

uphold justice for the 85 victims of the attacks.

S. RES. 303

At the request of Mr. HAWLEY, the names of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 303, a resolution calling upon the leadership of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to dismantle its kwan-li-so political prison labor camp system, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Mrs. SHAHEEN):

S. 2444. A bill to establish a minimum staffing level of U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers along the northern border, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Mr. SCHUMER. 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. 2444

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLES.

This Act may be cited as the "Border Officers Utilization for National Defense Act of 2019" or the "BOUND Act".

SEC. 2. MINIMUM U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION STAFFING ALONG THE NORTHERN BORDER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall ensure that not fewer than the maximum number of U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers deployed along the international border between the United States and Canada (referred to in this Act as the "northern border") at any time between January 1, 2016 and the date of the enactment of this Act are always deployed along the northern border, including ports of entry along the northern border.

(b) LIMITATION ON TRANSFERS.—The Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection may not transfer any U.S. Customs and Border Protection officer away from an assignment along the northern border if such transfer would reduce the number of such officers assigned to the northern border below the level required under subsection (a).

By Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. CASSIDY):

S. 2443. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for investment in tomorrow's pediatric health care workforce; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I am pleased to be introducing the Investment in Tomorrow's Pediatric Workforce Act with Senator CASSIDY. This critical legislation would provide fund-

ing for the Title VII pediatric subspecialty loan repayment program.

The Title VII health professions programs have a longstanding history of increasing the supply of health care professionals, expanding access to care in rural and urban underserved areas, and developing a workforce that reflects the Nation's diversity and the needs of patients. These education and training programs guide current and aspiring health professionals to high-demand careers in areas of greatest need. Pediatric subspecialty care is one such shortage area.

According to the American Association of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, there are currently only 8,300 child and adolescent psychiatrists (CAPs) in the United States—many of whom are not practicing full time—far short of the estimated need of over 30,000 CAPs. On average, patients wait almost two months to see a CAP, a startling concern given that the incidence rates of mental illness and behavioral disorders among children in the United States continue to grow. Fifty percent of all lifetime cases of mental illness begin at age 14; seventy-five percent by age 24.

This legislation would take an important first step in incentivizing more health care professionals to go into pediatric subspecialties and increase the supply of these professionals to ensure more children have greater access to the health care they need. I look forward to working with stakeholders supporting the legislation including the American Academy of Pediatrics, the American Association of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, the Arthritis Foundation, the American College of Rheumatology, and the Child Neurology Society, as well as my colleague, Senator CASSIDY, to pass the Investment in Tomorrow's Pediatric Workforce Act, and to strengthen all of the Title VII health professions programs.

AUTHORIZING THE USE OF EMANCIPATION HALL FOR AN EVENT TO COMMEMORATE THE 400TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST AFRICAN SLAVES TO THE TERRITORY THAT WOULD BECOME THE UNITED STATES

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H. Con. Res. 57, which was received from the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 57) authorizing the use of Emancipation Hall for an event to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the arrival of the first African slaves to the territory that would become the United States.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be agreed to and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 57) was agreed to.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 2019

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m., Tuesday, September 10; further, that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, morning business be closed, and the Senate proceed to executive session and resume consideration of the Craft nomination under the previous order. Finally, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate recess following the cloture vote on the Darling nomination until 2:15 p.m. to allow for the weekly conference meetings.

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

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned under the previous order, following the remarks of Senator GARDNER.

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

The Senator from Colorado.

BLM HEADQUARTERS RELOCATION

Mr. GARDNER. Mr. President, of course, the Senate is back in session after the August work period, where all of us were able to go home—and in the case of Colorado, go corner to corner—to visit with constituents, to have meetings, to talk about those issues that are concerning to the people of Colorado and what we can do to help provide solutions to the greatest challenges they see in their lives, their businesses, and in their State.

