

with distinction in the Senate for over 40 years from 1968 to 2009 and played a significant role in the transformation of the State of Alaska from an impoverished territory to a full-fledged State through the assistance he provided in building energy facilities, hospitals and clinics, roads, docks, airports, water and sewer facilities, schools, and other community facilities in the State of Alaska, which earned him recognition as "Alaskan of the Century" from the Alaska Legislature in 2000;

(2) Ted Stevens distinguished himself as a transport pilot during World War II in support of the "Flying Tigers" of the United States Army Air Corps, 14th Air Force, earning 2 Distinguished Flying Crosses and other decorations for his skill and bravery;

(3) Ted Stevens, after serving as a United States Attorney in the territory of Alaska, came to Washington, District of Columbia in 1956 to serve in the Eisenhower Administration in the Department of the Interior, where he was a leading force in securing the legislation that led to the admission of Alaska as the 49th State on January 3, 1959, and then as Solicitor of the Department of the Interior;

(4) in 1961, Ted Stevens returned to the State of Alaska and, in 1964, was elected to the Alaska House of Representatives, where he was subsequently elected as Speaker pro tempore and majority leader until his appointment on December 24, 1968, to the Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator E.L. Bartlett;

(5) Ted Stevens, the longest-serving Republican Senator in the history of the Senate, served as President pro tempore of the Senate from 2003 through 2007 and as President pro tempore emeritus from 2008 to 2009, and over the course of his career in the Senate, Ted Stevens served as assistant Republican leader, Chairman of the Select Committee on Ethics, Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration, Chairman of the Committee on Governmental Affairs, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation;

(6) Ted Stevens worked tirelessly for the enactment of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), which provided for the conveyance of approximately 44,000,000 acres of land in the State of Alaska to the Aleut, Eskimo, and Indian peoples and created Native Corporations to secure the long-term economic, cultural, and political empowerment of the Native peoples of the State of Alaska;

(7) Ted Stevens was a leader in shaping the communications policies of the United States, as he helped to establish the spectrum auction policy, negotiated the Telecommunications Act of 1996, authored the Digital Television Transition and Public Safety Act of 2005 (47 U.S.C. 309 note; Public Law 109-171), and passionately advocated for the connection of rural America to the rest of the world and to improve the lives of the people of the United States through the use of telemedicine and distance learning;

(8) Ted Stevens was a conservationist who championed the safe development of the natural resources of the United States, as illustrated by his authorship of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Authorization Act (43 U.S.C. 1651 et seq.), the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.), which established the 200-mile exclusive economic zone and led to a reduction in the dominance of foreign fishing fleets in the fisheries of the United States, the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Reauthorization Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-479; 120 Stat. 3575), which established conservation measures designed to end overfishing, and the High Seas Driftnet

Fisheries Enforcement Act (16 U.S.C. 1826a et seq.), which provided for the denial of entry into ports of the United States and the imposition of sanctions on vessels carrying out large-scale driftnet fishing beyond the exclusive economic zone of any nation;

(9) Ted Stevens was committed to health and fitness in his personal life and in his legislative accomplishments, as illustrated by his authorship of the Ted Stevens Amateur and Olympic Sports Act (36 U.S.C. 220501 et seq.), his encouragement of providing equality to female athletes through the enactment of title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.), and his leadership in improving physical education programs in schools through the Carol M. White Physical Education Program (20 U.S.C. 7261 et seq.);

(10) Ted Stevens unconditionally supported the needs of the Armed Forces of the United States through visits to soldiers, sailors, airmen, marines, and Coast Guardsmen in every major military conflict and war zone where United States military personnel have been assigned during his service in the Senate, including Vietnam, Kuwait, Bosnia, Kosovo, Iraq, and Afghanistan, and in his role as Chairman and Ranking Member of the Subcommittee on Defense Appropriations for more than 20 years;

(11) Ted Stevens was a devoted husband, father, and grandfather who worked to promote family-friendly policies in the Federal government;

(12) Ted Stevens was well-respected for reaching across the aisle to forge bipartisan alliances and enjoyed many close friendships with colleagues in both political parties and with his staff, who were deeply loyal to him; and

(13) the designation of the unnamed highest peak in the State of Alaska, along with an icefield in the Chugach National Forest in that State, in honor of Ted Stevens would be a fitting tribute to his honorable life and legacy.

