United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 116th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 165 WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 2019 No. 27

House of Representatives

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CUNNINGHAM).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
February 12, 2019.

I hereby appoint the Honorable JOE CUNNINGHAM to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

Reverend Dr. Dan C. Cummins, Capitol Worship, Washington, D.C., offered the following prayer:

Heavenly Father, we pause in Your presence, in this hallowed Chamber, remembering the lifetimes of two great Americans and distinguished Members of Congress: John David Dingell, Jr., and Walter Beaman Jones, Jr.

With their passing, Lord, our Nation is immeasurably indebted to them and to their families for their tireless dedication and dutiful sacrifices offered upon the altar of public service.

Einstein's words fit appropriately: ''Only a life lived in the service of others is worth living.'' May we, too, live emulating their example.

The prophet Jeremiah declares that, while we are formed in our mother's womb, You designed a purpose for every life. With certainty, Messrs. Dingell and Jones were greeted with these words from their Creator: Well done, thou good and faithful servant.

So let us comfort one another with these words.

O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory? But thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through Jesus Christ, our resurrected Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

The SPEAKER pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

PUBLICATION OF COMMITTEE RULES

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON RULES FOR THE 116TH CONGRESS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON RULES,
Washington, DC, February 12, 2019.

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

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to clause 2(a)(2) of rule XI, the Committee on Rules' rules of procedure for the 116th Congress are transmitted herewith. They were adopted on January 8, 2019 by a nonrecord vote.

Sincerely,

JAMES P. MCGOVERN,
Chairman.

RULE 1.—GENERAL PROVISIONS

(a) The Rules of the House are the rules of the Committee and its subcommittees so far as applicable, except that a motion to recess from day to day, and a motion to dispense with the first reading (in full) of a bill or resolution, if printed copies are available, are non-debatable privileged motions in the Committee. A proposed investigative or oversight report shall be considered as read if it has been available to the members of the Committee for at least 24 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays except when the House is in session on such day).

(b) Each subcommittee is a part of the Committee, and is subject to the authority and direction of the Committee and to its rules so far as applicable.

(c) The provisions of clause 2 of rule XI of the Rules of the House are incorporated by reference as the rules of the Committee to the extent applicable.

(d) The Committee's rules shall be published in the Congressional Record not later than 30 days after the Committee is elected in each odd-numbered year.

RULE 2.—REGULAR, ADDITIONAL, AND SPECIAL MEETINGS

REGULAR MEETINGS

(a)(1) The Committee shall regularly meet at 5:00 p.m. on the first day on which votes are scheduled of each week when the House is in session.

(2) A regular meeting of the Committee may be dispensed with if, in the judgment of the Chair, there is no need for the meeting.

(3) Additional regular meetings and hearings of the Committee may be called by the Chair.

NOTICE FOR REGULAR MEETINGS

(b) The Chair shall notify in electronic or written form each member of the Committee of the agenda of each regular meeting of the Committee at least 48 hours before the time of the meeting and shall provide to each member of the Committee, at least 24 hours before the time of each regular meeting:

(1) for each bill or resolution scheduled on the agenda for consideration of a rule, a copy of—

(A) the bill or resolution;

(B) any committee reports thereon; and

(C) any available letter requesting a rule for the bill or resolution; and

(2) for each other bill, resolution, report, or other matter on the agenda a copy of—

(A) the bill, resolution, report, or materials relating to the other matter in question; and

(B) any report on the bill, resolution, report, or any other matter made by any subcommittee of the Committee.

EMERGENCY MEETINGS

(c)(1) The Chair may call an emergency meeting of the Committee at any time on any measure or matter which the Chair determines to be of an emergency nature; provided, however, that the Chair has made an

effort to consult the ranking minority member, or, in such member's absence, the next ranking minority party member of the Committee.

(2) As soon as possible after calling an emergency meeting of the Committee, the Chair shall notify each member of the Committee of the time and location of the meeting.

(3) To the extent feasible, the notice provided under paragraph (2) shall include the agenda for the emergency meeting and copies of available materials which would otherwise have been provided under subsection (b) if the emergency meeting was a regular meeting.

SPECIAL MEETINGS

(d) Special meetings shall be called and convened as provided in clause 2(c)(2) of rule XI of the Rules of the House.

RULE 3.—MEETING AND HEARING PROCEDURES

IN GENERAL

(a)(1) Meetings and hearings of the Committee shall be called to order and presided over by the Chair or, in the Chair's absence, by the member designated by the Chair as the Vice Chair of the Committee, or by the ranking majority member of the Committee present as Acting Chair.

(2) Meetings and hearings of the Committee shall be open to the public unless closed in accordance with clause 2(g) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(3) Any meeting or hearing of the Committee that is open to the public shall be open to coverage by television, radio, and still photography in accordance with the provisions of clause 4 of rule XI of the Rules of the House (which are incorporated by reference as part of these rules).

(4) Before a motion to report a rule is offered, a copy of the language recommended shall be furnished to each member of the Committee.

QUORUM

(b)(1) For the purpose of hearing testimony on requests for rules, five members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum.

(2) For the purpose of taking testimony and receiving evidence on measures or matters of original jurisdiction before the Committee, three members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum.

(3) A majority of the members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for the purposes of: reporting any measure or matter; authorizing a subpoena; closing a meeting or hearing pursuant to clause 2(g) of rule XI of the Rules of the House (except as provided in clause 2(g)(2)(A) and (B)); or taking any other action.

VOTING

(c)(1) No vote may be conducted on any measure or motion pending before the Committee unless a majority of the members of the Committee is actually present for such purpose.

(2) A record vote of the Committee shall be provided on any question before the Committee upon the request of any member.

(3) No vote by any member of the Committee on any measure or matter may be cast by proxy.

(4) A record of the vote of each member of the Committee on each record vote on any measure or matter before the Committee shall be made publicly available in electronic form within 48 hours, and with respect to any record vote on any motion to amend or report, shall be included in the report of the Committee showing the total number of votes cast for and against and the names of those members voting for and against.

HEARING PROCEDURES

(d)(1) With regard to hearings on matters of original jurisdiction, to the greatest extent practicable:

(A) each witness who is to appear before the Committee shall file with the Committee at least 24 hours in advance of the appearance a statement of proposed testimony in written and electronic form and shall limit the oral presentation to the Committee to a brief summary thereof; and

(B) In the case of a witness appearing in a nongovernmental capacity, a written statement of proposed testimony shall include a curriculum vitae and a disclosure of any Federal grants or contracts, or contracts or payments originating with a foreign government, received during the current calendar year or either of the two previous calendar years by the witness or by an entity represented by the witness and related to the subject matter of the hearing.

(C) The disclosure referred to in subdivision (B) shall include—

(i) the amount and country of origin of any payment or contract related to the subject matter of the hearing originating with a foreign government.

(ii) the amount and country of origin of any payment or contract related to the subject matter of the hearing originating with a foreign government.

(D) Such statements, with appropriate redactions to protect the privacy or security of the witness, shall be made publicly available in electronic form not later than one day after the witness appears.

(2) The five-minute rule shall be observed in the interrogation of each witness before the Committee until each member of the Committee has had an opportunity to question the witness.

(3) The provisions of clause 2(k) of rule XI of the Rules of the House shall apply to any hearing conducted by the Committee.

SUBPOENAS AND OATHS

(e)(1) Pursuant to clause 2(m) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, a subpoena may be authorized and issued by the Committee or a subcommittee in the conduct of any investigation or series of investigations or activities, only when authorized by a majority of the members voting, a majority being present.

(2) The Chair may authorize and issue subpoenas under such clause during any period in which the House has adjourned for a period of longer than three days.

(3) Authorized subpoenas shall be signed by the Chair or by any member designated by the Committee, and may be served by any person designated by the Chair or such member.

(4) The Chair, or any member of the Committee designated by the Chair, may administer oaths to witnesses before the Committee.

RULE 4.—GENERAL OVERSIGHT RESPONSIBILITIES

The Committee shall review and study, on a continuing basis, the application, administration, execution, and effectiveness of those laws, or parts of laws, the subject matter of which is within its jurisdiction.

RULE 5.—SUBCOMMITTEES

ESTABLISHMENT AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF SUBCOMMITTEES

(a)(1) There shall be three subcommittees of the Committee as follows:

(A) Subcommittee on Legislative and Budget Process, which shall have general responsibility for measures or matters related to relations between the Congress and the Executive Branch.

(B) Subcommittee on Rules and Organization of the House, which shall have general responsibility for measures or matters related to process and procedures of the House, relations between the two Houses of Congress, relations between the Congress and the Judiciary, and internal operations of the House.

(C) Subcommittee on Expedited Procedures, which shall have general responsibility for measures or matters related to expedited procedures for floor consideration in law or in the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(2) In addition, each such subcommittee shall have specific responsibility for such other measures or matters as the Chair refers to it.

(3) Each subcommittee of the Committee shall review and study, on a continuing basis, the application, administration, execution, and effectiveness of those laws, or parts of laws, the subject matter of which is within its general responsibility.

REFERRAL OF MEASURES AND MATTERS TO SUBCOMMITTEES

(b)(1) No special order providing for the consideration of any bill or resolution shall be referred to a subcommittee of the Committee.

(2) The Chair shall refer to a subcommittee such measures or matters of original jurisdiction as the Chair deems appropriate given its jurisdiction and responsibilities.

(3) All other measures or matters of original jurisdiction shall be subject to consideration by the full Committee.

(4) In referring any measure or matter of original jurisdiction to a subcommittee, the Chair may specify a date by which the subcommittee shall report thereon to the Committee.

(5) The Committee by motion may discharge a subcommittee from consideration of any measure or matter referred to a subcommittee of the Committee.

COMPOSITION OF SUBCOMMITTEES

(c) The size and ratio of each subcommittee shall be determined by the Committee and members shall be elected to each subcommittee, and to the positions of chair and ranking minority member thereof, in accordance with the rules of the respective party caucuses. The Chair of the full committee may designate a member of the majority party on each subcommittee as its vice chair.

SUBCOMMITTEE MEETINGS AND HEARINGS

(d)(1) Each subcommittee of the Committee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive testimony, mark up legislation, and report to the full Committee on any measure or matter referred to it.

(2) No subcommittee of the Committee may meet or hold a hearing at the same time as a meeting or hearing of the full Committee is being held.

(3) The chair of each subcommittee shall schedule meetings and hearings of the subcommittee only after consultation with the Chair.

QUORUM

(e)(1) For the purpose of taking testimony, two members of the subcommittee shall constitute a quorum.

(2) For all other purposes, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of a subcommittee.

EFFECT OF A VACANCY

(f) Any vacancy in the membership of a subcommittee shall not affect the power of the remaining members to execute the functions of the subcommittee.

RECORDS

(g) Each subcommittee of the Committee shall provide the full Committee with copies of such records of votes taken in the subcommittee and such other records with respect to the subcommittee necessary for the Committee to comply with all rules and regulations of the House.

RULE 6.—STAFF

IN GENERAL

(a)(1) Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), the professional and other staff of the Committee shall be appointed, by the Chair, and shall work under the general supervision and direction of the Chair.

(2) All professional, and other staff provided to the minority party members of the Committee shall be appointed, by the ranking minority member of the Committee, and shall work under the general supervision and direction of such member.

(3) The appointment of all professional staff shall be subject to the approval of the Committee as provided by, and subject to the provisions of, clause 9 of rule X of the Rules of the House.

ASSOCIATE STAFF

(b) Associate staff for members of the Committee may be appointed only at the discretion of the Chair (in consultation with the ranking minority member regarding any minority party associate staff), after taking into account any staff ceilings and budgetary constraints in effect at the time, and any terms, limits, or conditions established by the Committee on House Administration under clause 9 of rule X of the Rules of the House.

SUBCOMMITTEE STAFF

(c) From funds made available for the appointment of staff, the Chair of the Committee shall, pursuant to clause 6(d) of rule X of the Rules of the House, ensure that sufficient staff is made available to each subcommittee to carry out its responsibilities under the rules of the Committee, and, after consultation with the ranking minority member of the Committee, that the minority party of the Committee is treated fairly in the appointment of such staff.

COMPENSATION OF STAFF

(d) The Chair shall fix the compensation of all professional and other staff of the Committee, after consultation with the ranking minority member regarding any minority party staff.

CERTIFICATION OF STAFF

(e)(1) To the extent any staff member of the Committee or any of its subcommittees does not work under the direct supervision and direction of the Chair, the member of the Committee who supervises and directs the staff member's work shall file with the Chief of Staff of the Committee (not later than the tenth day of each month) a certification regarding the staff member's work for that member for the preceding calendar month.

(2) The certification required by paragraph (1) shall be in such form as the Chair may prescribe, shall identify each staff member by name, and shall state that the work engaged in by the staff member and the duties assigned to the staff member for the member of the Committee with respect to the month in question met the requirements of clause 9 of rule X of the rules of the House.

(3) Any certification of staff of the Committee, or any of its subcommittees, made by the Chair in compliance with any provision of law or regulation shall be made—

(A) on the basis of the certifications filed under paragraph (1) to the extent the staff is not under the Chair's supervision and direction, and

(B) on his own responsibility to the extent the staff is under the Chair's direct supervision and direction.

