

19281(b)(5)(I)(ii)(II)) is amended by striking “section 109 of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “section 13101 of title 5, United States Code”.

(5) TITLE 50.—Section 5306(g)(2)(E) of the Damon Paul Nelson and Matthew Young Pollard Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 2018, 2019, and 2020 (50 U.S.C. 3334(g)(2)(E)) is amended by striking “the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “chapter 131 of title 5, United States Code”.

(d) OTHER AMENDMENTS.—Effective on the date of enactment of Public Law 117–286 (136 Stat. 4196)—

(1) section 4(a)(149) of that Act (136 Stat. 4322) is amended, in the matter before subparagraph (A), by striking “Vocational Education Act of 1963” and inserting “Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006”; and

(2) paragraphs (11), (12), (15), and (16) of section 4(c) of that Act (136 Stat. 4354, 4355) are amended by striking “the Stop Trading on Congressional Knowledge Act of 2012” and inserting “the Representative Louise McIntosh Slaughter Stop Trading on Congressional Knowledge Act”.

SEC. 5. TRANSITIONAL AND SAVINGS PROVISIONS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—

(1) INCORPORATED AMENDMENT.—The term “incorporated amendment” means an amendment made by section 3 of this Act as described in subsection (b)(1).

(2) ORIGINAL AMENDMENT.—The term “original amendment” means an amendment to a source provision enacted after October 19, 2021.

(3) SOURCE PROVISION.—The term “source provision” has the meaning given the term in section 5(a) of Public Law 117–286 (136 Stat. 4360).

(b) SCOPE OF SECTION 3 AMENDMENTS; CURRENCY.—The amendments made by section 3 of this Act do not affect any law except—

(1) to incorporate original amendments into chapters 4, 10, and 131 of title 5, United States Code, to keep those chapters current through January 26, 2024; and

(2) to correct related technical errors.

(c) ORIGINAL DATE OF ENACTMENT UNCHANGED.—An incorporated amendment is deemed to have been enacted on the date of enactment of the corresponding original amendment.

(d) EFFECT OF INCORPORATED AMENDMENTS.—An incorporated amendment—

(1) does not change or affect an original amendment; and

(2) does not change or affect any law that is not otherwise changed or affected by an original amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. TIFFANY) and the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TIFFANY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on H.R. 7326.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 7326. This bill was prepared for the Ju-

diciary Committee by the Office of Law Revision Counsel. OLRC is a non-partisan office of the House of Representatives charged with assisting us in keeping the U.S. Code organized and up to date.

As part of that mandate, OLRC will submit bills for our consideration, as necessary. These bills do not change the substance of any law on the books. They are purely technical and ministerial in nature.

H.R. 7326 amends chapters 4, 10, and 131 of title 5 to account for bills passed by Congress since we last addressed it 2 years ago. I thank my colleagues on the Judiciary Committee for the bipartisan way in which we handle these bills. I urge support for H.R. 7326, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 7326, which makes a number of technical amendments to title 5 of the U.S. Code, while making no substantive changes. I support the legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TIFFANY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BENTZ).

Mr. BENTZ. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 7326 amends chapters 4, 10, and 131 of title 5 to account for laws passed by Congress in the previous 2 years.

Title 5 deals with Federal agencies and employees, and these chapters in particular concern inspectors general, advisory committees, and ethical standards.

This bill was submitted to the Judiciary Committee by the Office of Law Revision Counsel who informed us that this update of title 5 is one of their most urgent projects.

The OLRC is a nonpartisan office that assists the committee in our responsibility to oversee and maintain the United States Code. From time to time, it is necessary for Congress to pass bills, such as this one, to update the Code to account for laws passed by Congress. This bill does not change the meaning of any law on the books. It simply updates the Code to account for action by Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TIFFANY. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Georgia and I are pleased to be working expeditiously to get this done within 20 minutes. I urge support, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I support this legislation and encourage my colleagues to do the same. It has been a pleasure working hard with my Republican colleague (Mr. TIFFANY).

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by

the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. TIFFANY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7326.

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.

