

(Mr. COCHRAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 731, a bill to require the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency to conduct an empirical impact study on proposed rules relating to the International Basel III agreement on general risk-based capital requirements, as they apply to community banks.

S. 733

At the request of Mr. ALEXANDER, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 733, a bill to amend the Department of Energy High-End Computing Revitalization Act of 2004 to improve the high-end computing research and development program of the Department of Energy, and for other purposes.

S. 734

At the request of Mr. NELSON, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 734, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to repeal the requirement for reduction of survivor annuities under the Survivor Benefit Plan by veterans' dependency and indemnity compensation.

S. 741

At the request of Mr. VITTER, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) was added as a cosponsor of S. 741, a bill to extend the authorization of appropriations to carry out approved wetlands conservation projects under the North American Wetlands Conservation Act through fiscal year 2017.

S. 743

At the request of Mr. ENZI, the names of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON), the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED), the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. CORKER), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE), the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. PRYOR), the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. FRANKEN), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN), the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN), the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU), the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN), the Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN), the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN), the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO), the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. UDALL), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. COWAN), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) were added as cosponsors of S. 743, a bill to restore States' sovereign rights to enforce State and local sales and use tax laws, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 60

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the names of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE), the Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 60, a resolution supporting women's reproductive health.

S. RES. 65

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 65, a resolution strongly supporting the full implementation of United States and international sanctions on Iran and urging the President to continue to strengthen enforcement of sanctions legislation.

S. RES. 75

At the request of Mr. KIRK, the names of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) and the Senator from Nevada (Mr. HELLER) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 75, a resolution condemning the Government of Iran for its state-sponsored persecution of its Baha'i minority and its continued violation of the International Covenants on Human Rights.

S. RES. 90

At the request of Mr. COONS, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 90, a resolution standing with the people of Kenya following their national and local elections on March 4, 2013, and urging a peaceful and credible resolution of electoral disputes in the courts.

AMENDMENT NO. 72

At the request of Mr. INHOFE, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER) was withdrawn as a cosponsor of amendment No. 72 proposed to H.R. 933, "An Act making consolidated appropriations and further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2013."

AMENDMENT NO. 733

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mrs. MCCASKILL) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 733 intended to be proposed to S. 649, a bill to ensure that all individuals who should be prohibited from buying a firearm are listed in the national instant criminal background check system and require a background check for every firearm sale, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. CORNYN:

S. 764. A bill to amend title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act to require the disclosure of information regarding how certain taxes and fees impact the amount of premiums, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 764

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 "Patients' Right to Know Act of 2013".

SEC. 2. DISCLOSURE OF HEALTH INSURANCE INFORMATION TO CONSUMERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2715 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300gg-15) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(h) DISCLOSURE OF HEALTH INSURANCE INFORMATION TO CONSUMERS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—A health insurance issuer or sponsor of a group health plan, through its annual summary of benefits and coverage explanation provided under subsection (d), through an Internet website, or through some other written means of communication with the consumer such as a printed mailing—

"(A) shall include the disclosure (effective for plan years beginning on or after January 1, 2016, and in addition to the information required to be disclosed under this section) of—

"(i) the applicable additional information relating to fees described in paragraph (2); and

"(ii) the applicable additional information included under paragraph (3)(D); and

"(B) shall not be subject to any administrative action by the Secretary or by a State authority with respect to any disclosure made on or after the date of the enactment of this subsection of such applicable additional information if the disclosure is made based upon a good faith estimates of such information and is in accordance with such standards as the Secretary may establish to carry out this subsection.

"(2) FEE INFORMATION.—The additional information described in this paragraph, with respect to a health insurance issuer issuing health insurance coverage in the individual, small, or large group market and with respect to the sponsor of a group health plan, is as follows:

"(A) FEE ON HEALTH INSURANCE PROVIDERS.—The annual fee on health insurance providers under section 9010 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (26 U.S.C. 4001 note).

"(B) PCORI TAX.—Fees imposed under subchapter B of chapter 34 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to funding the Patient-Centered Outcome Research Institute).

"(C) REINSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS.—Reinsurance contributions required under section 1341(b) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18061(b)).

"(D) PROPOSED HEALTH INSURANCE EXCHANGE USER FEE.—Fees imposed on health plans relating to participation in an Exchange under subtitle D of title I of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18021 et seq.).

"(E) RISK CORRIDOR PAYMENTS.—Risk corridor payments required under section 1342(b)(2) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18062(b)(2)).

"(F) RISK ADJUSTMENT CHARGES.—Risk adjustment charges imposed under section 1343(a)(1) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18063(a)(1)).

In the case of health insurance coverage, such costs may be calculated separately for such coverage in the individual market, in the small group market, and in the large group market for the health insurance issuer involved.

"(3) OTHER INFORMATION.—

“(A) STUDY.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study of methods of calculating the impact on average premium costs associated with each of the following:

“(i) MARKET IMPACT OF GUARANTEED ISSUE AND COMMUNITY RATING.—The requirement for guaranteed issuance of coverage under section 2702 and community rated premiums under section 2701.

“(ii) AGE RATING IMPACT.—The requirement of section 2701(a)(1)(A)(iii) (relating to limitations on age rating).

“(iii) PREVENTIVE SERVICES.—The requirement for coverage of preventive services under section 2713.

“(iv) MINIMUM ESSENTIAL HEALTH BENEFITS COVERAGE.—The requirement that coverage provide for at least 60 percent of the actuarial value of essential health benefits under section 1302(d) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (42 U.S.C. 18022(d)).

“(B) CONSULTATION.—In conducting such study, the Comptroller General shall consult with health insurance issuers and State health insurance commissioners.

“(C) REPORT.—Not later than October 1, 2014, the Comptroller General shall submit to each House of Congress and the Secretary a report on the study conducted under subparagraph (A).

“(D) INCLUSION OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.—After submission of such report, the Secretary may also include in the information required to be disclosed under paragraph (1)(A)(ii) information on the impact on premiums of each of the requirements described in subparagraph (A).

