

We do not have the luxury of ignoring hurricanes, floods, earthquakes, mudslides, tornados or other natural disasters.

With these events it is not a question of “if”, but “when.”

For these reasons, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2157.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 2157.

The question was taken.

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

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

EXTENDING TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES PROGRAM AND RELATED PROGRAMS

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2940) to extend the program of block grants to States for temporary assistance for needy families and related programs through September 30, 2019.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2940

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

SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF THE TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES PROGRAM AND RELATED PROGRAMS THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 2019.

Activities authorized by part A of title IV and section 1108(b) of the Social Security Act shall continue through September 30, 2019, in the manner authorized for fiscal year 2018, and out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, there are hereby appropriated such sums as may be necessary for such purpose.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS) and the gentlewoman from Indiana (Mrs. WALORSKI) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2940 is bipartisan legislation that extends the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program, TANF, and the Child Care Entitlement to States, CCES, through September 30, 2019. This legislation will allow the Department of Health and Human Services to make on-time payments to States, Tribes, and territories for the fourth quarter of the fiscal year.

I thank my friend and ranking member, Mrs. WALORSKI, for her support of parents and grandparents and for partnering with me to ensure that there is no disruption in help for families or promised funding to States.

States depend on Federal TANF and childcare funding to help struggling parents and grandparents work and to provide basic necessities for children. Without the funding we are extending today, States would likely reduce access to childcare assistance, transportation, and job training, and delay or reduce assistance families use to buy basics like food, housing, and diapers.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD this letter from the bipartisan leadership of the National Governors Association urging Congress to quickly enact H.R. 2940.

NATIONAL GOVERNORS ASSOCIATION,
Washington, DC, May 30, 2019.

Hon. MITCH MCCONNELL,
Majority Leader, U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

Hon. CHUCK SCHUMER,
Minority Leader, U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Minority Leader, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MAJORITY LEADER MCCONNELL, MINORITY LEADER SCHUMER, SPEAKER PELOSI, AND MINORITY LEADER MCCARTHY:

We write to urge you to support and pass H.R. 2940, introduced by Chairman Davis and Ranking Member Walorski of the House Ways and Means Subcommittee on Worker and Family Support, which would extend the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program through September 30, 2019. As you know, the program funding is currently slated to expire on June 30, 2019.

TANF is a critical program for states and served 3.1 million recipients, including 1.2 million families in 2018. TANF provides vital cash assistance, job training, child care, and other critical services for families and children. The program provided a total of \$16.5 billion in 2018 in federal dollars for these services for the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the territories, and American Indian tribes. States also are required to contribute at least \$10.3 billion in state funds per year under the maintenance-of-effort requirement.

We ask that Congress act quickly and pass H.R. 2940, a clean TANF extension, and send it to the President for signature in order to avoid any lapse in funding for states and to mitigate any adverse impacts to American families. While continued short-term extensions make it challenging for states to allocate resources strategically, we look forward to working with you on a long-term reauthorization bill in the near future.

Sincerely,

GOVERNOR KATE BROWN,
Chair, National Governors Association,

Health and Human Services Committee.

GOVERNOR CHARLIE BAKER,
Vice Chair, National Governors Association,
Health and Human Services Committee.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, in my home State of Illinois, we use more than half of TANF dollars to provide childcare to working parents and grandparents, and almost a fourth of it is for child welfare services to reduce child abuse and neglect. If the Federal Government fails to make TANF and CCES payments on time, it will affect our State budget, but it will also harm the most vulnerable families.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2940, to extend the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, or TANF, program for another 3 months, because families who use these critical benefits should not be penalized for the failures here in Washington.

We are here for the 39th extension of TANF because we are once again unable to move a longer term extension or a reauthorization of this program.

I certainly hope Democratic leaders in the House will allow Chairman DAVIS and me to work with our colleagues on the Ways and Means Committee in a bipartisan manner to develop a long-term TANF reauthorization that ensures this program focuses on helping individuals prepare for, find, and keep good jobs.

At a time when we have 7.5 million job openings and growing demand for workers that is driving wages up, we not only want every person to reach their full potential—we need them to.

We have the opportunity to make economic and social gains in ways not seen in decades so families are better off financially, helping to improve their overall well-being in the near and long term.

Better wages and stable work bring along a whole host of benefits, most importantly, the positive impact on children who are spared the trauma that comes from unrest in the home.

At the root of addressing these challenges needs to be a focus on human interaction, engagement, support, encouragement, and belief in the possible, not just assumptions about the probable.

It is time to focus on solving the root causes rather than pushing complex government ideas that will only address the symptoms.

