

Now, is our government going to adopt the English system and determine who lives and who dies? It doesn't sound like a healthy health care plan to me.

And that's just the way it is.

PASS THE COOPER-WOLF SAFE COMMISSION BILL TO SAVE AMERICA'S FUTURE ECONOMY

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

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, our economic house is crumbling. We are being bought piece by piece by China and Saudi Arabia. We owe these and other countries billions. And in a few years, because of this crushing debt and our huge mandated entitlement programs, we will have no money for research to find cures for cancer, Alzheimer's disease, autism, or other diseases. No money for science advances or for education. This Congress cannot abandon the American people and leave our children and grandchildren to shoulder these awful burdens.

There is a way to solve this dilemma. We can pass the bipartisan Cooper-Wolf SAFE Commission bill to save America's future economy.

This Congress, this Congress that we serve in now, is failing, is failing the American people.

ENERGY INDEPENDENCE AND FOSSIL FUELS

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

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, the week before last we passed the crap-and-trade bill, which is a terrible bill. It's a tax.

Then we celebrated Independence Day. And the week before Independence Day, we became more dependent on foreign countries for our fossil fuels.

We have fossil fuels in the United States, and we need them. Next year we're going to spend \$552 billion buying oil from overseas.

I think it's time that this Congress accepts the fact that we have to have fossil fuels for the bridge to the future in order to have the ability to provide power for this country. Let's do the right thing for this Nation.

HEALTH CARE

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

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, Democrats in Washington are pushing hard for a government takeover of health care. The result will be devastating for patients across the country.

In countries that already have government-run health care, like Britain and Canada, bureaucrats are put in charge of intimate health care decisions and critical care is denied.

Look at the story of one woman from Great Britain, Sarah Anderson. Her father suffers from a kidney tumor that could be treated by a drug approved throughout most of Europe. But, sadly, Britain's National Health Service is denying Sarah's father this lifesaving treatment.

This case is not unique as patients across Great Britain are denied the care they need by the government's health care service. In much of Canada, patients are even banned from paying for private health care.

The Democrats' health care reform would be a bad prescription for the American people.

Republicans have a better health care reform that provides high-quality health care coverage to every American and that doesn't put bureaucrats between patients and the care they need.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, July 7, 2009.

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

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on July 7, 2009, at 10:37 a.m.:

That the Senate passed with an amendment, requests a conference with the House, and appoints conferees, H.R. 2918.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

LORRAINE C. MILLER,
Clerk of the House.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken after 6:30 p.m. today.

UTAH RECREATIONAL LAND EXCHANGE ACT OF 2009

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1275) to direct the exchange of certain land in Grand, San Juan, and Uintah Counties, Utah, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1275

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 "Utah Recreational Land Exchange Act of 2009".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **FEDERAL LAND.**—The term "Federal land" means the land located in Grand, San Juan, and Uintah Counties, Utah, that is identified on the maps as—

(A) "BLM Subsurface only Proposed for Transfer to State Trust Lands";

(B) "BLM Surface only Proposed for Transfer to State Trust Lands"; and

(C) "BLM Lands Proposed for Transfer to State Trust Lands".

(2) **GRAND COUNTY MAP.**—The term "Grand County Map" means the map prepared by the Bureau of Land Management entitled "Utah Recreational Land Exchange Act Grand County", dated May 14, 2009, and relating to the exchange of Federal land and non-Federal land in Grand and San Juan Counties, Utah.

(3) **MAPS.**—The term "maps" means the Grand County Map and the Uintah County Map.

(4) **NON-FEDERAL LAND.**—The term "non-Federal land" means the land in Grand, San Juan, and Uintah Counties, Utah, that is identified on the maps as—

(A) "State Trust Land Proposed for Transfer to BLM"; and

(B) "State Trust Minerals Proposed for Transfer to BLM".

(5) **SECRETARY.**—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(6) **STATE.**—The term "State" means the State of Utah, as trustee under the Utah State School and Institutional Trust Lands Management Act (Utah Code Ann. 53C-1-101 et seq.).

(7) **UINTAH COUNTY MAP.**—The term "Uintah County Map" means the map prepared by the Bureau of Land Management entitled "Utah Recreational Land Exchange Act Uintah County", dated May 14, 2009, and relating to the exchange of Federal land and non-Federal land in Uintah County, Utah.

SEC. 3. EXCHANGE OF LAND.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—If the State offers to convey to the United States title to the non-Federal land, the Secretary shall—

(1) accept the offer; and

(2) on receipt of all right, title, and interest of the State in and to the non-Federal land, convey to the State all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Federal land.