“(4) RETENTION OF STATE RATE SETTING AUTHORITY.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to preempt State authority to regulate, reject, alter, or require additional information in support of rates for health insurance coverage or oversight authority of the Secretary.

“(5) DISCLOSURE TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC.—The Secretary shall make the information provided by a health insurance issuer or sponsor of a group health plan as specified in paragraph (2) and additional information included under paragraph (3)(D) available to the general public through an Internet website. In addition, such website shall include information provided in the report submitted under paragraph (3)(A).”.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Ms. WARREN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. REED, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. HARKIN, Mrs. BOXER, Mrs. MURRAY, and Mr. CARDIN):

S. 769. A bill to designate as wilderness certain Federal portions of the red rock canyons of the Colorado Plateau and the Great Basin Deserts in the State of Utah for the benefit of present and future generations of people in the United States; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce America's Red Rock Wilderness Act of 2013. This legislation continues our commitment to preserve natural resources in this country.

America's Red Rock Wilderness Act will designate as wilderness some of our Nation's most remarkable, but currently unprotected public lands. Bureau of Land Management, BLM, lands in Utah harbor some of the largest and most remarkable roadless desert areas anywhere in the world. Included in the

9.2 million acres I seek to protect are well known landscapes, such as the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, and lesser known areas just outside Zion National Park, Canyonlands National Park, and Arches National Park. Together this wild landscape offers spectacular vistas of rare rock formations, canyons and desert lands, important archaeological sites, and habitat for rare plant and animal species.

I have visited many of the areas this act would designate as wilderness. I can tell you that the natural beauty of these landscapes is a compelling reason for Congress to grant these lands wilderness protection. I have the honor of introducing legislation first introduced by my friend and former colleague in the House of Representatives, Wayne Owens. As a member of the Utah delegation, Congressman Owens pioneered the Congressional effort to protect Utah's red rock wilderness. He did this with broad public support, which still exists not only in Utah, but in all corners of the Nation.

The wilderness designated in this bill was chosen based on more than 20 years of meticulous research and surveying. Volunteers have taken inventories of thousands of square miles of BLM land in Utah to help determine which lands should be protected. These volunteers provided extensive documentation to ensure that these areas meet Federal wilderness criteria. The BLM also completed an inventory of approximately 7.5 million acres of the land that would be protected by America's Red Rock Wilderness Act and agreed that the vast majority qualify for wilderness designation.

For more than 20 years, Utah conservationists have been working to add the last great blocks of undeveloped BLM-administered land in Utah to the National Wilderness Preservation System. The more than 9 million acres of lands that would be protected by this legislation surround eleven of Utah's national park, monument and recreation areas. These proposed BLM wilderness areas easily equal their neighboring national parklands in scenic beauty, opportunities for recreation, and ecological importance. Yet, unlike the parks, most of these scenic treasures lack any form of long-term protection from commercial development, damaging off-road vehicle use, or oil and gas exploration.

Americans understand the need for wise stewardship of these wild landscapes. This legislation represents a realistic balance between the need to protect our natural heritage and demand for energy. While wilderness designation has been portrayed as a barrier to energy independence, it is important to note that within the entire 9.2 million acres of America's Red Rock Wilderness Act the amount of “technically recoverable” undiscovered natural gas and oil resources amounts to roughly 6 days of oil and a little more than three weeks of natural gas at cur-

rent consumption levels. In fact, protecting these lands benefits local economies because of the recreational opportunities they provide. In fact, for many Utah cities and counties, outdoor recreation is the largest sector of the local economy providing up to 44 percent of non-government jobs in the region.

Unfortunately, scientists have already begun to see the impacts of global warming on public lands throughout the West. Hotter and drier conditions, larger wildfires, shrinking water resources, the spread of invasive species, soil erosion, and dust storms are all expected to increase over the next century. These threats make the need to protect the remaining undisturbed landscapes and wildlife habitats in Utah's red rock wilderness even more urgent.

America's Red Rock Wilderness Act is a lasting gift to the American public. By protecting this serene yet wild land we are giving future generations the opportunity to enjoy the same untrammelled landscape that so many now cherish.

I would like to thank my colleagues who are original cosponsors of this measure. Original cosponsors are DEBBIE STABENOW, MARK UDALL, ELIZABETH WARREN, MICHAEL BENNET, JACK REED, SHELDON WHITEHOUSE, BERNARD SANDERS, TOM HARKIN, BARBARA BOXER, PATTY MURRAY, and BENJAMIN CARDIN. Additionally, I would like to thank the Utah Wilderness Coalition, which includes The Wilderness Society, the Sierra Club, the Natural Resources Defense Council, Earthjustice, and the Wasatch Mountain Club, the Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance, the Outdoor Industry Association and all of the other national, regional and local, hard-working groups who, for years, have championed this legislation.

Theodore Roosevelt once stated:

The Nation behaves well if it treats the natural resources as assets which it must turn over to the next generation increased and not impaired in value.

Enactment of this legislation will help us realize Roosevelt's vision. To protect these precious resources in Utah for future generations, I urge my colleagues to support America's Red Rock Wilderness Act.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 769

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “America's Red Rock Wilderness Act of 2013”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Definitions.

TITLE I—DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS

Sec. 101. Great Basin Wilderness Areas.

- Sec. 102. Grand Staircase-Escalante Wilderness Areas.
- Sec. 103. Moab-La Sal Canyons Wilderness Areas.
- Sec. 104. Henry Mountains Wilderness Areas.
- Sec. 105. Glen Canyon Wilderness Areas.
- Sec. 106. San Juan-Anasazi Wilderness Areas.
- Sec. 107. Canyonlands Basin Wilderness Areas.
- Sec. 108. San Rafael Swell Wilderness Areas.
- Sec. 109. Book Cliffs and Uinta Basin Wilderness Areas.