RULE 7.—BUDGET, TRAVEL, PAY OF WITNESSES

BUDGET

(a) The Chair, in consultation with other members of the Committee, shall prepare for each Congress a budget providing amounts for staff, necessary travel, investigation, and other expenses of the Committee and its subcommittees.

TRAVEL

(b)(1) The Chair may authorize travel for any member and any staff member of the Committee in connection with activities or subject matters under the general jurisdiction of the Committee. Before such authorization is granted, there shall be submitted to the Chair in writing the following:

(A) The purpose of the travel.

(B) The dates during which the travel is to occur.

(C) The names of the States or countries to be visited and the length of time to be spent in each.

(D) The names of members and staff of the Committee for whom the authorization is sought.

(2) Members and staff of the Committee shall make a written report to the Chair on any travel they have conducted under this subsection, including a description of their itinerary, expenses, and activities, and of pertinent information gained as a result of such travel.

(3) Members and staff of the Committee performing authorized travel on official business shall be governed by applicable laws, resolutions, and regulations of the House and of the Committee on House Administration.

PAY OF WITNESSES

(c) Witnesses may be paid from funds made available to the Committee in its expense resolution subject to the provisions of clause 5 of rule XI of the Rules of the House.

RULE 8.—COMMITTEE ADMINISTRATION

REPORTING

(a) Whenever the Committee authorizes the favorable reporting of a bill or resolution from the Committee—

(1) The Chair or acting Chair shall report it to the House or designate a member of the Committee to do so.

(2) In the case of a bill or resolution in which the Committee has original jurisdiction, the Chair shall allow, to the extent that the anticipated floor schedule permits, any member of the Committee a reasonable amount of time to submit views for inclusion in the Committee report on the bill or resolution. Any such report shall contain all matters required by the Rules of the House of Representatives (or by any provision of law enacted as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the House) and such other information as the Chair deems appropriate.

(3) In the case of a resolution providing for consideration of a measure, the Committee report accompanying such resolution shall include an accurate explanation of any waivers of points of order, including a detailed explanation of all points of order.

RECORDS

(b)(1) There shall be a transcript made of each regular meeting and hearing of the Committee, and the transcript may be printed if the Chair decides it is appropriate or if a majority of the members of the Committee requests such printing. Any such transcripts shall be a substantially verbatim account of remarks actually made during the proceedings, subject only to technical, grammatical, and typographical corrections authorized by the person making the remarks. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to require that all such transcripts be subject to correction and publication.

(2) The Committee shall keep a record of all actions of the Committee and of its subcommittees. The record shall contain all information required by clause 2(e)(1) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives and shall be available for public inspection at reasonable times in the offices of the Committee.

(3) All Committee hearings, records, data, charts, and files shall be kept separate and distinct from the congressional office records of the Chair, shall be the property of the House, and all Members of the House shall have access thereto as provided in clause 2(e)(2) of rule XI of the Rules of the House.

(4) The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use in accordance with rule VII of the Rules of the House. The Chair shall notify the ranking minority member of any decision, pursuant to clause 3(b)(3) or clause 4(b) of the rule, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the Committee for a determination on written request of any member of the Committee.

AUDIO AND VIDEO COVERAGE

(c) The Chair shall provide, to the maximum extent practicable—

(1) complete and unedited audio and video broadcasts of all committee hearings and meetings; and

(2) for distribution of such broadcasts and unedited recordings thereof to the public and for the storage of audio and video recordings of the proceedings. Proceedings shall be broadcast live on the Majority Committee website and recordings shall be made available on such website within one calendar day of the proceeding.

COMMITTEE PUBLICATIONS ON THE INTERNET

(d) To the maximum extent feasible, the Committee shall make its publications available in electronic form.

JOURNAL

(e)(1) The Committee shall maintain a Committee Journal, which shall include all bills, resolutions, and other matters referred to or reported by the Committee and all bills, resolutions, and other matters reported by any other committee on which a rule has been granted or formally requested, and such other matters as the Chair shall direct. The Journal shall be published periodically, but in no case less often than once in each session of Congress.

(2) A rule is considered as formally requested when the Chairman of a committee of primary jurisdiction which has reported a bill or resolution (or a member of such committee authorized to act on the Chairman's behalf):

(A) has requested, in writing to the Chair, that a hearing be scheduled on a rule for the consideration of the bill or resolution; and

(B) has supplied the Committee with the bill or resolution, as reported, together with the final committee report thereon.

SURVEY OF ACTIVITIES REQUIREMENT

(f) The Committee's Survey of Activities, filed pursuant to clause 1(d) of rule XI of the Rules of the House, shall include a compilation of all known waivers of points of order previously disclosed in reports from the Committee on Rules pursuant to paragraph (a)(3) of this rule or included in the Congressional Record.

OTHER PROCEDURES

(g) The Chair may establish such other Committee procedures and take such actions as may be necessary to carry out these rules or to facilitate the effective operation of the Committee and its subcommittees in a manner consistent with these rules.

RULE 9.—AMENDMENTS TO COMMITTEE RULES

The rules of the Committee may be modified, amended or repealed, in the same manner and method as prescribed for the adoption of committee rules in clause 2 of rule XI

of the Rules of the House, but only if written notice of the proposed change has been provided to each Member at least 48 hours before the time of the meeting at which the vote on the change occurs. Any such change in the rules of the Committee shall be published in the Congressional Record within 30 calendar days after their approval.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the House stands adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow for morning-hour debate.

There was no objection.

Thereupon (at 9 o'clock and 3 minutes a.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, February 13, 2019, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

148. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0393; Product Identifier 2018-NM-010-AD; Amendment 39-19536; AD 2018-26-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

149. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2016-4219; Product Identifier 2015-NM-169-AD; Amendment 39-19535; AD 2018-26-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

150. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2018-1062; Product Identifier 2018-NM-163-AD; Amendment 39-19534; AD 2018-26-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

151. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0641; Product Identifier 2018-NM-032-AD; Amendment 39-19519; AD 2018-25-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64] received February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

152. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0711; Product Identifier 2018-NM-062-AD; Amendment 39-19533; AD 2018-26-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

153. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Engine Alliance Turbofan Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0938; Product Identifier 2018-NE-36-AD; Amendment 39-19480; AD 2018-22-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

154. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule- Airworthiness Directives; Zodiac Aero Evacuation Systems (Also Known as Air Cruisers Company) Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2016-9392; Product Identifier 2016-NM-003-AD; Amendment 39-19499; AD 2018-23-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

155. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; CFM International S.A. Turbofan Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2018-1039; Product Identifier 2018-NE-14-AD; Amendment 39-19531; AD 2018-26-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

156. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters (Previously Eurocopter France) Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0669; Product Identifier 2017-SW-041-AD; Amendment 39-19532; AD 2018-26-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

157. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters Deutschland GmbH Helicopters (Type Certificate Previously Held by Eurocopter Deutschland GmbH) [Docket No.: FAA-2013-0555; Product Identifier 2010-SW-047-AD; Amendment 39-19529; AD 2014-05-06 R1] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

158. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0803; Product Identifier 2018-NM-098-AD; Amendment 39-19526; AD 2018-25-15] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

159. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; ATR-GIE Avions de Transport Régional Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0167; Product Identifier 2017-NM-131-AD; Amendment 39-19530; AD 2018-25-18] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

160. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Defense and Space S.A. (Formerly Known as Construcciones Aeronauticas, S.A.) Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0805; Product Identifier 2018-NM-103-AD; Amendment 39-19527; AD 2018-25-16] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

161. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Air Comm Corporation Air Conditioning Systems [Docket No.: FAA-2017-1217; Product Identifier 2016-SW-080-AD; Amendment 39-19528; AD 2018-25-17] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

162. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2017-0246; Product Identifier 2017-NM-011-AD; Amendment 39-19522; AD 2018-25-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

163. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Fokker Services B.V. Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0802; Product Identifier 2018-NM-082-AD; Amendment 39-19525; AD 2018-25-14] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

164. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Dassault Aviation Model FALCON 2000 Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0809; Product Identifier 2018-NM-092-AD; Amendment 39-19524; AD 2018-25-13] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

165. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0791; Product Identifier 2018-NM-043-AD; Amendment 39-19523; AD 2018-25-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

166. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Aspen Avionics, Inc., Evolution Flight Display Units [Docket No.: FAA-2018-1085; Product Identifier 2018-SW-100-AD; Amendment 39-19541; AD 2019-01-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec.

251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

167. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2018-1066; Product Identifier 2018-NM-176-AD; Amendment 39-19540; AD 2019-01-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 8, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Ms. LEE of California:

H.R. 1151. A bill to allow veterans to use, possess, or transport medical marijuana and to discuss the use of medical marijuana with a physician of the Department of Veterans Affairs as authorized by a State or Indian Tribe, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Veterans' Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SCHNEIDER (for himself, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, and Ms. UNDERWOOD):

H.R. 1152. A bill to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to revise certain ethylene oxide emissions standards under the Clean Air Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Ms. LEE of California:

H.R. 1151.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I of the United States Constitution and its subsequent amendments, and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Mr. SCHNEIDER:

H.R. 1152.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 92: Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. RASKIN, and Mr. ROUDA.

H.R. 510: Mr. KILDEE and Ms. KAPTUR.

H.R. 763: Ms. SPEIER.

H.R. 808: Mr. MASSIE.

H.R. 897: Mr. BACON, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, and Mr. CHABOT.

United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 116th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 165 WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 2019 *No. 27*

Senate

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. GRASSLEY).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Most glorious and exalted God, You glorify humanity with Your love and mercy. Accept our thanksgiving for Your providential care.

Today, guide our Senators on the road of integrity. May they seek to live above reproach, striving to please You in all they think, say, and do. Lord, give them ears to hear Your divine imperatives and the courage to do them. Use them to heal the wounds in our Nation and world.

We pray in Your merciful Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The President pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH.) The majority leader is recognized.

GOVERNMENT FUNDING

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, first, I want to thank and congratulate our colleagues who have been working hard to secure a bipartisan, bicameral solution to complete the appropriations process and fund the government. It had been clear to everyone that in order to reach an agreement, our Democratic colleagues would have to walk away from two extreme positions that had been dictated to them presumably by the far left—the notion that Congress shouldn't spend more than ''one dollar'' on new border barriers and the idea that we should impose a hard, statutory cap on ICE detainees in the interior of our country, which would require the release of criminals into the United States.

Fortunately, our Democratic colleagues did abandon those unreasonable positions, and the negotiations were able to move forward productively. Last night, Chairman SHELBY, Senator LEAHY, and their counterparts in the House announced they have reached an agreement in principle, which is certainly good news. It provides new funds for miles of new border barriers, and it completes all seven outstanding appropriations bills, so Congress can complete a funding process for all the outstanding parts of the Federal Government with predictability and with certainty.

I know I speak for Members on both sides of the aisle when I say that we are grateful to our colleagues on the Appropriations Committee for their leadership. We are eager to see them complete this work. As we speak, our colleagues are working hard to produce legislative text. I look forward to reviewing the full text as soon as possible and hope the Senate can act on this legislation in short order.

S. 47

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, yesterday the Senate advanced S. 47, the Natural Resources Management Act, and later today we will vote to pass it. The lands bill is the product of over 100 pieces of legislation addressing the management and preservation of some of our Nation's most precious natural areas. It touches every State, features the input of a wide coalition of our colleagues, and has earned the support of a broad, diverse coalition of many advocates for public lands, economic development, and conservation.

I am especially proud that the bill will take action on key priorities for my own State, from protecting national monuments, to preserving the legacy of historically Black colleges and universities, to helping local communities fight invasive species.

The fact that we are about to push this comprehensive package across the finish line is a credit to the dedicated efforts of Chairman MURKOWSKI and Ranking Member MANCHIN. From the outset, S. 47 has benefitted from good-faith, bipartisan efforts at the committee level and here on the floor. I look forward to voting to pass the bill later this afternoon. I am going to do so enthusiastically for the people of Kentucky and for communities across the Nation.

H.R. 1

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, on one final matter, last week the House began the hearing process on Speaker PELOSI's signature bill, H.R. 1, the Democrat Politician Protection Act. I have already touched on several of its outlandish and problematic provisions. What I want to do today is focus on one corner of the craziness. It is the wild idea that what American politics today is really missing is a big taxpayer bailout of political campaigns, attack-ad makers, and campaign consultants.

For everyone who is now convinced they must have misheard what I just said, let me say five of those words again: taxpayer bailout for political campaigns.

It is really something. Democrats have spent months, if not years, crafting this sprawling, 500-plus page Federal takeover of our political speech and our elections. They had all the time in the world to carefully choose each provision and tailor their political strategy, but even after all that, my colleagues in the House Democratic conference are so Washington-centric in their thinking and so

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

happy to tax and spend other people's money that it never occurred to anyone that maybe the American people wouldn't love the idea of their own tax dollars being redistributed to political campaign consultants. It never occurred to them that the American people might not like to have their tax money redistributed to political consultants. This is how out of touch with taxpayers the modern Democratic Party has become.