(b) **CONDITIONS.**—The exchange authorized under subsection (a) shall be subject to—

(1) valid existing rights;

(2) except as otherwise provided by this section—

(A) section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716); and

(B) any other applicable laws;

(3) all costs of land exchanges under this Act, including but not limited to appraisals, surveys, and related costs, shall be paid equally by the Secretary and the State; and

(4) any additional terms and conditions that the Secretary and the State mutually determine to be appropriate.

(c) **TITLE APPROVAL.**—Title to the Federal land and non-Federal land to be exchanged under this section shall be in a format acceptable to the Secretary and the State.

(d) **APPRAISALS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The value of the Federal land and the non-Federal land shall be determined by appraisals conducted by 1 or more independent appraisers selected jointly by the Secretary and the State.

(2) **APPLICABLE LAW.**—The appraisals conducted under paragraph (1) shall be conducted in accordance with section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716).

(3) **APPROVAL.**—The appraisals conducted under paragraph (1) shall be submitted to the Secretary and the State for approval.

(4) ADJUSTMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If value is attributed to any parcel of Federal land because of the presence of minerals subject to leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), the value of the parcel (as otherwise established under this subsection) shall be reduced by the estimated value of the payments that would have been made to the State of Utah from bonuses, rentals, and royalties that the United States would have received if such minerals were leased pursuant to the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.).

(B) LIMITATION.—An adjustment under subparagraph (A) shall not be considered as a property right of the State.

(5) AVAILABILITY OF APPRAISALS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—All final appraisals, appraisal reviews, and determinations of value for land to be exchanged under this section shall be available for public review at the Utah State Office of the Bureau of Land Management at least 30 days before the conveyance of the applicable parcels.

(B) PUBLICATION.—The Secretary or the State, as applicable, shall publish in a newspaper of general circulation in Salt Lake County, Utah, a notice that the appraisals are available for public inspection.

(e) CONVEYANCE OF PARCELS IN PHASES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding that appraisals for all of the parcels of Federal land and non-Federal land may not have been approved under subsection (d)(3), parcels of the Federal land and non-Federal land may be exchanged under subsection (a) in 3 phases beginning on the date on which the appraised values of the parcels included in the applicable phase are approved under this subsection.

(2) PHASES.—The 3 phases referred to in paragraph (1) are—

(A) phase 1, consisting of the non-Federal land identified as “phase one” land on the Grand County Map;

(B) phase 2, consisting of the non-Federal land identified as “phase two” land on the Grand County Map and the Uintah County Map; and

(C) phase 3, consisting of any remaining non-Federal land that is not identified as “phase one” land or “phase two” land on the Grand County Map or the Uintah County Map.

(3) NO AGREEMENT ON EXCHANGE.—If agreement has not been reached with respect to the exchange of an individual parcel of Federal land or non-Federal land, the Secretary and the State may agree to set aside the individual parcel to allow the exchange of the other parcels of Federal land and non-Federal land to proceed.

(4) TIMING.—It is the intent of Congress that at least the first phase of the exchange of land authorized by subsection (a) be completed not later than 360 days after the date on which the State makes the Secretary an offer to convey the non-Federal land under that subsection.

(f) RESERVATION OF INTEREST IN OIL SHALE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—With respect to Federal land that contains oil shale resources, the Secretary shall reserve an interest in the portion of the mineral estate that contains the oil shale resources.

(2) EXTENT OF INTEREST.—The interest reserved by the United States under paragraph (1) shall consist of—

(A) 50 percent of any bonus bid or other payment received by the State as consideration for securing any lease or authorization to develop oil shale resources;

(B) the amount that would have been received by the Federal Government under the applicable royalty rate if the oil shale resources had been retained in Federal ownership; and

(C) 50 percent of any other payment received by the State pursuant to any lease or authorization to develop the oil shale resources.

(3) PAYMENT.—Any amounts due under paragraph (2) shall be paid by the State to the United States not less than quarterly.

(4) NO OBLIGATION TO LEASE.—The State shall not be obligated to lease or otherwise develop oil shale resources in which the United States retains an interest under this subsection.

(5) VALUATION.—Federal land in which the Secretary reserves an interest under this subsection shall be appraised—

(A) without regard to the presence of oil shale; and

(B) in accordance with subsection (d).

(g) WITHDRAWAL OF FEDERAL LAND PRIOR TO EXCHANGE.—Subject to valid existing rights, during the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on the earlier of the date that the Federal land is removed from the exchange or the date on which the Federal land is conveyed under this Act, the Federal land is withdrawn from—

(1) disposition (other than disposition under section 4) under the public land laws;

(2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(3) the operation of—

(A) the mineral leasing laws;

(B) the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.); and

(C) the first section of the Act of July 31, 1947 (commonly known as the “Materials Act of 1947”) (30 U.S.C. 601).