COLORADO RIVER SALINITY CONTROL FIX ACT

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7872) to amend the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act to modify certain requirements applicable to salinity control units, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7872

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 “Colorado River Salinity Control Fix Act”.

SEC. 2. SALINITY CONTROL UNITS.

Section 205 of the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act (43 U.S.C. 1595) is amended—

(1) by striking the section designation and all that follows through “(a) The Secretary” and inserting the following:

“SEC. 205. SALINITY CONTROL UNITS; AUTHORITY AND FUNCTIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

“(a) ALLOCATION OF COSTS.—The Secretary”;

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

“(1) NONREIMBURSABLE COSTS; REIMBURSABLE COSTS.—

“(A) NONREIMBURSABLE COSTS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—In recognition of Federal responsibility for the Colorado River as an interstate stream and for international comity with Mexico, Federal ownership of the land of the Colorado River Basin from which most of the dissolved salts originate, and the policy established in the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.) and except as provided in clause (ii), the following shall be nonreimbursable:

“(I) 75 percent of the total costs of construction and replacement of each unit or separable feature of a unit authorized by section 202(a)(1), including 90 percent of—

“(aa) the costs of operation and maintenance of each unit or separable feature of a unit authorized by that section; and

“(bb) the total costs of construction, operation, and maintenance of the associated measures to replace incidental fish and wildlife values foregone.

“(II) 75 percent of the total costs of construction and replacement of each unit or separable feature of a unit authorized by section 202(a)(2), including 100 percent of—

“(aa) the costs of operation and maintenance of each unit or separable feature of a unit authorized by that section; and

“(bb) the total costs of construction, operation, and maintenance of the associated measures to replace incidental fish and wildlife values foregone.

“(III) 75 percent of the total costs of construction, operation, maintenance, and replacement of each unit or separable feature of a unit authorized by section 202(a)(3), including 75 percent of the total costs of construction, operation, and maintenance of the

associated measures to replace incidental fish and wildlife values foregone.

“(IV) 70 percent of the total costs of construction, operation, maintenance, and replacement of each unit or separable feature of a unit authorized by paragraphs (4) and (6) of section 202(a), including 70 percent of the total costs of construction, operation, and maintenance of the associated measures to replace incidental fish and wildlife values foregone.

“(V) 70 percent of the total costs of construction and replacement of each unit or separable feature of a unit authorized by section 202(a)(5), including 100 percent of—

“(aa) the costs of operation and maintenance of each unit or separable feature of a unit authorized by that section; and

“(bb) the total costs of construction, operation, and maintenance of the associated measures to replace incidental fish and wildlife values foregone.

“(VI) 85 percent of the total costs of implementation of the on-farm measures authorized by section 202(c), including 85 percent of the total costs of the associated measures to replace incidental fish and wildlife values foregone.

“(i) SPECIAL RULE FOR NONREIMBURSABLE COSTS FOR FISCAL YEARS 2024 AND 2025.—Notwithstanding clause (i), for each of fiscal years 2024 and 2025, the following shall be nonreimbursable:

“(I) 75 percent of all costs described in clause (i)(I).

“(II) 75 percent of all costs described in clause (i)(II).

“(III) 70 percent of all costs described in clause (i)(V).

“(IV) The percentages of all costs described in subclauses (III), (IV), and (VI) of clause (i).

“(B) REIMBURSABLE COSTS.—The total costs remaining after the allocations under clauses (i) and (ii) of subparagraph (A) shall be reimbursable as provided for in paragraphs (2), (3), (4), and (5).”;

(3) in subsection (b), by striking the subsection designation and all that follows through “Costs of construction” in paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(b) COSTS PAYABLE FROM LOWER COLORADO RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT FUND.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Costs of construction”;

(4) in subsection (c), by striking “(c) Costs of construction” and inserting the following:

“(c) COSTS PAYABLE FROM UPPER COLORADO RIVER BASIN FUND.—Costs of construction”;

and

(5) in subsection (e), by striking “(e) The Secretary is” and inserting the following:

“(e) UPWARD ADJUSTMENT OF RATES FOR ELECTRICAL ENERGY.—The Secretary is”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) and the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. DINGELL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WESTERMAN. 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 H.R. 7872, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 7872, the Colorado River Salinity Control Fix Act. The Colorado River is a critical resource for the basin's seven States.