It really is a remarkable time to go through such an incredible and beautiful State. In Colorado and in the West, we are blessed with amazing beauty and splendor. Our public lands are one of the smartest ideas this government has ever created over the 200-plus years of our Nation's history.

To spend time in Southwestern Colorado, down by Mesa Verde National Park, over by Larimer County and Rocky Mountain National Park, to be on the Eastern Plains of Colorado, to visit places like the Sand Creek Massacre site, to reflect on what that dark chapter in our American history

meant, to look at what we are trying to do to include Amache, the Japanese-American internment site, into our National Park Service, it really is a chance to reflect on the greatness of our country.

This is a State that is composed of almost 50 percent public lands, a significant number of acres that are controlled, owned, and managed by the State of Colorado and, of course, a vast amount of acres controlled and operated by the Federal Government—whether that is the U.S. Forest Service or the Bureau of Land Management or the National Park Service.

It is the Bureau of Land Management that brings me to the floor of the Senate tonight.

Prior to our departure for the August work period, an announcement was made from the Secretary of the Department of the Interior that the headquarters of the Bureau of Land Management would finally be moving west and indeed would be moving to Grand Junction, CO.

The Bureau of Land Management manages roughly 250 million acres of surface lands and surface area in our country, and almost all of it—over 99 percent—is west of the Mississippi River. You can see the land that is highlighted in red here. Some of this land is just mineral rights and not surface land, but over here the vast amount of acreage is all surface land—some 245-some million acres of land, 99 percent of which is west of the Mississippi River.

The idea we have been pursuing is that the public lands are managed better when you manage them from within the communities that those public lands surround. In the case of Grand Junction, CO, the Bureau of Land Management—almost 73 percent of Mesa County, in which Grand Junction resides, is public land. Why not make the decisions facing these millions of acres of public lands in the West, where the lands reside, instead of thousands of miles removed in Washington, DC?

Moving the Bureau of Land Management headquarters closer in proximity to the land it oversees and regulates makes sense. It is common sense—two things we don't hear very often in Washington.

Moving the BLM is a priority I have been working on for a number of years, going back to an Energy and Natural Resources Committee hearing with Neil Kornze, then the Director of the Bureau of Land Management under President Obama. It was a hearing where almost every county commissioner in the West had objected to a regulation that the BLM was pursuing, and yet the BLM continued to pursue it.

I remember being frustrated in this hearing and finally saying to Director Kornze: If you were just located in the West, if you just had your BLM offices in the West, your headquarters, you would understand why this is a bad idea.

At the time, he kind of laughed and said: Well, we should think about that.

Do you know what? We did, and I am pretty excited to say that in just a couple of weeks, we will be signing the lease for new office space in Grand Junction to house the headquarters of the Bureau of Land Management.

This is not—and I think this is important because this seems to get lost in the day-to-day shuffle of media coverage. This is not a partisan issue. This is not a Republican-driven idea or a Democratic-driven idea. This is a bipartisan approach that has been embraced by leaders on both sides of the aisle.

Democratic Colorado Governor Jared Polis in July said of moving the Bureau of Land Management to Grand Junction that “we are thrilled to welcome the Bureau of Land Management and their employees to the great state of Colorado. As I stated to Secretary Bernhardt many times, Grand Junction is the perfect location for the BLM because of the community support, (its) location closer to the land BLM manages and the positive impact it will have on our western Colorado economy.”

That wasn't a Republican who said that. That was the Democratic Governor of the State of Colorado embracing the move of the headquarters of BLM. In fact, we had both Republicans and Democrats cosponsoring legislation I introduced in the Senate and Congressman TIPTON introduced in the House to legislatively move the headquarters of the Bureau of Land Management to the West and now in Colorado.

Unfortunately, we are starting to hear some partisan debate, though, creep into this incredibly important move. What we are seeing in Washington, of course, are Washington Democrats trying to stop the process. In the news, we read about Washington bureaucrats who are opposed to the move, but it is important to realize that this decision is not about the bureaucrats; it is about the job we are doing to represent our public lands.

