifunction liquid crystal displays (LCDs) and one 4.2x4.2-inch dual function LCD. The communications suite will have COMSEC ARC 210 ultra high frequency/very high frequency (UHF/VHF) radios with associated communications equipment. The navigation suite includes a Precise Positioning System (PPS), Honeywell embedded global positioning systems (GPS)/inertial navigation systems (INS) (EGIs) provided by Selective Availability Anti-Spoofing Module (SAASM) or M–Code, a digital map system, and a low-airspeed air data subsystem.

The crew is equipped with the Optimized TopOwl (OTO) helmet-mounted sight and display system. The OTO has a Day Display Module (DDM) and a Night Display Module (NDM). The H–1 has survivability equipment including the AN/AAR–47 missile warning and laser detection system, AN/ALE–47 countermeasure dispensing system, and the AN/APR–39 radar warning receiver to provide radar and laser warning, and dispense countermeasures.

2. The highest level of classification of defense articles, components, and services included in this potential sale is SECRET.

3. If a technologically advanced adversary were to obtain knowledge of the specific hardware and software elements, the information could be used to develop countermeasures that might reduce weapon system effectiveness or be used in the development of a system with similar or advanced capabilities.

4. A determination has been made that the Government of Slovakia can provide substantially the same degree of protection for the sensitive technology being released as the U.S. Government. This sale is necessary in furtherance of the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives outlined in the Policy Justification.

5. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal have been authorized for release and export to the Government of Slovakia.

REMEMBERING KEITH L. ENGLANDER

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Madam President, on behalf of the men and women who serve at the U.S. Missile Defense Agency (MDA) and the countless Americans who have benefited from his distinguished service to our nation, I rise to pay tribute to the life and career of Mr. Keith L. Englander, the MDA's former director for engineering, who passed away on May 2, 2024 at the age of 70.

Mr. Englander gave 45 years of exemplary Federal service to our country and was the driving engineering force behind the missile defense system that protects the United States, our deployed forces, and our allies from missile attacks. He took on and conquered the toughest engineering problems during his service with the Department of the Navy, the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization (SDIO), and later the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization (BMD) and the MDA.

Mr. Englander's passion for aviation was inspired by his life near the Naval Station at Norfolk, VA; volunteering at the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia, PA; and the successes of NASA's Gemini and Apollo programs. In high school, he joined the Junior Engineering and Technical Society and was a member of the local Boy Scout Explorer Post focused on space exploration. He graduated from the Virginia Polytechnic Institute in 1975 with a BS in aerospace and ocean engineering and soon embarked on a long career of civil service.

Mr. Englander's career began with the Department of the Navy in 1975, where he was responsible for the design and development of propellant devices for rocket motors. He later served as chief engineer for the Navy A–6 attack aircraft. He left the Navy for SDIO in 1992 to tackle the pure engineering challenge of intercepting ballistic missiles using space-based weapons. As leader of the Brilliant Pebbles System Engineering and Integration Directorate, he addressed significant challenges, such as miniaturization, that pushed the boundaries of 1990s technology.

In 1995, Mr. Englander assumed the role of the National Missile Defense

(NMD) System engineer and later served as technical director, responsible for all aspects of the NMD system that would eventually become the ground-based midcourse defense (GMD) element that continues to defend our homeland from missile attack. Always an innovator, he was the first NMD manager to use Integrated Product Teams, and he led the engineering and integration that allowed the individually developed weapon, sensor, and battle management, command, control and communications components of the NMD system to function as an integrated network. This integrated approach would later become the foundation of the BMDS engineering process.

In 1997, Mr. Englander was selected to be NMD deputy for system integration and entered the Senior Executive Service, where he pursued a capability-based approach to missile defense requirements, identifying necessary system engineering changes, and leading the team to implement those changes. The result was an evolutionary system engineering process to design, develop, and deliver ever-improving performance increments to the BMDS, which would later be renamed the missile defense system (MDS).

In 2001, Mr. Englander was selected to be the MDA director of system engineering and integration, where he applied the engineering organizational skills developed during his NMD leadership tenure to develop and shape the Agency's engineering processes. In this role, he was a key advisor to the Director and received his first Presidential Rank Award. A firm believer in the value of engineering collaboration, he led the integrated MDA systems engineering team (MDSET) comprised of Government, Industry, Federally Funded Research and Development Centers and University Affiliated Research Centers (FFRDC/UARC), and systems engineering and technical advisory engineers and analysts who focused on developing, integrating, and evolving the BMDS.

As system engineer, he established the technical objectives and goals for the BMDS, including both technical and operational metrics. He continued to shape MDA's engineering processes with his vision to integrate six separate engineering functions within the Agency: system engineering, test, modeling and simulation, targets and countermeasures, manufacturing and producibility, and independent assessment. He created and led the MDA summer study process, translating policy guidance into overarching objectives for missile defense. He continued this process for several years, making him a decisive voice in the development and approval of the Nation's ballistic missile defense development and fielding roadmaps.

In 2003, Mr. Englander became the MDA technical director, charged with articulating Agency programs to the services, Congress, public, and international community. Late in 2004, the Secretary of Defense directed ''Initial Defensive Operations,'' the first implementation of a limited homeland missile defense, and Mr. Englander personally led the significant engineering effort that allowed this to deploy with a meaningful capability. He was integral to the design, development, and fielding of the GMD system on alert today in Alaska and California that defends our Nation against long-range missile threats from North Korea.

In 2006, as a result of the Base Realignment and Closure, Mr. Englander successfully managed the migration of BMDS engineering functions from the National Capital Region to Huntsville, AL. Later, as MDA implemented a consolidated approach to the contractor workforce, he led the seamless transition of critical engineering niche contractor support efforts into a few performance-based contracts. He also developed and implemented a strategy for centrally managing MDA's FFRDC/UARC efforts to more efficiently apply National Laboratory subject matter expertise to critical technical challenges across the agency.

Mr. Englander also played a significant role in the 2008 satellite shootdown known as Operation Burnt Frost. Although analysis showed several BMDS elements could achieve the intercept, he reasoned the flexibility and adaptability of the sea-based Aegis ballistic missile defense system offered the least impact to the program and provided the best chance of success. Based on his assessment, Aegis BMD engineers quickly made the required hardware and software modifications, and, with the support of other BMDS and service assets, the Agency successfully executed a pinpoint intercept that potentially saved many lives.

Working with NATO technical committees, Mr. Englander promoted analyses that led to confirmation of the importance of missile defense to the Alliance at the 2009 Strasbourg-Kehl Summit, where NATO heads of state and government supported deployment of U.S. missile defenses in Europe to counter the ballistic missile threat from Iran. As a result, the U.S. began development of a phased, adaptive approach to ballistic missile defense in Europe. Working with the National Security Council and the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, Mr. Englander refined candidate architectures and provided a variety of deployment options for the placement of missile defense assets, giving State Department and Department of Defense negotiators the required flexibility to conduct meaningful nation-to-nation discussions with countries such as the Czech Republic, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Greece, and Turkey. His insightful, quick-turn engineering analysis was critical in obtaining administration and international support of the European Phased Adapted Approach, which included a new weapon system concept known as Aegis Ashore. His work resulted in a more flexible strategy for regional missile defenses and saved critical national resources.

Throughout Mr. Englander's engineering career, he maintained a close and supportive relationship with the ultimate end user of the systems: the warfighter. In 2012, he saw an opportunity to improve the technical interface between MDA and the combatant commands and international partners. He created a warfighter technical interface organization to serve as the single point of contact to the warfighter for all engineering and technical issues related to the BMDS. This organization was responsible for leading the exchange of BMDS technical information with external stakeholders and assuring BMDS operational performance is correctly represented in the request for analysis and request for information process with combatant commands.

Mr. Englander's effective engineering leadership, which resulted in the unprecedented integration of the BMDS across the three services, did not go unnoticed at the highest levels of the Department of Defense. In 2015, the Department gave MDA the role of Technical Authority for Integrated Air and Missile Defense (IAMD) to lead all the system engineering for joint IAMD interoperability. Mr. Englander led development of a unique modeling and simulation representation of cross-service weapon system kill chains to help identify and implement multiple fixes to service weapon systems and improve interoperability for joint track management, combat identification, and integrated fire control.

Similarly, Mr. Englander established engineering policies and processes for the BMD system and propagated them to the BMDS elements. To rapidly deliver incremental defensive capabilities to the warfighter, he tailored the engineering process to pace the evolving threat, resulting in the Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD)-Patriot Missile Segment Enhancement integration, which was provided in response to U.S. Pacific Command's Joint Emergent Operational Need in the Korean area of operations. To ensure an enterprise-level solution to a costly and difficult technical effort, he shaped MDA's modeling and simulation program for ground testing. This program provided faithful representations of BMDS elements and components to improve confidence in end-to-end performance assessment.

Mr. Englander received numerous honors over the years, including three Presidential Rank Awards, the American Institute of Astronautics and Aeronautics (AIAA) David R. Israel Award for Meritorious Achievement for International Ballistic Missile Defense, the National Defense Industry Association Outstanding Leadership Award, and the Secretary of Defense's Exceptional Civilian Service Award. In 2016, he was inducted into the Virginia Tech College of Engineering Academy of Excellence and the Virginia Tech Aerospace

and Ocean Engineering Department Academy of Excellence.

Mr. Englander's technical acumen was matched by his gift for leadership. He took care of his people by recognizing their potential, mentoring many rising engineers, and creating opportunities for them to grow. Mr. Englander's legacy lives on at MDA through the talented and capable engineering workforce he trained, the engineering national team he founded, and the analysis quick response team he established.

Mr. Englander's commitment to excellence and pioneering spirit were critical to delivering today's proven multilayered and integrated missile defense system that protects the United States homeland, the men and women of our services stationed overseas, and our allies and international partners. He truly is the father of the modern-day missile defense system.

The achievements of Mr. Englander were on display on April 14, 2024, when Iran conducted an attack on Israel with over 300 weapons, including ballistic missiles, land attack cruise missiles, and unmanned aerial vehicles. The vast majority of the drones and missiles were intercepted by Israel's own air defenses and warplanes and in coordination with U.S. forces. The U.S. Standard Missile-3 ballistic missile interceptor was used for first time in combat, and the Israeli Arrow 3 and David's Sling weapon systems were both used successfully. Mr. Englander's lifetime work enabled the defense of Israel and saved many lives. Although he is no longer with us, he helped realize President Ronald Reagan's dream of making missile defense a reality.

Mr. Englander is survived by his wife Jana of Alexandria, VA; his son Alexander and his wife Sarah of Columbia, MD; and his sister Denise Englander-Kraut and her husband Bill of West Chester, PA. Mr. Englander was the son of Captain Felix (U.S. Navy) and Elaine Englander. I extend my heartfelt condolences to the entire Englander family.

RECOGNIZING 75 YEARS OF BECTON, DICKINSON AND COMPANY

Mrs. FISCHER. Madam President, today, we celebrate the 75th anniversary of the Becton, Dickinson and Company's Columbus, NE, branch. Just after World War II, BD established its first facility outside of its New Jersey headquarters in Columbus. Columbus offered a new frontier for BD to geographically diversify its manufacturing operations. Over the decades, Columbus has grown into a cornerstone of BD's global operations, boasting 2,100 employees today.

Mr. RICKETTS. BD Columbus is at the forefront of innovation and excellence. It celebrated its 50th anniversary of cannula production in 2017, and it has undergone a transformative expansion to become a flagship plastic injection molding manufacturing center. This state-of-the-art facility stands as a testament to BD's legacy of improving lives both locally, within the Columbus workforce, and globally, as it provides critical medical supplies to healthcare systems across the world.

Mrs. FISCHER. From modest beginnings to its rise as a world-class medical technology manufacturer, BD's trajectory has mirrored Columbus's own dynamic evolution. We celebrate this 75-year journey of a storied past, thriving present, and a healthier future.

TRIBUTE TO BECKY LAMBERT

Mr. YOUNG. Madam President, I rise today to recognize a former staff member and friend, Becky Lambert.

Last year, Becky retired after 12 and a half years as constituent services director in my office. In her time serving Hoosier taxpayers, she worked on more than 4,000 cases, helped veterans obtain more than 80 medals, and returned more than $68 million to individuals fighting to get benefits they were owed. In addition to her accomplishments, her quick wit and bright personality helped to make our New Albany office an amazing place to work.

Becky was born and raised in Prophetstown, IL. She was a brilliant student who earned bachelor's degrees in both criminal justice and accounting. Before joining my staff, she held several different career roles, including helping displaced workers upskill and re-enter the workforce through Business Employment Skills Team. Becky is also a lover of the arts. She is a gifted pianist who has taught countless others over the years. She also created and directed large annual Christmas productions and semi-annual stage productions at her church.

Becky was inspired to enter public service by her father, George ''Bud'' Thompson, who held many public positions in Illinois, including local school board member. She always said she hoped to emulate his servant's heart, and I can say unequivocally that she succeeded in her mission.

On behalf of my staff and the entire state of Indiana, I thank Becky for her service and wish her the best in retirement.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

RECOGNIZING THE STAR DEMOCRAT

● Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, I rise today to honor the 225th anniversary of the publication of the Star Democrat in Easton, MD. The Star Democrat was founded August 21, 1799, during the first session of the fifth Congress. First founded as the Republican Star, their original philosophy of individual liberty, local autonomy, and limited central government continues to this day.

Since its founding, the Star Democrat has been published during the administrations of 45 of the 46 Presidents of the United States of America and during all but one of the Nation's major wars.

Over the years, the newspaper has merged with other weekly newspapers published in Easton and gone through various name changes, arriving finally at the Star Democrat. In August 1974, the newspaper celebrated its 175th anniversary and converted from weekly to daily publication, 5 days a week.

In the fall of 1978, the newspaper moved from downtown Easton to its current plant at 29088 Airpark Drive. In October 1988, the newspaper launched its Sunday edition, the Sunday Star, now one of its two largest issues of the week. In 1996, the Star Democrat added its Web edition, www.stardem.com.

Throughout its prestigious history, the Star Democrat has overcome many challenges. The office and equipment were destroyed by two fires, it was wrecked by a mob of vandals, and one of its editors was arrested and exiled by Federal troops during the Civil War.

Yet the Star Democrat has continued to persevere and has been a thoughtful voice for Easton and Maryland Eastern Shore for more than two centuries. This longevity is noteworthy at a time when local journalism is under great strain nationwide.

The newspaper is published Sunday and Wednesday through Friday and serves readers in Caroline, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, and Talbot Counties on Maryland's central Eastern Shore.

On behalf of all Marylanders, I thank them for their dedication to a free press and congratulate them on this major milestone.●

TRIBUTE LARRY A. MIZEL

● Mr. BENNET. Madam President, I rise today to recognize Larry A. Mizel, a great Coloradan, who has contributed significantly to the well-being of our servicemen and women through lifelong philanthropy. On Thursday, August 8, 2024, Mr. Mizel will receive the Navy SEAL Foundation's 2024 Fire in the Gut Award to honor his extraordinary dedication to the brave men and women who serve our country.

For decades, Mr. Mizel has played a pivotal role in supporting the Navy SEAL Foundation's mission to provide immediate and ongoing assistance to the naval special warfare community, improve the health and welfare of Navy SEAL veterans, and empower their families through hardship. Through his generous contributions, Mr. Mizel has helped ensure countless Navy SEALs and their loved ones receive the care, support, and resources they need and deserve.

Mr. Mizel's contributions to our servicemembers and veterans extend beyond his work with the Navy SEAL Foundation. Mr. Mizel has championed the Tragedy Assistance Program for

Survivors—TAPS—to provide care and resources to the loved ones of fallen servicemembers. He helped support the establishment of the Colorado Fallen Heroes Memorial honoring Coloradans killed during military conflicts of the 20th and 21st centuries. He also aided the development of the Major General Maurice Rose monument honoring the most decorated battle tank commander in American history and the highest ranking Jewish soldier in World War II.

Through decades of philanthropy, Mr. Mizel has helped build stronger American communities by championing anti-poverty, healthcare, and education initiatives, enhancing public safety, and promoting tolerance. He has supported Denver's youth through his contributions to Urban Peak; assisted housing insecure Coloradans through his support of Mercy Housing Mountain Plains, and improved healthcare delivery through his work with the Denver Health Foundation. Since its founding in 2008, Mr. Mizel has led and supported the Counterterrorism Education Learning Lab, which educates the public on threats of terrorism and violent extremism to enhance national safety. An avid supporter of the Jewish community in Colorado and abroad and the founder of the Mizel Museum, Mr. Mizel is dedicated to fighting anti-Semitism, building bridges across backgrounds, and moving closer to a world without hate.

I ask my colleagues to join me in expressing our deepest gratitude and appreciation to Larry A. Mizel for his extraordinary contributions to the Navy SEAL Foundation and our military community, his efforts to enhance public safety and promote inclusion, and his deep commitment to the well-being of American families. Mr. Mizel is a reminder of the power one individual has to shape a better and more secure future for all.●

TRIBUTE TO CHRIS HARRIS

● Mr. PADILLA. Madam President, after nearly a quarter century of leadership, Chris Harris will retire this August from his position as the executive director of the Colorado River Board of California. I rise today to honor his legacy of consensus-building and conservation of one of the West's most vital waterways.

Chris got his start in water management in the mid-1980s, investigating water rights and uses as part of the stream adjudication process in Arizona. By 2000, Chris moved to southern California to join the Colorado River Board of California, where he would go on to serve for nearly a decade as executive director.

During his time with the Colorado River Board of California, Chris distinguished himself with his natural ability to find common ground on the thorniest of issues around managing the Colorado River. Chris consistently found ways to bring States, international partners, Tribal governments, and the Federal Government together to protect the Colorado River. Among his most impressive accomplishments were his successes in forging binational agreements with Mexico, bringing parties together to form California's historic Quantification Settlement Agreement in 2003, establishing the Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program in 2005, and bringing all the Lower Basin States to commit to conserving an additional 3-million-acre feet of water during the period of 2023–2026.

His work with the Colorado River Board has protected a vital resource for the millions of Californians and Americans who depend on it. His leadership demonstrated the qualities we need in environmental management, and his career set a national example for drought mitigation, species preservation, water use, and Tribal engagement.

On a personal note, Chris has been an invaluable partner to me as we have navigated complex negotiations over the future of the Colorado River during my time as a U.S. Senator. But more than that, he has been a selfless teacher and mentor for the next generation of water managers, who now have a blueprint for our State's future thanks to Chris' dedication.

Beyond his role protecting California's water supply, Chris is a Coast Guard veteran, a loving husband to Susan, and a caring father to Doug, Amber, Chelsey, and Jacob.

And while we were never quite able to convert him to become a Dodgers fan or convince him to wear a Lakers jersey, today there is no doubt in my mind that he is as appreciated and as much a Californian as anyone, and California is grateful for his service.

As Chris embarks on this new chapter in his life, his absence will undoubtedly be felt by all those fortunate enough to have collaborated with him. I extend my heartfelt wishes to Chris and his family for a joyful retirement.●

RECOGNIZING 7B BOARDSHOP

● Mr. RISCH. Madam President, as a member and former chairman of the Senate Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, each month I recognize and celebrate the American entrepreneurial spirit by highlighting the success of a small business in my home State of Idaho. Today, I am pleased to honor 7B Boardshop as the Idaho Small Business of the Month for August 2024.

Located in Sandpoint, 7B Boardshop provides the growing community with skateboards, snowboards, and related apparel and accessories. North Idaho has a variety of excellent places to skate in the summer and snowboard in the winter, including Schweitzer Ski Resort. 7B Boardshop's owner Rory Whitney grew up in the area and recognized the needs of both local residents and the many tourists who visit our beautiful State.

Rory opened 7B Boardshop in 2010, its name a reference to the license plate number of Bonner County, where Sandpoint is the county seat. His business continues to thrive as customers recognize the high quality of his products and his excellent customer service.

Rory has not merely focused on growing his business since 2010, but has also prioritized serving the community. He helped form the Bonner County Skatepark Association, which is spearheading an expansion of Sandpoint's skate park. The skate park needed significant work to meet the demand of Sandpoint's growing population, and Rory has been a leader in raising money and building community support to complete the project.

Congratulations to Rory Whitney and the employees at 7B Boardshop on their selection as the Idaho Small Business of the Month for August 2024. Thank you for serving Idaho not only as small business owners and entrepreneurs, but also as community leaders. You make our great State proud, and I look forward to your continued growth and success.●

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 11:05 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 8998. An act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes.

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME

The following bill was read the first time:

S. 4973. A bill to reassert the constitutional authority of Congress to determine the general applicability of the criminal laws of the United States, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC–5484. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the Department's activities under the Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act during fiscal year 2023 received in the Office of the President pro tempore; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–5485. A communication from the Program Analyst, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Oranges, Grapefruit, Tangerines, and Pummelos Grown in Florida; Increased Assessment Rate'' (Docket No. AMS–SC–23–0041) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 31, 2024; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–5486. A communication from the Program Analyst, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Olives Grown in California; Decreased Assessment Rate'' (Docket No. AMS–SC–23–0087) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 31, 2024; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–5487. A communication from the Program Analyst, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Cranberries Grown in Massachusetts, et al; Termination of Marketing Order and Data Collection Requirements for Cranberries Not Subject to the Marketing Order'' (Docket No. AMS–SC–23–0047) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 31, 2024; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–5488. A communication from the Program Analyst, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Raisins Produced From Grapes Grown in California; Temporary Relaxation of Substandard and Maturity Dockage Requirements'' (Docket No. AMS–SC–23–0062) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 31, 2024; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–5489. A communication from the Regulatory Specialist, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, advance notice of the Department's intention to accept donations of land which will be incorporated into Congressionally designated wilderness areas; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–5490. A communication from the Manager of Delisting and Foreign Species, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Endangered Species Status for Sira Curassow and Southern Helmeted Curassow'' (RIN1018–BG55) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 31, 2024; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–5491. A communication from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Medicare Program; Inpatient Rehabilitation Facility Prospective Payment System for Federal Fiscal Year 2025 and Updates to the IRF Quality Reporting Program'' (RIN0938–AV31) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 31, 2024; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–5492. A communication from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''FY 2025 Hospice Wage Index and Payment Rate Update and Hospice Quality Reporting Program Requirements'' (RIN0938–AV29) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 31, 2024; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–5493. A communication from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''FY 2025 Inpatient Psychiatric Facilities Prospective Payment System - Rate Update Final Rule'' (RIN0938–AV32) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 31, 2024; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–5494. A communication from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Medicare Program; Prospective Payment System and Consolidated Billing for Skilled Nursing Facilities; Updates to the Quality Reporting Program and Value-Based Purchasing Program for Federal Fiscal Year 2025'' (RIN0938–AV30) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 31, 2024; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–5495. A communication from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Medicare and Medicaid Programs; Hospital Inpatient Prospective Payment Systems for Acute Care Hospitals and the Long-Term Care Hospital Prospective Payment System and Policy Changes and Fiscal Year 2025 Rates; Quality Programs and Medicare Promoting Interoperability Program Requirements for Eligible Hospitals and Critical Access Hospitals; and Other Policy Changes; Final Rule'' (RIN0938–AV34) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 31, 2024; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–5496. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Report of the Attorney General to the Congress of the United States on the Administration of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, for the six months ending June 30, 2023''; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–5497. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 25–501, ''Fiscal Year 2025 Local Budget Act of 2024''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–5498. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 25–521, ''Medical Cannabis Conditional License and Unlicensed Establishment Closure Clarification Temporary Amendment Act of 2024''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–5499. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 25–520, ''2024 Summer Olympics, Paralympic Games, Art All Night, and Dine All Night Temporary Amendment Act of 2024''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–5500. A communication from the Program Analyst, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Softwood Lumber Research, Promotion, Consumer Education, and Information Order; Adjustment to Membership'' (Docket No. AMS–SC–22–0088) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 31, 2024; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–5501. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department's Semiannual Report of the Inspector General for the period from October 1, 2022 through March 31, 2023; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–5502. A communication from the Executive Director, Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission's Eighty-Second Financial Statement for the period of October 1, 2022 through September 30, 2023; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–5503. A communication from the Regulation Development Coordinator, Office of Regulation Policy and Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Reconsideration of Burial and Memorialization Decisions'' (RIN2900–AR37) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 31, 2024; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC–5504. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Regulated navigation area; NW Natural Gasco Sediment Site Field Pilot Study, Willamette River, Portland Oregon'' ((RIN1625–AA11) (Docket No. USCG–2024–0971)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 10, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5505. A communication from the Chief of the Regulatory Coordination Division, Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Exercise of Time-Limited Authority to Increase the Numerical Limitation for FY 2023 for the H–2B Temporary Nonagricultural Worker Program and Portability for H–2B Workers Seeking To Change Employers—Resubmission'' ((RIN1615–AC82) (RIN1205–AC14)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 5, 2024; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–5506. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Pendimethalin; Pesticide Tolerance'' (FRL No. 12049–01–OCSPP) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 1, 2024; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–5507. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Ethanol, 2,2',2''-nitrilotris, compd. with a-hydro-hydroxypoly (oxy-1,2-ethanediyl ether with N-[4-[[-[bis(2-hydroxyethyl)amino]phenyl](2,4-disulfophenyl)methylene]-2,5-cyclohexadien-1-ylidene]-2-hydroxy-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)ethanaminium inner salt (1:4:1); Tolerance Exemption'' (FRL No. 12129–01–OCSPP) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 1, 2024; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–5508. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Potassium Carbonate; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance'' (FRL No. 12153–01–OCSPP) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 1, 2024; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–5509. A communication from the Acting Director of Selective Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Director's Annual Report for calendar year 2023 received in the Office of the President pro tempore; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–5510. A communication from the Deputy Director of Congressional Affairs, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Export Control Measures Under the Export Administration Regulations To Address Iranian Aggression Against Israel and Military Support for Russia'' (RIN0694–AJ61) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 23, 2024; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–5511. A communication from the Senior Congressional Liaison, Legislative Affairs, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Consumer Financial Protection Circular 2024–04'' received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 1, 2024; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–5512. A communication from the Special Assistant to the President, Executive Secretary and Deputy Chief of Staff, National Security Council, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a certified addendum to the Transmittal of an amendment to the Agreement Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for Cooperation on the Uses of Atomic Energy for Mutual Defense Purposes of July 3, 1958 (OSS–2024–0965); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–5513. A communication from the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Passports: Form DS–3053 Statement of Consent'' (RIN1400–AF71) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 1, 2024; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–5514. A communication from the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Determination Under Section 506(a) (1) and Section 614(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (FAA) to Provide Military Assistance to Ukraine''; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–5515. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; KY; Revisions to Jefferson County Definitions'' (FRL No. 11798–02–R4) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 17, 2024; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–5516. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Clean Water Act Methods Update Rule for the Analysis of Effluent'' ((RIN2040–AG25) (FRL No. 9346–02–OW)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 17, 2024; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–5517. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Clean Air Act Title V Operating Permit Program Revision; West Virginia'' (FRL No. 11788–02–R3) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 1, 2024; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–5518. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; Colorado; Interim Final Determination to Stay and Defer Sanctions in the Denver Metro/North Front Range 2008 Ozone Nonattainment'' (FRL No. 12122–02–R8) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 1, 2024; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–5519. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Designations of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes; Connecticut; Greater Connecticut 2015 8-Hour Ozone Nonattainment Area; Reclassification to Serious'' (FRL No. 12126–01–R1) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 1, 2024; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–5520. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Designations of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes; Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware; Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA–NJ-MD–DE 2015 8-Hour Ozone Nonattainment Area; Reclassification to Serious'' (FRL No. 12132–01–R3) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 1, 2024; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–5521. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Massachusetts: Final Approval of State Underground Storage Tank Program Revisions, Codification, and Incorporation by Reference'' (FRL No. 11752–02–R1) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 1, 2024; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–5522. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of State Plans for Designated Facilities and Pollutants; State of Idaho; Delegation of Authority, Federal Plan for Existing Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators'' (FRL No. 11570–01–R10) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 1, 2024; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–5523. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; Kansas; Regional Haze'' (FRL No. 11576–02–R7) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 1, 2024; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–5524. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Designations of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes; Maryland; Baltimore, MD 2015 8-Hour Ozone Nonattainment Area; Reclassification to Serious'' (FRL No. 12131–01–R3) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 1, 2024; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–5525. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; WA; Update to Materials Incorporated by Reference'' (FRL No. 11672–01–R10) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 1, 2024; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–5526. A communication from the Congressional and Public Affairs Specialist, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Standards-Related Activities and the Export Administration Regulations'' (RIN0694–AI06) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 1, 2024; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–5527. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness), transmitting the report of six (6) officers authorized to wear the insignia of the grade of brigadier general in accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 777; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–5528. A communication from the Director of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Renewing Nuclear Power Plant Operating Licenses - Environmental Review'' (RIN3150–AK32) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 1, 2024; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–5529. A communication from the Director of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Environmental Evaluation of Accident Tolerant Fuels with Increased Enrichment and Higher Burnup Levels'' received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 1, 2024; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–5530. A communication from the Ombudsman, Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program, Department of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''2023 Annual Report to Congress''; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–5531. A communication from the Regulation Development Coordinator, Office of Regulation Policy and Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Veteran and Spouse Transitional Assistance Grant Program'' (RIN2900–AR68) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 17, 2024; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC–5532. A communication from the Regulation Development Coordinator, Office of Regulation Policy and Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''CHAMPVA Coverage of Audio-Only Telehealth, Mental Health Services, and Cost Sharing for Certain Contraceptive Services and Contraceptive Products Approved, Cleared, or Granted by FDA'' (RIN2900–AR55) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 17, 2024; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC–5533. A communication from the Regulation Development Coordinator, Office of Regulation Policy and Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''VA Servicer Handbook M26–4 Appendix F: VA Home Retention Waterfall'' received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 1, 2024; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC–5534. A communication from the Regulation Development Coordinator, Office of Regulation Policy and Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''VA Servicer Handbook M26–4, Chapter 9: VA Purchase'' received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 1, 2024; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC–5535. A communication from the Regulation Development Coordinator, Office of Regulation Policy and Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''VA Manual M26–3, Chapter 9: VA Purchase'' received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 1, 2024; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC–5536. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Class E Airspace; Greenville, NC'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2023–1004)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 1, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5537. A communication from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Procedures for Transportation Workplace Drug and Alcohol Testing Programs'' (RIN2105–AE94) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 1, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5538. A communication from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Procedures for Transportation Workplace Drug and Alcohol Testing Programs: Technical Amendments'' (RIN2105–AE94) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 1, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5539. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Safety Management Systems'' ((RIN2120–AL60) (Docket No. FAA–2021–0419)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 1, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5540. A communication from the Chief of the Policy and Rules Division, Office of Engineering and Technology, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Allocation of Spectrum for Non-Federal Space Launch Operations; Amendment of Part 2 of the Commission's Rules for Federal Earth Stations Communicating with Non-Federal Fixed Satellite Service Space Stations; and Federal Space Station Use of the 399.9–400.05 MHZ Band'' ((FCC 23–76) (ET Docket No. 21–363)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 1, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5541. A communication from the Chief of the Trade and Commercial Regulations Branch, Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Imposition of Import Restrictions on Archaeological and Ethnological Material of Tunisia'' ((RIN1515–AE66) (CBP Dec. 24–12)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 1, 2024; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–5542. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Safety Zone; Green River, Calhoun, KY'' ((RIN1625–AA00) (Docket No. USCG–2024–0498)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 1, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5543. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Safety Zone; Upper Mississippi River Mile Markers 219.5 to 218.5 Grafton, IL'' ((RIN1625–AA00) (Docket No. USCG–2024–0569)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 1, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5544. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Special Local Regulations; Recurring Marine Events, Sector Key West, Update'' ((RIN1625–AA08) (Docket No. USCG–2023–0690)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 1, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5545. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Safety Zone; Missouri River, Mile Marker 27–366'' ((RIN1625–AA00) (Docket No. USCG–2024–0112)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 1, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5546. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Safety Zone; Illinois River, Mile Marker 87.1 to 87.7'' ((RIN1625–AA00) (Docket No. USCG–2024–0113)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 1, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5547. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Safety Zone; Corpus Christi Ship Channel, Corpus Christi, TX'' ((RIN1625–AA00) (Docket No. USCG–2024–0571)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 1, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5548. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Safety Zone; Atlantic Ocean, Virginia Beach Oceanfront, VA; Air Show'' ((RIN1625–AA00) (Docket No. USCG–2024–0346)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 1, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5549. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Security Zones; 2024 Republican National Convention; Lake Michigan, Milwaukee Harbor, Kinnickinnic River, Menomonee River and Milwaukee River, Milwaukee, WI'' ((RIN1625–AA87) (Docket No. USCG–2024–0254)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 1, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5550. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Safety Zone; Corpus Christi Ship Channel, Corpus Christi, TX'' ((RIN1625–AA00) (Docket No. USCG–2024–0006)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 1, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5551. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Safety Zone; Redwood City Fourth of July Fireworks, Redwood Creek, Redwood City, CA'' ((RIN1625–AA00) (Docket No. USCG–2024–0493)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 1, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5552. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Safety Zone; Port of Los Angeles, Main Channel'' ((RIN1625–AA00) (Docket No. USCG–2024–0562)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 1, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5553. A communication from the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Assistance Provided to Foreign Aviation Authorities for FY 2023''; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5554. A communication from the Chief, Wireline Competition Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Incarcerated People's Communications Services; Implementation of the Martha Wright-Reed Act; Rates for Interstate Inmate Calling Services, Report and Order, Order on Reconsideration, Clarification and Waiver, and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking'' ((RIN3060–AK08) (WC Docket Nos. 23–62 and 12–375)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 1, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5555. A communication from the Secretary of the Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Definition of Unreasonable Refusal to Deal or Negotiate with Respect to Vessel Space Accommodations Provided by an Ocean Common Carrier'' (RIN3072–AC92) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 1, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5556. A communication from the Senior Counsel, Executive Office for United States Trustees, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Registration Requirements Under the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act'' (RIN1105–AB52) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 1, 2024; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–5557. A communication from the Acting Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Process for Determining That an Individual Shall Not Be Deemed an Employee of the Public Health Service'' (RIN1105–AB37) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 1, 2024; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM–171. A resolution adopted by the City Council of the City of Fort Bragg, California, supporting a sustained ceasefire in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, a release of all hostages, and immediate humanitarian aid for the civilians of Gaza; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

POM–172. A joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee applying to the United States Congress pursuant to Article V of the United States Constitution to call a convention for proposing amendments to set a limit on the number of terms to which a person may be elected as a Member of the United States House of Representatives and to set a limit on the number of terms to which a person may be elected as a Member of the United States Senate; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 5

Whereas, Article V of the United States Constitution requires the United States Congress to call a convention for the purpose of proposing amendments to the United States Constitution upon application of two-thirds of the legislatures of the several states; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the One Hundred Thirteenth General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, the Senate concurring, That the General Assembly hereby makes an application to Congress, as provided by Article V of the Constitution of the United States of America, to call a convention limited to proposing an amendment to

the Constitution of the United States of America to set a limit on the number of terms to which a person may be elected as a member of the United States House of Representatives and to set a limit on the number of terms to which a person may be elected as a member of the United States Senate; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this application be sent to the President and the Secretary of the Senate of the United States, and the Speaker and Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States; to the members of the said Senate and House of Representatives from this State; and to the presiding officers of each of the legislative houses in the several states. requesting their cooperation; and be it further

Resolved, That this application be considered as covering the same subject matter as the applications from other states to Congress to call a convention to set a limit on the number of terms to which a person may be elected to the House of Representatives of the United States and to the Senate of the United States; and that this application be aggregated with the same for the purpose of attaining the two-thirds of states necessary to require Congress to call a limited convention on this subject; and that this application will not be aggregated with any other applications on any other subject; and be it further

Resolved, That this application constitutes a continuing application in accordance with Article V of the Constitution of the United States of America until the legislatures of at least two-thirds of the several states have made applications on the same subject.

POM–173. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of California acknowledging the tragedy of the Armenian Genocide of 1915–1923; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 83

Whereas, More than 1,500,000 Armenian men, women, and children were systematically exterminated in an effort to annihilate the Armenian nation in the first genocide of modern times, thousands of surviving Armenian women and children were forcibly converted and Islamized, and hundreds of thousands more were subjected to ethnic cleansing during the period of the modern Republic of Turkey from 1924 to 1937; and

Whereas, The Armenian population, along with other Christians in the Ottoman Empire, endured mass killings and atrocities, constituting severe violations of human rights; and

Whereas, The Republic of Azerbaijan also committed massacres in various regions between 1918 and 1920; and

Whereas, These crimes resulted in the permanent displacement of Armenians and other targeted communities from their historic homelands, leading to the usurpation of churches, cultural institutions, and property; and

Whereas, Armenians, with a rich history of over four millennia in Asia Minor and the Caucasus, faced persecution and brutality under Turkish rulers; and

Whereas, Political leaders in the Ottoman Empire pursued a pan-Turkic agenda, leading to the massacres of Armenians, Greeks, Assyrians, and other minorities; and

Whereas, The Armenian nation survived despite the attempts at annihilation, including the Hamidian massacres, the Adana massacre, and the systematic genocide from 1915 to 1919; and

Whereas, The international community, including the United States, officially recognizes the Armenian Genocide, and it is crucial to continue educating people about these historical events; and

Whereas, Near East Relief played a vital role in delivering humanitarian assistance to survivors and rescuing over 1,000,000 refugees between 1915 and 1930; and

Whereas, Racially motivated pogroms targeted' the Armenian population in Soviet Azerbaijan from 1988 to 1990; and

Whereas, The destruction of churches and cultural heritage in Nakhichevan between 1997 and 2006 erased the indigenous Armenian presence; and

Whereas, The Republics of Armenia and Artsakh are symbols of freedom, liberty, and democracy in the region; and

Whereas, The Republic of Turkey, despite evidence and historical truth, denies the Armenian Genocide, perpetuating the suffering of survivors and depriving the Armenian nation of justice; and

Whereas, California is home to the largest Armenian American population in the United States, contributing significantly to various fields; and

Whereas, Recognizing the Armenian Genocide is crucial for preserving cultural and historic memory and preventing similar atrocities; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, That the Senate designates the year 2024 as the ''State of California Year of Commemoration of the Anniversary of the Armenian Genocide of 1915–1923'' to ensure proper commemoration and education through statewide events; and be it further

Resolved, That the month of April 2024 is designated as the ''State of California Month of Commemoration of the 109th Anniversary of the Armenian Genocide of 1915–1923''; and be it further

Resolved, That the Senate commends educators for their efforts in teaching about human rights and genocide and encourages continued enhancement of these educational initiatives; and be it further

Resolved, That the Senate acknowledges the exceptional service of Near East Relief and pledges collaboration with community groups for educational and cultural events; and be it further

Resolved, That the Senate deplores ongoing efforts to deny the historical fact of the Armenian Genocide; and be it further

Resolved, That the Senate calls upon the President and Congress of the United States to reaffirm the historical truth of the Armenian Genocide; and be it further

Resolved, That the Senate calls on the President to work toward equitable Armenian-Turkish relations and emphasizes the importance of religious freedom and the return of historical properties; and be it further

Resolved, That the Senate urges the United States government to halt military assistance to Azerbaijan, emphasizing the rights of Armenians in Nagorno-Karabakh; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to relevant officials and authorities, including the President, Vice President, Speaker of the House, Majority Leader of the Senate, California Governor, Members of Congress, California State Legislature, and Superintendent of Public Instruction.

POM–174. A resolution adopted by the Town of Plainfield, Vermont, calling for an immediate ceasefire in Gaza and the West Bank; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

POM–175. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana urging the United States Congress to reform the Foreign Intelligence & Surveillance Act and the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court and restore the rights of privacy and unreasonable search and seizure that have been taken from the American people by actions of Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 111

Whereas, the United States Constitution was enacted as the foundational law of the land in 1787; and

Whereas, the first ten amendments of the United States Constitution contain the inviolate and irrevocable set of God-given and inalienable rights that all persons in the United States of America maintain; and

Whereas, foundational in these rights are speech, assembly, search and seizure with a valid warrant, to face one's accuser, religion, private property, and many others; and

Whereas, there have been many moments in the nation's history when the arms of government and tyrannical rules and congress have tried to curtail and subvert these liberties and withhold the rights of citizens to further governmental objectives; and

Whereas, the misdeeds of government include Woodrow Wilson's Sedition Act, which imprisoned Americans for speaking out against United States involvement in World War I, the Palmer Raids which ushered in an era of kickdown searches and harassment of political opponents, the imprisonment of American citizens of Japanese ancestry during World War II, repeated and incessant violation of the Fourth Amendment by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and elements of the American intelligence community, and the century long Jim Crow era, which saw tacit and active governmental measures to repress the rights of Americans of color; and

Whereas, the Church Hearings of the mid 1970s brought to light many misdeeds of the United States government and precipitated badly needed reform of federal law enforcement and intelligence community activities; and

Whereas, in 1978, the United States government took great steps and established clear procedures for the physical and electronic surveillance and collection of foreign intelligence information and separated out protections for United States citizens by the Foreign Intelligence and Surveillance Act (FISA); and

Whereas, the FISA law established the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court (FISC) which is a court that holds nonpublic sessions to consider issuing federal search warrants; and

Whereas, the FISC lacks many of the constitutionally provided precautions afforded to litigants in other federal courts of law, such as the right of a private party to be present at the proceedings; further, the FISC has been called out and cited as being the subject of misfeasance and malfeasance by less than scrupulous intelligence and law enforcement officers and agencies; and

Whereas, Presidents Gerald Ford, Jimmy Carter, and Ronald Reagan each established needed restraints on the intelligence community and law enforcement directed guardrails for protection of private citizens, culminating with President Reagan's Executive Order 12333; and

Whereas, Executive Order 12333 underscored the needs and requirements to provide timely and accurate information about American enemies and underscored the protection of constitutional rights of American citizens; and

Whereas, for most of the decades of the 1980s and 1990s, the intelligence community and FBI appeared to be behaving and respecting the rights of citizens in the United States; and

Whereas, in 2001, after the attack on the United States by foreign Islamic terrorists from Southwest Asia, the United States Congress and the Bush Administration moved

with reckless haste by greatly empowering the American intelligence community, FBI, and other federal entities by broadly expanding surveillance powers under the broad guise of ''protecting'' the American citizens; and

Whereas, the outcome of the efforts to protect has resulted in nearly all semblances of privacy being taken away by the actions of the United States Congress. The outcome of the family of law passed in the aftermath of what is known as 9/11 is that no phone is guaranteed to be private, no email communication can be considered secure, and the emergence of a leviathan of a police state capable of chilling suppression of our God-given liberties; and

Whereas, as a result of the USA Patriot Act, a citizen can become the subject of a purported terror investigation and directed by law not to tell anyone of an invasive search on his home, under penalty of prison; and

Whereas, Section 215 of the USA Patriot Act violates the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution by ignoring the prohibition of warrantless searches against United States citizens; and

Whereas, Section 215 also violates the Fifth Amendment by prohibiting ex post facto notice of warrantless searches and thereby violating the basic tenets of due process guaranteed to citizens of the United States; and

Whereas, it is the American ethos to right wrongs and correct governmental errors such as the eradication of slavery, the end of the Jim Crow era, the awarding of voting rights to women, and many others. Therefore, be it further

Resolved, That the House of Representatives does hereby memorialize the United States Congress to fully repeal and rewrite every word of the USA Patriot Act and does hereby implore the Congress to turn its attention to the rights of the free people of the United States of America. Be it further

Resolved, That the House of Representatives implores both the governor of the state of Louisiana and the attorney general to stand up for the citizens of our state and not participate in any violations of any of our rights guaranteed in our Bill of Rights, which are a product of the sacrifice of our ancestors and have been maintained by two hundred fifty years of commitment to the rule of law and the supremacy of the individual over the government. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution be transmitted to the presiding officers of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States Congress and to each member of the Louisiana congressional delegation.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. TESTER, from the Committee on Appropriations, without amendment:

S. 4921. A bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 118–204).

By Mrs. MURRAY, from the Committee on Appropriations, without amendment:

S. 4927. A bill making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 118–205).

By Mr. VAN HOLLEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, without amendment:

S. 4928. A bill making appropriations for financial services and general government for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 118–206).

By Ms. BALDWIN, from the Committee on Appropriations, without amendment:

S. 4942. A bill making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes (Rept. No . 118–207).

By Mr. SCHATZ, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, without amendment:

S. 2088. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to complete all actions necessary for certain land to be held in restricted fee status by the Oglala Sioux Tribe and Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 118–208).

By Ms. CANTWELL, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 275. A bill to require the Federal Communications Commission to establish a vetting process for prospective applicants for high-cost universal service program funding.

By Mr. PETERS, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, without amendment:

H.R. 599. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3500 West 6th Street, Suite 103 in Los Angeles, California, as the ''Dosan Ahn Chang Ho Post Office''.

H.R. 1060. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1663 East Date Place in San Bernardino, California, as the ''Dr. Margaret B. Hill Post Office Building''.

H.R. 1098. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 50 East Derry Road in East Derry, New Hampshire, as the ''Chief Edward B. Garone Post Office''.

H.R. 1555. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2300 Sylvan Avenue in Modesto, California, as the ''Corporal Michael D. Anderson Jr. Post Office Building''.

By Ms. CANTWELL, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, without amendment:

S. 1570. A bill to amend the Bottles and Breastfeeding Equipment Screening Act to require hygienic handling of breast milk and baby formula by security screening personnel of the Transportation Security Administration and personnel of private security companies providing security screening, and for other purposes.

By Ms. CANTWELL, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 1956. A bill to improve the commercialization of Federal research by domestic manufacturers, and for other purposes.

S. 2086. A bill to require the Secretary of Commerce to establish the Sea Turtle Rescue Assistance Grant Program.

S. 2233. A bill to ban the sale of products with a high concentration of sodium nitrite to individuals, and for other purposes.

S. 2498. A bill to prohibit unfair and deceptive advertising of prices for hotel rooms and other places of short-term lodging, and for other purposes.

By Mr. PETERS, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, without amendment:

S. 2546. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 100 North Taylor Lane in Patagonia, Arizona, as the ''Jim Kolbe Memorial Post Office''.

By Ms. CANTWELL, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, without amendment:

S. 3277. A bill to amend the Marine Debris Act to reauthorize the Marine Debris Program of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

S. 3475. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to allow the Secretary of Transportation to designate an authorized operator of the commercial driver's license information system, and for other purposes.

By Mr. PETERS, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, without amendment:

H.R. 3608. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 28081 Marguerite Parkway in Mission Viejo, California, as the ''Major Megan McClung Post Office Building''.

H.R. 3728. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 25 Dorchester Avenue, Room 1, in Boston, Massachusetts, as the ''Caroline Chang Post Office''.

By Ms. CANTWELL, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 3788. A bill to reauthorize the National Landslide Preparedness Act, and for other purposes.

S. 3849. A bill to promote United States leadership in technical standards by directing the National Institute of Standards and Technology and the Department of State to take certain actions to encourage and enable United States participation in developing standards and specifications for artificial intelligence and other critical and emerging technologies, and for other purposes.

By Ms. CANTWELL, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, without amendment:

S. 3943. A bill to require a plan to improve the cybersecurity and telecommunications of the U.S. Academic Research Fleet, and for other purposes.

By Mr. PETERS, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, without amendment:

S. 3946. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1106 Main Street in Bastrop, Texas, as the ''Sergeant Major Billy D. Waugh Post Office''.

By Ms. CANTWELL, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 3959. A bill to require the Transportation Security Administration to streamline the enrollment processes for individuals applying for a Transportation Security Administration security threat assessment for certain programs, including the Transportation Worker Identification Credential and Hazardous Materials Endorsement Threat Assessment programs of the Administration, and for other purposes.

By Mr. PETERS, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, without amendment:

S. 4077. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 180 Steuart Street in San Francisco, California, as the ''Dianne Feinstein Post Office''.

By Ms. CANTWELL, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 4107. A bill to require Amtrak to report to Congress information on Amtrak compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 with respect to trains and stations.

S. 4394. A bill to support National Science Foundation education and professional development relating to artificial intelligence.

S. 4487. A bill to require the Secretary of Commerce to develop artificial intelligence

training resources and toolkits for United States small businesses, and for other purposes.

By Mr. PETERS, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, without amendment:

H.R. 5476. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1077 River Road, Suite 1, in Washington Crossing, Pennsylvania, as the ''Susan C. Barnhart Post Office''.

H.R. 5640. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 12804 Chillicothe Road in Chesterland, Ohio, as the ''Sgt. Wolfgang Kyle Weninger Post Office Building''.

H.R. 5712. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 220 Fremont Street in Kiel, Wisconsin, as the ''Trooper Trevor J. Casper Post Office Building''.

H.R. 5985. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 517 Seagaze Drive in Oceanside, California, as the ''Charlesetta Reece Allen Post Office Building''.

H.R. 6073. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 9925 Bustleton Avenue in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as the ''Sergeant Christopher David Fitzgerald Post Office Building''.

H.R. 6651. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 603 West 3rd Street in Necedah, Wisconsin, as the ''Sergeant Kenneth E. Murphy Post Office Building''.

H.R. 7192. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 333 West Broadway in Anaheim, California, as the ''Dr. William I. 'Bill' Kott Post Office Building''.

H.R. 7199. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at S74w16860 Janesville Road, in Muskego, Wisconsin, as the ''Colonel Hans Christian Heg Post Office''.

H.R. 7423. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 103 Benedette Street in Rayville, Louisiana, as the ''Luke Letlow Post Office Building''.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. SANDERS for the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

*Lauren McGarity McFerran, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the National Labor Relations Board for the term of five years expiring December 16, 2029.

*Joshua L. Ditelberg, of Illinois, to be a Member of the National Labor Relations Board for the term of five years expiring December 16, 2027.

*Mark G. Eskenazi, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission for a term expiring April 27, 2027.

By Mr. DURBIN for the Committee on the Judiciary.

Karla M. Campbell, of Tennessee, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit.

Julia M. Lipez, of Maine, to be United States Circuit Judge for the First Circuit.

Mary Kathleen Costello, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Catherine Henry, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Mary Kay Lanthier, of Vermont, to be United States District Judge for the District of Vermont.

Laura Margarete Provinzino, of Minnesota, to be United States District Judge for the District of Minnesota.

Noel Wise, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of California.

*Nomination was reported with recommendation that it be confirmed subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

(Nominations without an asterisk were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed.)

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. TESTER:

S. 4921. A bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes; from the Committee on Appropriations; placed on the calendar.

By Mr. OSSOFF:

S. 4922. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to extend the authority for transportation of individuals to and from facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself and Mr. YOUNG):

S. 4923. A bill to amend title IV of the Social Security Act to require States to provide information about available benefits and services to kinship caregivers; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BRAUN:

S. 4924. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the depreciation of nonresidential real property and residential rental property; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MORAN (for himself, Mr. BOOZMAN, and Mrs. BLACKBURN):

S. 4925. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to impose limitations on the provision of critical skill incentives to employees of the Department of Veterans Affairs in Senior Executive Services positions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ROUNDS:

S. 4926. A bill to establish a new Guaranteed Student Loan Program; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mrs. MURRAY:

S. 4927. A bill making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes; from the Committee on Appropriations; placed on the calendar.

By Mr. VAN HOLLEN:

S. 4928. A bill making appropriations for financial services and general government for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes; from the Committee on Appropriations; placed on the calendar.

By Mr. KING:

S. 4929. A bill to improve lethal means safety training and education conducted by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HAWLEY:

S. 4930. A bill to address defaults with respect to awards made under broadband programs carried out by the Federal Communications Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. BROWN (for himself and Mr. RICKETTS):

S. 4931. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide credits for the production of renewable chemicals and investments in renewable chemical production facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. DAINES):

S. 4932. A bill to amend the National Quantum Initiative Act to provide for a research, development, and demonstration program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. MORAN (for himself, Mr. WARNER, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. KING, Mr. WELCH, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. BROWN, and Mr. YOUNG):

S. 4933. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to clarify the tax-exempt controlled entity rules with respect to certain stock of government-sponsored enterprises; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida:

S. 4934. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to create an above the line deduction for certain homeowners insurance premiums; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BOOZMAN (for himself, Mr. WELCH, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. KING, Mr. MARSHALL, and Mrs. SHAHEEN):

S. 4935. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to update the budget neutrality threshold under the Medicare physician fee schedule; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. RISCH:

S. 4936. A bill to require a study relating to the Minidoka National Historic Site; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. DAINES, Mr. JOHNSON, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. PAUL, Mr. RICKETTS, Mr. RISCH, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. RUBIO):

S. 4937. A bill to require Senate approval before the United States assumes any obligation under a WHO pandemic agreement and to suspend funding for the WHO until such agreement is ratified by the Senate; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Ms. SMITH):

S. 4938. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 114 Center Street East in Roseau, Minnesota, as the ''Floyd B. Olson Post Office''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL:

S. 4939. A bill to provide that weighted sleep products for infants shall be considered banned hazardous products under section 8 of the Consumer Product Safety Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. MARKEY, and Ms. HIRONO):

S. 4940. A bill to provide a civil remedy for an individual whose rights have been violated by a person acting under Federal authority, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. BALDWIN:

S. 4941. A bill to promote meat product innovation, including in specialty meats, and value-added meat product development for the economic benefit of United States farmers and their communities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Ms. BALDWIN:

S. 4942. A bill making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes; from the Committee on Appropriations; placed on the calendar.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself and Ms. WARREN):

S. 4943. A bill to amend the Electronic Fund Transfer Act to treat fraudulently induced electronic fund transfers in the same manner as unauthorized electronic fund transfers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. OSSOFF:

S. 4944. A bill to require multifamily borrowers with federally backed multifamily mortgage loans to submit positive rental payments to certain consumer reporting agencies; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. WELCH:

S. 4945. A bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out research, technical studies, demonstrations, and pilot programs to further the mission of the Rural Business-Cooperative Service; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. COTTON (for himself and Mr. MCCONNELL):

S. 4946. A bill to address the plea agreements for certain individuals detained at Guantanamo, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself and Mr. MARKEY):

S. 4947. A bill to improve passenger vessel security and safety, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. MANCHIN (for himself and Mr. GRAHAM):

S. 4948. A bill to require the Secretary of Commerce to establish a grant program to foster enhanced coexistence between ocean users and North Atlantic right whales and other large cetacean species; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL:

S. 4949. A bill to improve end-of-life care; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. LUJÁN:

S. 4950. A bill to amend the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act regarding Native American programs; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. ROUNDS (for himself and Mr. HEINRICH):

S. 4951. A bill to provide for regulatory sandboxes that permit certain persons to experiment with artificial intelligence without expectation of enforcement actions; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. HICKENLOOPER (for himself and Mr. CRAPO):

S. 4952. A bill to establish a Center of Excellence for Dark and Quiet Skies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. PADILLA:

S. 4953. A bill to establish the Wildlife Movement and Movement Area Grant Program and the State and Tribal Migration Research Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. CASEY:

S. 4954. A bill to require the Secretary of Transportation to issue a final rule setting minimum structural standards for railroad bridges, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. CASSIDY, and Mr. BROWN):

S. 4955. A bill to strengthen the Department of Justice's enforcement against trade-related crimes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WELCH (for himself and Mr. CASEY):

S. 4956. A bill to regulate electronic medical device use in secure compartmented information facilities, to require the Director of the National Intelligence oversee transparency reporting and related initiatives, to encourage investment in modernization efforts for sensitive compartmented information facilities, and for other purposes; to the Select Committee on Intelligence.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Mr. LUJÁN):

S. 4957. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for a health care workforce innovation program; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BRAUN (for himself, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. SCHMITT, Mr. RICKETTS, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. BARRASSO):

S. 4958. A bill to require the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and the Secretary of Agriculture to withdraw a final determination relating to energy efficiency standards for housing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Ms. LUMMIS (for herself, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. LANKFORD, and Mr. ROUNDS):

S. 4959. A bill to prohibit Federal agencies from implementing environmental justice standards when issuing rules, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. RISCH (for himself, Mr. CRAMER, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. DAINES, Mrs. FISCHER, and Mrs. HYDE-SMITH):

S. 4960. A bill to prohibit State excise taxes on firearms and ammunition manufacturers and dealers; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. COONS (for himself, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. STABENOW, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. KAINE, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. KING, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. WELCH, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. PETERS, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. WARNER, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BENNET, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. CARPER, and Ms. SMITH):

S. 4961. A bill to transfer and limit Executive Branch authority to suspend or restrict the entry of a class of aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. REED, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. WARNER, and Ms. ERNST):

S. 4962. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 and the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act to combat campus sexual assault, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. SMITH, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 4963. A bill to support Federal, State, and Tribal coordination and management efforts relating to wildlife disease and zoonotic disease surveillance and ongoing and potential wildlife disease and zoonotic disease outbreaks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. SANDERS (for himself, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. KAINE, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. SMITH, and Mr. WELCH):

S. 4964. A bill to provide for a comprehensive Federal response to Long COVID, including research, education, and support for affected individuals, to direct the National Institutes of Health to establish a Long COVID research program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. LANKFORD (for himself and Ms. CORTEZ MASTO):

S. 4965. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make the credit for small employer pension plan startup costs and the retirement auto-enrollment credit available to tax-exempt eligible small employers; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. WELCH (for himself, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mrs. SHAHEEN):

S. 4966. A bill to authorize public housing agencies to use assistance from the Capital Fund for energy performance contracts; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mrs. FISCHER (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. RICKETTS, and Mr. YOUNG):

S. 4967. A bill to amend the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 to reauthorize and update the Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mrs. HYDE–SMITH:

S. 4968. A bill to improve the Institutional Development Award program of the National Institutes of Health; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. HEINRICH:

S. 4969. A bill to require the Government Accountability Office to conduct a study regarding insurance coverage for damages from wildfires, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. OSSOFF (for himself and Mr. CORNYN):

S. 4970. A bill to improve the effectiveness of body armor issued to female law enforcement agents and officers of the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WELCH:

S. 4971. A bill to amend the Housing Act of 1949 to permit the assumption of loans under the Doug Bereuter Section 502 Single Family Housing Loan Guarantee Program; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Ms. LUMMIS (for herself, Mr. BARRASSO, and Mrs. HYDE-SMITH):

S. 4972. A bill to revise various laws that interfere with the lawful use of firearms and to promote America's firearms heritage; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. REED, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. CARPER, Mr. WELCH, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. COONS, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. WARREN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. BUTLER, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. KING, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. PETERS, Mr. WARNOCK, Ms. SMITH, Mr. KELLY, and Ms. CANTWELL):

S. 4973. A bill to reassert the constitutional authority of Congress to determine the general applicability of the criminal laws of the United States, and for other purposes; read the first time.

By Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Ms. CANTWELL, and Ms. HIRONO):

S. 4974. A bill to amend the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act to reauthorize the National Volcano Early Warning and Monitoring System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Ms. ROSEN (for herself, Mr. PADILLA, and Mr. HEINRICH):

S. 4975. A bill to require the Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere to carry out pilot projects relating to improved subseasonal to seasonal forecasting in agriculture and water management, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, and Mr. BARRASSO):

S. 4976. A bill to require the Office of Information and Communication Technology Services and other Federal agencies to develop a list of artificial intelligence products and services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. WELCH (for himself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. BENNET, and Ms. HIRONO):

S. 4977. A bill to hold accountable operators of social media platforms that intentionally or knowingly host false election administration information; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Ms. LUMMIS (for herself, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. COTTON, and Mr. CRAPO):

S. 4978. A bill to prohibit certain businesses and persons from purchasing real estate adjacent to covered Federal land in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Ms. CANTWELL (for herself and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. 4979. A bill to establish an independent expert review panel to review and make findings and recommendations to inform the Federal Aviation Administration's implementation of a comprehensive and integrated Safety Management System for all lines of business within the Federal Aviation Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Ms. ROSEN:

S. 4980. A bill to amend the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act to expand the capacity of junior or community colleges and area career and technical education schools to conduct training services, education, and outreach activities for careers in the residential construction industry; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. ROSEN:

S. 4981. A bill to provide eligible institutions with grant funds to support programs of study for in-demand industry sectors or occupations; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. OSSOFF:

S. 4982. A bill to amend the Specialty Crops Competitiveness Act of 2004 to require the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a pilot program to provide recovery payments to producers of seasonal and perishable crops that experience low prices caused by imports, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. MARKEY:

S. 4983. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to require the establishment of an Office of Public Engagement in the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mr. COONS, Mr. MORAN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Ms. CANTWELL):

S. 4984. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to require regulated persons to identify tableting machines and encapsulating machines by serial number; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANKFORD (for himself, Mr. BARRASSO, and Ms. LUMMIS):

S. 4985. A bill to reform the process for listing a species as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. LANKFORD:

S. 4986. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to improve permitting of energy transport facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. WYDEN:

S. 4987. A bill to codify Chevron deference; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. HEINRICH (for himself, Mr. BENNET, Mr. HOEVEN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. SMITH, Ms. STABENOW, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE):

S. 4988. A bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the individuals who fought for or with the United States against the armed forces of Imperial Japan in the Pacific theater and the impacted Saskinax people on Attu, whose lives, culture, and community were irrevocably changed from December 8, 1941, to August 15, 1945; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 4989. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to permit the use of certain electric vehicle charging stations at rest areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. SCHATZ, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND):

S. 4990. A bill to comprehensively combat child marriage in the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. BUTLER, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Ms. HIRONO):

S. 4991. A bill to hold law enforcement accountable for misconduct in court, improve transparency through data collection, and reform police training and policies; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRAHAM:

S.J. Res. 107. A joint resolution to authorize the use of military force against the Islamic Republic of Iran if the President determines that the Islamic Republic of Iran is planning or conducts an attack against any former, current, or incoming United States Government official or senior military personnel; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. BUTLER, Mr. CARPER, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. COONS, Mr. WELCH, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. KING, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. PETERS, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. CASEY, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. WARREN, Ms. SMITH, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. ROSEN, and Ms. CANTWELL):

S.J. Res. 108. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to reaffirm the principle that no person is above the law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mrs. HYDE–SMITH (for herself, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. CAPITO, and Ms. STABENOW):

S. Res. 794. A resolution designating September 25, 2024, as ''National Ataxia Awareness Day'' , and raising awareness of ataxia, ataxia research, and the search for a cure; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROUNDS (for himself, Mr. BARRASSO, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. DAINES, Mr. LANKFORD, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. RICKETTS, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. WICKER, Mr. BRAUN, and Mr. RISCH):

S. Res. 795. A resolution condemning the botched rollout by the Department of Education of the FAFSA Simplification Act; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of Florida):

S. Res. 796. A resolution calling for accountability for grave violations of internationally recognized human rights in Cuba and malign activities against the United States and democratic countries in the Western Hemisphere committed by the Communist regime in Cuba; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Mr. REED, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. BUDD, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. COTTON, Mr. MULLIN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. KING, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. KELLY, Mr. OSSOFF, Mr. MANCHIN, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. BALDWIN, and Mrs. SHAHEEN):

S. Res. 797. A resolution designating August 16, 2024, as ''National Airborne Day''; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. TESTER (for himself, Mr. DAINES, and Mr. TILLIS):

S. Res. 798. A resolution commemorating the 75th Anniversary of the Mann Gulch fire by designating August 5, 2024, as ''Mann Gulch Memorial Tribute Day''; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN):

S. Res. 799. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of Fentanyl Prevention and Awareness Day on August 21, 2024; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. BALDWIN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. COONS, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. DAINES, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. ERNST, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. HAGERTY, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KELLY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LANKFORD, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MULLIN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. OSSOFF, Mr. PETERS, Mr. RICKETTS, Mr. RISCH, Mr. ROUNDS, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. SULLIVAN,

Mr. TILLIS, Mr. VANCE, Mr. WARNER, Mr. WARNOCK, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. WICKER, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. THUNE, Mr. SCHMITT, Mr. BUDD, Mr. MORAN, Ms. SMITH, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. COTTON, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. REED, Mr. PAUL, Mr. LEE, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND):

S. Res. 800. A resolution condemning the attempted assassination of former President Donald J. Trump during a political rally in Butler, Pennsylvania, honoring the victims who were killed and injured at the rally, and calling for unity and civility in the United States; considered and agreed to.

By Mrs. BRITT (for herself, Ms. BUTLER, Mr. TUBERVILLE, and Mr. PADILLA):

S. Res. 801. A resolution honoring the life and enduring legacy of William ''Willie'' Howard Mays, Jr; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. WICKER:

S. Res. 802. A resolution designating August 2024 as ''National Catfish Month''; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. BRAUN (for himself and Mr. FETTERMAN):

S. Res. 803. A resolution recognizing the importance of purple martins to United States ecosystems, tourism, and history by designating August 10, 2024, as ''Purple Martin Conservation Day''; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. KAINE, Mr. CASSIDY, and Mr. BENNET):

S. Res. 804. A resolution recognizing Edmundo Gonzalez Urrutia as the President-elect of Venezuela; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself and Mr. GRAHAM):

S. Res. 805. A resolution commemorating the tenth anniversary of the murder of James Wright Foley and calling for the moral courage to prioritize the return of Americans held captive abroad and take all necessary efforts to deter international hostage taking and arbitrary detention; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. ROUNDS (for himself, Mr. CRAPO, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. SCHMITT, and Mr. DAINES):

S. Con. Res. 40. A concurrent resolution establishing new congressional oversight to address regulatory reform; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 91

At the request of Mr. HAGERTY, the names of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. OSSOFF), the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) and the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 91, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to 60 diplomats, in recognition of their bravery and heroism during the Holocaust.

S. 597

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 597, a bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to repeal the Government pension offset and windfall elimination provisions.

S. 633

At the request of Mr. PADILLA, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 633, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Everett Alvarez, Jr., in recognition of his service to the United States.

S. 677

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 677, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the deductibility of charitable contributions to certain organizations for members of the Armed Forces.

S. 711

At the request of Mr. BUDD, the names of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) were added as cosponsors of S. 711, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the invaluable service that working dogs provide to society.

S. 815

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 815, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the female telephone operators of the Army Signal Corps, known as the ''Hello Girls'' .

S. 1007

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1007, a bill to establish in the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor of the Department of State a Special Envoy for the Human Rights of LGBTQI+ Peoples, and for other purposes.

S. 1294

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1294, a bill to provide for payment rates for durable medical equipment under the Medicare program.

S. 1424

At the request of Mr. MANCHIN, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1424, a bill to amend title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act to improve health care coverage under vision and dental plans, and for other purposes.

S. 1677

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1677, a bill to secure the Federal voting rights of persons when released from incarceration.

S. 2150

At the request of Mr. REED, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2150, a bill to establish an Interagency Council on Service to promote and strengthen opportunities for military service, national service, and public service for all people of the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 2273

At the request of Mr. LUJÁN, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2273, a bill to amend the Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act.

S. 2337

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2337, a bill to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to promulgate certain limitations with respect to pre-production plastic pellet pollution, and for other purposes.

S. 2444

At the request of Mrs. FISCHER, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2444, a bill to establish an interactive online dashboard to improve public access to information about grant funding related to mental health and substance use disorder programs.

S. 2542

At the request of Mrs. FISCHER, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2542, a bill to amend the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 to establish a last acre program, and for other purposes.

S. 2645

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2645, a bill to reduce the health risks of heat by establishing the National Integrated Heat Health Information System within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the National Integrated Heat Health Information System Interagency Committee to improve extreme heat preparedness, planning, and response, requiring a study, and establishing financial assistance programs to address heat effects, and for other purposes.

S. 2647

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the names of the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) were added as cosponsors of S. 2647, a bill to improve research and data collection on stillbirths, and for other purposes.

S. 2757

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2757, a bill to limit the Secretary of Veterans Affairs from modifying the rate of payment or reimbursement for transportation of veterans or other individuals via special modes of transportation under the laws administered by the Secretary, and for other purposes.

S. 3028

At the request of Ms. ERNST, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3028, a bill to continue in effect certain Executive orders imposing sanctions with respect to Iran, to prevent the waiver of certain sanctions imposed by the United States with respect to Iran until the Government of Iran ceases to attempt to assassinate United States officials, other United States citizens, and Iranian nationals residing in the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 3096

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3096, a bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide for the regularized appointment of justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 3102

At the request of Mr. TILLIS, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3102, a bill to establish the American Worker Retirement Plan, improve the financial security of working Americans by facilitating the accumulation of wealth, and for other purposes.

S. 3197

At the request of Ms. ERNST, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3197, a bill to establish and authorize funding for an Iranian Sanctions Enforcement Fund to enforce United States sanctions with respect to Iran and its proxies and pay off the United States public debt and to codify the Export Enforcement Coordination Center.

S. 3457

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3457, a bill to promote fairness in the sale of event tickets.

S. 3470

At the request of Mrs. BRITT, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3470, a bill to amend the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 to permit a State to include as part of the mail voter registration form a requirement that applicants provide proof of citizenship, and for other purposes.

S. 3548

At the request of Mr. BRAUN, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. MULLIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3548, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for hospital and insurer price transparency.

S. 3673

At the request of Mr. REED, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3673, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to impose a tax on the purchase of single-family homes by certain large investors, and for other purposes.

S. 3702

At the request of Mr. BENNET, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3702, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a nonrefundable credit for working family caregivers.

S. 3815

At the request of Mr. TILLIS, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BUDD) and the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) were added as cosponsors of S. 3815, a bill to direct the Securities and Exchange Commission to promulgate rules with respect to the electronic delivery of certain required disclosures, and for other purposes.

S. 3884

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3884, a bill to establish a grant pilot program to provide child care services for the minor children of law enforcement officers to accommodate the shift work and abnormal work hours of such officers, and to enhance recruitment and retention of such officers.

S. 4141

At the request of Mr. YOUNG, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4141, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the FIFA World Cup 2026, and for other purposes.

S. 4235

At the request of Mr. HAWLEY, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4235, a bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to reauthorize grants to support for law enforcement officers and families, and for other purposes.

S. 4255

At the request of Ms. SINEMA, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4255, a bill to modernize Federal firearms laws to account for advancements in technology and less-than-lethal weapons, and for other purposes.

S. 4280

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4280, a bill to amend titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act to require skilled nursing facilities, nursing facilities, intermediate care facilities for the intellectually disabled, and inpatient rehabilitation facilities to permit essential caregivers access during any period in which regular visitation is restricted.

S. 4282

At the request of Mr. ROUNDS, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. HAWLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4282, a bill to prohibit the Secretary of Agriculture from implementing any rule or regulation requiring the mandatory use of electronic identification eartags on cattle and bison.

S. 4292

At the request of Mr. THUNE, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 4292, a bill to amend the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 to require proof of United States citizenship to register an individual to vote in elections for Federal office, and for other purposes.

S. 4363

At the request of Ms. HIRONO, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4363, a bill to secure the rights of public employees to organize, act concertedly, and bargain collectively, which safeguard the public interest and promote the free and unobstructed flow of commerce, and for other purposes.

S. 4632

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the names of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) and the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) were added as cosponsors of S. 4632, a bill to establish an earlier application processing cycle for the FAFSA.

S. 4741

At the request of Mr. TILLIS, the names of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) and the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) were added as cosponsors of S. 4741, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide a phase-in for plasma-derived products under the manufacturer discount program.

S. 4751

At the request of Mr. COONS, the names of the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA), the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ), the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. FETTERMAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 4751, a bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to establish and clarify the applicable statute of limitations for seeking remedy for a legal wrong due to agency action, and for other purposes.

S. 4767

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4767, a bill to amend the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to reduce fraudulent enrollments in qualified health plans, and for other purposes.

S. 4770

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4770, a bill to prohibit Federal agencies from contracting with companies engaged in a boycott of Israel, and for other purposes.

S. 4825

At the request of Mr. SCHMITT, his name was added as a cosponsor of S.

4825, a bill to provide that silencers be treated the same as firearms accessories.

S. 4832

At the request of Mrs. BRITT, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4832, a bill to require the Federal Communications Commission to amend the rules of the Commission to include a shark attack as an event for which a wireless emergency alert may be transmitted, and for other purposes.

S. 4839

At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4839, a bill to amend the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 2006 to modify the authority of the Office of National Drug Control Policy with respect to the World Anti-Doping Agency, and for other purposes.

S. 4857

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4857, a bill to eliminate the period of limitations for certain offenses, and for other purposes.

S. 4879

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4879, a bill to prioritize funding for an expanded and sustained national investment in biomedical research.

S. 4907

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4907, a bill to improve weather research and forecasting by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 39

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 39, a joint resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the article of amendment commonly known as the ''Equal Rights Amendment'' has been validly ratified and is enforceable as the 28th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and the Archivist of the United States must certify and publish the Equal Rights Amendment as the 28th Amendment without delay.

S.J. RES. 95

At the request of Mr. MULLIN, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 95, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Environmental Protection Agency relating to ''Hazardous and Solid Waste Management System: Disposal of Coal Combustion Residuals From Electric Utilities; Legacy CCR Surface Impoundments''.

S.J. RES. 103

At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 103, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Federal Communications Commission relating to ''Safeguarding and Securing the Open Internet; Restoring Internet Freedom''.

S.J. RES. 104

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 104, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration relating to ''Corporate Average Fuel Economy Standards for Passenger Cars and Light Trucks for Model Years 2027 and Beyond and Fuel Efficiency Standards for Heavy-Duty Pickup Trucks and Vans for Model Years 2030 and Beyond''.

S. RES. 781

At the request of Mr. WARNOCK, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 781, a resolution supporting the United States Olympic and Paralympic Teams in the 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Summer Games.

AMENDMENT NO. 2502

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2502 intended to be proposed to S. 4638, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2610

At the request of Mr. ROUNDS, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2610 intended to be proposed to S. 4638, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2801

At the request of Mr. LUJÁN, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2801 intended to be proposed to S. 4638, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. DAINES):

S. 4932. A bill to amend the National Quantum Initiative Act to provide for a research, development, and demonstration program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

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

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

S. 4932

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Department of Energy Quantum Leadership Act of 2024''.

SEC. 2. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY QUANTUM INFORMATION SCIENCE RESEARCH PROGRAM.

Section 401 of the National Quantum Initiative Act (15 U.S.C. 8851) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following:

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Energy shall carry out a research, development, and demonstration program on quantum information science, engineering, and technology.'';

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting '', engineering, and technology'' after ''science'';

(B) in paragraph (2), by inserting '', engineering, and technology'' after ''science'';

(C) by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following:

''(3) provide research experiences and training for additional undergraduate and graduate students in quantum information science, engineering, and technology, including in the fields specified in paragraph (4);'';

(D) by redesignating paragraphs (3) through (5) as paragraphs (5) through (7), respectively;

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

''(3) operate National Quantum Information Science Research Centers under section 402 to accelerate and scale scientific and technical breakthroughs in quantum information science, engineering, and technology, and maintain state-of-the-art infrastructure for quantum researchers and industry partners;

''(4) conduct cooperative research with industry, National Laboratories, institutions of higher education, and other research institutions to facilitate the development and demonstration of quantum information science, engineering, and technology priorities, as determined by the Secretary of Energy, including in the fields of—

''(A) quantum information theory;

''(B) quantum physics;

''(C) quantum computational science, including hardware and software, machine learning, and data science;

''(D) applied mathematics and algorithm development;

''(E) quantum communications and networking, including hardware and software for quantum communications and networking;

''(F) quantum sensing and detection;

''(G) materials science and engineering;

''(H) quantum modeling and simulation, including molecular modeling;

''(I) near- and long-term application development, as determined by the Secretary of Energy;

''(J) quantum chemistry;

''(K) quantum biology;

''(L) superconductive and high-performance microelectronics; and

''(M) quantum security technologies;'';

(F) in paragraph (6) (as so redesignated)—

(i) in subparagraph (E), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(ii) by redesignating subparagraph (F) as subparagraph (J); and

(iii) by inserting after subparagraph (E) the following:

''(F) the Office of Electricity;

''(G) the Office of Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response;

''(H) the Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management;

''(I) the Office of Technology Transitions; and''; and

(G) in paragraph (7) (as so redesignated)—

(i) by striking ''and'' before ''potential''; and

(ii) by inserting '', and other relevant stakeholders, as determined by the Secretary of Energy'' before the period at the end; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(c) INDUSTRY OUTREACH.—In carrying out the program under subsection (a), the Secretary of Energy shall support the quantum technology industry and promote commercialization of applications of quantum technology relevant to the activities of the Department of Energy by—

''(1) educating—

''(A) the energy industry on near-term and commercially available quantum technologies; and

''(B) the quantum industry on potential energy applications;

''(2) accelerating the advancements of United States quantum computing, communications, networking, sensing, and security capabilities to protect and optimize the energy sector;

''(3) advancing relevant domestic supply chains, manufacturing capabilities, and associated simulations or modeling capabilities;

''(4) facilitating commercialization of quantum technologies from National Laboratories and engaging with the Quantum Economic Development Consortium and other organizations, as applicable, to transition component technologies that advance the development of a quantum supply chain; and

''(5) to the extent practicable, ensuring industry partner access, especially for small- and medium-sized businesses, to specialized quantum instrumentation, equipment, testbeds, and other infrastructure to design, prototype, and test novel quantum hardware and streamline user access to reduce costs and other administrative burdens.

''(d) HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING STRATEGIC PLAN.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Secretary of Energy shall submit to Congress a 10-year strategic plan to guide Federal programs in designing, expanding, and procuring hybrid, energy-efficient high-performance computing systems capable of integrating with a diverse set of accelerators, including quantum, artificial intelligence, and machine learning accelerators, to enable the computing facilities of the Department of Energy to advance national computing resources.

''(2) CONTENTS.—The strategic plan under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

''(A) A conceptual plan to leverage capabilities and infrastructure from the exascale computing program, as the Secretary of Energy determines necessary.

''(B) A plan to minimize disruptions to the advanced scientific computing workforce.

''(C) A consideration of a diversity of quantum computing modalities.

''(D) A plan to integrate cloud access of commercially available quantum hardware and software to complement on-premises high performance computing systems and resources consistent with the QUEST program established under section 404.

''(e) EARLY-STAGE QUANTUM HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Energy shall establish an early-stage research and development program in quantum high-performance computing—

''(A) to inform the 10-year strategic plan described in subsection (d)(1); and

''(B) to build the necessary scientific computing workforce to fulfill the objectives of that plan.

''(2) ACTIVITIES.—The program established under paragraph (1) shall—

''(A) support early-stage quantum supercomputing testbeds and prototypes; and

''(B) connect early-stage quantum high performance computing projects to the Centers funded under this Act.

''(3) FUNDING.—Of funds made available under subsection (i)(1), the Secretary of Energy shall use not more than $20,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2029 to carry out the activities under this subsection.

''(f) SUPPLY CHAIN STUDY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Secretary of Energy shall conduct a study on quantum science, engineering, and technology supply chain needs, including—

''(1) identifying hurdles to growth in the quantum industry by leveraging the expertise of the Quantum Economic Development Consortium; and

''(2) making recommendations on how to strengthen the domestic supply of materials and technologies necessary for the development of a robust manufacturing base and workforce.

''(g) TRAINEESHIP PROGRAM.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Energy shall establish a university-led traineeship program—

''(A) to address workforce development needs in quantum information science, engineering, and technology; and

''(B) that will focus on supporting increased participation, workforce development, and research experiences for underrepresented undergraduate and graduate students.

''(2) FUNDING.—Of funds made available under subsection (i)(1), the Secretary of Energy shall use not more than $5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2029 to carry out the activities under this subsection.

''(h) COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary of Energy shall, to the maximum extent practicable, coordinate with the Director of the National Science Foundation, the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Director of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, and the heads of other relevant Federal departments and agencies to ensure that programs and activities carried out under this section complement and do not duplicate existing efforts across the Federal government.

''(i) FUNDING.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated to the Office of Science under section 303(j) of the Department of Energy Research and Innovation Act (42 U.S.C. 18641(j)), there is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Energy not more than $175,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2029 to carry out activities under this section.

''(2) RESTRICTIONS.—

''(A) CONFUCIUS INSTITUTE.—None of the funds made available under this subsection may be obligated to or expended by an institution of higher education that maintains a contract or other agreement with a Confucius Institute or any successor of a Confucius Institute.

''(B) FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND ENTITIES OF CONCERN.—

''(i) DEFINITIONS.—In this subparagraph:

''(I) FOREIGN COUNTRY OF CONCERN.—The term 'foreign country of concern' means—

''(aa) a covered nation (as defined in section 4872(d) of title 10, United States Code); and

''(bb) any other country that the Secretary of Energy, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, and the Director of National Intelligence, determines to be engaged in conduct that is detrimental to the national security or foreign policy of the United States.

''(II) FOREIGN ENTITY OF CONCERN.—The term 'foreign entity of concern' means a foreign entity that—

''(aa) is designated as a foreign terrorist organization by the Secretary of State under section 219(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189(a));

''(bb) is included on the list of specially designated nationals and blocked persons maintained by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury;

''(cc) is owned by, controlled by, or subject to the jurisdiction or direction of a government of a foreign country that is a covered nation (as defined in section 4872(d) of title 10, United States Code);

''(dd) is alleged by the Attorney General to have been involved in activities for which a conviction was obtained under—

''(AA) chapter 37 of title 18, United States Code (commonly known as the 'Espionage Act');

''(BB) section 951 or 1030 of title 18, United States Code;

''(CC) chapter 90 of title 18, United States Code (commonly known as the 'Economic Espionage Act of 1996');

''(DD) the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.);

''(EE) section 224, 225, 226, 227, or 236 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2284);

''(FF) the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4801 et seq.); or

''(GG) the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); or

''(ee) is determined by the Secretary of Energy, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence, to be engaged in unauthorized conduct that is detrimental to the national security or foreign policy of the United States.

''(ii) RESTRICTION.—None of the funds made available under this subsection may be obligated or expended to promote, establish, or finance quantum research activities between a United States entity and a foreign country of concern or a foreign entity of concern.''.

SEC. 3. DOE QUANTUM INSTRUMENTATION AND FOUNDRY PROGRAM.

The National Quantum Initiative Act is amended by inserting after section 401 (15 U.S.C. 8851) the following:

''SEC. 401A. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY QUANTUM INSTRUMENTATION AND FOUNDRY PROGRAM.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Energy shall establish an instrumentation and infrastructure program to carry out the following:

''(1) Maintain United States leadership in quantum information science, engineering, and technology.

''(2) Develop domestic quantum supply chains.

''(3) Provide resources for the broader scientific community.

''(4) Support activities carried out under sections 401, 403, and 404.

''(b) PROGRAM COMPONENTS.—In carrying out the program under subsection (a), the Secretary of Energy shall—

''(1) develop, design, build, purchase, and commercialize specialized equipment, laboratory infrastructure, and state-of-the-art instrumentation to advance quantum engineering research and the development of quantum component technologies at a scale sufficient to meet the needs of the scientific community and enable commercialization of quantum technology;

''(2) leverage the capabilities of National Laboratories and Nanoscale Science Research Centers, including facilities and experts that research and develop novel quantum materials and devices; and

''(3) consider the technologies and end-use applications identified by the Quantum Economic Development Consortium as having significant economic potential.

''(c) QUANTUM FOUNDRIES.—In carrying out the program under subsection (a), and in coordination with institutions of higher education and industry, the Secretary of Energy shall support the development of quantum foundries focused on meeting the device, hardware, software, and materials needs of the scientific community and the quantum supply chain.

''(d) FUNDING.—Of amounts appropriated or otherwise made available to the Office of Science, the Secretary of Energy shall use not more than $50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2029 to carry out this section.''.

SEC. 4. NATIONAL QUANTUM INFORMATION SCIENCE RESEARCH CENTERS.

Section 402 of the National Quantum Initiative Act (15 U.S.C. 8852) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking ''basic''; and

(ii) by striking ''science and technology and to support research conducted under section 401'' and inserting ''science, engineering, and technology, expand capacity for the domestic quantum workforce, and support research conducted under sections 401, 403, and 404''; and

(B) in paragraph (2)(C), by inserting ''that may include 1 or more commercial entities'' after ''collaborations'';

(2) in subsection (b), by inserting ''and should be inclusive of the variety of viable quantum technologies, as appropriate'' before the period at the end;

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) by striking ''basic''; and

(B) by inserting '', engineering, and technology, accelerating quantum workforce development,'' after ''science'';

(4) in subsection (d)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) by redesignating subparagraph (D) as subparagraph (E); and

(C) by inserting after subparagraph (C) the following:

''(D) the Office of Technology Transitions; and'';

(5) in subsection (e), by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

''(2) RENEWAL.—Each Center established under this section may be renewed for an additional period of 5 years following a successful, merit-based review and approval by the Director.''; and

(6) in subsection (f), in the first sentence—

(A) by striking ''$25,000,000'' and inserting ''$35,000,000''; and

(B) by striking ''2019 through 2023'' and inserting ''2025 through 2029''.

SEC. 5. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY QUANTUM NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.

Section 403 of the National Quantum Initiative Act (15 U.S.C. 8853) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (4)—

(i) by inserting '', including'' after ''networking''; and

(ii) by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) in paragraph (5), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(6) as applicable, leverage a diversity of modalities and commercially available quantum hardware and software; and

''(7) develop education and training pathways related to quantum network infrastructure investments, aligned with existing programmatic investments by the Department of Energy.''; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by redesignating subparagraphs (C) and (D) as subparagraphs (D) and (E), respectively; and

(ii) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following:

''(C) the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration;'';

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by inserting ''ground-to-space and'' before ''space-to-ground'';

(ii) in subparagraph (E), by striking ''photon-based'' and inserting ''all applicable modalities of'';

(iii) in subparagraph (F), by inserting '', quantum sensors,'' after ''quantum repeaters'';

(iv) in subparagraph (G)—

(I) by inserting ''data centers,'' after ''repeaters,''; and

(II) by striking ''and'' at the end;

(v) in subparagraph (H)—

(I) by striking ''the quantum technology stack'' and inserting ''quantum technology modality stacks''; and

(II) by striking ''National Laboratories in'' and inserting ''National Laboratories such as''; and

(vi) by adding at the end the following:

''(I) development of quantum network and entanglement distribution protocols or applications, including development of network stack protocols and protocols enabling integration with existing technologies or infrastructure; and

''(J) development of high-efficiency room-temperature photon detectors for quantum photonic applications, including quantum networking and communications;'';

(C) in paragraph (4)—

(i) by striking ''basic''; and

(ii) by striking ''material'' and inserting ''materials''; and

(D) in paragraph (5), by striking ''fundamental''; and

(3) in subsection (d), by striking ''basic research'' and inserting ''research, development, and demonstration''.

SEC. 6. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY QUANTUM USER EXPANSION FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM.

Section 404 of the National Quantum Initiative Act (15 U.S.C. 8854) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''and quantum computing clouds'' and inserting '', software, and cloud-based quantum computing'';

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(C) in paragraph (4), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

''(5) to enable development of software and applications, including estimation of resources needed to scale applications; and

''(6) to develop near-term quantum applications to solve public and private sector problems.'';

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (4), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) in paragraph (5), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(6) enable users to develop algorithms, software tools, simulators, and applications for quantum systems using cloud-based quantum computers; and

''(7) partner with appropriate public- and private-sector entities to develop training and education opportunities on prototype and early-stage devices.'';

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (4) through (8) as paragraphs (5) through (9), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following:

''(4) the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration;''; and

(4) in subsection (e)—

(A) in paragraph (4), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) in paragraph (5), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(6) $38,000,000 for fiscal year 2028.''.

By Mr. PADILLA:

S. 4953. A bill to establish the Wildlife Movement and Movement Area Grant Program and the State and Tribal Migration Research Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Mr. PADILLA. Madam President, I rise to introduce the Wildlife Movement Through Partnerships Act. This bipartisan legislation will improve collaboration across jurisdictions and support State, Tribal, and local efforts to improve wildlife habitat connectivity and migration corridors.

As our country grows, both in population and development, so do the interactions between wildlife and humans. Every day in America, animals across the country cross roads and highways, hop fences and barriers, and navigate new human-made obstacles in order to survive. All too often, this means traditional wildlife corridors for migration are being cut off by human-made barriers, and that the biodiversity around us is coming under threat.

In November 2023, I chaired a hearing in the Environment and Public Works Subcommittee on Fisheries, Water, and Wildlife to hear testimony from stakeholders on the challenges and solutions to facilitating wildlife migration and movement corridors across public, Tribal, and private lands, and I am proud that the legislation I am introducing today is the bipartisan product of that hearing.

The Wildlife Movement Through Partnerships Act would provide financial and technical assistance to support the movement and migration of wildlife.

Specifically, the bill would formally establish several programs at the Department of the Interior to conserve,

restore, or enhance habitat, migration routes, and connectivity; improve mapping efforts to better understand how and where wildlife move; and allow funds from the existing Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program to be used for wildlife movement. The bill would also direct the Departments of the Interior, Agriculture, and Transportation to coordinate actions and funding for programs established by the bill and to improve coordination with States, Tribes, and non-governmental partners. Finally, the bill would ensure that the legislation is only applied in a voluntary manner while protecting valid existing and private rights, military readiness, private property, public access, and the authority or jurisdiction of States and Tribes.

In 2018, the Interior Secretary signed secretarial order 3362, ''Improving Habitat Quality in Western Big-Game Winter Range and Migration Corridors,'' in 11 Western States. To implement the secretarial order, Federal Agencies have used funding from relevant existing appropriations to support habitat improvement projects and research in areas identified by States for a limited set of big game species. While implementation of the secretarial order has been successful, Congress should create formal and dedicated programs in order to maintain this important work while expanding implementation to species beyond just big game and across the entire United States.

This bill would also build on the success of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, which made an unprecedented $350 million investment in the Department of Transportation to implement a first-of-its-kind pilot program to make roads safer, prevent wildlife-vehicle collisions, and improve habitat connectivity. While this funding is critical, we must think bigger than individual wildlife crossings to boost wildlife connectivity at the landscape scale across the country.

I want to thank Representative ZINKE for leading this bill in the House, and I hope all of our colleagues will join us in supporting this bipartisan bill to improve habitat connectivity and maintain intact wildlife corridors for species—big and small.

By Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. REED, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. CARPER, Mr. WELCH, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. COONS, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. WARREN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. BUTLER, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. KING, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. PETERS, Mr. WARNOCK, Ms. SMITH, Mr. KELLY, and Ms. CANTWELL):

S. 4973. A bill to reassert the constitutional authority of Congress to determine the general applicability of the criminal laws of the United States, and for other purposes; read the first time.

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

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

S. 4973

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''No Kings Act''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) no person, including any President, is above the law;

(2) Congress, under the Necessary and Proper Clause of section 8 of article I of the Constitution of the United States, has the authority to determine to which persons the criminal laws of the United States shall apply, including any President;

(3) the Constitution of the United States does not grant to any President any form of immunity (whether absolute, presumptive, or otherwise) from criminal prosecution, including for actions committed while serving as President;

(4) in The Federalist No. 69, Alexander Hamilton wrote that there must be a difference between the ''sacred and inviolable'' king of Great Britain and the President of the United States, who ''would be amenable to personal punishment and disgrace'' should his actions violate the laws of the United States;

(5) the United States District Court for the District of Columbia correctly concluded in United States v. Trump, No. 23–257 (TSC), 2023 WL 8359833 (D.D.C. December 1, 2023) that ''former Presidents do not possess absolute federal criminal immunity for any acts committed while in office'', that former Presidents ''may be subject to federal investigation, indictment, prosecution, conviction, and punishment for any criminal acts undertaken while in office'', and that a ''four-year service as Commander in Chief [does] not bestow on [a President] the divine right of kings to evade the criminal accountability that governs his fellow citizens'';

(6) similarly, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit correctly affirmed in United States v. Trump, 91 F.4th 1173 (D.C. Cir. 2024) that ''separation of powers doctrine does not immunize former Presidents from federal criminal liability'' for their official actions that ''allegedly violated generally applicable criminal laws'' and acknowledged that the Founding Fathers ''stresse[d] that the President must be unlike the 'king of Great Britain,' who was 'sacred and inviolable.' The Federalist No. 69, at 337–38'';

(7) the Supreme Court of the United States, however, vacated the judgment of the court of appeals and incorrectly declared in Trump v. United States, No. 23–939, 2024 WL 3237603 (U.S. July 1, 2024) that ''the President is absolutely immune from criminal prosecution for conduct within his exclusive sphere of constitutional authority'' and that a President ''is entitled, at a minimum, to a presumptive immunity from prosecution for all his official acts'', assertions at odds with the plain text of the Constitution of the United States; and

(8) Congress has explicit and broad authority to make exceptions and regulations to the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States under clause 2 of section 2 of article III of the Constitution of the United States.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are to—

(1) reassert the constitutional authority of Congress to determine the general applicability of the criminal laws of the United States, including to Presidents and Vice Presidents;

(2) clarify that a President or Vice President is not entitled to any form of immunity from criminal prosecution for violations of the criminal laws of the United States unless specified by Congress; and

(3) impose certain limitations on the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States to decide questions related to criminal immunity for Presidents and Vice Presidents.

SEC. 3. NO PRESIDENTIAL IMMUNITY FOR CRIMES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) NO IMMUNITY.—A President, former President, Vice President, or former Vice President shall not be entitled to any form of immunity (whether absolute, presumptive, or otherwise) from criminal prosecution for alleged violations of the criminal laws of the United States unless specified by Congress.

(2) CONSIDERATIONS.—A court of the United States may not consider whether an alleged violation of the criminal laws of the United States committed by a President or Vice President was within the conclusive or preclusive constitutional authority of a President or Vice President or was related to the official duties of a President or Vice President unless directed by Congress.

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to immunize a President, former President, Vice President, or former Vice President from criminal prosecution for alleged violations of the criminal laws of the States.

SEC. 4. JUDICIAL REVIEW.

(a) CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for any criminal proceeding commenced by the United States against a President, former President, Vice President, or former Vice President for alleged violations of the criminal laws of the United States, the following rules shall apply:

(1) The action shall be filed in the applicable district court of the United States or the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

(2) The Supreme Court of the United States shall have no appellate jurisdiction, on the basis that an alleged criminal act was within the conclusive or preclusive constitutional authority of a President or Vice President or on the basis that an alleged criminal act was related to the official duties of a President or Vice President, to (or direct another court of the United States to)—

(A) dismiss an indictment or any other charging instrument;

(B) grant acquittal or dismiss or otherwise terminate a criminal proceeding;

(C) halt, suspend, disband, or otherwise impede the functions of any grand jury;

(D) grant a motion to suppress or bar evidence or testimony, or otherwise exclude information from a criminal proceeding;

(E) grant a writ of habeas corpus, a writ of coram nobis, a motion to set aside a verdict or judgment, or any other form of post-conviction or collateral relief;

(F) overturn a conviction;

(G) declare a criminal proceeding unconstitutional; or

(H) enjoin or restrain the enforcement or application of a law.

(b) CONSTITUTIONAL CHALLENGES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for

any civil action brought for declaratory, injunctive, or other relief to adjudge the constitutionality, whether facially or as-applied, of any provision of this Act (including this section), or to bar or restrain the enforcement or application of any provision of this Act (including this section) on the ground of its unconstitutionality, the following rules shall apply:

(1) A plaintiff may bring a civil action under this subsection, and there shall be no other cause of action available.

(2) Only a President, former President, Vice President, or former Vice President shall have standing to bring a civil action under this subsection.

(3) A facial challenge to the constitutionality of any provision of this Act (including this section) may only be brought not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act. An as-applied challenge to the constitutionality of the enforcement or application of any provision of this Act (including this section) may only be brought not later than 90 days after the date of such enforcement or application.

(4) A court of the United States shall presume that a provision of this Act (including this section) or the enforcement or application of any such provision is constitutional unless it is demonstrated by clear and convincing evidence that such provision or its enforcement or application is unconstitutional.

(5) The civil action shall be filed in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, which shall have exclusive jurisdiction of a civil action under this subsection. An appeal may be taken from the district court to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, which shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear an appeal in a civil action under this subsection.

(6) In a civil action under this subsection, a decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit shall be final and not appealable to the Supreme Court of the United States.

(7) The Supreme Court of the United States shall have no appellate jurisdiction to declare any provision of this Act (including this section) unconstitutional or to bar or restrain the enforcement or application of any provision of this Act (including this section) on the ground of its unconstitutionality.

(c) CLARIFYING SCOPE OF JURISDICTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If an action at the time of its commencement is not subject to subsection (a) or (b), but an amendment, counterclaim, cross-claim, affirmative defense, or any other pleading or motion is filed such that the action would be subject to subsection (a) or (b), the action shall thereafter be conducted pursuant to subsection (a) or (b), as applicable.

(2) STATE COURTS.—An action subject to subsection (a) or (b) may not be heard in any State court.

(3) SUA SPONTE RELIEF.—No court may issue relief sua sponte on the ground that a provision of this Act (including this section), or its enforcement or application, is unconstitutional.

SEC. 5. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision of this Act, or application of such provision to any person or circumstance, is held to be unconstitutional, the remainder of this Act, and the application of the provisions of this Act to any person or circumstance shall not be affected thereby.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. SCHATZ, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND):

S. 4990. A bill to comprehensively combat child marriage in the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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

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

S. 4990

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Child Marriage Prevention Act of 2024''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Over 300,000 minors were married in the United States between 2000 and 2018. Most were wed to adult men and some were as young as 10 years of age, though most were 16 or 17 years of age.

(2) Child marriage limits educational opportunities. Women who marry before they turn 19 years of age are 50 percent more likely to drop out of high school and 4 times less likely to graduate from college.

(3) Girls who marry in their early teens are up to 31 percent more likely to live in future poverty.

(4) Child marriage has harmful consequences for mental and physical health. Women who married as children have higher rates of certain psychiatric disorders. Another study found that women who marry before 19 years of age have a 23 percent greater risk of developing a serious health condition, including diabetes, cancer, heart attack, or stroke.

(5) Child marriage can facilitate physical, emotional, and verbal abuse. Girls and young women 16 to 24 years of age experience the highest rates of intimate partner violence, and girls 16 to 19 years of age experience intimate partner violence victimization rates that are almost triple the national average. Further, the majority of States allow marriage to be used as a defense to statutory rape laws, which can incentivize perpetrators to marry victims to preempt prosecutions.

(6) 70 to 80 percent of marriages entered into when at least one person is under 18 years of age ultimately end in divorce. According to one study based on census data, 23 percent of children who marry are already separated or divorced by the time they turn 18 years of age.

(7) Depending on the State, a child facing a forced marriage or a married minor trying to leave may find themselves with few options. A minor trying to avoid a forced marriage may not be able to leave home without being taken into custody and returned by police and may not be able to stay in a domestic violence shelter at all or in a youth shelter for longer than a few days. Friends or allies of a child escaping a marriage who offer to take them in could risk being charged with contributing to the delinquency of a minor or harboring a runaway. And, if the minor attempts to obtain a home of their own, they may find no one willing to rent to them, because in many circumstances, minors cannot be held to contracts they enter.

(8) Depending on the State, a minor who is being forced or coerced into marriage may not be entitled to file on their own for a protective order. Further, not all States clearly treat married minors as emancipated, meaning they still have the limited legal status and rights of a child and face similar vulnerabilities and challenges seeking help.

(9) Child marriage in the United States can also be facilitated through the immigration system. Subject to rare exceptions, United States immigration law recognizes marriages as valid if they were legal where they took place and where the parties will reside. U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services reported that between fiscal year 2007 and fiscal year 2017, it approved 8,686 petitions for spousal or fiancé visas that involved at least one minor, though it remains unclear how many of these visas were ultimately approved by the Department of State. However, approximately 2.6 percent of fiancé and spousal petitions were returned unapproved to U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services between fiscal year 2007 and fiscal year 2017. It is therefore reasonable to conclude that the United States issued a visa to a significant number of the spouses and fiancés named on the 8,686 petitions

(10) Four States set no statutory minimum age for marriage. In 13 States and the District of Columbia, clerks acting on their own – without judges – can issue marriage licenses for all minors. Four States permit pregnancy to lower the minimum marriage age and in one State, Mississippi, the statute sets different conditions for approvals for girls and boys.

(11) There is a growing movement to eliminate child marriage in the United States and 13 States – Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Rhode Island, New York, Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, Michigan, Washington, Virginia, and New Hampshire have set the minimum age for marriage at 18 years of age, with no exceptions. Since 2016, a total of 35 States have enacted new laws to end or limit child marriage with 5 more States requiring parties to be legal adults (meaning that the only exception to the requirement to be 18 years of age to be married is for certain court-emancipated minors). Until all States take action, however, the patchwork of State laws will continue to put all children, particularly girls, at risk, given the ease with which they can be taken out of their home State into another State with lax or no laws.

(12) The foreign policy of the United States is already imbued with these understandings that child marriage is harmful and should be prevented, including the following:

(A) The Department of State in its Foreign Affairs Manual states the Federal Government view of ''forced marriage to be a violation of basic human rights. It also considers the forced marriage of a minor child to be a form of child abuse, since the child will presumably be subjected to non-consensual sex.''.

(B) The United States Agency for International Development observes that Child, Early, and Forced Marriage (In this paragraph referred to as ''CEFM'') ''impedes girls' education and increases early pregnancy and the risk of maternal mortality, obstetric complications, gender-based violence, and HIV/AIDS. Children of young mothers have higher rates of infant mortality and malnutrition compared to children of mothers older than 18. . . . CEFM is also associated with reductions in economic productivity for individuals and nations at large. CEFM is a human rights abuse and a practice that undermines efforts to promote sustainable growth and development.''.

(C) Congress enacted the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–4; 127 Stat. 54), which requires the Secretary of State to establish and implement a multiyear strategy—

(i) to ''prevent child marriages''; and

(ii) to ''promote the empowerment of girls at risk of child marriage in developing countries''.

(13) In 2021, the National Strategy on Gender Equity and Equality named child marriage as a form of gender-based violence that undermines human rights globally and domestically, noting—

(A) ''Millions of women and girls remain at risk of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) and child, early and forced marriage, forms of gender-based violence that undermine security and human rights, including here in the United States''; and

(B) ''In the United States, we will collaborate with state officials to prevent and address harmful practices that undermine human rights, including laws that permit child, early and forced marriage . . . and ensure access to social services for those harmed.''.

(14) The report titled ''U.S. National Plan to End Gender-Based Violence: Strategies for Action,'' published in May, 2023, which focuses on preventing and addressing various forms of interpersonal violence occurring within the United States, defines gender-based violence as a ''range of interpersonal violence across the life course'' including child, early, and forced marriage.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) NONCITIZEN.—The term ''noncitizen'' means any person who is not a citizen or national of the United States.

(2) STATE.—The term ''State'' means each of the several States, the District of Columbia, and any commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States.

SEC. 4. FEDERAL COMMISSION TO ADDRESS CHILD MARRIAGE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is established within the Department of Health and Human Services a commission, to be known as the National Commission to Combat Child Marriage in the United States (in this section referred to as the ''Commission''), which shall—

(1) conduct a comprehensive study on child marriage in the United States, including—

(A) applicable laws, or the absence of laws, which define or prohibit child marriage;

(B) the extent to which such marriages currently occur;

(C) the extent to which such marriages occurred over the last 5 years in each State;

(D) the circumstances in which such marriages take place (including risk factors that may have played a role in such marriages taking place); and

(E) the impact of such marriages on the individuals who were married before turning 18 years of age;

(2) build upon the evaluations of other entities and avoid unnecessary duplication, by reviewing the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of other commissions, the Federal Government, State and local governments, State task forces, and nongovernmental entities relating to child marriage in the United States;

(3) submit a report on specific findings, conclusions, and recommendations to eliminate child marriage in the United States to—

(A) the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives;

(C) the Secretary of Health and Human Services; and

(4) carry out other duties as described in subsection (c).

(b) COMPOSITION OF COMMISSION.—

(1) MEMBERS.—The Commission shall be composed of 10 members, of whom—

(A) 1 member shall be appointed by the President;

(B) 1 member, who is of a different political party than that of the member appointed under paragraph (1), shall be appointed by the President;

(C) 4 members shall be appointed by the Secretary of Health and Human Services;

(D) 1 member shall be appointed by the majority leader of the Senate;

(E) 1 member shall be appointed by the minority leader of the Senate;

(F) 1 member shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and

(G) 1 member shall be appointed by the minority leader of the House of Representatives.

(2) GOVERNMENTAL APPOINTEES.—An individual appointed to the Commission may not be an officer or employee of the Federal Government.

(3) COMMISSION REPRESENTATION.—The Commission shall include at least—

(A) 1 survivor of child marriage;

(B) 1 representative from a private nonprofit entity with demonstrated expertise in working with survivors of child marriage in the United States;

(C) 1 representative from a private nonprofit entity with demonstrated expertise in working with immigrant survivors of child marriage in the United States; and

(D) 1 representative from a private nonprofit entity with demonstrated expertise in working with State governments to limit child marriage.

(4) QUALIFICATIONS.—Members appointed under paragraph (1) shall have demonstrated experience or expertise in—

(A) providing services to survivors of child marriage in the United States;

(B) providing services to immigrant survivors of child marriage in the United States;

(C) working with State governments to limit child marriage;

(D) the medical challenges that survivors of child marriage face;

(E) the mental health challenges that survivors of child marriage face;

(F) legal issues involving individuals who were married or sought to marry before becoming 18 years of age;

(G) conducting research on the impact of child marriage on individuals who were married before becoming 18 years of age;

(H) risk factors that play a role in child marriage; or

(I) issues of forced or coerced marriage, family violence, sexual assault, human trafficking, or child abuse.

(5) INITIAL MEETING.—Not later than 120 days after the appointment of members of the Commission, the Commission shall—

(A) hold an initial meeting, at which the members shall elect a Chairperson and Vice Chairperson, who shall be of different political parties, from among such members and shall determine a schedule of Commission meetings; and

(B) begin the operations of the Commission.

(6) QUORUM AND VACANCY.—

(A) QUORUM.—A majority of the members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number of members may hold hearings.

(B) VACANCY.—Any vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers and shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(c) DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION.—The Commission shall—

(1) conduct pursuant to subsection (a) a comprehensive study that examines and assesses the adequacy of laws addressing child marriage, the extent of child marriage across the country, risk factors that play a role in child marriage, and the impact of child marriage on those individuals in the United States who marry before becoming 18 years of age, including making specific findings relating to—

(A) threats to such individuals' safety and well-being, including—

(i) physical and mental health, economic, and educational impacts;

(ii) forced or coerced marriage;

(iii) family violence;

(iv) vulnerability to abuse and exploitation;

(v) sexual assault;

(vi) child abuse and neglect; and

(vii) human trafficking;

(B) barriers to and gaps in services for minors facing the threat of forced marriage or already married minors seeking protection from abuse;

(C) Federal laws, regulations, policies, and programs relevant to child marriage and individuals who marry before becoming 18 years of age; and

(D) based on a survey of such laws, State laws defining or prohibiting child marriage, including lessons learned from States that have, or that lack, laws, regulations, and policies to limit child marriage; and

(2) submit to the President, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and Congress a report on the specific findings, conclusions, and recommendations to address and ultimately eliminate child marriage in the United States and improve services and outcomes for survivors of child marriage in the United States, including specific recommendations on policies, regulations, and legislative changes as the Commission considers appropriate to address child marriage in the United States.

(d) POWERS OF THE COMMISSION.—

(1) HEARINGS.—The Commission may hold such hearings, meet and act at such times and places, and receive such evidence as may be necessary to carry out the functions of the Commission.

(2) INFORMATION FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Commission may access, to the extent authorized by law, from any executive department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, independent establishment, or instrumentality of the Federal Government such information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics as the Commission considers necessary to carry out this section.

(B) PROVISION OF INFORMATION.—On written request of the Chairperson of the Commission, each department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, independent establishment, or instrumentality shall, to the extent authorized by law, provide the requested information to the Commission.

(C) RECEIPT, HANDLING, STORAGE, AND DISSEMINATION.—Information shall only be received, handled, stored, and disseminated by members of the Commission and its staff consistent with all applicable statutes, regulations, and Executive orders.

(3) LISTENING SESSIONS.—The Commission shall organize and facilitate listening sessions with survivors of, advocates on issues relating to, and experts on child marriage in order to discharge its duties under this section.

(4) DONATIONS.—The Commission may accept, use, and dispose of donations of services or property.

(5) POSTAL SERVICES.—The Commission may use the United States mails in the same manner and under the same conditions as a department or agency of the United States.

(e) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—Each member of the Commission shall serve without compensation, but shall receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with applicable provisions in the same manner as persons employed intermittently in the Government service are allowed expenses under section 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

(f) FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT APPLICABILITY.—Chapter 10 of title 5, United

States Code, shall apply to the Commission, including the staff of the Commission.

(g) REPORTS OF COMMISSION AND TERMINATION.—

(1) INTERIM REPORT.—The Commission shall, not later than 1 year after the date of the initial meeting of the Commission, submit to the President and Congress an interim report containing specific findings, conclusions, and recommendations required under this section as have been agreed to by a majority of Commission members.

(2) OTHER REPORTS AND INFORMATION.—

(A) REPORTS.—The Commission may issue additional reports as the Commission determines necessary.

(B) INFORMATION.—The Commission may hold public hearings to collect information and shall make such information available for use by the public.

(3) FINAL REPORT.—The Commission shall, not later than 2 years after the date of the initial meeting of the Commission, submit a final report containing specific findings, conclusions, and recommendations required under this section as have been agreed to by a majority of Commission members to—

(A) the President;

(B) the Secretary of Health and Human Services;

(C) the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate; and

(D) the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives.

(4) TERMINATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Commission, and all the authorities of this section, shall terminate 180 days after the date on which the final report is submitted under paragraph (3).

(B) RECORDS.—Not later than the date of termination of the Commission under subparagraph (A), all records and papers of the Commission shall be delivered to the Archivist of the United States for deposit in the National Archives.

(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section, $1,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2027 and 2028.

SEC. 5. GAO REPORTS.

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Health, Education, and Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives.

(b) CHILD MARRIAGE IN THE UNITED STATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report describing—

(A) Federal laws, regulations, policies, and programs relevant to child marriage and individuals who marry before becoming 18 years of age;

(B) applicable laws, or the absence of laws, which define or prohibit child marriage;

(C) the extent to which such marriages occurred during the 5-year period ending on the date of enactment of this Act in each State; and

(D) research and studies published during the 10-year period ending on the date of enactment of this Act assessing—

(i) the common or typical circumstances in which such marriages take place, including information indicating the prevalence of forced or coerced marriage and risk factors that may have played a role in such marriages taking place; and

(ii) the impact of such marriages on the individuals who were married before turning 18 years of age in the United States, including the impact on the safety and well-being of such individuals, including—

(I) medical and mental health;

(II) economic and educational outcomes;

(III) risk of or vulnerability to—

(aa) family violence;

(bb) abuse or exploitation;

(cc) sexual assault;

(dd) child abuse or neglect; or

(ee) human trafficking; and

(IV) barriers to and gaps in services for minors facing the threat of forced marriage or already married minors seeking protection from abuse.

(2) ASSISTANCE IN OBTAINING INFORMATION.—The Comptroller General of the United States may request that States provide the information necessary to address the portion of the report required under paragraph (1)(C).

(c) CHILD MARRIAGE AND IMMIGRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 2 years thereafter through 2030, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report that assesses the extent to which—

(A) noncitizens who were under 18 years of age on the date of marriage are admitted to the United States as beneficiaries of approved petitions submitted by the United States citizen or lawful permanent resident spouses of the noncitizens; and

(B) the United States has admitted nonimmigrant spouses who, on the date on which a nonimmigrant visa petition was submitted for the principal noncitizens, were under 18 years of age.

(2) ELEMENTS.—Each report required under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) For each petition described in paragraph (1)(A) approved during the 2-year period preceding the report—

(i) the gender of the beneficiary and petitioner;

(ii) the ages of the beneficiary and petitioner on—

(I) the date of the marriage;

(II) the date on which the petition was submitted; and

(III) the date on which the petition was approved; and

(iii) in the case of a noncitizen who was under 18 years of age on the date on which such a petition was submitted, a description of the basis upon which the evidentiary requirements were determined to have been met under, as applicable—

(I) clause (ii) of section 101(a)(15)(K) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(K)), as amended by section 8 of this Act;

(II) clause (iii)(II) of section 201(b)(2)(A) of that Act (8 U.S.C. 1151(b)(2)(A)), as amended by section 8 of this Act; or

(III) subparagraph (A)(ii) of section 203(a)(2) of that Act (8 U.S.C. 1153(a)(2)), as amended by section 8 of this Act.

(B) A summary of feedback from adjudicators of such petitions with respect to whether the evidentiary requirements under the provisions described in subclauses (I) through (III) of subparagraph (A)(ii) provide sufficient guidance, and the manner in which such guidance may be improved.

(C) Specific conclusions and recommendations with respect to whether a minimum age on the date of marriage should be required for beneficiaries of petitions submitted by their United States citizen or lawful permanent resident spouses.

SEC. 6. GRANT PROGRAM FOR STATE TASK FORCES TO EXAMINE CHILD MARRIAGE.

The Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10401 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 315. STATE TASK FORCES TO EXAMINE CHILD MARRIAGE.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—

''(1) PROGRAM.—From amounts made available under subsection (c), the Secretary may award grants, on a competitive basis, to eligible States to establish a State-based task force to examine child marriage in the eligible State.

''(2) ELIGIBLE STATE.—In this section, the term 'eligible State' means a State that permits an individual younger than 18 years of age to marry.

''(3) APPLICATIONS.—To be eligible to receive a grant under paragraph (1), an eligible State shall submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require.

''(b) STATE TASK FORCE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—An eligible State awarded a grant under subsection (a)(1) shall establish a task force to examine child marriage in the eligible State.

''(2) APPOINTEES.—A task force established under paragraph (1) shall include individuals with—

''(A) advocacy expertise in combating family violence, sexual assault, human trafficking, or child abuse or neglect issues;

''(B) experience in social work or school counseling, with preference for such individuals with experience providing culturally specific services;

''(C) experience in providing legal assistance to survivors of family violence, sexual assault, or human trafficking, with a preference for such individuals with experience serving such survivors who are younger than 18 years of age;

''(D) experience in providing legal assistance to individuals with needs for child protection services, including foster youth, homeless and runaway youth, and youth otherwise at-risk for needing such services;

''(E) judicial experience with cases involving child protection and family violence issues;

''(F) legal experience with cases involving emancipation, guardianship, or child-specific protection orders, with special preference for such individuals who have worked on cases involving forced or coerced marriage; or

''(G) professional medical or mental health experience.

''(3) TASKS.—A task force established under paragraph (1) shall—

''(A) collect Statewide statistics for each of the 10 years preceding the date of the grant award on the number, age, gender, and residency of individuals in the eligible State who were younger than 18 years of age at the time of the marriage of such individual;

''(B) examine the risk factors that lead to child marriage and negative impacts from child marriage in the eligible State, including the relationship between child marriage and threats to a minor's safety, health, and well-being, and including risk factors and impacts such as forced or coerced marriage, family violence, sexual assault, child abuse and neglect, human trafficking, educational impacts, poverty, and other negative impacts on individuals who are younger than 18 years of age who marry;

''(C) examine whether marriages that include an individual younger than 18 years of age should be prohibited in the eligible State;

''(D) develop policy recommendations for the eligible State to address negative impacts of child marriage on individuals and

the intersection between child marriage and forced or coerced marriage, family violence, sexual assault, child abuse and neglect, and human trafficking; and

''(E) prepare a report with the recommendations of the task force, including on protecting individuals who are younger than 18 years of age from the negative impacts of child marriage and forced or coerced marriages and enabling already-married individuals who are younger than 18 years of age to protect themselves from abuse.

''(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $375,000 for each of fiscal years 2027 through 2032.''.

SEC. 7. STATE INCENTIVES TO ELIMINATE CHILD MARRIAGE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the term ''covered formula grant'' means a grant under—

(1) part T of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10441 et seq.) (commonly referred to as the ''STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program''); or

(2) section 41601 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12511) (commonly referred to as the ''Sexual Assault Services Program'').

(b) INCREASED FUNDING FOR FORMULA GRANTS AUTHORIZED.—The Attorney General shall increase the amount provided to a State under the covered formula grants in accordance with this section if the State has in place a law that prohibits marriage for individuals who have not attained 18 years of age or, if more than 18 years of age, the age of majority for the State.

(c) APPLICATION.—A State seeking an increase in the amount provided to the State under the covered formula grants shall include in the application of the State for each covered formula grant such information as the Attorney General may reasonably require, including information about the law described in subsection (b).

(d) GRANT INCREASE.—The amount of the increase provided to a State under the covered formula grants under this section shall be equal to not more than 10 percent of the average of the total amount of funding provided to the State under the covered formula grants under the 3 most recent awards to the State.

(e) PERIOD OF INCREASE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General shall provide an increase in the amount provided to a State under the covered formula grants under this section for a 2-year period.

(2) LIMIT.—The Attorney General may not provide an increase in the amount provided to a State under the covered formula grants under this section more than 4 times.

(f) ALLOCATION OF INCREASED FORMULA GRANT FUNDS.—The Attorney General shall allocate an increase in the amount provided to a State under the covered formula grants under this section such that—

(1) 25 percent the amount of the increase is provided under the program described in subsection (a)(1); and

(2) 75 percent the amount of the increase is provided under the program described in subsection (a)(2).

(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—If the National Commission to Combat Child Marriage in the United States submits the interim report required under section 4(g)(1), there is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2027 through 2032.

SEC. 8. FEDERAL LIMITATIONS ON CHILD MARRIAGE.

No property that is on any land or in any building owned by, leased to, or otherwise used by or under the control of the Federal Government may be used to facilitate a marriage unless both of the individuals marrying are at least 18 years of age at the time of the marriage.

SEC. 9. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EFFORTS TO ADDRESS CHILD MARRIAGE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General shall establish a working group which shall, not later than 180 days after the date on which the National Commission to Combat Child Marriage in the United States issues the final report required under section 4(g)(3), promulgate a model State statute that prohibits child marriage by requiring a person to be at least 18 years of age or, for a State with an age of majority that is older than 18 years of age, the age of majority in the State, at the time of marriage.

(b) COMPOSITION OF THE WORKING GROUP.—The working group established under subsection (a) shall be composed of 8 members, of whom at least 1 member shall be from the following components of the Department of Justice:

(1) The Office of Legal Policy.

(2) The Office of Legislative Affairs.

(3) The Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section of the Criminal Division.

(4) The Human Rights and Special Prosecutions Section of the Criminal Division.

(5) The Human Trafficking Prosecution Unit of the Civil Rights Division.

(6) The Office of Violence Against Women.

SEC. 10. MODIFICATIONS TO IMMIGRATION PROVISIONS RELATING TO MARRIAGE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise specifically provided, any term used in this section that is used in the immigration laws shall have the meaning given the term in the immigration laws.

(2) IMMIGRATION LAWS.—The term ''immigration laws'' has the meaning given the term in section 101(a)(17) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(17)).

(b) MODIFICATIONS TO IMMIGRATION PROVISIONS RELATING TO MARRIAGE.—

(1) DEFINITION OF NONCITIZEN.—Section 101(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(53) The term 'noncitizen' means any person who is not a citizen or national of the United States.''.

(2) CLASSIFICATIONS RELATING TO VISAS FOR NONCITIZEN FIANCÉS AND SPOUSES.—

(A) K VISAS.—Section 101(a)(15)(K) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(K)) is amended to read as follows:

''(K) subject to subsections (d) and (r) of section 214, a noncitizen—

''(i)(I) who is the fiancée or fiancé of a citizen of the United States (other than a citizen described in section 204(a)(1)(A)(viii)(I)) who is at least 18 years of age; and

''(II) who—

''(aa) seeks to enter the United States solely to conclude a valid marriage with the petitioner within ninety days after admission; and

''(bb) is at least 18 years of age;

''(ii)(I) who has concluded a valid marriage with a citizen of the United States who is the petitioner who is at least 18 years of age and was at least 18 years of age on the date of the marriage (other than a citizen described in section 204(a)(1)(A)(viii)(I)); and

''(II) who—

''(aa) is the beneficiary of a petition to accord a status under section 201(b)(2)(A)(i) that was filed under section 204 by the petitioner;

''(bb) seeks to enter the United States to await the approval of such petition and the availability to the noncitizen of an immigrant visa; and

''(cc) is at least 18 years of age, or is at least 16 years of age and is granted a waiver of such age requirement based on a compelling humanitarian reason for the issuance of a visa, arising from a risk of individualized and targeted harm to such noncitizen, and which shall not include parental consent, a child in common with the petitioner, pregnancy, or any combination thereof; or

''(iii) who is the minor child of a noncitizen described in clause (i) or (ii) and is accompanying, or following to join, the noncitizen.''.

