

other income stream the United States derives from the assets to be transferred at the time of the transfer.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. McCLINTOCK) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 6652, authored by my colleague from Washington (Mr. NEWHOUSE), authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to transfer the ownership of certain water infrastructure resources from the Bureau of Reclamation to the Kennewick Irrigation District, which already operates and maintains the facilities.

Now, to be clear, this is not a giveaway of taxpayer-owned property. The district has a long-term contract with Reclamation to repay the capital costs of construction, with the payment to be completed by the time of the transfer.

This legislation is about supporting local water infrastructure. The transfer will allow the district to more efficiently manage water supplies, while giving the local community the ability to seek private financing, through equity, to improve vital water infrastructure.

This is also a win for the American taxpayer. Title transfers like this reduce regulatory paperwork and staff time for both parties, reduce the Federal backlog for repairs and upgrades to improve the environment and public safety, and reduce Federal liability.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 6652, as stated, authorizes the conveyance of certain water facilities owned by the Bureau of Reclamation to the Kennewick Irrigation District in Washington.

Before transferring the water facilities and associated lands, the legislation wisely requires an assessment be completed under the National Environmental Policy Act.

The bill also requires the Department of the Interior affirm that the transfer won't have a negative effect on the environment or harm Tribal trust resources before the transfer can take place.

Mr. Speaker, these are important safeguards. I applaud Congressman NEWHOUSE for agreeing to them.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. NEWHOUSE), the author of this measure and a leader on the Natural Resources Committee.

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Mr. NEWHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the good gentleman from California for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak in support of my legislation, H.R. 6652, to transfer Bureau of Reclamation works to the Kennewick Irrigation District.

As many of my colleagues know far too well, communities across the Western United States too often are faced with the detrimental impacts of droughts and water shortages. Water providers across central Washington and across the West face numerous challenges to supply water, including growing demand, aging infrastructure, and changing precipitation patterns.

By transferring the Bureau of Reclamation works to a local entity, like the Kennewick Irrigation District, water suppliers can better manage critical water resources and empower water managers to be as responsive, efficient, and innovative as possible in serving their community.

In addition to transferring the works, the legislation before us will provide for reduced Federal liabilities and, with the Kennewick Irrigation District prepaying for the works, there is an additional cost-savings benefit to the Federal Government.

I thank the chairman of the Natural Resources Committee in the House, Chairman BISHOP, for moving this legislation forward, which truly is a win-win for local water providers, the Federal Government, and taxpayers. Mr. Speaker, I also thank Mr. Bill Ball, the staff director of the Subcommittee on Water, Power, and Oceans, for his tremendous work at the committee; and a personal shout-out to one of my office staff members, Travis Martinez, for his work.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support this legislation on final passage, and I look forward to the Senate moving swiftly to get this legislation to the President's desk.

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the measure, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. McCLINTOCK) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6652, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

MODERNIZING RECREATIONAL FISHERIES MANAGEMENT ACT OF 2018

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1520) to expand recreational fishing opportunities through enhanced marine fishery conservation and management, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 1520

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; REFERENCES.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Modernizing Recreational Fisheries Management Act of 2018”.

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

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents; references.
Sec. 2. Findings.
Sec. 3. Definitions.

TITLE I—CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT

Sec. 101. Process for allocation review for South Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico mixed-use fisheries.
Sec. 102. Fishery management measures.
Sec. 103. Study of limited access privilege programs for mixed-use fisheries.

TITLE II—RECREATION FISHERY INFORMATION, RESEARCH, AND DEVELOPMENT

Sec. 201. Cooperative data collection.
Sec. 202. Recreational data collection.

TITLE III—RULE OF CONSTRUCTION

Sec. 301. Rule of construction.

(c) REFERENCES TO THE MAGNUSON-STEVENS FISHERY CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACT.—Except as otherwise expressly provided, wherever in this Act an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.).

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Section 2(a) (16 U.S.C. 1801(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(13) While both provide significant cultural and economic benefits to the Nation, recreational fishing and commercial fishing are different activities. Therefore, science-based conservation and management approaches should be adapted to the characteristics of each sector.”.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(A) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

(2) COUNCIL.—The term “Council” means any Regional Fishery Management Council

established under section 302 of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1852).

(3) **LIMITED ACCESS PRIVILEGE PROGRAM.**—The term “limited access privilege program” means a program that meets the requirements of section 303A of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1853a).

(4) **MIXED-USE FISHERY.**—The term “mixed-use fishery” means a Federal fishery in which 2 or more of the following occur:

- (A) Recreational fishing.
- (B) Charter fishing.
- (C) Commercial fishing.