#### SEC. 3. DESIGNATION OF MOUNT STEVENS.

(a) DESIGNATION.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the United States Board on Geographic Names (referred to in this Act as the "Board") shall designate the unnamed, 13,895-foot peak in the Alaska Range in Denali National Park and Preserve in the State of Alaska, located at latitude 62.920469308 and longitude -151.066510314, as the "Mount Stevens".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the peak referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Mount Stevens".

#### SEC. 4. DESIGNATION OF TED STEVENS ICEFIELD.

(a) DEFINITION OF ICEFIELD.—In this section, the term "icefield" means the icefield in the northern Chugach National Forest in the State of Alaska—

(1) comprising approximately 8,340 square miles, as delineated by the map entitled "Ice Field Name Proposal in Honor of Stevens" dated September 24, 2010, as prepared by the Forest Service and available for inspection at Forest Service headquarters in Washington, District of Columbia; and

(2) including the Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Nelchina, Tazlina, Valdez, and Shoup Glaciers.

(b) DESIGNATION.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Board shall designate the icefield as the "Ted Stevens Icefield".

(c) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the icefield shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Ted Stevens Icefield".

## NOTICE OF MEETING

### COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Committee on Rules and Administration will meet on Wednesday, September 29, 2010, at 10 a.m., to hear testimony on "Examining the Filibuster: Ideas to Reduce Delay and Encourage Debate in the Senate."

For further information regarding this meeting, please contact Lynden Armstrong at the Rules and Administration Committee on (202) 224-6352.

## PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. REID. Mr. President, on behalf of Senator MAX BAUCUS of Montana, I ask unanimous consent that Mary Baker and John Merrick, members of his staff, be permitted the privilege of the floor during consideration of S. 3816 and any votes thereon.

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

Mr. KAUFMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Jeffrey Colvin, a legislative fellow in my office, be granted the privilege of the floor for the remainder of the Congress.

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

## REDUCING OVER-CLASSIFICATION ACT

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to Calendar No. 413, H.R. 553.

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

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 553) to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop a strategy to prevent the over-classification of homeland security and other information and to promote the sharing of unclassified homeland security and other information, 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 "Reducing Over-Classification Act".*

### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

*Congress finds the following:*

(1) The National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States (commonly known as the "9/11 Commission") concluded that there is a need to prevent over-classification of information by the Federal Government.

(2) The 9/11 Commission and others have observed that the over-classification of information interferes with accurate, actionable, and timely information sharing, increases the cost of information security, and needlessly limits public access to information.

(3) Over-classification of information causes considerable confusion about what information may be shared with whom, and negatively affects the dissemination of information within

the Federal Government and with State, local, and tribal entities, and the private sector.

(4) Excessive government secrecy stands in the way of a safer and more secure homeland. Overclassification of information is antithetical to the creation and operation of the information sharing environment established under 1016 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (6 U.S.C. 485).

(5) Federal departments or agencies authorized to make original classification decisions or that perform derivative classification of information are responsible for developing, implementing, and administering policies, procedures, and programs that promote compliance with applicable laws, executive orders, and other authorities pertaining to the proper use of classification markings and the policies of the National Archives and Records Administration.