(B) IMMEDIATE RELATIVES.—Section 201(b)(2)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1151(b)(2)(A)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(iii) For purposes of this subparagraph, a noncitizen spouse may only be considered the immediate relative of a United States citizen spouse if—

''(I) the United States citizen spouse is at least 18 years of age and was at least 18 years of age at the time of marriage; and

''(II) the noncitizen spouse is—

''(aa) at least 18 years of age; or

''(bb) at least 16 years of age and has been granted a waiver of the age requirement under item (aa) based on a compelling humanitarian reason for the issuance of a visa, arising from a risk of individualized and targeted harm to the noncitizen seeking a visa, and which shall not include parental consent, a child in common with the petitioner, pregnancy, or any combination thereof.''.

(C) SPOUSES OF LAWFUL PERMANENT RESIDENTS.—Section 203(a)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1153(a)(2)) is amended by striking subparagraphs (A) and (B) and inserting the following:

''(A) who—

''(i) are the spouses of noncitizens lawfully admitted for permanent residence aged 18 years or older and who were at least 18 years of age at the time of marriage; and

''(ii)(I) are at least 18 years of age; or

''(II) are at least 16 years of age and have been granted a waiver of the age requirement under subclause (I) based on a compelling humanitarian reason for the issuance of a visa, arising from a risk of individualized and targeted harm to the noncitizen seeking a visa, and which shall not include parental consent, a child in common with the petitioner, pregnancy, or any combination thereof;

''(B) who are the children of noncitizens lawfully admitted for permanent residence; or

''(C) who are the unmarried sons or unmarried daughters (but are not the children) of noncitizens lawfully admitted for permanent residence,''.

(3) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—The amendments made by this subsection may not be construed to preclude, limit, or modify eligibility of any noncitizen spouse subjected to battery or extreme cruelty and otherwise eligible for relief as a VAWA self-petitioner (as defined in section 101(a)(51) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(51))), or any battered spouse (within the meaning of section 240A(b)(2) of that Act (8 U.S.C. 1229b(b)(2))), for any available relief under the immigrations laws without regard to either spouse's age at time of marriage.

(4) APPLICABILITY.—The amendments made by this subsection shall only apply to petitions or applications for any status or benefit under the immigration laws that are filed or otherwise submitted on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) PROXY MARRIAGE.—Section 101(a)(35) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(35)) is amended by striking ''marriage shall have been consummated'' and inserting ''parties have met in person during the 2-year period immediately preceding the date of the ceremony''.

(d) PUBLIC EDUCATION ON CHANGES TO IMMIGRATION LAW.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of State, in coordination with the head of any other appropriate Federal agency, shall immediately, and on an ongoing basis, provide educational materials and information to the public, in multiple languages, on the amendments made by this section and the changes to immigration law made by such amendments.

(2) ELEMENTS.—At a minimum, the educational materials and information provided under paragraph (1) shall be—

(A) made available in multiple languages on the internet website of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, including—

(i) on the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services homepage; and

(ii) at https://www.uscis.gov/humanitarian/forced-marriage;

(B) on view in public areas of the offices of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services in English and the 1 or more primary languages of the country in which the office is located, as applicable;

(C) presented through U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services community forums with immigrant communities in the United States;

(D) provided to all registered immigration legal services providers in the United States for distribution to the community;

(E) made available on all relevant pages of the internet website of the Department of State;

(F) on view at United States embassies and consulates, in English and the 1 or more primary languages of the applicable country; and

(G) incorporated into video advisories on immigration requirements shown at United States embassies, consulates, and ports of entry.

(e) PROMOTION OF INFORMATION ON CHILD MARRIAGE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the Attorney General, in coordination with the head of any other appropriate Federal agency, shall immediately, and on an ongoing basis, promote information on—

(A) the harmful impacts of child marriage described in section 2; and

(B) the governmental and nongovernmental resources an individual may contact to receive support services relating to such impacts.

(2) ELEMENTS.—At a minimum, the information provided under paragraph (1) shall be—

(A) made available in multiple languages on the internet website of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services;

(B) presented through U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services community forums with immigrant communities in the United States;

(C) incorporated into video advisories on immigration requirements shown at United States embassies, consulates, and ports of entry;

(D) provided to all registered immigration legal services providers and refugee resettlement agencies in the United States or distribution to the community; and

(E) made available on all relevant pages of the internet website of the Department of State.

(f) UPDATES TO IMMIGRATION FORMS.—The instructions for Form I–130 (Petition for Alien Relatives) and Form I–129F (Petition for Alien Fiance(e)) shall be updated to reflect the amendments made by this section and the modifications to the immigration laws made by such amendments.

(g) PUBLIC EDUCATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Federal Government shall immediately, and on an ongoing basis, provide educational materials and information to the public, in multiple languages, on the amendments made by this section and the changes to immigration law made by such amendments.

(2) ELEMENTS.—At a minimum, the educational materials and information provided under paragraph (1) shall be—

(A) made available on the internet website of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, including—

(i) on the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services homepage; and

(ii) at https://www.uscis.gov/humanitarian/forced-marriage;

(B) on view in publicly accessible areas of the offices of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services;

(C) presented through U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services community forums with immigrant communities in the United States;

(D) provided to all registered immigration legal services providers in the United States for distribution to the community;

(E) made available on the internet website of the Department of State, including at—

(i) https://travel.state.gov/content/travel.html;

(ii) https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/us-visas.html; and

(iii) https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/international-travel/emergencies/forced-marriage.html;

(F) on view at United States embassies and consulates, in English and the 1 or more primary languages of the applicable country;

(G) incorporated into video advisories on immigration requirements shown at United States embassies, consulates, and ports of entry; and

(H) included in the advisory pamphlet required under section 833 of the International Marriage Broker Regulation Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–162; 119 Stat. 3068) entitled ''Information on the Legal Rights Available to Immigrant Victims of Domestic Violence in the United States and Facts about Immigrating on a Marriage-Based Visa'', which is distributed directly to applicants for family-based immigration petitions at all consular and adjustment interviews for marriage-based visas.

(h) DISTRIBUTION OF DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE PAMPHLET (GBV PAMPHLET).—The gender-based violence pamphlet developed by the Department of Homeland Security as part of the Blue Campaign (referred to in this subsection as the ''GBV pamphlet'') shall be made available and distributed as follows:

(1) INCLUSION IN IMMIGRATION FORMS.—The instructions for Form I–130 (Petition for Alien Relatives) and Form I–129F (Petition for Alien Fiancé(e)) shall include—

(A) the GBV pamphlet in its entirety, in English, under the following section heading: ''The pamphlet below describes what gender-based violence (GBV) is, who is affected by GBV, and how and where to seek help if you or someone you know is experiencing any form of GBV. These materials are also available in Arabic, Bengali, Chinese (Traditional), French, Hindi, Portuguese, Russian, Somali, Spanish, and Urdu.''; and

(B) within the section heading preceding the GBV pamphlet described in subparagraph (A), a link to the Blue Campaign GBV pamphlet landing page, https://www.dhs.gov/blue-campaign/publication/gender-based-pamphlets-and-flyers.

(2) MAILING TO PETITIONER AND BENEFICIARY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Director of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services shall mail the GBV pamphlet to each petitioner and beneficiary of a K nonimmigrant visa pursuant to section 101(a)(15)(K) (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(K)) upon receipt of an application for such a visa.

(B) LANGUAGE.—Each GBV pamphlet mailed under subparagraph (A) shall be the version in the primary language of the petitioner and the primary language of the beneficiary, or in English if a translation into such language is unavailable.

(3) POSTING ON NATIONAL VISA CENTER WEBSITE.—The Secretary of State shall post the GBV pamphlet on the internet website of—

(A) the National Visa Center; and

(B) each consular post that processes K nonimmigrant visa applications.

(4) CONSULAR INTERVIEWS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall ensure that the GBV pamphlet is distributed directly to K nonimmigrant visa applicants at all consular interviews for such visas.

(B) LANGUAGE.—If a written translation of the GBV pamphlet is unavailable in an applicant's primary language, the consular officer conducting the visa interview shall—

(i) review the contents of pamphlet with the applicant orally in the applicant's primary language; and

(ii) distribute the pamphlet to the applicant in English.

(5) DISPLAY AND AVAILABILITY AT EMBASSIES AND CONSULATES.—The Secretary of State shall ensure that the GBV pamphlet—

(A) is displayed at each United States embassy and consulate; and

(B) made available in English and, if available, the primary language of the location of the embassy or consulate.

(6) DISPLAY AND AVAILABILITY AT U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES OFFICES.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall ensure that the GBV pamphlet is displayed and made available in English at each U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services office at which applicant interviews for K nonimmigrant visas are conducted.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 794—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 25, 2024, AS ''NATIONAL ATAXIA AWARENESS DAY'', AND RAISING AWARENESS OF ATAXIA, ATAXIA RESEARCH, AND THE SEARCH FOR A CURE

Mrs. HYDE-SMITH (for herself, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. CAPITO, and Ms. STABENOW) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 794

Whereas ataxia is a clinical manifestation indicating degeneration or dysfunction of the brain that negatively affects the coordination, precision, and accurate timing of physical movements;

Whereas ataxia can strike individuals of all ages, including children;

Whereas the term ''ataxia'' is used to classify a group of rare, inherited neurodegenerative diseases including—

(1) ataxia telangiectasia;

(2) episodic ataxia;

(3) Friedreich's ataxia; and

(4) spinocerebellar ataxia;

Whereas there are many known types of genetic ataxia, but the genetic basis for ataxia in some patients is still unknown;

Whereas all inherited ataxias affect fewer than 200,000 individuals in the United States and, therefore, are recognized as rare diseases under the Orphan Drug Act (Public Law 97–414; 96 Stat. 2049);

Whereas some genetic ataxias are inherited in an autosomal dominant manner while others are inherited in an autosomal recessive manner;

Whereas ataxia symptoms can also be caused by noninherited health conditions and other factors, including stroke, tumor, cerebral palsy, head trauma, multiple sclerosis, alcohol addiction or misuse, and certain medications;

Whereas ataxia can present physical, psychological, and financial challenges for patients and their families;

Whereas symptoms and outcomes of ataxia progress at different rates and can include—

(1) lack of coordination;

(2) slurred speech;

(3) cardiomyopathy;

(4) scoliosis;

(5) eye movement abnormalities;

(6) difficulty walking;

(7) tremors;

(8) trouble eating and swallowing;

(9) difficulties with other activities that require fine motor skills; and

(10) death;

Whereas many patients with ataxia require the use of assistive devices, such as wheelchairs and walkers, to aid in their mobility, and many individuals with ataxia may need physical and occupational therapy;

Whereas few treatments and no cures have been approved for ataxia; and

Whereas clinical research to develop safe and effective treatments for ataxia is ongoing: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the need for greater public awareness of ataxia;

(2) designates September 25, 2024, as ''National Ataxia Awareness Day'';

(3) supports the goals of National Ataxia Awareness Day, which are—

(A) to raise awareness of the causes and symptoms of ataxia among the general public and health care professionals;

(B) to improve diagnosis of ataxia and access to care for patients affected by ataxia; and

(C) to accelerate ataxia research, including on safe and effective treatment options and, ultimately, a cure;

(4) recognizes the individuals in the United States who face challenges due to having ataxia, and the families of those individuals; and

(5) encourages States, territories, and localities to support the goals of National Ataxia Awareness Day.

SENATE RESOLUTION 795—CONDEMNING THE BOTCHED ROLLOUT BY THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION OF THE FAFSA SIMPLIFICATION ACT

Mr. ROUNDS (for himself, Mr. BARRASSO, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. DAINES, Mr. LANKFORD, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. RICKETTS, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. WICKER, Mr. BRAUN, and Mr. RISCH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 795

Whereas the FAFSA Simplification Act (title VII of division FF of Public Law 116-260) was intended to make the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (referred to in this preamble as ''FAFSA'') simpler and easier to complete for the 2024–2025 academic year;

Whereas the Department of Education (referred to in this preamble as the ''Department'') reported on May 24, 2024, that it had processed more than 10,000,000 FAFSA applications for the 2024–2025 academic year;

Whereas, in previous years, the FAFSA application for an academic year opened on October 1st of the preceding year;

Whereas the 2024–2025 FAFSA launched on December 31, 2023;

Whereas, in previous years, the Department sent out student FAFSA data to institutions of higher education just days after the student filed their FAFSA application;

Whereas, for the 2024–2025 school year, the Department did not start sending student FAFSA data to institutions of higher education until the beginning of March;

Whereas many students did not receive financial aid awards until after National College Decision Day on May 1, 2024;

Whereas Department officials were aware of implementation challenges associated with the rollout of the FAFSA Simplification Act as early as December 2020;

Whereas students in pursuit of attending institutions of higher education across the United States depend on the resources made available by FAFSA;

Whereas the FAFSA delays have been particularly burdensome for students in foster care and youth experiencing homelessness;

Whereas the delay in the 2024–2025 FAFSA application timeline cut down the time students had to weigh options when considering financial components for attending institutions of higher education; and

Whereas many offices of financial aid in institutions of higher education fear that this delay will discourage students from attending a college or university in the fall of 2024: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) strongly condemns the delayed and problematic rollout of the FAFSA Simplification Act (title VII of division FF of Public Law 116-260);

(2) calls for the Department of Education to take the necessary actions to identify the issues that led to the botched rollout of the FAFSA Simplification Act and fix them for the 2025–2026 Free Application for Federal Student Aid cycle; and

(3) urges the Secretary of Education to testify before the relevant congressional committees regarding the rollout of the FAFSA Simplification Act.

SENATE RESOLUTION 796—CALLING FOR ACCOUNTABILITY FOR GRAVE VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNIZED HUMAN RIGHTS IN CUBA AND MALIGN ACTIVITIES AGAINST THE UNITED STATES AND DEMOCRATIC COUNTRIES IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE COMMITTED BY THE COMMUNIST REGIME IN CUBA

Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of Florida) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 796

Whereas Freedom House's Freedom in the World 2024 Report states, ''Cuba's one-party Communist state outlaws political pluralism, bans independent media, suppresses dissent, and severely restricts basic civil liberties.'';

Whereas the Department of State's 2023 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, in addition to numerous international human rights organizations, established that the Communist regime in Cuba continues to violate the tenets of the Covenant Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted at New York December 10, 1984, to which Cuba is a signatory;

Whereas the Cuban regime has imprisoned or continues to harass thousands of Cuban citizens, including youths who participated in the unprecedented July 11, 2021, demonstrations on behalf of freedom for Cuba;

Whereas the Department of State's annual Trafficking in Persons Report continues to cite Cuba as a Tier 3 country due to its failure to fully comply with the minimum standards against human trafficking, and further designates Cuba as a state sponsor of human trafficking;

Whereas, in this regard, the Cuban regime sends medical personnel overseas into servitude in Mexico and other countries in which they are paid only 10 to 25 percent of what the host nation compensates Cuba for their services and denies them their fundamental rights;

Whereas Cuba continues to a be source of regional instability, as noted by a United Nations independent fact-finding mission report in 2022 that found Cuban personnel were advising and instructing Venezuelan intelligence agencies committing crimes against humanity in Venezuela;

Whereas Cuban security assistance to Venezuelan narco-terrorist dictator Nicolás Maduro emboldens him to continue to resist free and fair elections in Venezuela and has resulted in thousands of Venezuelans fleeing the country and contributing to overwhelming numbers of illegal United States border crossings;

Whereas the Cuban regime uses illegal immigration as a weapon to overwhelm the United States border by profiting from international smuggling, exporting dissent, infiltrating spies, and fortifying a self-serving black market economy;

Whereas the Cuban regime maintains mutually supportive relationships with Iran, Syria, and North Korea, the three other countries the United States has designated as state sponsors of terrorism;

Whereas Cuba harbors United States fugitives from justice wanted on charges of political violence, including the murders of United States law enforcement officers, including fugitives who have resided in Cuba for decades and criminals such as Joanne Chesimard, Guillermo Morales, Charlie Hill, Victor Manuel Gerena, who are responsible for planning and carrying out violent crimes against Americans;

Whereas the Cuban regime maintains mutually supportive relationships with groups the United States has designated as foreign terrorist organizations, including Hamas, Hezbollah, and Colombia's National Liberation Army;

Whereas the Cuban regime also maintains mutually supportive relationships with anti-American countries such as Iran, Russia, and China;

Whereas the Cuban regime has been one of the most active defenders of Vladimir Putin's invasion of Ukraine, providing diplomatic support and votes in international fora, serving as an amplifier of Russian propaganda on a global scale, and sending Cubans to fight on behalf of Putin;

Whereas the Cuban regime has allowed Russian warships, including a nuclear-powered submarine, to conduct military exercises in the Caribbean, bringing the flotilla

within 30 nautical miles from the United States' coast;

Whereas the Wall Street Journal reported in June 2023 that the Cuban regime has allowed China to establish an electronic surveillance facility on the island, which ''would allow Chinese intelligence services to scoop up electronic communications throughout the Southeastern U.S., where many military bases are located, and monitor U.S. ship traffic''; and

Whereas it has been the longstanding goal of United States policy to bring about freedom, prosperity, and democracy to the Cuban people: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) opposes any revision of United States policy towards Cuba as established in United States law until the Cuban regime changes the above policies and its hostility towards the United States;

(2) believes that the promotion of democracy abroad is a core foreign policy objective of the United States Congress;

(3) believes that the spread of democracy globally preserves the security of the United States and enhances our Nation's prosperity;

(4) calls on the United States Government to use every diplomatic tool to persuade foreign governments and international organizations to join its efforts and coordinate activities to bring freedom and democracy to Cuba;

(5) believes that the United States should work with allies and like-minded democracies to seek Cuba's expulsion from the United Nations Human Rights Council;

(6) believes that, due to Cuba's mutually supportive relationships with foreign terrorist organizations and state sponsors of terrorism, the Secretary of State should maintain Cuba on the Department of State's State Sponsors of Terrorism list;

(7) encourages the United States Trade Representative to enter in consultations with the Government of Mexico and all the other countries that engage in the trafficking of Cuban doctors, not just in Mexico but in all other countries that are in violation of the labor provisions of the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA);

(8) calls on the Department of State to submit biannual reports to Congress on March 1st and September 1st of each year on its efforts to bring freedom and democracy to Cuba based on the principles outlined in this resolution; and

(9) emphasizes the readiness of the people of the United States to assist the Cuban people, who are emerging from a decades-long authoritarian nightmare, to rebuild their lives and country and to rejoin the community of free, peaceful, and democratic nations.

SENATE RESOLUTION 797—DESIGNATING AUGUST 16, 2024, AS ''NATIONAL AIRBORNE DAY''

Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Mr. REED, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. BUDD, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. COTTON, Mr. MULLIN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. KING, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. KELLY, Mr. OSSOFF, Mr. MANCHIN, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. BALDWIN, and Mrs. SHAHEEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 797

Whereas the members of the airborne forces of the Armed Forces of the United States have a long and honorable history as bold and fierce warriors who, for the national security of the United States and the defense of freedom and peace, project the ground combat power of the United States by air transport to the far reaches of the battle area and to the far corners of the world;

Whereas, on June 25, 1940, experiments with airborne operations by the United States began after the Army Parachute Test Platoon was first authorized by the Department of War;

Whereas, in July 1940, 48 volunteers began training for the Army Parachute Test Platoon;

Whereas the first official Army parachute jump took place on August 16, 1940, to test the innovative concept of inserting United States ground combat forces behind a battle line by means of a parachute;

Whereas the success of the Army Parachute Test Platoon, before the entry of the United States into World War II, validated the airborne operational concept and led to the creation of a formidable force of airborne formations that included the 11th, 13th, 17th, 82nd, and 101st Airborne Divisions;

Whereas included in those divisions, and among other separate formations, were many airborne combat, combat support, and combat service support units that served with distinction and achieved repeated success in armed hostilities during World War II;

Whereas the achievements of the airborne units during World War II prompted the evolution of those units into a diversified force of parachute and air-assault units that, over the years, have fought in Korea, the Dominican Republic, Vietnam, Grenada, Panama, the Persian Gulf region, and Somalia, and have engaged in peacekeeping operations in Lebanon, the Sinai Peninsula in Egypt, Haiti, Bosnia, and Kosovo;

Whereas, since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the members of the United States airborne forces, including members of the XVIII Airborne Corps, the 82nd Airborne Division, the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), the 173rd Airborne Brigade Combat Team, the 2nd Infantry Brigade Combat Team (Airborne) of the 11th Airborne Division, the 75th Ranger Regiment, special operations forces of the Army, Marine Corps, Navy, and Air Force, and other units of the Armed Forces, have demonstrated bravery and honor in combat, stability, and training operations in Afghanistan, Iraq, and other theaters in the Global War on Terrorism;

Whereas the continued evolution of United States Army airborne units allowed for the reactivation of the 11th Airborne Division on June 6, 2022, to lead the Armed Forces of the United States in Arctic warfighting capabilities, support United States Indo-Pacific Command operations, and continue the storied legacy of the 11th Airborne Division that dates back to World War II;

Whereas the modern airborne forces also include other elite forces composed of airborne trained and qualified special operations warriors, including Army Special Forces, Marine Corps Reconnaissance Battalions, Navy SEALs, and Air Force combat control and pararescue teams;

Whereas, of the members and former members of the United States airborne forces, thousands have achieved the distinction of making combat jumps, dozens have earned the Medal of Honor, and hundreds have earned the Distinguished Service Cross, the Silver Star, or other decorations and awards for displays of heroism, gallantry, intrepidity, and valor;

Whereas the members and former members of the United States airborne forces are all members of a proud and honorable tradition that, together with the special skills and achievements of those members, distinguishes the members as intrepid combat parachutists, air assault forces, special operation forces, and, in the past, glider infantry;

Whereas individuals from every State of the United States have served gallantly in the airborne forces, and each State is proud of the contributions of its paratrooper veterans during the many conflicts faced by the United States;

Whereas the history and achievements of the members and former members of the United States airborne forces warrant special expressions of the gratitude of the people of the United States; and

Whereas, since the airborne forces, past and present, celebrate August 16 as the anniversary of the first official jump by the Army Parachute Test Platoon, August 16 is an appropriate day to recognize as National Airborne Day: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates August 16, 2024, as ''National Airborne Day''; and

(2) calls on the people of the United States to observe National Airborne Day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 798—COMMEMORATING THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MANN GULCH FIRE BY DESIGNATING AUGUST 5, 2024, AS ''MANN GULCH MEMORIAL TRIBUTE DAY''

Mr. TESTER (for himself, Mr. DAINES, and Mr. TILLIS) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 798

Whereas, on August 5, 1949, the United States was shocked by a wildland fire-fighting tragedy in which 12 United States Forest Service smokejumpers and 1 district fire guard, a former smokejumper, tragically died when they were overtaken by a raging Mann Gulch forest fire in the Helena National Forest;

Whereas the smokejumpers answered a routine fire call from their base in Missoula, Montana, and after successfully landing by parachutes near the fire and beginning the process to contain and extinguish it, they were trapped as the fire exploded beneath them;

Whereas 8 of the 13 men who lost their lives were United States military veterans who served with distinction in World War II;

Whereas Bob Salle, 1 of 3 smokejumpers who survived the fire stated on the occasion of the 50th Mann Gulch Anniversary Memorial, ''It is time to rededicate ourselves to the memory of these fine young men and the lesson they best taught us, that wildfires are, and always will be, dangerous and we must respect its potential to put a fire fighter in harm's way. Life is precious—and for some very short'';

Whereas on the 75th Anniversary of this tragedy the Helena-Lewis and Clark National Forest and the National Smokejumpers Association will honor the memory of these young men by organizing memorial tribute activities—

(1) in Helena, Montana;

(2) at Mann Gulch; and

(3) at each of the 13 individual gravesites across the United States in Montana, New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, North Carolina, and California;

Whereas this tragedy resulted in improved training, safety equipment, and fire-fighting strategies and the development of scientific research in fire behavior; and

Whereas, in the words of a sister of one of the Mann Gulch fatalities, ''You think back,

and you just wish, you hope that these men are not completely forgotten'': Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) on the occasion of the 75th Anniversary of the Mann Gulch fire, honors the memory of Joseph Sylvia, Robert Bennet, Marvin Sherman, Silas R. Thompson, Stanley Reba, Newton Thompson, Leonard Piper, Davide Navon, Phillip McVey, Henry Thol, James Harrison, Eldon Diettert, and William Hellman who died in service to their country protecting our national resources;

(2) expresses heartfelt appreciation to all current men and women who fight wildfires today across the United States; and

(3) proclaims that August 5, 2024, be designated as ''Mann Gulch Memorial Tribute Day''.

SENATE RESOLUTION 799—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF FENTANYL PREVENTION AND AWARENESS DAY ON AUGUST 21, 2024

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 799

Whereas families in the United States affected by the use of illicit fentanyl use Fentanyl Prevention and Awareness Day to—

(1) preserve the memory of the individuals lost to illicit fentanyl overdose or poisoning who were unsuspecting victims, experimenting with the drug, or suffering from substance use disorder;

(2) acknowledge the devastation caused by the use of illicit fentanyl and other dangerous drugs; and

(3) share awareness about the dangers of the use of illicit fentanyl to prevent a public health crisis, self-harm, addiction, and death;

Whereas Fentanyl Prevention and Awareness Day is celebrated each year on August 21 by State governors and attorneys general, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, parent-teacher associations, the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas program, the Office of National Drug Control Policy, the Drug Enforcement Administration (referred to in this preamble as the ''DEA''), and hundreds of other organizations throughout the United States;

Whereas fentanyl is a highly addictive synthetic opioid that is 100 times more potent than morphine;

Whereas, according to the DEA, illicit fentanyl is—

(1) manufactured with other illicit drugs to increase potency;

(2) sold as a powder or mixed with other illicit drugs; and

(3) pressed into counterfeit pills to look like legitimate pharmaceutical drugs;

Whereas the illicit fentanyl crisis in the United States is a serious public safety threat;

Whereas the illicit fentanyl poisoning rate in 2023 was among the highest in the history of the United States, and fentanyl poisoning was the number 1 cause of death among people in the United States aged 18 to 45;

Whereas synthetic opioids, primarily fentanyl and the analogues of fentanyl, are devastating communities and families at an unprecedented rate, claiming ⅔ of the more than 107,000 lives lost to drug overdoses in 2023;

Whereas, in 2023, the number of drug-related deaths throughout the United States reached not less than 107,543;

Whereas individuals increasingly use pills or other drugs without knowing those substances contain fentanyl;

Whereas, as of June 2024, U.S. Customs and Border Protection personnel have seized more than 15,100 pounds of illicit fentanyl, and Federal, State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies continue to make record breaking seizures of illicit fentanyl for the safety of the people of the United States;

Whereas families in the United States affected by the use of illicit fentanyl have gained momentum in educating the public about the dangers of the use of illicit fentanyl and other drugs and actively engage with Federal agencies to promote such education and awareness;

Whereas families in the United States affected by the use of illicit fentanyl seek to raise awareness of the use of illicit fentanyl and prevent illicit fentanyl-related deaths, and those families join together in the effort to save lives on Fentanyl Prevention and Awareness Day; and

Whereas parents, young people, schools, businesses, law enforcement agencies, religious institutions and faith-based organizations, service organizations, senior citizens, medical and military personnel, sports teams, and individuals throughout the United States will demonstrate a commitment to healthy, productive, and drug-free lifestyles on Fentanyl Prevention and Awareness Day: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of Fentanyl Prevention and Awareness Day;

(2) encourages the people of the United States to promote prevention of the use of illicit fentanyl and to educate young people on Fentanyl Prevention and Awareness Day, symbolizing a commitment to healthy, drug-free lifestyles;

(3) encourages children, teenagers, and other individuals to choose to live drug-free lives; and

(4) encourages the people of the United States to—

(A) promote drug prevention and the creation of drug-free communities; and

(B) participate in drug prevention activities to show support for healthy, productive, and drug-free lifestyles.

SENATE RESOLUTION 800—CONDEMNING THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF FORMER PRESIDENT DONALD J. TRUMP DURING A POLITICAL RALLY IN BUTLER, PENNSYLVANIA, HONORING THE VICTIMS WHO WERE KILLED AND INJURED AT THE RALLY, AND CALLING FOR UNITY AND CIVILITY IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. BALDWIN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. COONS, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. DAINES, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. ERNST, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. HAGERTY, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KELLY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LANKFORD, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MULLIN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. OSSOFF, Mr. PETERS, Mr. RICKETTS, Mr. RISCH, Mr. ROUNDS, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. VANCE, Mr. WARNER, Mr. WARNOCK, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. WICKER, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. THUNE, Mr. SCHMITT, Mr. BUDD, Mr. MORAN, Ms. SMITH, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. COTTON, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. REED, Mr. PAUL, Mr. LEE, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 800

Whereas, on July 13, 2024, a gunman fired several rifle rounds at former President Donald J. Trump during a political rally in Butler, Pennsylvania, wounding former President Trump;

Whereas Corey D. Comperatore, a beloved family man, project engineer, Army reservist, and volunteer firefighter, died while shielding his family from the gunfire;

Whereas David Dutch was critically injured in the attack and hospitalized;

Whereas James Copenhaver was critically injured in the attack and hospitalized;

Whereas courageous law enforcement officers, Secret Service agents, and many other first responders and bystanders assisted in the response; and

Whereas the attempted assassination of former President Donald J. Trump is a senseless act of violence that underscores the need for peace and civility in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns the assassination attempt of former President Donald J. Trump during a political rally in Butler, Pennsylvania, on July 13, 2024;

(2) honors Corey D. Comperatore, who died while protecting his family from the gunfire at the rally for former President Trump;

(3) honors David Dutch, who was critically injured in the gunfire at the rally for former President Trump and hospitalized;

(4) honors James Copenhaver, who was critically injured in the gunfire at the rally for former President Trump and hospitalized; and

(5) calls on all people of the United States to unite in the face of violence and to stand in solidarity with those who were injured or killed during this tragic event.

SENATE RESOLUTION 801—HONORING THE LIFE AND ENDURING LEGACY OF WILLIAM ''WILLIE'' HOWARD MAYS, JR

Mrs. BRITT (for herself, Ms. BUTLER, Mr. TUBERVILLE, and Mr. PADILLA) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 801

Whereas William ''Willie'' Howard Mays, Jr. (referred to in this preamble as ''Mays'') was born in the former town of Westfield, in Jefferson County, Alabama, in 1931, and began playing baseball at an early age with his father, ''Cat'' Mays, who was an accomplished baseball player himself;

Whereas Mays was a standout multi sport athlete at Fairfield Industrial High School, leading the basketball team in scoring, playing multiple positions on the football team, and showcasing his natural talent for baseball;

Whereas, in 1948, Mays began his professional baseball career at age 16 in the Negro American League, 11 years before the complete integration of Major League Baseball in 1959;

Whereas, in 1948, Mays recorded his first professional hit at Rickwood Field in Birmingham, Alabama, while playing for the Birmingham Black Barons, and used his outstanding fielding, batting, and base running ability to help lead the team to the 1948 Negro World Series;

Whereas, in 1950, Mays signed a contract with the New York Giants after graduating from Fairfield Industrial High School, spent a brief year in the minor leagues, and was quickly called up to play his first game for the New York Giants on May 24, 1951;

Whereas, in 1951, Mays was voted the National League Rookie of the Year after recording 68 runs batted in and 20 home runs in 121 games;

Whereas, from 1952 to 1954, Mays was drafted into the Army and served the United States during the Korean War;

Whereas during Mays military service, he spent most of his time in the Army at Fort Eustis, Virginia, as an athletic instructor and played baseball for the Fort Eustis Wheels;

Whereas, after Mays finished his service in the Army, Mays returned to help the New York Giants win the 1954 World Series by robbing a Cleveland batter of a go-ahead run with an implausible basket catch in deep center field to win game 1 of the 1954 World Series, in a moment that will be forever remembered as ''The Catch'';

Whereas Mays earned a remarkable number of awards and accolades throughout his career in Major League Baseball, including—

(1) 24 All-Star Game selections;

(2) 2 National League Most Valuable Player Awards;

(3) 12 Gold Glove Awards; and

(4) 4 National League home run leader titles;

Whereas Mays achieved a .302 lifetime batting average while recording 3,293 hits, 660 home runs, and a Major League Baseball all-time record of 7,112 putouts from the outfield;

Whereas Mays is the only player in Major League Baseball history with more than 300 home runs, 300 stolen bases, 3,000 career hits, and a career batting average greater than .300;

Whereas the accomplishments by Mays were not fully recognized until 2024, when Major League Baseball incorporated the statistics from the Negro American League into the Major League Baseball historical records;

Whereas, in 1979, Mays was elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame on his first ballot;

Whereas, as a tribute to the indelible impact and enduring legacy of Mays, whose jersey number was 24, the San Francisco Giants and New York Mets retired the jersey number 24 so that no other player on those teams could wear that number again;

Whereas the address of the stadium of the San Francisco Giants is 24 Willie Mays Plaza, in recognition of the contributions and impact that Mays had on the San Francisco Giants organization throughout his life;

Whereas, in 2015, Mays was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest honor the President can award to a civilian;

Whereas, on June 18, 2024, Mays died at 93 years old, 2 days before Major League Baseball hosted its first ever game at Rickwood Field in Birmingham, Alabama, where Mays made his professional baseball debut 76 years earlier; and

Whereas Mays personified the American Dream by relying on his relentless work ethic and determination to become an immortal giant of the national pastime of baseball, all while inspiring millions of people across the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors the timeless values of hard work and sacrifice that William ''Willie'' Howard Mays, Jr. embodied;

(2) recognizes the inspiration that William ''Willie'' Howard Mays, Jr. was and continues to be for generations of people in the United States; and

(3) celebrates the historic feats that William ''Willie'' Howard Mays, Jr. achieved while playing baseball, the game that he loved.

SENATE RESOLUTION 802—DESIGNATING AUGUST 2024 AS ''NATIONAL CATFISH MONTH''

Mr. WICKER submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 802

Whereas the Catfish Institute recognizes August to be National Catfish Month;

Whereas the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas recognize August to be National Catfish Month;

Whereas the States of Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Tennessee embody the channel catfish as their State fish;

Whereas the United States farm-raised catfish industry employs nearly 10,000 people and creates more than $1,900,000,000 in economic output;

Whereas the United States had more than 50,000 surface water acres used for catfish production in 2023, and catfish growers in the United States had $439,000,000 in sales during 2023;

Whereas the average catfish farmer produces 5,000 pounds of catfish per acre;

Whereas 99 percent of all United States farm-raised catfish are grown in Alabama, Arkansas, California, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, and Texas;

Whereas catfish is the largest farm-raised seafood product, by weight, in the United States, representing over 50 percent of the United States aquaculture industry;

Whereas United States catfish must meet rigorous safety standards, making domestic catfish a nutritious choice and a reliably higher quality product than imported catfish;

Whereas United States farm-raised catfish and Chesapeake Bay blue catfish are sustainable and environmentally friendly seafood products;

Whereas catfish is a lean fish and an excellent source of protein; and

Whereas catfish is a versatile fish in the cuisine of the United States, with a myriad of regional and national recipes to be enjoyed by all people of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates August 2024 as ''National Catfish Month'';

(2) recognizes the contributions of all workers, past and present, that produce, process, and provide catfish for the people of the United States;

(3) recognizes that purchasing United States farm-raised catfish supports farmers, jobs, and the economy of the United States; and

(4) recognizes Chesapeake Bay watermen for harvesting overpopulated blue catfish, thereby protecting the health of the Chesapeake Bay.

SENATE RESOLUTION 803—RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF PURPLE MARTINS TO UNITED STATES ECOSYSTEMS, TOURISM, AND HISTORY BY DESIGNATING AUGUST 10, 2024, AS ''PURPLE MARTIN CONSERVATION DAY''

Mr. BRAUN (for himself and Mr. FETTERMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 803

Whereas purple martins (*Progne subis*) are the largest swallows in North America and have 3 subspecies that are unique to North and South America;

Whereas, every year, approximately 8,700,000 purple martins migrate from South America to North America for breeding season, visiting 48 out of 50 States, as well as portions of southern Canada and Mexico;

Whereas, beginning in July of each year, adult and juvenile purple martins congregate at roosts and migrate to South America for the winter months;

Whereas, thousands of years ago, Native Americans began providing man-made dwellings for purple martins after recognizing their utility as pest and insect regulators;

Whereas habitat loss and the spread of non-native invasive bird species have pushed purple martins to transition to man-made dwellings, upon which purple martins now depend for survival east of the Rocky Mountains;

Whereas, in the face of population decline, successful conservation efforts of modern birders in the United States have helped the purple martin to remain a species of least concern; and

Whereas, in 2024, there are more than 220,000 active purple martin colonies across the United States that offer aesthetic benefits, foster tourism, maintain ecological diversity, and provide immense educational opportunity for children and adults alike: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates August 10, 2024, as ''Purple Martin Conservation Day''; and

(2) recognizes the economic, educational, historical, and aesthetic value that purple martins offer to people of the United States of all ages.

SENATE RESOLUTION 804—RECOGNIZING EDMUNDO GONZÁLEZ URRUTIA AS THE PRESIDENT-ELECT OF VENEZUELA

Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. KAINE, Mr. CASSIDY, and Mr. BENNET) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 804

Whereas, on July 28, 2024, Venezuela held Presidential elections, the first in the country since the widely discredited Presidential election in 2018;

Whereas the elections were neither free nor fair, and the process lacked respect for fundamental freedoms, with the Carter Center stating, ''Venezuela's 2024 presidential election did not meet international standards of electoral integrity and cannot be considered democratic.'';

Whereas President Joe Biden has publicly stated the need for an immediate release of full, transparent, and detailed voting data by Venezuelan authorities;

Whereas the data released by the vast majority of polling centers showed that the

leader of the opposition, Edmundo González Urrutia, won with an overwhelming number of votes;

Whereas the Venezuelan people have demonstrated their desire to live in peace and political freedom, represented by a democratically elected President of their choosing;

Whereas many international organizations and heads of state have voiced concern with the lack of transparency throughout the electoral process; and

Whereas numerous countries have either called for transparency in the tally of election results or have rejected the results outright based on clear evidence of fraud, including Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Germany, Guatemala, Italy, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Spain, and Uruguay: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the victory of Edmundo González Urrutia in the Presidential election in Venezuela held on July 28, 2024;

(2) notes that such recognition is widely shared around the world;

(3) asserts that the victory of Edmundo González marks the return of a democratically elected leader at the national level in Venezuela; and

(4) stands in solidarity with the Venezuelan people in their democratic aspirations to live freely without repression.

SENATE RESOLUTION 805—COMMEMORATING THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MURDER OF JAMES WRIGHT FOLEY AND CALLING FOR THE MORAL COURAGE TO PRIORITIZE THE RETURN OF AMERICANS HELD CAPTIVE ABROAD AND TAKE ALL NECESSARY EFFORTS TO DETER INTERNATIONAL HOSTAGE TAKING AND ARBITRARY DETENTION

Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself and Mr. GRAHAM) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 805

Whereas James W. Foley was an American freelance journalist, an author, teacher and humanitarian from New Hampshire;

Whereas James dedicated his career to robust, independent, and compassionate journalism that took him to war zones and classrooms alike;

Whereas, upon his return after being detained for six weeks in Libya, James said, ''for some reason I have physical courage, but, that's nothing compared to moral courage. If I don't have the moral courage to challenge authority, to write about things that might have reprisals on my career, if I don't have that moral courage, we don't have journalism'';

Whereas, on November 22, 2012, James was kidnapped while reporting on the conflict in northern Syria;

Whereas, on August 19, 2014, James Wright Foley was publicly beheaded by ISIS, his death then used as propaganda to recruit for jihad against the United States of America;

Whereas, on September 4, 2014, the James W. Foley Legacy Foundation was established to inspire the moral courage needed to secure the freedom of Americans taken captive abroad, prevent future hostage-taking, and promote journalist safety;

Whereas the Foley Foundation participated in the National Counter Terrorism Center task force, ordered by President Barack Obama to evaluate United States hostage policy and engagement with families of those held captive;

Whereas, on June 24, 2015, President Obama issued Presidential Policy Directive 30, which committed to ''achieving the safe and rapid recovery of U.S. nationals taken hostage outside the United States'' and established the current United States hostage enterprise, which includes the Hostage Response Group (HRG) at the National Security Council, the Special Presidential Envoy for Hostage Affairs (SPEHA), and the Hostage Recovery Fusion Cell (HRFC) that together pursue recovery strategies, support returned hostages and families of current hostages, and coordinate the use of diplomatic, law enforcement, intelligence, and military capabilities to resolve international hostage-takings;

Whereas the Foley Foundation has worked since 2014, in collaboration with the United States Government's hostage enterprise and families of United States nationals taken hostage abroad by terrorists or criminals and those wrongfully detained by nation states to help reunite families;

Whereas, in 2019, after negotiating the release of a United States citizen wrongfully detained in Iran, President Trump reiterated that ''the highest priority of the United States is the safety and well-being of its citizens. Freeing Americans held captive is of vital importance to my Administration, and we will continue to work hard to bring home all our citizens wrongfully held captive overseas.'';

Whereas, since 2019, the Foley Foundation has annually published research in the ''Bringing Americans Home'' report, which evaluates the experiences of American families with a loved one held captive abroad, returned hostages and detainees, and government and nongovernment experts;

Whereas, in December 2020, Congress passed, and President Trump reaffirmed the United States commitment to bringing home American citizens by signing into law the Robert Levinson Hostage Recovery and Hostage-Taking Accountability Act (22 U.S.C. 1741 et seq.) to prioritize and provide assistance to Americans wrongfully detained abroad and to their family members;

Whereas, in September 2021, Alexanda Kotey pleaded guilty to eight counts of kidnapping, torture, and accessory to murder of four Americans, including James Wright Foley, Kayla Jean Mueller, Steven Joel Sotloff, and Peter Edward Kassig;

Whereas, on August 19, 2022, the Department of Justice convicted former British jihadist, El Shafee ElSheik in Federal Court in the Southern District of Virginia for the kidnapping, torture, and murder of Americans Sotloff, Kassig, Mueller, and Foley, as well as three British citizens;

Whereas, under Democratic and Republican presidents, the United States has successfully freed more than 120 Americans from unjust captivity abroad;

Whereas President Joe Biden's July 2022 Executive Order 14078 (relating to bolstering efforts to bring hostages and wrongfully detained United States nationals home) declared that hostage taking and the wrongful detention of United States nationals constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States; and

Whereas the targeting of United States nationals for use as political pawns by nation states is a grave threat to the security of United States nationals traveling abroad, seeks to hold the United State Government hostage, and strains international stability: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) stands with all those who have been taken hostage or wrongfully detained, those who have been released, and the families and friends who fight for their freedom;

(2) prioritizes the return of all innocent United States nationals targeted for kidnapping or wrongful detention abroad and will continue to take the necessary steps to deter our adversaries from using Americans as tools for their geopolitical ambitions;

(3) acknowledges the need to urgently work with allies and partners to develop a coordinated approach to deter and prevent international hostage-taking;

(4) condemns the practice of targeting and wrongfully detaining Americans in order to threaten American sovereignty and interfere with United States foreign policy;

(5) supports efforts to ensure that the United States Government hostage enterprise is properly resourced and authorized to address the evolving dynamic of hostage-taking and wrongful detention, including through the Hostage Response Group at the National Security Council, the Hostage Recovery Fusion Cell, the Special Presidential Envoy for Hostage Affairs, and supporting departments and agencies to speed the safe return of United States nationals held hostage abroad and deter future hostage-taking;

(6) commends the personnel, past and present, of the hostage enterprise who have endeavored to faithfully execute the mission of recovering Americans unjustly held captive abroad; and

(7) recognizes August 19, 2014, as a solemn remembrance of the national security threat posed by maligned captors and its sacred obligation to protect United States nationals abroad from being taken captive unjustly.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 40—ESTABLISHING NEW CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT TO ADDRESS REGULATORY REFORM

Mr. ROUNDS (for himself, Mr. CRAPO, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. SCHMITT, and Mr. DAINES) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. CON. RES. 40

Whereas there are more than 3,000 final rules issued every year by more than 50 Federal agencies;

Whereas a rule is defined in section 551 of title 5, United States Code, as ''the whole or part of an agency statement of general or particular applicability and future effect designed to implement, interpret, or prescribe law or policy'';

Whereas subchapter II of chapter 5, and chapter 7, of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Administrative Procedure Act'') established standards for the issuance of rules using formal rulemaking and informal rulemaking procedures;

Whereas informal rulemaking, also known as ''notice and comment'' rulemaking or ''section 553'' rulemaking, is the most common type of rulemaking;

Whereas, in rulemaking proceedings, formal hearings must be held and interested parties must be given the chance to comment on the proposed rule or regulation, and once adopted, the rule or regulation is required to be published in the Federal Register;

Whereas, according to the 2023 Ten Thousand Commandments report by the Competitive Enterprise Institute, the top 5 Federal rulemaking agencies (which, in 2022, were the Department of the Interior, the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Transportation, the Department of Commerce, and the Department of Health and

Human Services) account for 41 percent of all Federal rules;

Whereas chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Congressional Review Act'') established a mechanism through which Congress could overturn Federal regulations by enacting a joint resolution of disapproval;

Whereas the Congressional Review Act requires that rules that have a $100,000,000 effect or more on the economy are submitted by agencies to both Houses of Congress and the Government Accountability Office and have a delayed effective date of not less than 60 days to pass a resolution of disapproval rejecting the rule, which must be approved by the President; and

Whereas, since the enactment of the Congressional Review Act in 1996, the procedures under the Act have been used 20 times to overturn a rule: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This resolution may be cited as the ''Regulation Sensibility Through Oversight Restoration Resolution of 2024'' or the ''RESTORE Resolution of 2024''.

SEC. 2. JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE ON REGULATORY REFORM.

There is established a joint select committee to be known as the Joint Select Committee on Regulatory Reform (hereinafter in this concurrent resolution referred to as the ''Joint Select Committee'').

SEC. 3. DUTIES OF JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the terms ''agency'' and ''rule'' have the meanings given those terms in section 551 of title 5, United States Code.

(b) DUTIES.—The Joint Select Committee shall—

(1) conduct a systematic review of the process by which rules are promulgated by agencies;

(2) hold hearings on the effects of and how to reduce regulatory overreach in all sectors of the economy;

(3) conduct a review of the Code of Federal Regulations to identify rules and sets of rules that should be repealed; and

(4) submit to the Senate and the House of Representatives—

(A) recommendations for legislation—

(i) to create a process under which an agency, before promulgating a rule, shall—

(I) seek advice from Congress;

(II) publish the proposed rule;

(III) hold a public comment period on the proposed rule;

(IV) seek advice from Congress based on the public comments; and

(V) hold issuance of the rule until Congress can review the rule for a period of not more than 1 year; and

(ii) to create a process to appropriately sunset as many rules as possible;

(B) recommendations for ways to reduce the financial burden placed on the various sectors of the economy in order to comply with rules;

(C) an analysis of the feasibility of the creation of a permanent Joint Committee on Rules Review in accordance with subsection (c);

(D) an analysis of the feasibility of requiring each agency to submit each proposed rule of the agency to the appropriate committees of Congress for review in a similar manner as set forth for a permanent Joint Committee on Rules Review under subsection (c); and

(E) a list of rules and sets of rules that the Joint Select Committee recommends should be repealed.

(c) ANALYSIS OF PERMANENT JOINT COMMITTEE ON RULES REVIEW.—The Joint Select Committee shall analyze the feasibility of the creation of a permanent Joint Committee on Rules Review. The Joint Committee on Rules Review would—

(1) review each proposed rule that an agency determines is likely to have an annual effect on the economy of $50,000,000 or more before the agency promulgates the final rule;

(2) require each agency to submit to the Committee—

(A) the text of each proposed rule of the agency described in paragraph (1); and

(B) an analysis of the economic impact of the rule on the economy;

(3) require each agency to revise a proposed rule submitted under paragraph (2) if the Committee determines that the proposed rule—

(A) needs to be significantly rewritten to accomplish the intent of the agency or address the recommendations or objections of the Committee;

(B) is not a valid exercise of delegated authority from Congress;

(C) is not in proper form;

(D) is inconsistent with the intent of Congress with respect to the provision of law that the proposed rule implements; or

(E) is not a reasonable implementation of the law;

(4) delay the effective date of a proposed rule for a period of not more than 1 year beginning on the date on which the agency submits the proposed rule under paragraph (2);

(5) allow an agency to promulgate a final rule without any delay in the effective date of the rule if the agency designates the rule as an emergency rule, unless the Committee by majority vote determines that the rule is not an emergency rule; and

(6) if applicable, recommend that Congress should overturn a final rule promulgated by an agency by enacting a joint resolution of disapproval.

SEC. 4. COMPOSITION OF JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE.

(a) MEMBERSHIP.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Joint Select Committee shall be composed of 30 members, of whom—

(A) 15 shall be appointed by the majority and the minority leaders of the Senate from among Members of the Senate in a manner that reflects the ratio of the number of Members of the Senate from the majority party to the number of Members of the Senate from the minority party on the date of enactment of this Act; and

(B) 15 shall be appointed by the Speaker and the minority leader of the House of Representatives among Members of the House of Representatives in a manner that reflects the ratio of the number of members of the House of Representatives from the majority party to the number of Members of the House of Representatives from the minority party on the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) DATE.—The appointments of the members of the Joint Select Committee shall be made not later than 30 days after the date of adoption of this concurrent resolution.

(b) VACANCIES.—Any vacancy in the Joint Select Committee shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

(c) CHAIRPERSON AND VICE CHAIRPERSON.—

(1) CHAIRPERSON.—The members of the Joint Select Committee shall elect a Chairperson for the Joint Select Committee by majority vote from each of—

(A) the members of the majority party of the Senate; and

(B) the members of the majority party of the House of Representatives.

(2) VICE CHAIRPERSON.—The members of the Joint Select Committee shall elect a Vice Chairperson for the Joint Select Committee by majority vote from each of—

(A) the members of the minority party of the Senate; and

(B) the members of the minority party of the House of Representatives.

(d) QUORUM.—A majority of the members of the Joint Select Committee each from the Senate and the House of Representatives shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of conducting the business of the Joint Select Committee.

SEC. 5. RULES AND PROCEDURES.

(a) GOVERNANCE UNDER STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE.—Except as otherwise specifically provided in this resolution, the investigations and hearings conducted by the Joint Select Committee shall be governed by the Standing Rules of the Senate.

(b) ADDITIONAL RULES AND PROCEDURES.—The Joint Select Committee may adopt such additional rules or procedures if the Chairperson and Vice Chairperson agree, or if the Joint Select Committee by majority vote so decides, that such additional rules or procedures are necessary or advisable to conduct the duties of the Joint Select Committee.

SEC. 6. AUTHORITY OF JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Joint Select Committee may exercise all of the powers and responsibilities of a committee under rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate.

(b) POWERS.—The Joint Select Committee may, for the purpose of carrying out this resolution—

(1) hold such hearings, sit and act at such times and places, take such testimony, receive such evidence, and administer such oaths as the Joint Select Committee considers advisable; and

(2) authorize and require, by issuance of subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the preservation and production of books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, documents, tapes, and any other materials in whatever form the Joint Select Committee considers advisable.

(c) SUBPOENAS.—Subpoenas authorized by the Joint Select Committee—

(1) may be issued with the joint concurrence of the Chairperson and Vice Chairperson;

(2) shall bear the signature of the Chairperson and Vice Chairperson, or the designee of the Chairperson or Vice Chairperson; and

(3) shall be served by any person or class of persons designated by the Chairperson and Vice Chairperson for that purpose anywhere within or without the borders of the United States to the full extent provided by law.

(d) ACCESS TO INFORMATION.—The Joint Select Committee shall have, to the fullest extent permitted by law, access to any such information or materials obtained by any other department or agency of the Federal Government or by any other governmental department, agency, or body investigating the matters described in section 3(b).

(e) COOPERATION OF OTHER COMMITTEES.—In carrying out the duties of the Joint Select Committee, the Joint Select Committee may obtain the input and cooperation of any other standing committee of the Senate or the House of Representatives.

SEC. 7. REPORTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the Joint Select Committee terminates, the Joint Select Committee shall submit to the Senate and the House of Representatives a report, which shall contain—

(1) the results and findings of the reviews and hearings carried out by the Joint Select Committee pursuant to this resolution; and

(2) any information required to be submitted under section 3(b)(4).

(b) INTERIM REPORTS.—The Joint Select Committee may submit to the Senate and

the House of Representatives such interim reports as the Joint Select Committee considers appropriate.

SEC. 8. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

(a) STAFF.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Joint Select Committee may employ, in accordance with paragraph (2), a staff composed of such clerical, investigatory, legal, technical, and other personnel as the Joint Select Committee considers necessary or appropriate.

(2) APPOINTMENT OF STAFF.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Joint Select Committee shall appoint a staff for the majority, a staff for the minority, and a nondesignated staff.

(B) MAJORITY STAFF.—The majority staff shall be appointed, and may be removed, by the Chairperson and shall work under the general supervision and direction of the Chairperson.

(C) MINORITY STAFF.—The minority staff shall be appointed, and may be removed, by the Vice Chairperson and shall work under the general supervision and direction of the Vice Chairperson.

(D) NONDESIGNATED STAFF.—Nondesignated staff shall be appointed, and may be removed, jointly by the Chairperson and Vice Chairperson, and shall work under the joint general supervision and direction of the Chairperson and Vice Chairperson.

(b) COMPENSATION.—

(1) MAJORITY STAFF.—The Chairperson shall fix the compensation of all personnel of the majority staff of the Joint Select Committee.

(2) MINORITY STAFF.—The Vice Chairperson shall fix the compensation of all personnel of the minority staff of the Joint Select Committee.

(3) NONDESIGNATED STAFF.—The Chairperson and Vice Chairperson shall jointly fix the compensation of all nondesignated staff of the Joint Select Committee.

(4) PAY AND BENEFITS.—All employees of the Joint Select Committee shall be treated as employees of the Senate for purposes of disbursing pay and processing benefits.

(c) FACILITIES.—The Joint Select Committee may use, with the prior consent of the chair of any other committee of the Senate or the House of Representatives or the chair of any subcommittee of any committee of the Senate or the House of Representatives, the facilities of any other committee of the Senate or the House of Representatives, whenever the Joint Select Committee or the Chairperson and Vice Chairperson consider that such action is necessary or appropriate to enable the Joint Select Committee to carry out the responsibilities, duties, or functions of the Joint Select Committee under this resolution.

(d) DETAIL OF EMPLOYEES.—The Joint Select Committee may use on a reimbursable basis, with the prior consent of the head of the department or agency of the Federal Government concerned and the approval of the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, the services of personnel of the department or agency.

(e) TEMPORARY AND INTERMITTENT SERVICES.—The Joint Select Committee may procure the temporary or intermittent services of individual consultants or organizations.

(f) ETHICS.—The Joint Select Committee shall establish ethical rules for the members and employees of the Joint Select Committee, which shall, to the extent practicable, be comparable to the ethical rules that apply to employees of the Senate.

(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For the expenses of the Joint Select Committee, there are authorized to be appropriated $3,000,000 for fiscal year 2025, to remain available until expended.

SEC. 9. EFFECTIVE DATE; TERMINATION.

(a) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This resolution shall take effect on the date of adoption of this concurrent resolution.

(b) TERMINATION.—The Joint Select Committee shall terminate on the date that is 1 year after the appointment of the members of the Joint Select Committee.

(c) DISPOSITION OF RECORDS.—Upon termination of the Joint Select Committee, the records of the Joint Select Committee shall become the records of any committee or committees designated by the majority leader of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, with the concurrence of the minority leader of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3216. Mr. CARPER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7024, to make improvements to the child tax credit, to provide tax incentives to promote economic growth, to provide special rules for the taxation of certain residents of Taiwan with income from sources within the United States, to provide tax relief with respect to certain Federal disasters, to make improvements to the low-income housing tax credit, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3217. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3218. Ms. ROSEN (for herself and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3219. Mr. BLUMENTHAL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3220. Mr. HEINRICH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3221. Mr. HEINRICH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3222. Mr. HEINRICH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3223. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3224. Mrs. CAPITO (for Mr. CARPER (for himself and Mrs. CAPITO)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 4367, to provide for improvements to the rivers and harbors of the United States, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, and for other purposes.

SA 3225. Mr. WELCH (for himself and Mr. CASEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3226. Mr. HICKENLOOPER (for himself and Mr. BENNET) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3227. Mr. BENNET submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3228. Mr. BENNET submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3229. Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mr. PETERS, Mr. OSSOFF, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. HAWLEY, and Mr. BROWN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3230. Mr. WELCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3231. Mr. WELCH (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON, and Mr. SULLIVAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3232. Mr. PETERS (for himself and Mr. BRAUN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3233. Mr. PETERS (for himself and Mr. JOHNSON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3234. Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3235. Ms. ROSEN (for herself and Ms. ERNST) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3236. Mrs. GILLIBRAND submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3216. Mr. CARPER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7024, to make improvements to the child tax credit, to provide tax incentives to promote economic growth, to provide special rules for the taxation of certain residents of Taiwan with income from sources within the United States, to provide tax relief with respect to certain Federal disasters, to make improvements to the low-income housing tax credit, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____. EXTENSION OF ENERGY CREDIT FOR QUALIFIED FUEL CELL PROPERTY.

Section 48(c)(1)(E) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking ''January 1, 2025'' and inserting ''January 1, 2033''.

SA 3217. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1035. SPECIAL INTEREST ALIEN ENCOUNTERS BY U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION.

(a) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for the following 3 years, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit a report to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives that identifies, with respect to the applicable reporting period—

(1) any changes to the definition for a special interest alien encounter during the reporting period;

(2) what factors would lead to an encounter being designated as a special interest alien encounter;

(3) the underlying targeting criteria, methodology, and rationale for the determination of each of the factors referred to in paragraph (2);

(4) the internal Department of Homeland Security review process for updating the factors referred to in paragraph (2);

(5) how the designation of a special interest alien encounter differs from the definition of an encounter with a known or suspected terrorist;

(6) the policies, procedures, and tools the Department of Homeland Security has implemented to address the underlying threats addressed through special interest alien encounters;

(7) the number of individuals screened in special interest alien encounters by U.S. Customs and Border Protection, disaggregated by component;

(8) the number of such individuals for whom no derogatory information was identified who—

(A) are being detained by the Department of Homeland Security;

(B) have been transferred to, or are being monitored by, another agency of the Federal Government;

(C) have been released from detention with reporting requirements by the Department of Homeland Security; or

(D) were removed from the United States;

(9) the number of individuals screened in special interest alien encounters by U.S. Customs and Border Protection for whom derogatory information was identified, disaggregated by the type of derogatory information, who—

(A) are being detained by the Department of Homeland Security;

(B) have been transferred to, or are being monitored by, another agency of the Federal Government;

(C) have been released from detention with reporting requirements by the Department of Homeland Security;

(D) have been released from detention without reporting requirements by the Department of Homeland Security; or

(E) were removed from the United States.

(b) PLAN.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit a plan to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives for posting, on a publicly accessible website of the Department of Homeland Security, information regarding the number of individuals screened in special interest alien encounters by U.S. Customs and Border Protection, including how the Department will provide the public with information regarding—

(1) the definition of special interest alien encounter;

(2) the number of individuals screened in special interest alien encounters by U.S. Customs and Border Protection, disaggregated by component; and

(3) the number of such individuals for whom derogatory information was identified who—

(A) are being detained by the Department of Homeland Security;

(B) have been transferred to, or are being monitored by, another agency of the Federal Government;

(C) have been released from detention with reporting requirements by the Department of Homeland Security;

(D) have been released from detention without reporting requirements by the Department of Homeland Security; or

(E) were removed from the United States.

(c) IMPLEMENTATION.—Not later than 60 days after submitting the plan to Congress pursuant to subsection (b), the Department of Homeland Security shall implement such plan.

SA 3218. Ms. ROSEN (for herself and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title X, insert the following:

Subtitle ___Antisemitism

SEC. ___1. NATIONAL COORDINATOR TO COUNTER ANTISEMITISM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established within the Executive Office of the President the position of National Coordinator to Counter Antisemitism (in this section referred to as the ''National Coordinator''). The individual serving in the position of National Coordinator shall not have, or be assigned, duties in addition to the duties of the position of National Coordinator.