TITLE I—CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT

SEC. 101. PROCESS FOR ALLOCATION REVIEW FOR SOUTH ATLANTIC AND GULF OF MEXICO MIXED-USE FISHERIES.

(a) **STUDY OF ALLOCATIONS IN MIXED-USE FISHERIES.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study and submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on mixed-use fisheries in each applicable Council’s jurisdiction, which shall include—

(1) recommendations on criteria that could be used by such Councils for allocating or reallocating fishing privileges in the preparation of a fishery management plan or plan amendment, including consideration of the ecological, conservation, economic, and social factors of each component of a mixed-use fishery;

(2) identification of the sources of information that could reasonably support the use of such criteria in allocation decisions;

(3) an assessment of the budgetary requirements for performing periodic allocation reviews for each applicable Council; and

(4) developing recommendations of procedures for allocation reviews and potential adjustments in allocation.

(b) **CONSULTATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS.**—The Comptroller General of the United States shall consult with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the applicable Councils, the Science and Statistical Committees of such Councils, the applicable State fisheries management commissions, the recreational fishing sector, the commercial fishing sector, the charter fishing sector, and other stakeholders, to the extent practicable, in conducting the study required under subsection (a).

(c) **DEFINITION OF APPLICABLE COUNCIL.**—In this section, the term “applicable Council” means—

- (1) the South Atlantic Fishery Management Council; or
- (2) the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council.

SEC. 102. FISHERY MANAGEMENT MEASURES.

(a) **MANAGEMENT.**—Section 302(h) (16 U.S.C. 1852(h)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (7)(C), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(2) by redesignating paragraph (8) as paragraph (9); and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (7) the following:

“(8) in addition to complying with the standards and requirements under paragraph (6), sections 301(a), 303(a)(15), and 304(e), and other applicable provisions of this Act, have the authority to use fishery management measures in a recreational fishery (or the recreational component of a mixed-use fishery) in developing a fishery management plan, plan amendment, or proposed regulations, such as extraction rates, fishing mortality targets, harvest control rules, or traditional or cultural practices of native communities in such fishery or fishery component; and”.

(b) **REPORT.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Commerce shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report that describes any actions pursuant to paragraph (8) of section 302(h) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1852(h)), as added by subsection (a).

(c) **OTHER FISHERIES.**—Nothing in paragraph (8) of section 302(h) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1852(h)), as added by subsection (a), shall be construed to affect management of any fishery not described in such paragraph (8).

SEC. 103. STUDY OF LIMITED ACCESS PRIVILEGE PROGRAMS FOR MIXED-USE FISHERIES.

(a) **STUDY ON LIMITED ACCESS PRIVILEGE PROGRAMS.**—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Ocean Studies Board of the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine shall—

(1) complete a study on the use of limited access privilege programs in mixed-use fisheries, including—

(A) an assessment of progress in meeting the goals of the program and this Act;

(B) an assessment of the social, economic, and ecological effects of the program, considering each sector of a mixed-use fishery and related businesses, coastal communities, and the environment;

(C) an assessment of any impacts to stakeholders in a mixed-use fishery caused by a limited access privilege program;

(D) recommendations of policies to address any impacts identified under subparagraph (C);

(E) identification of and recommendation of the different factors and information that should be considered when designing, establishing, or maintaining a limited access privilege program in a mixed-use fishery to mitigate any impacts identified in subparagraph (C), to the extent practicable; and

(F) a review of best practices and challenges faced in the design and implementation of limited access privilege programs under the jurisdiction of each of the 8 Regional Fishery Management Councils; and

(2) submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the study under paragraph (1), including the recommendations under subparagraphs (D) and (E) of paragraph (1).

(b) **EXCLUSION.**—Except as provided in subsection (a)(1)(F), the study described in this section shall not include the areas covered by the Pacific Fishery Management Council and the North Pacific Fishery Management Council.

TITLE II—RECREATION FISHERY INFORMATION, RESEARCH, AND DEVELOPMENT

SEC. 201. COOPERATIVE DATA COLLECTION.

(a) **IMPROVING DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS.**—Section 404 (16 U.S.C. 1881c) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(e) **IMPROVING DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Modernizing Recreational Fisheries Management Act of 2017, the Secretary shall develop, in consultation with the science and statistical committees of the Councils established under section 302(g) and the Marine Fisheries Commissions, and submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report on facilitating greater incorporation of data, analysis, stock assessments, and surveys from State agencies and nongovernmental sources described in paragraph (2), to

the extent such information is consistent with section 301(a)(2), into fisheries management decisions.