TITLE II—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

- Sec. 201. General provisions.
- Sec. 202. Administration.
- Sec. 203. State school trust land within wilderness areas.
- Sec. 204. Water.
- Sec. 205. Roads.
- Sec. 206. Livestock.
- Sec. 207. Fish and wildlife.
- Sec. 208. Management of newly acquired land.
- Sec. 209. Withdrawal.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

- (1) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Land Management.
- (2) STATE.—The term “State” means the State of Utah.

TITLE I—DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS

SEC. 101. GREAT BASIN WILDERNESS AREAS.

- (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—
 - (1) the Great Basin region of western Utah is comprised of starkly beautiful mountain ranges that rise as islands from the desert floor;
 - (2) the Wah Wah Mountains in the Great Basin region are arid and austere, with massive cliff faces and leathery slopes speckled with piñon and juniper;
 - (3) the Pilot Range and Stansbury Mountains in the Great Basin region are high enough to draw moisture from passing clouds and support ecosystems found nowhere else on earth;
 - (4) from bristlecone pine, the world’s oldest living organism, to newly flowered mountain meadows, mountains of the Great Basin region are islands of nature that—
 - (A) support remarkable biological diversity; and
 - (B) provide opportunities to experience the colossal silence of the Great Basin; and
 - (5) the Great Basin region of western Utah should be protected and managed to ensure the preservation of the natural conditions of the region.
- (b) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in the State are designated as wilderness areas and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:
 - (1) Antelope Range (approximately 17,000 acres).
 - (2) Barn Hills (approximately 20,000 acres).
 - (3) Black Hills (approximately 9,000 acres).
 - (4) Bullgrass Knoll (approximately 15,000 acres).
 - (5) Burbank Hills/Tunnel Spring (approximately 92,000 acres).
 - (6) Conger Mountains (approximately 21,000 acres).
 - (7) Crater Bench (approximately 35,000 acres).
 - (8) Crater and Silver Island Mountains (approximately 121,000 acres).
 - (9) Cricket Mountains Cluster (approximately 62,000 acres).
 - (10) Deep Creek Mountains (approximately 126,000 acres).
 - (11) Drum Mountains (approximately 39,000 acres).

- (12) Dugway Mountains (approximately 24,000 acres).
- (13) Essex Canyon (approximately 1,300 acres).
- (14) Fish Springs Range (approximately 64,000 acres).
- (15) Granite Peak (approximately 19,000 acres).
- (16) Grassy Mountains (approximately 23,000 acres).
- (17) Grouse Creek Mountains (approximately 15,000 acres).
- (18) House Range (approximately 201,000 acres).
- (19) Keg Mountains (approximately 38,000 acres).
- (20) Kern Mountains (approximately 15,000 acres).
- (21) King Top (approximately 110,000 acres).
- (22) Ledger Canyon (approximately 9,000 acres).
- (23) Little Goose Creek (approximately 1,200 acres).
- (24) Middle/Granite Mountains (approximately 80,000 acres).
- (25) Mount Escalante (approximately 18,000 acres).
- (26) Mountain Home Range (approximately 90,000 acres).
- (27) Newfoundland Mountains (approximately 22,000 acres).
- (28) Ochre Mountain (approximately 13,000 acres).
- (29) Oquirrh Mountains (approximately 9,000 acres).
- (30) Painted Rock Mountain (approximately 26,000 acres).
- (31) Paradise/Steamboat Mountains (approximately 144,000 acres).
- (32) Pilot Range (approximately 45,000 acres).
- (33) Red Tops (approximately 28,000 acres).
- (34) Rockwell-Little Sahara (approximately 21,000 acres).
- (35) San Francisco Mountains (approximately 39,000 acres).
- (36) Sand Ridge (approximately 73,000 acres).
- (37) Simpson Mountains (approximately 42,000 acres).
- (38) Snake Valley (approximately 100,000 acres).
- (39) Spring Creek Canyon (approximately 4,000 acres).
- (40) Stansbury Island (approximately 10,000 acres).
- (41) Stansbury Mountains (approximately 24,000 acres).
- (42) Thomas Range (approximately 36,000 acres).
- (43) Tule Valley (approximately 159,000 acres).
- (44) Wah Wah Mountains (approximately 167,000 acres).
- (45) Wasatch/Sevier Plateaus (approximately 29,000 acres).
- (46) White Rock Range (approximately 5,200 acres).

SEC. 102. GRAND STAIRCASE-ESCALANTE WILDERNESS AREAS.

- (a) GRAND STAIRCASE AREA.—
 - (1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—
 - (A) the area known as the Grand Staircase rises more than 6,000 feet in a series of great cliffs and plateaus from the depths of the Grand Canyon to the forested rim of Bryce Canyon;
 - (B) the Grand Staircase—
 - (i) spans 6 major life zones, from the lower Sonoran Desert to the alpine forest; and
 - (ii) encompasses geologic formations that display 3,000,000,000 years of Earth’s history;
 - (C) land managed by the Secretary lines the intricate canyon system of the Paria River and forms a vital natural corridor connection to the deserts and forests of those national parks;