(b) DUTIES OF THE NATIONAL COORDINATOR.—Subject to the authority, direction, and control of the President, the National Coordinator shall—

(1) serve as the principal advisor to the President on countering domestic antisemitism;

(2) coordinate Federal efforts to counter antisemitism, including ongoing and multiyear implementation of Federal Government strategies to counter antisemitism;

(3) conduct a biennial review of the implementation of Federal Government strategies to counter antisemitism for a period of 10 years, including—

(A) an evaluation of all actions that have been implemented; and

(B) recommendations for any updates to those actions, as necessary; and

(4) review the internal and external antisemitism training and resource programs of Federal agencies and ensure that such programs include training and resources to assist Federal agencies in understanding, deterring, and educating people about antisemitism.

SEC. ___2. INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE TO COUNTER ANTISEMITISM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The President shall establish an Interagency Task Force to Counter Antisemitism (in this section referred to as the ''Task Force''.

(b) APPOINTMENT.—The President shall appoint the members of the Task Force, which shall include representatives from any agency the President considers to be relevant.

(c) CHAIR.—The National Coordinator established in section ___1(a) shall be the Chair of the Task Force.

(d) ACTIVITIES OF THE TASK FORCE.—The Task Force shall carry out each of the following activities:

(1) Coordinate implementation of Federal Government strategies to counter antisemitism.

(2) Measure and evaluate the progress of the United States in the areas of—

(A) providing education about antisemitism;

(B) countering antisemitism; and

(C) providing support, protection, and assistance to individuals and communities targeted by antisemitism.

(3) Create and implement interagency procedures for collecting and organizing data, including research results and resource information from relevant agencies (as described in subsection (b)) and researchers, on domestic antisemitism, while—

(A) respecting the confidentiality of individuals targeted by antisemitism; and

(B) complying with any Federal, State, or local laws affecting confidentiality, such as laws applying to court cases involving juveniles.

(4) Engage in consultation with Congress, nonprofit organizations, and Jewish community advocacy organizations, among other entities, to advance the purposes of this section.

(e) ACTIVITIES OF THE CHAIR.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 6 months thereafter until the date that is 10 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Chair of the Task Force shall provide a briefing on the activities of the Task Force to—

(1) the majority leader and minority leader of the Senate; and

(2) the Speaker and minority leader of the House of Representatives.

SA 3219. Mr. BLUMENTHAL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title XXVIII, add the following:

SEC. 2823. ELIMINATION OF INDOOR RESIDENTIAL MOLD IN HOUSING OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) STUDY ON HEALTH IMPACTS OF INDOOR RESIDENTIAL MOLD.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the President of the National Academy of Sciences, and the Chair of the board of directors of the National Institute of Building Sciences shall conduct a comprehensive study on the health effects of indoor residential mold growth in barracks or other housing on military installations, using the most up-to-date scientific peer-reviewed medical literature.

(2) CONTENTS.—The study conducted under paragraph (1) shall ascertain, among other things—

(A) detailed information about harmful or toxigenic mold that may impact the military departments and individuals living on

military installations, as well as any toxin or toxic compound such mold can produce;

(B) the most accurate research-based methods of detecting harmful or toxigenic mold;

(C) potential dangers of prolonged or chronic exposure to indoor residential mold growth in residential areas on military installations;

(D) the hazards involved with inadequate mold inspections on military installations and improper indoor residential mold remediation in barracks on military installations;

(E) the estimated current public health burden of new or exacerbated physical illness resulting from exposure to indoor residential mold and the effect of such exposure on the military departments and quality of life for members of the Armed Forces, including with respect to readiness of the Armed Forces and the impact on children in military families;

(F) improved understanding of the different health symptomology that can result from exposure to mold in indoor residential environments on military installations, including military barracks;

(G) ongoing surveillance of the prevalence of idiopathic pulmonary hemorrhage in infants living on military installations; and

(H) longitudinal studies on the effects of indoor mold exposure in early childhood on the development of asthma and other respiratory illnesses of children living on military installations.

(3) AVAILABILITY.—Not later than three years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense—

(A) submit to Congress and the President the results of the study conducted under paragraph (1); and

(B) make the results of such study available to the public.

(b) HEALTH, SAFETY, AND HABITABILITY STANDARDS AND MODEL STANDARDS.—

(1) MODEL STANDARDS FOR PREVENTING, DETECTING, AND REMEDIATING INDOOR RESIDENTIAL MOLD GROWTH.—Based on the results of the study conducted under subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, the Secretary of Energy, the Executive Director of the National Institute of Building Sciences, and the President of the National Academy of Sciences shall, in accordance with section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (Public Law 104–113; 15 U.S.C. 272 note), jointly issue model health, safety, and habitability standards for preventing, detecting, and remediating indoor residential mold growth on military installations, including—

(A) model residential mold inspection standards for military barracks;

(B) model indoor residential mold remediation standards for military installations;

(C) standards for testing the toxicity of indoor residential mold and any toxin or toxic compound produced by indoor residential mold on military installations;

(D) health and safety standards for the protection of those inspecting for and remediating mold in housing on military installations;

(E) standards for indoor residential mold testing labs that serve military installations;

(F) model ventilation standards for the design, installation, and maintenance of air ventilation or air-conditioning systems in housing on military installations to prevent indoor residential mold growth or the creation of conditions that foster indoor mold growth in housing on military installations; and

(G) model building code standards for housing on military installations to control moisture and prevent mold growth.

(2) CONSULTATION.—To the maximum extent possible, model standards issued under paragraph (1) shall be developed with the assistance of—

(A) organizations that develop mold and water damage standards and work with military installations;

(B) organizations involved in establishing national building construction standards and work with military installations;

(C) organizations involved in improving indoor air quality;

(D) public health advocates that serve the military community; and

(E) health and medical professionals that serve members of the Armed Forces and their families, including practitioners that care for children of members of the Armed Forces.

(3) RESILIENCY.—Model standards issued under paragraph (1) shall take into account geographic diversity, propensity for extreme weather or flooding, and other resiliency metrics impacting military housing.

(4) DEADLINES.—

(A) PUBLIC REVIEW AND COMMENT.—The officials identified in paragraph (1) shall make draft standards issued under such paragraph available for public review and comment not later than 90 days prior to publication of the final model standards pursuant to subparagraph (B).

(B) PUBLICATION.—Not later than three years after the date on which the results of the study conducted under subsection (a) are submitted to Congress in accordance with such subsection, the officials identified in paragraph (1) shall issue, and make available to the public, final model standards under this subsection.

(5) REVIEW AND UPDATES.—The officials identified in paragraph (1) shall—

(A) review the model standards issued under this subsection not less frequently than once every 5 years based on the latest scientific advances and published studies relating to indoor residential mold growth; and

(B) update such model standards as necessary to preserve and improve the quality of housing on military installations and prevent the displacement of those currently living on military installations.

(c) CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS FOR NEW HOUSING ON MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, the Executive Director of the National Institute of Building Sciences, and the President of the National Academy of Sciences, to the extent such Director and President agree to participate, shall develop model construction standards and techniques for preventing and controlling indoor residential mold in new residential properties on military installations.

(2) CONTENTS.—The model standards and techniques developed under paragraph (1) shall provide for geographic differences in construction types and materials, geology, weather, and other variables that may affect indoor residential mold levels in new buildings and on various military installations.

(3) CONSULTATION.—To the maximum extent possible, model standards and techniques shall be developed under paragraph (1) with the assistance of—

(A) organizations involved in establishing national building construction standards and techniques, especially organizations that do that work on military installations;

(B) organizations that develop mold and water damage standards on military installations; and

(C) public health advocates that serve the military community.

(4) PUBLICATION.—

(A) DRAFT.—The Secretary of Defense shall make a draft of the document containing the model standards and techniques developed under paragraph (1) available for public review and comment.

(B) FINAL STANDARDS AND TECHNIQUES.—The Secretary shall make the final model standards and techniques developed under paragraph (1) available to the public not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(5) APPLICABILITY TO NEW CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION.—Not later than one year after the publication of the final model standards and techniques required by paragraph (4), the Secretary of Defense shall include such model standards and techniques as a requirement for residential rehabilitation or new construction projects conducted by the Department of Defense with amounts appropriated to the Department.

(d) EDUCATION FOR MILITARY HEALTH PROFESSIONALS.—The Secretary of Defense shall include education for military health professions on mold-related illness, including signs and symptoms of toxigenic mold exposure, in recurring training received by miliary health practitioners at such time and in such manner as the Secretary chooses.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) INDOOR RESIDENTIAL MOLD.—The term ''indoor residential mold'' means any form of multi-cellular fungi found in water-damaged indoor environments and building materials, including cladosporium, penicillium, alternaria, aspergillus, fusarium, trichoderma, memnoniella, mucor, stachybotrys chartarum, streptomyces, and epicoccumoften.

(2) MILITARY INSTALLATION.—The term ''military installation'' has the meaning given the term in section 2801(c) of title 10, United States Code.

(3) TOXIGENIC MOLD.—The term ''toxigenic mold'' means any indoor mold growth that may be capable of producing a toxin or toxic compound, including mycotoxins and microbial volatile organic compounds, that can cause pulmonary, respiratory, neurological, gastrointestinal, or dermatological illnesses, or other major adverse health impacts, as determined by the Secretary of Defense in consultation with the Director of the National Institutes of Health, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

SA 3220. Mr. HEINRICH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 10___. DISTINCT CATEGORY FOR DATA CENTERS IN THE COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS ENERGY CONSUMPTION SURVEY.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term ''Administrator'' means the Administrator of the Energy Information Administration.

(2) DATA CENTER.—The term ''data center'' means any facility that—

(A) primarily contains electronic equipment used to process, store, and transmit digital information; and

(B) is—

(i) a free-standing structure; or

(ii) a facility within a larger structure that uses environmental control equipment to maintain proper conditions for the operation of the electronic equipment.

(b) MODIFICATION TO SURVEY CATEGORY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall—

(A) revise the Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey to establish a distinct category, with respect to building type, for data centers; and

(B) implement that category in the first iteration of the Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey that occurs after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) SUBCATEGORIES.—The category established under paragraph (1) shall include, at a minimum, the following subcategories:

(A) High-performance computing facility.

(B) Colocation data center.

(C) Enterprise data center.

(D) Edge data center.

(E) Cloud data center.

(F) Artificial intelligence data center.

(3) COLLECTION OF SPECIFIC DATA.—Data collected under the category established under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) energy consumption data, including—

(i) electricity usage;

(ii) utilization rate;

(iii) 2-year forecast data for energy demand by utility service territory;

(iv) renewable energy sources; and

(v) energy efficiency measures; and

(B) workload statistics, including data processing volume, server utilization rates, and computational tasks.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the conduct of the first iteration of the Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report that—

(1) details the data collected under that Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey; and

(2) based on that data, analyzes trends and implications for energy policy.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

SA 3221. Mr. HEINRICH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 10___. SYSTEM FOR VOLUNTARY REPORTING OF ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Energy (referred to in this section as the ''Secretary'') shall, in consultation with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, develop a system (referred to in this section as the ''system'') for the voluntary reporting of the energy and environmental impacts of artificial intelligence systems.

(b) GUIDELINES.—The Secretary shall develop guidelines for participation in the system, which may include guidelines on calculating and reporting energy consumption, water consumption, pollution, and electronic waste associated with the full lifecycle of artificial intelligence software and hardware, including all infrastructure involved in the creation and operation of artificial intelligence software and hardware.

(c) TOOLS.—The Secretary—

(1) shall work with developers of commercial and open source artificial intelligence development and deployment frameworks to assist developers and deployers of artificial intelligence systems in measuring the data to be reported under the system, such as—

(A) by developing open source software infrastructure; and

(B) by encouraging developers to distribute that infrastructure with the frameworks of the developers; and

(2) may develop auxiliary open source software infrastructure, such as standardized methods for—

(A) calculating the total amount of computation performed in developing and deploying artificial intelligence software; and

(B) converting total amounts of computation into total energy consumption.

(d) DATA COLLECTION.—The Secretary shall ensure that any data collected through the system is submitted to the Energy Information Administration to the extent required by section 205 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7135).

(e) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION.—The Administrator of the Energy Information Administration shall, to the maximum extent practicable and with consideration to privileged business information, make data submitted under the system publicly available on the website of the Energy Information Administration on an ongoing basis, including, as feasible, information about the national and local impacts of artificial intelligence for energy security and water security.

(f) PUBLIC INPUT.—The Secretary shall solicit comments from the public, including appropriate representatives from industry, academia, and civil society, in developing the system.

(g) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the establishment of the system, the Secretary shall submit to Congress and make publicly available a report describing—

(1) the system;

(2) a summary of submissions to the system; and

(3) recommendations for best practices to promote positive, and mitigate negative, energy and environmental impacts of artificial intelligence systems and data centers.

SA 3222. Mr. HEINRICH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 10___. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ON HIGH-PERFORMANCE COMPUTING AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ENERGY EFFICIENCY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Energy, acting jointly through the Under Secretary for Science and Innovation and the Under Secretary for Nuclear Security, shall implement a research and development program (referred to in this section as the ''program'') to substantially improve the computational energy efficiency of high-performance computing and artificial intelligence at the Department of Energy and the National Nuclear Security Administration.

(b) TARGET.—The program shall set a target of improving the average energy efficiency of high-performance computing and artificial intelligence computations by a factor of not less than 10 during the period beginning on January 1, 2025, and ending on December 31, 2029.

(c) CONSIDERATIONS.—The program shall take into account all aspects of data center energy efficiency, including—

(1) software architecture;

(2) hardware architecture, including computation, memory, and networking;

(3) data center design;

(4) electrical power generation, storage, and transmission; and

(5) workflow management.

(d) COLLABORATION.—The Secretary of Energy shall—

(1) collaborate with industry partners from all aspects of the high-performance computing and artificial intelligence ecosystem in implementing the program; and

(2) to the maximum extent feasible, ensure that any learnings from the program are shared with commercial vendors in the high-performance computing and artificial intelligence ecosystem with the goal of improving overall energy efficiency of high-performance computing and artificial intelligence computations in the United States.

SA 3223. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 10___. SECURING THE BULK-POWER SYSTEM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) BULK-POWER SYSTEM.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''bulk-power system'' has the meaning given the term in section 215(a) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 824o(a)).

(B) INCLUSION.—The term ''bulk-power system'' includes transmission lines rated at 69,000 volts (69 kV) or higher.

(2) COVERED EQUIPMENT.—The term ''covered equipment'' means items used in bulk-power system substations, control rooms, or power generating stations, including—

(A)(i) power transformers with a low-side voltage rating of 69,000 volts (69 kV) or higher; and

(ii) associated control and protection systems, such as load tap changers, cooling systems, and sudden pressure relays;

(B)(i) generator step-up (GSU) transformers with a high-side voltage rating of 69,000 volts (69 kV) or higher; and

(ii) associated control and protection systems, such as load tap changers, cooling systems, and sudden pressure relays;

(C) circuit breakers operating at 69,000 volts (69 kV) or higher;

(D) reactive power equipment rated at 69,000 volts (69 kV) or higher; and

(E) microprocessing software and firmware that—

(i) is installed in any equipment described in subparagraphs (A) through (D); or

(ii) is used in the operation of any of the items described in those subparagraphs.

(3) CRITICAL DEFENSE FACILITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''critical defense facility'' means a facility that—

(i) is critical to the defense of the United States; and

(ii) is vulnerable to a disruption of the supply of electric energy provided to that facility by an external provider.

(B) INCLUSION.—The term ''critical defense facility'' includes a facility designated as a critical defense facility by the Secretary of Energy under section 215A(c) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 824o–1(c)).

(4) CRITICAL ELECTRIC INFRASTRUCTURE.—The term ''critical electric infrastructure'' has the meaning given the term in section 215A(a) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 824o–1(a)).

(5) ENTITY.—The term ''entity'' means a partnership, association, trust, joint venture, corporation, group, subgroup, or other organization.

(6) FOREIGN ADVERSARY.—The term ''foreign adversary'' means any foreign government or foreign nongovernment person engaged in a long-term pattern or serious instances of conduct significantly adverse to—

(A) the national security of—

(i) the United States; or

(ii) allies of the United States; or

(B) the security and safety of United States persons.

(7) PERSON.—The term ''person'' means an individual or entity.

(8) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term ''United States person'' means—

(A) an individual who is—

(i) a citizen of the United States; or

(ii) an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States;

(B) an entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States, including a foreign branch of such an entity; and

(C) any person in the United States.

(b) STUDY ON COVERED EQUIPMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Energy, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Director of National Intelligence, the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the heads of other appropriate Federal agencies, as determined by the Secretary of Energy, shall conduct a study that includes—

(1) the identification of existing covered equipment that—

(A) is designed, developed, manufactured, or supplied by persons owned by, controlled by, or subject to the jurisdiction or direction of a foreign adversary; and

(B) poses an undue risk of catastrophic effects on the security or resiliency of critical electric infrastructure in the United States; and

(2) the development of recommendations on ways to identify, isolate, monitor, or replace any covered equipment identified under paragraph (1) as soon as practicable.

(c) COORDINATION AND INFORMATION SHARING.—The Secretary of Energy shall work with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Director of National Intelligence, the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the heads of other appropriate Federal agencies, as determined by the Secretary of Energy, to protect critical defense facilities from national security threats through the sharing of risk information and risk management practices to protect energy infrastructure.

(d) REQUIREMENT.—This section shall be implemented—

(1) in a manner that is consistent with all other applicable laws; and

(2) subject to the availability of appropriations.

(e) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Secretary of Energy, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Director of National Intelligence, the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the heads of other appropriate Federal agencies, as determined by the Secretary of Energy, shall submit to Congress a report describing the results of the study conducted under subsection (b).

SA 3224. Mrs. CAPITO (for Mr. CARPER (for himself and Mrs. CAPITO)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 4367, to provide for improvements to the rivers and harbors of the United States, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''Thomas R. Carper Water Resources Development Act of 2024''.

(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—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 101. Notice to Congress regarding WRDA implementation.
Sec. 102. Prior guidance.
Sec. 103. Ability to pay.
Sec. 104. Federal interest determinations.
Sec. 105. Annual report to Congress.
Sec. 106. Processing timelines.
Sec. 107. Services of volunteers.
Sec. 108. Support of Army civil works missions.
Sec. 109. Inland waterway projects.
Sec. 110. Leveraging Federal infrastructure for increased water supply.
Sec. 111. Outreach and access.
Sec. 112. Model development.
Sec. 113. Planning assistance for States.
Sec. 114. Corps of Engineers Levee Owners Advisory Board.
Sec. 115. Silver Jackets program.
Sec. 116. Tribal partnership program.
Sec. 117. Tribal project implementation pilot program.
Sec. 118. Eligibility for inter-Tribal consortiums.
Sec. 119. Sense of Congress relating to the management of recreation facilities.
Sec. 120. Expedited consideration.

TITLE II—STUDIES AND REPORTS

Sec. 201. Authorization of proposed feasibility studies.
Sec. 202. Vertical integration and acceleration of studies.
Sec. 203. Expedited completion.
Sec. 204. Expedited completion of other feasibility studies.
Sec. 205. Alexandria to the Gulf of Mexico, Louisiana, feasibility study.
Sec. 206. Craig Harbor, Alaska.
Sec. 207. Sussex County, Delaware.
Sec. 208. Forecast-informed reservoir operations in the Colorado River Basin.
Sec. 209. Beaver Lake, Arkansas, reallocation study.
Sec. 210. Gathright Dam, Virginia, study.
Sec. 211. Delaware Inland Bays Watershed Study.
Sec. 212. Upper Susquehanna River Basin comprehensive flood damage reduction feasibility study.
Sec. 213. Kanawha River Basin.
Sec. 214. Authorization of feasibility studies for projects from CAP authorities.
Sec. 215. Port Fourchon Belle Pass channel, Louisiana.
Sec. 216. Studies for modification of project purposes in the Colorado River Basin in Arizona.
Sec. 217. Non-Federal interest preparation of water reallocation studies, North Dakota.
Sec. 218. Technical correction, Walla Walla River.
Sec. 219. Watershed and river basin assessments.
Sec. 220. Independent peer review.
Sec. 221. Ice jam prevention and mitigation.
Sec. 222. Report on hurricane and storm damage risk reduction design guidelines.
Sec. 223. Briefing on status of certain activities on the Missouri River.
Sec. 224. Report on material contaminated by a hazardous substance and the civil works program.
Sec. 225. Report on efforts to monitor, control, and eradicate invasive species.
Sec. 226. J. Strom Thurmond Lake, Georgia.
Sec. 227. Study on land valuation procedures for the Tribal Partnership Program.
Sec. 228. Report to Congress on levee safety guidelines.
Sec. 229. Public-private partnership user's guide.
Sec. 230. Review of authorities and programs for alternative project delivery.
Sec. 231. Report to Congress on emergency response expenditures.
Sec. 232. Excess land report for certain projects in North Dakota.
Sec. 233. GAO studies.
Sec. 234. Prior reports.
Sec. 235. Briefing on status of Cape Cod Canal Bridges, Massachusetts.
Sec. 236. Virginia Peninsula coastal storm risk management, Virginia.
Sec. 237. Allegheny River, Pennsylvania.
Sec. 238. New York and New Jersey Harbor and Tributaries Focus Area Feasibility Study.
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Sec. 240. Matagorda Ship Channel Improvement Project, Texas.
Sec. 241. Assessment of impacts from changing construction responsibilities.
Sec. 242. Deadline for previously required list of covered projects.
Sec. 243. Cooperation authority.

TITLE III—DEAUTHORIZATIONS, MODIFICATIONS, AND RELATED PROVISIONS

Sec. 301. Deauthorizations.
Sec. 302. Environmental infrastructure.
Sec. 303. Pennsylvania environmental infrastructure.
Sec. 304. Acequias irrigation systems.
Sec. 305. Oregon environmental infrastructure.
Sec. 306. Kentucky and West Virginia environmental infrastructure.
Sec. 307. Lake Champlain Watershed, Vermont and New York.
Sec. 308. Ohio and North Dakota.
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Sec. 310. Northern West Virginia.
Sec. 311. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia.
Sec. 312. Western rural water.
Sec. 313. Continuing authorities programs.

Sec. 314. Small project assistance.
Sec. 315. Great Lakes and Mississippi River Interbasin project, Brandon Road, Will County, Illinois.
Sec. 316. Mamaroneck-Sheldrake Rivers, New York.
Sec. 317. Lowell Creek Tunnel, Alaska.
Sec. 318. Selma flood risk management and bank stabilization.
Sec. 319. Illinois River basin restoration.
Sec. 320. Hawaii environmental restoration.
Sec. 321. Connecticut River Basin invasive species partnerships.
Sec. 322. Expenses for control of aquatic plant growths and invasive species.
Sec. 323. Corps of Engineers Asian carp prevention pilot program.
Sec. 324. Extension for certain invasive species programs.
Sec. 325. Storm damage prevention and reduction, coastal erosion, riverine erosion, and ice and glacial damage, Alaska.
Sec. 326. Rehabilitation of Corps of Engineers constructed dams.
Sec. 327. Ediz Hook Beach Erosion Control Project, Port Angeles, Washington.
Sec. 328. Sense of Congress relating to certain Louisiana hurricane and coastal storm damage risk reduction projects.
Sec. 329. Chesapeake Bay Oyster Recovery Program.
Sec. 330. Bosque wildlife restoration project.
Sec. 331. Expansion of temporary relocation assistance pilot program.
Sec. 332. Wilson Lock floating guide wall.
Sec. 333. Delaware Inland Bays and Delaware Bay Coast Coastal Storm Risk Management Study.
Sec. 334. Upper Mississippi River Plan.
Sec. 335. Rehabilitation of pump stations.
Sec. 336. Navigation along the Tennessee–Tombigbee Waterway.
Sec. 337. Garrison Dam, North Dakota.
Sec. 338. Sense of Congress relating to Missouri River priorities.
Sec. 339. Soil moisture and snowpack monitoring.
Sec. 340. Contracts for water supply.
Sec. 341. Rend Lake, Carlyle Lake, and Lake Shelbyville, Illinois.
Sec. 342. Delaware Coastal System Program.
Sec. 343. Maintenance of pile dike system.
Sec. 344. Conveyances.
Sec. 345. Emergency drought operations pilot program.
Sec. 346. Rehabilitation of existing levees.
Sec. 347. Non-Federal implementation pilot program.
Sec. 348. Harmful algal bloom demonstration program.
Sec. 349. Sense of Congress relating to Mobile Harbor, Alabama.
Sec. 350. Sense of Congress relating to Port of Portland, Oregon.
Sec. 351. Chattahoochee River Program.
Sec. 352. Additional projects for underserved community harbors.
Sec. 353. Winooski River tributary watershed.
Sec. 354. Waco Lake, Texas.
Sec. 355. Seminole Tribal claim extension.
Sec. 356. Coastal erosion project, Barrow, Alaska.
Sec. 357. Colebrook River Reservoir, Connecticut.
Sec. 358. Sense of Congress relating to shallow draft dredging in the Chesapeake Bay.
Sec. 359. Replacement of Cape Cod Canal bridges.
Sec. 360. Upper St. Anthony Falls Lock and Dam, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Sec. 361. Flexibilities for certain hurricane and storm damage risk reduction projects.

TITLE IV—PROJECT AUTHORIZATIONS

Sec. 401. Project authorizations.
Sec. 402. Facility investment.

SEC. 2. DEFINITION OF SECRETARY.

In this Act, the term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Army.

TITLE I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 101. NOTICE TO CONGRESS REGARDING WRDA IMPLEMENTATION.

(a) PLAN OF IMPLEMENTATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop a plan for implementing this Act and the amendments made by this Act.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In developing the plan under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(A) identify each provision of this Act (or an amendment made by this Act) that will require—

(i) the development and issuance of guidance, including whether that guidance will be significant guidance;

(ii) the development and issuance of a rule; or

(iii) appropriations;

(B) develop timelines for the issuance of—

(i) any guidance described in subparagraph (A)(i); and

(ii) each rule described in subparagraph (A)(ii); and

(C) establish a process to disseminate information about this Act and the amendments made by this Act to each District and Division Office of the Corps of Engineers.

(3) TRANSMITTAL.—On completion of the plan under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall transmit the plan to—

(A) the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION OF PRIOR WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT LAWS.—

(1) DEFINITION OF PRIOR WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT LAW.—In this subsection, the term ''prior water resources development law'' means each of the following (including the amendments made by any of the following):

(A) The Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–541; 114 Stat. 2572).

(B) The Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–114; 121 Stat. 1041).

(C) The Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–121; 128 Stat. 1193).

(D) The Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act (Public Law 114–322; 130 Stat. 1628).

(E) The America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–270; 132 Stat. 3765).

(F) Division AA of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116–260; 134 Stat. 2615).

(G) Title LXXXI of division H of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263; 136 Stat. 3691).

(2) NOTICE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a written notice of the status of efforts by the Secretary to implement the prior water resources development laws.

(B) CONTENTS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—As part of the notice under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall include a list describing each provision of a prior water resources development law that has not been fully implemented as of the date of submission of the notice.

(ii) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.—For each provision included on the list under clause (i), the Secretary shall—

(I) establish a timeline for implementing the provision;

(II) provide a description of the status of the provision in the implementation process; and

(III) provide an explanation for the delay in implementing the provision.

(3) BRIEFINGS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 90 days thereafter until the Chairs of the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives determine that this Act, the amendments made by this Act, and prior water resources development laws are fully implemented, the Secretary shall provide to relevant congressional committees a briefing on the implementation of this Act, the amendments made by this Act, and prior water resources development laws.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—A briefing under subparagraph (A) shall include—

(i) updates to the implementation plan under subsection (a); and

(ii) updates to the written notice under paragraph (2).

(c) ADDITIONAL NOTICE PENDING ISSUANCE.—Not later than 30 days before issuing any guidance, rule, notice in the Federal Register, or other documentation required to implement this Act, an amendment made by this Act, or a prior water resources development law (as defined in subsection (b)(1)), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a written notice regarding the pending issuance.

(d) WRDA IMPLEMENTATION TEAM.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) PRIOR WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT LAW.—The term ''prior water resources development law'' has the meaning given the term in subsection (b)(1).

(B) TEAM.—The term ''team'' means the Water Resources Development Act implementation team established under paragraph (2).

(2) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish a Water Resources Development Act implementation team that shall consist of current employees of the Federal Government, including—

(A) not fewer than 2 employees in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works;

(B) not fewer than 2 employees at the headquarters of the Corps of Engineers; and

(C) a representative of each district and division of the Corps of Engineers.

(3) DUTIES.—The team shall be responsible for assisting with the implementation of this Act, the amendments made by this Act, and prior water resources development laws, including—

(A) performing ongoing outreach to—

(i) Congress; and

(ii) employees and servicemembers stationed in districts and divisions of the Corps of Engineers to ensure that all Corps of Engineers employees are aware of and implementing provisions of this Act, the amendments made by this Act, and prior water resources development laws, in a manner consistent with congressional intent;

(B) identifying any issues with implementation of a provision of this Act, the amendments made by this Act, and prior water resources development laws at the district, division, or national level;

(C) resolving the issues identified under subparagraph (B), in consultation with Corps

of Engineers leadership and the Secretary; and

(D) ensuring that any interpretation developed as a result of the process under subparagraph (C) is consistent with congressional intent for this Act, the amendments made by this Act, and prior water resources development laws.

SEC. 102. PRIOR GUIDANCE.

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall issue the guidance required pursuant to each of the following provisions:

(1) Section 1043(b)(9) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note; Public Law 113–121).

(2) Section 8136 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (10 U.S.C. 2667 note; Public Law 117–263).

SEC. 103. ABILITY TO PAY.

(a) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Secretary shall expedite any guidance or rulemaking necessary to the implementation of section 103(m) of the Water Resources Development Act 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2213(m)) to address ability to pay.

(b) ABILITY TO PAY.—Section 103(m) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2213(m)) is amended by adding the end the following:

''(5) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall annually submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives written notification of determinations made by the Secretary of the ability of non-Federal interests to pay under this subsection.

''(B) CONTENTS.—In preparing the written notification under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall include, for each determination made by the Secretary—

''(i) the name of the non-Federal interest that submitted to the Secretary a request for a determination under this subsection;

''(ii) the name and location of the project; and

''(iii) the determination made by the Secretary and the reasons for the determination, including the adjusted share of the costs of the project of the non-Federal interest, if applicable.''.

(c) TRIBAL PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.—Section 203(d) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (33 U.S.C. 2269(d)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(7) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall annually submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives written notification of determinations made by the Secretary of the ability of non-Federal interests to pay under this subsection.

''(B) CONTENTS.—In preparing the written notification under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall include, for each determination made by the Secretary—

''(i) the name of the non-Federal interest that submitted to the Secretary a request for a determination under paragraph (1)(B)(ii);

''(ii) the name and location of the project; and

''(iii) the determination made by the Secretary and the reasons for the determination, including the adjusted share of the costs of the project of the non-Federal interest, if applicable.''.

SEC. 104. FEDERAL INTEREST DETERMINATIONS.

Section 905(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2282(b)) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—

''(A) IDENTIFICATION.—As part of the submission of a work plan to Congress pursuant to the joint explanatory statement for an annual appropriations Act or as part of the submission of a spend plan to Congress for a supplemental appropriations Act under which the Corps of Engineers receives funding, the Secretary shall identify the studies in the plan—

''(i) for which the Secretary plans to prepare a feasibility report under subsection (a) that will benefit—

''(I) an economically disadvantaged community (as defined pursuant to section 160 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note; Public Law 116–260)); or

''(II) a community other than a community described in subclause (I); and

''(ii) that are designated as a new start under the work plan.

''(B) DETERMINATION.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—After identifying the studies under subparagraph (A) and subject to subparagraph (C), the Secretary shall, with the consent of the applicable non-Federal interest for the study, first determine the Federal interest in carrying out the study and the projects that may be proposed in the study.

''(ii) FEASIBILITY COST SHARE AGREEMENT.—The Secretary may make a determination under clause (i) prior to the execution of a feasibility cost share agreement between the Secretary and the non-Federal interest.

''(C) LIMITATION.—For each fiscal year, the Secretary may not make a determination under subparagraph (B) for more than 20 studies identified under subparagraph (A)(i)(II).

''(D) APPLICATION.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause (ii) and with the consent of the non-Federal interest, the Secretary may use the authority provided under this subsection for a study in a work plan submitted to Congress prior to the date of enactment of the Thomas R. Carper Water Resources Development Act of 2024 if the study otherwise meets the requirements described in subparagraph (A).

''(ii) LIMITATION.—Subparagraph (C) shall apply to the use of authority under clause (i).'';

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(C) shall be paid from the funding provided for the study in the applicable work plan described in that paragraph.''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(6) POST-DETERMINATION WORK.—A study under this section shall continue after a determination under paragraph (1)(B)(i) without a new investment decision.''.

SEC. 105. ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS.

Section 7001 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282d) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (g) as subsection (i); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (f) the following:

''(g) NON-FEDERAL INTEREST NOTIFICATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—After the publication of the annual report under subsection (f), if the proposal of a non-Federal interest submitted under subsection (b) was included by the Secretary in the appendix under subsection (c)(4), the Secretary shall provide written notification to the non-Federal interest of such inclusion.

''(2) DEBRIEF.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which a non-Federal interest receives the written notification under paragraph (1), the non-Federal interest shall notify the Secretary that the non-Federal interest is requesting a debrief under this paragraph.

''(B) RESPONSE.—If a non-Federal interest requests a debrief under this paragraph, the Secretary shall provide the debrief to the non-Federal interest by not later than 60 days after the date on which the Secretary receives the request for the debrief.

''(C) INCLUSIONS.—The debrief provided by the Secretary under this paragraph shall include—

''(i) an explanation of the reasons that the proposal was included in the appendix under subsection (c)(4); and

''(ii) a description of—

''(I) any revisions to the proposal that may allow the proposal to be included in a subsequent annual report, to the maximum extent practicable;

''(II) other existing authorities of the Secretary that may be used to address the need that prompted the proposal, if applicable; and

''(III) any other information that the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

''(h) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—Not later than 30 days after the publication of the annual report under subsection (f), for each proposal included in that annual report or appendix, the Secretary shall notify each Member of Congress that represents the State in which that proposal will be located that the proposal was included the annual report or the appendix.''.

SEC. 106. PROCESSING TIMELINES.

Not later than 30 days after the end of each fiscal year, the Secretary shall ensure that the public website for the ''permit finder'' of the Corps of Engineers accurately reflects the current status of projects for which a permit was, or is being, processed using amounts accepted under section 214 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (33 U.S.C. 2352).

SEC. 107. SERVICES OF VOLUNTEERS.

The seventeenth paragraph under the heading ''GENERAL PROVISIONS'' under the heading ''CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL'' under the heading ''DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY'' in chapter IV of title I of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1983 (33 U.S.C. 569c), is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking ''The United States Army Chief of Engineers'' and inserting the following:

''SERVICES OF VOLUNTEERS

''SEC. 141. (a) IN GENERAL.—The Chief of Engineers''.

(2) in subsection (a) (as so designated), in the second sentence, by striking ''Such volunteers'' and inserting the following:

''(b) TREATMENT.—Volunteers under subsection (a)''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(c) RECOGNITION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), the Chief of Engineers may recognize through an award or other appropriate means the service of volunteers under subsection (a).

''(2) PROCESS.—The Chief of Engineers shall establish a process to carry out paragraph (1).

''(3) LIMITATION.—The Chief of Engineers shall ensure that the recognition provided to a volunteer under paragraph (1) shall not be in the form of a cash award.''.

SEC. 108. SUPPORT OF ARMY CIVIL WORKS MISSIONS.

Section 8159 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3740) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3), by striking ''and'' at the end; and

(2) by striking paragraph (4) and inserting the following:

''(4) West Virginia University to conduct academic research on flood resilience planning and risk management, water resource-related emergency management, aquatic ecosystem restoration, water quality, siting and risk management for open- and closed-loop pumped hydropower energy storage, hydropower, and water resource-related recreation and management of resources for recreation in the State of West Virginia;

''(5) Delaware State University to conduct academic research on water resource ecology, water quality, aquatic ecosystem restoration, coastal restoration, and water resource-related emergency management in the State of Delaware, the Delaware River Basin, and the Chesapeake Bay watershed;

''(6) the University of Notre Dame to conduct academic research on hazard mitigation policies and practices in coastal communities, including through the incorporation of data analysis and the use of risk-based analytical frameworks for reviewing flood mitigation and hardening plans and for evaluating the design of new infrastructure; and

''(7) Mississippi State University to conduct academic research on technology to be used in water resources development infrastructure, analyses of the environment before and after a natural disaster, and geospatial data collection.''.

SEC. 109. INLAND WATERWAY PROJECTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 102(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2212(a)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''65 percent of the costs'' and inserting ''75 percent of the costs''; and

(2) in the undesignated matter following paragraph (3), in the second sentence, by striking ''35 percent of such costs'' and inserting ''25 percent of such costs''.

(b) APPLICATION.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply beginning on October 1, 2024, to any construction of a project for navigation on the inland waterways that is new or ongoing on or after that date.

(c) EXCEPTION.—In the case of an inland waterways project that receives funds under the heading ''CONSTRUCTION'' under the heading ''CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL'' under the heading ''DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY'' in title III of division J of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (135 Stat. 1359) that will not complete construction, replacement, rehabilitation, and expansion with such funds—

(1) section 102(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2212(a)) shall not apply; and

(2) any remaining costs shall be paid only from amounts appropriated from the general fund of the Treasury.

SEC. 110. LEVERAGING FEDERAL INFRASTRUCTURE FOR INCREASED WATER SUPPLY.

Section 1118(i) of Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (43 U.S.C. 390b–2(i)) is amended by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

''(2) CONTRIBUTED FUNDS FOR OTHER FEDERAL RESERVOIR PROJECTS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized to receive and expend funds from a non-Federal interest or a Federal agency that owns a Federal reservoir project described in subparagraph (B) to formulate, review, or revise operational documents pursuant to a proposal submitted in accordance with subsection (a).

''(B) FEDERAL RESERVOIR PROJECTS DESCRIBED.—A Federal reservoir project referred to in subparagraph (A) is a reservoir for which the Secretary is authorized to prescribe regulations for the use of storage allocated for flood control or navigation pursuant to section 7 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (commonly known as the 'Flood Control Act of 1944') (58 Stat. 890, chapter 665; 33 U.S.C. 709).''.

SEC. 111. OUTREACH AND ACCESS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 8117(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (33 U.S.C. 2281b(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)(iii), 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) ensuring that a potential non-Federal interest is aware of the roles, responsibilities, and financial commitments associated with a completed water resources development project prior to initiating a feasibility study (as defined in section 105(d) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2215(d))), including operations, maintenance, repair, replacement, and rehabilitation responsibilities.'';

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (D), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (E), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(F) to the maximum extent practicable—

''(i) develop and continue to make publicly available, through a publicly available existing website, information on the projects and studies within the jurisdiction of each district of the Corps of Engineers; and

''(ii) ensure that the information described in clause (i) is consistent and made publicly available in the same manner across all districts of the Corps of Engineers.'';

(3) by redesignating paragraphs (3) and (4) as paragraphs (4) and (5), respectively; and

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

''(3) GUIDANCE.—The Secretary shall develop and issue guidance to ensure that the points of contacts established under paragraph (2)(B) are adequately fulfilling their obligations under that paragraph.''.

(b) BRIEFING.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall provide to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a briefing on the status of the implementation of section 8117 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (33 U.S.C. 2281b), including the amendments made to that section by subsection (a), including—

(1) a plan for implementing any requirements under that section; and

(2) any potential barriers to implementing that section.

SEC. 112. MODEL DEVELOPMENT.

Section 8230 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3765) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(d) MODEL DEVELOPMENT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may partner with other Federal agencies, National Laboratories, and institutions of higher education to develop, update, and maintain hydrologic and climate-related models for use in water resources planning, including models to assess compound flooding that arises when 2 or more flood drivers occur simultaneously or in close succession, or are impacting the same region over time.

''(2) USE.—The Secretary may use models developed by the entities described in paragraph (1).''.

SEC. 113. PLANNING ASSISTANCE FOR STATES.

Section 22(a)(2)(B) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 1962d–16(a)(2)(B)) is amended by inserting ''and title research for abandoned structures'' before the period at the end.

SEC. 114. CORPS OF ENGINEERS LEVEE OWNERS ADVISORY BOARD.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) FEDERAL LEVEE SYSTEM OWNER-OPERATOR.—The term ''Federal levee system owner-operator'' means a non-Federal interest that owns and operates and maintains a levee system that was constructed by the Corps of Engineers.

(2) OWNERS BOARD.—The term ''Owners Board'' means the Levee Owners Advisory Board established under subsection (b).

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish a Levee Owners Advisory Board.

(c) MEMBERSHIP.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Owners Board—

(A) shall be composed of—

(i) 11 members, to be appointed by the Secretary, who shall—

(I) represent various regions of the country, including not less than 1 Federal levee system owner-operator from each of the civil works divisions of the Corps of Engineers; and

(II) have the requisite experiential or technical knowledge to carry out the duties of the Owners Board described in subsection (d); and

(ii) a representative of the Corps of Engineers, to be designated by the Secretary, who shall serve as a nonvoting member; and

(B) may include a representative designated by the head of the Federal agency described in section 9002(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 3301(1)), who shall serve as a nonvoting member.

(2) TERMS OF MEMBERS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraphs (B) and (C), a member of the Owners Board shall be appointed for a term of 3 years.

(B) REAPPOINTMENT.—A member of the Owners Board may be reappointed to the Owners Board, as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(C) VACANCIES.—A vacancy on the Owners Board shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment was made.

(3) CHAIRPERSON.—The members of the Owners Board shall appoint a chairperson from among the members of the Owners Board.

(d) DUTIES.—

(1) RECOMMENDATIONS.—The Owners Board shall provide advice and recommendations to the Secretary and the Chief of Engineers on—

(A) the activities and actions, consistent with applicable statutory authorities, that should be undertaken by the Corps of Engineers and Federal levee system owner-operators to improve flood risk management throughout the United States; and

(B) how to improve cooperation and communication between the Corps of Engineers and Federal levee system owner-operators.

(2) MEETINGS.—The Owners Board shall meet not less frequently than semiannually.

(3) REPORT.—The Secretary, on behalf of the Owners Board, shall—

(A) submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report that includes the recommendations provided under paragraph (1); and

(B) make those recommendations publicly available, including on a publicly available existing website.

(e) INDEPENDENT JUDGMENT.—Any advice or recommendation made by the Owners Board pursuant to subsection (d)(1) shall reflect the independent judgment of the Owners Board.

(f) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) COMPENSATION.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the members of the Owners Board shall serve without compensation.

(2) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—The members of the Owners Board shall receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with applicable provisions under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code.

(3) TREATMENT.—The members of the Owners Board shall not be considered to be Federal employees, and the meetings and reports of the Owners Board shall not be considered a major Federal action under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

(g) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—The Owners Board shall not supplant the Committee on Levee Safety established by section 9003 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 3302).

SEC. 115. SILVER JACKETS PROGRAM.

The Secretary shall continue the Silver Jackets program established by the Secretary pursuant to section 206 of the Flood Control Act of 1960 (33 U.S.C. 709a) and section 204 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5134).

SEC. 116. TRIBAL PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.

Section 203 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (33 U.S.C. 2269) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(2)—

(A) in subparagraph (C)(ii), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) by redesignating subparagraph (D) as subparagraph (E); and

(C) by inserting after subparagraph (C) the following:

''(D) projects that improve emergency response capabilities and provide increased access to infrastructure that may be utilized in the event of a severe weather event or other natural disaster; and''; and

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

''(e) PILOT PROGRAM.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out a pilot program under which the Secretary shall carry out not more than 5 projects described in paragraph (2).

''(2) PROJECTS DESCRIBED.—Notwithstanding subsection (b)(1)(B), a project referred to in paragraph (1) is a project—

''(A) that is otherwise eligible and meets the requirements under this section; and

''(B) that is located—

''(i) along the Mid-Columbia River, Washington, Taneum Creek, Washington, or Similk Bay, Washington; or

''(ii) at Big Bend, Lake Oahe, Fort Randall, or Gavins Point Reservoirs, South Dakota.

''(3) REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary shall carry out a project described in paragraph (2) in accordance with this section.

''(4) SAVINGS PROVISION.—Nothing in this subsection authorizes—

''(A) a project for the removal of a dam that otherwise is a project described in paragraph (2);

''(B) the study of the removal of a dam; or

''(C) the study of any Federal dam, including the study of power, flood control, or navigation replacement, or the implementation of any functional alteration to that dam, that is located along a body of water described in clause (i) or (ii) of paragraph (2)(B).''.

SEC. 117. TRIBAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ELIGIBLE PROJECT.—The term ''eligible project'' means a project or activity eligible to be carried out under the Tribal partnership program under section 203 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (33 U.S.C. 2269).

(2) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term ''Indian Tribe'' has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).

(b) AUTHORIZATION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish and implement a pilot program under which Indian Tribes may directly carry out eligible projects.

(c) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the pilot program under this section are—

(1) to authorize Tribal contracting to advance Tribal self-determination and provide economic opportunities for Indian Tribes; and

(2) to evaluate the technical, financial, and organizational efficiencies of Indian Tribes carrying out the design, execution, management, and construction of 1 or more eligible projects.

(d) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the pilot program under this section, the Secretary shall—

(A) identify a total of not more than 5 eligible projects that have been authorized for construction;

(B) notify the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives on the identification of each eligible project under the pilot program under this section;

(C) in collaboration with the Indian Tribe, develop a detailed project management plan for each identified eligible project that outlines the scope, budget, design, and construction resource requirements necessary for the Indian Tribe to execute the project or a separable element of the eligible project;

(D) on the request of the Indian Tribe and in accordance with subsection (f)(2), enter into a project partnership agreement with the Indian Tribe for the Indian Tribe to provide full project management control for construction of the eligible project, or a separable element of the eligible project, in accordance with plans approved by the Secretary;

(E) following execution of the project partnership agreement, transfer to the Indian Tribe to carry out construction of the eligible project, or a separable element of the eligible project—

(i) if applicable, the balance of the unobligated amounts appropriated for the eligible project, except that the Secretary shall retain sufficient amounts for the Corps of Engineers to carry out any responsibilities of the Corps of Engineers relating to the eligible project and the pilot program under this section; and

(ii) additional amounts, as determined by the Secretary, from amounts made available to carry out this section, except that the total amount transferred to the Indian Tribe shall not exceed the updated estimate of the Federal share of the cost of construction, including any required design; and

(F) regularly monitor and audit each eligible project being constructed by an Indian Tribe under this section to ensure that the construction activities are carried out in compliance with the plans approved by the Secretary and that the construction costs are reasonable.

(2) DETAILED PROJECT SCHEDULE.—Not later than 180 days after entering into an agreement under paragraph (1)(D), each Indian Tribe, to the maximum extent practicable, shall submit to the Secretary a detailed project schedule, based on estimated funding levels, that lists all deadlines for each milestone in the construction of the eligible project.

(3) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—On the request of an Indian Tribe, the Secretary may provide technical assistance to the Indian Tribe, if the Indian Tribe contracts with and compensates the Secretary for the technical assistance relating to—

(A) any study, engineering activity, and design activity for construction carried out by the Indian Tribe under this section; and

(B) expeditiously obtaining any permits necessary for the eligible project.

(e) COST SHARE.—Nothing in this section affects the cost-sharing requirement applicable on the day before the date of enactment of this Act to an eligible project carried out under this section.

(f) IMPLEMENTATION GUIDANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall issue guidance for the implementation of the pilot program under this section that, to the extent practicable, identifies—

(A) the metrics for measuring the success of the pilot program;

(B) a process for identifying future eligible projects to participate in the pilot program;

(C) measures to address the risks of an Indian Tribe constructing eligible projects under the pilot program, including which entity bears the risk for eligible projects that fail to meet Corps of Engineers standards for design or quality;

(D) the laws and regulations that an Indian Tribe must follow in carrying out an eligible project under the pilot program; and

(E) which entity bears the risk in the event that an eligible project carried out under the pilot program fails to be carried out in accordance with the project authorization or this section.

(2) NEW PROJECT PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary may not enter into a project partnership agreement under this section until the date on which the Secretary issues the guidance under paragraph (1).

(g) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and make publicly available a report detailing the results of the pilot program under this section, including—

(A) a description of the progress of Indian Tribes in meeting milestones in detailed project schedules developed pursuant to subsection (d)(2); and

(B) any recommendations of the Secretary concerning whether the pilot program or any component of the pilot program should be implemented on a national basis.

(2) UPDATE.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives an update to the report under paragraph (1).

(3) FAILURE TO MEET DEADLINE.—If the Secretary fails to submit a report by the required deadline under this subsection, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a detailed explanation of why the deadline was missed and a projected date for submission of the report.

(h) ADMINISTRATION.—All laws and regulations that would apply to the Secretary if

the Secretary were carrying out the eligible project shall apply to an Indian Tribe carrying out an eligible project under this section.

(i) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority to commence an eligible project under this section terminates on December 31, 2029.

(j) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to any amounts appropriated for a specific eligible project, there is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this section, including the costs of administration of the Secretary, $15,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2024 through 2029.

SEC. 118. ELIGIBILITY FOR INTER-TRIBAL CONSORTIUMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 221(b)(1) of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 1962d–5b(b)(1)) is amended by inserting ''and an inter-tribal consortium (as defined in section 403 of the Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act (25 U.S.C. 3202)))'' after ''5304))''.

(b) TRIBAL PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.—Section 203 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (33 U.S.C. 2269) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking the subsection designation and heading and all that follows through ''the term'' and inserting the following:

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) INTER-TRIBAL CONSORTIUM.—The term 'inter-tribal consortium' has the meaning given the term in section 403 of the Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act (25 U.S.C. 3202).

''(3) TRIBAL ORGANIZATION.—The term 'Tribal organization' has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).''; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting '', inter-tribal consortiums, Tribal organizations,'' after ''Indian tribes''; and

(ii) in subparagraph (A), by inserting '', inter-tribal consortiums, or Tribal organizations'' after ''Indian tribes'';

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''flood hurricane'' and inserting ''flood or hurricane'';

(ii) in subparagraph (C), in the matter preceding clause (i), by inserting '', an inter-tribal consortium, or a Tribal organization'' after ''Indian tribe''; and

(iii) in subparagraph (E) (as redesignated by section 116(1)(B)), by inserting '', inter-tribal consortiums, Tribal organizations,'' after ''Indian tribes''; and

(C) in paragraph (3)(A), by inserting '', inter-tribal consortium, or Tribal organization'' after ''Indian tribe'' each place it appears.

SEC. 119. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO THE MANAGEMENT OF RECREATION FACILITIES.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Corps of Engineers should have greater access to the revenue collected from the use of Corps of Engineers-managed facilities with recreational purposes;

(2) revenue collected from Corps of Engineers-managed facilities with recreational purposes should be available to the Corps of Engineers for necessary operation, maintenance, and improvement activities at the facility from which the revenue was derived;

(3) the districts of the Corps of Engineers should be provided with more authority to partner with non-Federal public entities and private nonprofit entities for the improvement and management of Corps of Engineers-managed facilities with recreational purposes; and

(4) legislation to address the issues described in paragraphs (1) through (3) should be considered by Congress.

SEC. 120. EXPEDITED CONSIDERATION.

Section 7004(b)(4) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (128 Stat. 1374; 132 Stat. 3784) is amended by striking ''December 31, 2024'' and inserting ''December 31, 2026''.

TITLE II—STUDIES AND REPORTS

SEC. 201. AUTHORIZATION OF PROPOSED FEASIBILITY STUDIES.

(a) NEW PROJECTS.—The Secretary is authorized to conduct a feasibility study for the following projects for water resources development and conservation and other purposes, as identified in the reports titled ''Report to Congress on Future Water Resources Development'' submitted to Congress pursuant to section 7001 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282d) or otherwise reviewed by Congress:

(1) YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA.—Project for flood risk management, Yavapai County, Arizona.

(2) EASTMAN LAKE, CALIFORNIA.—Project for ecosystem restoration and water supply, including for conservation and recharge, Eastman Lake, Merced and Madera Counties, California.

(3) PINE FLAT DAM, CALIFORNIA.—Project for ecosystem restoration, water supply, and recreation, Pine Flat Dam, Fresno County, California.

(4) SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.—Project for flood risk management, including sea level rise, San Diego, California.

(5) SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, including levee improvement, Sacramento River, Sacramento, California.

(6) SAN MATEO, CALIFORNIA.—Project for flood risk management, City of San Mateo, California.

(7) SACRAMENTO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—Project for flood risk management, ecosystem restoration, and water supply, Lower Cosumnes River, Sacramento County, California.

(8) COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.—Project for ecosystem restoration and flood risk management, Fountain Creek, Monument Creek, and T–Gap Levee, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

(9) PLYMOUTH, CONNECTICUT.—Project for ecosystem restoration, Plymouth, Connecticut.

(10) WINDHAM, CONNECTICUT.—Project for ecosystem restoration and recreation, Windham, Connecticut.

(11) ENFIELD, CONNECTICUT.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, including restoring freshwater brook floodplain, Enfield, Connecticut.

(12) NEWINGTON, CONNECTICUT.—Project for flood risk management, Newington, Connecticut.

(13) HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.—Project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, Hartford, Connecticut.

(14) FAIRFIELD, CONNECTICUT.—Project for flood risk management, Rooster River, Fairfield, Connecticut.

(15) MILTON, DELAWARE.—Project for flood risk management, Milton, Delaware.

(16) WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.—Project for coastal storm risk management, City of Wilmington, Delaware.

(17) TYBEE ISLAND, GEORGIA.—Project for flood risk management and coastal storm risk management, including the potential for beneficial use of dredged material, Tybee Island, Georgia.

(18) HANAPEPE LEVEE, HAWAII.—Project for ecosystem restoration, flood risk management, and hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, including Hanapepe Levee, Kauai County, Hawaii.

(19) KAUAI COUNTY, HAWAII.—Project for flood risk management and coastal storm risk management, Kauai County, Hawaii.

(20) HAWAI'I KAI, HAWAII.—Project for flood risk management, Hawai'i Kai, Hawaii.

(21) MAUI, HAWAII.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, Maui County, Hawaii.

(22) BUTTERFIELD CREEK, ILLINOIS.—Project for flood risk management, Butterfield Creek, Illinois, including the villages of Flossmoor, Matteson, Park Forest, and Richton Park.

(23) ROCKY RIPPLE, INDIANA.—Project for flood risk management, Rocky Ripple, Indiana.

(24) COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS.—Project for flood risk management, Coffeyville, Kansas.

(25) FULTON COUNTY, KENTUCKY.—Project for flood risk management, including bank stabilization, Fulton County, Kentucky.

(26) CUMBERLAND RIVER, CRITTENDEN COUNTY, LYON COUNTY, AND LIVINGSTON COUNTY, KENTUCKY.—Project for ecosystem restoration, including bank stabilization, Cumberland River, Crittenden County, Lyon County, and Livingston County, Kentucky.

(27) SCOTT COUNTY, KENTUCKY.—Project for ecosystem restoration, including water supply, Scott County, Kentucky.

(28) BULLSKIN CREEK AND SHELBY COUNTY, KENTUCKY.—Project for ecosystem restoration, including bank stabilization, Bullskin Creek and Shelby County, Kentucky.

(29) LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN BARRIER, LOUISIANA.—Project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, Orleans Parish, St. Tammany Parish, and St. Bernard Parish, Louisiana.

(30) OCEAN CITY, MARYLAND.—Project for flood risk management, Ocean City, Maryland.

(31) BEAVERDAM CREEK, MARYLAND.—Project for flood risk management, Beaverdam Creek, Prince George's County, Maryland.

(32) OAK BLUFFS, MASSACHUSETTS.—Project for flood risk management, coastal storm risk management, recreation, and ecosystem restoration, including shoreline stabilization along East Chop Drive, Oak Bluffs, Massachusetts.

(33) TISBURY, MASSACHUSETTS.—Project for coastal storm risk management, including shoreline stabilization along Beach Road Causeway, Tisbury, Massachusetts.

(34) OAK BLUFFS HARBOR, MASSACHUSETTS.—Project for coastal storm risk management and navigation, Oak Bluffs Harbor north and south jetties, Oak Bluffs, Massachusetts.

(35) CONNECTICUT RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS.—Project for flood risk management along the Connecticut River, Massachusetts.

(36) MARYSVILLE, MICHIGAN.—Project for coastal storm risk management, including shoreline stabilization, City of Marysville, Michigan.

(37) CHEBOYGAN, MICHIGAN.—Project for flood risk management, Little Black River, City of Cheboygan, Michigan.

(38) KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, Kalamazoo River Watershed and tributaries, City of Kalamazoo, Michigan.

(39) DEARBORN AND DEARBORN HEIGHTS, MICHIGAN.—Project for flood risk management, Dearborn and Dearborn Heights, Michigan.

(40) GRAND TRAVERSE BAY, MICHIGAN.—Project for navigation, Grand Traverse Bay, Michigan.

(41) GRAND TRAVERSE COUNTY, MICHIGAN.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, Grand Traverse County, Michigan.

(42) BRIGHTON MILL POND, MICHIGAN.—Project for ecosystem restoration, Brighton Mill Pond, Michigan.

(43) LUDINGTON, MICHIGAN.—Project for coastal storm risk management, including feasibility of emergency shoreline protection, Ludington, Michigan.

(44) PAHRUMP, NEVADA.—Project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction and flood risk management, Pahrump, Nevada.

(45) ALLEGHENY RIVER, NEW YORK.—Project for navigation and ecosystem restoration, Allegheny River, New York.

(46) TURTLE COVE, NEW YORK.—Project for ecosystem restoration, Turtle Cove, Pelham Bay Park, Bronx, New York.

(47) NILES, OHIO.—Project for flood risk management, ecosystem restoration, and recreation, City of Niles, Ohio.

(48) GENEVA-ON-THE-LAKE, OHIO.—Project for flood and coastal storm risk management, ecosystem restoration, recreation, and shoreline erosion protection, Geneva-on-the-Lake, Ohio.

(49) LITTLE KILLBUCK CREEK, OHIO.—Project for ecosystem restoration, including aquatic invasive species management, Little Killbuck Creek, Ohio.

(50) DEFIANCE, OHIO.—Project for flood risk management, ecosystem restoration, recreation, and bank stabilization, Maumee, Auglaize, and Tiffin Rivers, Defiance, Ohio.

(51) DILLON LAKE, MUSKINGUM COUNTY, OHIO.—Project for ecosystem restoration, recreation, and shoreline erosion protection, Dillon Lake, Muskingum and Licking Counties, Ohio.

(52) JERUSALEM TOWNSHIP, OHIO.—Project for flood and coastal storm risk management and shoreline erosion protection, Jerusalem Township, Ohio.

(53) NINE MILE CREEK, CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Project for flood risk management, Nine Mile Creek, Cleveland, Ohio.

(54) COLD CREEK, OHIO.—Project for ecosystem restoration, Cold Creek, Erie County, Ohio.

(55) ALLEGHENY RIVER, PENNSYLVANIA.—Project for navigation and ecosystem restoration, Allegheny River, Pennsylvania.

(56) PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.—Project for ecosystem restoration and recreation, including shoreline stabilization, South Philadelphia Wetlands Park, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

(57) GALVESTON BAY, TEXAS.—Project for navigation, Galveston Bay, Texas.

(58) WINOOSKI, VERMONT.—Project for flood risk management, Winooski River and tributaries, Winooski, Vermont.

(59) MT. ST. HELENS, WASHINGTON.—Project for navigation, Mt. St. Helens, Washington.

(60) GRAYS BAY, WASHINGTON.—Project for navigation, flood risk management, and ecosystem restoration, Grays Bay, Wahkiakum County, Washington.

(61) WIND, KLICKITAT, HOOD, DESCHUTES, ROCK CREEK, AND JOHN DAY TRIBUTARIES, WASHINGTON.—Project for ecosystem restoration, Wind, Klickitat, Hood, Deschutes, Rock Creek, and John Day tributaries, Washington.

(62) LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN.—Project for flood risk management, City of La Crosse, Wisconsin.

(b) PROJECT MODIFICATIONS.—The Secretary is authorized to conduct a feasibility study for the following project modifications:

(1) LUXAPALILA CREEK, ALABAMA.—Modifications to the project for flood risk management, Luxapalila Creek, Alabama, authorized by section 203 of the Flood Control Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 307).

(2) OSCEOLA HARBOR, ARKANSAS.—Modifications to the project for navigation, Osceola Harbor, Arkansas, authorized under section 107 of the River and Harbor Act of 1960 (33 U.S.C. 577), to evaluate the expansion of the harbor.