“(2) **CONTENT.**—In developing the report under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

“(A) identify types of data and analysis, especially concerning recreational fishing, that can be used for purposes of this Act as the basis for establishing conservation and management measures as required by section 303(a)(1), including setting standards for the collection and use of that data and analysis in stock assessments and surveys and for other purposes;

“(B) provide specific recommendations for collecting data and performing analyses identified as necessary to reduce uncertainty in and improve the accuracy of future stock assessments, including whether such data and analysis could be provided by nongovernmental sources; and

“(C) consider the extent to which the acceptance and use of data and analyses identified in the report in fishery management decisions is practicable and compatible with the requirements of section 301(a)(2).”.

(b) **NAS REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS.**—The Secretary of Commerce shall take into consideration and, to the extent feasible, implement the recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences in the report entitled “Review of the Marine Recreational Information Program (2017)”, and shall submit, every 2 years following the date of enactment of this Act, a report to the appropriate committees of Congress detailing progress made implementing those recommendations. Recommendations considered shall include—

(1) prioritizing the evaluation of electronic data collection, including smartphone applications, electronic diaries for prospective data collection, and an internet website option for panel members or for the public;

(2) evaluating whether the design of the Marine Recreational Information Program for the purposes of stock assessment and the determination of stock management reference points is compatible with the needs of in-season management of annual catch limits; and

(3) if the Marine Recreational Information Program is incompatible with the needs of in-season management of annual catch limits, determining an alternative method for in-season management.

SEC. 202. RECREATIONAL DATA COLLECTION.

Section 401 (16 U.S.C. 1881) is amended—

(1) in subsection (g)—

(A) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (5); and

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

“(4) **FEDERAL-STATE PARTNERSHIPS.**—

“(A) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—The Secretary shall establish a partnership with a State to develop best practices for implementing the State program established under paragraph (2).

“(B) **GUIDANCE.**—The Secretary shall develop guidance, in cooperation with the States, that details best practices for administering State programs pursuant to paragraph (2), and provide such guidance to the States.

“(C) **BIENNIAL REPORT.**—The Secretary shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress and publish biennial reports that include—

“(i) the estimated accuracy of—

“(I) the information provided under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1) for each registry program established under that paragraph; and

“(II) the information from each State program that is used to assist in completing surveys or evaluating effects of conservation and management measures under paragraph (2);

“(ii) priorities for improving recreational fishing data collection; and

“(iii) an explanation of any use of information collected by such State programs and by the Secretary.

“(D) STATES GRANT PROGRAM.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may make grants to States to—

“(I) improve implementation of State programs consistent with this subsection; and

“(II) assist such programs in complying with requirements related to changes in recreational data collection under paragraph (3).

“(ii) USE OF FUNDS.—Any funds awarded through such grants shall be used to support data collection, quality assurance, and outreach to entities submitting such data. The Secretary shall prioritize such grants based on the ability of the grant to improve the quality and accuracy of such programs.”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(h) ACTION BY SECRETARY.—The Secretary shall—

“(1) within 90 days after the date of the enactment of the Modernizing Recreational Fisheries Management Act of 2018, enter into an agreement with the National Academy of Sciences to evaluate, in the form of a report—

“(A) how the design of the Marine Recreational Information Program, for the purposes of stock assessment and the determination of stock management reference points, can be improved to better meet the needs of in-season management of annual catch limits under section 303(a)(15); and

“(B) what actions the Secretary, Councils, and States could take to improve the accuracy and timeliness of data collection and analysis to improve the Marine Recreational Information Program and facilitate in-season management; and

“(2) within 6 months after receiving the report under paragraph (1), submit to Congress recommendations regarding—

“(A) changes to be made to the Marine Recreational Information Program to make the program better meet the needs of in-season management of annual catch limits and other requirements under such section; and

“(B) alternative management approaches that could be applied to recreational fisheries for which the Marine Recreational Information Program is not meeting the needs of in-season management of annual catch limits, consistent with other requirements of this Act, until such time as the changes in subparagraph (A) are implemented.”.

TITLE III—RULE OF CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 301. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed as modifying the requirements of sections 301(a), 302(h)(6), 303(a)(15), or 304(e) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1851(a), 1852(h)(6), 1853(a)(15), and 1854(e)), or the equal application of such requirements and other standards and requirements under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.) to commercial, charter, and recreational fisheries, including each component of mixed-use fisheries.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that

all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, back in April of last year, in April of 2017, we introduced legislation known as the Modern Fish Act, the Modernizing Recreational Fisheries Management Act. A few months later, in July, on July 10, the Senate introduced a companion measure.

