

medical services and facilities, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4153

*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 “Health Care Access for Urban Native Veterans Act”.

**SEC. 2. SHARING ARRANGEMENTS WITH FEDERAL AGENCIES.**

Section 405 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1645) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1), by inserting “urban Indian organizations,” before “and tribal organizations”; and

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) by inserting “urban Indian organization,” before “or tribal organization”; and

(B) by inserting “an urban Indian organization,” before “or a tribal organization”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. CASE) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Hawaii.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CASE. Madam 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 measure under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, H.R. 4153, the Health Care Access for Urban Native Veterans Act, will ensure that Native American veterans have equal access to healthcare, regardless of their location of residence, by expanding Department of Veterans Affairs, VA, funding to include urban Indian health centers.

The Indian Health Service acts as the primary Federal agency responsible for providing healthcare to federally recognized Indian and Alaska Native communities. Currently, there are three types of facilities that make up the IHS system: Federally-operated facilities, tribally-operated facilities, and urban Indian organization-operated, UIO, facilities.

As opposed to the federally-operated and tribally-operated facilities, which are often located in remote areas, UIO facilities have been established in larger cities in order to accommodate the large populations of tribal members located in urban areas.

By law, a Native veteran is eligible to receive services under both the VA and IHS and can choose which one to use at any given time. Section 405 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, or IHCA, authorizes the VA to reimburse federally-operated and tribally-operated IHS facilities for any services that they provide to eligible Native veterans.

To that end, the VA has entered into one national reimbursement agreement

that encompasses 74 federally-operated IHS facilities, as well as 114 individual reimbursement agreements with tribally-operated IHS sites.

However, because Section 405 does not explicitly reference UIOs, these facilities are excluded from receiving any reimbursements from the VA. This has severely hampered the ability of urban Indian health organizations to properly care for the Native veterans living in urban centers and has forced these veterans to travel great distances to reach an IHS facility or, sadly, to abstain from treatment altogether.

We can all agree that Native veterans should have equal access to healthcare, regardless of where they choose to reside. As such, H.R. 4153 will bring parity to the IHS system by allowing UIOs to enter into reimbursement agreements with the VA.

I want to thank the sponsor of the bill, Representative RO KHANNA from California, for advocating on behalf of Native veterans everywhere, and I urge quick adoption of this bipartisan legislation.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

This is a good bill, and we obviously have no problems with this particular bill.

When I started, I talked about kleinigkeiten on the small stuff. As good as this is, it is still small stuff and, actually, it is taken out—it is a portion of S. 886, which deals with Indian water rights settlements and extensions. That entire bill, if you really want to help out Native American populations, if you really want to solve some of these problems for them, especially during this time, with the pandemic going on and hitting those areas even harder than some of the others, that entire Senate bill should be taken up and passed.

Now, the fact that you have taken a small portion of that out and put it here as a separate bill still makes this a decent bill and I am supportive of it. But if we really cared, and we were really important with what we did, take the entire Udall bill, bring it over here and pass the damn thing so that we can get it signed and get it enacted into law. That is really what would help people and that wouldn't be kleinigkeiten. That is a big deal.

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

Mr. CASE. Madam Speaker, I urge adoption of this 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 Hawaii (Mr. CASE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4153.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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HAWAII NATIONAL FOREST STUDY

Mr. CASE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7045) to require the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct a study on lands that could be included in a National Forest in Hawai'i, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7045

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

**SECTION 1. HAWAII NATIONAL FOREST STUDY.**

(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to identify lands within the study area that would—

(1) support the conservation of biodiversity not found elsewhere in the National Forest System;

(2) support or expand the research mission of the Institute of Pacific Islands Forestry;

(3) promote shared stewardship with local communities, including indigenous populations, the State of Hawai'i, and non-profit groups; and

(4) support or expand the international programs of the Forest Service related to conservation of forest ecosystems, sustainable forestry, protection of threatened, endangered, and migratory species, controlling the spread of invasive species, international reforestation, and other forest restoration efforts.

(b) STUDY REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall conduct a study to identify available land within the study area that could be included in a National Forest in Hawai'i.

