

Land Management, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Management and Protection of the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska” (RIN1004-AE95) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 3, 2024; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-4471. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Consumer Conventional Cooking Products” (RIN1904-AF57) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 5, 2024; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-4472. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Consumer Water Heaters” (RIN1904-AD91) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 8, 2024; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-4473. A communication from the General Counsel, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Project-Area Wage Standards in the Labor Cost Component of Cost-of-Service Rates” (Docket No. PL24-1-000) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 29, 2024; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-4474. A communication from the Director of Regulations, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Renewable Energy Modernization Rule” (RIN1010-AE04) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 30, 2024; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-4475. A communication from the Division Chief of Regulatory Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Fluid Mineral Leases and Leasing Process” (RIN1004-AE80) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 30, 2024; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-4476. A communication from the Executive Assistant, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act Systematic Processes for Disposition or Repatriation of Native American Human Remains, Funerary Objects, and Objects of Cultural Patrimony” (RIN1024-AE19) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 5, 2024; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-4477. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Coordination of Federal Authorizations for Electric Transmission Facilities” (RIN1901-AB62) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 5, 2024; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-4478. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Energy Conserva-

tion Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Consumer Furnaces” (RIN1904-AD20) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 25, 2024; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-4479. A communication from the Management Analyst for the Policy and Regulations Branch, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Subsistence Management Regulations for Public Lands in Alaska—Applicability and Scope; Tongass National Forest Submerged Lands” (RIN1018-BC96) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 7, 2024; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-4480. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Energy Conservation Program: Test Procedure for Uninterruptible Power Supplies” (RIN1904-AF11) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 25, 2024; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-4481. A communication from the Deputy Chief, National Forest System, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the final maps and perimeter boundary descriptions for the enclosed Wild and Scenic Rivers; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-4482. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Distribution Transformers” (RIN1904-AE12) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 26, 2024; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

## PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-107. A concurrent memorial adopted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona urging the United States Congress and President of the United States to repeal or amend the Antiquities Act of 1906; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

### HOUSE CONCURRENT MEMORIAL NO. 2008

Whereas, the Antiquities Act of 1906 (Antiquities Act) directs the President of the United States to limit the designation of national monuments to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected; and

Whereas, the Antiquities Act is inconsistent with the principles of a government by and for the people; and

Whereas, the Antiquities Act was intended to preserve only historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures and other objects of historic or scientific interest; and

Whereas, the Antiquities Act has been misused repeatedly to set aside enormous parcels of real property; and

Whereas, 46% of all land in the coterminous Western States is already under federal management, and the majority of Arizona's lands are restricted from public access and recreation; and

Whereas, the establishment in 1996 of the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument in southern Utah set aside 1.7 million acres of land despite the objections of public

officials in the State of Utah, making it the largest national monument in the continental United States; and

Whereas, in 2017, Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and Bears Ears were reduced by 50% and 85%, respectively; and

Whereas, the 2021 overreaching restoration of the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and Bears Ears will result in the loss of significant economic resources for the public schools and the taxpayers of the State of Utah; and

Whereas, this designation clearly violates the spirit and letter of the Antiquities Act, which requires monument lands to “be confined to the smallest area” necessary to preserve and protect historical areas or objects; and

Whereas, the greatest threat to the lands of Arizona is the intrusion and overreach of the federal government, including the economically harmful 30x30 initiative, which will only further prevent Arizona from deciding what is best for its citizens; and

Whereas, land is a significant asset for states, and the President and the United States Congress should repeal the Antiquities Act or at the very least amend it to require congressional approval of, as well as state and local approval and consent of, any future monument of federal designation.

Wherefore your memorialist, the House of Representatives of the State of Arizona, the Senate concurring, prays:

1. That the United States Congress act by repealing the Antiquities Act of 1906 or amending it to reaffirm that entire landscapes, animate life, such as birds and mammals, and common plants and vegetation not be considered landmarks, structures or objects under federal law.

2. That any proclamation made by the President of the United States be stated publicly and shall specifically name and describe the location of each landmark, structure and object to be protected.

3. That the limitation on extending or establishing a national monument, which requires the express authorization of Congress and is currently offered only to the State of Wyoming, be offered to all Western States.

4. That no new national monument or federal reservation or expansion of an existing national monument or federal reservation be established in Arizona, unless with:

(a) The express authorization of the Arizona State Legislature while in session.

(b) The express authorization of the members of the county board of supervisors in all the counties that would be impacted by the monument or reservation.

5. That the Secretary of State of the State of Arizona transmit copies of this Memorial to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives and each Member of Congress from the State of Arizona.