- (D) land described in paragraph (2) (other than East of Bryce, Upper Kanab Creek, Moquith Mountain, Bunting Point, and Vermillion Cliffs) is located within the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument; and
- (E) the Grand Staircase in Utah should be protected and managed as a wilderness area.
- (2) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in the State are designated as wilderness areas and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:
 - (A) Bryce View (approximately 4,500 acres).
 - (B) Bunting Point (approximately 11,000 acres).
 - (C) Canaan Mountain (approximately 16,000 acres in Kane County).
 - (D) Canaan Peak Slopes (approximately 2,300 acres).
 - (E) East of Bryce (approximately 750 acres).
 - (F) Glass Eye Canyon (approximately 24,000 acres).
 - (G) Ladder Canyon (approximately 14,000 acres).
 - (H) Moquith Mountain (approximately 16,000 acres).
 - (I) Nephi Point (approximately 14,000 acres).
 - (J) Orderville Canyon (approximately 9,200 acres).
 - (K) Paria-Hackberry (approximately 188,000 acres).
 - (L) Paria Wilderness Expansion (approximately 3,300 acres).
 - (M) Parunuweap Canyon (approximately 43,000 acres).
 - (N) Pine Hollow (approximately 11,000 acres).
 - (O) Slopes of Bryce (approximately 2,600 acres).
 - (P) Timber Mountain (approximately 51,000 acres).
 - (Q) Upper Kanab Creek (approximately 49,000 acres).
 - (R) Vermillion Cliffs (approximately 26,000 acres).
 - (S) Willis Creek (approximately 21,000 acres).
- (b) KAIPAROWITS PLATEAU.—
 - (1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—
 - (A) the Kaiparowits Plateau east of the Paria River is 1 of the most rugged and isolated wilderness regions in the United States;
 - (B) the Kaiparowits Plateau, a windswept land of harsh beauty, contains distant vistas and a remarkable variety of plant and animal species;
 - (C) ancient forests, an abundance of big game animals, and 22 species of raptors thrive undisturbed on the grassland mesa tops of the Kaiparowits Plateau;
 - (D) each of the areas described in paragraph (2) (other than Heaps Canyon, Little Valley, and Wide Hollow) is located within the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument; and
 - (E) the Kaiparowits Plateau should be protected and managed as a wilderness area.
 - (2) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in the State are designated as wilderness areas and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:
 - (A) Andalex Not (approximately 18,000 acres).
 - (B) The Blues (approximately 21,000 acres).
 - (C) Box Canyon (approximately 2,800 acres).
 - (D) Burning Hills (approximately 80,000 acres).
 - (E) Carcass Canyon (approximately 83,000 acres).
 - (F) The Cockscomb (approximately 11,000 acres).

(G) Fiftymile Bench (approximately 12,000 acres).

(H) Fiftymile Mountain (approximately 203,000 acres).

(I) Heaps Canyon (approximately 4,000 acres).

(J) Horse Spring Canyon (approximately 31,000 acres).

(K) Kodachrome Headlands (approximately 10,000 acres).

(L) Little Valley Canyon (approximately 4,000 acres).

(M) Mud Spring Canyon (approximately 65,000 acres).

(N) Nipple Bench (approximately 32,000 acres).

(O) Paradise Canyon-Wahweap (approximately 262,000 acres).

(P) Rock Cove (approximately 16,000 acres).

(Q) Warm Creek (approximately 23,000 acres).

(R) Wide Hollow (approximately 6,800 acres).

(c) ESCALANTE CANYONS.—

(1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(A) glens and coves carved in massive sandstone cliffs, spring-watered hanging gardens, and the silence of ancient Anasazi ruins are examples of the unique features that entice hikers, campers, and sightseers from around the world to Escalante Canyon;

(B) Escalante Canyon links the spruce fir forests of the 11,000-foot Aquarius Plateau with winding slickrock canyons that flow into Glen Canyon;

(C) Escalante Canyon, 1 of Utah's most popular natural areas, contains critical habitat for deer, elk, and wild bighorn sheep that also enhances the scenic integrity of the area;

(D) each of the areas described in paragraph (2) is located within the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument; and

(E) Escalante Canyon should be protected and managed as a wilderness area.

(2) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in the State are designated as wilderness areas and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(A) Brinkerhof Flats (approximately 3,000 acres).

(B) Colt Mesa (approximately 28,000 acres).

(C) Death Hollow (approximately 49,000 acres).

(D) Forty Mile Gulch (approximately 6,600 acres).

(E) Hurricane Wash (approximately 9,000 acres).

(F) Lampstand (approximately 7,900 acres).

(G) Muley Twist Flank (approximately 3,600 acres).

(H) North Escalante Canyons (approximately 176,000 acres).

(I) Pioneer Mesa (approximately 11,000 acres).

(J) Scorpion (approximately 53,000 acres).

(K) Sooner Bench (approximately 390 acres).

(L) Steep Creek (approximately 35,000 acres).

(M) Studhorse Peaks (approximately 24,000 acres).

SEC. 103. MOAB-LA SAL CANYONS WILDERNESS AREAS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the canyons surrounding the La Sal Mountains and the town of Moab offer a variety of extraordinary landscapes;

(2) outstanding examples of natural formations and landscapes in the Moab-La Sal area include the huge sandstone fins of Behind the Rocks, the mysterious Fisher Towers, and the whitewater rapids of Westwater Canyon; and

(3) the Moab-La Sal area should be protected and managed as a wilderness area.

(b) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in the State are designated as wilderness areas and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) Arches Adjacent (approximately 12,000 acres).

(2) Beaver Creek (approximately 41,000 acres).

(3) Behind the Rocks and Hunters Canyon (approximately 22,000 acres).

(4) Big Triangle (approximately 20,000 acres).

(5) Coyote Wash (approximately 28,000 acres).

(6) Dome Plateau-Professor Valley (approximately 35,000 acres).

(7) Fisher Towers (approximately 18,000 acres).

(8) Goldbar Canyon (approximately 9,000 acres).

(9) Granite Creek (approximately 5,000 acres).

(10) Mary Jane Canyon (approximately 25,000 acres).

(11) Mill Creek (approximately 14,000 acres).

(12) Porcupine Rim and Morning Glory (approximately 20,000 acres).

(13) Renegade Point (approximately 6,600 acres).

(14) Westwater Canyon (approximately 37,000 acres).

(15) Yellow Bird (approximately 4,200 acres).

SEC. 104. HENRY MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS AREAS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the Henry Mountain Range, the last mountain range to be discovered and named by early explorers in the contiguous United States, still retains a wild and undiscovered quality;

(2) fluted badlands that surround the flanks of 11,000-foot Mounts Ellen and Pennell contain areas of critical habitat for mule deer and for the largest herd of free-roaming buffalo in the United States;

(3) despite their relative accessibility, the Henry Mountain Range remains 1 of the wildest, least-known ranges in the United States; and

(4) the Henry Mountain range should be protected and managed to ensure the preservation of the range as a wilderness area.

(b) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in the State are designated as wilderness areas and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) Bull Mountain (approximately 16,000 acres).