(h) APPURTENANT WATER RIGHTS.—Any conveyance of a parcel of Federal land or non-Federal land under this Act shall include the conveyance of water rights appurtenant to the parcel conveyed.

(i) EQUAL VALUE EXCHANGE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The value of the Federal land and non-Federal land to be exchanged under this Act—

(A) shall be equal; or

(B) shall be made equal in accordance with paragraph (2).

(2) EQUALIZATION.—

(A) SURPLUS OF FEDERAL LAND.—If the value of the Federal land exceeds the value of the non-Federal land, the value of the Federal land and non-Federal land shall be equalized, as determined to be appropriate and acceptable by the Secretary and the State, by one or more of the following:

(i) By reducing the acreage of the Federal land to be conveyed.

(ii) By adding additional State land to the non-Federal land to be conveyed.

(iii) Consistent with section 206(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (43 U.S.C. 1716), by cash equalization of not more than 5 percent of the total value of the lands or interests in lands to be transferred out of Federal ownership.

(B) SURPLUS OF NON-FEDERAL LAND.—If the value of the non-Federal land exceeds the value of the Federal land, the value of the Federal land and non-Federal land shall be equalized, as determined to be appropriate and acceptable by the Secretary and the State, by one or both of the following:

(i) By reducing the acreage of the non-Federal land to be conveyed.

(ii) Consistent with section 206(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (43 U.S.C. 1716), by cash equalization of not more than 5 percent of the total value of the lands or interests in lands to be transferred out of Federal ownership.

(3) NOTICE AND PUBLIC INSPECTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary and the State determine to add or remove land from the exchange, the Secretary or the State shall—

(i) publish in a newspaper of general circulation in Salt Lake County, Utah, a notice that identifies when and where a revised exchange map will be available for public inspection; and

(ii) transmit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a copy of the revised exchange map.

(B) LIMITATION.—The Secretary and the State shall not add or remove land from the exchange

until at least 30 days after the date on which the notice is published under subparagraph (A)(i) and the map is transmitted under subparagraph (A)(ii).

SEC. 4. STATUS AND MANAGEMENT OF LAND AFTER EXCHANGE.

(a) ADMINISTRATION OF NON-FEDERAL LAND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2) and in accordance with section 206(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716(c)), the non-Federal land acquired by the United States under this Act shall become part of, and be managed as part of, the Federal administrative unit or area in which the land is located.

(2) WITHDRAWAL PARCELS.—Any non-Federal land acquired by the United States under this Act identified on the maps as “Withdrawal Parcels” is withdrawn from the operation of the mineral leasing and mineral material disposal laws.

(3) RECEIPTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Any mineral receipts derived from the non-Federal land acquired under this Act shall be paid into the general fund of the Treasury.

(B) APPLICABLE LAW.—Mineral receipts from the non-Federal land acquired under this Act shall not be subject to section 35 of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 191).

(b) GRAZING PERMITS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If land conveyed under this Act is subject to a lease, permit, or contract for the grazing of domestic livestock in effect on the date of acquisition, the Secretary and the State shall allow the grazing to continue for the remainder of the term of the lease, permit, or contract, subject to the related terms and conditions of user agreements, including permitted stocking rates, grazing fee levels, access rights, and ownership and use of range improvements.

(2) RENEWAL.—To the extent allowed by Federal or State law, on expiration of any grazing lease, permit, or contract described in paragraph (1), the holder of the lease, permit, or contract shall be entitled to a preference right to renew the lease, permit, or contract.

(3) CANCELLATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this Act prevents the Secretary or the State from canceling or modifying a grazing permit, lease, or contract if the land subject to the permit, lease, or contract is sold, conveyed, transferred, or leased for non-grazing purposes by the Secretary or the State.

(B) LIMITATION.—Except to the extent reasonably necessary to accommodate surface operations in support of mineral development, the Secretary or the State shall not cancel or modify a grazing permit, lease, or contract because the land subject to the permit, lease, or contract has been leased for mineral development.

(4) BASE PROPERTIES.—If land conveyed by the State under this Act is used by a grazing permittee or lessee to meet the base property requirements for a Federal grazing permit or lease, the land shall continue to qualify as a base property for the remaining term of the lease or permit and the term of any renewal or extension of the lease or permit.

(c) HAZARDOUS MATERIALS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary and, as a condition of the exchange, the State shall make available for review and inspection any record relating to hazardous materials on the land to be exchanged under this Act.