POM-108. A concurrent memorial adopted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona urging the President of the United States to rescind or revoke the designation of the ancestral footprints of the Grand Canyon National Monument and opposing any such future designation in the State of Arizona; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

### HOUSE CONCURRENT MEMORIAL NO. 2007

Whereas, for decades, radical environmental activist groups and others have sought to remove state and federal land in Arizona from economic production, to permanently ban critical mineral and metal mining, cattle grazing and other multiple-use activities on federal controlled lands in

this state and to acquire or otherwise exert additional political and economic control over Arizona's land, water, and natural resources, especially in the resource-rich area in Northern Arizona; and

Whereas, multiple attempts have been made in Congress to permanently ban critical mineral and metal mining and other multiple-use activities outside the Grand Canyon area that would permanently set aside millions of acres of federally controlled lands both north and south of the Grand Canyon National Park; and

Whereas, multiple attempts by radical environmental activist groups have been made to direct the United States Secretary of the Interior or the President of the United States to circumvent Congress and unilaterally declare the establishment of national monuments that would permanently withdraw mining and other multiple-use activities in the Grand Canyon area; and

Whereas, under the Obama Administration, the United States Department of the Interior exercised unilateral authority to effectuate temporary bans on all new mineral and hardrock mining claims in the Grand Canyon area, including a two-year ban in 2009, a six-month extension and a 20-year ban in 2012; and

Whereas, radical environmental activist groups and others have stated publicly that the goal is to obtain a permanent withdrawal of mineral and mining rights on the land; and

Whereas, to effectuate such a ban, radical environmental activist groups in 2016 proposed the establishment of a national monument to set aside up to 1.7 million acres of land north and south of the Grand Canyon National Park, including approximately 64,000 acres of Arizona state trust land and 22,000 acres of private land; and

Whereas, by locking up 64,000 acres of state trust land, the national monument would have denied the Arizona State Land Department the ability to put such lands to highest and best use and, therefore, has reduced by hundreds of millions of dollars the amount of monies available to state trust beneficiaries, including K-12 education; and

Whereas, in 2021, it was estimated that the economic impact of establishing this national monument would be \$29 billion in lost economic activity and as many as 4,000 jobs destroyed; and

Whereas, in 2023, despite vehement state opposition, President Joe Biden designated Baaj Nwaavjo I'tah Kukveni—Ancestral Footprints of the Grand Canyon National Monument near the Grand Canyon National Park; and

Whereas, this designation restricts access to approximately 1 million acres of state and federal land located in Northern Arizona in a remote region of the state known as the "Arizona Strip," which provides world class opportunities for ranching, farming, mining, logging, hunting, recreation and other multiple uses that local communities depend on for social and economic support; and

Whereas, the portion of Northern Arizona in the Arizona Strip and other areas surrounding the greater Grand Canyon region contain some of the nation's best uranium deposits as a result of the unique collapse breccia pipe uranium mineralization, which is a natural part of the environment in this region; and

Whereas, uranium mining on the Arizona Strip has been a major source of economic development in previous years, and there are as many as 10,000 existing mining claims on United States (U.S.) Bureau of Land Management and U.S. Forest Service land near the Grand Canyon for all types of hardrock mining; and

Whereas, the designation of the Ancestral Footprints of the Grand Canyon National

Monument blocks the production of uranium from domestic sources and other reasons, making the United States alarmingly reliant on foreign countries for enriched uranium and requiring the importation of approximately 95% of our nation's uranium from foreign countries, including Russia and Kazakhstan; and

Whereas, according to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, the United States produces only 5% of the uranium it needs; and

Whereas, Arizona news sources indicate one of the main purposes of designating the Ancestral Footprints of the Grand Canyon National Monument was to extend the current moratorium on uranium mining indefinitely, which would continue and potentially exacerbate U.S. reliance on foreign imports of enriched uranium; and

Whereas, if allowed to stand, the Ancestral Footprints of the Grand Canyon National Monument will forever close this area to new uranium production and will continue America's reliance on uranium supplied from foreign nations, reducing our ability to provide for the defense of our nation and increasing the cost of delivering safe and reliable power to customers nationwide; and

Whereas, a plain reading of the Antiquities Act of 1906 reveals that the President may declare a national monument only to protect eligible objects, which are limited to "historic landmarks," "historic" or "prehistoric structures," or "other objects of historic or scientific interest," (54 United States Code (U.S.C.) §320301(a)) and that, in reserving land related to the national monument, the President may reserve only the "smallest area compatible with the proper care and management" of the eligible objects (54 U.S.C. §320301(b)); and

Whereas, since 1906, U.S. Presidents have used the Antiquities Act of 1906 to establish 18 national monuments in Arizona, totaling 3.7 million acres and increasing in size each designation; and

Whereas, at nearly 1 million acres, the Ancestral Footprints of the Grand Canyon National Monument represents the largest, single designation of a national monument in Arizona history in terms of land mass, yet the Monument fails to indicate any "objects" eligible for designation as a national monument, as defined in the Antiquities Act of 1906; and