(3) SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.—Modifications to the project for navigation, Savannah Harbor Expansion Project, Georgia, authorized by section 7002(1) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (128 Stat. 1364) and modified by section 1401(6) of the America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (132 Stat. 3839).

(4) HAGAMAN CHUTE, LOUISIANA.—Modifications to the project for navigation, including sediment management, Hagaman Chute, Louisiana.

(5) CALCASIEU RIVER AND PASS, LOUISIANA.—Modifications to the project for navigation, Calcasieu River and Pass, Louisiana, authorized by section 101 of the River and Harbor Act of 1960 (74 Stat. 481) and modified by section 3079 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (121 Stat. 1126), including channel deepening and jetty improvements.

(6) MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, OUACHITA RIVER, LOUISIANA.—Modifications to the project for flood risk management, including bank stabilization, Ouachita River, Monroe to Caldwell Parish, Louisiana, authorized by the first section of the Act of May 15, 1928 (45 Stat. 534, chapter 569).

(7) ST. MARYS RIVER, MICHIGAN.—Modifications to the project for navigation, St. Marys River and tributaries, Michigan, for channel improvements.

(8) MOSQUITO CREEK LAKE, TRUMBULL COUNTY, OHIO.—Modifications to the project for flood risk management and water supply, Mosquito Creek Lake, Trumbull County, Ohio.

(9) LITTLE CONEMAUGH, STONYCREEK, AND CONEMAUGH RIVERS, PENNSYLVANIA.—Modifications to the project for ecosystem restoration, recreation, and flood risk management, Little Conemaugh, Stonycreek, and Conemaugh rivers, Pennsylvania, authorized by section 5 of the Act of June 22, 1936 (commonly known as the ''Flood Control Act of 1936'') (49 Stat. 1586, chapter 688; 50 Stat. 879; chapter 877).

(10) CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.—Modifications to the project for navigation, Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, authorized by section 1401(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (130 Stat. 1709), including improvements to address potential or actual changed conditions on that portion of the project that serves the North Charleston Terminal.

(11) ADDICKS AND BARKER RESERVOIRS, TEXAS.—Modifications to the project for flood risk management, Addicks and Barker Reservoirs, Texas.

(12) WESTSIDE CREEK, SAN ANTONIO CHANNEL, TEXAS.—Modifications to the project for ecosystem restoration, Westside Creek, San Antonio Channel, Texas, authorized by section 203 of the Flood Control Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 1259) as part of the comprehensive plan for flood protection on the Guadalupe and San Antonio Rivers, Texas, and modified by section 103 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 2921), section 335 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 2611), and section 3154 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (121 Stat. 1148).

(13) MONONGAHELA RIVER, WEST VIRGINIA.—Modifications to the project for recreation, Monongahela River, West Virginia.

(c) SPECIAL RULE, ST. MARYS RIVER, MICHIGAN.—The cost of the study under subsection (b)(7) shall be shared in accordance with the cost share applicable to construction of the project for navigation, Sault Sainte Marie, Michigan, authorized by section 1149 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (100 Stat. 4254; 121 Stat. 1131).

SEC. 202. VERTICAL INTEGRATION AND ACCELERATION OF STUDIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1001 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282c) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (d), (e), and (f) as subsections (e), (f), and (g), respectively;

(2) by inserting after subsection (c) the following:

''(d) DELEGATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall delegate the determination to grant an extension under subsection (c) to the Commander of the relevant Division if—

''(A) the final feasibility report for the study can be completed with an extension of not more than 1 year beyond the time period described in subsection (a)(1); or

''(B) the feasibility study requires an additional cost of not more than $1,000,000 above the amount described in subsection (a)(2).

''(2) GUIDANCE.—If the Secretary determines that implementation guidance is necessary to implement this subsection, the Secretary shall issue such implementation guidance not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Thomas R. Carper Water Resources Development Act of 2024.''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(h) DEFINITION OF DIVISION.—In this section, the term 'Division' means each of the following Divisions of the Corps of Engineers:

''(1) The Great Lakes and Ohio River Division.

''(2) The Mississippi Valley Division.

''(3) The North Atlantic Division.

''(4) The Northwestern Division.

''(5) The Pacific Ocean Division.

''(6) The South Atlantic Division.

''(7) The South Pacific Division.

''(8) The Southwestern Division.'';

(b) DEADLINE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop and issue implementation guidance that improves the implementation of section 1001 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282c).

(2) STANDARDIZED FORM.—In carrying out this subsection, the Secretary shall develop and provide to each Division (as defined in subsection (h) of section 1001 of the Water Resources Reform and Development of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282c)) a standardized form to assist the Divisions in preparing a written request for an exception under subsection (c) of that section.

(3) NOTIFICATION.—The Secretary shall submit a written copy of the implementation guidance developed under paragraph (1) to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives not less than 30 days before the date on which the Secretary makes that guidance publicly available.

SEC. 203. EXPEDITED COMPLETION.

(a) FEASIBILITY STUDIES.—The Secretary shall expedite the completion of a feasibility study or general reevaluation report (as applicable) for each of the following projects, and if the Secretary determines that the project is justified in a completed report, may proceed directly to preconstruction planning, engineering, and design of the project:

(1) Project for food risk management, Upper Guyandotte River Basin, West Virginia.

(2) Project for flood risk management, Kanawha River Basin, West Virginia, Virginia, and North Carolina.

(3) Project for flood risk management, Cave Buttes Dam, Phoenix, Arizona.

(4) Project for flood risk management, McMicken Dam, Maricopa County, Arizona.

(5) Project for ecosystem restoration, Rio Salado, Phoenix, Arizona.

(6) Project for flood risk management, Lower San Joaquin River, San Joaquin Valley, California.

(7) Project for flood risk management, Stratford, Connecticut.

(8) Project for flood risk management, Waimea River, Kauai County, Hawaii.

(9) Modifications to the project for flood risk management, Cedar River, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, authorized by section 8201(b)(6) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3750).

(10) Project for flood risk management, Rahway River, Rahway, New Jersey.

(11) Northeast Levee System portion of the project for flood control and other purposes, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, authorized by section 5 of the Act of June 22, 1936 (commonly known as the ''Flood Control Act of 1936'') (49 Stat. 1573, chapter 688).

(12) Project for navigation, Menominee River, Menominee, Wisconsin.

(13) General reevaluation report for the project for flood risk management and other purposes, East St. Louis and Vicinity, Illinois.

(14) General reevaluation report for project for flood risk management, Green Brook, New Jersey.

(15) Project for ecosystem restoration, Imperial Streams Salton Sea, California.

(16) Modification of the project for navigation, Honolulu Deep Draft Harbor, Hawaii.

(17) Project for shoreline damage mitigation, Burns Waterway Harbor, Indiana.

(18) Project for hurricane and coastal storm risk management, Dare County Beaches, North Carolina.

(19) Modification of the project for flood protection and recreation, Surry Mountain Lake, New Hampshire, including for consideration of low flow augmentation.

(20) Project for coastal storm risk management, Virginia Beach and vicinity, Virginia.

(21) Project for secondary water source identification, Washington Metropolitan Area, Washington, DC, Maryland, and Virginia.

(b) STUDY REPORTS.—The Secretary shall expedite the completion of a Chief's Report or Director's Report (as applicable) for each of the following projects for the project to be considered for authorization:

(1) Modification of the project for navigation, Norfolk Harbors and Channels, Anchorage F segment, Norfolk, Virginia.

(2) Project for aquatic ecosystem restoration, Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands, Florida.

(3) Project for ecosystem restoration, Claiborne and Millers Ferry Locks and Dam Fish Passage, Lower Alabama River, Alabama.

(4) Project for flood and storm damage reduction, Surf City, North Carolina.

(5) Project for flood and storm damage reduction, Nassau County Back Bays, New York.

(6) Project for flood risk management, Tar Pamlico, North Carolina.

(7) Project for ecosystem restoration, Central and South Florida Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Program, Western Everglades Restoration Project, Florida.

(8) Project for flood and storm damage reduction, Ala Wai, Hawaii.

(9) Project for ecosystem restoration, Central and South Florida Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Program, Lake Okeechobee Watershed Restoration, Florida.

(10) Project for flood and coastal storm damage reduction, Miami-Dade County Back Bay, Florida.

(11) Project for navigation, Tampa Harbor, Florida.

(12) Project for flood and storm damage reduction, Amite River and tributaries, Louisiana.

(13) Project for flood and coastal storm risk management, Puerto Rico Coastal Study, Puerto Rico.

(14) Project for coastal storm risk management, Baltimore, Maryland.

(15) Project for water supply reallocation, Stockton Lake Reallocation Study, Missouri.

(16) Project for ecosystem restoration, Hatchie–Loosahatchie Mississippi River, Tennessee and Arkansas.

(17) Project for ecosystem restoration, Biscayne Bay and Southern Everglades, Florida, authorized by section 601 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 2680).

(c) PROJECTS.—The Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, expedite completion of the following projects:

(1) Project for flood control, Lower Mud River, Milton, West Virginia, authorized by section 580 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (110 Stat. 3790) and modified by section 340 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 2612) and section 3170 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (121 Stat. 1154).

(2) Project for dam safety modifications, Bluestone Dam, West Virginia, authorized pursuant to section 5 of the Act of June 22, 1936 (commonly known as the ''Flood Control Act of 1936'') (49 Stat. 1586, chapter 688).

(3) Project for flood risk management, Tulsa and West–Tulsa Levee System, Tulsa County, Oklahoma, authorized by section 401(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2735).

(4) Project for flood risk management, Little Colorado River, Navajo County, Arizona.

(5) Project for flood risk management, Rio de Flag, Flagstaff, Arizona.

(6) Project for ecosystem restoration, Va Shly'AY Akimel, Maricopa Indian Reservation, Arizona.

(7) Project for aquatic ecosystem restoration, Quincy Bay, Illinois, Upper Mississippi River Restoration Program.

(8) Major maintenance on Laupahoehoe Harbor, Hawaii County, Hawaii.

(9) Project for flood risk management, Green Brook, New Jersey.

(10) Water control manual update for water supply and flood control, Theodore Roosevelt Dam, Globe, Arizona.

(11) Water control manual update for Oroville Dam, Butte County, California.

(12) Water control manual update for New Bullards Dam, Yuba County, California.

(13) Project for flood risk management, Morgan City, Louisiana.

(14) Project for hurricane and storm risk reduction, Upper Barataria Basin, Louisiana.

(15) Project for ecosystem restoration, Mid-Chesapeake Bay, Maryland.

(16) Project for navigation, Big Bay Harbor of Refuge, Michigan.

(17) Project for George W. Kuhn Headwaters Outfall, Michigan.

(18) The portion of the project for flood control and other purposes, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, authorized by section 5 of the Act of June 22, 1936 (commonly known as the ''Flood Control Act of 1936'') (49 Stat. 1573, chapter 688), to bring the Northwest Levee System into compliance with current flood mitigation standards.

(19) Project for navigation, Seattle Harbor, Washington, authorized by section 1401(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2018 (132 Stat. 3836), deepening the East Waterway at the Port of Seattle.

(20) Project for shoreline stabilization, Clarksville, Indiana.

(d) CONTINUING AUTHORITIES PROGRAMS.—The Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, expedite completion of the following projects and studies:

(1) Projects for flood control under section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 (33 U.S.C. 701s) for the following areas:

(A) Ak Chin Levee, Pinal County, Arizona.

(B) McCormick Wash, Globe, Arizona.

(C) Rose and Palm Garden Washes, Douglas, Arizona.

(D) Lower Santa Cruz River, Arizona.

(2) Project for aquatic ecosystem restoration under section 206 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (33 U.S.C. 2330), Corazon de los Tres Rios del Norte, Pima County, Arizona.

(3) Project for hurricane and storm damage reduction under section 3 of the Act of August 13, 1946 (60 Stat. 1056, chapter 960; 33 U.S.C. 426g), Stratford, Connecticut.

(4) Project modification for improvements to the environment, Surry Mountain Lake, New Hampshire, under section 1135 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2309a).

(e) TRIBAL PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.—The Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, expedite completion of the following projects and studies under the Tribal partnership program under section 203 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (33 U.S.C. 2269):

(1) Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona.

(2) Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona.

(3) Navajo Nation, Bird Springs, Arizona.

(f) WATERSHED ASSESSMENTS.—The Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, expedite completion of the watershed assessment for flood risk management, Upper Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, authorized by section 1206 of Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (130 Stat. 1686) and section 214 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2687).

(g) EXPEDITED PROSPECTUS.—The Secretary shall prioritize the completion of the prospectus for the United States Moorings Facility, Portland, Oregon, required for authorization of funding from the revolving fund established by the first section of the Civil Functions Appropriations Act, 1954 (33 U.S.C. 576).

SEC. 204. EXPEDITED COMPLETION OF OTHER FEASIBILITY STUDIES.

(a) CEDAR PORT NAVIGATION AND IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT CHANNEL DEEPENING PROJECT, BAYTOWN, TEXAS.—The Secretary shall expedite the review and coordination of the feasibility study for the project for navigation, Cedar Port Navigation and Improvement District Channel Deepening Project, Baytown, Texas, under section 203(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2231(b)).

(b) LAKE OKEECHOBEE WATERSHED RESTORATION PROJECT, FLORIDA.—The Secretary shall expedite the review and coordination of the feasibility study for the project for ecosystem restoration, Lake Okeechobee Component A Reservoir, Everglades, Florida, under section 203(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2231(b)).

(c) SABINE–NECHES WATERWAY NAVIGATION IMPROVEMENT PROJECT, TEXAS.—The Secretary shall expedite the review and coordination of the feasibility study for the project for navigation, Sabine–Neches Waterway, Texas, under section 203(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2231(b)).

(d) LA QUINTA EXPANSION PROJECT, TEXAS.—The Secretary shall expedite the review and coordination of the feasibility study for the project for navigation, La Quinta Ship Channel, Corpus Christi, Texas, under section 203(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2231(b)).

SEC. 205. ALEXANDRIA TO THE GULF OF MEXICO, LOUISIANA, FEASIBILITY STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized to conduct a feasibility study for the project for flood risk management, navigation and ecosystem restoration, Rapides, Avoyelles, Point Coupee, Allen, Evangeline, St. Landry, Calcasieu, Jefferson Davis, Acadia, Lafayette, St. Martin, Iberville, Cameron, Vermilion, Iberia, and St. Mary Parishes, Louisiana.

(b) SPECIAL RULE.—The study authorized by subsection (a) shall be considered a continuation of the study authorized by the resolution of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives with respect to the study for flood risk management, Alexandria to the Gulf of Mexico, Louisiana, dated July 23, 1997.

SEC. 206. CRAIG HARBOR, ALASKA.

The cost of completing a general reevaluation report for the project for navigation, Craig Harbor, Alaska, authorized by section 1401(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (130 Stat. 1709) shall be at full Federal expense.

SEC. 207. SUSSEX COUNTY, DELAWARE.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that consistent nourishments of Lewes Beach, Delaware, are important for the safety and economic prosperity of Sussex County, Delaware.

(b) GENERAL REEVALUATION REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out a general reevaluation report for the project for Delaware Bay Coastline, Roosevelt Inlet, and Lewes Beach, Delaware.

(2) INCLUSIONS.—The general reevaluation report under paragraph (1) shall include a determination of—

(A) the area that the project should include; and

(B) how section 111 of the River and Harbor Act of 1968 (33 U.S.C. 426i) should be applied with respect to the project.

SEC. 208. FORECAST-INFORMED RESERVOIR OPERATIONS IN THE COLORADO RIVER BASIN.

Section 1222 of the America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (132 Stat. 3811; 134 Stat. 2661) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(d) FORECAST-INFORMED RESERVOIR OPERATIONS IN THE COLORADO RIVER BASIN.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report that assesses the viability of forecast-informed reservoir operations at a reservoir in the Colorado River Basin.

''(2) AUTHORIZATION.—If the Secretary determines, and includes in the report under paragraph (1), that forecast-informed reservoir operations are viable at a reservoir in the Colorado River Basin, the Secretary is authorized to carry out forecast-informed reservoir operations at that reservoir, subject to the availability of appropriations.''.

SEC. 209. BEAVER LAKE, ARKANSAS, REALLOCATION STUDY.

The Secretary shall expedite the completion of a study for the reallocation of water supply storage, carried out in accordance with section 301 of the Water Supply Act of 1958 (43 U.S.C. 390b), for the Beaver Water District, Beaver Lake, Arkansas.

SEC. 210. GATHRIGHT DAM, VIRGINIA, STUDY.

The Secretary shall conduct a study on the feasibility of modifying the project for flood risk management, Gathright Dam, Virginia, authorized by section 10 of the Flood Control Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 645, chapter 596), to include downstream recreation as a project purpose.

SEC. 211. DELAWARE INLAND BAYS WATERSHED STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct a study to restore aquatic ecosystems in the Delaware Inland Bays Watershed.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the study under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(A) conduct a comprehensive analysis of ecosystem restoration needs in the Delaware Inland Bays Watershed, including—

(i) saltmarsh restoration;

(ii) shoreline stabilization;

(iii) stormwater management; and

(iv) an identification of sources for the beneficial use of dredged materials; and

(B) recommend feasibility studies to address the needs identified under subparagraph (A).

(2) NATURAL OR NATURE-BASED FEATURES.—To the maximum extent practicable, a feasibility study that is recommended under paragraph (1)(B) shall consider the use of natural features or nature-based features (as those terms are defined in section 1184(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (33 U.S.C. 2289a(a))).

(c) CONSULTATION AND USE OF EXISTING DATA.—

(1) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out the study under subsection (a), the Secretary shall consult with applicable—

(A) Federal, State, and local agencies;

(B) Indian Tribes;

(C) non-Federal interests; and

(D) other stakeholders, as determined appropriate by the Secretary.

(2) USE OF EXISTING DATA.—To the maximum extent practicable, in carrying out the study under subsection (a), the Secretary shall use existing data provided to the Secretary by entities described in paragraph (1).

(d) FEASIBILITY STUDIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may carry out a feasibility study for a project recommended under subsection (b)(1)(B).

(2) CONGRESSIONAL AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary may not begin construction for a project recommended by a feasibility study described in paragraph (1) unless the project has been authorized by Congress.

(e) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report that includes—

(1) the results of the study under subsection (a); and

(2) a description of actions taken under this section, including any feasibility studies under subsection (b)(1)(B).

SEC. 212. UPPER SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN COMPREHENSIVE FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION FEASIBILITY STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall, at the request of a non-Federal interest, complete a feasibility study for comprehensive flood damage reduction, Upper Susquehanna River Basin, New York.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out the feasibility study under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) use, for purposes of meeting the requirements of a final feasibility study, information from the feasibility study completion report entitled ''Upper Susquehanna River Basin, New York, Comprehensive Flood Damage Reduction'' and dated January 2020; and

(2) re-evaluate project benefits, as determined using the framework described in the proposed rule of the Corps of Engineers entitled ''Corps of Engineers Agency Specific Procedures To Implement the Principles, Requirements, and Guidelines for Federal Investments in Water Resources'' (89 Fed. Reg. 12066 (February 15, 2024)), including a consideration of economically disadvantaged communities (as defined pursuant to section 160 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note; Public Law 116–260)).

SEC. 213. KANAWHA RIVER BASIN.

Section 1207 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (130 Stat. 1686) is amended—

(1) by striking ''The Secretary shall'' and inserting the following:

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(b) PROJECTS AND SEPARABLE ELEMENTS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for an authorized project or a separable element of an authorized project that is recommended as a result of a study carried out by the Secretary under subsection (a) benefitting an economically disadvantaged community (as defined pursuant to section 160 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note; Public Law 116–260)) in the State of West Virginia, the non-Federal share of the cost of the project or separable element of a project shall be 10 percent.''.

SEC. 214. AUTHORIZATION OF FEASIBILITY STUDIES FOR PROJECTS FROM CAP AUTHORITIES.

(a) CEDAR POINT SEAWALL, SCITUATE, MASSACHUSETTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may conduct a feasibility study for the project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, Cedar Point Seawall, Scituate, Massachusetts.

(2) REQUIREMENT.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary shall use any relevant information from the project described in that paragraph that was carried out under section 3 of the Act of August 13, 1946 (60 Stat. 1056, chapter 960; 33 U.S.C. 426g).

(b) JONES LEVEE, PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may conduct a feasibility study for the project for flood risk management, Jones Levee, Pierce County, Washington.

(2) REQUIREMENT.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary shall use any relevant information from the project described in that paragraph that was carried out under section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 (33 U.S.C. 701s).

(c) HATCH, NEW MEXICO.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may conduct a feasibility study for the project for flood risk management, Hatch, New Mexico.

(2) REQUIREMENT.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary shall use any relevant information from the project described in that paragraph that was carried out under section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 (33 U.S.C. 701s).

(d) FORT GEORGE INLET, JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may conduct a feasibility study to modify the project for navigation, Fort George Inlet, Jacksonville, Florida, to include navigation improvements or shoreline erosion prevention or mitigation as a result of the project.

(2) REQUIREMENT.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary shall use any relevant information from the project described in that paragraph that was carried out under section 111 of the River and Harbor Act of 1968 (33 U.S.C. 426i).

SEC. 215. PORT FOURCHON BELLE PASS CHANNEL, LOUISIANA.

(a) FEASIBILITY STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 203(a)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2231(a)(1)), the non-Federal interest for the project for navigation, Port Fourchon Belle Pass Channel,

Louisiana, authorized by section 403(a)(4) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2743) may, on written notification to the Secretary, and at the cost of the non-Federal interest, carry out a feasibility study to modify the project for deepening in accordance with section 203 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2231).

(2) REQUIREMENT.—A modification recommended by a feasibility study under paragraph (1) shall be approved by the Secretary and authorized by Congress before construction.

(b) PRIOR WRITTEN AGREEMENTS.—

(1) PRIOR WRITTEN AGREEMENTS FOR SECTION 203.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary shall use the previous agreement between the Secretary and the non-Federal interest for the feasibility study carried about under section 203 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2231) that resulted in the project described in subsection (a)(1) in order to expedite the revised agreement between the Secretary and the non-Federal interest for the feasibility study described in that subsection.

(2) PRIOR WRITTEN AGREEMENTS FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—On the request of the non-Federal interest described in subsection (a)(1), the Secretary shall use the previous agreement for technical assistance under section 203 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2231) between the Secretary and the non-Federal interest in order to provide technical assistance to the non-Federal interest for the feasibility study under subsection (a)(1).

(c) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—The Secretary shall—

(1) review the feasibility study under subsection (a)(1); and

(2) if the Secretary determines that the proposed modifications are consistent with the authorized purposes of the project and the study meets the same legal and regulatory requirements of a Post Authorization Change Report that would be otherwise undertaken by the Secretary, submit to Congress the study for authorization of the modification.

SEC. 216. STUDIES FOR MODIFICATION OF PROJECT PURPOSES IN THE COLORADO RIVER BASIN IN ARIZONA.

(a) STUDY.—The Secretary shall carry out a study of a project of the Corps of Engineers in the Colorado River Basin in the State of Arizona to determine whether to include water supply as a project purpose of that project if a request for such a study to modify the project purpose is made to the Secretary by—

(1) the non-Federal interest for the project; or

(2) in the case of a project for which there is no non-Federal interest, the Governor of the State of Arizona.

(b) COORDINATION.—The Secretary, to the maximum extent practicable, shall coordinate with relevant State and local authorities in carrying out this section.

(c) RECOMMENDATIONS.—If, after carrying out a study under subsection (a) with respect to a project described in that subsection, the Secretary determines that water supply should be included as a project purpose for that project, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a recommendation for the modification of the project purpose of that project.

SEC. 217. NON-FEDERAL INTEREST PREPARATION OF WATER REALLOCATION STUDIES, NORTH DAKOTA.

Section 301 of the Water Supply Act of 1958 (43 U.S.C. 390b) is amended by adding at the following:

''(f) NON-FEDERAL INTEREST PREPARATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with this subsection, a non-Federal interest may carry out a water reallocation study at a reservoir project constructed by the Corps of Engineers and located in the State of North Dakota.

''(2) SUBMISSION.—On completion of the study under paragraph (1), the non-Federal interest shall submit to the Secretary the results of the study.

''(3) GUIDELINES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Secretary shall issue guidelines for the formulation of a water reallocation study carried out by a non-Federal interest under this subsection.

''(B) REQUIREMENTS.—The guidelines under subparagraph (A) shall contain provisions that—

''(i) ensure that any water reallocation study with respect to which the Secretary submits an assessment under paragraph (6) complies with all of the requirements that would apply to a water reallocation study undertaken by the Secretary; and

''(ii) provide sufficient information for the formulation of the water reallocation studies, including processes and procedures related to reviews and assistance under paragraph (7).

''(4) AGREEMENT.—Before carrying out a water reallocation study under paragraph (1), the Secretary and the non-Federal interest shall enter into an agreement.

''(5) REVIEW BY SECRETARY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall review each water reallocation study received under paragraph (2) for the purpose of determining whether or not the study, and the process under which the study was developed, comply with Federal laws and regulations applicable to water reallocation studies.

''(B) TIMING.—The Secretary may not submit to Congress an assessment of a water reallocation study under paragraph (1) until such time as the Secretary—

''(i) determines that the study complies with all of the requirements that would apply to a water reallocation study carried out by the Secretary; and

''(ii) completes all of the Federal analyses, reviews, and compliance processes under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), that would be required with respect to the proposed action if the Secretary had carried out the water reallocation study.

''(6) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 180 days after the completion of review of a water reallocation study under paragraph (5), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives an assessment that—

''(A) describes—

''(i) the results of that review;

''(ii) based on the results of the water allocation study, any structural or operations changes at the reservoir project that would occur if the water reallocation is carried out; and

''(iii) based on the results of the water reallocation study, any effects to the authorized purposes of the reservoir project that would occur if the water reallocation is carried out; and

''(B) includes a determination by the Secretary of whether the modifications recommended under the study are those described in subsection (e).

''(7) REVIEW AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—

''(A) REVIEW.—The Secretary may accept and expend funds provided by non-Federal interests to carry out the reviews and other activities that are the responsibility of the Secretary in carrying out this subsection.

''(B) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—At the request of the non-Federal interest, the Secretary shall provide to the non-Federal interest technical assistance relating to any aspect of a water reallocation study if the non-Federal interest contracts with the Secretary to pay all costs of providing that technical assistance.

''(C) IMPARTIAL DECISIONMAKING.—In carrying out this subsection, the Secretary shall ensure that the use of funds accepted from a non-Federal interest will not affect the impartial decisionmaking of the Secretary, either substantively or procedurally.

''(D) SAVINGS PROVISION.—The provision of technical assistance by the Secretary under subparagraph (B)—

''(i) shall not be considered to be an approval or endorsement of the water reallocation study; and

''(ii) shall not affect the responsibilities of the Secretary under paragraphs (5) and (6).''.

SEC. 218. TECHNICAL CORRECTION, WALLA WALLA RIVER.

Section 8201(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3744) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (76) and inserting the following:

''(76) NURSERY REACH, WALLA WALLA RIVER, OREGON.—Project for ecosystem restoration, Nursery Reach, Walla Walla River, Oregon.'';

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (92) through (94) as paragraphs (93) through (95), respectively; and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (91) the following:

''(92) MILL CREEK, WALLA WALLA RIVER BASIN, WASHINGTON.—Project for ecosystem restoration, Mill Creek and Mill Creek Flood Control Zone District Channel, Washington.''.

SEC. 219. WATERSHED AND RIVER BASIN ASSESSMENTS.

Section 729(d) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2267a(d)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (12), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) in paragraph (13), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(14) the Walla Walla River Basin; and

''(15) the San Francisco Bay Basin.''.

SEC. 220. INDEPENDENT PEER REVIEW.

Section 2034(h)(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 2343(h)(2)) is amended by striking ''17 years'' and inserting ''22 years''.

SEC. 221. ICE JAM PREVENTION AND MITIGATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report on efforts by the Secretary to prevent and mitigate flood damages associated with ice jams.

(b) INCLUSION.—The Secretary shall include in the report under subsection (a)—

(1) an assessment of the projects carried out pursuant to section 1150 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (33 U.S.C. 701s note; Public Law 114–322), if applicable; and

(2) a description of—

(A) the challenges associated with preventing and mitigating ice jams;

(B) the potential measures that may prevent or mitigate ice jams, including the extent to which additional research and the development and deployment of technologies are necessary; and

(C) actions taken by the Secretary to provide non-Federal interests with technical assistance, guidance, or other information relating to ice jam events; and

(D) how the Secretary plans to conduct outreach and engagement with non-Federal interests and other relevant State and local agencies to facilitate an understanding of the circumstances in which ice jams could occur and the potential impacts to critical public infrastructure from ice jams.

SEC. 222. REPORT ON HURRICANE AND STORM DAMAGE RISK REDUCTION DESIGN GUIDELINES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) GUIDELINES.—The term ''guidelines'' means the Hurricane and Storm Damage Risk Reduction Design Guidelines of the Corps of Engineers.

(2) LAROSE TO GOLDEN MEADOW HURRICANE PROTECTION SYSTEM.—The term ''Larose to Golden Meadow Hurricane Protection System'' means the project for hurricane-flood protection, Grand Isle and Vicinity, Louisiana, authorized by section 204 of the Flood Control Act of 1965 (79 Stat. 1077).

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report that compares—

(1) the guidelines; and

(2) the construction methods used by the South Lafourche Levee District for the levees and flood control structures of the Larose to Golden Meadow Hurricane Protection System.

(c) INCLUSIONS.—The report under subsection (b) shall include—

(1) a description of—

(A) the guidelines;

(B) the construction methods used by the South Lafourche Levee District for levees and flood control structures of the Larose to Golden Meadow Hurricane Protection System; and

(C) any deviations identified between the guidelines and the construction methods described in subparagraph (B); and

(2) an analysis by the Secretary of geotechnical and other relevant data from the land adjacent to the levees and flood control structures constructed by the South Lafourche Levee District to determine the effectiveness of those structures.

SEC. 223. BRIEFING ON STATUS OF CERTAIN ACTIVITIES ON THE MISSOURI RIVER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the consultation under section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1536) that was reinitiated by the Secretary for the operation of the Missouri River Mainstem Reservoir System, the operation and maintenance of the Bank Stabilization and Navigation Project, the operation of the Kansas River Reservoir System, and the implementation of the Missouri River Recovery Management Plan is completed, the Secretary shall brief the Committee on the Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives on the outcomes of that consultation.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—The briefing under subsection (a) shall include a discussion of—

(1) any biological opinions that result from the consultation, including any actions that the Secretary is required to undertake pursuant to such biological opinions; and

(2) any forthcoming requests from the Secretary to Congress to provide funding in order carry out the actions described in paragraph (1).

SEC. 224. REPORT ON MATERIAL CONTAMINATED BY A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE AND THE CIVIL WORKS PROGRAM.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report that describes the impact of material contaminated by a hazardous substance on the civil works program of the Corps of Engineers.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—In developing the report under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) describe—

(A) with respect to water resources development projects—

(i) the applicable statutory authorities that require the removal of material contaminated by a hazardous substance; and

(ii) the roles and responsibilities of the Secretary and non-Federal interests for removing material contaminated by a hazardous substance; and

(B) any regulatory actions or decisions made by another Federal agency that impact—

(i) the removal of material contaminated by a hazardous substance; and

(ii) the ability of the Secretary to carry out the civil works program of the Corps of Engineers;

(2) discuss the impact of material contaminated by a hazardous substance on—

(A) the timely completion of construction of water resources development projects;

(B) the operation and maintenance of water resources development projects, including dredging activities of the Corps of Engineers to maintain authorized Federal depths at ports and along the inland waterways; and

(C) costs associated with carrying out the civil works program of the Corps of Engineers;

(3) include any other information that the Secretary determines to be appropriate to facilitate an understanding of the impact of material contaminated by a hazardous substance on the civil works program of the Corps of Engineers; and

(4) propose any legislative recommendations to address any issues identified in paragraphs (1) through (3).

SEC. 225. REPORT ON EFFORTS TO MONITOR, CONTROL, AND ERADICATE INVASIVE SPECIES.

(a) DEFINITION OF INVASIVE SPECIES.—In this section, the term ''invasive species'' has the meaning given the term in section 1 of Executive Order 13112 (42 U.S.C. 4321 note; relating to invasive species).

(b) ASSESSMENT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall conduct, and submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report on the results of, an assessment of the efforts by the Secretary to monitor, control, and eradicate invasive species at water resources development projects across the United States.

(c) REQUIREMENTS.—The report under subsection (b) shall include—

(1) a description of—

(A) the statutory authorities and programs used by the Secretary to monitor, control, and eradicate invasive species; and

(B) a geographically diverse sample of successful projects and activities carried out by the Secretary to monitor, control, and eradicate invasive species;

(2) a discussion of—

(A) the impact of invasive species on the ability of the Secretary to carry out the civil works program of the Corps of Engineers, with a particular emphasis on impact of invasive species to the primary missions of the Corps of Engineers;

(B) the research conducted and techniques and technologies used by the Secretary consistent with the applicable statutory authorities described in paragraph (1)(A) to monitor, control, and eradicate invasive species; and

(C) the extent to which the Secretary has partnered with States and units of local government to monitor, control, and eradicate invasive species within the boundaries of those States or units of local government;

(3) an update on the status of the plan developed by the Secretary pursuant to section 1108(c) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2018 (33 U.S.C. 2263a(c)); and

(4) recommendations, including legislative recommendations, to further the efforts of the Secretary to monitor, control, and eradicate invasive species.

SEC. 226. J. STROM THURMOND LAKE, GEORGIA.

(a) ENCROACHMENT RESOLUTION PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary shall prepare, and submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives, an encroachment resolution plan for a portion of the project for flood control, recreation, and fish and wildlife management, J. Strom Thurmond Lake, Georgia and South Carolina, authorized by section 10 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (commonly known as the ''Flood Control Act of 1944'') (58 Stat. 894, chapter 665).

(2) LIMITATION.—The encroachment resolution plan under paragraph (1) shall only apply to the portion of the J. Strom Thurmond Lake that is located within the State of Georgia.

(b) CONTENTS.—Subject to subsection (c), the encroachment resolution plan under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) a description of the nature and number of encroachments;

(2) a description of the circumstances that contributed to the development of the encroachments;

(3) an assessment of the impact of the encroachments on operation and maintenance of the project described in subsection (a) for its authorized purposes;

(4) an analysis of alternatives to the removal of encroachments to mitigate any impacts identified in the assessment under paragraph (3);

(5) a description of any actions necessary or advisable to prevent further encroachments; and

(6) an estimate of the cost and timeline to carry out the plan, including actions described under paragraph (5).

(c) RESTRICTION.—To the maximum extent practicable, the encroachment resolution plan under subsection (a) shall minimize adverse impacts to private landowners while maintaining the functioning of the project described in that subsection for its authorized purposes.

(d) NOTICE AND PUBLIC COMMENT.—

(1) TO OWNERS.—In preparing the encroachment resolution plan under subsection (a), not later than 30 days after the Secretary identifies an encroachment, the Secretary shall notify the owner of the encroachment.

(2) TO PUBLIC.—The Secretary shall provide an opportunity for the public to comment on the encroachment resolution plan under subsection (a) before the completion of the plan.

(e) MORATORIUM.—The Secretary shall not take action to compel removal of an encroachment covered by the encroachment

resolution plan under subsection (a) unless Congress specifically authorizes such action.

(f) SAVINGS PROVISION.—This section does not—

(1) grant any rights to the owner of an encroachment; or

(2) impose any liability on the United States for operation and maintenance of the project described in subsection (a) for its authorized purposes.

SEC. 227. STUDY ON LAND VALUATION PROCEDURES FOR THE TRIBAL PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.

(a) DEFINITION OF TRIBAL PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.—In this section, the term ''Tribal Partnership Program'' means the Tribal Partnership Program established under section 203 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (33 U.S.C. 2269).

(b) STUDY REQUIRED.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall carry out, and submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report describing the results of, a study on appropriate procedures for determining the value of real estate and cost-share contributions for projects under the Tribal Partnership Program.

(c) REQUIREMENTS.—The report required under subsection (b) shall include—

(1) an evaluation of the procedures used for determining the valuation of real estate and contribution of real estate value to cost-share for projects under the Tribal Partnership Program, including consideration of cultural factors that are unique to the Tribal Partnership Program and land valuation;

(2) a description of any existing Federal authorities that the Secretary intends to use to implement policy changes that result from the evaluation under paragraph (1); and

(3) recommendations for any legislation that may be needed to revise land valuation or cost-share procedures for the Tribal Partnership Program pursuant to the evaluation under paragraph (1).

SEC. 228. REPORT TO CONGRESS ON LEVEE SAFETY GUIDELINES.

(a) DEFINITION OF LEVEE SAFETY GUIDELINES.—In this section, the term ''levee safety guidelines'' means the levee safety guidelines established under section 9005(c) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 3303a(c)).

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in coordination with other applicable Federal agencies, shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report on the levee safety guidelines.

(c) INCLUSIONS.—The report under subsection (b) shall include—

(1) a description of—

(A) the levee safety guidelines;

(B) the process utilized to develop the levee safety guidelines; and

(C) the extent to which the levee safety guidelines are being used by Federal, State, Tribal, and local agencies;

(2) an assessment of the requirement for the levee safety guidelines to be voluntary and a description of actions taken by the Secretary and other applicable Federal agencies to ensure that the guidelines are voluntary; and

(3) any recommendations of the Secretary, including the extent to which the levee safety guidelines should be revised.

SEC. 229. PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP USER'S GUIDE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop and make publicly available on an existing website of the Corps of Engineers a guide on the use of public-private partnerships for water resources development projects.

(b) INCLUSIONS.—In developing the guide under subsection (a), the Secretary shall include—

(1) a description of—

(A) applicable authorities and programs of the Secretary that allow for the use of public-private partnerships to carry out water resources development projects; and

(B) opportunities across the civil works program of the Corps of Engineers for the use of public-private partnerships, including at recreational facilities;

(2) a summary of prior public-private partnerships for water resources development projects, including lessons learned and best practices from those partnerships and projects;

(3) a discussion of—

(A) the roles and responsibilities of the Corps of Engineers and non-Federal interests when using a public-private partnership for a water resources development project, including the opportunities for risk-sharing; and

(B) the potential benefits associated with using a public-private partnership for a water resources development project, including the opportunities to accelerate funding as compared to the annual appropriations process; and

(4) a description of the process for executing a project partnership agreement for a water resources development project, including any unique considerations when using a public-private partnership.

(c) FLEXIBILITY.—The Secretary may satisfy the requirements of this section by modifying an existing partnership handbook in accordance with this section.

SEC. 230. REVIEW OF AUTHORITIES AND PROGRAMS FOR ALTERNATIVE PROJECT DELIVERY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act and subject to subsections (b) and (c), the Secretary shall carry out a study of the authorities and programs of the Corps of Engineers that facilitate the use of alternative project delivery methods for water resources development projects, including public-private partnerships.

(b) AUTHORITIES AND PROGRAMS INCLUDED.—In carrying out the study under subsection (a), the authorities and programs that are studied shall include any programs and authorities under—

(1) section 204 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2232);

(2) section 221 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 1962d–5b); and

(3) section 5014 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note; Public Law 113–121).

(c) REPORT.—The Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report that—

(1) describes the findings of the study under subsection (a); and

(2) includes—

(A) an assessment of how each authority and program included in the study under subsection (a) has been used by the Secretary;

(B) a list of the water resources development projects that have been carried out pursuant to the authorities and programs included in the study under subsection (a);

(C) a discussion of the implementation challenges, if any, associated with the authorities and programs included in the study under subsection (a);

(D) a description of lessons learned and best practices identified by the Secretary from carrying out the authorities and programs included in the study under subsection (a); and

(E) any recommendations, including legislative recommendations, that result from the study under subsection (a).

SEC. 231. REPORT TO CONGRESS ON EMERGENCY RESPONSE EXPENDITURES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct a review of emergency response expenditures from the emergency fund authorized by section 5(a) of the Act of August 18, 1941 (commonly known as the ''Flood Control Act of 1941'') (55 Stat. 650, chapter 377; 33 U.S.C. 701n(a)) (referred to in this section as the ''Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies Account'') and from post-disaster supplemental appropriations Acts during the period of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report that includes the results of the review under subsection (a), including—

(1) for each of fiscal years 2013 through 2023, a summary of—

(A) annual expenditures from the Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies Account;

(B) annual budget requests for that account; and

(C) any activities, including any reprogramming, that may have been required to cover any annual shortfall in that account;

(2) a description of the contributing factors that resulted in any annual variability in the amounts described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1) and activities described in subparagraph (C) of that paragraph;

(3) an assessment and a description of future budget needs of the Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies Account based on trends observed and anticipated by the Secretary; and

(4) an assessment and a description of the use and impact of funds from post-disaster supplemental appropriations on emergency response activities.

SEC. 232. EXCESS LAND REPORT FOR CERTAIN PROJECTS IN NORTH DAKOTA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and subject to subsection (b), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report that identifies any real property associated with the project of the Corps of Engineers at Lake Oahe, North Dakota, that the Secretary determines—

(1) is not needed to carry out the authorized purposes of the project; and

(2) may be transferred to the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe to support recreation opportunities for the Tribe, including, at a minimum—

(A) Walker Bottom Marina, Lake Oahe;

(B) Fort Yates Boat Ramp, Lake Oahe;

(C) Cannonball District, Lake Oahe; and

(D) any other recreation opportunities identified by the Tribe.

(b) INCLUSION.—If the Secretary determines that there is not any real property that may be transferred to the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe as described in subsection (a), the Secretary shall include in the report required under that subsection—

(1) a list of the real property considered by the Secretary;

(2) an explanation of why the real property identified under paragraph (1) is needed to

carry out the authorized purposes of the project described in subsection (a); and

(3) a description of how the Secretary has recently utilized the real property identified under paragraph (1) to carry out the authorized purpose of the project described in subsection (a).

SEC. 233. GAO STUDIES.

(a) REVIEW OF THE ACCURACY OF PROJECT COST ESTIMATES.—

(1) REVIEW.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States (referred to in this section as the ''Comptroller General'') shall initiate a review of the accuracy of the project cost estimates developed by the Corps of Engineers for completed and ongoing water resources development projects carried out by the Secretary.

(B) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out subparagraph (A), the Comptroller General shall determine the factors, if any, that impact the accuracy of the estimates described in that subparagraph, including—

(i) applicable statutory requirements, including—

(I) section 1001 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282c); and

(II) section 905(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2282(b))]; and

(ii) applicable guidance, regulations, and policies of the Corps of Engineers.

(C) INCORPORATION OF PREVIOUS REPORT.—In carrying out subparagraph (A), the Comptroller General may incorporate applicable information from the report carried out by the Comptroller General under section 8236(c) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3769).

(2) REPORT.—On completion of the review conducted under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report on the findings of the review and any recommendations that result from the review.

(b) REPORT ON PROJECT LIFESPAN AND INDEMNIFICATION CLAUSE IN PROJECT PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) INDEMNIFICATION CLAUSE.—The term ''indemnification clause'' means the indemnification clause required in project partnership agreements for water resources development projects under sections 101(e)(2) and 103(j)(1)(A) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2211(e)(2), 2213(j)(1)(A)).

(B) OMRR&R.—The term ''OMRR&R'', with respect to a water resources development project, means operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, and rehabilitation.

(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(A) there are significant concerns about whether—

(i) the indemnification clause, which was first applied in 1910 to flood control projects, should still be included in project partnership agreements prepared by the Corps of Engineers for water resources development projects; and

(ii) non-Federal interests for water resources development projects should be required to assume full responsibility for OMRR&R of water resources development projects in perpetuity;

(B) non-Federal interests have reported that the indemnification clause and OMRR&R requirements are a barrier to entering into project partnership agreements with the Corps of Engineers;

(C) critical water resources development projects are being delayed by years, or not pursued at all, due to the barriers described in subparagraph (B); and

(D) legal structures have changed since the indemnification clause was first applied and there may be more suitable tools available to address risk and liability issues.

(3) ANALYSIS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall conduct an analysis of the implications of—

(A) the indemnification clause; and

(B) the assumption of OMRR&R responsibilities by non-Federal interests in perpetuity for water resources development projects.

(4) INCLUSIONS.—The analysis under paragraph (3) shall include—

(A) a review of risk for the Federal Government and non-Federal interests with respect to removing requirements for the indemnification clause;

(B) an assessment of whether the indemnification clause is still necessary given the changes in engineering, legal structures, and water resources development projects since 1910, with a focus on the quantity and types of claims and takings over time;

(C) an identification of States with State laws that prohibit those States from entering into agreements that include an indemnification clause;

(D) a comparison to other Federal agencies with respect to how those agencies approach indemnification and OMRR&R requirements in projects, if applicable;

(E) a review of indemnification and OMRR&R requirements for projects that States require with respect to agreements with cities and localities, if applicable;

(F) an analysis of the useful lifespan of water resources development projects, including any variations in that lifespan for different types of water resources development projects and how changing weather patterns and increased extreme weather events impact that lifespan;

(G) a review of situations in which non-Federal interests have been unable to meet OMRR&R requirements; and

(H) a review of policy alternatives to OMRR&R requirements, such as allowing extension, reevaluation, or deauthorization of water resources development projects.

(5) REPORT.—On completion of the analysis under paragraph (3), the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report that includes—

(A) the results of the analysis; and

(B) any recommendations for changes needed to existing law or policy of the Corps of Engineers to address those results.

(c) REVIEW OF CERTAIN PERMITS.—

(1) DEFINITION OF SECTION 408 PROGRAM.—In this subsection, the term ''section 408 program'' means the program administered by the Secretary pursuant to section 14 of the Act of March 3, 1899 (commonly known as the ''Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899'') (30 Stat. 1152, chapter 425; 33 U.S.C. 408).

(2) REVIEW.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall initiate a review of the section 408 program.

(3) REQUIREMENTS.—The review by the Comptroller General under paragraph (2) shall include, at a minimum—

(A) an identification of trends related to the number and types of permits applied for each year under the section 408 program;

(B) an evaluation of—

(i) the materials developed by the Secretary to educate potential applicants about—

(I) the section 408 program; and

(II) the process for applying for a permit under the section 408 program;

(ii) the public website of the Corps of Engineers that tracks the status of permits issued under the section 408 program, including whether the information provided by the website is updated in a timely manner;

(iii) the ability of the districts and divisions of the Corps of Engineers to consistently administer the section 408 program; and

(iv) the extent to which the Secretary carries out the process for issuing a permit under the section 408 program concurrently with the review required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), if applicable;

(C) a determination of the factors, if any, that impact the ability of the Secretary to adhere to the timelines required for reviewing and making a decision on an application for a permit under the section 408 program; and

(D) ways to expedite the review of applications for permits under the section 408 program, including the use of categorical permissions.

(4) REPORT.—On completion of the review under paragraph (2), the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report on the findings of the review and any recommendations that result from the review.

(d) CORPS OF ENGINEERS MODERNIZATION STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall initiate an analysis of opportunities for the Corps of Engineers to modernize the civil works program through the use of technology, where appropriate, and the best available engineering practices.

(2) INCLUSIONS.—In conducting the analysis under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General of the United States shall include an assessment of the extent to which—

(A) existing engineering practices and technologies could be better utilized by the Corps of Engineers—

(i) to improve study, planning, and design efforts of the Corps of Engineers to further the benefits of water resources development projects of the Corps of Engineers;

(ii) to reduce delays of water resources development projects, including through the improvement of environmental review and permitting processes;

(iii) to provide cost savings over the lifecycle of a project, including through improved design processes or a reduction of operation and maintenance costs; and

(iv) to improve data collection and data sharing capabilities; and

(B) the Corps of Engineers—

(i) currently utilizes the engineering practices and technologies identified under subparagraph (A), including any challenges associated with acquisition and application;

(ii) has effective processes to share best practices associated with the engineering practices and technologies identified under subparagraph (A) among the districts, divisions, and headquarters of the Corps of Engineers; and

(iii) partners with National Laboratories, academic institutions, and other Federal agencies.

(3) REPORT.—On completion of the analysis under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report on the findings of the analysis and

any recommendations that result from the analysis.

(e) STUDY ON EASEMENTS RELATED TO WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.—

(1) DEFINITION OF COVERED EASEMENT.—In this subsection, the term ''covered easement'' has the meaning given the term in section 8235(c) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3768).

(2) STUDY ON EASEMENTS RELATED TO WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall initiate an analysis of the use of covered easements that may be provided to the Secretary by non-Federal interests in relation to the construction, operation, or maintenance of a project for flood risk management, hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, or ecosystem restoration.

(3) SCOPE.—In carrying out the analysis under paragraph (2), the Comptroller General of the United States shall—

(A) review—

(i) the report submitted by the Secretary under section 8235(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3768); and

(ii) the existing statutory, regulatory, and policy requirements and procedures relating to the use of covered easements; and

(B) assess—

(i) the minimum rights in property that are necessary to construct, operate, or maintain projects for flood risk management, hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, or ecosystem restoration;

(ii) whether increased use of covered easements in relation to projects described in clause (i) could promote greater participation from cooperating landowners in addressing local flooding or ecosystem restoration challenges;

(iii) whether such increased use could result in cost savings in the implementation of the projects described in clause (i), without any reduction in project benefits; and

(iv) the extent to which the Secretary should expand what is considered by the Secretary to be part of a series of estates deemed standard for construction, operation, or maintenance of a project for flood risk management, hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, or ecosystem restoration.

(4) REPORT.—On completion of the analysis under paragraph (2), the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report on the findings of the analysis, including any recommendations, including legislative recommendations, as a result of the analysis.

(f) MODERNIZATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEWS.—

(1) DEFINITION OF PROJECT STUDY.—In this subsection, the term ''project study'' means a feasibility study for a project carried out pursuant to section 905 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2282).

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report that describes the efforts of the Secretary to facilitate improved environmental review processes for project studies, including through the consideration of expanded use of categorical exclusions, environmental assessments, or programmatic environmental impact statements.

(3) REQUIREMENTS.—In completing the report under paragraph (2), the Comptroller General of the United States shall—

(A) describe the actions the Secretary is taking or plans to take to implement the amendments to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) made by section 321 of the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 (Public Law 118–5; 137 Stat. 38);

(B) describe the existing categorical exclusions most frequently used by the Secretary to streamline the environmental review of project studies;

(C) consider—

(i) whether the adoption of additional categorical exclusions, including those used by other Federal agencies, would facilitate the environmental review of project studies;

(ii) whether the adoption of new programmatic environmental impact statements would facilitate the environmental review of project studies; and

(iii) whether agreements with other Federal agencies would facilitate a more efficient process for the environmental review of project studies; and

(D) identify—

(i) any discrepancies or conflicts, as applicable, between the amendments to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) made by section 321 of the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 (Public Law 118–5; 137 Stat. 38) and—

(I) section 2045 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 2348); and

(II) section 1001 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282c); and

(ii) other issues, as applicable, relating to section 2045 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 2348) that are impeding the implementation of that section consistent with congressional intent.

(g) STUDY ON DREDGED MATERIAL DISPOSAL SITE CONSTRUCTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General shall conduct a study that—

(A) assesses the costs and limitations of the construction of various types of dredged material disposal sites, with a particular focus on aquatic confined placement structures in the Lower Columbia River; and

(B) includes a comparison of—

(i) the operation and maintenance needs and costs associated with the availability of aquatic confined placement structures; and

(ii) the operation and maintenance needs and costs associated with the lack of availability of aquatic confined placement structures.

(2) REPORT.—On completion of the study under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report on the findings of the study, and any recommendations that result from that study.

(h) GAO STUDY ON DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDING FROM THE HARBOR MAINTENANCE TRUST FUND.—

(1) DEFINITION OF HARBOR MAINTENANCE TRUST FUND.—In this subsection, the term ''Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund'' means the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund established by section 9505(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(2) ANALYSIS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall initiate an analysis of the distribution of funding from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund.

(3) REQUIREMENTS.—In conducting the analysis under paragraph (2), the Comptroller General shall assess—

(A) the implementation of provisions related to the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund in the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2615) and the amendments made by that Act by the Corps of Engineers, including—

(i) changes to the budgetary treatment of funding from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund; and

(ii) amendments to the definitions of the terms ''donor ports'', ''medium-sized donor parts'', and ''energy transfer ports'' under section 2106(a) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2238c(a)), including—

(I) the reliability of metrics, data for those metrics, and sources for that data used by the Corps of Engineers to determine if a port satisfies the requirements of 1 or more of those definitions; and

(II) the extent of the impact of cyclical dredging cycles for operations and maintenance activities and deep draft navigation construction projects on the ability of ports to meet the requirements of 1 or more of those definitions; and

(B) the amount of Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund funding in the annual appropriations Acts enacted after the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2615), including an analysis of—

(i) the allocation of funding to donor ports and energy transfer ports (as those terms are defined in section 2106(a) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2238c(a))) and the use of that funding by those ports;

(ii) activities funded pursuant to section 210 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2238); and

(iii) challenges associated with expending the remaining balance of the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund.

(4) REPORT.—On completion of the analysis under paragraph (2), the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report describing the findings of the analysis and any recommendations that result from that analysis.

(i) STUDY ON ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report on—

(A) the costs and benefits of the environmental justice initiatives of the Secretary with respect to the civil works program; and

(B) the positive and negative effects on the civil works program of those environmental justice initiatives.

(2) INCLUSIONS.—The report under paragraph (1) shall include, at a minimum, a review of projects carried out by the Secretary during fiscal year 2023 and fiscal year 2024 pursuant to the environmental justice initiatives of the Secretary with respect to the civil works program.

SEC. 234. PRIOR REPORTS.

(a) REPORTS.—The Secretary shall prioritize the completion of the reports required pursuant to the following provisions:

(1) Section 2036(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 2283a).

(2) Section 1008(c) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2321b(c)).

(3) Section 164(c) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2668).

(4) Section 226(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2697).

(5) Section 503(d) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 610 note; Public Law 116–260).

(6) Section 509(a)(7) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 610 note; Public Law 116–260).

(7) Section 8205(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3754).

(8) Section 8206(c) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3756).

(9) Section 8218 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3761).

(10) Section 8227(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3764).

(11) Section 8232(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3766).

(b) NOTICE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a written notification of the status of each report described in subsection (a).

(2) CONTENTS.—As part of the notification under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall include for each report described in subsection (a)—

(A) a description of the status of the report; and

(B) if not completed, a timeline for the completion of the report.

SEC. 235. BRIEFING ON STATUS OF CAPE COD CANAL BRIDGES, MASSACHUSETTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall brief the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives on the status of the project for the replacement of the Bourne and Sagamore Highway Bridges that cross the Cape Cod Canal Federal Navigation Project.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—The briefing under subsection (a) shall include discussion of—

(1) the current status of environmental review under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and expected timelines for completion;

(2) project timelines and relevant paths to move the project described in that subsection toward completion; and

(3) any issues that are impacting the delivery of the project described in that subsection.

SEC. 236. VIRGINIA PENINSULA COASTAL STORM RISK MANAGEMENT, VIRGINIA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the feasibility study for flood risk management, ecosystem restoration, and navigation, Coastal Virginia, authorized by section 1201(9) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2018 (132 Stat. 3802), the Secretary is authorized to use funds made available to the Secretary for water resources development investigations to analyze, at full Federal expense, a measure benefitting Federal land under the administrative jurisdiction of another Federal agency.

(b) SAVINGS PROVISIONS.—Nothing in this section—

(1) precludes—

(A) a Federal agency with administrative jurisdiction over Federal land in the study area from contributing funds for any portion of the cost of analyzing a measure as part of the study described in subsection (a) that benefits that land; or

(B) the Secretary, at the request of the non-Federal interest for the study described in subsection (a), from using funds made available to the Secretary for water resources development investigations to formulate measures to reduce risk to a military installation, if the non-Federal interest shares in the cost to formulate those measures to the same extent that the non-Federal interest is required to share in the cost of the study; or

(2) waives the cost-sharing requirements of a Federal agency for the construction of an authorized water resources development project or a separable element of that project that results from the study described in subsection (a).

SEC. 237. ALLEGHENY RIVER, PENNSYLVANIA.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Allegheny River is an important waterway that can be utilized more to support recreational, environmental, and navigation needs in Pennsylvania;

(2) ongoing efforts to increase utilization of the Allegheny River will require consistent hours of service at key locks and dams; and

(3) to the maximum extent practicable, the lockage levels of service at locks and dams along the Allegheny River should be preserved until after the completion of the study authorized by section 201(a)(55).

SEC. 238. NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY HARBOR AND TRIBUTARIES FOCUS AREA FEASIBILITY STUDY.

The Secretary shall expedite the completion of the feasibility study for coastal storm risk management, New York and New Jersey, including evaluation of comprehensive flood risk in accordance with section 8106 of the Water Resources and Development Act of 2022 (33 U.S.C. 2282g), as applicable.

SEC. 239. MATAGORDA SHIP CHANNEL, TEXAS.

The Federal share of the costs of the planning, design, and construction of the Recommended Corrective Action identified by the Corps of Engineers in the Project Deficiency Report completed in 2020 for the project for navigation, Matagorda Ship Channel, Texas, authorized by section 101 of the River and Harbor Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 298), shall be 90 percent.

SEC. 240. MATAGORDA SHIP CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT, TEXAS.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary should provide the necessary resources to expedite the completion of the required documentation for the Matagorda Ship Channel Improvement Project in order to ensure that the project is not further delayed.

(b) EXPEDITE.—The Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, expedite the completion of the required documentation for the Matagorda Ship Channel Improvement Project, including—

(1) the supplemental environmental impact statement and the associated record of decision;

(2) the dredged material management plan; and

(3) a post authorization change report, if applicable.

(c) PRECONSTRUCTION PLANNING, ENGINEERING, AND DESIGN.—If the Secretary determines that the Matagorda Ship Channel Improvement Project is justified in a completed report and if the project requires an additional authorization from Congress pursuant to that report, the Secretary shall proceed directly to preconstruction planning, engineering, and design on the project.

(d) DEFINITION OF MATAGORDA SHIP CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT.—In this section, the term ''Matagorda Ship Channel Improvement Project'' means the project for navigation, Matagorda Ship Channel Improvement Project, Port Lavaca, Texas, authorized by section 401(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2734).

SEC. 241. ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS FROM CHANGING CONSTRUCTION RESPONSIBILITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out an assessment of the impacts of amending section 101(a)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2211(a)(1)) to authorize the construction of navigation projects for harbors or inland harbors , or any separable element thereof, constructed by the Secretary at 75 percent Federal cost to a depth of 55 feet.

(b) CONTENTS.—In carrying out the assessment under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) describe all existing Federal navigation projects that are authorized or constructed to a depth of 50 feet or greater;

(2) describe any Federal navigation project that is likely to seek authorization or modification to a depth of 55 feet or greater during the 10-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act;

(3) assess the potential effect of authorizing construction of a navigation project to a depth of 55 feet at 75 percent Federal cost on other Federal navigation construction activities, including estimates of port by port impacts over the next 5, 10, and 20 years;

(4) estimate the potential increase in Federal costs that would result from authorizing the construction of the projects described in paragraph (2), including estimates of port by port impacts over the next 5, 10, and 20 years; and

(5) subject to subsection (c), describe the potential budgetary impact to the civil works program of the Corps of Engineers from authorizing the construction of a navigation project to a depth of 55 feet at 75 percent Federal cost and authorizing operation and maintenance of a navigation project to a depth of 55 feet at Federal expense, including estimates of port by port impacts over the next 5, 10, and 20 years.

(c) PRIOR REPORT.—The Secretary may use information from the assessment and the report of the Secretary under section 8206 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3756) in carrying out subsection (b)(5).

(d) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives, and make publicly available (including on an existing publicly available website), a report that describes the results of the assessment carried out under subsection (a).

SEC. 242. DEADLINE FOR PREVIOUSLY REQUIRED LIST OF COVERED PROJECTS.

Notwithstanding the deadline in paragraph (1) of section 8236(c) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3769), the Secretary shall submit the list of covered projects under that paragraph by not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 243. COOPERATION AUTHORITY.

(a) ASSESSMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out an assessment of the extent to which the existing authorities and programs of the Secretary allow the Corps of Engineers to construct water resources development projects abroad.