They saw all these proposals to take the American people's tax dollars and funnel them into more attack ads, yard signs, and telephone calls, and thought, what a great idea. We will put that in. The Democrat Political Protection Act would do this in several different ways. There would be a new Washington, DC-run voucher program so that would-be political donors could simply ask for chunks of taxpayer money and then hand it out to the campaigns they favor. There would also be a brandnew, sixfold matching program for certain donations. The Federal Government would literally come in—sort of the way some businesses match their workers' charitable contributions—and use the American people's money to match certain campaign contributions sixfold. In other words, millions of dollars would be available for each candidate who comes along asking for his or her share of the taxpayer loot.

Keep in mind—this would put each taxpayer on the hook for financing the candidates and campaigns they personally disagree with. They will take our money and give it to people we are not for. If Democrats have their way, citizens won't just have to sit through television commercials railing against the candidate they plan to vote for; now they would also have the pleasure of bankrolling the ads. You can sit there in front of the TV screen and watch your tax dollars at work supporting a person you are going to vote against. People are going to love that.

When you ask Democrats why exactly they would propose something as absolutely ludicrous as a massive, new, taxpayer-funded bailout of the permanent political class, sometimes they make vague claims that problems in American politics would go away if only we took more power out of the people's hands and shipped it here to the Nation's Capital. The evidence suggests they are dead wrong on this. Research suggests that jurisdictions—and there are a few of them—that have matching-fund systems in many cases also have rampant corruption, misappropriation, and waste. There are numerous examples that there is still plenty of corruption and wrongdoing in those systems—not exactly a surprise outcome when you centralize more money and power through government channels.

Public financing doesn't appear to change the playing field between challengers and incumbents in any way either. Here is how one University of Wisconsin political scientist summed it up: ''The people who propose these systems often oversell them.''

There are no apparent benefits, significant new costs, and they want to stick taxpayers with the bill. This is just another one of the Democrat Politician Protection Act's greatest hits. I will have more in the future.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic leader is recognized.

GOVERNMENT FUNDING

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, last night, the country heard some good news. The members of the conference committee announced a tentative agreement to keep the government open past Friday as well as provide additional border security. It was welcome news.

All on the conference committee worked very hard and should be commended for their efforts. I talked to them regularly. Everyone wanted to get something done, and everyone wanted to avoid a government shutdown. While the details are still being hammered out, the tentative agreement represents a path forward for our country—away from another round of fraught negotiations up against a government funding cliff, away from a dreaded government shutdown.

Over the past few months, we have been lurching from one manufactured crisis to another. It would be a wonderful thing for this Congress to pass bills that settle the budget issues for the rest of this year and for the country to finally move past. Hopefully, that is what this agreement will portend. Hopefully, this agreement means that there will not be another government shutdown on Friday—sparing the country of another nightmare of furloughed Federal employees, snarled airports, and economic hardship. Hopefully, it means that we will pass not only the DHS appropriations bill but all six other appropriations bills—done in a bipartisan way—that have been caught in the tangle of these negotiations since last year.

Each of these bills is a product of bipartisan consensus. Each contains more support for programs to help the American people—additional funding for infrastructure, housing, money to combat the opioid crisis, and more. We should pass these appropriations bills alongside this agreement on DHS.

These months of shutdown politics must come to an end. We now have a bipartisan proposal to accomplish our goals, better secure the border, and avoid another senseless government shutdown. I don't know the details, but the parameters of this are good. So I thank the members of the conference committee.

I would make one more point. I urge President Trump to sign this agreement. We must not have a rerun of what happened a few months back, whereby legislators—Democratic and Republican, House and Senate—agreed, and President Trump pulled the rug out from under the agreement and caused the shutdown. If he opposes this agreement, the same thing could happen again. We don't need it. So I strongly urge the President to sign this agreement. No one gets everything one wants in these agreements. The President must sign it and not cause another shutdown.

PRESS

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, on another matter, late last week, I had the privilege of addressing an audience at the Newseum about the current challenges facing the free press in America.

I ask unanimous consent that my remarks be printed in the RECORD after my remarks here.

One of the most significant challenges the press faces, of course, is economic. Besieged by a fractured media landscape and rapidly changing technology, newspapers have been forced to adapt or die. Some have adapted, but many have died.

One area in which it is particularly troubling to me is in smaller markets in midsized and smaller cities. In those areas, local newspapers have been the glue that keeps communities informed and stitched together. I have seen it. In cities in Upstate New York—small- and middle-sized—big companies have left, and some of the community banks have been bought up by major large banks. The things that keep a community together are greatly deteriorating. Newspapers are one of the few glues these communities have. They are vital—way beyond the profit and loss that they might make. The external benefits of these newspapers, as the economists would say, are large, but they are in trouble because of all the economic issues I mentioned.

Now there is a new threat on the horizon. A few weeks ago, a hedge fund, known as the ''destroyer of newspapers,'' announced a bid to take over Gannett, which, in addition to USA Today, publishes a lot of small- and medium-sized newspapers and four important papers in my State, those being the Democrat and Chronicle in Rochester, the Press & Sun in Binghamton, the Poughkeepsie Journal, the Journal News in Westchester, and newspapers in Elmira and Ithaca.

This morning, on the front page of the Washington Post, there is an article about the business practices of

Alden and its subsidiaries. Essentially, Alden's strategy is to buy up newspapers, cut staff, and then sell the commercial real estate of newsrooms and printing presses for profit. The article quotes several experts who have said of Alden:

They are the ultimate cash flow mercenary. They want to find cash flow and bleed it to death.

Their principle is ''no new investment and sell off what you can while you can,'' according to analysts who have studied it.

An analysis of the newspapers owned by Alden revealed that it cut newspaper staff at more than twice the rate of its competitors. In all likelihood, when it sells the real estate, the vast majority of the money does not go to revitalizing newspapers, as a newspaper itself would do when it sells real estate; it goes elsewhere. For Alden Global Capital, the hedge fund, the acquisition and streamlining of Gannett papers might increase its profits a couple of percentage points, but the loss of the Press & Sun and the Democrat and Chronicle would be incalculable.

Let me ask the American people and every one of my colleagues here: What is more important—having our newspapers go on, which is so important to local communities, or having a hedge fund raise its market profits by five points, if it is public, or by a certain amount? What is more important? I would argue: the newspapers.

The Gannett consortium was already the result of a consolidated news business, with one reporter working multiple beats and placing stories in multiple newspapers. I have seen that in Upstate New York. What was already an overburdened, undersourced operation now faces potential annihilation by an indifferent media conglomerate that is backed by an even more indifferent hedge fund.

What do we do about this?

I don't know how to solve the broader economic problem for newspapers, big and small. I hope there is a solution. The only antidote to these problems, as I have seen, is the rarer and rarer presence of generous, civic-minded families and individuals who own news outlets for the right reasons, not simply to maximize profits—although profit is still important—but because they feel an obligation to advance journalism for the greater benefit of us all. Everyone has seen this work at flagship newspapers, but the family model has worked in smaller markets as well, including at several papers in Upstate New York.

So I would propose that charitably inclined institutions and individuals should begin to think of journalism as a philanthropic endeavor. If it becomes a worthy endeavor to buy a local newspaper and preserve its size and independence—just as it is a worthy endeavor to support the local hospital, school, charity—many more might consider doing it.

As Americans, we must continue to support the First Amendment—the freedom and viability of the press. Our democracy depends on it.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[CES Prepared Remarks—Feb. 7, 2019]

JOURNALISTS ARE NOT THE ENEMY

Good afternoon everyone. Thank you, Gene Policinski, for that kind introduction and for your help in hosting. Thank you to Marjorie for your work at the Globe, your work on this event, and allowing me to cut you in line to give remarks.

Thank you also to Linda Henry for the invitation to address you today. It's a good time to be a Henry. Much to my chagrin, the Red Sox were champions again this year, which—no matter how many times it has happened—will always be a bit bemusing to us Yankee fans with 27 championships. It stings, but Sox fans: you have a long way to go.

I didn't want to miss the opportunity to be here with you this afternoon, because, as you all know, I have such respect and admiration for the press. At the Al Smith Dinner a few years back, President Obama joked that I brought the press along with me as my ''loved ones.'' And just as I do with my loved ones, I worry about the future of the media; the future of journalism.

We live in a time of immense challenge: economic, global, political. The institutions of our democracy are being tested in ways they haven't been tested since the early days of the Republic. If ever there were a time for a vigorous Fourth Estate—to ferret out the facts, inform a divided nation, and hold power to account—it's right now.

But journalism, in its moment of maximum import, is also at its moment of maximum peril. Besieged by large economic forces and rapidly changing technology, journalism has been forced to adapt or die. Some have adapted; many have died. On top of these economic forces, the media faces a relentless campaign of de-legitimization waged by the most powerful office in the free world.

This afternoon, I'd like to discuss both of these challenges with you; what they mean for our country and what we might do about them.

I want to begin by talking about the concerted effort to destroy the credibility of most news organizations.

To do that, I have to wind back the clock a bit to the start of the Internet era, which allowed the media universe to splinter into a near-infinite number of outlets, some of which do important niche reporting, but many of which are hyper-partisan, whose sole purpose is to market news to a specific political demographic.

It used to be in America that we had a national town hall every night at 6 o'clock with the ABC, CBS, and NBC evening newscasts. You watched CBS if you liked Cronkite, or NBC if you preferred Huntley-Brinkley. But regardless of what channel we chose, we all got the same information; everyone started with the same common fact base that helped us relate to one another at the water cooler.

The same went for major newspapers. As Arthur Miller quipped, ''a good newspaper, I suppose, is a nation talking to itself.'' Our nation is no longer talking to itself—we're not even speaking the same language.

1987 was a pivot point, when the Reagan FCC withdrew the Fairness Doctrine. No longer were stations compelled to report controversial issues in a manner that was honest, equitable and balanced. The withdrawal of the Fairness Doctrine took the leash off, allowing stations of any political bent to report the news as they saw fit.

This was taken advantage of by folks from every dot on the political spectrum, but figures like Rupert Murdoch, Roger Ailes, Andrew Breitbart and Steve Bannon took perhaps the greatest advantage. They realized they could cultivate a network of partisan media outlets, walking right up to—and sometimes crossing—the line of blurring fact and fiction.

Enter President Trump: stage right. Fueled by his derision for all but the most flattering reporting, President Trump has taken it one step further.

His goal, it seems, is to discredit the media altogether as a check on his power, to say to the American people that newspapers are irrelevant, ''the failing New York Times;''

that all journalists are evil, ''the enemy of the people;''

that virtually all news is false, ''fake news.''

Let's be honest here: the president tells more lies than any president we have ever seen.

When the press tells the truth, when the press speaks truth to power, when the press does its job: President Trump can't handle it. He calls it fake.

When President Trump labels something ''fake news,'' it is inevitably critical of him, and most often, true.

Perhaps the president's penchant for calling stories ''fake'' could have been ignored or viewed with appropriate skepticism 25 years ago. But because there is an entire ecosystem of partisan news outlets and columnists that are in total fealty to the president, who don't value the free press as much as their own political ideology or profit—the ''fake news'' contagion has spread, beyond even the president's most ardent supporters, for a number of reasons.

We live in an age during which nearly all institutions are mistrusted. Faith in the news media, historically one of the most trusted institutions, has declined like so many others—the government, the Church, corporate America, schools and universities.

But if the public, broadly speaking, loses all faith in the media—if the public comes to believe that all news is fake—that's the beginning of the end of America as we know it.

So I want to speak directly to the members of the media in the audience and those who may be watching . . .

Your job is more important than ever.

It's important to rebut alternative facts with facts.

It's important to correct the president's lies.

And it is equally important that you not let the president wear you down or throw you off course . . . to think—maybe we should tone it down a little, maybe we can let that one go, when in fact it should be the opposite.

Dictators throughout the course of history have learned that the best way to consolidate power is to capture or totally discredit the news media.

Your mission goes beyond rebutting Trump's lies, important as that may be. Your mission is intertwined with the future of our democracy.

President Johnson said that ''an informed mind is the guardian genius of democracy.'' That's what good journalism does. It informs. It establishes truth. It is like a guardrail for the country—keeping us from swerving off the road and over a cliff

At a time when those fundamental principles are under attack—including the very nature of truth—keeping the media strong, keeping the media free, keeping the media alive . . . has never been more important.

So I salute you. You are doing a noble thing. You just have to just stay the course, charge ahead, undaunted and undeterred.

Don't flag or lose faith. The Trump presidency has reinvigorated a level of interest in journalism not seen since Watergate. At the CUNY Journalism school, the number of applications last year were 40% higher than they were the year before. So long as journalists continue to do their jobs without fear or favor, I truly believe that the president's assault on the free press will not succeed.

Now, the second challenge facing journalism is also menacing, also existential: the arrival of the internet—the Huffington Post and Buzzfeed, followed closely by Twitter, Facebook, and social media—brought an end to the traditional business model for newspapers. Consumers expect their news instantaneously, and they often expect it to be free. Subscriptions and newsstand sales fell. Craigslist became the preferred destination for classified ads, the most reliable revenue stream for newspapers. Facebook, Twitter, and Google gobbled up the remaining ad revenue as venues for the journalism of others. I submit to you that it is not an accident that Facebook's home page is called the ''news feed.''