Whereas, significant portions of the acreage within the Ancestral Footprints of the Grand Canyon National Monument are already protected through wilderness designations or successfully managed by the Arizona Game and Fish Department in a multiple-use framework and partnership with the Bureau of Land Management and the United States Forest Service; and

Whereas, withdrawing federal Bureau of Land Management and U.S. Forest Service land from multiple use would impact not only uranium mining in the area but also other multiple-use activities, such as hunting, fishing, logging, and cattle grazing on federal grazing allotments; and

Whereas, Arizona's great strength lies in the value of its public and private lands and the ability of the public to access and use those lands for a variety of economic and recreational uses; and

Whereas, in total, local, state, tribal and federal governments control over 81% of all land in Arizona, which leaves only 18% of all Arizona land to private owners; and

Whereas, the designation of additional special use areas, including the Ancestral Footprints of the Grand Canyon National Monument, further restricts Arizona's ability to maximize economic production for the national interest and recreation for the people and visitors of Arizona; and

Whereas, multiple legislative measures have been proposed to protect Arizona's land, water, and natural resources and send a clear message to the United States that responsible economic production of these resources, including uranium, minerals and aggregate mining, cattle grazing and other multiple uses, are critical to the U.S. economy, food and energy supply, and national interest; and

Whereas, no additional federal land reservation or special use designation should be made or declared in Arizona without the express vote and consent of Congress, the Arizona Legislature and the local communities that will be impacted.

Wherefore your memorialist, the House of Representatives of the State of Arizona, the Senate concurring, prays:

1. That the President of the United States rescind or revoke the designation of the Grand Canyon National Monument.

2. That the United States President oppose the designation of any future permanent federal land or mineral withdrawal that seeks to limit critical mineral, metal and aggregate mining, cattle grazing, or multiple-use activities in the Arizona Strip.

3. That the President of the United States not designate any national monument, park, wildlife refuge, conservation area, area of critical environmental concern, wild and scenic river, wilderness or wilderness characteristic area or any other federal special use designation or land or mineral reservation or withdrawal in Arizona without having the express authorization of each of the following:

(a) The United States Congress.

(b) The Legislature of the State of Arizona while in session.

(c) The members of the county board of supervisors in each county that would be impacted by the designation, reservation or withdrawal.

4. That the Secretary of State of the State of Arizona transmit copies of this Memorial to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives and each Member of the United States Congress from the State of Arizona.

POM-109. A concurrent memorial adopted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona urging the United States Congress and President of the United States to enact legislation to give Western States a percentage of federally owned lands; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

#### HOUSE CONCURRENT MEMORIAL NO. 2005

Whereas, the federal government is the largest landowner in the United States, controlling almost one-third of the entire land in the country, over 90% of which is located in Western States; and

Whereas, conveying title and jurisdiction of federal public lands to the states was promised in congressional resolutions in 1780, the Land Ordinance of 1784 and the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, among others; and

Whereas, it was not until the enactment of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 that Congress unilaterally declared a change in federal public lands policy to one of permanent federal ownership; and

Whereas, once land is taken by the federal government, it is often squandered, locked away forever from economic production; and Whereas, federal ownership of vast amounts of lands eliminates or restricts reasonable and thoughtful use of these natural resources for multiple purposes, such as recreation, grazing, mining, energy development and forestry; and

Whereas, the promise and duty of the federal government to timely dispose of the

public lands is the same in the enabling acts for all newly created states both east and west of Colorado; and

Whereas, because of the breach of states' enabling acts, and the resulting damages, the United States Congress should immediately dispose of the public lands lying within the State of Arizona and other Western States directly to those states; and

Whereas, the State of Arizona is composed of 113,417 square miles of land, of which 42% is federally owned, nontribal land that is unavailable for economic development and not part of the property tax base; and

Whereas, the great strength of Arizona and other Western States lies in the value of their lands and the ability for the public to access those lands for a variety of economic and recreational uses; and

Whereas, the low percentage of private and state lands in the West places these states at a significant economic disadvantage and restricts their ability to adequately provide for the future; and

Whereas, the federal government has done an exceedingly poor job of stewarding these resources as a result of decades of dysfunctional federal bureaucracy. The federal government has mismanaged public lands economically and ecologically, while handcuffing local control; and

Whereas, state ownership of public lands is more efficient, thoughtful, accountable and locally driven, which improves public access, environmental health and economic productivity.

Wherefore your memorialist, the House of Representatives of the State of Arizona, the Senate concurring, prays:

1. That the United States Congress immediately pass and the President sign legislation that requires 30% of all federally controlled lands in the West to be given to their respective states by 2030 under the equal footing doctrine as enshrined in the United States Constitution.

2. That the United States Congress engage in good faith communication, cooperation, coordination and consultation with Western States regarding the immediate disposal of the public lands directly to those states.