### SEC. 3. CLASSIFIED INFORMATION ADVISORY OFFICER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (d) of section 201 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 121) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(26) To identify and designate, acting through the Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis, a Classified Information Advisory Officer to assist State, local, tribal, and private sector entities that have responsibility for the security of critical infrastructure, in matters related to classified materials, as described in section 210F.”.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT AND RESPONSIBILITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle A of title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 121 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

#### “SEC. 210F. CLASSIFIED INFORMATION ADVISORY OFFICER.

“(a) REQUIREMENT TO ESTABLISH.—The Secretary, acting through the Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis, shall identify and designate within the Department a Classified Information Advisory Officer, as described in this section.

“(b) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The responsibilities of the Classified Information Advisory Officer shall be as follows:

“(1) To develop and disseminate educational materials and to develop and administer training programs to assist State, local, tribal, and private sector entities with responsibility related to the security of critical infrastructure—

“(A) in developing plans and policies to respond to requests related to classified information without communicating such information to individuals who lack appropriate security clearances;

“(B) regarding the appropriate procedures for challenging classification designations of information received by personnel of such entities; and

“(C) on the means by which such personnel may apply for security clearances.

“(2) To inform the Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis on policies and procedures that could facilitate the sharing of classified information with such personnel, as appropriate.”.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101 et seq.) is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 210E the following:

“Sec. 210F. Classified Information Advisory Officer.”.

### SEC. 4. PROMOTION OF APPROPRIATE ACCESS TO INFORMATION.

Subsection (b) of section 102A of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 403–1) is amended—

(1) by inserting “(1)” before “Unless”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(2) The Director of National Intelligence shall—

“(A) consistent with paragraph (1), have access to all intelligence information, including intelligence reports, operational data, and other associated information, produced by any element of the intelligence community; and

“(B) consistent with the protection of intelligence sources and methods, as determined by the Director—

“(i) ensure maximum access to the intelligence information referenced in subparagraph (A) for an employee of a department, agency, or other entity of the Federal Government or of a State, local, or tribal government who has an appropriate security clearance; and

“(ii) provide a mechanism within the Office of the Director of National Intelligence for the Director to direct access to the information referenced in subparagraph (A) for an employee referred to in clause (i).”.

### SEC. 5. INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION SHARING.

(a) DEVELOPMENT OF GUIDANCE FOR INTELLIGENCE PRODUCTS.—Paragraph (1) of section 102A(g) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 403–1(g)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (E), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (F), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon and “and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(G) in accordance with Executive Order No. 12958, as amended by Executive Order No. 13292 (68 Fed. Reg. 15315; relating to classification of national security information) (or any subsequent corresponding executive order), and parts 2001 and 2004 of title 32, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent corresponding regulation), establish—

“(i) guidance to standardize, in appropriate cases, the formats for classified and unclassified intelligence products created by elements of the intelligence community for purposes of promoting the sharing of intelligence products; and

“(ii) policies and procedures requiring the increased use, in appropriate cases, and including portion markings, of the classification of portions of information within one intelligence product.”.

(b) CREATION OF UNCLASSIFIED INTELLIGENCE PRODUCTS AS APPROPRIATE FOR STATE, LOCAL, TRIBAL, AND PRIVATE SECTOR STAKEHOLDERS.—Subsection (g) of section 102A of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 403–1) is amended—

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

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

“(3)(A) If the head of a Federal department or agency determines that an intelligence product which includes homeland security information, as defined in section 892(f) of the Homeland Security Information Sharing Act (6 U.S.C. 482(f)), or terrorism information, as defined in section 1016(a) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (6 U.S.C. 485(a)), could likely benefit a State, local, or tribal government, a law enforcement agency, or a private sector entity with responsibility for the security of critical infrastructure, such head shall share that intelligence product with the Interagency Threat Assessment and Coordination Group established in section 210D(a) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 124k(a)).

“(B) If the Interagency Threat Assessment and Coordination Group determines that an intelligence product referred to in subparagraph (A), or any other intelligence product that such Group has access to, could likely benefit a State, local, or tribal government, a law enforcement agency, or a private sector entity, the Group shall recommend to the Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of Homeland Security that the Under Secretary produce an intelligence product that is unclassified or that is classified at the lowest possible level—

“(i) based on the intelligence product referred to in subparagraph (A), in a manner consistent with the guidance established under paragraph (1)(G)(i); and

“(ii) provide such product to the appropriate entity or agency.