Like a boat taking on water faster than it can be bailed out: newsrooms shrunk, the industry consolidated, and many once-revered papers simply sunk.

None of this is ''news'' as would you say—but the collapse of the newspaper's business model is still claiming victims. One area where it's particularly troubling to me is in smaller markets, in mid-sized and smaller cities. The most striking example I've seen is in upstate New York. Just a few years ago, the major newspaper in a town of 70,000 had fifteen full-time reporters. Now it has two.

For generations, local newspapers and television stations have been the glue that keeps small communities informed and stitched together. In a big city, there are many interlocking layers of civic life: social clubs, religious groups, sports teams, municipal organizations. But in many smaller cities and towns, the local paper is the most robust civic organization left in that community.

When Kodak was in Rochester, it looked out for its civic life, its charities, its communities. But there is no more Kodak. When the community bank headquartered in Elmira was purchased, a national bank came in and took much less interest in the community life of Elmira. When Walmart came in and supplanted every clothing and hardware store all across upstate, it eroded both the finances and social fabric of those communities. Local newspapers are one of the few institutions left in smaller cities and towns. Just anecdotally, cities with strong, successful papers—like Buffalo with the Buffalo News—tend to do better economically and those papers help foster a strong sense of community and connectedness.

So I have a particular concern when smaller papers and smaller television networks are forced to downsize, reorganize, or close.

Unfortunately, in my home state of New York, an already bleak picture just got bleaker. Last week, a hedge fund known as the ''destroyer of newspapers'' announced a bid to take over Gannet, which, in addition to USA Today, publishes four important papers in my state, all in mid-size to smaller cities: the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, the Binghamton Press & Sun, the Poughkeepsie Journal, and the Journal News in the Lower Hudson Valley.

For Alden Global Capital, the hedge fund, the acquisition and ''streamlining'' of Gannet newspapers might increase its profits a couple of percentage points. But the loss of the Binghamton Press & Sun and the Rochester Democrat & Chronicle would be incalculable.

The Gannet consortium was already the result of a consolidated news business, with one reporter working multiple beats and placing stories in multiple newspapers. What was already an overburdened, underresourced operation now faces potential annihilation by an indifferent media conglomerate backed by an even more indifferent hedge fund.

And in my view, losing a newspaper in Rochester is even worse than losing one in Dallas. I am left angry and searching for answers. What do we do about this?

I don't know how to solve the broader economic problem for newspapers big and small. Federal support is problematic beyond NPR and PBS. The press must remain adversarial; acting and appearing independent.

The only antidote to these problems I have seen is the rarer and rarer presence of generous, civic-minded families and individuals who own news outlets for the right reasons—not simply to maximize profits, although profit is still important, but because they feel an obligation to advance journalism for the greater benefit of us all. Newspapers that belong to families or trusts have been some of the few to survive the last two decades, isolated in part from market pressures.

Everyone has seen this work at places like the Globe, the Times, and the Post, but the family model has worked in smaller markets as well. The Watertown Times, for example, is owned by the Johnson family and it does as much for the North Country in upstate New York as any institution.

I would propose, to you and your broader audience, that charitably-inclined institutions and individuals should begin to think of journalism as a philanthropic endeavor. The plight of the Fourth Estate should move the conscience of the nation. If it became a worthy endeavor to buy a local paper and preserve it's size and independence—just as it's a worthy endeavor to support the local hospital, school, or charity—many more might consider doing it.

The Guardian, for example, operates on a reader-donation model—which funds its entire online presence. Journalism is a public good. From philanthropists to average readers: we should all start treating it as such.

This is just one idea. I'm sure there are better ones. God knows I don't have the answers. But from where I stand, I see the same problems that you all understand so well, and I am pained for solutions.

Because, throughout history, the Fourth Estate has always kept our government in check when it's gone astray, perhaps more than anywhere else around the world. We rely on newspapers to inform our citizens, shine a light on injustice, establish the facts, and hold elected officials like me accountable. A free and robust Fourth Estate is how we discern democracy from autocracy and guard against the slide from one to the other.

This is a time when many of us who have had complete faith in the wellspring of democracy that has graced our country genuinely worry if it will endure.

The fact that you, the free press, are there at the bulwark—independent, strong, and fearless, in cities big and small—gives me solace that despite our current peril, the greatness of America will ultimately prevail.

As Americans, we must continue to support the First Amendment; the freedom—and viability—of the press. It's nothing short of a moral imperative.

Thank you.

Mr. SCHUMER. I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. THUNE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT ACT—Resumed

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of S. 47, which the clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 47) to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes.

Pending:

Murkowski/Manchin Modified Amendment No. 111, in the nature of a substitute.

Murkowski Amendment No. 112 (to Amendment No. 111), to modify the authorization period for the Historically Black Colleges and Universities Historic Preservation program.

Rubio/Scott (FL) Amendment No. 182 (to Amendment No. 112), to give effect to more accurate maps of units of the John H. Chafee Costal Barrier Resources System that were produced by digital mapping.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority whip is recognized.

GREEN NEW DEAL

Mr. THUNE. Madam President, last Thursday, Democrats released their plan for a Green New Deal, although ''plan'' might be a bit of a stretch. It is more like a wish list because while Democrats announced their desired outcomes like getting rid of fossil fuels or upgrading every single building in the United States, they provided no details at all about how to get there. In particular, they failed to provide any details on how to pay for the staggering costs of what they are proposing to do.

Take just one provision of the Democrats' green wish list: ''Upgrading all existing buildings in the United States and building new buildings to achieve maximum energy efficiency, water efficiency, safety, affordability, comfort, and durability, including through electrification.'' That is a direct quote from the so-called plan, upgrading all existing buildings—all existing buildings.

Well, the cost of that provision alone is practically inconceivable, but that is just a small fraction of what the Democrats want to do. Their wish list also includes ''meeting 100 percent of the power demand in the United States through clean, renewable, and zero-emission energy sources, including by dramatically expanding and upgrading renewable power sources and by deploying new capacity; overhauling

transportation systems in the United States to remove pollution and greenhouse gas emissions from the transportation sector as much as is technologically feasible'' and much, much more, and they don't limit themselves to energy initiatives either. They also announced that a Green New Deal must include guaranteeing every person in the United States a job, healthcare, paid vacations, and more.

It is possible the reason the Democrats didn't provide any details about how to pay for their plan is because they knew that outlining the actual cost would sink their plan from the very beginning. I cannot even imagine the staggering amount of money that would be required to pay for the ideas on their wish list, and that money will come from the pockets of the American people.

Like other socialist fantasies, this is not a plan that can be paid for by merely taking money from the rich. Actually implementing this so-called Green New Deal would involve taking money from working families—and not a little bit of money either.

Before the introduction of last week's absurd resolution, the Green New Deal was modeled and projected to cost American families up to $3,800 a year in higher energy bills, and $3,800 a year in higher energy costs would be hard enough for most working families I meet, but that would be just the tip of the iceberg under the Democrats' plan because, of course, if your electricity costs are higher, then so are your business's electricity costs, your doctor's electricity costs, the electricity costs at neighborhood restaurants, and the electricity costs at your gym, and all of these places are going to charge more money to cover their cost increases so you are going to be paying more in electric bills and more on everything else as well.

Then there is the fact that the government will not be able to pay for one-quarter of what is outlined in the Green New Deal without raising your taxes by a lot. There is no question that socialist fantasies sound nice—they always do—until they end up victimizing the very people they are meant to help.

As Ronald Reagan is reported to have said, ''Socialism only works in two places: Heaven where they don't need it, and hell where they already have it.''

Democrats' gauzy, nebulous proposal may sound appealing on the surface, but it would devastate our economy and be paid for on the backs of working families in this country. The Green New Deal would be a very bad deal for the American people.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GARDNER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

S. 47

Mr. GARDNER. Madam President, today we are making some great progress on a bill that is very important to so many Members in this Chamber and particularly important to the American people—a public lands package that, in some cases, has taken years for these bills to process through the Senate and hopefully are on their way to passage in the House and to the President's desk.

For 4 years, since being in the Senate, I have worked to permanently reauthorize the crown jewel of our conservation programs, and we are about to have that crown jewel success, permanent authorization of the Land and Water Conservation Fund—the passage of the public lands bill. The Senate will finally take an up-or-down vote and move forward on permanent authorization of LWCF.

I have championed this program with so many of my colleagues in a bipartisan way, Republicans and Democrats. It is time for this body to act and make sure that we do what is right for the people of Colorado and beyond with this reauthorization.

This program has an incredible direct impact on public lands in Colorado and will be used to protect our State's amazing natural beauty for generations to come.

Outdoor recreation opportunities in Colorado abound. The outdoor recreation opportunities in Colorado make it the destination for recreation, for adventure, for opportunity. You can hike in the summer, hunt in the fall, ski in the winter, raft in the spring. We have it all.

Those activities and more have led to an incredible outdoor economy that is booming like never before. It generates the outdoor economy. It generates something like $28 billion in consumer spending in the State and $2 billion in State and local tax revenue. That is people coming in to camp, to hunt, to fish, to ski—incredible employment opportunities. Up to 230,000 people in Colorado alone are employed in the outdoor recreation economy.

We don't just have this economy by chance. We have it because of our public lands and the extensive efforts that so many in this Chamber have undertaken over the years to conserve them in a condition that the next generation will also get to enjoy.

One of our best tools to conserve and protect the public's lands has lapsed, though—it goes back to the very beginning of our conversation today—the Land and Water Conservation Fund. It has been over 100 days since the Land and Water Conservation Fund expired, a fund, a program, a conservation tool that has broad bipartisan support. It is an access program. LWCF is an access program. It is there to sustain access to land that may otherwise be cut off from public enjoyment, to provide access to land that has been closed off to recreationists, to environmentalists. The opportunities we have to enjoy this land, the LWCF restores.

In the days leading up to the expiration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, a report was published by the Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Partnership, and it published some figures on public land acreage that is inaccessible to the American public.

It identified over 9.5 million acres in the Western United States alone that is inaccessible to the public because of the surrounding public lands; that is, 9.5 million acres of land that belongs to the American people that the American people have no access to because it is surrounded.

The Land and Water and Conservation Fund is used to help give access to land that the American people already own, to enjoy, to benefit from, to create economic opportunities, and, more importantly, to create the opportunity just to be in our amazing, wonderful outdoors.

In Colorado alone, there are over 250,000 acres that are closed off to the public. These are 250,000 acres of publicly held lands that are closed off because you don't have access.

That translates into just shy of 400 square miles of public land in Colorado—basically, the same amount of land of the entire Rocky Mountain National Park—that can't be used to hike, to hunt, and to fish, even though it belongs to the American people to hike, to hunt, to fish, to think, to hope, to dream, to plan, to resolve. They are those things that we admire and need our public lands for—the opportunity to think, to hope, to admire, to plan, to rest, to resolve.

Since its creation, the Land and Water Conservation Fund has provided more than $258 million in support for Colorado public lands projects. Again, the opportunity to have this permanent reauthorization today is incredible. It is supported by this Chamber, and it is supported, certainly, by people across the political spectrum in Colorado. It is a great day for Colorado. It is a great day for public lands.

I want to show and share some of the incredible beauty we are talking about. This is a picture of Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park in Colorado. You can see the Gunnison River through the canyon, and you can see the rim of the canyon. If you go to the next shot, though, you will see some of the land that was purchased by the Land and Water Conservation Fund. You can see the top of the rim looking down over the river.

The top of the canyon was owned by a family. It was privately held land. They could have sold it off. They could have developed the land. You can see Bruce Noble, the park superintendent, pointing at the rim of the canyon, the land that was purchased using Land and Water Conservation Fund dollars. That land belonged to a family that, thanks to LWCF, was purchased and held for the National Park Service so

that it doesn't risk development and we don't risk losing access and so that somebody is not going to put barriers to access this incredible majestic place. You see that land right there, and that is just one example of how important the Land and Water Conservation Fund is.

The Black Canyon LWCF purchase was about 2,494 acres. Imagine that—private land, nearly 2,500 acres of land, held within the national park, that could have been sold off to a developer. Imagine what could have happened. But this land allows us to continue to have access to gold medal fly fishing on the Gunnison River. It creates potential opportunities for the National Park Service to provide more family-friendly hiking closer to the visitor center, and it serves as a potential source of water to the South Rim, which will reduce the operational costs of hauling water to meet visitor and staff need. It was a win for everyone—for the family who wanted to sell their land but not have it developed and certainly for the American people, who now have an incredible addition to their national park.

If we go to the next picture. This next picture is a picture in the distance of the Great Sand Dunes National Park. You can see the light-colored sand at the foot of the mountain range. There is a 12,000-acre ranch, the Medano Zapata Ranch, which borders the sand dunes on three sides. These are some of the highest sand dunes in North America. It has been bought by the Nature Conservancy, one of the great conservation partners of the LWCF, and it is going through the process to be incorporated into the park by using Land and Water Conservation Fund dollars.