(2) COSTS.—The costs of remedial actions relating to hazardous materials on land acquired under this Act shall be paid by those entities responsible for the costs under applicable law.

(d) EASEMENT.—The conveyance of Federal land in sec. 33, T. 4 S., R. 24 E., and sec. 4, T. 5 S., R. 24 E., of the Salt Lake Meridian, shall be subject to a 1,000 foot wide scenic easement and a 200 foot wide road right-of-way previously granted to the National Park Service for the Dinosaur National Monument, as described in Land Withdrawal No. U-0141143, pursuant to the Act of September 8, 1960 (74 Stat. 857,861).

SEC. 5. TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.

The provisions of this Act shall terminate 5 years after the date of enactment.

SEC. 6. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) and the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Guam.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

Before I go any further, I would like to thank the distinguished gentleman from Alaska, the former chairman of the Natural Resources Committee, for joining me in managing the bills from our committee here today.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1275, introduced by our colleague Representative JIM MATHESON, would direct the Secretary of the Interior to enter into a land exchange with the State of Utah for certain lands in Grand, San Juan, and Uintah Counties in Utah.

The legislation authorizes the exchange of approximately 40,000 acres of Federal land and minerals for approximately 42,000 acres of State land and minerals. This exchange would place valuable conservation and recreation lands into public ownership while also benefiting public school funding in Utah.

Many of the lands that the State of Utah is proposing to transfer to the Bureau of Land Management, the BLM, are lands within wilderness study areas, Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, or other sensitive areas. Many of the lands the State would acquire from the BLM have a high potential for development, and the State puts the receipts generated from the use of these lands into a trust fund for public schools in Utah.

So I commend Representative MATHESON for his hard work on, and commitment to advancing, H.R. 1275. Many land exchanges in Utah have been controversial in the past, but by actively working with all the stakeholders affected by this exchange, this bill now enjoys broad support.

So I support H.R. 1275 and I urge its adoption by House today.

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

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

H.R. 1275 authorizes a land exchange that enhances the State of Utah's ability to fund public education. In return for 36,000 acres, the Federal Government will receive 46,000 acres of land that is of a higher conservation value and is believed to be environmentally sensitive.

This legislation passed the House in the 109th and 110th Congresses and is supported by local and State governments, as well as representatives of the outdoor recreational and environmental communities. I believe this is a good bill.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I again urge Members to support the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1275, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

□ 1415

NATIVE AMERICAN IRON WORKER TRAINING PROGRAM

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1129) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide an annual grant to facilitate an iron working training program for Native Americans.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1129

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

SECTION 1. IRON WORKING TRAINING PROGRAM FOR NATIVE AMERICANS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—To the extent funds are made available for this purpose, the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, shall annually provide a grant to an eligible entity to provide an iron working training program for members of federally recognized Indian tribes. An eligible entity that receives a grant under this section shall provide a program that meets the requirements of subsection (b) and may require such other criteria of the program and participants of the program as the eligible entity considers appropriate to further the goals of the program.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—A program funded by a grant under this section shall—

(1) provide specialized training in iron working skills to adult members of federally recognized Indian tribes;

(2) provide classroom and on-the-job training; and

(3) facilitate job placement for participants upon successful completion of the requirements of the program.

(c) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—To be eligible for a grant under this section, an entity shall—

(1) have proven experience in providing successful iron working training programs to Native American populations; and

(2) have the facilities necessary to carry out such a program with a grant provided under this section.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) and the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Guam.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1129 would authorize appropriations for an Interior Department program that makes grants available to fund a Native American ironworker training program. The appropriations for this program have been made for many years, and this program provides both classroom and on-the-job ironwork training for members of federally recognized Indian tribes.

This program would also facilitate job placements for those tribal members who successfully complete the requirements of the program.

With unemployment rates rising to a staggering rate of over 80 percent on some Indian reservations, this program is desperately needed. The ironworker training program provides Native American participants with the knowledge and the ability to join a skilled labor force as a career.

I want to commend our colleague Mr. LYNCH of Massachusetts for his hard work and dedication to this legislation, and I ask my colleagues to support its passage.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1129, which will create an ironworking program for Native Americans. The manager for the majority has effectively explained the bill, but I would like to make a few additional comments.

This country is suffering from record unemployment, but few areas are feeling the effects of job loss worse than Indian country. I hope that when Native Americans complete the training available through this program that we're authorizing today in this bill, jobs will be available for them.

Unfortunately, if the Environmental Protection Agency has any say, there will be a lot fewer jobs. One of the first major actions taken by the EPA under the Obama administration was to seek to revoke a key permit issued in 2008 to