(2) REPORT.—The Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report that—

(A) describes—

(i) the findings of the assessment under paragraph (1);

(ii) how each authority and program assessed under paragraph (1) has been used by the Secretary to construct water resources development projects abroad, if applicable; and

(iii) the extent to which the Secretary partners with other Federal agencies when carrying out such projects; and

(B) includes any recommendations that result from the assessment under paragraph (1).

(b) INTERAGENCY AND INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT AUTHORITY.—Section 234 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (33 U.S.C. 2323a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c), by inserting '', including the planning and design expertise,'' after ''expertise''; and

(2) in subsection (d)(1), by striking ''$1,000,000'' and inserting ''$2,500,000''.

TITLE III—DEAUTHORIZATIONS, MODIFICATIONS, AND RELATED PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. DEAUTHORIZATIONS.

(a) TRUCKEE MEADOWS, NEVADA.—The project for flood control, Truckee Meadows, Nevada, authorized by section 3(a)(10) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1988 (102 Stat. 4014) and section 7002(2) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (128 Stat. 1366) is no longer authorized beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) SEATTLE HARBOR, WASHINGTON.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the portion of the project for navigation, Seattle Harbor, Washington, described in paragraph (2) is no longer authorized.

(2) PORTION DESCRIBED.—The portion of the project referred to in paragraph (1) is the approximately 74,490 square foot area of the Federal channel within the East Waterway—

(A) starting at a point on the United States pierhead line in the southwest corner of block 386 of plat of Seattle Tidelands, T. 24 N., R. 4. E, sec.18, Willamette Meridian;

(B) thence running N90°00'00''W along the projection of the south line of block 386, 206.58 feet to the centerline of the East Waterway;

(C) thence running N14°30'00''E along the centerline and parallel with the northwesterly line of block 386, 64.83 feet;

(D) thence running N33°32'59''E, 235.85 feet;

(E) thence running N39°55'22''E, 128.70 feet;

(F) thence running N14°30'00''E, parallel with the northwesterly line of block 386, 280.45 feet;

(G) thence running N90°00'00''E, 70.00 feet to the pierhead line and the northwesterly line of block 386; and

(H) thence running S14°30'00''W, 650.25 feet along the pierhead line and northwesterly line of block 386 to the point of beginning.

(c) CHERRYFIELD DAM, MAINE.—The project for flood control, Narraguagus River, Cherryfield Dam, Maine, authorized by, and constructed pursuant to, section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 (33 U.S.C. 701s) is no longer authorized beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

(d) EAST SAN PEDRO BAY, CALIFORNIA.—The study for the project for ecosystem restoration, East San Pedro Bay, California, authorized by the resolution of the Committee on Public Works of the Senate, dated June 25, 1969, relating to the report of the Chief of Engineers for Los Angeles and San Gabriel Rivers, Ballona Creek, is no longer authorized beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

(e) SOURIS RIVER BASIN, NORTH DAKOTA.—The Talbott's Nursery portion, consisting of approximately 2,600 linear feet of levee, of stage 4 of the project for flood control, Souris River Basin, North Dakota, authorized by section 1124 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (100 Stat. 4243; 101 Stat. 1329–111), is no longer authorized beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

(f) MASARYKTOWN CANAL, FLORIDA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The portion of the project for the Four River Basins, Florida, authorized by section 203 of the Flood Control Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 1183) described in paragraph (2) is no longer authorized beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) PORTION DESCRIBED.—The portion of the project referred to in paragraph (1) is the Masaryktown Canal C–534, which spans approximately 5.5 miles from Hernando County, between Ayers Road and County Line Road east of United States Route 41, and continues south to Pasco County, discharging into Crews Lake.

SEC. 302. ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE.

(a) NEW PROJECTS.—Section 219(f) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3808) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(406) GLENDALE, ARIZONA.—$5,200,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including stormwater management), drainage systems, and water quality enhancement, Glendale, Arizona.

''(407) TOHONO O'ODHAM NATION, ARIZONA.—$10,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including facilities for withdrawal, treatment, and distribution), Tohono O'odham Nation, Arizona.

''(408) FLAGSTAFF, ARIZONA.—$4,800,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including facilities for withdrawal, treatment, and distribution), Flagstaff, Arizona.

''(409) TUCSON, ARIZONA.—$30,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including recycled water systems), Tucson, Arizona.

''(410) BAY-DELTA, CALIFORNIA.—$20,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including stormwater management), drainage systems, and water quality enhancement, San Francisco Bay–Sacramento–San Joaquin River Delta, California.

''(411) INDIAN WELLS VALLEY, CALIFORNIA.—$5,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure, Indian Wells Valley, Kern County, California.

''(412) OAKLAND–ALAMEDA ESTUARY, CALIFORNIA.—$5,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including stormwater management), drainage systems, and water quality enhancement, Oakland–Alameda Estuary, Oakland and Alameda Counties, California.

''(413) TIJUANA RIVER VALLEY WATERSHED, CALIFORNIA.—$10,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure, Tijuana River Valley Watershed, San Diego County, California.

''(414) EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO.—$20,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure and stormwater management, El Paso County, Colorado.

''(415) REHOBOTH BEACH, LEWES, DEWEY, BETHANY, SOUTH BETHANY, FENWICK ISLAND, DELAWARE.—$25,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure, Rehoboth Beach, Lewes, Dewey, Bethany, South Bethany, and Fenwick Island, Delaware.

''(416) WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.—$25,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure, Wilmington, Delaware.

''(417) PICKERING BEACH, KITTS HUMMOCK, BOWERS BEACH, SOUTH BOWERS BEACH, SLAUGHTER BEACH, PRIME HOOK BEACH, MILTON, MILFORD, DELAWARE.—$25,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure, Pickering Beach, Kitts Hummock, Bowers Beach, South Bowers Beach, Slaughter Beach, Prime Hook Beach, Milton, and Milford, Delaware.

''(418) COASTAL GEORGIA.—$5,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including stormwater management), Glynn County, Chatham County, Bryan County, Effingham County, McIntosh County, and Camden County, Georgia.

''(419) COLUMBUS, HENRY, AND CLAYTON COUNTIES, GEORGIA.—$10,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including stormwater management), Columbus, Henry, and Clayton Counties, Georgia.

''(420) COBB COUNTY, GEORGIA.—$5,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure, Cobb County, Georgia.

''(421) CALUMET CITY, ILLINOIS.—$10,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure, Calumet City, Illinois.

''(422) WYANDOTTE COUNTY AND KANSAS CITY, KANSAS.—$35,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management (including combined sewer overflows), Wyandotte County and Kansas City, Kansas.

''(423) EASTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS.—$10,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including wastewater treatment plant outfalls), Easthampton, Massachusetts.

''(424) BYRAM, MISSISSIPPI.—$7,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including stormwater management), drainage systems, and water quality enhancement, Byram, Mississippi.

''(425) DIAMONDHEAD, MISSISSIPPI.—$7,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure and drainage systems, Diamondhead, Mississippi.

''(426) HANCOCK COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.—$7,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including stormwater management), drainage systems, and water quality enhancement, Hancock County, Mississippi.

''(427) MADISON, MISSISSIPPI.—$7,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including stormwater management), drainage systems, and water quality enhancement, Madison, Mississippi.

''(428) PEARL, MISSISSIPPI.—$7,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including stormwater management), drainage systems, and water quality enhancement, Pearl, Mississippi.

''(429) NEW HAMPSHIRE.—$20,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure, New Hampshire.

''(430) CAPE MAY COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.—$10,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including facilities for withdrawal, treatment, and distribution), Cape May County, New Jersey.

''(431) NYE COUNTY, NEVADA.—$10,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including water wellfield and pipeline in the Pahrump Valley), Nye County, Nevada.

''(432) STOREY COUNTY, NEVADA.—$10,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including facilities for withdrawal, treatment, and distribution), Storey County, Nevada.

''(433) NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK.—$20,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including stormwater management), New Rochelle, New York.

''(434) CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO.—$5,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including

water and wastewater infrastructure (including combined sewer overflows), Cuyahoga County, Ohio.

''(435) BLOOMINGBURG, OHIO.—$6,500,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including facilities for withdrawal, treatment, and distribution), Bloomingburg, Ohio.

''(436) CITY OF AKRON, OHIO.—$5,500,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including drainage systems), City of Akron, Ohio.

''(437) EAST CLEVELAND, OHIO.—$13,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including stormwater management), East Cleveland, Ohio.

''(438) ASHTABULA COUNTY, OHIO.—$1,500,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including water supply and water quality enhancement), Ashtabula County, Ohio.

''(439) STRUTHERS, OHIO.—$500,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including wastewater infrastructure, stormwater management, and sewer improvements), Struthers, Ohio.

''(440) STILLWATER, OKLAHOMA.—$30,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure and water supply infrastructure (including facilities for withdrawal, treatment, and distribution), Stillwater, Oklahoma.

''(441) PENNSYLVANIA.—$38,600,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure, Pennsylvania.

''(442) CHESTERFIELD COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA.—$3,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure and other environmental infrastructure (including stormwater management), Chesterfield County, South Carolina.

''(443) TIPTON COUNTY, TENNESSEE.—$35,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure and water supply infrastructure, including facilities for withdrawal, treatment, and distribution, Tipton County, Tennessee.

''(444) OTHELLO, WASHINGTON.—$14,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water supply and storage treatment, Othello, Washington.

''(445) COLLEGE PLACE, WASHINGTON.—$5,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure, College Place, Washington.''.

(b) PROJECT MODIFICATIONS.—

(1) CONSISTENCY WITH REPORTS.—Congress finds that the project modifications described in this subsection are in accordance with the reports submitted to Congress by the Secretary under section 7001 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282d), titled ''Report to Congress on Future Water Resources Development'', or have otherwise been reviewed by Congress.

(2) MODIFICATIONS.—

(A) ALABAMA.—Section 219(f)(274) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3808) is amended by striking ''$50,000,000'' and inserting ''$85,000,000''.

(B) LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—Section 219(f)(93) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 121 Stat. 1259; 136 Stat. 3816) is amended by striking ''Santa Clarity Valley'' and inserting ''Santa Clarita Valley''.

(C) KENT, DELAWARE.—Section 219(f)(313) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3810) is amended by striking ''$35,000,000'' and inserting ''$40,000,000''.

(D) NEW CASTLE, DELAWARE.—Section 219(f)(314) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3810) is amended by striking ''$35,000,000'' and inserting ''$40,000,000''.

(E) SUSSEX, DELAWARE.—Section 219(f)(315) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3810) is amended by striking ''$35,000,000'' and inserting ''$40,000,000''.

(F) EAST POINT, GEORGIA.—Section 219(f)(136) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 121 Stat. 1261; 136 Stat. 3817) is amended by striking ''$15,000,000'' and inserting ''$20,000,000''.

(G) MADISON COUNTY AND ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ILLINOIS.—Section 219(f)(55) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 114 Stat. 2763A–221; 136 Stat. 3817) is amended—

(i) by striking ''$100,000,000'' and inserting ''$110,000,000''; and

(ii) by inserting ''(including stormwater management)'' after ''wastewater assistance''.

(H) MONTGOMERY COUNTY AND CHRISTIAN COUNTY, ILLINOIS.—Section 219(f)(333) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3812) is amended—

(i) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''MONTGOMERY AND CHRISTIAN COUNTIES'' and inserting ''MONTGOMERY, CHRISTIAN, FAYETTE, SHELBY, JASPER, RICHLAND, CRAWFORD, AND LAWRENCE COUNTIES''; and

(ii) by striking ''Montgomery County and Christian County'' and inserting ''Montgomery County, Christian County, Fayette County, Shelby County, Jasper County, Richland County, Crawford County, and Lawrence County''.

(I) LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS.—Section 219(f)(339) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3812) is amended by striking ''$20,000,000'' and inserting ''$30,000,000''.

(J) MICHIGAN.—Section 219(f)(157) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 121 Stat. 1262) is amended, in the paragraph heading, by striking ''COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOWS''.

(K) DESOTO COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.—Section 219(f)(30) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 336; 134 Stat. 2718) is amended by striking ''$130,000,000'' and inserting ''$144,000,000''.

(L) JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI.—Section 219(f)(167) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 121 Stat. 1263; 136 Stat. 3818) is amended by striking ''$125,000,000'' and inserting ''$139,000,000''.

(M) MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.—Section 219(f)(351) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3813) is amended by striking ''$10,000,000'' and inserting ''$24,000,000''.

(N) MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.—Section 219(f)(352) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3813) is amended by striking ''$10,000,000'' and inserting ''$24,000,000''.

(O) RANKIN COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.—Section 219(f)(354) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3813) is amended by striking ''$10,000,000'' and inserting ''$24,000,000''.

(P) CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Section 219(f)(206) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 121 Stat. 1265) is amended by striking ''$1,000,000'' and inserting ''$9,000,000''.

(Q) MIDWEST CITY, OKLAHOMA.—Section 219(f)(231) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 121 Stat. 1266; 134 Stat. 2719) is amended by striking ''$5,000,000'' and inserting ''$10,000,000''.

(R) PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.—Section 219(f)(243) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 121 Stat. 1266) is amended—

(i) by striking ''$1,600,000'' and inserting ''$3,000,000''; and

(ii) by inserting ''water supply and'' before ''wastewater''.

(S) LAKES MARION AND MOULTRIE, SOUTH CAROLINA.—Section 219(f)(25) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 336; 136 Stat. 3818) is amended by striking ''$165,000,000'' and inserting ''$232,000,000''.

(T) MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.—Section 219(f)(405) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3816) is amended by striking ''$4,500,000'' and inserting ''$10,500,000''.

(c) NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—Section 219 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835) is amended by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

''(b) NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the non-Federal share of the cost of a project for which assistance is provided under this section shall be not less than 25 percent.

''(2) ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES.—The non-Federal share of the cost of a project for which assistance is provided under this section benefitting an economically disadvantaged community (as defined pursuant to section 160 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note; Public Law 116–260)) shall be 10 percent.

''(3) ABILITY TO PAY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The non-Federal share of the cost of a project for which assistance is provided under this section shall be subject to the ability of the non-Federal interest to pay.

''(B) DETERMINATION.—The ability of a non-Federal interest to pay shall be determined by the Secretary in accordance with procedures established by the Secretary.

''(C) DEADLINE.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of the Thomas R. Carper Water Resources Development Act of 2024, the Secretary shall issue guidance on the procedures described in subparagraph (B).

''(4) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall annually submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a written notification of determinations made by the Secretary of the ability of non-Federal interests to pay under this section.

''(B) CONTENTS.—In preparing the written notification under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall include, for each determination made by the Secretary—

''(i) the name of the non-Federal interest that submitted to the Secretary a request for a determination under paragraph (3)(B);

''(ii) the name and location of the project; and

''(iii) the determination made by the Secretary and the reasons for the determination, including the adjusted share of the costs of the project of the non-Federal interest, if applicable.''.

SEC. 303. PENNSYLVANIA ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE.

Section 313 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4845; 109 Stat. 407; 110 Stat. 3723; 113 Stat. 310; 117 Stat. 142; 121 Stat. 1146; 134 Stat. 2719; 136 Stat. 3821) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking ''**SOUTH CENTRAL**'';

(2) by striking ''south central'' each place it appears;

(3) by striking subsections (c) and (h);

(4) by redesignating subsections (d), (e), (f), and (g) as subsections (c), (d), (e), and (f), respectively; and

(5) in paragraph (2)(A) of subsection (c) (as redesignated), by striking ''the SARCD Council and other''.

SEC. 304. ACEQUIAS IRRIGATION SYSTEMS.

Section 1113 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (100 Stat. 4232; 110 Stat. 3719; 136 Stat. 3782) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d)—

(A) by striking ''costs,'' and all that follows through ''except that'' and inserting ''costs, shall be as described in the second sentence of subsection (b) (as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3691)), except that''; and

(B) by striking ''measure benefitting'' and inserting ''measure (other than a reconnaissance study) benefitting''; and

(2) in subsection (e), by striking ''$80,000,000'' and inserting ''$100,000,000''.

SEC. 305. OREGON ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 8359 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3802) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking ''**SOUTHWESTERN**'';

(2) in each of subsections (a) and (b), by striking ''southwestern'' each place it appears;

(3) in subsection (e)(1), by striking ''$50,000,000'' and inserting ''$90,000,000''; and

(4) by striking subsection (f).

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) NDAA.—The table of contents in section 2(b) of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (136 Stat. 2430) is amended by striking the item relating to section 8359 and inserting the following:

''Sec. 8359. Oregon.''.

(2) WRDA.—The table of contents in section 8001(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3694) is amended by striking the item relating to section 8359 and inserting the following:

''Sec. 8359. Oregon.''.

SEC. 306. KENTUCKY AND WEST VIRGINIA ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.—The Secretary shall establish a program to provide environmental assistance to non-Federal interests in Kentucky and West Virginia.

(b) FORM OF ASSISTANCE.—Assistance provided under this section may be in the form of design and construction assistance for water-related environmental infrastructure and resource protection and development projects in Kentucky and West Virginia, including projects for wastewater treatment and related facilities, water supply and related facilities, environmental restoration, and surface water resource protection and development.

(c) OWNERSHIP REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary may provide assistance for a project under this section only if the project is publicly owned.

(d) LOCAL COOPERATION AGREEMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Before providing assistance under this section, the Secretary shall enter into a local cooperation agreement with a non-Federal interest to provide for design and construction of the project to be carried out with such assistance.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—Each local cooperation agreement entered into under this subsection shall provide for the following:

(A) Development by the Secretary, in consultation with appropriate Federal and State officials, of a facilities or resource protection and development plan, including appropriate engineering plans and specifications.

(B) Establishment of such legal and institutional structures as are necessary to ensure the effective long-term operation of the project by the non-Federal interest.

(3) COST SHARING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Federal share of the cost of a project carried out under this section—

(i) shall be 75 percent; and

(ii) may be provided in the form of grants or reimbursements of project costs.

(B) CREDIT FOR INTEREST.—In case of a delay in the funding of the Federal share of a project that is the subject of a local cooperation agreement under this section, the non-Federal interest shall receive credit for reasonable interest incurred in providing the non-Federal share of the project cost.

(C) LAND, EASEMENTS, AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY CREDIT.—The non-Federal interest shall receive credit for land, easements, rights-of-way, and relocations toward the non-Federal share of project costs (including all reasonable costs associated with obtaining permits necessary for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the project on publicly owned or controlled land), but such credit may not exceed 25 percent of total project costs.

(D) OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.—The non-Federal share of operation and maintenance costs for projects constructed with assistance provided under this section shall be 100 percent.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated $75,000,000 to carry out this section, to be divided between the States described in subsection (a).

(2) CORPS OF ENGINEERS EXPENSES.—Not more than 10 percent of the amounts made available to carry out this section may be used by the Corps of Engineers to administer projects under this section.

SEC. 307. LAKE CHAMPLAIN WATERSHED, VERMONT AND NEW YORK.

Section 542(e)(1)(A) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 2672) is amended by inserting '', or in the case of a critical restoration project benefitting an economically disadvantaged community (as defined pursuant to section 160 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note; Public Law 116–260)), 10 percent of the total costs of the project'' after ''project''.

SEC. 308. OHIO AND NORTH DAKOTA.

Section 594(d)(3)(A) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 382) is amended—

(1) in the second sentence, by striking ''The Federal share may'' and inserting the following:

''(iii) FORM.—The Federal share may'';

(2) by striking the subparagraph designation and heading and all that follows through ''The Federal share of'' in the first sentence and inserting the following:

''(A) PROJECT COSTS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), the Federal share of''; and

(3) by inserting after clause (i) (as so designated) the following:

''(ii) EXCEPTION.—The non-Federal share of the cost of a project under this section benefitting an economically disadvantaged community (as defined pursuant to section 160 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note; Public Law 116–260)) shall be 10 percent.''.

SEC. 309. SOUTHERN WEST VIRGINIA.

Section 340 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4856; 136 Stat. 3807) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(3)—

(A) in the first sentence, by striking ''Total project costs'' and inserting the following:

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), total project costs''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) EXCEPTION.—In the case of a project benefitting an economically disadvantaged community (as defined pursuant to section 160 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note; Public Law 116–260)), the Federal share of the total project costs under the applicable local cooperation agreement entered into under this subsection shall be 90 percent.

''(C) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of the total project costs under this paragraph may be provided in the same form as described in section 571(e)(3)(A) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 371).'';

(2) by striking subsection (e);

(3) by redesignating subsections (f), (g), (h), and (i) as subsections (e), (f), (g), and (h), respectively; and

(4) in subsection (f) (as so redesignated), in the first sentence, by striking ''$140,000,000'' and inserting ''$170,000,000''.

SEC. 310. NORTHERN WEST VIRGINIA.

Section 571 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 371; 121 Stat. 1257; 136 Stat. 3807) is amended—

(1) in subsection (e)(3)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), in the first sentence, by striking ''The Federal share'' and inserting ''Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the Federal share'';

(B) by redesignating subparagraphs (B), (C), (D), and (E) as subparagraphs (C), (D), (E), and (F), respectively; and

(C) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following:

''(B) EXCEPTION.—In the case of a project benefitting an economically disadvantaged community (as defined pursuant to section 160 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note; Public Law 116–260)), the Federal share of the project costs under the applicable local cooperation agreement entered into under this subsection shall be 90 percent.'';

(2) by striking subsection (g);

(3) by redesignating subsections (h), (i), and (j) as sections (g), (h), and (i), respectively; and

(4) in subsection (g) (as so redesignated), by striking ''$120,000,000'' and inserting ''$150,000,000''.

SEC. 311. OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA, AND WEST VIRGINIA.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) IMPAIRED WATER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''impaired water'' means a stream of a watershed that is not, as of the date of an application under this section, achieving the designated use of the stream.

(B) INCLUSION.—The term ''impaired water'' includes any stream identified by a State under section 303(d) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1313(d)).

(2) RESTORATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''restoration'', with respect to impaired water, means the restoration of the impaired water to such an extent that the stream could achieve its designated use over the greatest practical number of stream-miles, as determined using, if available, State-designated or Tribal-designated criteria.

(B) INCLUSION.—The term ''restoration'' includes the removal of covered pollutants.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.—The Secretary may establish a pilot program to provide environmental assistance to non-Federal interests for the restoration of impaired water impacted by acid mine drainage in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia.

(c) FORM OF ASSISTANCE.—Assistance under this section may be in the form of technical

assistance and design and construction assistance for water-related environmental infrastructure to address acid mine drainage, including projects for centralized water treatment and related facilities.

(d) PRIORITIZATION.—The Secretary shall prioritize assistance under this section to a project that—

(1) addresses acid mine drainage from multiple sources impacting impaired waters; or

(2) includes a centralized water treatment system to reduce the acid mine drainage load in impaired waters.

(e) PUBLIC OWNERSHIP REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary may provide assistance for a project under this section only if the project is publicly owned.

(f) COORDINATION.—The Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, work with States, units of local government, and other relevant Federal agencies to secure any permits, variances, or approvals necessary to facilitate the completion of projects receiving assistance under this section.

(g) COST-SHARE.—The non-Federal share of the cost of a project carried out under this section shall be 25 percent, including provision of all land, easements, rights-of-way, and necessary relocations.

(h) AGREEMENTS.—Construction of a project under this section shall be initiated only after the non-Federal interest has entered into a binding agreement with the Secretary to pay—

(1) the non-Federal share of the costs of construction of a project carried out under this section; and

(2) 100 percent of any operation, maintenance, and replacement and rehabilitation costs of a project carried out under this section.

(i) CONTRIBUTED FUNDS.—The Secretary, with the consent of the non-Federal interest for a project carried out under this section, may receive or expend funds contributed by a nonprofit entity for the project.

(j) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $50,000,000, to remain available until expended.

SEC. 312. WESTERN RURAL WATER.

Section 595 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 383; 117 Stat. 1836) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (1) and (2) as paragraphs (2) and (3), respectively; and

(B) by inserting before paragraph (2) (as so redesignated) the following:

''(1) NON-FEDERAL INTEREST.—The term 'non-Federal interest' includes an entity declared to be a political subdivision of the State of New Mexico.''; and

(2) in subsection (e)(3)(A)—

(A) in the second sentence, by striking ''The Federal share may'' and inserting the following:

''(iii) FORM.—The Federal share may'';

(B) by striking the subparagraph designation and heading and all that follows through ''The Federal share of'' in the first sentence and inserting the following:

''(A) PROJECT COSTS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), the Federal share of''; and

(C) by inserting after clause (i) (as so designated) the following:

''(ii) EXCEPTION.—The non-Federal share of the cost of a project under this section benefitting an economically disadvantaged community (as defined pursuant to section 160 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note; Public Law 116–260)) shall be 10 percent.''.

SEC. 313. CONTINUING AUTHORITIES PROGRAMS.

(a) REMOVAL OF OBSTRUCTIONS; CLEARING CHANNELS.—Section 2 of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 877, chapter 877; 33 U.S.C. 701g), is amended—

(1) by striking ''$7,500,000'' and inserting ''$15,000,000'';

(2) by inserting ''for preventing and mitigating flood damages associated with ice jams,'' after ''other debris,''; and

(3) by striking ''$500,000'' and inserting ''$1,000,000''.

(b) EMERGENCY STREAMBANK AND SHORELINE PROTECTION.—Section 14 of the Flood Control Act of 1946 (33 U.S.C. 701r) is amended—

(1) by striking ''$25,000,000'' and inserting ''$40,000,000''; and

(2) by striking ''$10,000,000'' and inserting ''$15,000,000''.

(c) STORM AND HURRICANE RESTORATION AND IMPACT MINIMIZATION PROGRAM.—Section 3(c) of the Act of August 13, 1946 (60 Stat. 1056, chapter 960; 33 U.S.C. 426g(c)), is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''$37,500,000'' and inserting ''$45,000,000''; and

(2) in paragraph (2)(B), by striking ''$10,000,000'' and inserting ''$15,000,000''.

(d) SMALL FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS.—Section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 (33 U.S.C. 701s) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking ''$68,750,000'' and inserting ''$85,000,000''; and

(2) in the third sentence, by striking ''$10,000,000'' and inserting ''$15,000,000''.

(e) AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION.—Section 206 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (33 U.S.C. 2330) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by adding at the end the following:

''(4) DROUGHT RESILIENCE.—A project under this section may include measures that enhance drought resilience through the restoration of wetlands or the removal of invasive species.'';

(2) in subsection (d), by striking ''$10,000,000'' and inserting ''$15,000,000''; and

(3) in subsection (f), by striking ''$62,500,000'' and inserting ''$75,000,000''.

(f) PROJECT MODIFICATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF ENVIRONMENT.—Section 1135 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2309a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d), in the third sentence, by striking ''$10,000,000'' and inserting ''$15,000,000''; and

(2) in subsection (h), by striking ''$50,000,000'' and inserting ''$60,000,000''.

(g) SHORE DAMAGE PREVENTION OR MITIGATION.—Section 111(c) of the River and Harbor Act of 1968 (33 U.S.C. 426i(c)) is amended by striking ''$12,500,000'' and inserting ''$15,000,000''.

(h) SMALL RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS.—Section 107(b) of the River and Harbor Act of 1960 (33 U.S.C. 577(b)) is amended by striking ''$10,000,000'' and inserting ''$15,000,000''.

(i) REGIONAL SEDIMENT MANAGEMENT.—Section 204(c)(1)(C) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (33 U.S.C. 2326(c)(1)(C)) is amended by striking ''$10,000,000'' and inserting ''$15,000,000''.

SEC. 314. SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE.

Section 165(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note; Public Law 116–260) is amended by striking ''2024'' each place it appears and inserting ''2029''.

SEC. 315. GREAT LAKES AND MISSISSIPPI RIVER INTERBASIN PROJECT, BRANDON ROAD, WILL COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

After completion of construction of the project for ecosystem restoration, Great Lakes and Mississippi River Interbasin project, Brandon Road, Will County, Illinois, authorized by section 401(5) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2740) and modified by section 402(a) of that Act (134 Stat. 2742) and section 8337 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3793), the Federal share of operation and maintenance costs of the project shall be 90 percent.

SEC. 316. MAMARONECK-SHELDRAKE RIVERS, NEW YORK.

The non-Federal share of the cost of features of the project for flood risk management, Mamaroneck-Sheldrake Rivers, New York, authorized by section 1401(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2018 (132 Stat. 3837), benefitting an economically disadvantaged community (as defined pursuant to section 160 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note; Public Law 116–260)) shall be 10 percent.

SEC. 317. LOWELL CREEK TUNNEL, ALASKA.

Section 5032(a)(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (121 Stat. 1205; 134 Stat. 2719) is amended by striking ''20'' and inserting ''25''.

SEC. 318. SELMA FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT AND BANK STABILIZATION.

(a) REPAYMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall expedite the review of, and give due consideration to, the request from the City of Selma, Alabama, that the Secretary apply section 103(k) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2213(k)) to the project for flood risk management, Selma Flood Risk Management and Bank Stabilization, Alabama, authorized by section 8401(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3839).

(2) DURATION.—If the Secretary determines that the application of section 103(k) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2213(k)) to the project described in paragraph (1) is justified, the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable and consistent with that section, permit the City of Selma, Alabama, to repay the full non-Federal contribution with interest for that project during a period of 30 years that shall begin after the date of completion of that project.

(b) COST-SHARE.—The non-Federal share of the cost of the project for flood risk management, Selma Flood Risk Management and Bank Stabilization, Alabama, authorized by section 8401(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3839), shall be 10 percent.

SEC. 319. ILLINOIS RIVER BASIN RESTORATION.

Section 519(c)(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 2654; 121 Stat. 1221) is amended by striking ''2010'' and inserting ''2029''.

SEC. 320. HAWAII ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION.

Section 444 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (110 Stat. 3747; 113 Stat. 286) is amended—

(1) by striking ''and environmental restoration'' and inserting ''environmental restoration, and coastal storm risk management''; and

(2) by inserting ''Hawaii,'' after ''Guam,''.

SEC. 321. CONNECTICUT RIVER BASIN INVASIVE SPECIES PARTNERSHIPS.

Section 104(g)(2)(A) of the River and Harbor Act of 1958 (33 U.S.C. 610(g)(2)(A)) is amended by inserting ''the Connecticut River Basin,'' after ''the Ohio River Basin,''.

SEC. 322. EXPENSES FOR CONTROL OF AQUATIC PLANT GROWTHS AND INVASIVE SPECIES.

Section 104(d)(2)(A) of the River and Harbor Act of 1958 (33 U.S.C. 610(d)(2)(A)) is amended by striking ''50 percent'' and inserting ''35 percent''.

SEC. 323. CORPS OF ENGINEERS ASIAN CARP PREVENTION PILOT PROGRAM.

Section 509(a)(2)(C)(ii) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C.

610 note; Public Law 116–260) is amended by striking ''2024'' and inserting ''2029''.

SEC. 324. EXTENSION FOR CERTAIN INVASIVE SPECIES PROGRAMS.

Section 104(b)(2)(A) of the River and Harbor Act of 1958 (33 U.S.C. 610(b)(2)(A)) is amended—

(1) in clause (i), by striking ''each of fiscal years 2021 through 2024'' and inserting ''each of fiscal years 2025 through 2029''; and

(2) in clause (ii), by striking ''2028'' and inserting ''2029''.

SEC. 325. STORM DAMAGE PREVENTION AND REDUCTION, COASTAL EROSION, RIVERINE EROSION, AND ICE AND GLACIAL DAMAGE, ALASKA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 8315 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3783) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by inserting ''**RIVERINE EROSION,**'' after ''**COASTAL EROSION,**''; and

(2) in subsection (a), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting ''riverine erosion,'' after ''coastal erosion,''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) The table of contents in section 2(b) of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (136 Stat. 2429) is amended by striking the item relating to section 8315 and inserting the following:

''Sec. 8315. Storm damage prevention and reduction, coastal erosion, riverine erosion, and ice and glacial damage, Alaska.''.

(2) The table of contents in section 8001(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3693) is amended by striking the item relating to section 8315 and inserting the following:

''Sec. 8315. Storm damage prevention and reduction, coastal erosion, riverine erosion, and ice and glacial damage, Alaska.''.

SEC. 326. REHABILITATION OF CORPS OF ENGINEERS CONSTRUCTED DAMS.

Section 1177 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (33 U.S.C. 467f–2 note; Public Law 114–322) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (c) and inserting the following:

''(c) COST SHARING.—The non-Federal share of the cost of a project for rehabilitation of a dam under this section, including the cost of any required study, shall be the same share assigned to the non-Federal interest for the cost of initial construction of that dam, including provision of all land, easements, rights-of-way, and necessary relocations.'';

(2) in subsection (e)—

(A) by striking the subsection designation and heading and all that follows through ''The Secretary'' and inserting the following:

''(e) COST LIMITATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Secretary''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) CERTAIN DAMS.—The Secretary shall not expend more than $100,000,000 under this section for the Waterbury Dam Spillway Project, Vermont.'';

(3) in subsection (f), by striking ''fiscal years 2017 through 2026'' and inserting ''fiscal years 2025 through 2029''; and

(4) by striking subsection (g).

SEC. 327. EDIZ HOOK BEACH EROSION CONTROL PROJECT, PORT ANGELES, WASHINGTON.

The cost-share for operation and maintenance costs for the project for beach erosion control, Ediz Hook, Port Angeles, Washington, authorized by section 4 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 15), shall be in accordance with the cost-share described in section 101(b)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2211(b)(1)).

SEC. 328. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO CERTAIN LOUISIANA HURRICANE AND COASTAL STORM DAMAGE RISK REDUCTION PROJECTS.

It is the sense of Congress that all efforts should be made to extend the scope of the project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, Morganza to the Gulf, Louisiana, authorized by section 7002(3) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (128 Stat. 1368), and the project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, Upper Barataria Basin, Louisiana, authorized by section 8401(3) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3841), in order to connect the two projects and realize the benefits of continuous hurricane and coastal storm damage risk reduction from west of Houma in Gibson, Louisiana, to the connection with the Hurricane Storm Damage Risk Reduction System around New Orleans, Louisiana.

SEC. 329. CHESAPEAKE BAY OYSTER RECOVERY PROGRAM.

Section 704(b)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2263 note; Public Law 99–662) is amended, in the second sentence, by striking ''$100,000,000'' and inserting ''$120,000,000''.

SEC. 330. BOSQUE WILDLIFE RESTORATION PROJECT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish a program to carry out appropriate planning, design, and construction measures for wildfire prevention and restoration in the Middle Rio Grande Bosque, including the removal of jetty jacks.

(b) COST SHARE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the non-Federal share of the cost of a project carried out under this section shall be in accordance with sections 103 and 105 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2213, 2215).

(2) EXCEPTION.—The non-Federal share of the cost of a project carried out under this section benefitting an economically disadvantaged community (as defined pursuant to section 160 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note; Public Law 116–260)) shall be 10 percent.

(c) REPEAL.—Section 116 of the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2004 (117 Stat. 1836), is repealed.

(d) TREATMENT.—The program authorized under subsection (a) shall be considered a continuation of the program authorized by section 116 of the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2004 (117 Stat. 1836) (as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act).

SEC. 331. EXPANSION OF TEMPORARY RELOCATION ASSISTANCE PILOT PROGRAM.

Section 8154(g)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3735) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(F) Project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, Norfolk, Virginia, authorized by section 401(3) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2738).''.

SEC. 332. WILSON LOCK FLOATING GUIDE WALL.

On the request of the relevant Federal entity, the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, use all relevant authorities to expeditiously provide technical assistance, including engineering and design assistance, and cost estimation assistance to the relevant Federal entity in order to address the impacts to navigation along the Tennessee River at the Wilson Lock and Dam, Alabama.

SEC. 333. DELAWARE INLAND BAYS AND DELAWARE BAY COAST COASTAL STORM RISK MANAGEMENT STUDY.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITY.—The term ''economically disadvantaged community'' has the meaning given the term pursuant to section 160 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note; Public Law 116–260)).

(2) STUDY.—The term ''study'' means the Delaware Inland Bays and Delaware Bay Coast Coastal Storm Risk Management Study, authorized by the resolution of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the House of Representatives dated October 1, 1986, and the resolution of the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate dated June 23, 1988.

(b) STUDY, PROJECTS, AND SEPARABLE ELEMENTS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if the Secretary determines that the study will benefit 1 or more economically disadvantaged communities, the non-Federal share of the costs of carrying out the study, or project construction or a separable element of a project authorized based on the study, shall be 10 percent.

(c) COST SHARING AGREEMENT.—The Secretary shall seek to expedite any amendments to any existing cost-share agreement for the study in accordance with this section.

SEC. 334. UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER PLAN.

Section 1103(e)(4) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 652(e)(4)) is amended by striking ''$15,000,000'' and inserting ''$25,000,000''.

SEC. 335. REHABILITATION OF PUMP STATIONS.

Notwithstanding the requirements of section 133 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2327a), for purposes of that section, each of the following shall be considered to be an eligible pump station (as defined in subsection (a) of that section) that meets the requirements described in subsection (b) of that section:

(1) The flood control pump station, Hockanum Road, Northampton, Massachusetts.

(2) Pointe Celeste Pump Station, Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana.

SEC. 336. NAVIGATION ALONG THE TENNESSEE–TOMBIGBEE WATERWAY.

The Secretary shall, consistent with applicable statutory authorities—

(1) coordinate with the relevant stakeholders and communities in the State of Alabama and the State of Mississippi to address the dredging needs of the Tennessee–Tombigbee Waterway in those States; and

(2) ensure continued navigation at the locks and dams owned and operated by the Corps of Engineers located along the Tennessee–Tombigbee Waterway.

SEC. 337. GARRISON DAM, NORTH DAKOTA.

The Secretary shall expedite the review of, and give due consideration to, the request from the relevant Federal power marketing administration that the Secretary apply section 1203 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 467n) to the project for dam safety at Garrison Dam, North Dakota.

SEC. 338. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO MISSOURI RIVER PRIORITIES.

It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary should make publicly available, where appropriate, any data used and any decisions made by the Corps of Engineers relating to the operations of civil works projects within the Missouri River Basin in order to ensure transparency for the communities in that Basin.

SEC. 339. SOIL MOISTURE AND SNOWPACK MONITORING.

Section 511(a)(3) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2753) is amended by striking ''2025'' and inserting ''2029''.

SEC. 340. CONTRACTS FOR WATER SUPPLY.

(a) COPAN LAKE, OKLAHOMA.—Section 8358(b)(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3802) is amended by striking ''shall not pay more than 110 percent of the initial project investment cost per acre-foot of storage for the acre-feet of storage space sought under an agreement under paragraph (1)'' and inserting '', for the acre-feet of storage space being sought under an agreement under paragraph (1), shall pay 110 percent of the contractual rate per acre-foot of storage in the most recent agreement of the City for water supply storage space at the project''.

(b) STATE OF KANSAS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall amend the contracts described in paragraph (2) between the United States and the State of Kansas, relating to storage space for water supply, to change the method of calculation of the interest charges that began accruing on February 1, 1977, on the investment costs for the 198,350 acre-feet of future use storage space and on April 1, 1979, on 125,000 acre-feet of future use storage from compounding interest annually to charging simple interest annually on the principal amount, until—

(A) the State of Kansas informs the Secretary of the desire to convert the future use storage space to present use; and

(B) the principal amount plus the accumulated interest becomes payable pursuant to the terms of the contracts.

(2) CONTRACTS DESCRIBED.—The contracts referred to in paragraph (1) are the following contracts between the United States and the State of Kansas:

(A) Contract DACW41–74–C–0081, entered into on March 8, 1974, for the use by the State of Kansas of storage space for water supply in Milford Lake, Kansas.

(B) Contract DACW41–77–C–0003, entered into on December 10, 1976, for the use by the State of Kansas for water supply in Perry Lake, Kansas.

SEC. 341. REND LAKE, CARLYLE LAKE, AND LAKE SHELBYVILLE, ILLINOIS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the Secretary receives a request from the Governor of Illinois to terminate a contract described in subsection (c), the Secretary shall amend the contract to release to the United States all rights of the State of Illinois to utilize water storage space in the reservoir project to which the contract applies.

(b) RELIEF OF CERTAIN OBLIGATIONS.—On execution of an amendment described in subsection (a), the State of Illinois shall be relieved of the obligation to pay the percentage of the annual operation and maintenance expense, the percentage of major replacement cost, and the percentage of major rehabilitation cost allocated to the water supply storage specified in the contract for the reservoir project to which the contract applies.

(c) CONTRACTS.—Subsection (a) applies to the following contracts between the United States and the State of Illinois:

(1) Contract DACW43–88–C–0088, entered into on September 23, 1988, for utilization of storage space for water supply in Rend Lake, Illinois.

(2) Contract DA–23–065–CIVENG–65–493, entered into on April 28, 1965, for utilization of storage space for water supply in Rend Lake, Illinois.

(3) Contract DACW43–83–C–0008, entered into on July 6, 1983, for utilization of storage space in Carlyle Lake, Illinois.

(4) Contract DACW43–83–C–0009, entered into on July 6, 1983, for utilization of storage space in Lake Shelbyville, Illinois.

SEC. 342. DELAWARE COASTAL SYSTEM PROGRAM.

(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to provide for the collective planning and implementation of coastal storm risk management and hurricane and storm risk reduction projects in Delaware to provide greater efficiency and a more comprehensive approach to life safety and economic growth.

(b) DESIGNATION.—The following projects for coastal storm risk management and hurricane and storm risk reduction shall be known and designated as the ''Delaware Coastal System Program'' (referred to in this section as the ''Program''):

(1) Delaware Bay Coastline, Roosevelt Inlet and Lewes Beach, Delaware, authorized by section 101(a)(13) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 276).

(2) Delaware Coast, Bethany Beach and South Bethany, Delaware, authorized by section 101(a)(15) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 276).

(3) Delaware Coast from Cape Henlopen to Fenwick Island, Delaware, authorized by section 101(b)(11) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 2577).

(4) Rehoboth Beach and Dewey Beach, Delaware, authorized by section 101(b)(6) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (110 Stat. 3667).

(5) Indian River Inlet, Delaware.

(6) The project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, Delaware Beneficial Use of Dredged Material for the Delaware River, Delaware, authorized by section 401(3) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2736) and modified by section 8327(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3788) and subsection (e).

(c) MANAGEMENT.—The Secretary shall manage the projects described in subsection (b) as components of a single, comprehensive system, recognizing the interdependence of the projects.

(d) COST-SHARE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Federal share of the cost of each of the projects described in paragraphs (1) through (4) of subsection (b) shall be 80 percent.

(e) BROADKILL BEACH, DELAWARE.—The project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, Delaware Beneficial Use of Dredged Material for the Delaware River, Delaware, authorized by section 401(3) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2736) and modified by section 8327(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3788), is modified to include the project for hurricane and storm damage reduction, Delaware Bay coastline, Delaware and New Jersey–Broadkill Beach, Delaware, authorized by section 101(a)(11) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 275).

SEC. 343. MAINTENANCE OF PILE DIKE SYSTEM.

The Secretary shall continue to maintain the pile dike system constructed by the Corps of Engineers for the purpose of navigation along the Lower Columbia River and Willamette River, Washington, at Federal expense.

SEC. 344. CONVEYANCES.

(a) GENERALLY APPLICABLE PROVISIONS.—

(1) SURVEY TO OBTAIN LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—The exact acreage and the legal description of any real property to be conveyed under this section shall be determined by a survey that is satisfactory to the Secretary.

(2) APPLICABILITY OF PROPERTY SCREENING PROVISIONS.—Section 2696 of title 10, United States Code, shall not apply to any conveyance under this section.

(3) COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.—An entity to which a conveyance is made under this section shall be responsible for all reasonable and necessary costs, including real estate transaction and environmental documentation costs, associated with the conveyance.

(4) LIABILITY.—

(A) HOLD HARMLESS.—An entity to which a conveyance is made under this section shall hold the United States harmless from any liability with respect to activities carried out, on or after the date of the conveyance, on the real property conveyed.

(B) FEDERAL RESPONSIBILITY.—The United States shall remain responsible for any liability with respect to activities carried out before the date of conveyance on the real property conveyed.

(5) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary may require that any conveyance under this section be subject to such additional terms and conditions as the Secretary considers necessary and appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(b) DILLARD ROAD, INDIANA.—

(1) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary shall convey to the State of Indiana all right, title, and interest of the United States, together with any improvements on the land, in and to the property described in paragraph (2).

(2) PROPERTY.—The property to be conveyed under this subsection is the approximately 11.85 acres of land and road easements associated with Dillard Road, including improvements on that land, located in Patoka Township, Crawford County, Indiana.

(3) DEED.—The Secretary shall convey the property under this subsection by quitclaim deed under such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(4) REVERSION.—If the Secretary determines that the property conveyed under this subsection is not used for a public purpose, all right, title, and interest in and to the property shall revert, at the discretion of the Secretary, to the United States.

(c) PORT OF SKAMANIA, WASHINGTON.—

(1) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary shall convey to the Port of Skamania, Washington, all right, title, and interest of the United States, together with any improvements on the land, in and to the property described in paragraph (2).

(2) PROPERTY.—The property to be conveyed under this subsection is the approximately 1.6 acres of land designated as ''Lot I-2'', including any improvements on the land, located in North Bonneville, Washington, T. 2 N., R. 7 E., sec. 19, Willamette Meridian.

(3) CONSIDERATION.—The Port of Skamania, Washington, shall pay to the Secretary an amount that is not less than the fair market value of the property conveyed under this subsection, as determined by the Secretary.

SEC. 345. EMERGENCY DROUGHT OPERATIONS PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) DEFINITION OF COVERED PROJECT.—In this section, the term ''covered project'' means a project—

(1) that is located in the State of California or the State of Arizona; and

(2)(A) of the Corps of Engineers for which water supply is an authorized purpose; or

(B) for which the Secretary develops a water control manual under section 7 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (commonly known as the ''Flood Control Act of 1944'') (58 Stat. 890, chapter 665; 33 U.S.C. 709).

(b) EMERGENCY OPERATION DURING DROUGHT.—Consistent with other authorized project purposes and in coordination with the non-Federal interest, in operating a covered project during a drought emergency in the project area, the Secretary may carry out a pilot program to operate the covered project with water supply as the primary project purpose.

(c) UPDATES.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary may update the water control manual for a covered project to include drought operations and contingency plans.

(d) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out subsection (b), the Secretary shall ensure that—

(1) operations described in that subsection—

(A) are consistent with water management deviations and drought contingency plans in the water control manual for the covered project;

(B) impact only the flood pool managed by the Secretary; and

(C) shall not be carried out in the event of a forecast or anticipated flood or weather event that would require flood risk management to take precedence;

(2) to the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary uses forecast-informed reservoir operations; and

(3) the covered project returns to the operations that were in place prior to the use of the authority provided under that subsection at a time determined by the Secretary, in coordination with the non-Federal interest.

(e) CONTRIBUTED FUNDS.—The Secretary may receive and expend funds contributed by a non-Federal interest to carry out activities under this section.

(f) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report on the pilot program carried out under this section.

(2) INCLUSIONS.—The Secretary shall include in the report under paragraph (1) a description of the activities of the Secretary that were carried out for each covered project and any lessons learned from carrying out those activities.

(g) LIMITATIONS.—Nothing in this section—

(1) affects, modifies, or changes the authorized purposes of a covered project;

(2) affects existing Corps of Engineers authorities, including authorities with respect to navigation, flood damage reduction, and environmental protection and restoration;

(3) affects the ability of the Corps of Engineers to provide for temporary deviations;

(4) affects the application of a cost-share requirement under section 101, 102, or 103 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2211, 2212, 2213);

(5) supersedes or modifies any written agreement between the Federal Government and a non-Federal interest that is in effect on the date of enactment of this Act;

(6) supersedes or modifies any amendment to an existing multistate water control plan for the Colorado River Basin, if applicable;

(7) affects any water right in existence on the date of enactment of this Act;

(8) preempts or affects any State water law or interstate compact governing water;

(9) affects existing water supply agreements between the Secretary and the non-Federal interest; or

(10) affects any obligation to comply with the provisions of any Federal or State environmental law, including—

(A) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.);

(B) the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.); and

(C) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

SEC. 346. REHABILITATION OF EXISTING LEVEES.

Section 3017(e) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 3303a note; Public Law 113–121) is amended by striking ''2028'' and inserting ''2029''.

SEC. 347. NON-FEDERAL IMPLEMENTATION PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1043(b) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note; Public Law 113–121) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3)(A)(i)—

(A) in the matter preceding subclause (I), by striking ''20'' and inserting ''30''; and

(B) in subclause (III), by striking ''5'' and inserting ''15''; and

(2) in paragraph (8), by striking ''each of fiscal years 2019 through 2026'' and inserting ''each of fiscal years 2025 through 2029''.

(b) LOUISIANA COASTAL AREA RESTORATION PROJECTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the pilot program under section 1043(b) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note; Public Law 113–121), the Secretary may include in the pilot program a project authorized to be implemented under, or in accordance with, title VII of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (121 Stat. 1270).

(2) ELIGIBILITY.—In the case of a project described in paragraph (1) for which the non-Federal interest has initiated construction in accordance with authorities governing the provision of in-kind contributions for the project, the Secretary shall take into account the value of any in-kind contributions provided by the non-Federal interest for the project prior to the date of execution of the project partnership agreement under section 1043(b) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note; Public Law 113–121) for purposes of determining the non-Federal share of the costs to complete construction of the project.

SEC. 348. HARMFUL ALGAL BLOOM DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.

Section 128(c) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 610 note; Public Law 116–260) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (13), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) in paragraph (14), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(15) Lake Elsinore, California; and

''(16) Willamette River, Oregon.''.

SEC. 349. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO MOBILE HARBOR, ALABAMA.

It is sense of Congress that the Secretary should, consistent with applicable statutory authorities, coordinate with relevant stakeholders in the State of Alabama to address the dredging and dredging material placement needs associated with the project for navigation, Mobile Harbor, Alabama, authorized by section 201 of the Flood Control Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 1962d–5) and modified by section 309 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2704).

SEC. 350. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO PORT OF PORTLAND, OREGON.

It is sense of Congress that—

(1) the Port of Portland, Oregon, is the sole dredging operator of the federally authorized navigation channel in the Columbia River, which was authorized by section 101 of the River and Harbors Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 1177);

(2) the Corps of Engineers should continue to provide operation and maintenance support for the Port of Portland, Oregon, including for dredging equipment;

(3) the pipeline dredge of the Port of Portland, known as the ''Dredge Oregon'', was built in 1965, 58 years ago, while the average age of a dredging vessel in the United States is 25 years; and

(4) Congress commits to ensuring continued dredging for the Port of Portland.

SEC. 351. CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER PROGRAM.

Section 8144 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3724) is amended—

(1) by striking ''comprehensive plan'' each place it appears and inserting ''plans'';

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''COMPREHENSIVE PLAN'' and inserting ''IMPLEMENTATION PLANS''; and

(B) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking ''2 years'' and inserting ''4 years''; and

(ii) by striking ''a comprehensive Chattahoochee River Basin restoration plan to guide the implementation of projects'' and inserting ''plans to guide implementation of Chattahoochee River Basin restoration projects''; and

(3) in subsection (j), by striking ''3 years'' and inserting ''5 years''.

SEC. 352. ADDITIONAL PROJECTS FOR UNDERSERVED COMMUNITY HARBORS.

Section 8132 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (33 U.S.C. 2238e) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting ''and for purposes of contributing to ecosystem restoration'' before the period at the end; and

(2) in subsection (h)(1), by striking ''2026'' and inserting ''2029''.

SEC. 353. WINOOSKI RIVER TRIBUTARY WATERSHED.

Section 212(e)(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (33 U.S.C. 2332(e)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(L) Winooski River tributary watershed, Vermont.''.

SEC. 354. WACO LAKE, TEXAS.

The Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, expedite the review of, and give due consideration to, the request from the City of Waco, Texas, that the Secretary apply section 147 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 701q–1) to the embankment adjacent to Waco Lake in Waco, Texas.

SEC. 355. SEMINOLE TRIBAL CLAIM EXTENSION.

Section 349 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2716) is amended in the matter preceding paragraph (1) by striking ''2022'' and inserting ''2027''.

SEC. 356. COASTAL EROSION PROJECT, BARROW, ALASKA.

For purposes of implementing the coastal erosion project, Barrow, Alaska, the Secretary may consider the North Slope Borough to be in compliance with section 402(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 701b–12(a)) on adoption by the North Slope Borough Assembly of a floodplain management plan to reduce the impacts of future flood events in the immediate floodplain area of the project if that plan—

(1) is approved by the relevant Federal agency; and

(2) was developed in consultation with the relevant Federal agency and the Secretary.

SEC. 357. COLEBROOK RIVER RESERVOIR, CONNECTICUT.

(a) CONTRACT TERMINATION REQUEST.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the Secretary receives a request from the Metropolitan District of Hartford County, Connecticut, to terminate the contract described in paragraph (2), the Secretary shall offer to amend the contract to release to the United States all rights of the Metropolitan District of Hartford, Connecticut, to utilize water storage space in the reservoir project to which the contract applies.

(2) CONTRACT DESCRIBED.—The contract referred to in paragraph (1) and subsection (b) is the contract between the United States and the Metropolitan District of Hartford County, Connecticut, numbered DA-19-016-CIVENG-65-203, with respect to the Colebrook River Reservoir in Connecticut.

(b) RELIEF OF CERTAIN OBLIGATIONS.—On execution of the amendment described in subsection (a)(1), the Metropolitan District of Hartford County, Connecticut, shall be relieved of the obligation to pay the percentage of the annual operation and maintenance expense, the percentage of major replacement cost, and the percentage of major rehabilitation cost allocated to the water supply storage specified in the contract described in

subsection (a)(2) for the reservoir project to which the contract applies.

SEC. 358. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO SHALLOW DRAFT DREDGING IN THE CHESAPEAKE BAY.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) shallow draft dredging in the Chesapeake Bay is critical for tourism, recreation, and the fishing industry and that additional dredging is needed; and

(2) the Secretary should, to the maximum extent practicable, use existing statutory authorities to address the dredging needs at small harbors and channels in the Chesapeake Bay.

SEC. 359. REPLACEMENT OF CAPE COD CANAL BRIDGES.

(a) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary is authorized to allow the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to construct the replacement of the Bourne Bridge and the Sagamore Bridge, Massachusetts.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The authority provided under subsection (a) shall be—

(A) carried out in accordance with a memorandum of understanding entered into by the Secretary and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts;

(B) subject to the same legal and technical requirements as if the construction of the replacement of the bridges were carried about by the Secretary, and any other conditions that the Secretary determines to be appropriate; and

(C) on the condition that the bridges shall be conveyed to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on completion of the replacement of the bridges pursuant to section 109 of the River and Harbor Act of 1950 (33 U.S.C. 534).

(c) CONDITIONS.—Before carrying out the construction of the replacement of the Bourne Bridge and the Sagamore Bridge, Massachusetts, under this section, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts shall—

(1) obtain any permit or approval required in connection with that replacement under Federal or State law; and

(2) ensure that the environmental impact statement or environmental assessment, as appropriate, for that replacement is complete.

(d) REIMBURSEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3) and subsection (e), the Secretary is authorized to reimburse the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the Corps of Engineers contribution of the construction costs for the replacement of the Bourne Bridge and the Sagamore Bridge, Massachusetts, or a portion of the replacement of the bridges, except that the total reimbursement for the replacement of the bridges shall not exceed $250,000,000.

(2) AVAILABILITY OF APPROPRIATIONS.—The total amount of reimbursement described in paragraph (1)—

(A) shall be subject to the availability of appropriations; and

(B) shall not be derived from the previous funding provided to the Secretary under title I of division D of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024 (Public Law 118–42), for the Corps of Engineers for the purpose of replacing the Bourne Bridge and Sagamore Bridge, Massachusetts.

(3) CERTIFICATION.—Prior to providing a reimbursement under this subsection, the Secretary shall certify that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has carried out the construction of the replacement of the Bourne Bridge and the Sagamore Bridge, Massachusetts, or a portion of the replacement of the bridges in accordance with—

(A) all applicable permits and approvals; and

(B) this section.

(e) TOTAL FUNDING.—The total amount of funding expended by the Secretary for the construction of the replacement of the Bourne Bridge and the Sagamore Bridge, Massachusetts, shall not exceed $600,000,000.

SEC. 360. UPPER ST. ANTHONY FALLS LOCK AND DAM, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.

Section 356(f) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2724) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (5); and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following:

''(4) CONSIDERATIONS.—In carrying out paragraph (1), as expeditiously as possible and to the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary shall take all possible measures to reduce the physical footprint required for easements described in subparagraph (A) of that paragraph, including an examination of the use of crane barges on the Mississippi River.''.

SEC. 361. FLEXIBILITIES FOR CERTAIN HURRICANE AND STORM DAMAGE RISK REDUCTION PROJECTS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the Corps of Engineers incorrectly applied the nationwide statutory requirements and the policies of the agency related to easements for communities within the boundaries of the Jacksonville District;

(2) this incorrect application created inconsistencies, confusion, and challenges with carrying out 18 critical hurricane and storm damage risk reduction projects in Florida, and in order to remedy the situation, the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works issued a memorandum that provided flexibilities for the easements of those projects; and

(3) those projects need additional assistance going forward, and as such, this section provides additional flexibilities and allows the projects to transition, on the date of their expiration, to the nationwide policies and statutory requirements for easements of the Corps of Engineers.

(b) FLEXIBILITIES PROVIDED.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, but maintaining any existing easement agreement or executed project partnership agreement for a project described in subsection (c), the Secretary may proceed to construction of a project described in that subsection with an easement of not less than 25 years, in lieu of the perpetual beach storm damage reduction easement standard estate if—

(1) the project complies with all other applicable laws and Corps of Engineers policies during the term of the easement, including the guarantee of a public beach, public access, public use, and access for any work necessary and incident to the construction of the project, periodic nourishment, and operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, and rehabilitation of the project; and

(2) the non-Federal interest agrees to pay the costs of acquiring easements for periodic nourishment of the project after the expiration of the initial easements, for which the non-Federal interest may not receive credit toward the non-Federal share of the costs of the project.

(c) PROJECTS DESCRIBED.—A project referred to in subsection (b) is any of the following projects for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction:

(1) Brevard County, Canaveral Harbor, Florida – North Reach.

(2) Brevard County, Canaveral Harbor, Florida – South Reach.

(3) Broward County, Florida – Segment II.

(4) Lee County, Florida – Captiva.

(5) Lee County, Florida – Gasparilla.

(6) Manatee County, Florida.

(7) Martin County, Florida.

(8) Nassau County, Florida.

(9) Palm Beach County, Florida – Jupiter/Carlin Segment.

(10) Palm Beach County, Florida – Mid Town.

(11) Palm Beach County, Florida – Ocean Ridge.

(12) Pinellas County, Florida – Long Key.

(13) Pinellas County, Florida – Sand Key Segment.

(14) Pinellas County, Florida – Treasure Island.

(15) Sarasota County, Florida – Venice Beach.

(16) St. Johns County, Florida – St. Augustine Beach.

(17) St. Johns County, Florida – Vilano Segment.

(18) St. Lucie County, Florida – Hutchinson Island.

(d) PROHIBITION.—The Secretary shall not carry out an additional economic justification for a project described in subsection (c) on the basis that the project has easements for a period of less than 50 years pursuant to this section.

(e) WRITTEN NOTICE.—Not less than 5 years before the date of expiration of an easement for a project described in subsection (c), the Secretary shall provide to the non-Federal interest for the project written notice that if the easement expires and is not extended under subsection (f)—

(1) the Secretary will not be able—

(A) to renourish the project under the existing project authorization; or

(B) to restore the project to pre-storm conditions under section 5 of the Act of August 18, 1941 (commonly known as the ''Flood Control Act of 1941'') (55 Stat. 650, chapter 377; 33 U.S.C. 701n); and

(2) the non-Federal interest or the applicable State will have the responsibility to renourish or restore the project.

(f) EXTENSION.—With respect to a project described in subsection (c), before the expiration of an easement that has a term of less than 50 years and is subject to subsection (b), the Secretary may allow the non-Federal interest for the project to extend the easement, subject to the condition that the easement and any extensions do not exceed 50 years in total.

(g) TEMPORARY EASEMENTS.—In the case of a project described in subsection (c) that received funding under section 5 of the Act of August 18, 1941 (commonly known as the ''Flood Control Act of 1941'') (55 Stat. 650, chapter 377; 33 U.S.C. 701n), made available by a supplemental appropriations Act, or is eligible to receive such funding as a result of storm damage incurred during fiscal year 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, or 2026, the project may use 1 or more temporary easements, subject to the conditions that—

(1) the easement lasts for the duration of the applicable renourishment agreement; and

(2) the work shall be carried out by not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(h) TERMINATION.—The authority provided under this section shall terminate, with respect to a project described in subsection (c), on the date on which the operations and maintenance activities for that project expire.