(2) COORDINATION REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary shall conduct the study under paragraph (1) in coordination with the Hawai'i Department of Land and Natural Resources.

(3) CONSULTATION REQUIREMENT.—In carrying out the study under paragraph (1), the Secretary—

(A) shall consult with—

(i) the Hawai'i Department of Land and Natural Resources; and

(ii) the Hawai'i Department of Agriculture; and

(B) may consult with such other governmental or nonprofit entities as the Secretary determines appropriate.

(4) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives that identifies—

(A) available land within the study area that could be included in a National Forest in Hawai'i;

(B) the ownership of the land within the study area;

(C) any undeveloped land in the study area that may be at risk of development; and

(D) any actions that could be carried out to preserve the open and undeveloped character of the land within the study area.

(c) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section authorizes the Secretary to take any action that would affect the use of any land not owned by the United States.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) AVAILABLE LAND.—The term “available land” means any land within the study areas that is—

(A) Federally owned;

(B) managed by a Federal land management agency in partnership with a non-Federal entity; or

(C) land not described in subparagraph (A) or (B) that fulfills the purpose of this section, as determined by the Secretary.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service.

(3) STUDY AREA.—The term “study area” means the islands of Hawai‘i, Maui, Moloka‘i, Lāna‘i, O‘ahu and Kaua‘i in the State of Hawai‘i.

(4) UNDEVELOPED LAND.—The term “undeveloped land” means land—

(A) that is located within the study area;

(B) that is free or primarily free of structures; and

(C) the development of which is likely to affect adversely the scenic, research, wildlife, or recreational value of the study area.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. CASE) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Hawaii.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CASE. Madam 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 measure under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of my bill, H.R. 7045. This legislation would require the Secretary of Agriculture, in coordination with the Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources, to conduct a study to identify lands in the State of Hawaii that merit inclusion in the National Forest System.

Hawaii is the most isolated island chain and one of the most ecologically diverse places in the world. Within these constrained borders, we have 10 of the 13 world climate zones and ecosystems, ranging from the deserts to the tropics, where plants and animals that found their way to Hawaii evolved like nowhere else. The study would consider how a Hawaii national forest, which we do not currently have, could contribute to the conservation of this biodiversity not found elsewhere in the National Forest System while supporting the research mission of the Institute of Pacific Islands Forestry.

My bill provides the first step in establishing a national forest in Hawaii. It would help inventory where Hawaii's native koa, ohia, and sandalwood forests can be conserved and expanded for cultural and commercial practices. It would help identify where cultural sites could be better conserved and access expanded to the public and practitioners. It would help provide the basis to bring together local stakeholders to move forward the conversation of how to responsibly establish a national for-

est in Hawaii in a manner that will benefit both Hawaii's island communities and the National Forest Service.

As we continue to identify solutions to our climate and biodiversity crises, I hope we can all see the value in taking this step toward protecting Hawaii's unique forest resources and our native species.

Madam Speaker, I strongly urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE. I yield to the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Is the gentleman sure he really wants the Federal Government having a forest in his place?

Mr. CASE. Yes.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Twenty years from now, come back here, and we will tell the gentleman we told him so.

Madam Speaker, I have no objections to the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CASE. Madam Speaker, I accept the offer of Mr. Ranking Member. I will look the gentleman up in 20 years.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. CASE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7045.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

### NATIONAL LANDSLIDE PREPAREDNESS ACT

Mr. CASE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 8810) 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. 8810

*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).

(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) IfSAR.—The term “IfSAR” means interferometric synthetic aperture radar.

(5) 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).

(6) 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.

(7) LiDAR.—The term “LiDAR” means light detection and ranging.

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

(9) STATE.—The term “State” means—

(A) a State; and

(B) the District of Columbia.

(10) 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.

(11) TERRITORY.—The term “territory” means—

(A) the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico;

(B) Guam;

(C) American Samoa;

(D) the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands;

(E) the Federated States of Micronesia;

(F) the Republic of the Marshall Islands;

(G) the Republic of Palau; and

(H) 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, and Indian tribes—

(i) establish working groups with State offices, units of local government, territories, 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,