(2) Bullfrog Creek (approximately 35,000 acres).

(3) Dogwater Creek (approximately 3,400 acres).

(4) Fremont Gorge (approximately 20,000 acres).

(5) Long Canyon (approximately 16,000 acres).

(6) Mount Ellen-Blue Hills (approximately 140,000 acres).

(7) Mount Hillers (approximately 21,000 acres).

(8) Mount Pennell (approximately 147,000 acres).

(9) Notom Bench (approximately 6,200 acres).

(10) Oak Creek (approximately 1,700 acres).

(11) Ragged Mountain (approximately 28,000 acres).

SEC. 105. GLEN CANYON WILDERNESS AREAS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the side canyons of Glen Canyon, including the Dirty Devil River and the Red, White and Blue Canyons, contain some of the most remote and outstanding landscapes in southern Utah;

(2) the Dirty Devil River, once the fortress hideout of outlaw Butch Cassidy's Wild Bunch, has sculpted a maze of slickrock canyons through an imposing landscape of monoliths and inaccessible mesas;

(3) the Red and Blue Canyons contain colorful Chinle/Moenkopi badlands found nowhere else in the region; and

(4) the canyons of Glen Canyon in the State should be protected and managed as wilderness areas.

(b) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in the State are designated as wilderness areas and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) Cane Spring Desert (approximately 18,000 acres).

(2) Dark Canyon (approximately 134,000 acres).

(3) Dirty Devil (approximately 242,000 acres).

(4) Fiddler Butte (approximately 92,000 acres).

(5) Flat Tops (approximately 30,000 acres).

(6) Little Rockies (approximately 64,000 acres).

(7) The Needle (approximately 11,000 acres).

(8) Red Rock Plateau (approximately 213,000 acres).

(9) White Canyon (approximately 98,000 acres).

SEC. 106. SAN JUAN-ANASAZI WILDERNESS AREAS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) more than 1,000 years ago, the Anasazi Indian culture flourished in the slickrock canyons and on the piñon-covered mesas of southeastern Utah;

(2) evidence of the ancient presence of the Anasazi pervades the Cedar Mesa area of the San Juan-Anasazi area where cliff dwellings, rock art, and ceremonial kivas embellish sandstone overhangs and isolated benchlands;

(3) the Cedar Mesa area is in need of protection from the vandalism and theft of its unique cultural resources;

(4) the Cedar Mesa wilderness areas should be created to protect both the archaeological heritage and the extraordinary wilderness, scenic, and ecological values of the United States; and

(5) the San Juan-Anasazi area should be protected and managed as a wilderness area to ensure the preservation of the unique and valuable resources of that area.

(b) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in the State are designated as wilderness areas and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) Allen Canyon (approximately 5,900 acres).

(2) Arch Canyon (approximately 30,000 acres).

(3) Comb Ridge (approximately 15,000 acres).

(4) East Montezuma (approximately 45,000 acres).

(5) Fish and Owl Creek Canyons (approximately 73,000 acres).

(6) Grand Gulch (approximately 159,000 acres).

(7) Hammond Canyon (approximately 4,400 acres).

(8) Nokai Dome (approximately 93,000 acres).

(9) Road Canyon (approximately 63,000 acres).

(10) San Juan River (Sugarloaf) (approximately 15,000 acres).

(11) The Tabernacle (approximately 7,000 acres).

(12) Valley of the Gods (approximately 21,000 acres).

SEC. 107. CANYONLANDS BASIN WILDERNESS AREAS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—
 (1) Canyonlands National Park safeguards only a small portion of the extraordinary red-hued, cliff-walled canyonland region of the Colorado Plateau;

(2) areas near Arches National Park and Canyonlands National Park contain canyons with rushing perennial streams, natural arches, bridges, and towers;

(3) the gorges of the Green and Colorado Rivers lie on adjacent land managed by the Secretary;

(4) popular overlooks in Canyonlands National Park and Dead Horse Point State Park have views directly into adjacent areas, including Lockhart Basin and Indian Creek; and

(5) designation of those areas as wilderness would ensure the protection of this erosional masterpiece of nature and of the rich pockets of wildlife found within its expanded boundaries.

(b) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in the State are designated as wilderness areas and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) Bridger Jack Mesa (approximately 33,000 acres).

(2) Butler Wash (approximately 27,000 acres).

(3) Dead Horse Cliffs (approximately 5,300 acres).

(4) Demon's Playground (approximately 3,700 acres).

(5) Duma Point (approximately 14,000 acres).

(6) Gooseneck (approximately 9,000 acres).

(7) Hatch Point Canyons/Lockhart Basin (approximately 149,000 acres).

(8) Horsethief Point (approximately 15,000 acres).

(9) Indian Creek (approximately 28,000 acres).

(10) Labyrinth Canyon (approximately 150,000 acres).

(11) San Rafael River (approximately 101,000 acres).

(12) Shay Mountain (approximately 14,000 acres).

(13) Sweetwater Reef (approximately 69,000 acres).

(14) Upper Horseshoe Canyon (approximately 60,000 acres).

SEC. 108. SAN RAFAEL SWELL WILDERNESS AREAS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—
 (1) the San Rafael Swell towers above the desert like a castle, ringed by 1,000-foot ramparts of Navajo Sandstone;

(2) the highlands of the San Rafael Swell have been fractured by uplift and rendered hollow by erosion over countless millennia, leaving a tremendous basin punctuated by mesas, buttes, and canyons and traversed by sediment-laden desert streams;

(3) among other places, the San Rafael wilderness offers exceptional back country opportunities in the colorful Wild Horse Badlands, the monoliths of North Caineville Mesa, the rock towers of Cliff Wash, and colorful cliffs of Humbug Canyon;

(4) the mountains within these areas are among Utah's most valuable habitat for desert bighorn sheep; and

(5) the San Rafael Swell area should be protected and managed to ensure its preservation as a wilderness area.

(b) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in the State are designated as wilderness areas and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) Cedar Mountain (approximately 15,000 acres).