Since the 1970s, the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Program has operated salinity control projects to reduce salinity levels in the river, which helps to improve crop yields for farmers. This effort is crucial since agriculture is the most significant component of the basin's economy.

Historically, this program has been funded through both appropriations and power revenues. However, the Colorado River has experienced historic ongoing multidecade drought conditions that have reduced hydropower generation and created an imbalance between the program's obligations and the costs payable through hydropower.

The Colorado River Salinity Control Fix Act would address this challenge by reducing the cost-share percentages from hydropower revenues and increasing the Federal nonreimbursable costs for the salinity programs across the Colorado River Basin.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I stand in support of the Colorado River Salinity Control Fix Act introduced by my colleague from Utah (Mr. CURTIS).

The Colorado River is, of course, one of the American West's national treasures, but it is also a vital source of fresh water for 40 million people and 5.5 million acres of farmland across seven States and Mexico.

□ 1545

These communities rely on this river for water that is essential to their livelihoods.

Agriculture and natural leaching can lead to the rising levels of salinity that threaten the water quality of these communities and the amount of water available to be used for hydropower generation.

Congress recognized the crucial need to limit the river's salinity in 1974 when it passed the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act, which authorized a desalting complex, and by passing further amendments to establish a basin-wide salinity control project.

For years, these actions have helped maintain the salinity content within the river.

The problem of salinity now, however, has been significantly intensified by continually worsening drought conditions, which have limited hydropower generation and, in turn, the funds made available for salinity control programs.

This bill before us today prompts us to once again take action to preserve the water quality in the Colorado River. Specifically, this legislation would increase the Federal cost share

for the program to account for the impacts of ongoing drought.

We must ensure that the Colorado River's clean fresh water does not become ruined by our inaction.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to vote “yes” on this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CURTIS), the lead sponsor of this bill.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of my bill, the Colorado River Salinity Control Fix Act, a critical piece of legislation addressing a longstanding challenge to the people of Utah.

High salinity levels in the Colorado River have far-reaching consequences. They threaten the beauty and the integrity of Utah's national parks, impact our ranchers and farmers, and jeopardize drinking water for millions of Americans.

Decades ago, Congress recognized the urgency of this issue. In 1974, the Colorado River Salinity Control Program was established to combat harmful effects of salt discharged into the river from natural saline rock formations.

However, we now face new challenges, including reduced water flows and increasing pressures on the Federal budget. The Colorado River Salinity Control Fix Act makes vital adjustments to this program, ensuring its continued effectiveness while adapting to modern realities.

I am pleased to see this important bill before us today. It represents a significant step toward preserving Utah's iconic landscapes, safeguarding our water resources, and ensuring a clean and reliable water supply for Utahns and all who depend on the Colorado River.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this critical bill and join me in protecting one of our Nation's most important resources.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I am prepared to close. I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Again, H.R. 7872 builds on important efforts undertaken by all seven States in the Colorado River Basin to ensure that salinity control projects are funded.

These projects support farmers and ranchers across the region and lead to better environmental outcomes. The importance of this work cannot be overstated.

Lastly, I thank Congressman JOHN CURTIS for his work in moving this legislation forward. While we will miss him on our committee next year, I know we will continue to find ways to work with him in his new role at the other end of the Capitol.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage adoption of 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 Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7872.

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.

RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF CRITICAL MINERALS IN HEALTHCARE ACT OF 2023

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6395) to amend the Energy Act of 2020 to require the Secretary of the Interior to include the Secretary of Health and Human Services in consultations regarding designations of critical minerals, elements, substances, and materials.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6395

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 “Recognizing the Importance of Critical Minerals in Healthcare Act of 2023”.

SEC. 2. REQUIRED CONSULTATION WITH THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES.

Paragraphs (4)(C) and (5)(A) of section 7002(c) of the Energy Act of 2020 (30 U.S.C. 1606(c)(4)(C) and (5)(A)) are each amended by inserting “Health and Human Services,” after “Agriculture.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) and the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. DINGELL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 6395, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, this bill brings together two agencies that don't usually interact, the United States Geological Survey, USGS, and the Department of Health and Human Services, HHS.

