Planning 2.0 preserved and enhanced partnerships with State, local, and tribal governments in the planning process. The rule maintained the coordination and consistency requirements, and it recognized the special roles of State, local, and tribal governments, affording opportunities to participate side-by-side with the BLM as cooperating agencies. The final planning 2.0 rule took meaningful steps to accommodate requests from States and local governments to improve the planning process and to ensure governors were able to raise concerns and fully engage in the planning process, as required by the Federal Lands Policy and Management Act.

As vice chair of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, I closely review Federal actions that affect native people and Indian Country. Under planning 2.0, the right of federally recognized tribes to government-to-government consultation was clearly enumerated and protected. The BLM worked extensively to make sure the new planning process was more inclusive. Planning 2.0 recognized the value of the knowledge, history, and culture that tribes bring to the planning effort. By formalizing the tribal consultation role and providing early and more frequent opportunities for tribes to provide input, the BLM had taken an important step to ensure Indian Country was able to be fully engaged in the process. Repealing planning 2.0 through the CRA now risks ignoring the concerns of tribes in favor of commercial interests and their lobbyists in Washington, DC.

Pressures on BLM lands have increased in scale and complexity, and planning 2.0 encouraged the collection and use of high-quality data. It encouraged flexibility to identify a planning area boundary that reflects the resource issues. By looking at larger landscapes, local offices could have collaborated where there are shared resource issues and could have reduced conflicts and litigation for large-scale projects. Planning 2.0 would have enabled the BLM to set clear goals and allowed local offices to work together on landscape-wide planning where resource issues span multiple administrative jurisdictions.

The rule identified important corridors for wildlife and critical habitats early in the planning process so that those important areas could be managed and conserved in balance with other uses and development decisions. Working across boundaries is especially important to tackle wildfire prevention and eradication of invasive species, which are degrading our public lands and placing neighboring private lands at risk of harm. Efficient and collaborative planning is desperately needed to approve infrastructure projects, pipelines, and energy transmission corridors that are stalled under the current planning process. Eliminating planning 2.0 reinstates a cumbersome and inefficient planning process that increases burdens on industries and the public.

Opponents of the planning 2.0 rule mischaracterized the rule as a last minute ''midnight rule'' that excluded public comment. This is simply not true. The planning 2.0 initiative went through a transparent rulemaking process over 2 and a half years. The BLM responded to over 3,000 public comments on the draft rule and made critical changes in the final rule. Congress held two hearings on planning 2.0, and the BLM incorporated that information before publishing the final rule. The BLM conducted extensive public outreach through public meetings, webinars, an extended public comment period, and input from a broad spectrum of the public that resulted in significant revisions to the final rule.

However, the CRA resolution disapproving planning 2.0 was accomplished without public hearings and without transparency. Management of our public lands will now revert back to a process that gives commercial interest greater power and the public less opportunity for meaningful involvement.

Opponents of planning 2.0 expressed concern that emphasizing landscape-scale planning could result in the primacy of national objectives over State and local objectives. This is not true. Planning 2.0 did not centralize decisionmaking in Washington, DC, or dilute local control of the planning process. The rule actually allowed for more local community involvement and preserved the priority status for local governments and states in land use planning. Increasing the opportunity for public voices helped develop plans that met the increasingly diverse needs of western communities. Further, the rule did not require all resource management plans to be multistate landscapes. The rule provided the process for planning at larger landscape-scales when it made sense given the resources involved.

The use of the Congressional Review Act to revoke planning 2.0 is a reckless tactic. Specific concerns could and should have been addressed through the regular rulemaking process or targeted legislation by Congress instead. Under the CRA, once Congress passes a resolution of disapproval, the BLM is prohibited from writing a new rule that is ''substantially the same'' without additional legislative action. As a result, many of the provisions of planning 2.0 that improved the planning process cannot be enacted or proposed again without express congressional approval.

Secretary Zinke has now been confirmed and should have been given the opportunity to consider revising planning 2.0 and making any necessary changes. With passage of H.J. Res. 44, Secretary Zinke will face considerable legal uncertainty, and his authority to reformulate a new planning rule will be limited substantially. This resolution should have been rejected and the new administration given the opportunity to reformulate planning 2.0 and to make sure the public continued to have a voice in decisions that affect their way of life.

## KINGSPORT CENTENNIAL

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a copy of the Tennessee General Assembly's proclamation recognizing the city of Kingsport, TN, centennial celebration.