That is why I, along with more than 50 of my colleagues, have come forth with a full reauthorization of the TANF program. Our bill, called the JOBS for Success Act, would return the program's focus to families by:

Expecting universal case management so we can rebuild the human connection and so no one is ignored or left behind in this process;

Holding States accountable for work outcomes, meaning folks can get and keep a job, and ensuring that dollars go to their families;

Prioritizing households below 200 percent of the poverty line so they get the services they need to be successful;

Using funds to support and encourage work over the long term, because we know life is hard, not just when someone is starting a job, but 6 months into the job when the car breaks down or one of life's many challenges happens; and

Increasing resources available to support childcare to more than \$14 billion annually, better utilizing existing funds, and allowing up to half of a State's annual allocation to be used for childcare.

We all want families to succeed and to achieve their American Dream. The first step on that bridge out of poverty is getting a job, keeping a job, and moving through the ranks to higher pay and more benefits.

□ 1530

Unfortunately, under Democratic leadership, we have yet to see any proposals to reform or improve this program. And today, we are moving to the floor without any formal consideration by the committee or hearings on this bill.

Instead of reaching across the aisle to get things done for the American people, Democratic leadership is focused on investigating the President and going after his tax returns. They are proposing new entitlements that tax low-income workers and subsidize large corporations. They are passing bills that claim to protect people with preexisting conditions but, in reality, take away their health insurance choices. And they are continuing to allow infanticide by refusing to bring to the floor the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act.

Republicans want to work on bipartisan changes to improve childcare under TANF, and we have come forward with a viable plan to improve support for families in need by nearly doubling historic funding levels.

I know my colleagues on the other side of the aisle have the same desire, and I hope we can find common ground before the next bill comes to the floor.

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

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. JUDY CHU).

Ms. JUDY CHU of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2940. The bill authorizes the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program and the Child Care Entitlement to States, which expire on June 30. These are vital programs that help keep children and families out of poverty.

TANF provides an important safety net for families, and States use the money to give very low-income families with children direct cash assistance, childcare, and work training.

In my home State of California, TANF is critical to so many families. Administered through the CalWORKs program, California supplements its Federal TANF programs with its own State dollars to help lift individuals out of poverty, and it is working.

In Los Angeles County, where my district is located, an additional 71,000 children would be living in poverty and 31,700 children in deep poverty without TANF. Altogether, that would be over 100,000 more children living in poverty.

California sees the value in TANF and is supplementing its TANF dollars with increased State investments for cash assistance and restoration of cost-of-living adjustments.

Reauthorization of Federal funds is key in ensuring that there is progress in reducing poverty, so I urge all my colleagues to vote in support of H.R. 2940. We must ensure that funding for families in need continues until the end of this fiscal year.

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

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Alabama (Ms. SEWELL).

Ms. SEWELL of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2940, to extend the authorization for the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program and the Child Care Entitlements to States program through the end of the 2019 fiscal year. This legislation will ensure that families in my district continue to have access to the important financial and social support offered by these programs.

We know that low-income workers face significant hurdles to economic security. TANF is a critical tool for making sure that these families can afford basic necessities like food, housing, and medicine. In fact, over 11,000 families in Alabama currently receive assistance from TANF, and more than 20,000 children benefit from this important program.

This bill will make sure that TANF recipients in Alabama receive the \$23.25 million that is expected to be allocated to the State in the coming months.

This legislation also extends the Child Care Entitlement to States program, an important tool as we fight to make sure all parents can have access to affordable, quality childcare. Childcare is one of the largest expenses facing families, and the matching funds included in this program are important to support low-income workers and their children.

I am pleased that this bill will unlock \$10.2 million of funding for childcare in Alabama to help meet the needs of children and families in my district.

While I strongly support this bill, it should be noted that no one thinks that this short-term extension of these

programs is the perfect solution. But it is critical that we maintain funding and provide continuity for working families and children who depend upon TANF and childcare grant funding.

It is my hope that we will continue to explore ideas to improve these programs, including increasing funding levels for childcare support grants and identifying ways that these programs can more effectively help families in need.

I ask my colleagues to join us in supporting this short-term extension of TANF and childcare entitlement programs, and I ask that they support this bill going forward.

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE).

Ms. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, here we are, yet again, to extend block grants to States for the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families Act through September 30, 2019, this time in the form of H.R. 2940. I support that initiative.