TITLE IV—PROJECT AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 401. PROJECT AUTHORIZATIONS.

The following projects for water resources development and conservation and other purposes, as identified in the reports titled ''Report to Congress on Future Water Resources Development'' submitted to Congress pursuant to section 7001 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282d) or otherwise reviewed by Congress, are authorized to be carried out by the Secretary substantially in accordance with the plans, and subject to the conditions, described in the respective reports or decision documents designated in this section:

(1) NAVIGATION.—

A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Report of Chief of Engineers	D. Estimated Costs
1. MD	Baltimore Harbor Anchorages and Channels, Sea Girt Loop	June 22, 2023	Federal: $47,956,500 Non-Federal: $15,985,500 Total: $63,942,000
2. CA	Oakland Harbor Turning Basins Widening	May 30, 2024	Federal: $408,164,600 Non-Federal: $200,780,400 Total: $608,945,000
3. AK	Akutan Harbor Navigational Improvements	July 17, 2024	Federal: $68,100,000 Non-Federal: $1,700,000 Total: $69,800,000

(2) FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT.—

A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Decision Document	D. Estimated Costs
1. KS	Manhattan Levees	May 6, 2024	Federal: $29,455,000 Non-Federal: $15,860,000 Total: $45,315,000

(3) HURRICANE AND STORM DAMAGE RISK REDUCTION.—

A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Report of Chief of Engineers	D. Estimated Costs
1. RI	Rhode Island Coastline Storm Risk Management	September 28, 2023	Federal: $188,353,750 Non-Federal: $101,421,250 Total: $289,775,000
2. FL	St. Johns County, Ponte Vedra Beach, Coastal Storm Risk Management	April 18, 2024	Federal: $49,223,000 Non-Federal: $89,097,000 Total: $138,320,000
3. LA	St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana Coastal Storm and Flood Risk Management	May 28, 2024	Federal: $3,653,346,450 Non-Federal: $2,240,881,550 Total: $5,894,229,000
4. DC	Metropolitan Washington, District of Columbia, Coastal Storm Risk Management	June 17, 2024	Federal: $9,899,500 Non-Federal: $5,330,500 Total: $15,230,000

(4) NAVIGATION AND HURRICANE AND STORM DAMAGE RISK REDUCTION.—

A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Report of Chief of Engineers	D. Estimated Costs
1. TX	Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, Brazoria and Matagorda Counties	June 2, 2023	Federal: $204,244,000 Inland Waterways Trust Fund: $109,977,000 Total: $314,221,000

(5) FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT AND AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION.—

A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Decision Document	D. Estimated Costs
1. MS	Memphis Metropolitan Stormwater–North DeSoto County	December 18, 2023	Federal: $44,295,000 Non-Federal: $23,851,000 Total: $68,146,000

(6) MODIFICATIONS AND OTHER PROJECTS.—

A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Report or Decision Document	D. Estimated Costs
1. NY	South Shore Staten Island, Fort Wadsworth to Oakwood Beach Coastal Storm Risk Management	February 6, 2024	Federal: $1,730,973,900 Non-Federal: $363,228,100 Total: $2,094,202,000
2. MO	University City Branch, River Des Peres	February 9, 2024	Federal: $9,094,000 Non-Federal: $4,897,000 Total: $13,990,000
3. AZ	Tres Rios, Arizona Ecosystem Restoration Project	May 28, 2024	Federal: $213,433,000 Non-Federal: $118,629,000 Total: $332,062,000

SEC. 402. FACILITY INVESTMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), using amounts available in the revolving fund established by the first section of the Civil Functions Appropriations Act, 1954 (33 U.S.C. 576), and not otherwise obligated, the Secretary may—

(1) design and construct an Operations and Maintenance Building in Galveston, Texas, described in the prospectus submitted to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives on May 22, 2024, pursuant to subsection (c) of that section of that Act (33 U.S.C. 576(c)), substantially in accordance with the prospectus;

(2) design and construct a warehouse facility at the Longview Lake Project, Lee's Summit, Missouri, described in the prospectus submitted to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives on May 22, 2024, pursuant to subsection (c) of that section of that Act (33 U.S.C. 576(c)), substantially in accordance with the prospectus;

(3) design and construct facilities, including a joint administration building, a maintenance building, and a covered boat house, at the Corpus Christi Resident Office (Construction) and the Corpus Christi Regulatory Field Office, Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas, described in the prospectus submitted to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives on June 6, 2024, pursuant to subsection (c) of that section of that Act (33 U.S.C. 576(c)), substantially in accordance with the prospectus; and

(4) carry out such construction and infrastructure improvements as are required to support the facilities described in paragraphs (1) through (3), including any necessary demolition of the existing infrastructure.

(b) REQUIREMENT.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Secretary shall ensure that the revolving fund established by the first section of the Civil Functions Appropriations Act, 1954 (33 U.S.C. 576), is appropriately reimbursed from funds appropriated for Corps of Engineers programs that benefit from the facilities constructed under this section.

SA 3225. Mr. WELCH (for himself and Mr. CASEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for

other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1095. ENHANCING NATIONAL ACCESSIBILITY FOR BETTER LONG-TERM EMPLOYMENT ACT OF 2024.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''Cleared Locations Enabling Access to Relevant Essential Devices Act of 2024'' or the ''CLEARED Act of 2024''.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COVERED ENTITY.—The term ''covered entity'' means any entity that—

(A) is established under or sponsored by any branch of the United States Government; and

(B) manages a secure compartmented information facility.

(2) ELECTRONIC MEDICAL DEVICE.—The term ''electronic medical device'' has the meaning given that term in Intelligence Community Directive 124.

(3) GOVERNANCE BOARD.—The term ''Governance Board'' means the Electronic Medical Device Governance Board described in Intelligence Community Directive 124.

(c) DEVICE APPROVAL DISCLOSURE.—

(1) ELECTRONIC MEDICAL DEVICE LEDGERS.—Beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the head of any covered entity shall begin developing and maintaining, for each secure compartmented information facility managed by such covered entity, a ledger to track the approval and denial of requests for electronic medical device use, which shall include—

(A) a case-by-case annotation of each approval or denial of an electronic medical device;

(B) a justification for each such approval or denial;

(C) any relevant details regarding device restrictions or accommodations; and

(D) statistics summarizing the number of electronic medical devices approved for unrestricted use and limited use and devices that were denied.

(2) APPROVED ELECTRONIC MEDICAL DEVICE LIST.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Beginning not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the head of any covered entity shall develop and maintain, for each secure compartmented information facility managed by such covered entity, develop and maintain a list that includes the following:

(i) Each electronic medical device that is approved for unrestricted use in the facility.

(ii) Each electronic medical device that is approved for limited use in the facility, including—

(I) any restrictions or accommodations required with respect to each such device;

(II) a description of whether such restrictions or accommodations vary from restrictions imposed or accommodations provided by other covered entities; and

(III) if applicable, an explanation of the variability of such restrictions or accommodations.

(iii) Each electronic medical device that is denied for use in the facility and the justification for such denial.

(B) FORM.—

(i) ACCESS TO UNCLASSIFIED LIST.—The relevant list of a covered entity developed pursuant to subparagraph (A) shall be—

(I) unclassified to the maximum extent practicable, but may include a classified annex; and

(II) provided to any applicant or employee of the covered entity who seeks a position that requires access to a secure compartmented information facility.

(ii) ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED LIST.—

(I) CLEARED APPLICANTS.—On the date that an applicant or employee described in clause (i)(II) receives the security clearance necessary for access to the secure compartmented information facility, the head of the relevant covered entity shall make available to such applicant or employee the classified portion of the list described in clause (i).

(II) EXISTING EMPLOYEES.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the head of each covered entity shall provide to each employee of the covered entity who has the security clearance necessary to access a secure compartmented information facility, the list developed by the head of such covered entity with respect to such facility, which shall be unclassified to the maximum extent practicable, but may include a classified annex.

(3) ELECTRONIC MEDICAL DEVICE POLICY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the head of each covered entity shall develop a policy for the use of electronic medical devices in secure compartmented information facilities, which shall include a list of the types of electronic medical devices that are approved for use in each such facility managed by the covered entity.

(B) ANNUAL REVIEW.—The head of each covered entity shall annually review any policy developed pursuant to subparagraph (A).

(4) SUBMISSION TO DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND GOVERNANCE BOARD.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the head of each covered entity shall submit to the Director of National Intelligence and the Governance Board—

(A) any ledger developed pursuant to paragraph (1);

(B) any list published pursuant to paragraph (2)(A); and

(C) any policy developed pursuant to paragraph (3)(A).

(d) REVIEW OF ELECTRONIC MEDICAL DEVICE SECURITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Governance Board shall review electronic medical device security and equity concerns for covered agencies.

(2) DUTIES.—The Governance Board shall—

(A) review the policies of covered agencies regarding the use of electronic medical devices in secure compartmented information facilities;

(B) review each ledger or list submitted in accordance with subsection (c)(4);

(C) identify and resolve discrepancies in such ledgers and lists, with respect to both variation in justifications for restrictions and accommodations and denials within each covered entity and across all covered entities;

(D) facilitate and direct security research and technical risk assessments on electronic medical devices and determine threats to national security posed by such devices;

(E) for electronic medical devices that have been researched pursuant to subparagraph (D), evaluate threat mitigation measures available and the efficacy ratings of such measures; and

(F) provide recommendations for risk management of electronic medical devices in secure compartmented information facilities.

(3) ELECTRONIC MEDICAL LEDGER DATABASE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Using each ledger and list submitted to the Governance Board in accordance with subsection (c)(4), the Governance Board shall develop and maintain a publicly accessible database of electronic medical devices that have been approved or denied for use at any secure compartmented information facility, including, to the extent practicable—

(i) approval rates;

(ii) accommodations or restrictions for usage; and

(iii) for each covered entity, specific processes for electronic medical device approval.

(B) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION.—The Governance Board shall make available on the website of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence the following:

(i) General approval and denial rates for devices described in subparagraph (A) of different types.

(ii) Points of contact for teams responsible for approvals and denials of devices described in subparagraph (A).

(C) LEDGER DISCREPANCIES.—The Governance Board shall include in such database any discrepancy identified pursuant to paragraph (2), including, for each such discrepancy—

(i) a detailed description of the discrepancy; and

(ii) proposed remediations.

(D) FORM.—The database shall be unclassified, but may include a classified annex as the Director of National Intelligence considers appropriate.

(4) REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Governance Board shall submit to the Director of National Intelligence a report on the state of electronic medical device usage in secure compartmented information facilities.

(B) CONTENT.—Each report submitted pursuant to subparagraph (A) shall include—

(i) a description of the research efforts, risk management recommendations, and strategic approaches of the Governance Board to support changes or innovations that improve the use of electronic medical devices in secure compartmented information facilities;

(ii) a description of any barriers to resolving discrepancies under paragraph (2)(C);

(iii) a summary of statistics describing approval rates gleaned from the database developed pursuant to paragraph (3); and

(iv) any other information the Governance Board determines is relevant for the Director of National Intelligence to consider regarding the use of electronic medical devices in secure compartmented information facilities.

(5) ANNUAL EVALUATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after receiving a report under paragraph (4), the Director of National Intelligence shall—

(A) evaluate the findings and recommendations of the Governance Board in such report; and

(B) submit to Congress a report that includes—

(i) the results of the evaluation conducted under subparagraph (A);

(ii) a description of current approval rates for electronic medical devices;

(iii) a description of research efforts and risk mitigation strategies with respect to electronic medical devices; and

(iv) recommendations for updating electronic medical device requirements in secure compartmented information facilities.

(e) PROTECTION OF INFORMATION.—In carrying out this section, the head of each covered entity shall ensure the protection of personally identifiable information, including medical information, in accordance with all applicable laws and policies with respect to confidentiality and privacy.

SA 3226. Mr. HICKENLOOPER (for himself and Mr. BENNET) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction,

and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title VII, add the following:

SEC. 710. GENERAL TEMPORARY MILITARY CONTINGENCY PAYMENT ADJUSTMENT FOR CHILDREN'S HOSPITALS.

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall provide a general temporary military contingency payment adjustment for any children's hospital that—

(A) has 4 percent or more of its revenue come from the TRICARE program for care of members of the Armed Forces on active duty and their dependents;

(B) has 7,000 or more TRICARE program visits paid under the Hospital Outpatient Prospective Payment System for members of the Armed Forces on active duty and their dependents annually; and

(C) is determined by the Secretary to be essential for TRICARE program operations.

(2) CRITERIA FOR DETERMINATION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Defense Health Agency shall publish a list of criteria that the Secretary shall use to determine whether a children's hospital is essential for TRICARE program operations under paragraph (1)(C).

(3) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(A) ACTIVE DUTY.—The term ''active duty'' has the meaning given that term in section 101(18) of title 37, United States Code.

(B) DEPENDENT.—The term ''dependent'' has the meaning given that term in section 1072 of title 10, United States Code.

(C) TRICARE PROGRAM.—The term ''TRICARE program'' has the meaning given that term in section 1072(7) of title 10, United States Code.

SA 3227. Mr. BENNET submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of part II of subtitle F of title V, add the following:

SEC. 579B. COMPETITIVE PAY FOR DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CHILD CARE PERSONNEL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1792(c) of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(c) COMPETITIVE RATES OF PAY.—(1) For the purpose of providing military child development centers with a qualified and stable civilian workforce, employees at a military installation who are directly involved in providing child care and who are paid from nonappropriated funds—

''(A) in the case of an entry-level employee, shall be paid a rate of pay competitive with the rate of pay paid for other equivalent non-Federal positions within the metropolitan statistical area or nonmetropolitan statistical area (as the case may be) in which the Department employee's position is located; and

''(B) in the case of any employee not covered by subparagraph (A), shall be paid a rate of pay competitive with the rates of pay paid to other employees with similar training, seniority, and experience within the metropolitan statistical area or nonmetropolitan statistical area (as the case may be) in which the Department employee's position is located.

''(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), no employee shall receive a rate of pay under this subsection that is lower than the minimum hourly rate of pay applicable to civilian employees of the Department of Defense.

''(3) For purposes of determining the rates of pay under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall use the metropolitan and nonmetropolitan area occupational employment and wage estimates published monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.''.

(b) APPLICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect on the first day of the first pay period beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) RATES OF PAY.—

(A) CURRENT EMPLOYEE PAY RATE NOT REDUCED.—The rate of pay for any individual who is an employee covered by subsection (c) of section 1792 of title 10, United States Code, as amended by subsection (a), on the date of the enactment of this Act shall not be reduced by operation of such amendment.

(B) PAY BAND MINIMUM.—Any employee whose rate of pay is fixed under subsection (c) of section 1792 of title 10, United States Code, as amended by subsection (a), and who is within any pay band shall receive a rate of pay not less than the minimum rate of pay applicable to such pay band.

SA 3228. Mr. BENNET submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of part II of subtitle F of title V, add the following:

SEC. 579B. CHILD CARE SERVICES AND YOUTH PROGRAM SERVICES FOR DEPENDENTS: PERIOD OF SERVICES FOR A MEMBER WITH A SPOUSE SEEKING EMPLOYMENT.

(a) PERIOD.—The Secretary of a military department may provide a covered member with covered services for a period of at least 180 days.

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to—

(1) entitle a covered member to covered services; or

(2) give priority to a covered member for purposes of a determination regarding who shall receive covered services.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COVERED MEMBER.—The term ''covered member'' means a member of the Armed Forces—

(A) who has a dependent child; and

(B) whose spouse is seeking employment.

(2) COVERED SERVICES.—The term ''covered services'' means child care services or youth program services provided or paid for by the Secretary of Defense under subchapter II of chapter 88 of title 10, United States Code.

SA 3229. Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mr. PETERS, Mr. OSSOFF, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. HAWLEY, and Mr. BROWN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ___. ENDING TRADING AND HOLDINGS IN CONGRESSIONAL STOCKS ACT.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''Ending Trading and Holdings In Congressional Stocks (ETHICS) Act''.

(b) DIVESTMENT OF CERTAIN ASSETS OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, THE PRESIDENT, THE VICE PRESIDENT, AND THEIR SPOUSES AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 131 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''Subchapter IV—Certain Assets of Members of Congress, the President, the Vice President, and Their Spouses and Dependent Children

''§ 13161. Definitions

''In this subchapter:

''(1) COMMODITY.—The term 'commodity' has the meaning given the term in section 1a of the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. 1a).

''(2) COVERED INVESTMENT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'covered investment' means—

''(i) an investment in—

''(I) a security;

''(II) a commodity;

''(III) a future; or

''(IV) a digital asset;

''(ii) any economic interest comparable to an interest described in clause (i) that is acquired through synthetic means, such as the use of a derivative, including an option, warrant, or other similar means; or

''(iii) any interest described in clause (i) or (ii) that is held directly, or in which an individual has an indirect, beneficial, or economic interest, through—

''(I) an investment fund or holding company;

''(II) a trust;

''(III) an employee benefit plan; or

''(IV) a deferred compensation plan, including a carried interest or other agreement tied to the performance of an investment, other than a fixed cash payment.

''(B) EXCLUSIONS.—The term 'covered investment' does not include—

''(i) a diversified mutual fund (including any holdings of such a fund);

''(ii) a diversified exchange-traded fund (including any holdings of such a fund);

''(iii) a United States Treasury bill, note, or bond;

''(iv) compensation from the primary occupation of the spouse of a covered person, or any security that is issued or paid by an operating business that is the primary employer of such a spouse that is issued or paid to such a spouse;

''(v) holding and acquiring any security that is issued or paid as compensation from corporate board service by the spouse of a covered person, including the dividend reinvestment in the same security received from the corporate board service by the spouse of a covered person;

''(vi) any covered investment that is traded by the spouse of a covered person in the course of performing the primary occupation of such a spouse, provided the investment is not owned by a covered person or the spouse or dependent child of a covered person;

''(vii) any investment fund held in a Federal, State, or local government employee retirement plan;

''(viii) a tax-free State or municipal bond;

''(ix) an interest in a small business concern, if the supervising ethics office determines that the small business concern does not present a conflict of interest, and, in the case of an investment in a family farm or ranch that qualifies as an interest in a small business concern, a future or commodity directly related to the farming activities and products of the farm or ranch;

''(x) holding investment-grade corporate bonds, provided that the corporate bonds are held by an individual who is a covered person, or a spouse or dependent child of a covered person, on the date of enactment of the Ending Trading and Holdings In Congressional Stocks (ETHICS) Act;

''(xi) any share of Settlement Common Stock issued under section 7(g)(1)(A) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1606(g)(1)(A)); or

''(xii) any share of Settlement Common Stock, as defined in section 3 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1602).

''(C) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to imply that particular digital assets are not securities, commodities, or other types of covered investments.

''(3) COVERED PERSON.—The term 'covered person' means—

''(A) a Member of Congress;

''(B) the President of the United States; or

''(C) the Vice President of the United States.

''(4) CUSTODY.—The term 'custody' has the meaning given the term in section 275.206(4)–2(d) of title 17, Code of Federal Regulations, as in effect on the date of enactment of the Ending Trading and Holdings In Congressional Stocks (ETHICS) Act (or any successor regulation).

''(5) DEPENDENT CHILD.—The term 'dependent child' means, with respect to any covered person, any individual who is—

''(A) under 19 years of age; and

''(B) a dependent of the covered person within the meaning of section 152 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

''(6) DIGITAL ASSET.—The term 'digital asset' means any digital representation of value that is recorded on a cryptographically secured distributed ledger or any similar technology.

''(7) DIVERSIFIED.—The term 'diversified', with respect to a fund, trust, or plan, means that the fund, trust, or plan does not have a stated policy of concentrating its investments in any single industry, business, or single country other than the United States.

''(8) FUTURE.—The term 'future' means—

''(A) a security future (as defined in section 3(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78c(a))); and

''(B) any other contract for the sale of a commodity for future delivery.

''(9) ILLIQUID INVESTMENT.—The term 'illiquid investment' means an interest in a private fund, as defined in section 202(a) of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80b–2(a)).

''(10) INTERESTED PARTY.—The term 'interested party' has the meaning given the term in section 13104(f)(3)(E).

''(11) MEMBER OF CONGRESS; SUPERVISING ETHICS OFFICE.—The terms 'Member of Congress' and 'supervising ethics office' have the meanings given those terms in section 13101.

''(12) QUALIFIED BLIND TRUST.—The term 'qualified blind trust' has the meaning given the term in section 13104(f)(3).

''(13) SECURITY.—The term 'security' has the meaning given the term in section 3(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)).

''(14) SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN.—The term 'small business concern' has the meaning given the term under section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632).

''§ 13162. Trading covered investments

''(a) BAN ON TRADING.—Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c)—

''(1) effective on the date of enactment of the Ending Trading and Holdings In Congressional Stocks (ETHICS) Act, a covered person shall not purchase any covered investment;

''(2) effective on the date that is 90 days after the date of enactment of the Ending Trading and Holdings In Congressional Stocks (ETHICS) Act, a covered person shall not sell any covered investment, except as provided in section 13163(a)(1); and

''(3) on and after the effective date described in section 13163(j), an individual who is a spouse or dependent child of a covered person shall not purchase any covered investment or sell any covered investment, except as provided in section 13163(a)(1).

''(b) OPTIONAL DIVESTMENT WINDOW.—

''(1) CURRENT MEMBERS.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), a covered person who is sworn into office on or before the date of enactment of the Ending Trading and Holdings In Congressional Stocks (ETHICS) Act may sell a covered investment within 90 days of the date of enactment of such Act.

''(2) NEW MEMBERS.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), a covered person who is sworn into office after the date of enactment of the Ending Trading and Holdings In Congressional Stocks (ETHICS) Act, but before the effective date under section 13163(j), may sell a covered investment within 90 days of commencing a new non-consecutive term of service as a Member of Congress, President, or Vice President.

''(c) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), a covered person may divest a covered investment as directed by the relevant supervising ethics office pursuant to this Act.

''(d) JOINT COVERED INVESTMENT.—Any covered investment reported to the supervising ethics office as jointly owned by a covered person and the spouse of the covered person shall be deemed to be a covered investment of the covered person for purposes of this section.

''§ 13163. Addressing owned covered investments

''(a) COVERED PERSONS.—

''(1) DIVESTITURE.—

''(A) REQUIREMENTS.—

''(i) OFFICIALS SWORN IN BEFORE THE EFFECTIVE DATE.—Subject to paragraph (2) and the amendments made under subsection (b), a covered person who is sworn into office on or before the effective date described in subsection (j), not later than 120 days after the effective date described in subsection (j), subject to any extension granted under subparagraph (C)(iii) of this paragraph, shall divest each covered investment owned or in the custody of—

''(I) the covered person; or

''(II) a spouse or dependent child of the covered person.

''(ii) OFFICIALS SWORN IN AFTER THE EFFECTIVE DATE.—Subject to paragraph (2) and the amendments made under subsection (b), a covered person who is sworn into office after the effective date described in subsection (j), not later than 120 days after commencing a new non-consecutive term of service as a Member of Congress, President, or Vice President, subject to any extension granted under subparagraph (C)(iii) of this paragraph, shall divest each covered investment owned or in the custody of—

''(I) the covered person; or

''(II) a spouse or dependent child of the covered person.

''(B) ILLIQUID INVESTMENTS.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which a covered person is contractually permitted to sell an illiquid investment, the covered person shall divest the illiquid investment.

''(C) QUALIFIED BLIND TRUSTS.—

''(i) PROHIBITION ON FUTURE QUALIFIED BLIND TRUSTS.—Except as provided in clause (iii), on and after the date that is 180 days after the effective date described in subsection (j), no covered person, or the spouse or dependent child of the covered person, may maintain a qualified blind trust.

''(ii) MANDATORY SALE OF COVERED INVESTMENTS IN EXISTING QUALIFIED BLIND TRUSTS.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—The trustee of a qualified blind trust holding covered investments shall, at a time elected by the covered person, on behalf of a covered person, and in accordance with clause (iv)—

''(aa) divest all covered investments held in the qualified blind trust for the purposes of complying with the divestiture requirements under this section, in accordance with subparagraph (A); and

''(bb) dissolve the qualified blind trust in accordance with this chapter and guidance from the supervising ethics office.

''(II) NOTICE OF COMPLIANCE.—

''(aa) NOTICE OF DIVESTITURE.—

''(AA) IN GENERAL.—Upon the completion of divestiture of all covered investments pursuant to subclause (I)(aa), the trustee shall submit to the supervising ethics office and the applicable covered person a written notice stating that the trustee has completed divestiture of all covered investments held in the qualified blind trust pursuant to subclause (I)(aa).

''(BB) PUBLICATION.—The supervising ethics office shall publish the notice required under subitem (AA) on the website of the supervising ethics office.

''(bb) NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—Upon the dissolution of a qualified blind trust pursuant to subclause (I)(bb), the trustee shall submit to the supervising ethics office and the applicable covered person a written notice stating that the trust has dissolved the qualified blind trust pursuant to subclause (I)(bb) and shall include a list of the assets held in the qualified blind trust on the date of the dissolution of such trust and the category of value of each such asset.

''(iii) EXTENSION OF MANDATORY SALE OF COVERED INVESTMENTS.—

''(I) REQUEST.—Each covered person who maintains a qualified blind trust established by the covered person, or a spouse or dependent child of the covered person, in any case in which the trustee of the qualified blind trust believes the size or complexity of the covered investments in the qualified blind trust warrant such extension may apply to the supervising ethics office for an extension of the period described in subparagraph (A).

''(II) DURATION.—An extension granted under subclause (I) shall not exceed 90 days.

''(iv) COMMUNICATIONS.—A covered person may communicate with and direct the trustee of their qualified blind trust for the purposes of—

''(I) determining when divestment of covered investments in the qualified blind trust should occur, pursuant to paragraph 1(A) of this subsection, clause (ii) of this subparagraph, or section 13162(b), as applicable;

''(II) determining which permitted property covered investments should be divested into; and

''(III) whether the trustee utilizes a certificate of divestiture pursuant to section 1043(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended by subsection (b) of this section.

''(2) EXCEPTION FOR DEPENDENTS.—An individual who is a dependent child of a covered person may have a legal guardian hold or trade on behalf of the dependent child 1 or more covered investments provided that the

value of the covered investments in total does not exceed $10,000.

''(b) TAX TREATMENT OF DIVESTITURES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 1043(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

''(A) in paragraph (1)(A), by inserting 'or a covered person (as defined in section 13161 of title 5, United States Code),' after 'of the Federal Government,';

''(B) in paragraph (2)(B)—

''(i) by striking 'employees, or' and inserting 'employees,'; and

''(ii) by inserting 'or the applicable supervising ethics office (as defined in section 13101 of title 5, United States Code), in the case of a covered person' after 'judicial officers,'; and

''(C) in paragraph (3), by striking 'or any diversified investment fund approved by regulations issued by the Office of Government Ethics' and inserting ', any diversified investment fund approved by regulations issued by the Office of Government Ethics (in the case of any eligible person who is not a covered person (as defined in section 13161 of title 5, United States Code)), or any diversified mutual fund or a diversified exchange-traded fund described in clause (i) or (ii) of section 13161(2)(B) of title 5, United States Code (in the case of any eligible person who is a covered person (as so defined)).'.

''(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this subsection shall apply to sales after the date of enactment of the Ending Trading and Holdings In Congressional Stocks (ETHICS) Act.

''(c) ACQUISITIONS DURING SERVICE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), and any applicable rules issued pursuant to subsection (h)(3), effective beginning on the date of enactment of the Ending Trading and Holdings In Congressional Stocks (ETHICS) Act, no covered person, or spouse or dependent child of a covered person, may acquire any covered investment.

''(2) INHERITANCES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), a covered person, or a spouse or dependent child of a covered person, who inherits a covered investment shall come into compliance as required under subsection (a) by not later than 120 days after the date on which the covered investment is inherited.

''(B) EXTENSIONS.—If a covered person, or a spouse or dependent child of a covered person, is unable to meet the requirements of subparagraph (A), the applicable covered person may request, and the supervising ethics office may grant, 1 or more reasonable extensions, subject to the conditions that—

''(i) the total period of time covered by all extensions granted for the covered investment shall not exceed 150 days; and

''(ii) the period covered by a single extension shall be not longer than 45 days.

''(d) FAMILY TRUSTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—A supervising ethics office may grant an exemption for a family trust only if—

''(A) no covered person, or spouse or dependent child of a covered person—

''(i) is a grantor of the family trust;

''(ii) contributed any asset to the family trust; or

''(iii) has any authority over a trustee of the family trust, including the authority to appoint, replace, or direct the actions of such a trustee; and

''(B) the grantor of the family trust is or was a family member of the covered person, or the spouse or dependent child of the covered person.

''(2) REQUESTS.—A covered person seeking an exemption under paragraph (1) shall submit to the applicable supervising ethics office a request for the exemption, in writing, certifying that the conditions described in that paragraph are met.

''(3) PUBLICATION.—A supervising ethics office shall publish on the public website of the supervising ethics office—

''(A) a copy of each request submitted under paragraph (2); and

''(B) the written response of the supervising ethics office to each request described in subparagraph (A).

''(e) SEPARATION FROM SERVICE AND COOLING-OFF PERIOD REQUIRED FOR CONTROL.—During the period beginning on the date on which an individual becomes a Member of Congress, President, or Vice President and ending on the date that is 90 days after the date on which the individual ceases to serve as a Member of Congress, President, or Vice President, the covered person, and any spouse or dependent child of the covered person, may not, except as provided in this section, otherwise control a covered investment, including purchasing new covered investments.

''(f) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—

''(1) SUPERVISING ETHICS OFFICES.—Each supervising ethics office shall make available on the public website of the supervising ethics office—

''(A) a copy of—

''(i) each notification submitted to the supervising ethics office in accordance with subsection (a)(1)(C)(ii)(II);

''(ii) each notice and other documentation submitted to the supervising ethics office under this section; and

''(iii) each written response and other documentation issued or received by the supervising ethics office under subsection (d);

''(B) not later than 30 days after a qualified blind trust maintained by a covered person is dissolved, a written notice of the dissolution of the qualified blind trust; and

''(C) a description of each extension granted, and each civil penalty imposed, pursuant to this section.

''(2) FEDERAL BENEFITS.—

''(A) COVERED PAYMENT.—In this paragraph, the term 'covered payment'—

''(i) means a payment of money or any other item of value made, or promised to be made, by the Federal Government;

''(ii) includes—

''(I) a loan agreement, contract, or grant made, or promised to be made, by the Federal Government, including such an agreement, contract, or grant relating to agricultural activity; and

''(II) such other types of payment of money or items of value as the supervising ethics office may establish, by guidance; and

''(iii) does not include—

''(I) any salary or compensation for service performed as, or reimbursement of personal outlay by, an officer or employee of the Federal Government; or

''(II) any tax refund (including a refundable tax credit).

''(B) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 30 days after the date of receipt of a notice of any application for, or receipt of, a covered payment by a covered person, or a spouse or dependent child of a covered person, (including any business owned and controlled by the covered person, spouse, or dependent child), but in no case later than 45 days after the date on which the covered payment is made or promised to be made, the covered person shall submit to the applicable supervising ethics office a report describing the covered payment.

''(g) ENFORCEMENT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The applicable supervising ethics office shall provide a written notice (including notice of the potential for civil penalties under paragraph (2)) to any covered person if the covered person, or the spouse or dependent child of the covered person, as applicable—

''(A) fails to divest a covered investment owned by, in the custody of, or held in a qualified blind trust of, the covered person or spouse or dependent child of a covered person, in accordance with subsection (a)(1), subject to any extension under subsection (a)(1)(C)(iii); or

''(B) acquires an interest in a covered investment in violation of this section.

''(2) CIVIL PENALTIES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—In the event of continuing noncompliance after issuance of the notice described in paragraph (1), the supervising ethics office shall impose a civil penalty, in the amount described in subparagraph (B), on a covered person to whom a notice is provided under subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (1)—

''(i) on the date that is 30 days after the date of provision of the notice; and

''(ii) during the period in which such noncompliance continues, not less frequently than once every 30 days thereafter.

''(B) AMOUNT.—The amount of each civil penalty imposed on a covered person pursuant to subparagraph (A) shall be equal to the greater of—

''(i) the monthly equivalent of the annual rate of pay payable to the covered person; and

''(ii) an amount equal to 10 percent of the value of each covered investment that was not divested in violation of this section during the period covered by the penalty.

''(h) DUTIES OF SUPERVISING ETHICS OFFICES.—Each supervising ethics office shall—

''(1) impose and collect civil penalties in accordance with subsection (g);

''(2) establish such procedures and standard forms as the supervising ethics office determines to be appropriate to implement this section;

''(3) issue such rules and guidelines as the supervising ethics office determines to be appropriate for the implementation and application of this title; and

''(4) publish on a website all documents and communications described in this subsection.

''(i) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent a covered person, or a spouse or dependent child of a covered person, from owning or trading—

''(1) a diversified mutual fund; or

''(2) a publicly traded, diversified exchange traded fund.

''(j) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Except as provided in subsection (c)(1), this section shall apply on and after March 31, 2027.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 131 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SUBCHAPTER IV—CERTAIN ASSETS OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, THE PRESIDENT, THE VICE PRESIDENT, AND THEIR SPOUSES AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN

''13161. Definitions.

''13162. Trading covered investments

''13163. Addressing owned covered investments''.

(3) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(A) TITLE 5.—Title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(i) in section 13103(f)—

(I) in paragraph (9), by striking ''as defined in section 13101 of this title'';

(II) in paragraph (10), by striking ''as defined in section 13101 of this title'';

(III) in paragraph (11), by striking ''as defined in section 13101 of this title''; and

(IV) in paragraph (12), by striking ''as defined in section 13101 of this title''; and

(ii) in section 13122(f)(2)(B)—

(I) by striking ''Subject to clause (iv) of this subparagraph, before'' each place it appears and inserting ''Before''; and

(II) by striking clause (iv).

(B) LOBBYING DISCLOSURE ACT OF 1995.—Section 3(4)(D) of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1602(4)(D)) is amended by striking ''legislative branch employee serving in a position described under section 13101(13) of title 5, United States Code'' and inserting ''officer or employee of Congress (as defined in section 13101 of title 5, United States Code)''.

(C) SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934.—Section 21A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78u–1) is amended—

(i) in subsection (g)(2)(B)(ii), by striking ''section 13101(11)'' and inserting ''section 13101''; and

(ii) in subsection (h)(2)—

(I) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''in section 13101(9)'' and inserting ''under section 13101''; and

(II) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''section 13101(10)'' and inserting ''section 13101''.

(c) PENALTY FOR STOCK ACT NONCOMPLIANCE.—

(1) FINES FOR FAILURE TO REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The STOCK Act (Public Law 112–105; 126 Stat. 291) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 20. FINES FOR FAILURE TO REPORT.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law (including regulations), a reporting individual shall be assessed a fine, pursuant to regulations issued by the applicable supervising ethics office (including the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, as applicable), of $500 in each case in which the reporting individual fails to file a transaction report required under this Act or an amendment made by this Act.

''(b) DEPOSIT IN TREASURY.—The fines paid under this section shall be deposited in the miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury.''.

(B) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subparagraph (A) shall apply on and after March 31, 2027.

(2) RULES, REGULATIONS, GUIDANCE, AND DOCUMENTS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, each supervising ethics office (as defined in section 13101 of title 5, United States Code) (including the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, as applicable) shall amend the rules, regulations, guidance, documents, papers, and other records of the supervising ethics office in accordance with the amendment made by this subsection.

(d) ELECTRONIC FILING AND ONLINE PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE FORMS.—

(1) MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND CONGRESSIONAL STAFF.—Section 8(b)(1) of the STOCK Act (5 U.S.C. 13107 note) is amended—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting '', pursuant to subchapter I of chapter 131 of title 5, United States Code, through databases maintained on the official websites of the House of Representatives and the Senate'' after ''enable''; and

(B) by striking subparagraph (B) and the undesignated matter following that subparagraph and inserting the following:

''(B) public access—

''(i) to each—

''(I) financial disclosure report filed by a Member of Congress or a candidate for Congress;

''(II) transaction disclosure report filed by a Member of Congress or a candidate for Congress pursuant to subsection (l) of that section; and

''(III) notice of extension, amendment, or blind trust, with respect to a report described in subclause (I) or (II), pursuant to subchapter I of chapter 131 of title 5, United States Code; and

''(ii) in a manner that—

''(I) allows the public to search, sort, and download data contained in the reports described in subclause (I) or (II) of clause (i) by criteria required to be reported, including by filer name, asset, transaction type, ticker symbol, notification date, amount of transaction, and date of transaction;

''(II) allows access through an application programming interface; and

''(III) is fully compliant with—

''(aa) section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794d); and

''(bb) the most recent Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (or successor guidelines).''.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this subsection shall take effect on the date that is 18 months after the date of enactment of this section.

(e) SEVERABILITY.—If any provision of this section, an amendment made by this section, or the application of such provision or amendment to any person or circumstance is held to be unconstitutional, the remainder of this section and of the amendments made by this section, and the application of the remaining provisions of this section and amendments to any person or circumstance, shall not be affected.

SA 3230. Mr. WELCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1095. BURN PIT REGISTRY UPDATES.

(a) INDIVIDUALS ELIGIBLE TO UPDATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall take actions necessary to ensure that the burn pit registry may be updated with the cause of death of a deceased registered individual by—

(A) an individual designated by such deceased registered individual; or

(B) if no such individual is designated, an immediate family member of such deceased registered individual.

(2) DESIGNATION.—The Secretary shall provide, with respect to the burn pit registry, a process by which a registered individual may make a designation for purposes of paragraph (1)(A).

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) BURN PIT REGISTRY.—The term ''burn pit registry'' means the registry established under section 201 of the Dignified Burial and Other Veterans' Benefits Improvement Act of 2012 (Public Law 112–260; 38 U.S.C. 527 note).

(2) IMMEDIATE FAMILY MEMBER.—The term ''immediate family member'', with respect to a deceased individual, means—

(A) the spouse, parent, brother, sister, or adult child of the individual;

(B) an adult person to whom the individual stands in loco parentis; or

(C) any other adult person—

(i) living in the household of the individual at the time of the death of the individual; and

(ii) related to the individual by blood or marriage.

(3) REGISTERED INDIVIDUAL.—The term ''registered individual'' means an individual registered with the burn pit registry.

SA 3231. Mr. WELCH (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON, and Mr. SULLIVAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title V, add the following:

SEC. 562. PLAN FOR ADDITIONAL SKILL IDENTIFIERS FOR ARMY MOUNTAIN WARFARE SCHOOL.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Army shall submit to the congressional defense committees a plan and timeline for each of the following:

(1) Additional Skill Identifiers (ASIs) for enlisted personnel and warrant officers for courses at the Army Mountain Warfare School as follows:

(A) Advanced Military Mountaineer Course (Summer), for enlisted personnel.

(B) Advanced Military Mountaineer Course (Winter), for enlisted personnel.

(C) Rough Terrain Evacuation Course, for enlisted personnel.

(D) Mountain Planner Course, for warrant officers and enlisted personnel.

(E) Mountain Rifleman Course, for enlisted personnel.

(F) Basic Military Mountaineer Course, for warrant officers.

(2) New Skill Identifiers (SIs) for officers for the following courses at the Army Mountain Warfare School:

(A) Basic Military Mountaineer Course.

(B) Mountain Planner Course.

SA 3232. Mr. PETERS (for himself and Mr. BRAUN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. TRANSPARENT AUTOMATED GOVERNANCE ACT; AI LEADERSHIP TRAINING ACT.

(a) TRANSPARENT AUTOMATED GOVERNANCE ACT.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) AGENCY.—The term ''agency'' has the meaning given the term in section 3502 of title 44, United States Code.

(B) ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.—The term ''artificial intelligence'' has the meaning given the term in section 238(g) of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (10 U.S.C. note prec. 4061; Public Law 115–232).

(C) AUGMENTED CRITICAL DECISION PROCESS.—The term ''augmented critical decision process'' means the use by an agency, or by a third party on behalf of the agency, of an automated system to determine or substantially influence the outcomes of critical decisions.

(D) AUTOMATED SYSTEM.—The term ''automated system''—

(i) means a set of computational processes derived from statistics or artificial intelligence techniques, or that otherwise rely on data about specific individuals or groups, to substantially influence the outcome of critical decisions, including computational processes that stand alone or are embedded within another process, system, or application, including paper-based processes; and

(ii) does not include computational processes or infrastructure the function of which is not directly related to influencing or determining the outcome of critical decisions.

(E) CRITICAL DECISION.—The term ''critical decision'' means an agency determination, including the assignment of a score or classification, related to the status, rights, property, or wellbeing of specific individuals or groups, the outcome of which—

(i) is likely to meaningfully differ from one individual or group to another; and

(ii) meaningfully affects access to, or the cost, terms, or availability of—

(I) education and vocational training;

(II) employment;

(III) essential utilities, including electricity, heat, water, and internet;

(IV) transportation;

(V) any benefits or assistance under any Federal public assistance program or under any State or local public assistance program financed in whole or in part with Federal funds;

(VI) financial services, including access to credit or insurance;

(VII) asylum and immigration services;

(VIII) healthcare;

(IX) housing, lodging, or public accommodations; and

(X) any other service, program, or opportunity a determination about which would have a legal, material, or significant effect on the life of an individual, as determined by the Director.

(F) DIRECTOR.—The term ''Director'' means the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(G) PLAIN LANGUAGE.—The term ''plain language'' has the meaning given the term in section 1311(e)(3)(B) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18031(e)(3)(B)).

(H) TRANSPARENT AUTOMATED GOVERNANCE GUIDANCE.—The term ''transparent automated governance guidance'' means the guidance issued by the Director pursuant to paragraph (2)(A).

(2) TRANSPARENT AUTOMATED GOVERNANCE GUIDANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall issue guidance that—

(i) is consistent with relevant legal authorities relating to privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties protections; and

(ii) requires agencies to provide disclosure and opportunity for appeal when using certain automated systems and augmented critical decision processes.

(B) GUIDANCE.—The transparent automated governance guidance issued under subparagraph (A) shall include—

(i) an identification by the Director of any additional services, programs, or opportunities relating to critical decisions described in paragraph (1)(E)(ii)(X), if appropriate, for use by agencies with respect to the requirements under this Act;

(ii) a list of automated systems that may be used in augmented critical decision processes, that, as determined by the Director, are not subject to the requirements of this Act;

(iii) with respect to automated systems that contribute to augmented critical decision processes and interact with the public, guidance for how agencies shall design, develop, procure, or update those automated systems to provide plain language notice to individuals not later than the time and at the place of interaction with such an automated system that they are interacting with such an automated system;

(iv) the proper contents of the notice described in clause (iii);

(v) examples of what the notice described in clause (iii) could look like in practice;

(vi) with respect to augmented critical decision processes, guidance for how agencies shall provide plain language notice to individuals not later than the time a critical decision is issued to an individual that a critical decision concerning the individual was made using an augmented critical decision process;

(vii) the proper contents of the notice described in clause (vi);

(viii) examples of what the notice described in clause (vi) could look like in practice;

(ix) guidance for how agencies shall establish an appeals process for critical decisions made by an augmented critical decision process in which an individual is harmed as a direct result of the use of an automated system in the augmented critical decision process;

(x) with respect to critical decisions made by an augmented critical decision process, guidance for how agencies should provide individuals with the opportunity for an alternative review, as appropriate, by an individual working for or on behalf of the agency with respect to the critical decision, independent of the augmented critical decision process; and

(xi) criteria for information that each agency is required to track and collect relating to issues that arise during the use of augmented critical decision processes—

(I) to ensure that the information collected can be used to determine whether each automated system and augmented critical decision process covered by this subsection is accurate, reliable, and, to the greatest extent practicable, explainable; and

(II) that the agency shall make accessible for use by the agency, the Comptroller General of the United States, and Congress.

(C) PUBLIC COMMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall make a preliminary version of the transparent automated governance guidance available for public comment for a period of 30 days.

(D) CONSULTATION.—In developing the transparent automated governance guidance, the Director shall consider soliciting input from—

(i) the Government Accountability Office;

(ii) the General Services Administration, including on the topic of user experience;

(iii) the private sector; and

(iv) the nonprofit sector, including experts in privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties.

(E) ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE GUIDANCE.—The guidance required by section 104 of the AI in Government Act of 2020 (40 U.S.C. 11301 note) may be used to satisfy the requirement for the transparent automated governance guidance with respect to relevant automated systems and augmented critical decision processes, or a subset thereof, if such guidance addresses each requirement under paragraph (2) of this section with respect to the automated system or augmented critical decision process.

(F) UPDATES.—Not later than 2 years after the date on which the Director issues the transparent automated governance guidance, and biennially thereafter, the Director shall issue updates to the guidance.

(3) AGENCY IMPLEMENTATION.—

(A) AGENCY IMPLEMENTATION OF TRANSPARENT AUTOMATED GOVERNANCE GUIDANCE.—Not later than 270 days after the date on which the Director issues the transparent automated governance guidance, the head of each agency shall implement the transparent automated governance guidance to the extent that implementation does not require rulemaking.

(B) COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, and biannually thereafter, the Comptroller General of the United States shall review agency compliance with this Act and submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Oversight and Accountability of the House of Representatives a report with findings and recommendations.

(4) SUNSET.—Beginning on the date that is 10 years after the date of enactment of this Act, this subsection shall have no force or effect.

(b) AI LEADERSHIP TRAINING ACT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 2 of the Artificial Intelligence Training for the Acquisition Workforce Act (Public Law 117–207; 41 U.S.C. 1703 note) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) by redesignating paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5), as paragraphs (2), (3), (4), (6), and (7), respectively; and

(ii) by inserting before paragraph (2), as so redesignated, the following:

''(1) ACQUISITION POSITION.—The term 'acquisition position' means any position listed in section 1703(g)(1)(A) of title 41, United States Code.'';

(iii) in paragraph (3), as so redesignated, by striking ''subsection (b)(1)'' and inserting ''subsection (b)(1)(A)'';

(iv) in paragraph (4), as so redesignated—

(I) by striking subparagraph (A);

(II) by redesignating subparagraph (B) as subparagraph (E); and

(III) by inserting before subparagraph (E), as so redesignated, the following:

''(A) an employee of an executive agency serving in an acquisition position;

''(B) a management official;

''(C) a supervisor;

''(D) an employee serving in a data or technology position; and'';

(v) by inserting before paragraph (6), as so redesignated, the following:

''(5) DATA OR TECHNOLOGY POSITION.—The term 'data or technology position' means a position that is classified to an occupational series within the Mathematical Sciences Group, or to the Information Technology Group, as established by the Director of the Office of Personnel Management.''; and

(vi) by adding at the end the following:

''(8) MANAGEMENT OFFICIAL.—The term 'management official' has the meaning given the term in section 7103(a) of title 5, United States Code.

''(9) SUPERVISOR.—The term 'supervisor' has the meaning given the term in section 7103(a) of title 5, United States Code.''; and

(B) in subsection (b)—

(i) in paragraph (1)—

(I) by striking ''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—

''(A) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.—Not''; and

(II) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) INCORPORATION OF EXISTING TRAINING PERMITTED.—For the purposes of subparagraph (A), the Director may incorporate the AI training program into any other training program that the Director determines relevant to providing the information required under paragraph (3), including training programs offered under section 4103 of title 5, United States Code.'';

(ii) in paragraph (2), by striking ''knowledge'' and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting the following: ''knowledge regarding—

''(A) the capabilities and risks associated with AI; and

''(B) requirements and best practices established by the Director with respect to AI.'';

(iii) in paragraph (3)—

(I) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''the science underlying AI, including'' and inserting ''what AI is and'';

(II) by amending subparagraph (C) to read as follows:

''(C) the potential benefits posed by AI, including the potential benefits to the Federal Government;'';

(III) in subparagraph (D), by inserting ''and the risks posed to the Federal Government'' after ''privacy'';

(IV) in subparagraph (E), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;

(V) by amending subparagraph (F) to read as follows:

''(F) what executive agencies should consider in developing, deploying, and managing AI systems; and''; and

(VI) by adding at the end the following:

''(G) the role of data in developing and operating AI models and systems.'';

(iv) in paragraph (4)—

(I) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;

(II) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(III) by adding at the end the following:

''(C) incorporate any feedback from participants received under paragraph (6).''; and

(v) in paragraph (6)—

(I) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''ensure the existence of'' and inserting ''establish''; and

(II) in subparagraph (B), by inserting ''through any update to such program under paragraph (4)'' before the period at the end.

(2) AMENDMENT TO SHORT TITLE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TRAINING FOR THE ACQUISITION WORKFORCE ACT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Section 1 of the Artificial Intelligence Training for the Acquisition Workforce Act (Public Law 117–207; 41 U.S.C. 1703 note) is amended by striking '' 'for the Acquisition Workforce' ''.

(B) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Any reference in law, regulation, document, paper, or other record to the Artificial Intelligence Training for the Acquisition Workforce Act shall be construed as referring to the Artificial Intelligence Training Act.

SA 3233. Mr. PETERS (for himself and Mr. JOHNSON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1095. COUNTER-UAS AUTHORITIES.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''Safeguarding the Homeland from the Threats Posed by Unmanned Aircraft Systems Act of 2024''.

(b) DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY AND DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM DETECTION AND MITIGATION ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY.—Subtitle A of title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 121 et seq.) is amended by striking section 210G (6 U.S.C. 124n) and inserting the following:

''SEC. 210G. PROTECTION OF CERTAIN FACILITIES AND ASSETS FROM UNMANNED AIRCRAFT.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) The term 'air navigation facility' has the meaning given the term in section 40102(a) of title 49, United States Code.

''(2) The term 'airport' has the meaning given the term in section 47102 of title 49, United States Code.

''(3) The term 'appropriate committees of Congress' means—

''(A) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate; and

''(B) the Committee on Homeland Security, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, the Committee on Oversight and Accountability, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives.

''(4) The term 'budget', with respect to a fiscal year, means the budget for that fiscal year that is submitted to Congress by the President under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code.

''(5) The term 'covered facility or asset' means any facility or asset that—

''(A) is identified as high-risk and a potential target for unlawful unmanned aircraft or unmanned aircraft system activity by the Secretary or the Attorney General, or by the chief executive of the jurisdiction in which a State, local, Tribal, or territorial law enforcement agency designated pursuant to subsection (d)(2) operates after review and approval of the Secretary or the Attorney General, in coordination with the Secretary of Transportation with respect to potentially impacted airspace, through a risk-based assessment for purposes of this section (except that in the case of the missions described in clauses (i)(II) and (iii)(I) of subparagraph (C), such missions shall be presumed to be for the protection of a facility or asset that is assessed to be high-risk and a potential target for unlawful unmanned aircraft or unmanned aircraft system activity);

''(B) is located in the United States; and

''(C) directly relates to 1 or more—

''(i) missions authorized to be performed by the Department, consistent with governing statutes, regulations, and orders issued by the Secretary, pertaining to—

''(I) security or protection functions of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, including securing or protecting facilities, aircraft, and vessels, whether moored or underway;

''(II) United States Secret Service protection operations pursuant to sections 3056(a) and 3056A(a) of title 18, United States Code, and the Presidential Protection Assistance Act of 1976 (18 U.S.C. 3056 note);

''(III) protection of facilities pursuant to section 1315(a) of title 40, United States Code;

''(IV) transportation security functions of the Transportation Security Administration; or

''(V) the security or protection functions for facilities, assets, and operations of Homeland Security Investigations;

''(ii) missions authorized to be performed by the Department of Justice, consistent with governing statutes, regulations, and orders issued by the Attorney General, pertaining to—

''(I) personal protection operations by—

''(aa) the Federal Bureau of Investigation as specified in section 533 of title 28, United States Code; or

''(bb) the United States Marshals Service as specified in section 566 of title 28, United States Code;

''(II) protection of penal, detention, and correctional facilities and operations conducted by the Federal Bureau of Prisons and prisoner operations and transport conducted by the United States Marshals Service;

''(III) protection of the buildings and grounds leased, owned, or operated by or for the Department of Justice, and the provision of security for Federal courts, as specified in section 566 of title 28, United States Code; or

''(IV) protection of an airport or air navigation facility;

''(iii) missions authorized to be performed by the Department or the Department of Justice, acting together or separately, consistent with governing statutes, regulations, and orders issued by the Secretary or the Attorney General, respectively, pertaining to—

''(I) protection of National Special Security Events and Special Event Assessment Rating events;

''(II) the provision of support to a State, local, Tribal, or territorial law enforcement agency, upon request of the chief executive officer of the State or territory, to ensure protection of people and property at mass gatherings, that is limited to a specified duration and location, within available resources, and without delegating any authority under this section to State, local, Tribal, or territorial law enforcement;

''(III) protection of an active Federal law enforcement investigation, emergency response, or security function, that is limited to a specified duration and location; or

''(IV) the provision of security or protection support to critical infrastructure owners or operators, for static critical infrastructure facilities and assets upon the request of the owner or operator;

''(iv) missions authorized to be performed by the United States Coast Guard, including those described in clause (iii) as directed by the Secretary, and as further set forth in section 528 of title 14, United States Code, and consistent with governing statutes, regulations, and orders issued by the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating; and

''(v) responsibilities of State, local, Tribal, and territorial law enforcement agencies designated pursuant to subsection (d)(2) pertaining to—

''(I) protection of National Special Security Events and Special Event Assessment Rating events or other mass gatherings in the jurisdiction of the State, local, Tribal, or territorial law enforcement agency;

''(II) protection of critical infrastructure assessed by the Secretary as high-risk for unmanned aircraft systems or unmanned aircraft attack or disruption, including airports in the jurisdiction of the State, local, Tribal, or territorial law enforcement agency;

''(III) protection of government buildings, assets, or facilities in the jurisdiction of the State, local, Tribal, or territorial law enforcement agency; or

''(IV) protection of disaster response in the jurisdiction of the State, local, Tribal, or territorial law enforcement agency.

''(6) The term 'critical infrastructure' has the meaning given the term in section 1016(e) of the Critical Infrastructure Protection Act of 2001 (42 U.S.C. 5195c(e)).

''(7) The terms 'electronic communication', 'intercept', 'oral communication', and 'wire communication' have the meanings given those terms in section 2510 of title 18, United States Code.

''(8) The term 'homeland security or justice budget materials', with respect to a fiscal year, means the materials submitted to Congress by the Secretary and the Attorney General in support of the budget for that fiscal year.

''(9)(A) The term 'personnel' means—

''(i) an officer, employee, or contractor of the Department or the Department of Justice, who is authorized to perform duties that include safety, security, or protection of people, facilities, or assets; or

''(ii) an employee who—

''(I) is authorized to perform law enforcement and security functions on behalf of a State, local, Tribal, or territorial law enforcement agency designated under subsection (d)(2); and

''(II) is trained and certified to perform those duties, including training specific to countering unmanned aircraft threats and mitigating risks in the national airspace, including with respect to protecting privacy and civil liberties.

''(B) To qualify for use of the authorities described in subsection (b) or (c), respectively, a contractor conducting operations described in those subsections shall—

''(i) be directly contracted by the Department or the Department of Justice;

''(ii) operate at a government-owned or government-leased facility or asset;

''(iii) not conduct inherently governmental functions;

''(iv) be trained to safeguard privacy and civil liberties; and

''(v) be trained and certified by the Department or the Department of Justice to meet the established guidance and regulations of the Department or the Department of Justice, respectively.

''(C) For purposes of subsection (c)(1), the term 'personnel' includes any officer, employee, or contractor who is authorized to perform duties that include the safety, security, or protection of people, facilities, or assets, of—

''(i) a State, local, Tribal, or territorial law enforcement agency; and

''(ii) an owner or operator of an airport or critical infrastructure.

''(10) The term 'risk-based assessment' means an evaluation of threat information specific to a covered facility or asset and, with respect to potential impacts on the safety and efficiency of the national airspace system and the needs of law enforcement and national security at each covered facility or asset identified by the Secretary or the Attorney General, respectively, of each of the following factors:

''(A) Potential impacts to safety, efficiency, and use of the national airspace system, including potential effects on manned aircraft and unmanned aircraft systems or unmanned aircraft, aviation safety, airport operations, infrastructure, and air navigation services relating to the use of any system or technology for carrying out the actions described in subsection (e)(2).

''(B) Options for mitigating any identified impacts to the national airspace system relating to the use of any system or technology, including minimizing, when possible, the use of any technology that disrupts the transmission of radio or electronic signals, for carrying out the actions described in subsection (e)(2).

''(C) Potential consequences of the impacts of any actions taken under subsection (e)(2) to the national airspace system and infrastructure if not mitigated.

''(D) The ability to provide reasonable advance notice to aircraft operators consistent with the safety of the national airspace system and the needs of law enforcement and national security.

''(E) The setting and character of any covered facility or asset, including—

''(i) whether the covered facility or asset is located in a populated area or near other structures;

''(ii) whether the covered facility or asset is open to the public;

''(iii) whether the covered facility or asset is used for nongovernmental functions; and

''(iv) any potential for interference with wireless communications or for injury or damage to persons or property.

''(F) The setting, character, duration, and national airspace system impacts of National Special Security Events and Special Event Assessment Rating events, to the extent not already discussed in the National Special Security Event and Special Event Assessment Rating nomination process.

''(G) Potential consequences to national security, public safety, or law enforcement if threats posed by unmanned aircraft systems or unmanned aircraft are not mitigated or defeated.

''(H) Civil rights and civil liberties guaranteed by the First and Fourth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

''(11) The terms 'unmanned aircraft' and 'unmanned aircraft system' have the meanings given those terms in section 44801 of title 49, United States Code.

''(b) AUTHORITY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY AND DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.—Notwithstanding section 46502 of title 49, United States Code, or sections 32, 1030, 1367, and chapters 119 and 206 of title 18, United States Code, the Secretary and the Attorney General may, for their respective Departments, take, and may authorize personnel with assigned duties that include the safety, security, or protection of people, facilities, or assets to take, actions described in subsection (e)(2) that are necessary to detect, identify, monitor, track, and mitigate a credible threat (as defined by the Secretary and the Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of Transportation, acting through the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration) that an unmanned aircraft system or unmanned aircraft poses to the safety or security of a covered facility or asset.

''(c) ADDITIONAL LIMITED AUTHORITY FOR DETECTION, IDENTIFICATION, MONITORING, AND TRACKING.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), and notwithstanding sections 1030 and 1367 and chapters 119 and 206 of title 18, United States Code, any State, local, Tribal, or territorial law enforcement agency, the Department of Justice, the Department, and any owner or operator of an airport or critical infrastructure may authorize personnel, with assigned duties that include the safety, security, or protection of people, facilities, or assets, to use equipment authorized under this subsection to take actions described in subsection (e)(1) that are necessary to detect, identify, monitor, or track an unmanned aircraft system or unmanned aircraft within the respective areas of responsibility or jurisdiction of the authorized personnel.

''(2) AUTHORIZED EQUIPMENT.—Equipment authorized for unmanned aircraft system detection, identification, monitoring, or tracking under this subsection shall be limited to systems or technologies—

''(A) tested and evaluated by the Department or the Department of Justice, including evaluation of any potential counterintelligence or cybersecurity risks;

''(B) that are annually reevaluated for any changes in risks, including counterintelligence and cybersecurity risks;

''(C) determined by the Federal Communications Commission and the National Telecommunications and Information Administration not to adversely impact the use of the communications spectrum;

''(D) determined by the Federal Aviation Administration not to adversely impact the use of the aviation spectrum or otherwise adversely impact the national airspace system; and

''(E) that are included on a list of authorized equipment maintained by the Department, in coordination with the Department of Justice, the Federal Aviation Administration, the Federal Communications Commission, and the National Telecommunications and Information Administration.

''(3) STATE, LOCAL, TRIBAL, AND TERRITORIAL COMPLIANCE.—Each State, local, Tribal, or territorial law enforcement agency or owner or operator of an airport or critical infrastructure acting pursuant to this subsection shall—

''(A) prior to any such action, issue a written policy certifying compliance with the privacy protections of subparagraphs (A) through (D) of subsection (j)(2);

''(B) certify compliance with such policy to the Secretary and the Attorney General annually, and immediately notify the Secretary and Attorney General of any noncompliance with such policy or the privacy protections of subparagraphs (A) through (D) of subsection (j)(2); and

''(C) comply with any additional guidance issued by the Secretary or the Attorney General relating to implementation of this subsection.