This is so important. This access with this purchase is so important because it will help us to have access, once again, to existing public lands, keeping these incredibly beautiful working lands conserved for healthy wildlife habitat.

This is an inholding purchase. Inholding purchases are not the only way LWCF benefits the outdoors, however. The National Park Service, through LWCF State and local assistance programs, provides matching grants for State and local park projects that aren't inside the national park borders.

LWCF isn't just about our forests, either, or BLM land, or national parks. It is also about local parks, bike trails, playgrounds—these little slices of Heaven among concrete and the chaos that provide us that respite in our daily lives to plan, to hope, to think, and to rest.

In addition to the permanent reauthorization of LWCF, this package includes legislation that I supported, authored, and worked very hard the last several years to be included.

For Colorado, it includes the Crags, Colorado Land Exchange Act. This will allow us and the U.S. Forest Service to have better access to the Barr Trail, working to allow greater public use of their public lands.

The Bolts Ditch Access and Use Act. In Congress, when we have legislation like this, sometimes our colleagues, particularly in the East, don't necessarily have this problem that they are dealing with each and every day. We have a community in the mountains where their water supply goes through a wilderness area. As a result, you can't take mechanized, motorized equipment to fix this water project, this waterway. So Congress has to pass a bill to allow this city to have the ability to fix its water system. That is exactly what we do in the Bolts Ditch Access and Use Act. The 1980 Holy Cross Wilderness Area didn't address this problem. Here we are, nearly 40 years later, addressing this challenge and allowing the community to move forward to fix its water system.

We included in this legislation a bill to update the map and modify the maximum acreage available for inclusion in the Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument. The park is currently restricted—this incredible national monument—to 6,000 acres. However, somebody wanted to give some of their land to the national monument. So we have added 280 acres of land to this incredible national monument.

We have reauthorized the Endangered Fish Recovery Program. This was originally created in 1988, over concern for four endangered fish in the Upper Colorado River. The Upper Colorado Endangered Fish Recovery Implementation Program has been extended multiple times over the last 30 years, most recently in 2013. It is a science-based, basin-wide approach to make sure that we recover these species and to make sure that this program has taken to preclude any lawsuits being filed, despite the diverse stakeholder group involved. This legislation will extend the authorization of the program through 2023.

It also creates a feasibility study to look into whether or not we should designate Amache, the site of a Japanese-American internment site in southeastern Colorado, as a national park. During World War II, tens of thousands of Japanese-Americans were wrongfully removed from their homes and held in internment centers. One such internment center, located in the eastern plains of Colorado, near the town of Granada, and that became known as Amache, was designated as a national historic landmark in 2005. This internment site is the best preserved among the entire system of internment sites that were used during World War II. To name this a national park—to have that recognition—is an important reminder of a very dark period in our history that we would never repeat the internment of Japanese-Americans. This is a study to do just that.

I have also been part as cosponsor and original sponsor of other legislation: the Arapaho National Forest Boundary Adjustment Act and the Fowler and Boskoff Peaks Designation Act. Charlie Fowler and Christine Boskoff, who tragically lost their lives in China in an avalanche in 2006, were world-renowned climbers. We are naming two peaks after them in Colorado.

This bill authorizes a feasibility study for the Pike National Historic Trail.

It authorizes a bill that we worked on with Senator CANTWELL—the Wildfire Management Technology Advancement Act of 2017, a bill designed to protect men and women in firefighting from harm and injury and to give them greater tools on the behavior of fire.

Every single one of these bills in the package has undergone extensive public review in the Senate and the House. They have gone through a lot of legislative process.

I thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for getting to this moment as we pass this very critically important piece of legislation.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Ms. CANTWELL. Madam President, I come to the floor to talk about S. 47, a bill I authored with Senator MURKOWSKI. It is a package of public land issues that has been working its way through the Congress now for several years.

I would like to point out to people who may not be as familiar with the Interior side of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee's work, that the Interior side has a long history in our Nation. We decided a long time ago that we needed to have oversight and management of our public lands. S. 47, the legislation that is before us today, is a recognition that our climate is changing and that we need new tools to carry out new responsibilities as it relates to managing those public lands.

I thank my colleague from Alaska, Senator MURKOWSKI, for her incredible leadership. I know we are going, hopefully, to go to final passage of this bill sometime today, and I thank her for her good bipartisan work on this legislation. It is safe to say that even though we both come from the Pacific Northwest, we don't see eye to eye on every issue, but we have worked hard to try to give local communities the resources they need and to maintain the national interest where the national interest was at stake. So I can't applaud my colleague enough for her hard work and for her dedication to getting this particular package moving through the Senate.

I also want to thank a lot of the staff who have worked on this issue because I know that it is about the hard work of legislating. There are many issues about which maybe not everybody understands all of the details to, but, I guarantee you, all the details were critically important. So I want to in particular thank Mary Louise Wagner, the minority staff director for the Energy and Natural Resources Committee

until recently. I certainly also want to thank the dynamic duo of David Brooks and Sam Fowler who, as counsel to the committee, have played an incredible role over the last many years in preserving what is most important about our public lands. I also want to thank, additionally, Bryan Petit, Rebecca Bonner, Amit Ronen, and several of the staff who have worked on many of the aspects of this package; Camille Touton, Melanie Stansbury, and David Reeploeg and Megan Thompson who played key roles in the Yakima provisions. And Angela Becker-Dippmann who previously worked on this legislation.

I also thank Senator MURKOWSKI's staff, Brian Hughes, Kellie Donnelly, and particularly, Lucy Murfitt. I don't think we ever could have gotten this package through without her due diligence and hard work. I thank Lane Dickson and Michelle Lane.

I also thank my colleagues in the House of Representatives. I certainly want to thank the staff director for Congressman GRIJALVA, David Watkins, but I also thank Chairman GRIJALVA for his hard work and Congressman BISHOP. It is safe to say that all four of us, working together—Senator MURKOWSKI, myself, Congressman BISHOP, and Congressman GRIJALVA—definitely didn't always see eye to eye on these issues, but we worked hard to resolve these issues. I also thank my colleagues, Congressman Dave Reichert and Congressman DAN NEWHOUSE, for their work on provisions related to Washington State.

Before I get started in talking about the major provisions of this legislation and why they are so important, I also have to call out several of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle who have played key roles.

Certainly, the historic Utah wilderness provision would not be this lands package without my former colleague, Senator Orrin Hatch. He played such an incredible role over a long period of time in shaping the provisions as they affect Utah, and I thank him for that and for working with our colleague on this side of the aisle, Senator DURBIN, on that important aspect of the package.

We would not be where we are today on the fire provisions without my colleague Senator GARDNER. Both Washington and Colorado have taken it on the chin time and again with devastating forest fires, and we know why it is so important to give firefighters and the land managers the best possible tools available to locate the fires and keep track of frontline firefighters.

We need a more hasty response to putting out fires, and having GPS and tracking systems are going to help us do that. So I thank my colleague from Colorado for helping with this legislation.

It is safe to say that without the strong determination of Senator BURR, we probably wouldn't be here right now on the permanent reauthorization of the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Making the Land and Water Conservation Fund permanent represents the ethos that we have in the Senate here today that public lands are important to our Nation. They are important for recreating, for hunting, for fishing, for moving forward on access to these lands that are important for our veterans, for our school children, and for those who just may want to go out and access the outdoors and reconnect.

We have had a big discussion here about whether we should return public lands to oil and gas drilling, and this bill basically says no, we are going to make a bigger investment in our public lands.

We are going to make this program permanent, and we are going to make sure it is a key tool to continue to solve our problems of access to public land, particularly in parts of the country where access to those public lands is being eroded by development. That is exactly what the Land and Water Conservation Fund helps us do—to protect those areas so that either we can continue to have, for example, elk hunting, for which we did a big project in southwest Washington, or whether it is helping to improve access to Mount Rainier, a huge economic asset to the State of Washington, or whether it is as simple as giving a community like Auburn or Gas Works Park in Seattle access to a program that can help us keep open space in some of our most developing areas.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund has been a preeminent program for access to public lands, but it had been threatened when Congress allowed it to expire 3 years ago, then only having a temporary reauthorization, and then failing again to reauthorize it last September.

What we are doing here now is saying that this is a bipartisan issue, that more than 60 Senators here in the Senate didn't just see that we needed to further adjust this program but we needed to save this program. I emphasize this because I know my colleagues here in the Senate are going to go on to a larger discussion, which is to secure the funding that is set aside for the Land and Water Conservation Fund and how it is spent, and we are going to get into a conversation about how we take care of our maintenance and the backlog at our national parks. I definitely believe that the mandatory spending for LWCF should be in a future budget, and I certainly believe we should do more to take care of our backlog and maintenance at our national parks. So I look forward to working with both sides of the aisle to push that through the U.S. Senate.

This legislation is amazing because there are some—particularly in this administration—who want to use public lands to oil and gas drilling, but there is a bipartisan group here in the U.S. Senate who has said: No, we want to put more focus on saving our public lands. This legislation preserves over 1.3 million acres of new wilderness, and 367 miles of wild and scenic rivers. It allows conveyances of land but also protects lands from potential mining and development projects—like removing the threat of mining and development in the Methow Valley in the State of Washington. It also continues to make investments in heritage areas that are important to many parts of the United States of America.

I want to talk about how this bill invests in water. The water issues are like fire; they are not going to go away. The only question is going to be this: What kinds of tools do we give communities across the West—and I should say probably throughout the United States—to deal with the changing climate and the impacts of less and less water?

What this legislation says for ideas like the Yakima Basin Project is that we are not going to divide people and choose farming over fish. We are not going to divide people and choose one aspect of the environment over the other. It says that we are going to look to smart, holistic, and cost-effective ways to preserve more water and enact smart conservation across our State and country.

This is so important because the water issues are not going to go away, but this legislation represents important new tools to fight those challenges and to move forward in a way that I think will prove to be an example of what we should be doing in other parts of the United States.

I look forward to working with my colleagues in trying to fund more water infrastructure improvements and conservation. I think this is just as important as any other infrastructure investment we are talking about in the U.S. Senate today. I know we see congestion in our streets. I know we need to do more on aviation infrastructure. But I guarantee you that we need to do more on water, and I look forward to working with my colleagues on these challenges in the future.

One aspect that I don't know if my colleagues on the floor have as much interest in as Senator MURKOWSKI and I do, but there is a provision on volcano monitoring that is very important to us.

Having experienced the eruption of Mount St. Helens in Washington State and having active volcanoes in both Washington and Alaska, it is so important for us to have the right science and monitoring of these volcanoes. I was glad to work with my colleague Senator MURKOWSKI on that provision to give the latest and best tools to our scientists so that they can give us the best information for the future.

All in all, this legislation is a major investment in our public lands. It is the kind of hard work that happens behind the scenes that not everybody pays attention to. I guarantee you that when you use the word ''land,'' there are a lot of people to pay attention to.

There are local communities. There are landowners. There are environmental interests. There are all sorts of very, very thorny issues that have to be worked out. I thank all of my colleagues for their due diligence on this.

Some people have said: Why is it that a lands package comes together only at the end of a Congress or, in this case, held over from last Congress into this session? I hope our colleagues will give more attention to these important public policies.

Public lands and access to those lands is an economic juggernaut. Behind finance and healthcare, the outdoor economy is the third most important sector. So for something that important, let's pay more attention. Let's give the tools to local communities and to these resources to manage this, to give more access to the American people, and to do the things that will help us grow jobs and help us recreate for the future and preserve against a very challenging and threatening climate.

I thank the Presiding Officer.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCOTT of Florida). The assistant Democratic leader.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, today, the Senate will finish its work on the Natural Resources Management Act. This is a bipartisan package addressing over 100 public lands, natural resources, and water. It will provide protection for a number of historical sites and treasured landscapes across the country.

One of those sites is in my home State of Illinois. This lands package would include a bill I have cosponsored with my colleague Senator TAMMY DUCKWORTH to expand the Lincoln National Heritage Area. It would expand the heritage area to include several areas in Central Illinois that were a critical part of President Abraham Lincoln's life, including the site of Lincoln's legal career within the eighth judicial district, as well as the sites of the famous Lincoln-Douglas debates.

By expanding the Lincoln Natural Heritage Area, we can give more Illinois residents and visitors a chance to learn more about President Lincoln's legacy to our State and Nation.

In addition, this lands package contains legislation that Senator Orrin Hatch of Utah introduced in the last Congress to protect over 700,000 acres of land in Emery County, UT.

I have worked for many, many years to protect the stunning, fragile, and amazing desert landscape in Utah through the Red Rock Wilderness Act, which I have introduced and reintroduced over a period of time. While I would like to have seen the Red Rock Wilderness Act included in this package, Senator Hatch and I worked together to protect some of the land covered by my bill in a bipartisan compromise that is, in fact, included in this bill.

This lands package also contains an important tool for conservation and recreation throughout the country, permanently reauthorizing the Land and Water Conservation Fund, also known as LWCF.

In Illinois, the Land and Water Conservation Fund has invested more than $213 million to protect outdoor spaces, public access to trails, parks, and historic sites. Permanent reauthorization of this critical program should have happened a long time ago, but I am glad we have finally reached a bipartisan moment of achievement in passing it as part of this legislation.