However, with the reform of "welfare as we knew it" pre-1996, instead of helping people out of poverty, as the narrative goes, we have created a permanent underclass of primarily women workers who have been denied education, denied training, and denied childcare while being required to work at below-subsistence levels or, worse, forced to engage in work activities with absolutely no compensation, which is violative of the 13th Amendment to the Constitution, which abolished slavery and uncompensated work.

Mr. Speaker, our so-called welfare reform can more accurately be described as "welfare deform," given the flagrant flaws that amount to government-sanctioned child abuse—for example, the requirement to work without guaranteed, safe, and affordable childcare, and the imposition of time limits during countercyclical episodes, like the one we saw during the Great Recession.

Mr. Speaker, I have drafted a bill called the RISE Out of Poverty Act that would do more than just extend TANF. It would reform it by stipulating that reducing child poverty and securing childcare while the parent is at work would be the primary purpose of TANF.

We would lift people out of poverty. The block grants would be spent on programs that would alleviate poverty, not on projects like filling the holes in a government's budget.

While I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2940, I also encourage us, Mr. Speaker, to roll up our sleeves and get to work and craft an overhaul of this program that would fix the shortcomings that exist in the TANF program we now have.

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. ESTES), and I ask unanimous consent that he be allowed to control that time.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ESTES. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DUNN).

Mr. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, today, this Congress will finally finish its work on a disaster supplemental. For my district, this bill comes almost 8 months after Hurricane Michael destroyed 12 counties in Florida.

For 8 months, I have hammered this Congress about the devastation and desperate needs in my communities. Month after month, one political excuse after another has been used to delay the emergency disaster supplemental, which had always been prompt and never been politicized.

But not this time. This time, my neighbors, my communities, and my friends were left to wonder why Washington doesn't care about them.

Whatever became of Americans helping Americans?

To my colleagues who have unnecessarily delayed this bill, and who may even today vote against it, I ask why. Some colleagues will say their principles required a recorded vote, even though the content of this bill has been known for months and debated for months. In fact, we had a chance to vote on the amendments to it just 2 weeks ago.

For those upset at the cost, okay, spending in Washington is a problem. But are they willing to make an empty gesture about balancing the Federal budget on the backs of Americans who have lost everything? Are they willing to force the airmen at Tyndall and the marines at Camp Lejeune to halt work to repair their bases because they ran out of money over a month ago? How about the foresters in the timber industry who grow a commodity not covered by Federal crop insurance or any other program? Are they willing to bankrupt them? A "no" vote today does exactly that.

I would like to close with a simple thought for those who would think about voting "no" on this bill: There but for the grace of God go I.

If this happened in their districts, would they be willing and prepared to vote against their neighbors in the face of a disaster that literally destroyed their homes and businesses? Would they look them in the eye and vote "no"? I rather doubt it.

Mr. ESTES. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today as Congress debates another extension of the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program, or TANF.

While TANF remains a vital program to millions of Americans, and I support an extension, I am disappointed in my colleagues across the aisle for not taking the opportunity to discuss much-needed reforms to TANF, which are long overdue. In fact, since the program began in 1996, TANF has had only

one true reauthorization and has been simply extended 38 times, including four times in the last 2 years since I have been in Congress.

Today, we debate another extension until September 30. However, another extension does not allow us to discuss proposals to reform TANF to help Americans get jobs needed for an independent and prosperous life.

Unlike my colleagues, Republicans have put forth such a proposal called the JOBS for Success Act. The bill expands services to connect people receiving TANF with tailored skills training and jobs. It also allows States to fund apprenticeships and on-the-job training programs, and it expands funding for work-related transportation costs and childcare. In return, the JOBS for Success Act strengthens accountability for securing a job and maintaining it.

These commonsense reforms are needed now more than ever. Under our new Tax Code, our booming economy has more jobs than workers for the first time in history: 7.5 million job openings versus 5.8 million unemployed, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Now is the time for people to get the support and training they need to take part in this historic economic recovery.

Reforming TANF in Congress should be a great first step toward this goal. I know this because I have seen how reforms to TANF can help those in need.

In my home State of Kansas, we allowed TANF dollars to go to the JAG program, which helps at-risk high school students graduate and get a successful career path. In Kansas, JAG has a 91 percent graduation rate and 80 percent employment rate, both above the national average for JAG students.

This one statewide reform is an example of the potential that exists if we come together to look at potential national reforms to TANF and to help families in need and give them the support they need.

□ 1545

Unfortunately, it appears that my colleagues across the aisle are okay with simply kicking the TANF can down the road for the 39th time without discussing the JOBS for Success Act or offering any sort of reform proposal.

As we debate this extension bill, I continue to call on my colleagues to work with us on reforming TANF and developing a full reauthorization bill, not just continuing to kick the can down the road.