This is an agency that doesn't just work for each other. It is an agency that works for the people of this country and to do the best job they can representing and managing our public lands, the public lands they are charged to manage and to protect. Why wouldn't you do that job from where the public lands reside?

Moving the headquarters to the West will improve support. It will improve engagement. It will improve oversight. It will improve collaboration with western Governors whose States, in some cases, are overwhelmingly dominated by public lands. It will improve relationships with State and local elected officials. It will improve relationships and management decisions and will work with the Tribes and Tribal officials and sports men and women and ranchers and grazers and farmers and recreationalists and energy users.

It will also save States in western communities thousands of dollars in travel expenses. Imagine, if you live in Colorado and Western Colorado, that you no longer have to fly thousands of miles to Washington, DC; that you don't have to buy an expensive round-trip airplane ticket, spend the night at an expensive hotel, buy an expensive meal at an expensive restaurant. You get to travel, drive, or fly—a very short trip—to Western Colorado, with great air service and great interstate access. You don't have to pay for a Washington hotel or a Washington meal. These are things you can do when the BLM is actually located where 99 percent of the land they represent resides.

Under the Department of the Interior's proposal, every western State will get additional staff. Two hundred ninety-six current Washington positions will be moved to locations throughout the West. From Alaska to Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, the Dakotas, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, Utah, and Wyoming, all will receive new staff out of Washington, DC, and onto the public lands they represent, that they oversee.

For those of us who are routinely in Washington, we will still be able to get information immediately and meet with officials from the Bureau of Land Management. The Deputy Director of Policy and Programs will continue to be located in Washington, along with 60 other positions that are responsible for budgetary items, legislative affairs, regulatory affairs, and public affairs. They will still be here. So it is not like Washington will all of a sudden have no one to call or no one answering their calls. It is a little bit absurd. It talks a little bit about the lack of hubris that government has, to think that only Washington knows best and only Washington can lead, to think that you can't manage these lands from where they are.

This will improve the management of our public lands, and BLM employees will see benefits as well. The cost of living for BLM employees who move from Washington to a State office will be considerably lower. That will result in a significant increase back into their pocketbooks.

Leasing costs are also worth raising when we talk about the BLM headquarters. The BLM compared leasing space for 27 staffers in Washington versus the leasing space available in Grand Junction, CO. The difference is \$50 per square foot in Washington versus just over \$32 per square foot in Grand Junction.

If you think about what that means, it is a significant savings. You think about what it means for travel and the cost to taxpayers of travel expenses for BLM employees. According to the Department, in fiscal year 2018, BLM employee travel from Washington to the West was more than \$37.2 million. There is no question that these resources could have been better spent on State offices and field offices that have been starving for resources for years.

In its own analysis, the Department of Interior projects that the total cost over 20 years for the Bureau of Land Management's headquarters relocation and relocations to other Western States will have a net savings—get this—of over \$123 million. Not only will we have better decision making and not only will the leadership of an agency that is the largest holder of public lands and manager of public lands in the country be located finally in the lands they oversee, with better decisions coming as a result, but we are going to save \$123 million. It is a commonsense move designed to save taxpayer money, and management decisions will be better by the fact that these lands are now in their front yard, instead of thousands of miles away, bringing these decisions closer to the American people.

The only reason to oppose this move is if you don't care about the people of the Western United States or you don't think somehow that the people in the Western United States are smart enough to figure out how to run public lands or manage public lands or maybe you don't think that Colorado is up to the task of being the headquarters of the BLM because apparently you don't trust the people in the West. There is no other reason to oppose this. This is common sense.

Colorado is already home to significant portions of the USGS. Colorado is already home to NORTHCOM and NORAD. In fact, just today the new space command, the United States Space Command, stood up in Colorado Springs at Peterson Air Force Base. Yet, somehow, there are people—Washington Democrats—who don't think Colorado can handle the management of our public lands. It is offensive—it really is—to think that there are people in Washington who think that only Washington can do this job. It is wrong.