3. That the Secretary of State of the State of Arizona transmit copies of this Memorial to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives and each Member of Congress from the State of Arizona.

POM-110. A concurrent memorial adopted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona urging the United States Congress and President of the United States to enact legislation that requires the federal government to provide an acre-for-acre offset when acquiring public land; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

#### HOUSE CONCURRENT MEMORIAL NO. 2004

Whereas, at the time of Arizona's Enabling Act, the course and practice of the United States Congress with all prior states admitted to the Union had been to fully dispose, within a reasonable time, of all lands within the boundaries of such states, except for those Indian lands, or lands otherwise expressly reserved to the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States; and

Whereas, the authority of state and local governments to promote the highest value and use of land is critical to funding education and other essential government services; and

Whereas, under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, federal land policy changed from one of disposal, in which land would enter the state tax rolls, to permanent federal retention as untaxable public land; and

Whereas, nearly 50% of all land in Arizona is already under federal management, and the majority of Arizona's lands are restricted from public access, recreation and economic development; and

Whereas, imposing federal preservation management on Arizona lands obstructs this state's land management objectives and principles; and

Whereas, the United States Congress empowered the Department of the Interior to acquire any interest in lands, water rights or surface rights to lands, inside or outside of existing reservations, to provide land for tribal governments and individual Indians. Off-reservation lands acquired through these processes potentially raise jurisdictional uncertainties in local communities, complicate land use planning and provision of services and cause economic consequences for surrounding communities; and

Whereas, Arizona should have had total control over its public lands from 1912, plus a reasonable time for disposition of the lands; and

Whereas, had the national government disposed of the land in or about 1912, Arizona would have generated, from that point forward, substantial tax revenues to the benefit of its public schools and to the common good of the state; and

Whereas, the conservation of wildlife resources is the trust responsibility of the Arizona Game and Fish Commission, and this responsibility extends to all lands within Arizona to ensure abundant wildlife resources for current and future generations; and

Whereas, recent federal initiatives attempt to erode property rights, pilfer more public land and redesignate multi-use land as conservation land; and

Whereas, Arizona has been damaged by the inordinate cost and substantial uncertainty regarding the national government's infringement on Arizona's sovereign control of public lands within its borders; and

Whereas, the greatest threat to the lands of Arizona is the intrusion and overreach of the federal government.

Wherefore your memorialist, the House of Representatives of the State of Arizona, the Senate concurring, prays:

1. That the United States Congress immediately pass and the President sign legislation that requires the federal government to give one of the following to the applicable county or the state for every acre of county or state land acquired or federal public domain land expressly reserved or withdrawn by the federal government:

(a) An acre of land of equal or greater size and value, as determined by the applicable county or the state.

(b) In the absence of land of equal or greater size and value, both of the following:

(i) Land of a size and value as proximate as possible to the size and value of the acquired, reserved or withdrawn land, as determined by the applicable county or the state.

(ii) In lieu payments to the applicable county or the state for the value of the difference, as determined by the applicable county or the state.

2. That the Secretary of State of the State of Arizona transmit copies of this Memorial to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives and each Member of Congress from the State of Arizona.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. PETERS, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Af-

fairs, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 1560. A bill to require the development of a comprehensive rural hospital cybersecurity workforce development strategy, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 118-170).

S. 1835. A bill to require the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the Department of Homeland Security to develop a campaign program to raise awareness regarding the importance of cybersecurity in the United States (Rept. No. 118-171).

S. 2032. A bill to require the reduction of the reliance and expenditures of the Federal Government on legacy information technology systems, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 118-172).

S. 2150. A bill to establish an Interagency Council on Service to promote and strengthen opportunities for military service, national service, and public service for all people of the United States, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 118-173).

By Mr. PETERS, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, with an amendment:

S. 3029. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to increase death gratuities and funeral allowances for Federal employees, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 118-174).

#### EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. DURBIN for the Committee on the Judiciary.

Kevin Gafford Ritz, of Tennessee, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit.

Brian Edward Murphy, of Massachusetts, to be United States District Judge for the District of Massachusetts.

Rebecca L. Pennell, of Washington, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Washington.

Jeannette A. Vargas, of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York.

(Nominations without an asterisk were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed.)

#### INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. VANCE:

S. 4295. A bill to establish that institutions of higher education shall be ineligible for funds under the Higher Education Act of 1965 due to campus disorder; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. BRITT (for herself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. DAINES, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. MORAN, Mr. RICKETTS, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. SCHMITT, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. LANKFORD):

S. 4296. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide more opportunities for mothers to succeed, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. TUBERVILLE (for himself, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. LEE, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. BUDD, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. VANCE, and Mrs. HYDE-SMITH):

S. 4297. A bill to repeal the Corporate Transparency Act; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.