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

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the ranking member, Representative WALORSKI from Indiana, and all of my colleagues who have supported and who cosponsor and support this legislation. Congress can and should do far more to

reduce child poverty and help hard-working families to make ends meet.

For example, a recent study by the National Academy of Sciences found multiple paths to reducing child poverty by 50 percent in just 10 years using well-known evidence-based tools like the earned income tax credit, the child independent care tax credit, and the Child Care and Development Fund.

Mr. Speaker, I hope to work with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to find new ways to support the parents and grandparents who are working so hard. But while we are looking for ways to make sure that States and the Federal Government do more, we should certainly not allow a funding lapse that would result in States having to do less.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this simple, bipartisan legislation to allow us to meet our commitments to State governments and to families in need across the country.

Mr. Speaker, I urge full support, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2940, which strengthens the "Temporary Assistance for Needy-Families" program.

Specifically, H.R. 2940 extends the authorizations for the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program (TANF) and the Child Care Entitlement to States (CCES) through September 30, 2019.

The legislation passed by Congress to end the Trump Shutdown authorizes the TANF program through June 30, 2019.

H.R. 2940 is necessary to ensure that the Department of Health and Human Services has the authority to pay fourth quarter allotments to states, tribes, and territories on time and in full, preventing any interruption of benefits to low-income parents and children.

TANF is administered by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and features four program goals: provide assistance to needy families so that children can be cared for in their own homes; reduce the dependency of needy parents by promoting job preparation, work and marriage; prevent and reduce unplanned pregnancies among 1 single young adults; and encourage the formation and maintenance of two-parent families.

Under TANF, the federal government gives states a fixed block grant totaling \$16.5 billion each year.

This annual amount has not increased for inflation over the past two decades-and now covers only two-thirds of the purchasing power when it was created.

TANF and SNAP are essential to provide nutritional and financial assistance to the nation's neediest families and children.

Nearly half (48 percent) (3,375,666) of Texan children live in low-income families which is significantly higher than the national level of 41 percent.

Texas needs to increase the amount of funding for needy families to support their livelihoods and prosperity.

Many TANF families struggle with multiple barriers to self-sufficiency, such as disabilities, mental health issues, domestic violence and substance use disorders.

As a result, these families may not always be able to meet the full participation requirements.

States and counties should be given the flexibility to provide partial credit to these families with special needs.

TANF funding should be increased annually by an amount commensurate with the rate of inflation to ensure that the program's actual value does not decrease each year.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) in Texas has supported 57,201 Texans in FY2018.

Texas has reported March 2019 TANF expenditures of \$3,371,717 for 18,195 cases.

According to the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, Texas is listed as one of nine (9) states that spend less than 10 percent of TANF funds.

Another families program that falls under assistance for needy is the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), which provides nutritional assistance to children and families.

Texas has spent \$357,125,771 over the span of 1,377,384 houses in April 2019.

As of April 2019, Houston has 1,557 SNAP cases, which provides services to 3,168 people, of which 252 are elderly and 1,461 are children.

In total, SNAP has funded \$350,743 in food assistance as of April 2019 in Houston.

Long-term reauthorization and adequate funding for this safety-net program are critical for counties, which invest over \$58 billion annually in human services.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 2940 to support the extension of these critical programs for our needy families and children.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2940.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

NATIONAL LANDSLIDE PREPAREDNESS ACT

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1261) to establish a national program to identify and reduce losses from landslide hazards, to establish a national 3D Elevation Program, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1261

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 "National Landslide Preparedness Act".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) 3D.—The term "3D" means 3-dimensional.

(2) 3D ELEVATION DATA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term "3D elevation data" means 3D, high-resolution data obtained using LiDAR, IfSAR, or other methods over the United States (including territories and freely associated states).

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term "3D elevation data" includes terrestrial and bathymetric elevation data.

(3) 3D ELEVATION PROGRAM.—The term "3D Elevation Program" means the 3D Elevation Program established under section 5(a).

(4) FREELY ASSOCIATED STATES.—The term "freely associated states" means—

- (A) the Federated States of Micronesia;
- (B) the Republic of the Marshall Islands; and
- (C) the Republic of Palau.

(5) IfSAR.—The term "IfSAR" means interferometric synthetic aperture radar.

(6) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term "Indian tribe" has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).

(7) LAHAR.—The term "lahar" means a large debris flow of mostly volcanic material that is—

- (A) often fast-moving; and
- (B) a hazard in watersheds downstream of volcanic peaks.

(8) LiDAR.—The term "LiDAR" means light detection and ranging.