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

KINGSPORT CENTENNIAL

Whereas, it is fitting that the members of this legislative body should pause in their deliberations to recognize and honor those venerable communities of this State that are marking special occasions in their histories; and

Whereas, the new city of Kingsport was incorporated in 1917, using the historical name of a nearby town that was previously incorporated in 1822 but lost its charter after the Civil War; and

Whereas, Kingsport is the first thoroughly diversified, professionally planned, and privately financed city in twentieth-century America; and

Whereas, Kingsport was the first city in Tennessee, and one of the first in the nation, to adopt the ''model city charter'' establishing a city manager form of government; and

Whereas, Kingsport was produced by the marriage of New South philosophy and Progressivism, born at a time when capitalists turned their attention to Southern Appalachia; and

Whereas, the seeds planted in 1917 grew to become the corporate headquarters of Eastman, a Fortune 300 company with a significant global presence that has provided economic opportunity for generations of Tennesseans; and

Whereas, early founders coined the term ''Kingsport Spirit'' to describe the work ethic, can-do attitude, and caring culture that are still widely prevalent today; and

Whereas, Kingsport continues to be a leader in innovation and collaboration to redefine the economic future of Tennessee and Tennesseans; and

Whereas, on this milestone occasion, it is fitting that we recognize and honor the city of Kingsport and its residents: Now, therefore,

I, Randy McNally, Speaker of the Senate of the One Hundred Tenth General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, at the request of and in conjunction with Senator Jon Lundberg, do hereby proclaim that we honor and commend the fine citizens of Kingsport as they celebrate their city's centennial and extend to them our best wishes for continued success and prosperity in the future. Proclaimed in Nashville, Tennessee, on this the 13th day of February 2017.

## TRIBUTE TO JOHN MEDINGER

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. President, today I wish to honor John Medinger on his retirement from Federal and public service. John has dedicated his career to improving the lives of individuals in the La Crosse community and across the State of Wisconsin, most recently as my southwestern Wisconsin regional representative. I am so pleased to celebrate John's legacy of dedicated public service and positive social change.

John was born in La Crosse, WI, and has been the community's strongest advocate ever since. He graduated from Aquinas High School and went on to receive his bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse.

John's public service career began in 1972 with his work at Volunteers in Service to America, VISTA to combat poverty and racial inequality in Virginia. During his time in Virginia, John developed a passion for social justice that guided his future work as a public servant.

In 1976, John was elected to represent the 95th district in the Wisconsin State Legislature, where he ultimately served as assistant majority leader of the assembly. As a State representative, John became known for fighting domestic abuse. He authored one of Wisconsin's first domestic violence bills to create safe houses for victims and worked with Wisconsin police departments to make combating domestic abuse a top priority. He was also known for his early leadership on gay rights issues, fighting for marriage equality, and proudly participating in La Crosse's first PRIDE Fest.

I have known few public servants as dedicated as John in serving the people he represents. He embodies the true meaning of public service. No request was too small for his devoted attention. In fact, John was famous for coming to work on Monday after a weekend of local events with a fist full of paper scraps covered in scribbled notes from people he ran into, describing their concerns. John remembered every one of those concerns as he advocated for his constituents on the assembly floor. During a time of increasing partisanship, he had a knack for bringing opposing sides together in the interest of bettering the lives of Wisconsinites.

After 16 years, John left the State legislature. Although he claimed his departure was to get away from long legislative speeches, it was clear he wanted to be closer to the people he cared so much about in his hometown. Unable to stay out of public service for long, John announced his campaign for mayor in the Spring of 1997. As mayor of La Crosse, John adhered to his fundamental belief that he was there to serve all residents of La Crosse—not just those who supported him. Guided by his VISTA experience, John created the city's first anti-racism task force and encouraged people of color to run for local office. He is especially well-loved by the African-American and Hmong communities in La Crosse.

Three U.S. Senators, myself included, had the privilege of having John represent us in southwestern Wisconsin. Although times have changed and technology has advanced—much to John's chagrin—his knowledge, dedication, and connections are irreplaceable.

John has taught those lucky enough to have worked with him what it means to be a true representative of the people: take your work—but not yourself—seriously, don't hold a grudge, keep your word, and, above all, put constituents first. I will miss John a great deal, but I am delighted to wish him and his wife Dee the very best in this new chapter.

## ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

### REMEMBERING LIEUTENANT GENERAL HAROLD ''HAL'' GREGORY MOORE, JR.

● Mr. PERDUE. Mr. President, today I mourn the loss of LTG Harold ''Hal'' Gregory Moore, Jr., and to honor his life and memory as one of Georgia's great citizens and military heroes.

Having served in the U.S. Army for 32 years, Lieutenant General Moore was known for valiantly and courageously protecting his fellow Americans during the Korean and Vietnam wars and for always leading by example.

He is perhaps best known for leading the 1st Battalion, 7th Calvary Regiment in the first major battle against North Vietnamese forces in the la Drang Valley on November 14, 1965. During that 4-day battle—which would set the tone for the entire conflict—then-Lieutenant Colonel Moore kept the promise he had made to his men: that he would be the first to set foot on the battlefield, the last to step off, and that, dead or alive, he would leave no man behind. For his leadership and dedication to his men at la Drang, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for valor.

Lieutenant General Moore passed away on February 10, 2017, leaving behind 5 children and 11 grandchildren. He was buried with his wife of 55 years, Julia Compton Moore, at the Main Post Cemetery in Fort Benning, GA. His funeral was attended by more than 500 people, showcasing the extent to which his service, sacrifice, and leadership touched the lives of countless others.

We will forever remember and forever aspire to live our lives in the spirit of selflessness, bravery, kindness, and compassion with which Lieutenant General Moore led his.●

### REMEMBERING CARMEN DELGADO VOTAW

● Mr.. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. President, I wish to pay tribute to a distinguished woman from the State of Maryland. Carmen Delgado Votaw, who passed away on February 18, 2017, was a civil rights pioneer, a public servant, a storyteller, and a beloved community leader.

Ms. Votaw was born on September 29, 1935, in Humacao, PR. She studied at the University of Puerto Rico and graduated from American University in Washington, DC, with a bachelor of arts in international studies. She was subsequently awarded an honorary doctorate in humanities by Hood College in Frederick, MD.

Ms. Votaw was appointed by President Jimmy Carter to serve as cochair of the National Advisory Committee on Women. She served as president of the Interamerican Commission of Women of the Organization of American States in 1979–80. The first president of that body, she remains just one of two women from the United States to have served as the commission's president.

During her career, Ms. Votaw travelled to more than 80 countries and met with more than 50 heads of state. She was a member of the U.S. delegation to the International Women's Year conference, attending conferences in Mexico City, Copenhagen, Nairobi and Beijing.

Ms. Votaw was chief of staff for Puerto Rico's Resident Commissioner Jaime B. Fuster from 1985–91. As the first Hispanic female chief of staff for a Member of Congress, she worked to address the challenges facing 3.5 million Puerto Ricans living on the island and to build a strong network for women in the Federal Government. After leaving the U.S. House of Representatives, she was involved with the Girl Scouts of the USA, United Way of America, and the Alliance for Children and Families.

Ms. Votaw was an author of a number of publications on women, including ''Puerto Rican Women: Mujeres Puertorriquenas,'' ''Notable American Women,'' ''Libro de Oro,'' and ''To Ourselves Be True.'' These stories highlight the wonderful accomplishments of women, particularly Hispanic women, who led remarkable lives and serve as role models for younger women.

As a stalwart defender of civil rights for diverse populations, especially Hispanics, Ms. Votaw received the Hispanic Heritage Award for Education, the Mexican American Women's Primeras Award, and numerous awards from NASA, FEW, and national and local civic organizations.

Ms. Votaw served on the boards of directors of numerous women's organizations, including the National Conference of Puerto Rican Women, which she served as national president and president of the DC chapter, the Overseas Education Fund of the League of Women's Voters, the Girl Scouts of the USA, the International Girl Guides, the National Women's Political Caucus and its Appointments Coalition, the Mid-Atlantic Equity Center, and the National Coalition for Women and Girls in Education. She was also active with the Congressional Hispanic Caucus Institute, the Gala Hispanic Theatre, and the Maryland Women's Heritage Center, and she was a longtime member of the Council on Foreign Relations.

In 1992, Ms. Votaw was inducted into the Maryland Women's Hall of Fame for her numerous contributions to the community. In addition, she was recognized by the National Women's History Project for Distinguished Lifetime Achievement in 2014.

Ms. Votaw died on February 18, 2017. She is survived by her husband of more