(2) Devils Canyon (approximately 23,000 acres).

(3) Eagle Canyon (approximately 38,000 acres).

(4) Factory Butte (approximately 22,000 acres).

(5) Hondu Country (approximately 20,000 acres).

(6) Jones Bench (approximately 2,800 acres).

(7) Limestone Cliffs (approximately 25,000 acres).

(8) Lost Spring Wash (approximately 37,000 acres).

(9) Mexican Mountain (approximately 100,000 acres).

(10) Molen Reef (approximately 33,000 acres).

(11) Muddy Creek (approximately 240,000 acres).

(12) Mussentuchit Badlands (approximately 25,000 acres).

(13) Pleasant Creek Bench (approximately 1,100 acres).

(14) Price River-Humbug (approximately 120,000 acres).

(15) Red Desert (approximately 40,000 acres).

(16) Rock Canyon (approximately 18,000 acres).

(17) San Rafael Knob (approximately 15,000 acres).

(18) San Rafael Reef (approximately 114,000 acres).

(19) Sids Mountain (approximately 107,000 acres).

(20) Upper Muddy Creek (approximately 19,000 acres).

(21) Wild Horse Mesa (approximately 92,000 acres).

SEC. 109. BOOK CLIFFS AND UINTA BASIN WILDERNESS AREAS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—
 (1) the Book Cliffs and Uinta Basin wilderness areas offer—

(A) unique big game hunting opportunities in verdant high-plateau forests;

(B) the opportunity for float trips of several days duration down the Green River in Desolation Canyon; and

(C) the opportunity for calm water canoe weekends on the White River;

(2) the long rampart of the Book Cliffs bounds the area on the south, while seldom-visited uplands, dissected by the rivers and streams, slope away to the north into the Uinta Basin;

(3) bears, bighorn sheep, cougars, elk, and mule deer flourish in the back country of the Book Cliffs; and

(4) the Book Cliffs and Uinta Basin areas should be protected and managed to ensure the protection of the areas as wilderness.

(b) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in the State are designated as wilderness areas and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

(1) Bourdette Draw (approximately 15,000 acres).

(2) Bull Canyon (approximately 2,800 acres).

(3) Chipeta (approximately 95,000 acres).

(4) Dead Horse Pass (approximately 8,000 acres).

(5) Desbrough Canyon (approximately 13,000 acres).

(6) Desolation Canyon (approximately 555,000 acres).

(7) Diamond Breaks (approximately 9,000 acres).

(8) Diamond Canyon (approximately 166,000 acres).

(9) Diamond Mountain (also known as "Wild Mountain") (approximately 27,000 acres).

(10) Dinosaur Adjacent (approximately 10,000 acres).

(11) Goslin Mountain (approximately 4,900 acres).

(12) Hideout Canyon (approximately 12,000 acres).

(13) Lower Bitter Creek (approximately 14,000 acres).

(14) Lower Flaming Gorge (approximately 21,000 acres).

(15) Mexico Point (approximately 15,000 acres).

(16) Moonshine Draw (also known as "Daniels Canyon") (approximately 10,000 acres).

(17) Mountain Home (approximately 9,000 acres).

(18) O-Wi-Yu-Kuts (approximately 13,000 acres).

(19) Red Creek Badlands (approximately 3,600 acres).

(20) Seep Canyon (approximately 21,000 acres).

(21) Sunday School Canyon (approximately 18,000 acres).

(22) Survey Point (approximately 8,000 acres).

(23) Turtle Canyon (approximately 39,000 acres).

(24) White River (approximately 23,000 acres).

(25) Winter Ridge (approximately 38,000 acres).

(26) Wolf Point (approximately 15,000 acres).

TITLE II—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 201. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(a) NAMES OF WILDERNESS AREAS.—Each wilderness area named in title I shall—

(1) consist of the quantity of land referenced with respect to that named area, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Utah BLM Wilderness"; and

(2) be known by the name given to it in title I.

(b) MAP AND DESCRIPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file a map and a legal description of each wilderness area designated by this Act with—

(A) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(2) FORCE OF LAW.—A map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in the map and legal description.

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—Each map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall be filed and made available for public inspection in the Office of the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

SEC. 202. ADMINISTRATION.

Subject to valid rights in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, each wilderness area designated under this Act shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with—

(1) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and

(2) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

SEC. 203. STATE SCHOOL TRUST LAND WITHIN WILDERNESS AREAS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), if State-owned land is included in an area designated by this Act as a wilderness area, the Secretary shall offer to exchange land owned by the United States in the State of approximately equal value in accordance with section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)) and section 5(a) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1134(a)).

(b) MINERAL INTERESTS.—The Secretary shall not transfer any mineral interests

under subsection (a) unless the State transfers to the Secretary any mineral interests in land designated by this Act as a wilderness area.

SEC. 204. WATER.

(a) RESERVATION.—

(1) WATER FOR WILDERNESS AREAS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—With respect to each wilderness area designated by this Act, Congress reserves a quantity of water determined by the Secretary to be sufficient for the wilderness area.

(B) PRIORITY DATE.—The priority date of a right reserved under subparagraph (A) shall be the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) PROTECTION OF RIGHTS.—The Secretary and other officers and employees of the United States shall take any steps necessary to protect the rights reserved by paragraph (1)(A), including the filing of a claim for the quantification of the rights in any present or future appropriate stream adjudication in the courts of the State—

(A) in which the United States is or may be joined; and

(B) that is conducted in accordance with section 208 of the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1953 (66 Stat. 560, chapter 651).

(b) PRIOR RIGHTS NOT AFFECTED.—Nothing in this Act relinquishes or reduces any water rights reserved or appropriated by the United States in the State on or before the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) SPECIFICATION OF RIGHTS.—The Federal water rights reserved by this Act are specific to the wilderness areas designated by this Act.

(2) NO PRECEDENT ESTABLISHED.—Nothing in this Act related to reserved Federal water rights—

(A) shall establish a precedent with regard to any future designation of water rights; or

(B) shall affect the interpretation of any other Act or any designation made under any other Act.