We should stand up against that kind of, I guess, idea that only Washington can do something and fight back against that mentality. Colorado is home to significant EPA offices, the National Institute of Standards and Technology, significant resources of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the Rocky Mountain Regional Office of the U.S. Patent and Trademark office. All are in Colorado. With so many acres of public lands, yes, we can manage public lands, and, yes, Colorado should be the gateway to our public lands in this great country and to all of the wonderful access opportunities that means to our economy, to recreation, to conservation.

Ask any one of the thousands of Federal Government employees currently living in Colorado if they believe we can do this, and the answer is a resounding yes. Only in Washington do they think it is only Washington that can do the job.

Washington bureaucrats and Washington Democrats can oppose Colorado

all they want, but I believe in Colorado. I believe in our ability to manage these public lands better than they have ever been managed before. I believe this is the best place in the Nation to manage our public lands and to house and headquarter the Bureau of Land Management. As a result, we will have a cleaner and better environment, more conservation opportunities, and a greater public lands economy as a result.

I am excited about this future. The people of Grand Junction are excited about this future. It is far time that we now have a little bit less Washington and a lot more Colorado common sense.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SULLIVAN). The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business.

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

RECOGNIZING DAYTON, OHIO, POLICE OFFICERS

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, today six police officers from the Dayton Police Department were awarded our Nation's highest honor for law enforcement. These were the six individuals who stood tall at 1 a.m. on August 4, in Dayton, OH, standing up to a shooter, engaging him within 30 seconds of the tragedy beginning. Nine people had already died. Another 27 were injured. By standing up to him and doing it so quickly and responding so effectively, they saved so many lives.

They put their lives in danger because they were standing between the shooter and innocent civilians who were out that evening, having a celebration, enjoying themselves, not imagining this horror could be committed. These six individuals were well trained. As Chief Rick Biehl of the Dayton Police Department has told me—and he is a friend of mine—the training worked, and he is right. It was more than just training. It was instinct. It was heart. It was their willingness to step up as soon as they saw the danger and run into the danger, literally.

President Trump today awarded the highest honor to these individuals. When he did so, he said: "The light from these intrepid souls defies the darkness and confronted the most sinister danger."

Well said.

Sergeant William Knight and Officers Vincent Carter, David Denlinger, Ryan Nabel, Brian Rolfes, and Jeremy Campbell deserve the gratitude of all of us for stepping into the breach.

Tonight I will have the opportunity to be with them on this floor. They are going to come see the world's greatest deliberative body. I know that everyone in the Senate joins me in expressing our gratitude to them for the work they do every single day to protect all of us and for their extraordinary brav-

ery that horrible night. We thank them, and we say God bless them for what they do.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

REVIVING AMERICA'S SCENIC BYWAYS ACT

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 116, S. 349.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 349) to require the Secretary of Transportation to request nominations for, and make determinations regarding, roads to be designated under the national scenic byways program, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Environment and Public Works, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Reviving America's Scenic Byways Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. NATIONAL SCENIC BYWAYS PROGRAM.

(a) REQUEST FOR NOMINATIONS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Transportation shall issue a request for nominations with respect to roads to be designated under the national scenic byways program, as described in section 162(a) of title 23, United States Code. The Secretary shall make the request for nominations available on the appropriate website of the Department of Transportation.

(b) DESIGNATION DETERMINATIONS.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the request for nominations required under subsection (a) is issued, the Secretary shall make publicly available on the appropriate website of the Department of Transportation a list specifying the roads, nominated pursuant to such request, to be designated under the national scenic byways program.

Mr. PORTMAN. I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported substitute amendment be agreed to and that the bill, as amended, be considered read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee-reported amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

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

Mr. PORTMAN. I know of no further debate on the bill, as amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate?

If not, the bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (S. 349), as amended, was passed.

Mr. PORTMAN. I ask unanimous consent that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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