''(4) PROHIBITION.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to authorize the taking of any action described in subsection (e) other than the actions described in paragraph (1) of that subsection.

''(d) PILOT PROGRAM FOR STATE, LOCAL, TRIBAL, AND TERRITORIAL LAW ENFORCEMENT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary and the Attorney General may carry out a pilot program to evaluate the potential benefits of State, local, Tribal, and territorial law enforcement agencies taking actions that are necessary to mitigate a credible threat (as defined by the Secretary and the Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of Transportation, acting through the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration) that an unmanned aircraft system or unmanned aircraft poses to the safety or security of a covered facility or asset.

''(2) DESIGNATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary or the Attorney General, with the concurrence of the Secretary of Transportation (acting through the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration), may, under the pilot program established under paragraph (1), designate 1 or more State, local, Tribal, or territorial law enforcement agencies approved by the respective chief executive officer of the State, local, Tribal, or territorial law enforcement agency to engage in the activities authorized in paragraph (4) under the direct oversight of the Department or the Department of Justice, in carrying out the responsibilities authorized under subsection (a)(5)(C)(v).

''(B) DESIGNATION PROCESS.—

''(i) NUMBER OF AGENCIES AND DURATION.—On and after the date that is 180 days after the date of enactment of the Safeguarding the Homeland from the Threats Posed by Unmanned Aircraft Systems Act of 2024, the Secretary and the Attorney General, pursuant to subparagraph (A), may designate a combined total of not more than 6 State, local, Tribal and territorial law enforcement agencies for participation in the pilot program, and may designate 6 additional State, local, Tribal and territorial law enforcement agencies each year thereafter, provided that not more than 30 State, local, Tribal and territorial law enforcement agencies in total may be designated during the 5-year period of the pilot program.

''(ii) DEMONSTRATION OF NEED AND PLAN FOR USE.—The Secretary and the Attorney General, pursuant to subparagraph (A), shall require a State, local, Tribal, or territorial law

enforcement agency wishing to participate in the pilot program to complete a risk-based assessment demonstrating the need for the law enforcement agency to participate in the pilot program, as well as a plan for the deployment and authorized use of equipment for the purpose of carrying out activities under section 210G of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 124n).

''(iii) REVOCATION.—The Secretary and the Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of Transportation (acting through the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration)—

''(I) may revoke a designation under subparagraph (A) if the Secretary, Attorney General, and Secretary of Transportation (acting through the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration) concur in the revocation; and

''(II) shall revoke a designation under subparagraph (A) if the Secretary, the Attorney General, or the Secretary of Transportation (acting through the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration) withdraws concurrence.

''(3) TERMINATION OF PILOT PROGRAM.—

''(A) DESIGNATION.—The authority to designate an agency for inclusion in the pilot program established under this subsection shall terminate 4 years after the date that is 180 days after the date of enactment of the Safeguarding the Homeland from the Threats Posed by Unmanned Aircraft Systems Act of 2024.

''(B) AUTHORITY OF PILOT PROGRAM AGENCIES.—The authority of an agency designated under the pilot program established under this subsection to exercise any of the authorities granted under the pilot program shall terminate not later than 5 years after the date that is 180 days after the date of enactment of the Safeguarding the Homeland from the Threats Posed by Unmanned Aircraft Systems Act of 2024, or upon revocation pursuant to paragraph (2)(B)(ii).

''(4) AUTHORIZATION.—Notwithstanding section 46502 of title 49, United States Code, or sections 32, 1030, 1367, and chapters 119 and 206 of title 18, United States Code, any State, local, Tribal, or territorial law enforcement agency designated pursuant to paragraph (2) may authorize personnel with assigned duties that include the safety, security, or protection of people, facilities, or assets to take such actions as are described in subsection (e)(2) that are necessary to detect, identify, monitor, track, or mitigate a credible threat (as defined by the Secretary and the Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of Transportation, acting through the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration) that an unmanned aircraft system or unmanned aircraft poses to the safety or security of a covered facility or asset in carrying out the responsibilities authorized under subsection (a)(5)(C)(v).

''(5) REPORTING.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date on which the first law enforcement agency is designated under paragraph (2), and annually thereafter for the duration of the pilot program, the Secretary and the Attorney General shall inform the appropriate committees of Congress in writing of the use by any State, local, Tribal, or territorial law enforcement agency of any authority granted pursuant to paragraph (4), including a description of any privacy or civil liberties complaints known to the Secretary or Attorney General in connection with the use of that authority by the designated agencies.

''(B) REPORTS ON MITIGATION ACTION.—Not later than 24 hours after a law enforcement agency designated under paragraph (2) conducts a mitigation action pursuant to paragraph (4), the law enforcement agency shall submit to the Secretary and the Attorney General a report specifying the date, time, and location of the mitigation action.

''(6) RESTRICTIONS.—Any entity acting pursuant to the authorities granted under this subsection—

''(A) may do so only using equipment authorized by the Department, in coordination with the Department of Justice, the Federal Communications Commission, the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, and the Department of Transportation (acting through the Federal Aviation Administration) according to the criteria described in subsection (c)(2);

''(B) shall, prior to any such action, issue a written policy certifying compliance with the privacy protections of subparagraphs (A) through (D) of subsection (j)(2);

''(C) shall ensure that all personnel undertaking any actions listed under this subsection are properly trained in accordance with the criteria that the Secretary and Attorney General shall collectively establish, in consultation with the Secretary of Transportation, the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, the Chair of the Federal Communications Commission, the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information, and the Administrator of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration;

''(D) for 270 days after the date of enactment of the Safeguarding the Homeland from the Threats Posed by Unmanned Aircraft Systems Act of 2024, shall have the Secretary and the Attorney General, or their designees, oversee and approve on a case-by-case basis each action described in paragraph (4); and

''(E) shall comply with any additional guidance relating to compliance with this subsection issued by the Secretary or Attorney General.

''(e) ACTIONS DESCRIBED.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The actions authorized under subsection (c) that may be taken by a State, local, Tribal, or territorial law enforcement agency, the Department, the Department of Justice, and any owner or operator of an airport or critical infrastructure, are limited to actions during the operation of an unmanned aircraft system, to detect, identify, monitor, and track the unmanned aircraft system or unmanned aircraft, without prior consent, including by means of intercept or other access of a wire communication, an oral communication, or an electronic communication used to control the unmanned aircraft system or unmanned aircraft.

''(2) CLARIFICATION.—The actions authorized in subsections (b) and (d)(4) are the following:

''(A) During the operation of the unmanned aircraft system or unmanned aircraft, detect, identify, monitor, and track the unmanned aircraft system or unmanned aircraft, without prior consent, including by means of intercept or other access of a wire communication, an oral communication, or an electronic communication used to control the unmanned aircraft system or unmanned aircraft.

''(B) Warn the operator of the unmanned aircraft system or unmanned aircraft, including by passive or active, and direct or indirect, physical, electronic, radio, and electromagnetic means.

''(C) Disrupt control of the unmanned aircraft system or unmanned aircraft, without prior consent of the operator of the unmanned aircraft system or unmanned aircraft, including by disabling the unmanned aircraft system or unmanned aircraft by intercepting, interfering, or causing interference with wire, oral, electronic, or radio communications used to control the unmanned aircraft system or unmanned aircraft.

''(D) Seize or exercise control of the unmanned aircraft system or unmanned aircraft.

''(E) Seize or otherwise confiscate the unmanned aircraft system or unmanned aircraft.

''(F) Use reasonable force, if necessary, to disable, damage, or destroy the unmanned aircraft system or unmanned aircraft.

''(f) RESEARCH, TESTING, TRAINING, AND EVALUATION.—

''(1) REQUIREMENT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 46502 of title 49, United States Code, or any provision of title 18, United States Code, the Secretary, the Attorney General, and the heads of the State, local, Tribal, or territorial law enforcement agencies designated pursuant to subsection (d)(2) shall conduct research, testing, and training on, and evaluation of, any equipment, including any electronic equipment, to determine the capability and utility of the equipment prior to the use of the equipment in carrying out any action described in subsection (e).

''(B) COORDINATION.—Personnel and contractors who do not have duties that include the safety, security, or protection of people, facilities, or assets may engage in research, testing, training, and evaluation activities pursuant to subparagraph (A).

''(2) TRAINING OF FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL, TERRITORIAL, AND TRIBAL LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL.—The Attorney General, acting through the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation—

''(A) may—

''(i) provide training relating to measures to mitigate a credible threat that an unmanned aircraft or unmanned aircraft system poses to the safety or security of a covered facility or asset to any personnel who are authorized to take such measures, including personnel authorized to take the actions described in subsection (e); and

''(ii) establish or designate 1 or more facilities or training centers for the purpose described in clause (i); and

''(B) shall retain and provide proof of training and certification to the Secretary after the successful completion of the training by authorized personnel.

''(3) COORDINATION FOR RESEARCH, TESTING, TRAINING, AND EVALUATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, the Attorney General, and the heads of the State, local, Tribal, or territorial law enforcement agencies designated pursuant to subsection (d)(2) shall coordinate procedures governing research, testing, training, and evaluation to carry out any provision under this subsection with the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration before initiating such activity in order that the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration may ensure the activity does not adversely impact or interfere with safe airport operations, navigation, air traffic services, or the safe and efficient operation of the national airspace system.

''(B) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT.—Each head of a State, local, Tribal, or territorial law enforcement agency designated pursuant to subsection (d)(2) shall coordinate the procedures governing research, testing, training, and evaluation of the law enforcement agency through the Secretary and the Attorney General, in coordination with the Federal Aviation Administration.

''(g) FORFEITURE.—Any unmanned aircraft system or unmanned aircraft that is lawfully seized by the Secretary or the Attorney General pursuant to subsection (b) is subject to forfeiture to the United States pursuant to the provisions of chapter 46 of title 18, United States Code.

''(h) REGULATIONS AND GUIDANCE.—The Secretary, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of Transportation—

''(1) may prescribe regulations and shall issue guidance in the respective areas of each Secretary or the Attorney General to carry out this section; and

''(2) in developing regulations and guidance described in paragraph (1), shall consult the Chair of the Federal Communications Commission, the Administrator of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, and the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration.

''(i) COORDINATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary and the Attorney General shall coordinate with the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration before carrying out any action authorized under this section in order that the Administrator may ensure the action does not adversely impact or interfere with—

''(A) safe airport operations;

''(B) navigation;

''(C) air traffic services; or

''(D) the safe and efficient operation of the national airspace system.

''(2) GUIDANCE.—Before issuing any guidance, or otherwise implementing this section, the Secretary or the Attorney General shall each coordinate with—

''(A) the Secretary of Transportation in order that the Secretary of Transportation may ensure the guidance or implementation does not adversely impact or interfere with any critical infrastructure relating to transportation; and

''(B) the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration in order that the Administrator may ensure the guidance or implementation does not adversely impact or interfere with—

''(i) safe airport operations;

''(ii) navigation;

''(iii) air traffic services; or

''(iv) the safe and efficient operation of the national airspace system.

''(3) COORDINATION WITH THE FAA.—The Secretary and the Attorney General shall coordinate the development of their respective guidance under subsection (h) with the Secretary of Transportation (acting through the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration).

''(4) COORDINATION WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary and the Attorney General, and the heads of any State, local, Tribal, or territorial law enforcement agencies designated pursuant to subsection (d)(2), through the Secretary and the Attorney General, shall coordinate the development for their respective departments or agencies of the actions described in subsection (e) with the Secretary of Transportation (acting through the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration), the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information, and the Administrator of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration.

''(5) STATE, LOCAL, TRIBAL, AND TERRITORIAL IMPLEMENTATION.—Prior to taking any action authorized under subsection (d)(4), each head of a State, local, Tribal, or territorial law enforcement agency designated under subsection (d)(2) shall coordinate, through the Secretary and the Attorney General—

''(A) with the Secretary of Transportation in order that the Administrators of non-aviation modes of the Department of Transportation may evaluate whether the action may have adverse impacts on critical infrastructure relating to non-aviation transportation;

''(B) with the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration in order that the Administrator may ensure the action will not adversely impact or interfere with—

''(i) safe airport operations;

''(ii) navigation;

''(iii) air traffic services; or

''(iv) the safe and efficient operation of the national airspace system; and

''(C) to allow the Department and the Department of Justice to ensure that any action authorized by this section is consistent with Federal law enforcement or in the interest of national security.

''(j) PRIVACY PROTECTION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Any regulation or guidance issued to carry out an action under subsection (e) by the Secretary or the Attorney General shall ensure for the Department or the Department of Justice, respectively, that—

''(A) the interception of, acquisition of, access to, maintenance of, or use of any communication to or from an unmanned aircraft system or unmanned aircraft under this section is conducted in a manner consistent with the First and Fourth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States and any applicable provision of Federal law;

''(B) any communication to or from an unmanned aircraft system or unmanned aircraft are intercepted or acquired only to the extent necessary to support an action described in subsection (e);

''(C) any record of a communication described in subparagraph (B) is maintained only for as long as necessary, and in no event for more than 180 days, unless the Secretary or the Attorney General, as applicable, determines that maintenance of the record is—

''(i) required under Federal law;

''(ii) necessary for the purpose of litigation; and

''(iii) necessary to investigate or prosecute a violation of law or directly supports an ongoing security operation; and

''(D) a communication described in subparagraph (B) is not disclosed to any person not employed or contracted by the Department or the Department of Justice unless the disclosure—

''(i) is necessary to investigate or prosecute a violation of law;

''(ii) will support—

''(I) the Department of Defense;

''(II) a Federal law enforcement, intelligence, or security agency;

''(III) a State, local, Tribal, or territorial law enforcement agency; or

''(IV) another relevant entity or person if the entity or person is engaged in a security or protection operation;

''(iii) is necessary to support a department or agency listed in clause (ii) in investigating or prosecuting a violation of law;

''(iv) will support the enforcement activities of a Federal regulatory agency relating to a criminal or civil investigation of, or any regulatory, statutory, or other enforcement action relating to, an action described in subsection (e);

''(v) is between the Department and the Department of Justice in the course of a security or protection operation of either department or a joint operation of those departments; or

''(vi) is otherwise required by law.

''(2) LOCAL PRIVACY PROTECTION.—In exercising any authority described in subsection (c) or (d), a State, local, Tribal, or territorial law enforcement agency designated under subsection (d)(2) or owner or operator of an airport or critical infrastructure shall ensure that—

''(A) the interception of, acquisition of, access to, maintenance of, or use of communications to or from an unmanned aircraft system or unmanned aircraft under this section is conducted in a manner consistent with—

''(i) the First and Fourth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and

''(ii) applicable provisions of Federal law, and where required, State, local, Tribal, and territorial law;

''(B) any communication to or from an unmanned aircraft system or unmanned aircraft is intercepted or acquired only to the extent necessary to support an action described in subsection (e);

''(C) any record of a communication described in subparagraph (B) is maintained only for as long as necessary, and in no event for more than 180 days, unless the Secretary, the Attorney General, or the head of a State, local, Tribal, or territorial law enforcement agency designated under subsection (d)(2) determines that maintenance of the record is—

''(i) required to be maintained under Federal, State, local, Tribal, or territorial law;

''(ii) necessary for the purpose of any litigation; or

''(iii) necessary to investigate or prosecute a violation of law or directly supports an ongoing security or protection operation; and

''(D) the communication is not disclosed outside the agency or entity unless the disclosure—

''(i) is necessary to investigate or prosecute a violation of law;

''(ii) would support the Department of Defense, a Federal law enforcement, intelligence, or security agency, or a State, local, Tribal, or territorial law enforcement agency;

''(iii) would support the enforcement activities of a Federal regulatory agency in connection with a criminal or civil investigation of, or any regulatory, statutory, or other enforcement action relating to, an action described in subsection (e);

''(iv) is to the Department or the Department of Justice in the course of a security or protection operation of either the Department or the Department of Justice, or a joint operation of the Department and Department of Justice; or

''(v) is otherwise required by law.

''(k) BUDGET.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary and the Attorney General shall submit to Congress, as a part of the homeland security or justice budget materials for each fiscal year after fiscal year 2024, a consolidated funding display that identifies the funding source for the actions described in subsection (e) within the Department and the Department of Justice.

''(2) CLASSIFICATION.—Each funding display submitted under paragraph (1) shall be in unclassified form but may contain a classified annex.

''(l) PUBLIC DISCLOSURES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any provision of State, local, Tribal, or territorial law, information shall be governed by the disclosure obligations set forth in section 552 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the 'Freedom of Information Act'), if the information relates to—

''(A) any capability, limitation, or sensitive detail of the operation of any technology used to carry out an action described in subsection (e)(1) of this section; or

''(B) an operational procedure or protocol used to carry out this section.

''(2) STATE, LOCAL, TRIBAL, OR TERRITORIAL AGENCY USE.—

''(A) CONTROL.—Information described in paragraph (1) that is obtained by a State, local, Tribal, or territorial law enforcement agency from a Federal agency under this section—

''(i) shall remain subject to the control of the Federal agency, notwithstanding that the State, local, Tribal, or territorial law enforcement agency has the information described in paragraph (1) in the possession of

the State, local, Tribal, or territorial law enforcement agency; and

''(ii) shall not be subject to any State, local, Tribal, or territorial law authorizing or requiring disclosure of the information described in paragraph (1).

''(B) ACCESS.—Any request for public access to information described in paragraph (1) shall be submitted to the originating Federal agency, which shall process the request as required under section 552(a)(3) of title 5, United States Code.

''(m) ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT.—

''(1) FACILITIES AND SERVICES OF OTHER AGENCIES AND NON-FEDERAL ENTITIES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary and the Attorney General are authorized to use or accept from any other Federal agency, or any other public or private entity, any supply or service to facilitate or carry out any action described in subsection (e).

''(B) REIMBURSEMENT.—In accordance with subparagraph (A), the Secretary and the Attorney General may accept any supply or service with or without reimbursement to the entity providing the supply or service and notwithstanding any provision of law that would prevent the use or acceptance of the supply or service.

''(C) AGREEMENTS.—To implement the requirements of subsection (a)(5)(C), the Secretary or the Attorney General may enter into 1 or more agreements with the head of another executive agency or with an appropriate official of a non-Federal public or private agency or entity, as may be necessary and proper to carry out the responsibilities of the Secretary and Attorney General under this section.

''(2) MUTUAL SUPPORT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the Secretary and the Attorney General are authorized to provide support or assistance, upon the request of a Federal agency or department conducting—

''(i) a mission described in subsection (a)(5)(C);

''(ii) a mission described in section 130i of title 10, United States Code; or

''(iii) a mission described in section 4510 of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2661).

''(B) REQUIREMENTS.—Any support or assistance provided by the Secretary or the Attorney General shall only be granted—

''(i) for the purpose of fulfilling the roles and responsibilities of the Federal agency or department that made the request for the mission for which the request was made;

''(ii) when exigent circumstances exist;

''(iii) for a specified duration and location;

''(iv) within available resources;

''(v) on a non-reimbursable basis; and

''(vi) in coordination with the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration.

''(n) SEMIANNUAL BRIEFINGS AND NOTIFICATIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—On a semiannual basis beginning 180 days after the date of enactment of the Safeguarding the Homeland from the Threats Posed by Unmanned Aircraft Systems Act of 2024, the Secretary and the Attorney General shall each provide a briefing to the appropriate committees of Congress on the activities carried out pursuant to this section.

''(2) REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary and the Attorney General each shall conduct the briefing required under paragraph (1) jointly with the Secretary of Transportation.

''(3) CONTENT.—Each briefing required under paragraph (1) shall include—

''(A) policies, programs, and procedures to mitigate or eliminate impacts of activities carried out pursuant to this section to the national airspace system and other critical infrastructure relating to national transportation;

''(B) a description of—

''(i) each instance in which any action described in subsection (e) has been taken, including any instances that may have resulted in harm, damage, or loss to a person or to private property;

''(ii) the guidance, policies, or procedures established by the Secretary or the Attorney General to address privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties issues implicated by the actions permitted under this section, as well as any changes or subsequent efforts by the Secretary or the Attorney General that would significantly affect privacy, civil rights, or civil liberties;

''(iii) options considered and steps taken by the Secretary or the Attorney General to mitigate any identified impacts to the national airspace system relating to the use of any system or technology, including the minimization of the use of any technology that disrupts the transmission of radio or electronic signals, for carrying out the actions described in subsection (e)(2); and

''(iv) each instance in which a communication intercepted or acquired during the course of operations of an unmanned aircraft system or unmanned aircraft was—

''(I) held in the possession of the Department or the Department of Justice for more than 180 days; or

''(II) shared with any entity other than the Department or the Department of Justice;

''(C) an explanation of how the Secretary, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of Transportation have—

''(i) informed the public as to the possible use of authorities granted under this section; and

''(ii) engaged with Federal, State, local, Tribal, and territorial law enforcement agencies to implement and use authorities granted under this section;

''(D) an assessment of whether any gaps or insufficiencies remain in laws, regulations, and policies that impede the ability of the Federal Government or State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments and owners or operators of critical infrastructure to counter the threat posed by the malicious use of unmanned aircraft systems and unmanned aircraft;

''(E) an assessment of efforts to integrate unmanned aircraft system threat assessments within National Special Security Event and Special Event Assessment Rating event planning and protection efforts;

''(F) recommendations to remedy any gaps or insufficiencies described in subparagraph (D), including recommendations relating to necessary changes in law, regulations, or policies;

''(G) a description of the impact of the authorities granted under this section on—

''(i) lawful operator access to national airspace; and

''(ii) unmanned aircraft systems and unmanned aircraft integration into the national airspace system; and

''(H) a summary from the Secretary of any data and results obtained pursuant to subsection (r), including an assessment of—

''(i) how the details of the incident were obtained; and

''(ii) whether the operation involved a violation of Federal Aviation Administration aviation regulations.

''(4) UNCLASSIFIED FORM.—Each briefing required under paragraph (1) shall be in unclassified form but may be accompanied by an additional classified briefing.

''(5) NOTIFICATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after an authorized department, agency, or owner or operator of an airport or critical infrastructure deploys any new technology to carry out the actions described in subsection (e), the Secretary and the Attorney General shall, individually or jointly, as appropriate, submit a notification of the deployment to the appropriate committees of Congress.

''(B) CONTENTS.—Each notification submitted pursuant to subparagraph (A) shall include a description of options considered to mitigate any identified impacts to the national airspace system relating to the use of any system or technology, including the minimization of the use of any technology that disrupts the transmission of radio or electronic signals in carrying out the actions described in subsection (e).

''(o) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to—

''(1) vest in the Secretary, the Attorney General, or any State, local, Tribal, or territorial law enforcement agency that is authorized under subsection (c) or designated under subsection (d)(2) any authority of the Secretary of Transportation or the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration;

''(2) vest in the Secretary of Transportation, the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, or any State, local, Tribal, or territorial law enforcement agency designated under subsection (d)(2) any authority of the Secretary or the Attorney General;

''(3) vest in the Secretary any authority of the Attorney General;

''(4) vest in the Attorney General any authority of the Secretary; or

''(5) provide a new basis of liability with respect to an officer of a State, local, Tribal, or territorial law enforcement agency designated under subsection (d)(2) or who participates in the protection of a mass gathering identified by the Secretary or Attorney General under subsection (a)(5)(C)(iii)(II), who—

''(A) is acting in the official capacity of the individual as an officer; and

''(B) does not exercise the authority granted to the Secretary and the Attorney General by this section.

''(p) TERMINATION.—

''(1) TERMINATION OF ADDITIONAL LIMITED AUTHORITY FOR DETECTION, IDENTIFICATION, MONITORING, AND TRACKING.—The authority to carry out any action authorized under subsection (c), if performed by a non-Federal entity, shall terminate on the date that is 5 years and 6 months after the date of enactment of the Safeguarding the Homeland from the Threats Posed by Unmanned Aircraft Systems Act of 2024 and the authority under the pilot program established under subsection (d) shall terminate as provided for in paragraph (3) of that subsection.

''(2) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITIES WITH RESPECT TO COVERED FACILITIES AND ASSETS.—The authority to carry out this section with respect to a covered facility or asset shall terminate on the date that is 5 years and 6 months after the date of enactment of the Safeguarding the Homeland from the Threats Posed by Unmanned Aircraft Systems Act of 2024.

''(q) SCOPE OF AUTHORITY.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to provide the Secretary or the Attorney General with any additional authority other than the authorities described in subsections (a)(5)(C)(iii), (b), (c), (d), (f), and (m).''.

SEC. 1096. UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM DETECTION AND MITIGATION ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 448 of title 49, United States Code is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 44815. UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM DETECTION AND MITIGATION ENFORCEMENT.

''(a) PROHIBITION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—No person may operate a system or technology to detect, identify, monitor, track, or mitigate an unmanned aircraft or unmanned aircraft system in a manner that adversely impacts or interferes with safe airport operations, navigation, or air traffic services, or the safe and efficient operation of the national airspace system.

''(2) ACTIONS BY THE ADMINISTRATOR.—The Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration may take such action as may be necessary to address the adverse impacts or interference of operations that violate paragraph (1).

''(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—The term 'person' as used in this section does not include—

''(1) the Federal Government or any bureau, department, instrumentality, or other agency of the Federal Government; or

''(2) an officer, employee, or contractor of the Federal Government or any bureau, department, instrumentality, or other agency of the Federal Government if the officer, employee, or contractor is authorized by the Federal Government or any bureau, department, instrumentality, or other agency of the Federal Government to operate a system or technology referred to in subsection (a)(1).

''(3) BRIEFING TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, and annually thereafter, the Administrator shall brief the appropriate committees of Congress on any enforcement actions taken (including any civil penalties imposed) using the authority under this section.''.

(b) PENALTIES.—Section 46301(a) of title 49, United States Code, is amended in subsection (a) by inserting after paragraph (8) the following:

''(9) PENALTIES RELATING TO THE OPERATION OF UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM DETECTION AND MITIGATION TECHNOLOGIES.—Notwithstanding subsections (a)(1) and (a)(5), the maximum civil penalty for a violation of section 44815, committed by a person described in that section, including an individual or small business concern, shall be the maximum civil penalty authorized under subsection (a)(1) of this section for persons other than an individual or small business concern.''.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 448 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 44814 the following:

''44815. Unmanned aircraft system detection and mitigation enforcement.''.

SA 3234. Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title V, add the following:

SEC. 562. FLIGHT TRAINING COURSE AVAILABILITY FOR UKRANIAN F-16 AIRCRAFT PILOTS.

During fiscal year 2025, the Secretary of the Air Force shall ensure that not fewer than 16 pilots from the military forces of Ukraine are given the opportunity to participate in an F-16 basic flight training course (commonly referred to as a ''B-course'') in the United States.

SA 3235. Ms. ROSEN (for herself and Ms. ERNST) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title VIII, add the following:

SEC. 865. SMALL BUSINESS LOANS FOR NONPROFIT CHILD CARE PROVIDERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(10) NONPROFIT CHILD CARE PROVIDERS.—

''(A) DEFINITION.—In this paragraph, the term 'covered nonprofit child care provider' means an organization—

''(i) that—

''(I) is in compliance with licensing requirements for child care providers of the State in which the organization is located;

''(II) is described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from tax under section 501(a) of such Code;

''(III) is primarily engaged in providing child care for children from birth to compulsory school age; and

''(IV) is in compliance with the size standards established under this subsection for business concerns in the applicable industry;

''(ii) for which each employee and regular volunteer complies with the criminal background check requirements under section 658H(b) of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858f(b));

''(iii) that may—

''(I) provide care for school-age children outside of school hours or outside of the school year; or

''(II) offer preschool or prekindergarten educational programs; and

''(iv) subject to any exemption under Federal law applicable to the organization, that certifies to the Administrator that the organization will not discriminate in any business practice, including providing services to the public, on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, marital status, age, disability, or national origin.

''(B) ELIGIBILITY FOR CERTAIN LOAN PROGRAMS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, a covered nonprofit child care provider shall be deemed to be a small business concern for purposes of loans under section 7(a) of this Act or financing under title V of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (15 U.S.C. 695 et seq.).

''(ii) PROHIBITION ON DIRECT LENDING.—A loan or financing to a covered nonprofit child care provider made under the authority under clause (i) shall be made in cooperation with banks, certified development companies, or other financial institutions through agreements to participate on a deferred (guaranteed) basis. The Administrator is prohibited from making a direct loan or financing or entering an agreement to participate on an immediate basis for a loan or financing made to a covered nonprofit child care provider under the authority under clause (i).

''(iii) LOAN GUARANTEE.—A covered nonprofit child care provider—

''(I) shall obtain a guarantee of timely payment of the loan or financing from another person or entity to be eligible for a loan or financing of more than $500,000 under the authority under clause (i); and

''(II) shall not be required to obtain a guarantee of timely payment of the loan or financing to be eligible for a loan or financing that is not more than $500,000 under the authority under clause (i).

''(C) LIMITATION ON BASIS FOR INELIGIBILITY.—The Administrator may not determine that a covered nonprofit child care provider is not eligible for a loan or financing described in subparagraph (B)(i) on the basis that the proceeds of the loan or financing will be used for a religious activity protected under the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as interpreted by the courts of the United States.''.

(b) REPORTING.—

(1) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term ''covered nonprofit child care provider'' has the meaning given the term in paragraph (10) of section 3(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632(a)), as added by subsection (a).

(2) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Administrator of the Small Business Administration shall submit to Congress a report that contains—

(A) for the year covered by the report—

(i) the number of loans made under section 7(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)) and the number of financings provided under title V of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (15 U.S.C. 695 et seq.) to covered nonprofit child care providers; and

(ii) the amount of such loans made and the amount of such financings provided to covered nonprofit child care providers; and

(B) any other information determined relevant by the Administrator.

SA 3236. Mrs. GILLIBRAND submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

SEC. ____. PROTECTION OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY FACILITIES AND ASSETS FROM UNMANNED AIRCRAFT.

The Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 15 the following new section (and conforming the table of contents at the beginning of such Act accordingly):

''SEC. 15A. PROTECTION OF CERTAIN FACILITIES AND ASSETS FROM UNMANNED AIRCRAFT.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term 'appropriate committees of Congress' means—

''(A) the congressional intelligence committees;

''(B) the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, and the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

''(C) the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, the Committee on Homeland Security, and the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

''(2) BUDGET.—The term 'budget', with respect to a fiscal year, means the budget for that fiscal year that is submitted to Congress by the President under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code.

''(3) CONGRESSIONAL INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEES.—The term 'congressional intelligence

committees' has the meaning given such term in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003).

''(4) COVERED FACILITY OR ASSET.—The term 'covered facility or asset' means—

''(A) the headquarters compound of the Agency; and

''(B) property controlled and occupied by the Federal Highway Administration, located immediately adjacent to the headquarters compound of the Agency.

''(5) ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION.—The term 'electronic communication' has the meaning given such term in section 2510 of title 18, United States Code.

''(6) INTERCEPT.—The term 'intercept' has the meaning given such term in section 2510 of title 18, United States Code.

''(7) ORAL COMMUNICATION.—The term 'oral communication' has the meaning given such term in section 2510 of title 18, United States Code.

''(8) RADIO COMMUNICATION.—The term 'radio communication' has the meaning given that term in section 3 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 153).

''(9) UNITED STATES.—The term 'United States' has the meaning given that term in section 5 of title 18, United States Code.

''(10) UNMANNED AIRCRAFT; UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM.—The terms 'unmanned aircraft' and 'unmanned aircraft system' have the meanings given those terms in section 44801 of title 49, United States Code.

''(11) WIRE COMMUNICATION.—The term 'wire communication' has the meaning given such term in section 2510 of title 18, United States Code.

''(b) AUTHORITY.—Notwithstanding section 46502 of title 49, United States Code, or sections 32, 1030, and 1367 and chapters 119 and 206 of title 18, United States Code, the Director may take, and may authorize Agency personnel with assigned duties that include the security or protection of people, facilities, or assets within the United States to take—

''(1) such actions described in subsection (c)(1) that are necessary to mitigate a credible threat (as defined by the Director, in consultation with the Secretary of Transportation) that an unmanned aircraft system or unmanned aircraft poses to the safety or security of a covered facility or asset; and

''(2) such actions described in subsection (c)(3).

''(c) ACTIONS.—

''(1) ACTIONS DESCRIBED.—The actions described in this paragraph are the following:

''(A) During the operation of the unmanned aircraft system, detect, identify, monitor, and track the unmanned aircraft system or unmanned aircraft, without prior consent, including by means of intercept or other access of a wire communication, an oral communication, or an electronic communication used to control the unmanned aircraft system or unmanned aircraft.

''(B) Warn the operator of the unmanned aircraft system or unmanned aircraft, including by passive or active and by direct or indirect physical, electronic, radio, or electromagnetic means.

''(C) Disrupt control of the unmanned aircraft system or unmanned aircraft, without prior consent, including by disabling the unmanned aircraft system or unmanned aircraft by intercepting, interfering, or causing interference with wire, oral, electronic, or radio communications used to control the unmanned aircraft system or unmanned aircraft.

''(D) Seize or exercise control over the unmanned aircraft system or unmanned aircraft.

''(E) Seize or otherwise confiscate the unmanned aircraft system or unmanned aircraft.

''(F) Use reasonable force, if necessary, to seize or otherwise disable, damage, or destroy the unmanned aircraft system or unmanned aircraft.

''(2) COORDINATION.—The Director shall develop the actions described in paragraph (1) in coordination with the Secretary of Transportation.

''(3) RESEARCH, TESTING, TRAINING, AND EVALUATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall conduct research, testing, training on, and evaluation of any equipment, including any electronic equipment, to determine the capability and utility of the equipment prior to the use of the equipment for any action described in paragraph (1).

''(B) PERSONNEL.—Personnel and contractors who do not have assigned duties that include the security or protection of people, facilities, or assets may engage in research, testing, training, and evaluation activities pursuant to subparagraph (A).

''(4) FAA COORDINATION.—The Director shall coordinate with the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration on any action described in paragraph (1) or (3) so the Administrator may ensure that unmanned aircraft system detection and mitigation systems do not adversely affect or interfere with safe airport operations, navigation, air traffic services, or the safe and efficient operation of the National Airspace System.

''(d) FORFEITURE.—Any unmanned aircraft system or unmanned aircraft that is seized pursuant to subsection (b) as described in subsection (c)(1) is subject to forfeiture to the United States.

''(e) REGULATIONS AND GUIDANCE.—

''(1) ISSUANCE.—The Director and the Secretary of Transportation may each prescribe regulations, and shall each issue guidance, to carry out this section.

''(2) COORDINATION.—

''(A) REQUIREMENT.—The Director shall coordinate the development of guidance under paragraph (1) with the Secretary of Transportation.

''(B) AVIATION SAFETY.—The Director shall coordinate with the Secretary of Transportation and the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration before issuing any guidance, or otherwise implementing this section, so the Administrator may ensure that unmanned aircraft system detection and mitigation systems do not adversely affect or interfere with safe airport operations, navigation, air traffic services, or the safe and efficient operation of the National Airspace System.

''(f) PRIVACY PROTECTION.—The regulations prescribed or guidance issued under subsection (e) shall ensure that—

''(1) the interception or acquisition of, or access to, or maintenance or use of, communications to or from an unmanned aircraft system or unmanned aircraft under this section is conducted in a manner consistent with the First and Fourth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States and applicable provisions of Federal law;

''(2) communications to or from an unmanned aircraft system or unmanned aircraft are intercepted or acquired only to the extent necessary to support an action described in subsection (c);

''(3) records of such communications are maintained only for as long as necessary, and in no event for more than 180 days, unless the Director determines that maintenance of such records for a longer period is necessary for the investigation or prosecution of a violation of law, to fulfill a duty, responsibility, or function of the Agency, is required under Federal law, or for the purpose of any litigation; and

''(4) such communications are not disclosed outside the Agency unless the disclosure—

''(A) is necessary to investigate or prosecute a violation of law;

''(B) would support the Agency, the Department of Defense, a Federal law enforcement, intelligence, or security agency, a State, local, Tribal, or territorial law enforcement agency, or other relevant person or entity if such entity or person is engaged in a security or protection operation;

''(C) is necessary to support a department or agency listed in subparagraph (B) in investigating or prosecuting a violation of law;

''(D) would support the enforcement activities of a regulatory agency of the Federal Government in connection with a criminal or civil investigation of, or any regulatory, statutory, or other enforcement action relating to, an action described in subsection (b);

''(E) is necessary to protect against dangerous or unauthorized activity by unmanned aircraft systems or unmanned aircraft;

''(F) is necessary to fulfill a duty, responsibility, or function of the Agency; or

''(G) is otherwise required by law.

''(g) BUDGET.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees, the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, and the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, as a part of the budget request of the Agency for each fiscal year after fiscal year 2025, a consolidated funding display that identifies the funding source for the actions described in subsection (c)(1) within the Agency.

''(2) FORM.—Each funding display submitted pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

''(h) SEMIANNUAL BRIEFINGS AND NOTIFICATIONS.—

''(1) BRIEFINGS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025 and semiannually thereafter, the Director shall provide the appropriate committees of Congress a briefing on the activities carried out pursuant to this section during the period covered by the briefing.

''(2) REQUIREMENT.—Each briefing under paragraph (1) shall be conducted jointly with the Secretary of Transportation.

''(3) CONTENTS.—Each briefing under paragraph (1) shall include, for the period covered by the briefing, the following:

''(A) Policies, programs, and procedures to mitigate or eliminate the effects of the activities described in paragraph (1) to the National Airspace System and other critical national transportation infrastructure.

''(B) A description of instances in which actions described in subsection (c)(1) have been taken, including all such instances that may have resulted in harm, damage, or loss to a person or to private property.

''(C) A description of the guidance, policies, or procedures established to address privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties issues affected by the actions allowed under this section, as well as any changes or subsequent efforts that would significantly affect privacy, civil rights, or civil liberties.

''(D) A description of options considered and steps taken to mitigate any identified effects on the National Airspace System relating to the use of any system or technology, including the minimization of the use of any technology that disrupts the transmission of radio or electronic signals, for carrying out the actions described in subsection (c)(1).

''(E) A description of instances in which communications intercepted or acquired during the course of operations of an unmanned aircraft system or unmanned aircraft were

maintained for more than 180 days or disclosed outside the Agency.

''(F) How the Director and the Secretary of Transportation have informed the public as to the possible use of authorities under this section.

''(G) How the Director and the Secretary of Transportation have engaged with Federal, State, local, territorial, or Tribal law enforcement agencies to implement and use such authorities.

''(H) An assessment of whether any gaps or insufficiencies remain in statutes, regulations, and policies that impede the ability of the Agency to counter the threat posed by the malicious use of unmanned aircraft systems and unmanned aircraft and any recommendations to remedy such gaps or insufficiencies.

''(4) FORM.—Each briefing under paragraph (1) shall be in unclassified form, but may be accompanied by an additional classified report.

''(5) NOTIFICATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Within 30 days of deploying any new technology to carry out the actions described in subsection (c)(1), the Director shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees, the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, and the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives a notification of the deployment of such technology.

''(B) CONTENTS.—Each notification submitted pursuant to subparagraph (A) shall include a description of options considered to mitigate any identified effects on the National Airspace System relating to the use of any system or technology, including the minimization of the use of any technology that disrupts the transmission of radio or electronic signals, for carrying out the actions described in subsection (c)(1).

''(i) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed—

''(1) to vest in the Director any authority of the Secretary of Transportation or the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration; or

''(2) to vest in the Secretary of Transportation or the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration any authority of the Director.

''(j) TERMINATION.—The authority to carry out this section with respect to the actions specified in subparagraphs (B) through (F) of subsection (c)(1), shall terminate on the date set forth in section 210G(i) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 124n(i)).

''(k) SCOPE OF AUTHORITY.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to provide the Director or the Secretary of Transportation with additional authorities beyond those described in subsections (b) and (d).''.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. BOOKER. Madam President, I have two requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

The Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions is authorized to meet in executive session during the session of the Senate on Thursday, August 1, 2024, at 12:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, August 1, 2024, at 10 a.m., to conduct an executive business meeting.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. KELLY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that privileges of the floor be granted to my following interns and fellows for today: McKinley Paltzik, Marlo Hicks, Athena Shao, Drake Fineberg, Brooke Davis, Victoria Favela, George Porteous, Channing Kehoe, Prescott Smidt, Megan Wagner, Connor McLaughlin, and Kiri Wagstaff.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. WICKER. Madam President, I simply rise to ask unanimous consent that Captain Edward Crossman be granted floor privileges until August 2, 2024.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BOOKER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent for the privileges of the floor to be granted to my summer law clerks Alicia Cantrell and Kuangye Wang until the end of the day.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SAVING MONEY AND ACCELERATING REPAIRS THROUGH LEASING ACT

Mr. BOOKER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 81, S. 211.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 211) to authorize the Administrator of General Services to establish an enhanced use lease pilot program, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Saving Money and Accelerating Repairs Through Leasing Act'' or the ''SMART Leasing Act''.

SEC. 2. ENHANCED USE LEASE PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term ''Administrator'' means the Administrator of General Services.

(2) PILOT PROGRAM.—The term ''pilot program'' means the enhanced use lease pilot program established under subsection (b).

(3) RELEVANT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''relevant congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate;

(C) the Committee on Oversight and Accountability of the House of Representatives; and

(D) the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Administrator may establish an enhanced use lease pilot program under which the Administrator may authorize Federal agencies to enter into a lease with any person or entity (including another department or agency of the Federal Government or an entity of a State or local government) with regard to any underutilized nonexcess real property and related personal property under the jurisdiction of the Administrator.

(c) MONETARY CONSIDERATION.—

(1) FAIR MARKET VALUE.—A person or entity entering into a lease under the pilot program shall provide monetary consideration for the lease at fair market value, as determined by the Administrator.

(2) UTILIZATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator may use monetary consideration received under this subsection for a lease entered into under the pilot program to cover the full costs to the Administrator in connection with the lease.

(B) CAPITAL REVITALIZATION AND IMPROVEMENTS; DEFICIT REDUCTION.—

(i) CAPITAL REVITALIZATION AND IMPROVEMENTS.—50 percent of the amounts of monetary consideration received under this subsection that are not used in accordance with subparagraph (A) shall—

(I) be deposited in a working capital account to be established by the Federal agency engaged in the lease of the property; and

(II) remain available until expended for maintenance, capital revitalization, and improvements of the real property assets and related personal property at the Federal agency, subject to the concurrence of the Administrator.

(ii) DEFICIT REDUCTION.—50 percent of the amounts of monetary consideration received under this subsection that are not used in accordance with subparagraph (A) shall be deposited in the general fund of the Treasury for the sole purpose of deficit reduction.

(d) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Administrator may require such terms and conditions in connection with a lease under the pilot program as the Administrator considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(e) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER LEASE AUTHORITY.—The authority under the pilot program to lease property under the jurisdiction of the Administrator is in addition to any other authority under Federal law to lease property under the jurisdiction of the Administrator.

(f) WAIVER.—A property leased under the pilot program shall not be subject to section 501 of the McKinney–Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11411) before leasing the property under such pilot program.

(g) LEASE RESTRICTIONS.—

(1) NO LEASEBACK OR GUARANTEED SERVICE CONTRACT.—The Administrator may not lease back property under the pilot program during the term of the lease or enter into guaranteed service or similar contracts with the lessee relating to the property.

(2) CERTIFICATION.—The Administrator may not enter into a lease under the pilot program unless the Administrator certifies that the lease will not have a negative impact on the mission of the Administrator or the applicable Federal agency.

(3) MAXIMUM NUMBER OF LEASES.—The Administrator may enter into not more than 6 leases under the pilot program during each fiscal year.

(4) DURATION OF LEASES.—The Administrator may not enter into a lease under the pilot program with a term of more than 15 years.

(5) PROHIBITION.—The Administrator may not enter into a lease under the pilot program with any individual or entity that—

(A) intends to carry out, under the lease—

(i) activities that are illegal—

(I) to conduct in Federal facilities; or

(II) under Federal law; or

(ii) activities for which Federal funding is prohibited;

(B) is a political organization described in section 527 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986;

(C) is owned, operated, or controlled by a foreign government; or

(D) received any Federal grant, contract, or award from the applicable Federal agency engaged in the lease that is still in the performance period.

(6) LIMITATION ON USE OF LEASES.—No lease entered into under the pilot program may be used to carry out lobbying activities (as defined in section 3 of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1602)).

(h) REPORTING.—

(1) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Not later than January 31 of each year until the year after the year in which authority to enter into leases under the pilot program expires under subsection (i)(1), the Administrator shall submit to the relevant congressional committees a report on the pilot program, including—

(A) a description of each lease entered into under the pilot program, including the value of the lease, the amount of consideration received, and the use of the consideration received; and

(B) the availability and use of the funds received under the pilot program for the Administrator or the Federal agency engaged in the lease of nonexcess real property and related personal property.

(2) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to the relevant congressional committees a final report on the pilot program, including a recommendation on whether the pilot program should be extended.

(i) DURATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The authority to enter into leases under the pilot program shall expire on the date that is 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) SAVINGS PROVISION.—The expiration under this subsection of authority to enter into leases under the pilot program shall not affect the validity or term of leases or the retention of proceeds by the Federal agency from leases entered into under the pilot program before the expiration of the authority.

Mr. BOOKER. Madam President, I further ask that the committee-reported substitute amendment be agreed to; that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee-reported amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The bill (S. 211), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

REAUTHORIZING SUPPORT AND TREATMENT FOR OFFICERS IN CRISIS ACT OF 2024

Mr. BOOKER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate, without delay, consideration of Calendar No. 417, S. 4235.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 4235) to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to reauthorize grants to support for law enforcement officers and families, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BOOKER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 4235) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed as follows:

S. 4235

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Reauthorizing Support and Treatment for Officers in Crisis Act of 2024''.

SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION.

Section 1001(a)(21) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10261(a)(21)) is amended by striking ''2020 through 2024'' and inserting ''2025 through 2029''.

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS DESMOND T. DOSS VA CLINIC

Mr. BOOKER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs be discharged and the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 3938.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3938) to designate the community-based outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs in Lynchburg, Virginia, as the ''Private First Class Desmond T. Doss VA Clinic''.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. BOOKER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 3938) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed as follows:

S. 3938

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF PRIVATE FIRST CLASS DESMOND T. DOSS VA CLINIC IN LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA.

(a) IN GENERAL.— The community-based outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs in Lynchburg, Virginia, shall after the date of the enactment of this Act be known and designated as the ''Private First Class Desmond T. Doss VA Clinic''.

(b) REFERENCE.—Any reference in any law, regulation, map, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the clinic referred to in subsection (a) shall be considered to be a reference to the Private First Class Desmond T. Doss VA Clinic.

EXPRESSING THE CONDOLENCES OF THE SENATE AND HONORING THE MEMORY OF THE VICTIMS ON THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE MASS SHOOTING AT THE FOURTH OF JULY PARADE IN HIGHLAND PARK, ILLINOIS, ON JULY 4, 2022

CALLING FOR THE IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF GEORGE GLEZMANN, A UNITED STATES CITIZEN WHO WAS WRONGFULLY DETAINED BY THE TALIBAN ON DECEMBER 5, 2022, AND CONDEMNING THE WRONGFUL DETENTION OF ALL AMERICANS BY THE TALIBAN

RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED TODAY

Mr. BOOKER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged of S. Res. 752, the Committee on Foreign Relations be discharged of S. Res. 753, and the Senate proceed to the en bloc consideration of the following Senate resolutions: S. Res. 752, S. Res. 753, S. Res. 797, S. Res. 798, S. Res. 799, S. Res. 800, S. Res. 801, and S. Res. 802.

There being no objection, the committees were discharged of the relevant resolutions, and the Senate proceeded to consider the resolutions en bloc.

Mr. BOOKER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolutions be agreed to, the preambles be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, all en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 752) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in the RECORD of July 8, 2024, under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

The resolution (S. Res. 753) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in the RECORD of July 9, 2024, under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

The resolutions (S. Res. 797, S. Res. 798, S. Res. 799, S. Res. 800, S. Res. 801, and S. Res. 802) were agreed to.

The preambles were agreed to.

(The resolutions, with their preambles, are printed in today's RECORD under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

APPOINTMENTS AUTHORITY

Mr. BOOKER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the upcoming adjournment of the Senate, the President of the Senate—I think that is you—the President pro tempore, and the majority and minority leaders be authorized to make

appointments to Commissions, committees, Boards, conferences, or interparliamentary conferences authorized by law, by concurrent action of the two Houses or by order of the United States Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDERS FOR FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 2024, THROUGH MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 2024

Mr. BOOKER. Madam President, I ask for my colleagues' unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn, to convene for pro forma sessions only, with no business being conducted, on the following dates and times, which I now shall read: Friday, August 2, at 12 noon; Tuesday, August 6, at 9:30 a.m.; Friday, August 9, at 10 a.m.; Tuesday, August 13, at 9:15 a.m.; Friday, August 16, at 10 a.m.; Tuesday, August 20—bright and early—at 8 a.m.; Friday, August 23, at 11:45 a.m.; Tuesday, August 27, at 9 a.m.; Friday, August 30, at 11 a.m.; Tuesday, September 3, at 2 p.m.; and Thursday, September 5, at 12:45 p.m.; further, that when the Senate adjourns on Thursday, September 5, it stand adjourned until 3 p.m. on Monday, September 9; that on that Monday, following a very reverential prayer and a very noble pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and morning business be closed; that following the conclusion of morning business, the Senate proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the Abelson nomination; and that cloture motions filed during today's session ripen at 5:30 p.m. on Monday, September 9.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BOOKER. Madam President, it gives me great pleasure to say that following the remarks of the extraordinary Senator from Texas, the senior Senator, that if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask that after the remarks of Senator CORNYN, that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BOOKER. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

REMEMBERING SHEILA JACKSON LEE

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, while he is still on the floor, let me thank my friend from New Jersey, and I particularly appreciated the comments about our mutual friend, now deceased, Sheila Jackson Lee. I know her family was there today for a memorial service, the celebration of her life. She was, well, what we call in Texas a piece of work. She was not an easy person to say no to.

(Mr. BOOKER assumed the Chair.)

One of the most significant things that we did together, along with the Senator from New Jersey, in recent months was to do for the Nation what Texas has done for the last 40 years; that is, celebrate Juneteenth.

As you know, this is a celebration of the announcement of the Emancipation Proclamation in Galveston, TX, 2 years after it was signed—slaves who learned for the first time they were free. We celebrate that on Juneteenth.

It was an honor to work with her on that, as well as the Senator from New Jersey, and I appreciate his comments about her.

SENATE LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, on another matter, this week can only be described as a tale of two Senates. Things started off strong. We began the week by passing bipartisan legislation to help keep our kids safe online.

America's children, as we all know, are spending more and more time on social media and internet platforms, and unfortunately, the dark side of that experience—there is plenty of upside, but the dark side is, there are those who exploit the vulnerability of our children online, exploit not only their safety but also their privacy. The bill that passed the Senate this week will give parents more control over their children's online activities and provide greater privacy protections for young people.

This bipartisan push was years in the making, and I want to thank Senators BLACKBURN and CASSIDY and Senator MARKEY and Senator BLUMENTHAL for helping get that legislation over the line.

As the Presiding Officer knows, there are other bills that have passed unanimously or virtually unanimously out of the Judiciary Committee, and I hope that the majority leader will bring those bills to the floor as soon as they can be scheduled.

Given the Senate's lack of productivity, the return to legislating was a welcomed change of pace this week, but unfortunately, it was short-lived. After passing this online safety bill on Tuesday, the majority leader reverted to his tried-and-true Senate schedule of late; that is, taking up nominations and scheduling partisan show votes. In other words, we started off strong and, I am afraid, ended with a whimper.

This has become the standard operating procedure of late. We spend weeks voting on some of President Biden's most controversial nominees, many of whom are clearly not qualified for the jobs they have been nominated to fill. Then we cap off the week with a controversial bill that stands zero chance of becoming law, just to give our Democratic colleagues a new talking point on the campaign trail. It is a cynical and sad practice. We saw that with regard to legislation concerning the border, contraception, abortion, in vitro fertilization, and now today with tax policy.

This afternoon, the Senate voted overwhelmingly to deny cloture on a tax bill because it hasn't gone through the committees of jurisdiction here in the Senate—the Senate Finance Committee. There was no hearing, no markup, no opportunity to offer amendments, no ability to improve that legislation here in the Senate, which will impact families and communities all across the country.

Our House colleagues did their job. They went through the committee process, got a strong bipartisan vote. It passed the House with a strong bipartisan vote. But I have been here long enough to know that the Senate does not readily rubberstamp things that the House of Representatives does. In fact, that is the reason the Senate exists—to be a place where we can have debate and amendments and hopefully pass legislation on to the President for his signature that will improve the lives of the people we represent.

This bill actually had some promising aspects, but it still is in need of some serious work—a sentiment that Senators on both sides of the aisle have expressed.

I am especially concerned about the watered-down work requirement for able-bodied adults in order to qualify for things like the child tax credit and the impact it would have both on the workforce and on Federal spending and the national debt.

If we are to remain the prosperous and strong Nation that we were bequeathed by our forebears—by our parents—we can't incentivize able-bodied adults to remain on the sidelines in the job market, and we certainly can't subsidize that when they, in fact, are capable of finding and holding a job and contributing not only to their families but also to our country.

My colleagues have raised several concerns about other portions of the bill, but the majority leader and the chairman of the Finance Committee have shown no interest in moving the bill through what we all know is the normal process.

That is evidenced especially by the fact that this bill passed the House 6 months ago, and only today has the majority leader scheduled a vote on the final day before a 5-week recess. As the Presiding Officer just said in wrap-up, we won't be meeting again until September 9, so why put a bill like that on the floor today without going through the normal process if you are serious about actually legislating? So this is no more than gamesmanship, and, frankly, it is a waste of the Senate's time and a disservice to our constituents, especially when you look at the mountain of work we have left undone.

When we return on September 9, we will have only 3 weeks to work before

gaveling out for another 6-week recess, leading up to the November 5 election. It is pretty obvious that the majority leader has given us very little time in which to do our jobs, and he has wasted a lot of that time on unnecessary, partisan votes. As a result, some of our most important work remains undone.

First is the National Defense Authorization Act. I believe it is 63 years in a row that the Senate has passed a National Defense Authorization Act, but that is in jeopardy this year because of the little time left in which to consider it when we come back in September. That bill was completed on a bipartisan basis by the Senate Armed Services Committee more than 3 weeks ago, plenty of time for the majority leader to bring that bill to the floor and for us to work through our normal process.

Thankfully, that product was the work of extensive bipartisan participation, including open hearings, markups, and hundreds of amendments at the committee level.

I want to commend both Ranking Member WICKER, from Mississippi, and the chairman, JACK REED, and our colleagues on the committee for the work that went into this important bill, which will go a long way to support our military families and modernize America's defense.

It is pretty obvious that the majority leader could have filed cloture on this bill 3 weeks ago, allowing plenty of time for us to take up and pass the National Defense Authorization Act before the August recess.

Given the great power competition and the fact that conflicts are unfolding not only in Europe but in the Middle East and in the Indo-Pacific, the Defense Authorization Act should be our top priority. This is the most dangerous geopolitical environment that we have seen since World War II. It is regrettable that the majority leader didn't see this as a priority, and so we won't have an opportunity to vote on it until September at the earliest, if then.

As I indicated, during the month of September, we are only scheduled to be in session for 12 days, and there are other critical needs for us to address, the most basic of which is just simply funding the government before the end of the fiscal year, the end of September.

Despite the Senate's truncated schedule, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Senator MURRAY, and the ranking member, Senator COLLINS, have made serious progress on the appropriations bills.

As of this morning, the Appropriations Committee, on a bipartisan basis, has approved 11 of the 12 annual spending bills. They have put us in a strong position to start voting on individual appropriations bills in September, and I hope the majority leader will allow us to do that, but with only 12 days left between now and November 5, even that is in some jeopardy.

Unfortunately, the Senate's to-do list doesn't stop there. In addition to the Defense authorization bill and 12 appropriations bills, we need to pass a farm bill by September 30. This legislation is critical to America's supply of food and fiber as well as to the hardworking men and women who grow and produce it.

Ranking Member BOOZMAN from Arkansas has been a tireless champion for America's agricultural sector, and he has been traveling across the country to hear from America's farmers, ranchers, and producers. He and our colleagues on the Agriculture Committee are committed to passing a strong farm bill as soon as possible, but the majority leader hasn't given us any time to consider that legislation before the general election on November 5—certainly, after the current bill expires at the end of September.

So my point is—and I say this with all respect—the leader has not given us a lot of time to get our work done. And when he has scheduled things, like the vote on the tax bill, he does it the day before we break for a 5-week recess, with no real likelihood that we would ever be able to move this legislation through the normal process, with debate and amendments, in the careful way that our constituents deserve.

The Defense authorization bill, the 12 funding bills, and the farm bill should all be signed into law by the end of September, but it is, unfortunately, the case that Senator SCHUMER has only given us 12 days additional during which to act.

Strengthening America's defense in an increasingly dangerous world, funding the Federal Government, and safeguarding our food supply—these are the basics of governing, and we are not doing it. That is no way to treat the government's most basic responsibilities, and I hope that, come November, voters will choose a new direction for the Senate.

TRIBUTE TO EMILY COSTANZO

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I want to say a word about one of my staff members, Emily Costanzo, who has served in my office for the last 5½ years.

Emily is what we call a speechwriter. Speechwriters are unique, in my experience, certainly here in the Senate, because most Senators are accustomed to giving a lot of speeches—some of them not very good, some of them occasionally decent. But the fact is, when you give a speech, as I have just done, usually it involves a number of considerations: It involves policy; it involves Senate procedures; it involves a lot of different considerations. Emily has been an invaluable member of my staff for the last 5½ years to help me be as good as I am capable of being in providing me with the support I need in order to represent the 30 million people of Texas here in the U.S. Senate.

Emily, fortunately, is here in the back of the room.

Emily, let me just say you will be missed, especially your positive, cheerful countenance, and certainly the great work that you have been able to do all of these years. I wish you and Jake the very best in this next chapter of your lives.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SANDERS). The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session to consider the following nomination, Calendar No. 716, Michael Louis Sulmeyer, to be an Assistant Secretary of Defense; that the Senate vote on the nomination without intervening action or debate; that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action; and that the Senate then resume legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Michael Louis Sulmeyer, of California, to be an Assistant Secretary of Defense (New Position).

Thereupon, the Senate proceeded to consider the nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Sulmeyer nomination?

The nomination was confirmed.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will resume legislative session.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL TOMORROW

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands adjourned until 12 noon tomorrow.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 5:03 p.m., adjourned until Friday, August 2, 2024, at 12 noon.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate August 1, 2024:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DAVID O. BARNETT, JR., OF NEW MEXICO, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DOROTHY CAMILLE SHEA, OF NORTH CAROLINA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER–COUNSELOR, TO BE DEPUTY REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO

THE UNITED NATIONS, WITH THE RANK AND STATUS OF AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY AND THE DEPUTY REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

DAFNA HOCHMAN RAND, OF MARYLAND, TO BE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND LABOR.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

MICHAEL LOUIS SULMEYER, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.

IN THE COAST GUARD

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 14 U.S.C., SECTION 2121(D):

To be rear admiral

JOHN C. VANN

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

SUBJECT TO QUALIFICATIONS PROVIDED BY LAW, THE FOLLOWING FOR DIRECTOR, NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION COMMISSIONED OFFICER CORPS AND OFFICE OF MARINE AND AVIATION OPERATIONS.

To be rear admiral

CHAD M. CARY

IN THE COAST GUARD

COAST GUARD NOMINATION OF ANDREW D. RAY, TO BE LIEUTENANT COMMANDER.

COAST GUARD NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH NICHOLAS G. DERENZO AND ENDING WITH ISAAC YATES, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 23, 2024.

COAST GUARD NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH DOUGLAS D. GRAUL AND ENDING WITH BENEDICT S. GULLO, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 23, 2024.

COAST GUARD NOMINATION OF PHILIP J. GRANATI, TO BE CAPTAIN.

COAST GUARD NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH DEREK A. WILLIAMS AND ENDING WITH TRENT J. LAMUN, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JUNE 20, 2024.