SEC. 205. ROADS.

(a) SETBACKS.—

(1) MEASUREMENT IN GENERAL.—A setback under this section shall be measured from the center line of the road.

(2) WILDERNESS ON 1 SIDE OF ROADS.—Except as provided in subsection (b), a setback for a road with wilderness on only 1 side shall be set at—

(A) 300 feet from a paved Federal or State highway;

(B) 100 feet from any other paved road or high standard dirt or gravel road; and

(C) 30 feet from any other road.

(3) WILDERNESS ON BOTH SIDES OF ROADS.—Except as provided in subsection (b), a setback for a road with wilderness on both sides (including cherry-stems or roads separating 2 wilderness units) shall be set at—

(A) 200 feet from a paved Federal or State highway;

(B) 40 feet from any other paved road or high standard dirt or gravel road; and

(C) 10 feet from any other roads.

(b) SETBACK EXCEPTIONS.—

(1) WELL-DEFINED TOPOGRAPHICAL BARRIERS.—If, between the road and the boundary of a setback area described in paragraph (2) or (3) of subsection (a), there is a well-defined cliff edge, stream bank, or other topographical barrier, the Secretary shall use the barrier as the wilderness boundary.

(2) FENCES.—If, between the road and the boundary of a setback area specified in paragraph (2) or (3) of subsection (a), there is a fence running parallel to a road, the Secretary shall use the fence as the wilderness boundary if, in the opinion of the Secretary, doing so would result in a more manageable boundary.

(3) DEVIATIONS FROM SETBACK AREAS.—

(A) EXCLUSION OF DISTURBANCES FROM WILDERNESS BOUNDARIES.—In cases where there is an existing livestock development, dispersed camping area, borrow pit, or similar disturbance within 100 feet of a road that forms part of a wilderness boundary, the Secretary may delineate the boundary so as to exclude the disturbance from the wilderness area.

(B) LIMITATION ON EXCLUSION OF DISTURBANCES.—The Secretary shall make a boundary adjustment under subparagraph (A) only if the Secretary determines that doing so is consistent with wilderness management goals.

(C) DEVIATIONS RESTRICTED TO MINIMUM NECESSARY.—Any deviation under this paragraph from the setbacks required under in paragraph (2) or (3) of subsection (a) shall be the minimum necessary to exclude the disturbance.

(c) DELINEATION WITHIN SETBACK AREA.—The Secretary may delineate a wilderness boundary at a location within a setback under paragraph (2) or (3) of subsection (a) if, as determined by the Secretary, the delineation would enhance wilderness management goals.

SEC. 206. LIVESTOCK.

Within the wilderness areas designated under title I, the grazing of livestock authorized on the date of enactment of this Act shall be permitted to continue subject to such reasonable regulations and procedures as the Secretary considers necessary, as long as the regulations and procedures are consistent with—

(1) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.); and

(2) section 101(f) of the Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-628; 104 Stat. 4469).

SEC. 207. FISH AND WILDLIFE.

Nothing in this Act affects the jurisdiction of the State with respect to wildlife and fish on the public land located in the State.

SEC. 208. MANAGEMENT OF NEWLY ACQUIRED LAND.

Any land within the boundaries of a wilderness area designated under this Act that is acquired by the Federal Government shall—

(1) become part of the wilderness area in which the land is located; and

(2) be managed in accordance with this Act and other laws applicable to wilderness areas.

SEC. 209. WITHDRAWAL.

Subject to valid rights existing on the date of enactment of this Act, the Federal land referred to in title I is withdrawn from all forms of—

(1) entry, appropriation, or disposal under public law;

(2) location, entry, and patent under mining law; and

(3) disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI):

S. 770. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study of President Station in Baltimore, Maryland, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, today marks an important day in history as our nation continues to honor the sesquicentennial of the Civil War. There are many landmarks in my hometown of Baltimore that are significant to the

history of the Civil War that I believe are in the Nation's interests to protect for future generations to experience. As our nation pays tribute to this trying time in our nation's history, I am proud to re-introduce the President Street Station Study Act which would initiate the process for preserving one such landmark in the heart of Baltimore. President Street Station played a crucial role in the Civil War, the Underground Railroad, the growth of Baltimore's railroad industry, and is a historically significant landmark to the presidency of Abraham Lincoln.

The station was constructed for the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore, PW&B, Railroad in 1849 and remains the oldest surviving big city railroad terminal in the United States. This historical structure is a unique architectural gem, arguably the first example and last survivor of the early barrel-vault train shed arches, also known as the Howe Truss. The arch-rib design became the blueprint for railroad bridges and roofs well into the 20th century and was replicated for every similarly designed train shed and roof for the next 20 years.

The growth of President Street Station and the PW&B railroad mirror the expansion of the railroad industry throughout the country in the latter half of the 19th century. This station played an essential role in making Baltimore the first railroad and sea-rail link in the nation and helped the city become the international port hub it is today.

In its heyday, President Street Station was the key link connecting Washington D.C. with the northeast States. Hundreds of passengers traveling north passed through this station and, by the start of the Civil War, Baltimore had become our Nation's major southern railroad hub. Not surprisingly, the station played a critical role in both the Civil War and the Underground Railroad.

Perhaps the most famous passenger to travel through the station was President Abraham Lincoln. He came through the station at least four times, including secretly on his way to his first inauguration in 1861. President-elect Lincoln was warned by a PW&B private detective of a possible assassination plot in Baltimore as he transferred trains. While it is unclear if this plot existed and posed a serious threat, Lincoln nevertheless was secretly smuggled aboard a train in the dead of night to complete his trip to Washington.

Just a few months later, President Street Station served as a backdrop for what many historians consider to be the first bloodshed of the Civil War. The Baltimore Riot of 1861 occurred when Lincoln called for Union volunteers to quell the rebellion at Fort Sumter in Charleston. On this day in history, April 19, 1861, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania volunteers were met and attacked by a mob of secessionist and Confederate sympathizers. The

bloody confrontation left four dead and 36 wounded. As the war continued, the Station remained a critical link for the Union. Troops and supplies from the north were regularly shuttled through the station to support Union soldiers.