Mr. Speaker, the House bill has 24 bipartisan cosponsors and, on July 11, the House passed this bill, the House version, H.R. 2023, as part of H.R. 200, the overall Magnuson-Stevens Fisheries Conservation Act Reauthorization.

Mr. Speaker, Magnuson-Stevens was first authorized in 1976, very important legislation that largely at the time was designed to manage commercial fishing out in Federal waters across the United States.

Over time, we have seen extraordinary changes in fishing, both in commercial fishing, in technology and demand on species, changes in technology and science and our ability to better manage these species; and, importantly, Mr. Speaker, changes in the demand from recreational fishers. People like you and I, myself and our kids, we enjoy going out and fishing.

Magnuson-Stevens was designed largely to manage the commercial side, and it largely lacked the important balance or consideration of the millions and millions of fishers, of anglers, that go out and enjoy it just as families, and this bill helps to fix that.

The Modern Fish Act will recognize in Federal law for the first time that recreational fishing and commercial fishing are fundamentally different activities and, therefore, should be managed differently to fit the characteristics of each sector.

Mr. Speaker, while recreational fishing is an experience-based activity, commercial fishing is designed for profit. It is a for-profit activity, it is a business activity.

We have seen significant evolution in the way that the States manage State waters, recreational and commercial fishing in State waters. And let's keep in mind, there is nothing that distinguishes State waters and Federal waters. When you get outside the seaward boundaries of States, generally 3 miles in most States, it is indistinguishable. The species go back and forth, but the management styles have fundamentally changed.

In my home State of Louisiana, our recreational fishers have determined that they are going to impose a fee on themselves to improve the collection of data to improve the science to better

inform our fishery management decisions. The Federal Government has the opportunity to do the same thing and, in some cases, to better involve States to ensure the complementary nature of fisheries management in the Gulf of Mexico, the Atlantic, the Pacific, Alaska, and in other areas.

This bill will allow the Regional Fishery Management Councils to manage recreational fisheries more successfully based on public access, without hard quotas, or TACs. Ultimately, these changes will help to avoid sudden closures and drastically changing fishing regulations that have been plaguing many Federally managed fisheries.

The State of Louisiana is one of the most productive ecosystems in the North American Continent. We have nearly 90 percent of the freshwater inputs in the Gulf of Mexico coming through our State. We have one of the top commercial fishing industries in the Nation—in fact, the largest in the continental United States—and we produce more shrimp, blue crabs, oysters, crayfish, and other species than anywhere else in this Nation.

It is important to also keep in mind that we are one of the top recreational fishing destinations. We are a place where many people like to come to fish: redbfish, speckled trout, red snapper, Amberjack, cobia, and many, many other species. We have got to have that balance. This bill moves in the right direction to ensure that we do have a balance.

Lastly, Mr. Speaker, let me just say this. The regulations, the laws, that manage our roads, we have a very different structure on how 18 wheelers, how trucks are managed, versus cars; we have different rules on how civilians versus military engage; we also have a different tax code for businesses and individuals. This bill simply does the same thing: it recognizes that there is a difference between commercial fishing and recreational fishing.

Especially in our home, in the Gulf of Mexico, it recognizes that there is extraordinary participation on the recreational side of fishers, of just the general public, going out there and enjoying that experiential activity to go out there and go catch fish in the Gulf of Mexico. We must ensure that we have better science, that we have better decisions in the Gulf of Mexico, and that we have better balance on how these fisheries are managed.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, S. 1520, known as the Modern Fish Act, expands opportunities for recreational fishermen by encouraging the use of multiple fisheries management tools. Importantly, S. 1520 keeps the core conservation provisions of the Magnuson-Stevens Act intact by making it clear that fisheries managers can use multiple tools, but annual catch limits cannot be exceeded.

This bill encourages managers to think about how to manage fisheries in a way that benefits both conservation and fishing access.

I applaud Senator WICKER and Senator NELSON for the hard work they have undertaken to get this bill across the finish line. This bill is a major improvement from the version that was introduced in the House earlier this year, and I commend my colleagues in the Senate for getting it to a place where all of us can support it.

This year, we have seen progress on recreational fisheries issues, driven by advancements in technologies and data collection systems. While the recreational fishing industry is vital to the economy of the United States, the last thing we want is another tragedy of the commons or policies that undercut that progress.

The changes made to S. 1520 meet the demands of the recreational fishing industry while also ensuring access to sustainable fisheries.