H.R. 6395, the Recognizing the Importance of Critical Minerals in Healthcare Act of 2023, would add HHS as a consulting agency for the development of USGS' critical minerals list.

USGS publishes and updates this list every 3 years and, as directed by the

Energy Act of 2020, consults with the Secretaries of Defense, Commerce, Agriculture, and Energy and the United States Trade Representative in crafting each iteration.

Why is it important to include HHS as a consulting agency? The critical minerals list constitutes a collection of minerals deemed necessary for economic and national security and whose supply chains are vulnerable to disruption.

There are many mineral applications in the healthcare industry. For example, radioisotopes derived from low-enriched uranium are used in over 40,000 imaging procedures in the U.S. daily, enabling diagnoses of cancer and heart disease, and liquid helium is frequently used as a coolant in MRI machines.

By requiring DOI to consult with HHS, H.R. 6395 would ensure that medical uses of these minerals and the ramifications that any supply disruption could have on the healthcare economy are adequately considered when evaluating critical minerals list designations.

Again, I thank the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CURTIS) for his hard work in bringing this bill to the floor today, and I thank my friends on the other side of the aisle for recognizing the importance of passing this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 6395, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I rise in support of the Recognizing the Importance of Critical Minerals in Healthcare Act sponsored by my friend and colleague, Representative CURTIS, who I, too, am going to miss when he goes to the other side, but I still plan on working very closely together with him.

This bill would require the United States Geological Survey to consult with the Department of Health and Human Services on the critical minerals list.

The critical minerals list, as folks know, can be quite controversial, but this bill takes a true good-governance approach by increasing intergovernmental coordination.

It is straightforward. The critical minerals list identifies the mineral commodities that are critical to our Nation's economic and national security. Healthcare is, of course, vitally important to our economic and national security.

This bill recognizes the importance of the minerals used by the healthcare sector. Certain platinum metals are used in chemotherapy and cardiac technology. Zinc is used to carry portable oxygen and in defibrillators. Lithium is used in pacemakers and other portable electronics. There are countless examples of lifesaving medicines and medical devices that use critical minerals.

USGS already consults with the Secretaries of Defense, Commerce, Agriculture, and Energy and the U.S. Trade

Representative on the critical minerals list and informally consults with the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

Formally consulting with HHS is an appropriate way to ensure minerals used in medical technologies are appropriately evaluated for criticality.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support for this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CURTIS), the lead sponsor of this bill.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I first would like to return the appreciation to the chairman of the Natural Resources Committee and for the opportunity to work with him. I think he is a great example of what a chairperson should do in Congress. To my good friend from Michigan, I thank her. I am not going that far away, and I look forward to continuing to work with her. She is a wonderful example to me of passion and love for what she does, and the people of Michigan are fortunate to have her represent them.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill, the Recognizing the Importance of Critical Minerals in Healthcare Act. I also thank Congresswoman DEGETTE for her partnership in advancing this important initiative.

This legislation addresses a critical gap in the process for identifying minerals essential to our Nation.

Under current law, the U.S. Geological Survey collaborates with various government agencies to assess and designate critical minerals vital to our national security. However, one key agency is glaringly absent from this process: the Department of Health and Human Services, HHS.

HHS plays a central role in our healthcare system, yet it has been excluded from decisions about minerals critical to the medical technologies and treatments that Americans rely on every day.

For example, helium is necessary for medical imaging. MRIs require nearly 2,000 liters of helium to maintain the magnets that make them functional.

Despite the growing helium shortage, this essential resource was recently removed from the critical minerals list, a decision that underscores the need for better interagency coordination.

By ensuring the healthcare implications of critical minerals decisions are fully considered, this legislation will help safeguard public health and our medical infrastructure.

Whether it is helium or other minerals essential to producing lifesaving medical devices, we must ensure that our decisionmaking process reflects the needs of the healthcare system.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues for their bipartisan support in recognizing the importance of this issue.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I am prepared to close. I reserve the balance of my time.