It is well known that Maryland was a common starting point along the Underground Railroad and that many escaped slaves from Maryland's Eastern Shore plantations were destined for Baltimore and the President Street Station to travel North to freedom. A few weeks ago, President Barack Obama honored Maryland's own Harriet Tubman, the Underground Railroad's most famous "conductor" by establishing the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Monument, the first National Monument to commemorate an African American woman. While she personally led dozens of people to freedom, her courage and fortitude also inspired others to find their own strength to seek freedom. President Street Station was indeed a station on this secret network. Prior to emancipation in 1863, several renowned escapees, including Frederick Douglass, William and Ellen Craft, and Henry "Box" Brown, traveled through the Station, risking their lives for a better and freer life.

Others' journeys for a better life also passed through President Street Station. From its beginning and into the 20th century, Baltimore was both a destination and departure point for immigrants. New arrivals from Ireland, Russia, and Europe arriving on the eastern seaboard traveled by way of the PW&B railroads to the west.

For decades, President Street Station has long been recognized as having an important place in history: In 1992, it was listed on the National Register of Historic Places and the city of Baltimore has dedicated it a local historical landmark. For many years it served as the Baltimore Civil War Museum, educating generations of people about the role Maryland and Baltimore played in the Civil War and the early history of the city. In recent years, the museum, run by dedicated volunteers from the Maryland Historical Society and Friends of President Street Station, have struggled to keep the station's doors open and keeping the station's character true to its historical roots. The area around President Street Station has changed dramatically over the decades, but the Station has worked to preserve its place in history. It has been many years since trains passed through the Presidents Street Station and it is clear that today the best use for this building is to preserve the building and use it to tell Station's American story.

President Street Station is one of America's historical treasures. As we commemorate the 152nd Anniversary of the Baltimore Riot and the start of National Park Week this weekend, we honor some of our country's greatest leaders and remember our own rich and innovative history. This bill authorizes

the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study of President Street Station to evaluate the suitability and feasibility of establishing the Station as a unit of the National Park Service. President Street Station, a contributor to the growth of the railroad, and a vital player in the Underground Railroad, Lincoln Presidency and Civil War, is part of this history. I urge my colleagues to join me in giving this station the recognition it deserves and support this bill.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 770

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 "President Street Station Study Act".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

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

(2) STUDY AREA.—The term "study area" means the President Street Station, a railroad terminal in Baltimore, Maryland, the history of which is tied to the growth of the railroad industry in the 19th century, the Civil War, the Underground Railroad, and the immigrant influx of the early 20th century.

SEC. 3. SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY.

(a) STUDY.—The Secretary shall conduct a special resource study of the study area.

(b) CONTENTS.—In conducting the study under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) evaluate the national significance of the study area;

(2) determine the suitability and feasibility of designating the study area as a unit of the National Park System;

(3) consider other alternatives for preservation, protection, and interpretation of the study area by the Federal Government, State or local government entities, or private and nonprofit organizations;

(4) consult with interested Federal agencies, State or local governmental entities, private and nonprofit organizations, or any other interested individuals;

(5) identify cost estimates for any Federal acquisition, development, interpretation, operation, and maintenance associated with the alternatives; and

(6) identify any authorities that would compel or permit the Secretary to influence local land use decisions under the alternatives.

(c) APPLICABLE LAW.—The study required under subsection (a) shall be conducted in accordance with section 8 of Public Law 91-383 (16 U.S.C. 1a-5).

(d) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available for the study under subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report that describes—

(1) the results of the study; and

(2) any conclusions and recommendations of the Secretary.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 102—EX-PRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI, AS THE "NATIONAL CHESS CAPITAL" OF THE UNITED STATES TO ENHANCE AWARENESS OF THE EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS OF CHESS AND TO ENCOURAGE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITY CENTERS TO ENGAGE IN CHESS PROGRAMS TO PROMOTE PROBLEM-SOLVING, CRITICAL THINKING, SPATIAL AWARENESS, AND GOAL SETTING

Mrs. MCCASKILL (for herself and Mr. BLUNT) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 102

Whereas, in 2009 and 2011, the United States Chess Federation awarded Saint Louis, Missouri, the title of "Chess City of the Year" and, in 2010, the Chess Club and Scholastic Center of Saint Louis was named "Chess Club of the Year";

Whereas Saint Louis hosted the United States Chess Championship and United States Women's Chess Championship in 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 and the United States Junior Closed Chess Championship in 2010, 2011, and 2012, which are the three most prestigious, invitation-only chess tournaments in the United States;

Whereas the Chess Club and Scholastic Center of Saint Louis opened its doors in July 2008, and since that date, Saint Louis has become widely recognized as the emerging chess center of the United States;

Whereas chess promotes problem-solving, higher-level thinking skills, and improved self-esteem;

Whereas the Chess Club and Scholastic Center of Saint Louis brings the educational benefits of chess to thousands of students in more than 100 schools and community centers across the greater Saint Louis area, targeting more than 3,300 students in 2011 and 2012;

Whereas the Chess Club and Scholastic Center of Saint Louis offers free classes and lectures, weekly tournaments, private lessons, summer camps, and field trips to expose school-aged children to the benefits of chess;

Whereas the Chess Club and Scholastic Center of Saint Louis provides instructors, equipment, and curricula to after-school programs in the greater Saint Louis area;

Whereas the Chess Club and Scholastic Center of Saint Louis offers a coaching program to create a sustainable network of participating after-school chess programs; and

Whereas Saint Louis has become a hub for developing chess skills in students from across the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) expresses support for the designation of Saint Louis, Missouri, as the "National Chess Capital" of the United States;

(2) encourages the people of Saint Louis to continue promoting the educational benefits of chess among school-aged children; and

(3) encourages all schools and community centers in the United States to engage in chess programs to promote problem-solving, critical thinking, spatial awareness, and goal setting.