I am thankful for the good faith effort shown on both sides of the aisle and for a bipartisan bill that does not compromise the sustainability of our Nation's fisheries.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I reiterate that this is bipartisan legislation. I thank my friend from Arizona for the cooperation in ensuring that we get text that everyone agrees is a step in the right direction in improving that balance in the management of commercial and recreational fisheries, in ensuring that we have the best science informing our decisions and that our resource managers have access to that information and are allowed to use it. I thank the 24 bipartisan cosponsors from States like Georgia, South Carolina, Florida, Texas, and many other coastal States in the United States that worked with us on this to ensure that we move in the right direction. And I thank the dean of the House and the king in the North, Congressman DON YOUNG, for all of the work that he has done for decades in progressing Federal fisheries management policy.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Bill Ball, Dustin Davidson, and the many staff who helped to work on this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1520.

The question was taken.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES ACT OF 2018

Mr. BANKS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3530) to reauthorize the Museum and Library Services Act.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 3530

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; REFERENCES.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Museum and Library Services Act of 2018”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Except as otherwise expressly provided, whenever in this Act an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of the Museum and Library Services Act (20 U.S.C. 9101 et seq.).

SEC. 2. GENERAL DEFINITIONS.

Section 202 (20 U.S.C. 9101) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking “means the skills associated with using technology to enable users to find, evaluate, organize, create, and communicate information,” and inserting “means the skills associated with—

“(A) using technology to enable users to find, evaluate, organize, create, and communicate information; and

“(B) developing digital citizenship and the responsible use of technology.”; and

(2) in paragraph (5), by striking “by the Secretary of the [Interior] Interior”. [.]

[(3) by redesignating paragraphs (7) and (8) as paragraphs (8) and (9), respectively; and

[(4) by inserting after paragraph (6) the following:

“[(7) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term ‘institution of higher education’ means an institution of higher education as defined under section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001).”.]

SEC. 3. DIRECTOR OF THE INSTITUTE.

Section 204 (20 U.S.C. 9103) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(2), by inserting “, except that if a successor to the Director has not been appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as of the date of expiration of the Director’s term, the Director may serve [for not more than 1 additional year until a successor has been appointed and confirmed under paragraph (1)] for not more than 1 additional year or until a successor is appointed and confirmed, whichever is earlier” [before] before the period;

(2) in subsection (f)—

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

“(1) programs and activities under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (including programs and activities under subparts 2 and 3 of part B of title II, and parts A and B of title IV, of such Act);”; and

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

“(4) Federal programs and activities that increase the capacity of libraries and museums to act as partners in supporting economic and community development, providing education and research, improving

digital literacy skills, strengthening financial literacy and other types of literacy skills, and enhancing public safety and health awareness.”; and

(3) in subsection (g)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “Humanities, and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget,” and inserting “Humanities, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for National and Community Service, the Librarian of Congress, the Archivist of the United States, and the Director of the United States Government Publishing Office.”;

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

“(1) initiatives, materials, technology, or research to support education, workforce development, economic and business development, and related activities and services undertaken by libraries;”; and

(C) in paragraph (3), by striking “or technology” and inserting “technology, or research”.

SEC. 4. NATIONAL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES BOARD.

Section 207(b) (20 U.S.C. 9105a(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)(A)(i)(II), by inserting “, including rural communities” after “underserved communities”;;

(2) in paragraph (3), in the first sentence—

(A) by inserting “, and the needs of,” after “persons from”; and

(B) by inserting “, including rural areas” after “United States”;;

(3) in paragraph (4), by striking “and the Deputy Director of the Office of Museum Services” and inserting “the Deputy Director of the Office of Museum Services, and the General Counsel of the Institute”;;

(4) by redesignating subsections (f) through (i) as subsections (g) through (j), respectively; and

(5) by inserting after subsection (e) the following:

“(f) SECRETARY.—The General Counsel of the Institute shall serve as Secretary of the Museum and Library Services Board.”.

SEC. 5. POLICY RESEARCH, DATA COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND MODELING, EVALUATION, AND DISSEMINATION.

Section 210 (20 U.S.C. 9108) is amended—

(1) by striking the section heading and inserting the following:

“SEC. 210. POLICY RESEARCH, DATA COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND MODELING, EVALUATION, AND DISSEMINATION.”;

(2) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (g);

(3) by striking subsections (a) through (e) and inserting the following:

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall regularly support and conduct, as appropriate, policy research, data collection, analysis and modeling, evaluation, and dissemination of information to extend and improve the Nation’s museum, library, and information services.

“(b) OBJECTIVES.—The objectives of the policy research, data collection, analysis and modeling, evaluation, and dissemination of information carried out under this section include the following:

“(1) To enhance and expand the capacity of museums, libraries, and information services to anticipate, respond to, and meet the evolving needs of communities and the public, including by identifying trends and developments that may impact the need for and delivery of services.