I look forward to the enactment of this legislation to protect these important areas in Illinois and across the Nation.

STERIGENICS AND ETHYLENE OXIDE

Mr. President, there is often kind of a casual debate about regulation and the power of government. Some basically start with the premise that all regulation is bad, eliminating regulation is always good, and the role of the government needs to be challenged and questioned regularly.

I guess there is some truth in those statements, but there comes a moment when we put things in perspective. Let me tell you that the people who live in the community of Willowbrook in Illinois are putting things in perspective when it comes to regulation.

Most people are not familiar with Willowbrook. It is a village west of Chicago with a population of 9,000. It is in DuPage County, just west of the downtown Chicago area. It is a middle-income community with a lot of hard-working families, and many of them work hard to make sure their kids have a better life than they do, as so many American families do.

In the middle of this village at Willowbrook is a business known as Sterigenics. It is a sterilization plant that uses a chemical, ethylene oxide, to sterilize medical equipment, and they do it in great volume.

On any given day, they will be sterilizing thousands of catheters that are being used across the country and certainly in the Midwest for stents and for investigative medicine—absolutely essential to the health of those who are being treated. They will approve over 1,000 surgical kits each day through their sterilization process. They put through the sterilization process such things as knee replacements and defibrillating devices that are implanted in people, so it is an essential part of the medical picture in the Midwest at this moment, but it also turns out that the chemical they are using, ethylene oxide, is problematic, and that is where the issue of government regulation becomes front and center.

I didn't know much about ethylene oxide. I was a liberal arts lawyer, so I skipped all of those hard chemistry courses and tried to understand other aspects of education. When it came to ethylene oxide, I needed to be educated. Here is what we found.

We have learned that ethylene oxide is a dangerous toxin. It is carcinogenic. To put it in layman's terms, it causes cancer. We learned that ethylene oxide, a chemical in the form of gas, is more carcinogenic to humans than we previously thought, and this facility has been releasing ethylene oxide into the surrounding Willowbrook community for 34 years.

Then we found out last August that the Willowbrook community is an area with higher cancer risk due to ethylene oxide emissions from Sterigenics, and we know that cancer-related ethylene oxide exposure includes lymphoid cancer, breast cancer, stomach cancer, and others.

After we were told that this company, Sterigenics, was doing everything it could to reduce the emissions of this carcinogenic toxic gas and that it had installed pollution control measures, a local television station—CBS in Chicago—revealed a few days ago through interviews that this wasn't the case at all.

Ex-employees of Sterigenics came forward and reported to this television station that ethylene oxide was often released directly into the air surrounding the plant through open doors and vents, and, instead of being directed through pollution control measures, it was simply released.

According to these whistleblowers, employees at Sterigenics were instructed to dump a toxic liquid byproduct of ethylene oxide called ethylene glycol directly into the water drains that lead to the public sewer system. Ethylene glycol is a chemical that is used in antifreeze.

Then, in the middle of last week, came a stunning revelation. We were told by the Environmental Protection Agency—an Agency that is often derided here in Washington by many—that the level of ethylene oxide measured outside of the Sterigenics facility in Willowbrook, IL, was 350 times higher than what the EPA finds to be an acceptable risk and 50 times higher than what was found in the surrounding area.

Saying that the families—some of whom have lived in Willowbrook for decades—are concerned is a dramatic understatement. Imagine for a moment, if you will, that you have been raising a child in Willowbrook, that your family has lived within sight of this Sterigenics plant, and now you are learning that they were releasing this toxic gas into the air at a level of 350 times beyond what is deemed acceptable for human exposure. To say that the residents are concerned is a dramatic understatement. They are demanding action, and they want answers.

For the record, this is not about Democrats making noise. This is a bipartisan response. Dan Cronin is a friend of mine. He is the chairman of the county board at DuPage County and a proud Republican. Both he and Jim Durkin, who is the Republican leader of the Illinois House, have come out publicly with the strongest possible statements about this Sterigenics

emission and the danger it poses to their community. The same thing is true for the Democratic side of public service in that county.

All of us have come out together, Democrats and Republicans, decrying this terrible situation, this dangerous situation.

Members of this community should not have to divert time away from their lives and their loved ones to try to research a chemical release and to piece together answers. That is the responsibility of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, an Agency which, sadly under this administration, has been led by people who don't have sympathy for families before business. They tend to lean toward the business side before they look at the public health aspect. That is unfortunate.

The Clean Air Act was one of the first and most expansive environmental laws ever created in the United States, but, as with most laws, the Clean Air Act is enforced by a Federal Agency—in this case, the Environmental Protection Agency—with broad power and authority to act or to refuse to act.

In this case, the Environmental Protection Agency has the authority to use the new information that came off its own monitors—new information about the concentrations and danger of ethylene oxide—to develop new rules around the use of that chemical, including when it is used for commercial sterilization in plants like Sterigenics. The EPA has the authority to do this.

The EPA should quickly promulgate rules to establish safe limits for ethylene oxide used in manufacturing and commercial sterilization. This would protect not only the people in Willowbrook but also the people in Gurnee and Waukegan, IL, which also have plants that use ethylene oxide—plants that are located smack dab in the middle of these populated communities.

Under the Clean Air Act, the EPA is 4 years overdue to begin the process of promulgating new rules for ethylene oxide commercial sterilization. Yet when I called the Acting Administrator, Mr. Wheeler, at the EPA last Friday, there didn't seem to be any sense of urgency to take action on this issue beyond the further collection of data over the next several weeks.

The EPA is under court order to review ethylene oxide emission standards for manufacturing by 2020, but there is no official timeline for commercial sterilization review—exactly what we have asked of Mr. Wheeler and the EPA over and over again.

Waiting 1 year is unacceptable for the families who are affected by these emissions. The health and safety of these families and their children are at stake in this decision by the EPA. That is too long to ask someone to wait when they sleep near this plant, work near this plant, or take their kids to school near this plant. That is why today I join my colleague Senator DUCKWORTH, who has been my trusted ally in this effort, and my colleagues in the House of Representatives, Congressmen SCHNEIDER, FOSTER, CASTEN, and LIPINSKI. We are introducing legislation requiring the EPA to promulgate these rules within 180 days on the use of ethylene oxide in this manner. There is no excuse and no logical explanation for delaying this kind of establishment of a rule.

But the EPA has to do a lot more than simply start a 6-month process toward promulgating a rule for ethylene oxide. The EPA needs to treat this matter like the public health crisis it is. Today Senator DUCKWORTH and I are calling on the EPA to immediately require Sterigenics to work with an independent, third-party environmental engineering firm to identify the source of these emissions and reduce these emissions coming from that facility. We want a third party on the scene. We don't trust Sterigenics to do this by themselves.

For their own credibility, they should invite a third-party environmental engineering firm to do this work. If Sterigenics cares about this community as much as they say they do, they shouldn't wait for the EPA to issue an order for them to have this sort of inspection and to make the repairs and changes necessary to protect the people in the surrounding community. They should immediately hire an independent, third-party expert to identify the source of the emissions and reduce them as quickly as humanly possible.

The EPA should commit to continuous monitoring around the facility instead of ending the monitoring as planned later this week. The EPA should remain as a presence in this community to make sure we restore the faith to the people living nearby that the situation is no longer dangerous and threatening.

The EPA should commit to continuing to analyze and share the data they collect with the public. No one should have to live in fear that simply breathing the air around their home, their school, or their workplace will give them cancer.

I am calling on the EPA to treat this with the urgency it deserves. I am ready to work with them, and I am sure Senator DUCKWORTH is as well.

Let me close by saying that there are many people who mock the EPA and say that we would be better off if they stopped harassing businesses like Sterigenics. Tell that to the people who live in Willowbrook. Tell that to the people who live in Gurnee and Waukegan. They are counting on us—those in Washington who work with the Environmental Protection Agency—to keep this community safe for their families. They are counting on us to understand the concern they feel for themselves and their children. They are counting on us not to come with bureaucratic delay but to come up with a timely response, to put Sterigenics on the spot when it comes to the emissions that are coming off their plant, and to put us as a government on the spot to respond as quickly and as humanly as possible.

It is not a matter of bureaucracy; it is a matter of common sense. If this were your family living next to this facility, would you want business as usual, or would you want to make sure the government responds in a timely fashion? I think the answer is obvious.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. WARREN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

NOMINATION OF WILLIAM BARR

Ms. WARREN. Mr. President, I join my colleagues on the Senate floor to discuss William Barr, President Trump's nominee to serve as America's next Attorney General.

The Attorney General's job is to defend the U.S. Constitution against all enemies, foreign or domestic, and to stand up for the rights of all Americans, but President Trump has a different view of the Attorney General's role. He has made it quite clear that he is not interested in an Attorney General who is committed to working for the American people. For President Trump, only two criteria matter when it comes to picking an Attorney General.

No. 1 is loyalty to President Trump. William Barr easily checks this box. Just look at the Mueller investigation. As Special Counsel Mueller's team investigates whether there are connections between Russia's meddling in the U.S. elections and the Trump campaign and indicts more and more people with close ties to the President, President Trump has viciously attacked the investigation, calling it a ''witch hunt.''

Trump was not pleased that his first pick for Attorney General, Jeff Sessions, recused himself from the Mueller investigation. He doesn't want to make the same mistake twice. In Barr, the President has found someone he believes will put the President's interests above those of the country, and it is not hard to see why.

Barr has taken extraordinary steps to undermine the Mueller investigation, even voluntarily submitting an unsolicited memo to the Justice Department arguing that the special counsel doesn't have the power to investigate Trump for obstruction of justice. Man, that is quite the cover letter for a job application when the job is overseeing the very investigation you don't think should exist in the first place.

Loyalty to President Trump—check.

The second criterion for President Trump when picking an Attorney General or any nominee to serve in the

highest levels of the Federal Government is whether the nominee will continue to tilt our government further and further in favor of the powerful few over everyone else.

Once again, Barr checks the box. Barr's record on women's rights, criminal justice reform, immigration, and so many more issues shows that he will promote the interests of the powerful few instead of defending the rights of all.

Take women's rights. Barr believes Roe v. Wade—the Supreme Court case establishing the right to abortion care—was wrongly decided and should be overturned. He also joined the amicus brief arguing that employers should be allowed to deny women access to contraceptive care based on employers' religious beliefs.

On criminal justice reform, Barr has endorsed harmful policies that have perpetuated America's broken criminal justice system. While serving as Attorney General in the early 1990s, the Justice Department issued a report arguing that the United States had an under-incarceration problem—that we put too few people in jail in this country—and Barr has personally made many statements in line with that misguided approach. He has argued that children should be prosecuted as adults. Despite the fact that Black people are arrested, prosecuted, convicted, and more harshly sentenced than their White counterparts for exactly the same crimes, Barr has denied that racial disparities exist in the criminal justice system and has championed discriminatory sentencing policies.

On immigration, Barr supported the first and harshest iteration of President Trump's unconstitutional and immoral Muslim ban. In his stint as Attorney General in the 1990s, he advocated for denying political asylum to Haitian asylum seekers who happened to be HIV positive.

On healthcare, Barr has argued that the Affordable Care Act is unconstitutional.

On LGBTQ equality, he has opposed efforts to promote LGBTQ equality.

The list goes on and on. There is no doubt that if confirmed, Barr would continue the same broken system that protects the wealthy and well-connected while it leaves everyone else behind.

The President doesn't hide what he wants from an Attorney General. He wants someone who will put protecting the President ahead of protecting our Constitution and someone who will help maintain America's two very different justice systems—one that protects and coddles the wealthy and the powerful and another harsh, unjust system for everyone else.

Barr's record shows that he is not the Attorney General America desperately needs—an Attorney General who will stand up for the rule of law and for the rights of all Americans. That is why I will vote no on Barr's nomination, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

S. 47

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, as a former chair of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee, I have a pretty good sense of how complicated it is to pull together a legislative package of public lands like the one this Senate is about to pass.

So I would like to begin my comments with a special shout-out to our chair and committee leadership, Chair MURKOWSKI, Senator CANTWELL, Senator MANCHIN, then-chairman and my friend Congressman ROB BISHOP, and now-Chairman GRIJALVA for helping me negotiate the Oregon provisions in this bill.

This morning, I have brought to the floor of this Senate a copy of a wonderful story. It is called ''Fire at Eden's Gate.'' It is an inspiring account of our late Republican Governor, Tom McCall. Nobody understood better than Tom McCall the very basic idea that protecting our public treasures should not be a partisan proposition. In this day and age, too often, it can feel like the sense of common purpose around protecting our public treasures is slipping away, but I hope this bill is a bit of a signal that it is coming back.

That is why this morning, I am dedicating the Oregon provisions of this bill to the memory of our late, great Tom McCall. If Governor McCall were here with us this morning, he would say the Oregon provisions in this legislation are all about protecting and enhancing Oregon's unique and extraordinary livability. At the heart of that livability are our natural treasures and the recreation economy that pumps billions of dollars into Oregon, especially in our rural communities.