“(C)(i) The Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives an annual report on activities carried out under this paragraph. Each such report shall include a description of—

“(I) each recommendation made to the Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis under subparagraph (B);

“(II) each such recommendation that was carried out by the Under Secretary; and

“(III) each such recommendation that was not carried out by the Under Secretary.

“(ii) The initial report required under clause (i) shall be submitted not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of the Reducing Over-Classification Act and no reports shall be required under clause (i) after December 31, 2014.”.

(c) INTERAGENCY THREAT ASSESSMENT AND COORDINATION GROUP ANNUAL REPORT MODIFICATION.—Subsection (c) of section 210D of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 124k) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “and” at the end;

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

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) in each report required by paragraph (2) submitted after the date of the enactment of the Reducing Over-Classification Act, include a description of the progress made by the head of each Federal department and agency to share information with the ITACG pursuant to section 102A(g)(3)(A) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 403–1(g)(3)(A)).”.

### SEC. 6. PROMOTION OF ACCURATE CLASSIFICATION OF INFORMATION.

(a) DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION AND ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION DEFINED.—In this section, the terms “derivative classification” and “original classification” have the meaning given those terms in Executive Order No. 12958, as amended by Executive Order No. 13292 (68 Fed. Reg. 15315; relating to classification of national security information) (or any subsequent corresponding executive order).

(b) INCENTIVES FOR ACCURATE CLASSIFICATIONS.—The head of each department or agency of the United States with an officer or employee who is authorized to make original classification decisions or derivative classification decisions shall consider such officer's or employee's consistent and proper classification of information in determining whether to award any personnel incentive to the officer or employee.

(c) INSPECTOR GENERAL EVALUATIONS.—

(1) REQUIREMENT FOR EVALUATIONS.—Not less frequently than once each year until December 31, 2014, the inspector general of each department or agency of the United States with an officer or employee who is authorized to make original classifications shall carry out an evaluation of that department or agency or a component of the department or agency—

(A) to assess whether applicable classification policies, procedures, rules, and regulations have been adopted, followed, and effectively administered within such department, agency, or component; and

(B) to identify policies, procedures, rules, regulations, or management practices that may be contributing to persistent misclassification of material within such department, agency or component.

(2) REPORTS.—

(A) REQUIREMENT.—Each inspector general who is required to carry out an evaluation

under paragraph (1) shall submit to the appropriate entities a report on each such evaluation.

(B) **CONTENT.**—Each report submitted under subparagraph (A) shall include a description of—

(i) the policies, procedures, rules, regulations, or management practices, if any, identified by the inspector general under paragraph (1)(B); and

(ii) the recommendations, if any, of the inspector general to address any such identified policies, procedures, rules, regulations, or management practices.

(C) **COORDINATION.**—The inspectors general who are required to carry out evaluations under paragraph (1) shall coordinate with each other to ensure that evaluations follow a consistent methodology, as appropriate, that allows for cross-agency comparisons.

(3) **APPROPRIATE ENTITIES DEFINED.**—In this paragraph, the term “appropriate entities” means—

(A) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Homeland Security, the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives;

(C) any other committee of Congress with jurisdiction over a department or agency referred to in paragraph (1);

(D) the head of a department or agency referred to in paragraph (1); and

(E) the Director of the Information Security Oversight Office.

#### SEC. 7. CLASSIFICATION TRAINING PROGRAM.

(a) **INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY DEFINED.**—In this section, the term “intelligence community” has the meaning given that term in section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 401a(4)).