(9) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the United States Geological Survey.

(10) STATE.—The term "State" means—

- (A) a State; and
- (B) the District of Columbia.

(11) STATE OFFICE.—The term "State office" means any unit of State government that handles the identification, mapping, assessment, and research of landslide hazards or responding to landslide events, including—

- (A) a State geological survey office;
- (B) a State department of emergency response; and

- (C) a State department of transportation.

(12) TERRITORY.—The term "territory" means—

- (A) the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico;
- (B) Guam;
- (C) American Samoa;
- (D) the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands; and
- (E) the United States Virgin Islands.

SEC. 3. NATIONAL LANDSLIDE HAZARDS REDUCTION PROGRAM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish a program, to be known as the "National Landslide Hazards Reduction Program" (referred to in this section as the "program")—

- (1) to identify and understand landslide hazards and risks;
- (2) to reduce losses from landslides;
- (3) to protect communities at risk of landslide hazards; and
- (4) to help improve communication and emergency preparedness, including by coordinating with communities and entities responsible for infrastructure that are at risk of landslide hazards.

- (b) DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM.—
- (1) PROGRAM ACTIVITIES.—The Secretary, in coordination with the Interagency Coordinating Committee on Landslide Hazards established by subsection (c)(1) (referred to in this section as the "Committee") and in coordination with existing activities of the United States Geological Survey and other Federal agencies, shall—

(A) identify, map, assess, and research landslide hazards;

- (B) respond to landslide events; and
- (C) in coordination with State offices, units of local government, territories, freely associated states, and Indian tribes—

(i) establish working groups with State offices, units of local government, territories, freely associated states, and Indian tribes to identify regional and local priorities for researching, identifying, mapping, and assessing landslide hazards; and

(ii) develop and implement landslide hazard guidelines for—

- (I) geologists;
- (II) geological and geotechnical engineers;
- (III) emergency management personnel; and
- (IV) land use and other decisionmakers.

(2) NATIONAL STRATEGY.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 5 years thereafter, the Secretary, in coordination with the Committee, shall develop and publish a national strategy for landslide hazards, risk reduction, and response in the United States (including territories and freely associated states), which shall include—

- (A) goals and priorities for the program;
- (B) priorities for data acquisition, research, communications, and risk management on landslides and landslide hazards across relevant Federal agencies; and
- (C) a detailed interagency plan, which shall take into consideration national disaster preparedness, response, and recovery frameworks, to carry out the national strategy, including details about the programs, projects, and budgets that will be used to implement the national strategy.

(3) NATIONAL LANDSLIDE HAZARDS DATABASE.—In carrying out the program, the Secretary, in coordination with State offices, units of local government, territories, freely associated states, and Indian tribes, shall develop and maintain a publicly accessible national landslide hazard and risk inventory database to compile, maintain, standardize, and evaluate data regarding—

- (A) landslide hazards and risks;
- (B) the impact of landslides on—

- (i) health and safety;
- (ii) the economy and infrastructure; and
- (iii) the environment;
- (C) landslide hazard stabilization; and
- (D) reduction of losses from landslides.

(4) LANDSLIDE HAZARD AND RISK PREPAREDNESS FOR COMMUNITIES.—In carrying out the program, the Secretary, in coordination with the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of Transportation, and the heads of other relevant Federal agencies, and in consultation with State offices, units of local government, territories, freely associated states, and Indian tribes, shall develop and disseminate—

(A) landslide planning and risk reduction guidance, guidelines, maps, tools, and training materials to help inform State, territorial, freely associated state, local, and Tribal governments and decisionmakers with respect to—

- (i) the use and implementation of landslide hazard assessments;
- (ii) the applied use of the database developed under paragraph (3);
- (iii) reducing losses from landslides; and
- (iv) resources available for communities working to improve landslide hazard preparedness; and

(B) landslide preparedness curricula and training modules for—

- (i) State, territorial, freely associated state, local, and Tribal officials;
- (ii) Federal, State, territorial, freely associated state, local, and Tribal emergency managers; and
- (iii) the National Guard.

(5) DEBRIS FLOW EARLY WARNING SYSTEM.—In carrying out the program, the Secretary, in coordination with the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Homeland Security, shall expand the early warning system for debris flow by—

- (A) expanding the early warning system for post-wildfire debris flow to include recently burned areas across the western United States;
- (B) developing procedures with State, territorial, freely associated state, local, and Tribal governments to monitor stormwater drainage in areas with high debris flow risk; and
- (C) identifying high-risk debris flow areas, such as recently burned land and potential lahar hazard areas.