I am heading home this weekend. I have townhall meetings in every one of Oregon's 36 counties. In those rural areas, I am constantly seeing people whose livelihood revolves around that theory Tom McCall talked about—our unique livability. We will see small businesses, we will see guides who are taking folks out into the back country, and people who sell gear. The recreation economy is a big economic multiplier, and it is all tied to what Tom McCall talked about, which is protecting Oregon's livability.

Tom McCall would be very pleased with a number of aspects of this bill, and I want to tick them off briefly this morning. I believe Governor McCall would be especially pleased that this legislation does more to protect Oregonians from the growing threats of wildfires that, in our part of the world, are not your grandfather's fires. They are becoming infernos. We are seeing fires leap our majestic Columbia River, something that used to be unheard of but is a reality today. This legislation, in my view, makes a real difference in reducing the threats of wildfires.

I want to talk about one provision specifically, and that is what the bill does for Crooked River Ranch in Central Oregon. The Crooked River Ranch provision I worked on with the committee leadership and that we got in this bill is just common sense because it reduces the risk of fire and also prevents the increasing backlog that prevents our land managers from clearing out dead and dying hazardous fuels near the homes of families.

Folks from this really small community, the Crooked River Ranch, came to my townhall meetings and told me about their very understandable fear of being engulfed in one of these infernos, which is how I describe some of these fires that just leap through Federal, State, local, and private boundaries. I want everybody at Crooked River Ranch this morning to know the provisions of this bill reduce the risk of those huge fires, promote forest health, and reduce the backlog that is so critical to preventing fires in the future. I think the provisions in this bill show all those folks from Crooked River Ranch who came to our townhall meetings that the Senate has listened to them and responded to this very real threat.

In addition, I can picture Tom McCall this morning—this towering figure—striding through the forests that this bill designates as the first new wilderness in Oregon in nearly a decade. I am talking about the Devil's Staircase Wilderness area, which is 30,000 acres of rugged rainforest in our beautiful Oregon Coast Range. This is an untouched, pristine area, and it was named after a series of cascading waterfalls. It is an area that is so remote and so steep that hikers—who come from all over the country and literally from around the globe—when they come to Devil's Staircase, they can only gain access after a daylong trek through miles of devil's club, which is a tall, spiky bush that has irritated many a hiker. Few people have actually seen the waterfalls and the primeval stands of old-growth trees that surround it. In true Tom McCall fashion, this bill ensures that these majestic Douglas firs and tall trees on the hike are there for future generations to come, and that, in particular, is something Tom McCall personally talked to me about.

I am going to mention volunteers in the forests and a conversation I had with Tom McCall not long before he passed. He was always coming back, trying to make sure those of us in positions to make policy were thinking about future generations.

Nancy and I are older parents. We have twins who are 11 and a little redhead who is 6. Pictures are available on my iPhone after my presentation.

Whenever I look at them, I think about what Tom McCall said: You are making policy for future generations. Now, because of the provisions here to protect Devil's Staircase and create this unique, new wilderness area, it is going to be there for those future generations, for Oregonians, Americans, and literally visitors from around the world.

While we are on the topic of remote areas in my State, the lands bill we are about to vote on protects yet another very special place, the Chetco River in Southwestern Oregon. The Chetco lives within steep, mountainous terrain in the heart of the Kalmiopsis Wilderness area. This river—one of the wildest in Oregon—drops almost 4,000 feet in elevation from its headwaters in the Rogue-Siskiyou National Forest before it empties into the Pacific Ocean near Brookings. This area would be particularly beloved by Tom McCall because it is a haven for treasured Oregon fish species like salmon and steelhead. There are so many pictures of Tom McCall throwing a rod because he loved to fish. Although it is a hike to get there, it is an irresistible challenge to even the most proficient anglers and whitewater kayakers, but they will find it the trip of a lifetime.

In addition to its recreation benefits and wildlife-sustaining habitat, the river also provides a clean and pristine source of drinking water for the city of Brookings and the town of Harbor on the Oregon Coast.

For years, this extraordinarily pure river, with crystal clear water, was being threatened by those who simply didn't appreciate what it meant for fishing and protecting the future, and simply just looked at as an opportunity for mining. This legislation ends the future potential for mineral exploitation along the banks to the Chetco once and for all.

I and other Members of the delegation have been working for years to try to make sure this was done permanently. We wouldn't have to lurch from one kind of administrative fix to another. Now we are embedding in black letter law that we are ending the future potential for mineral exploitation along the banks of the Chetco River.

I have been working on this for my entire time in public service representing Oregon in the U.S. Senate, and it is something that I—again, apropos of that shout-out to Senator MURKOWSKI, Senator CANTWELL, Chair BISHOP, Chair GRIJALVA—am so appreciative of.

The Chetco, by the way, is just one of the many rivers the public lands bill will protect and conserve in my home State. The bill protects more than 250 miles of rivers and streams in Oregon by adding them to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

As an Oregonian, I know it doesn't take an act of Congress to remind us that rivers and streams are the backbone of Oregon's recreation economy. I spoke about it earlier, but this is something that, in my view, is missed in much of the debate about public lands. Recreation is an enormous economic multiplier for our communities.

I see our new colleague in the Chair, the Presiding Officer, and I know Florida cares deeply about treasures. So, again, this is not a partisan concern. This is all about looking down the road. When I have a chance, as I will this weekend, to be home for townhall meetings, I am always stunned at how far the reach is with respect to the recreation economy.

I was home recently, and a young man said he wanted to talk to me about his kayak business, and so we visited. He talked about how he had tourists come, and he would take them out in his kayak. Then he talked to me about how there is a global market for his kayaks.

I am the senior Democrat on the Senate Finance Committee with jurisdiction over trade. He asked me about my view on economics. One out of five jobs in Oregon revolves around international trade. We like to make things and grow things and add value to them and ship them all over the world.

Well, the recreation economy creates opportunities here at home, as that young man took folks out in his kayaks, but creates even more opportunities as the rest of the world benefits from his kayaks as well.

In Oregon, we outdoor enthusiasts understand that from every corner of the United States we have an opportunity to show Oregon's true natural beauty as well as give people the experience of a lifetime seeing unparalleled treasures. It is a big boost to a lot of families for increasing their incomes.

Rivers and streams, such as those we are going to protect with the new additions to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, are a place for families to picnic, for anglers to cast a fly rod into some of the best fishing holes in the country, and for whitewater rafters to get an adrenaline rush while enjoying Oregon's treasures.

I can tell you about Tom McCall because Tom McCall loved fishing almost more than life itself. I am telling you, he would look at these provisions, and he would say that what this bill does to protect those hundreds of miles of Wild and Scenic Rivers is something that he would call part of laying the future for future generations but making sure there is a lot that benefits the people of my State and our country right now.

From Brookings to the Willamette Valley, from the Chetco to the Molalla River, this bill and the provisions we were able to negotiate on rivers protects treasured fishing streams and salmon habitats in every single corner of Oregon. As I indicated, it is going to be a real shot in the arm to rural communities that are going to be able to create world-class recreation destinations and look at that recreation economy as an increasing opportunity to build a more secure economic future.

Especially important are some of the protections this bill gives to the Rogue River in Southern Oregon. Fifty-one years after President Johnson named the Rogue to the original Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, this bill adds just over 120 miles of important Rogue River tributaries to the list. In doing so, this bill further protects and safeguards the mighty Rogue that the iconic western author Zane Grey put on the map when he wrote about the wilderness and remoteness of the river from his cabin at Winkle Bar nearly one century ago.

With these designations, Oregon will now have more miles of Wild and Scenic Rivers than any other State in the contiguous 48. Stay tuned, folks. Alaska is the only State that has more miles designated, but given that State is about six times the size of my Oregon, I still think we are in a position to catch up.

As the Governor who gave the public access to all of Oregon's beaches and passed the Nation's first bottle recycling bill, Tom McCall valued those who volunteered to keep Oregon so special. He was a great champion of promoting volunteers—again, something that historically has been bipartisan.

I ran the legal aid program for older people for a number of years—the Gray Panthers, for about 7 years—and shortly before he passed, Tom McCall came to see me. I had never been elected to anything. I was stunned that such an important person would come to see an obscure fellow like myself. He was talking about the elderly, and it really led to a broader discussion of volunteerism and people participating, getting involved in their communities, and because he was always working to get people involved in cleaning up our beaches, and then he passed the Nation's first bottle recycling bill, he always came back—as he did that day when he came to see me—to talking about how volunteerism is a big part of what keeps Oregon so special.

In that spirit, this bill honors the conservation legacy of two Oregonians who spent their lives working to keep Oregon special—Frank and Jeanne Moore.

Frank Moore just embodies the Oregon way. He served in World War II, and he returned to Oregon and settled with Jeanne in North Umpqua, guiding generations of anglers on the river. Frank and Jeanne dedicated their lives to preservation and conservation of the Umpqua River.

For somebody who knows a thing or two about casting a fly rod, Frank Moore understood just how important protecting the river is. I and my colleagues have felt it is long past time to honor Frank and Jeanne's legacy along the river and in their community. That is what this bill does.

I went and visited them not long after we made a judgment that we wanted to protect these Oregon icons and their conservation legacy, and now Frank and Jeanne Moore will be recognized in this bill for protecting nearly 100,000 acres of Forest Service land near the North Umpqua River through

the inclusion of the Frank and Jeanne Moore Salmon Sanctuary.

As anybody who works on public lands legislation knows, sometimes it is hard to find a balance in order to get public lands legislation passed. Nobody gets everything they want. Nobody gets everything they believe they ought to have. The question is, can you bring people together.

I am going to close by way of saying I have highlighted a number of provisions that I am glad we got in here. It was 10 years earlier when then-President Obama signed seven pieces of public lands legislation that I was the lead author of. So these opportunities don't come along all the time.

There are additional protections that I wish were in this bill we will vote on in a few hours. I particularly wanted further protections for the Rogue and the Molalla Rivers. I want to say to the people I am so honored to represent at home that as soon as we get this done, we are going to go back and start building support to get those protections through Congress in the future, and I am optimistic that if we can have the same kind of cooperation I have been talking about this morning, we can get them across the finish line.

This public lands bill may not be perfect, but it is a major accomplishment. If you had told me, in a polarized political climate like the one we have today, that we could get a permanent authorization for the Land and Water Conservation Fund, I would have said, ''No way. Can't happen,'' but now we have real protection for, as it is called, LWCF.

I am just going to close by mentioning, finally, my friend, our late Republican Governor, Tom McCall. He embodied—and you see it in this book, ''Fire at Eden's Gate: The Oregon Story.'' Tom McCall, a Republican, embodied Oregon's long and proud history of conservation.

I want to close by saying the reason I focused on Tom McCall this morning is that he is part of a historical legacy. Sometimes, over the last few years, I have gotten the sense that that historical principle that protecting public lands was not a partisan issue—sometimes I felt it was just slipping away. Today, it seems to me, we are pushing back. We are headed in the right direction, and protecting the special places my home State is known for is something that gives me great pride. It is also something you bring some humility to because Tom McCall was in a league of his own with respect to protecting our treasures, and I am very glad today, with the Oregon provisions in this bill, we can build on Tom McCall's legacy. I am proud to have been able to play a role in making sure those provisions that help Oregon and our country have been included in this bill.

I yield the floor.

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in recess until 2:15.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 12 noon, recessed until 2:15 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mrs. CAPITO).

NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT ACT—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana.

S. 47

Mr. DAINES. Madam President, there is a lot that I love about my State, Montana. It is where I grew up. In fact, it is where—my great-great-grandmother came from Minnesota and homesteaded just north of Great Falls. It is where my dad and my grandpa taught me how to fly fish and to hunt. It is where I got to attend college, in fact, at Montana State University. It is where I went to kindergarten through high school—in Bozeman. In fact, it is where I proposed to my sweet wife Cindy on Hyalite Peak. It was about 7½ miles up and 7½ miles back. It was about a 15-mile day that day we got engaged, July 31, 1986. It is where Cindy and I raised our four children. In fact, speaking of children, it is more recently where I walked my daughter Annie down the aisle in Churchill, MT, last October. Montana is a part of me. It is home.

But what I am here to talk about today is something that Montanans like me love most about our State, and that is our public lands, because in a place like Montana, our public lands are a way of life. Our public lands are where Montanans make memories with their families, their loved ones, and their friends. Montana's public lands are where we take our kids on the weekends. In fact, they are where we spend at least a week every August off the beaten path in the Beartooth Wilderness. They are where Cindy and I will take a couple of dogs and take along our kids now, as they have gotten older, if they have time. If not, Cindy and I go off with our two dogs and spend time in the high country. We do that every summer.

Our public lands are where we grow up learning to love the outdoors, and they are where we still continue to pass on that outdoor heritage to our children and our grandchildren. Montana's public lands play a major role in what makes our State so great.

For anyone who has time and has been fortunate enough to enjoy the Big Sky Country's public lands, I am sure you would agree that we must continue to cherish and protect those very lands we love in every way possible. That is why I am thrilled that this afternoon the Senate is going to vote on a very important, bipartisan public lands package that includes some important provisions for Montana, such as the permanent reauthorization of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and the protection of Paradise Valley. In fact, Paradise Valley is the doorstep to Yellowstone National Park, our Nation's first national park. That would be found in the Yellowstone Gateway Protection Act.