(b) **REQUIREMENT FOR PROGRAM.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Director of National Intelligence, in accordance with Executive Order No. 12958, as amended by Executive Order No. 13292 (68 Fed. Reg. 15315; relating to classification of national security information) (or any subsequent corresponding executive order), shall require annual training for each employee of an element of the intelligence community and appropriate personnel of each contractor to an element of the intelligence community who has original classification authority, performs derivative classification, or is responsible for analysis, dissemination, preparation, production, receiving, publishing, or otherwise communicating written classified information that includes training—

(A) to educate the employee and contractor personnel regarding—

(i) the guidance established under subparagraph (G)(i) of section 102A(g)(1) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 4031(g)(1)), as added by section 5(a)(3), regarding the formatting of finished intelligence products;

(ii) the proper use of classification markings, including portion markings that indicate the classification of portions of information within one intelligence product; and

(iii) any incentives and penalties related to the proper classification of intelligence information; and

(B) that is one of the prerequisites, once completed successfully, as evidenced by an appropriate certificate or other record, for—

(i) obtaining original classification authority or derivatively classifying information; and

(ii) maintaining such authority.

(2) **RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PROGRAMS.**—The Director of National Intelligence shall ensure that the training required by paragraph (1) is conducted efficiently and in conjunction with any other security, intelligence, or other training programs required by elements of the intelligence community to reduce the costs and administrative burdens associated with carrying out the training required by paragraph (1).

Mr. DURBIN. I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported substitute be considered; a Lieberman amendment, which is at the desk, be agreed to; the committee-reported substitute amendment, as amended, be agreed to; the bill, as amended, be read a third time and passed; the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table without intervening action or debate; and any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 4661) was agreed to.

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under “Text of Amendments.”)

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended, was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H.R. 553), as amended, was read the third time and passed.

#### PLAIN WRITING ACT OF 2010

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 321, H.R. 946.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 946) to enhance citizen access to Government information and services by establishing that Government documents issued to the public must be written clearly, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. CASEY. I ask unanimous consent that an Akaka amendment, which is at the desk, be agreed to; the bill, as amended, be read a third time and passed; the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate; and any statements related to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 4663) was agreed to, as follows:

(Purpose: To modify the definition of plain writing, and for other purposes)

On page 2, line 9, strike “relevant to” and insert “necessary for”.

On page 2, strike lines 21 through 25 and insert the following:

(3) **PLAIN WRITING.**—The term “plain writing” means writing that is clear, concise, well-organized, and follows other best practices appropriate to the subject or field and intended audience.

On page 3, line 18, insert “as required under paragraph (2)” after “website”.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H.R. 946), as amended, was read the third time and passed, as follows:

H.R. 946

Resolved, That the bill from the House of Representatives (H.R. 946) entitled “An Act to enhance citizen access to Government in-

formation and services by establishing that Government documents issued to the public must be written clearly, and for other purposes.”, do pass with the following Amendments:

(1) On page 2, line 17, strike [relevant to] and insert *necessary for*

(2) On page 3, strike lines 5 through 9 and insert the following:

(3) **PLAIN WRITING.**—The term “plain writing” means writing that is clear, concise, well-organized, and follows other best practices appropriate to the subject or field and intended audience.

(3) On page 4, line 2, after “website” insert *as required under paragraph (2)*

#### INDIAN VETERANS HOUSING OPPORTUNITY ACT OF 2010

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 579, H.R. 3553.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3553) to exclude from consideration as income under the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 amounts received by a family from the Department of Veterans Affairs for service-related disabilities of a member of the family.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. CASEY. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and any statements related to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 3553) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

#### KINGMAN AND HERITAGE ISLANDS ACT OF 2009

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to Calendar No. 582, H.R. 2092.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2092) to amend the National Children's Island Act of 1995 to expand allowable uses for Kingman and Heritage Islands by the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, do pass with amendments.

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 amendments, as follows:

(The parts of the bill intended to be stricken are shown in boldface brackets and the parts of the bill intended to be inserted are shown in italics.)

H.R. 2092

*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 “Kingman and Heritage Islands Act of 2009”.