Growing up, I spent a lot of time in that part of our State. I still do. I love fly fishing on the Yellowstone River. In fact, when I was in high school, I loaded up the station wagon—in fact, I think probably the Griswolds' station wagon by today's standards—and, with a couple of my classmates from Bozeman High—we had our homecoming dinner before we went to the homecoming dance there in Chico, MT.

This package also increases sportsmen's access to public lands, which is something that is so important to the sports men and women of Montana.

This is a historic win for Montana. In fact, it is one of the biggest conservation wins we have seen in arguably a decade. It is what is going to help preserve our access to our public lands. These are the treasures of our great State.

I very much look forward to casting my vote this afternoon when we pass it here in the Senate. This public lands package is a product of years of effort. Over 100 different pieces of legislation have been put together from the local level, grassroots moving its way up, to our now having a chance to vote on that right here for final passage in the U.S. Senate. I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to do the same.

We are blessed to be home to so many public lands in Montana, and we must do all we can to protect them and ensure Montanans have access to these public lands.

Madam President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

RECOGNIZING IOWA

Ms. ERNST. Madam President, during this Valentines Day week, folks around the country are taking a moment to express their love to one another. I have the great fortune to be the junior Senator from the great State of Iowa, so I wanted to take a moment to share just how much I love my home State of Iowa.

Iowa truly is where my heart is, from its beautiful farmland to its streams and rolling hills, Boyden to Brandon, Fairview, Farragut, and Fort Madison, and Keokuk to Rock Rapids and all the places in between. Iowa has been so very good to me, and it has so much to offer. Nothing is better to me than grabbing a slice of our hometown Casey's pizza and catching a sunset on a beautiful Iowa day or on a snowy cold one if you happen to be there right now. I could spend hours mentioning the things I love about Iowa, but I wanted to take the time to mention just a few.

I love how Iowans are politically engaged. There is a reason why the Iowa caucuses are the heartbeat of America's political scene and why politicians line up to eat corn dogs, fried

Oreos, and hot beef sundaes at our impressive Iowa State Fair. Iowans voice their opinions, they show up to vote, and they hold us accountable. I appreciate that spirit and that patriotism.

Interacting with fellow Iowans is one of my favorite parts of the 99-county tour that I do every year. I visit every single county, every last one of Iowa's 99.

I also want to show love to Iowa's working parents. Moms and dads across Iowa are working hard every single day to make ends meet, put food on their tables, and provide their families with a bright future. The love of their children drives them, and they are doing a great job. Their drive to succeed pushes me to look for tools to help them better achieve their goals. One area is the issue of paid leave. It is an issue that is very important to me because data shows that newborns who have the time to bond with their parents have better health outcomes. As a conservative, I want to see an approach that is voluntary and budget neutral and that preserves jobs and is a win-win not only for the economy but also employees. I think those policy solutions are out there. I do. I have been working with my colleague Senator MIKE LEE on this, and we will be vocalizing these initiatives in the coming days.

I love, love, love Iowa's small towns and our rural communities. Folks in Iowa's small towns, like my hometown of Red Oak—we stick together. We watch out for each other, and we help each other out when tragedy strikes.

I am reminded of a time many years ago when a farmer in one of our local communities was injured when he was out ranching with his cattle. He had row crops that needed to be brought in for the harvest. He was so severely injured, he later succumbed to those injuries, and his widow was left with a standing crop. It only took one phone call to the local radio station to mobilize tractors, wagons, and combines to bring in the harvest for that family. One phone call made a difference. These small towns and small communities rely on each other. They don't rely on the Federal Government to come in and solve their problems. We take care of each other.

Our rural communities are home to thousands of amazing and thriving small businesses, our churches giving hope to the world, baseball fields filled with youngsters hoping to hit a home run, families hunting and fishing together, sometimes three generations all at once, motorcycles on long winding roads, and the local post office not only knowing where you live but your name and your kids' names too. These small towns are why I have spent a great deal of time in Washington working to keep government accountable, decrease job-killing regulations, and ensure that small businesses keep rumbling. Rural communities truly are the heart of this Nation and my great State of Iowa.

I also love Iowa's veterans. As a veteran myself, I know how difficult it can be to navigate the bureaucracy and other hurdles of the VA system. Unfortunately, we haven't always given our veterans the best care we could, and it has been my mission to change that.

Speaking of mission, late last year we passed the VA MISSION Act to help put veterans in the driving seat when it comes to their own care. We still have more to do in that area, particularly in terms of helping those with PTSD and other mental health concerns and reducing suicide rates and veteran homelessness. These folks have sacrificed so much for our country. We owe them a debt of gratitude, and we owe it to them to ensure they are receiving the highest possible care.

As I mentioned, I could go on for hours talking about the things I love about Iowa. I only had a few minutes with you today on the floor, but I wanted to express my gratitude to such a great State.

Thank you, Iowans, for truly being the best people on Earth to represent and to Iowa for being the greatest place to call home. My heart is with you.

Happy Valentine's Day.

Thank you.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. COLLINS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

RECOGNIZING MAINE

Ms. COLLINS. Madam President, I first want to commend the Senator from Iowa for suggesting that we take the occasion of Valentine's week to come to the Senate floor and talk a bit about our home States. Of course, each of us is convinced that we represent the best State in the Union, but in my case it happens to be true.

Valentine's Day is celebrated around the world with flowers, candy, and romance. It is also a time to reflect upon the places and the people we love. To me, this is an occasion to celebrate the State in which I was born, raised, and live—the great State of Maine.

People who know Maine share my love for its spectacular scenery—the rolling hills of Aroostook County, the rocky coast and the many harbors, the beautiful western mountains, the quiet forests, the beautiful rivers, and the pristine lakes. The boundless recreational opportunities our outdoors offer lifts our hearts, and the abundant wildlife inspires us.

I love Maine's food. From our clean ocean comes the best lobster in the world, and from our fertile soil grows the potatoes and wild blueberries that are unmatched. From gourmet mustard from Eastport to craft beer throughout the State, Maine artisans are finding new ways to delight our taste buds. There simply is no better place to enjoy a wonderful meal than the great restaurants in the State of Maine. Add to that our wonderful museums, Acadia National Park, State parks, and art galleries, and it is easy to see why more than 1 million tourists come to our State each year.

Most of all, I love the people of the State of Maine. They are hard-working, self-reliant, and compassionate. They revere tradition and yet are so innovative. In good times, they are grateful. In difficult times, they are resilient. They serve their communities and their country, caring for their neighbors and their neighborhoods. They are always ready to lend a helping hand.

I love Maine's sense of community. Our annual town meetings each spring are evidence of the willingness of Mainers to come together to chart their own course.

This community spirit will be on display next week with our high school basketball tournaments, where athletes from cities and towns all over the State gather in Bangor, Augusta, and Portland for spirited competition and sportsmanship.

How well I remember the excitement of traveling from Caribou to Bangor 50 years ago, when I was a sophomore in high school, to watch our high school team win the coveted gold ball on a half-court buzzer shot—the shot that was heard around the State. It was the most exciting sports event I have ever attended. These tournaments are among the great traditions of our State, as are the many festivals and fairs that occur throughout the summer months and the fall.

It is such an honor to represent the people of Maine in the U.S. Senate. Maine is a State of entrepreneurs, and I enjoy working for policies that enable our small businesses to start up, grow, and prosper. Most importantly, they create the majority of jobs in our State.

Maine is a State of wise senior citizens—the oldest State in the Nation by average age. Developing the policies that will allow our seniors to age in their own communities and to live in security and health is among my top priorities.

Maine is a State with one of the highest percentages of veterans per capita in the entire country. Mainers have always answered the call to serve our Nation. We must ensure that the brave men and women who defend our freedom receive the services and the respect they deserve. At Bath Iron Works, home to the world's best shipbuilders, Portsmouth Naval Shipyard in Kittery, Saco Defense, Pratt & Whitney, and other companies that contribute to our national defense, it is the skilled Maine workers who help to keep America strong, and I am so proud of their vital contributions.

The poet Robert Frost wrote, ''We love the things we love for what they are.'' I love the State of Maine for what it is and its people for who they are, and I wish them all a very happy Valentine's Day.

Thank you.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WARNER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. BLACKBURN). Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOMINATION OF WILLIAM BARR

Mr. WARNER. Madam President, I rise today to oppose the nomination of William Barr to be the Attorney General, a nomination that the Senate will be taking up later today.

I have a number of concerns about the nominee on policy grounds. I echo what my colleagues on the Judiciary Committee have said about Mr. Barr's troubling record on important issues affecting Americans' constitutional freedoms. He has advocated for harsh, mandatory minimum sentences, as well as the President's Muslim ban.

I also have serious concerns about his past statements about LGBTQ equality and the role of government in women's reproductive healthcare. As one telling example, he testified in his 1991 confirmation hearing that Roe v. Wade was wrongly decided and should be overruled.

On all of these issues, this nominee, I believe, is out of step with the views of the vast majority of the American public, but for me, this nomination and my objection to this nomination is not simply an objection based on policy grounds, nor is it a question of Mr. Barr's experience. As a former Attorney General, Mr. Barr has long been well respected within the legal community, but, frankly, the nominee for our Nation's highest law enforcement position must be measured by more than his resume. Instead, for me, particularly at this moment in time, this is a question of Mr. Barr's fidelity to our Constitution. I find Mr. Barr's actions in the months leading up to his nomination to be deeply disturbing. As a result, I have serious doubts about this nominee's independence and willingness to stand up for rule of law.

Last June, Mr. Barr wrote a secret, unsolicited memo attacking Special Counsel Robert Mueller's investigation into potential obstruction of justice by the President. Mr. Barr then took this unsolicited memo and passed it on to administration officials. We all know what happened afterward.

In November, President Donald Trump fired Attorney General Jeff Sessions after months of public abuse over Attorney General Sessions' unwillingness to rein in or kneecap the Mueller investigation. For a temporary replacement, he chose Matt Whitaker, whom we have seen recently in his testimony over on the House side and whose primary qualification to be Acting Attorney General appears to have been an op-ed he wrote decrying the scope of the Mueller probe.

With Mr. Barr's nomination, it has become again clear—and we heard it again in some of the President's comments last night in El Paso—that the President's major concern in choosing a new Attorney General will be to choose someone who will shield him from the special counsel's investigation. To me, Mr. Barr's unsolicited memo looks much like a job application to try to appeal to the President on those qualifications. The President has reportedly dangled the possibility of pardoning potential witnesses in this special counsel's investigation. In Mr. Barr, the President has a nominee who has been outspoken about his expansive views of the appropriate use of pardon powers.

Let's be very clear. Any attempt by this President to pardon himself, his family, or key witnesses in the Mueller or the Southern District of New York investigation would represent an abuse of power that would require a response by Congress. Special Counsel Mueller's investigation, as we already have seen from the record, has led to numerous indictments and convictions—convictions that even include the President's own campaign chairman from the 2016 campaign.

While we have no idea when the Mueller investigation will finish, we must make sure that the Mueller investigation remains free from political interference until it gets to the truth. Then, we need to ensure that its findings must be released to Congress and the American public. Under our constitutional system, no one is above the law, not even the President. We need an Attorney General willing to vigorously defend that principle.

Consequently, I will oppose the nomination of Mr. Barr and urge my colleagues to consider the same.

Thank you, Madam President.

I yield the floor.

I suggested absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

GOVERNMENT FUNDING

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, this Friday is our deadline to fund 25 percent of the Federal Government, which remains unfunded as a result of the short-term continuing resolution that was passed to keep it open until February 15, pending negotiations to deal with border security measures.

During the last shutdown, for 35 days, we know that 800,000 Federal workers were not paid, including some 36,000 Texans. During that time, we heard about families who could not afford to buy the necessities of life, whether they be medicines or providing the funding to run the heat in their homes and to keep their utility bills low—families who went from donating food at food banks to then being a recipient of food at those food banks.

Even though this all began as a battle over border security, the impact was much bigger. Employees from the Coast Guard, the Transportation Security Administration—the folks in the blue shirts who usher us through security at airports—NASA, or the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Environmental Protection Agency, the IRS, and a whole host of other Federal Agencies were caught up in the crosshairs of our disagreements here and forced to deal with financial uncertainty for weeks on end.

I personally believe that we were sent here to govern, not to preside over shutdowns, and that we make tough decisions every day here by negotiation and compromise. That is the way the Constitution contemplates how the legislative branch will act.

None of us are dictators. None of us can dictate 100 percent of what we want on any given occasion, so that means we have to negotiate. We have to compromise, and obviously a shutdown represents a failure to compromise.

I have to say that compromise and negotiation require good faith. They require a desire on the part of all parties to actually solve a problem, not to play ''gotcha'' and point score when it comes to politics.

Unfortunately, this last shutdown was a result of some outlandish positions taken by the Speaker of the House, Ms. PELOSI, and the Democratic leader here in the Senate, Mr. SCHUMER. They said, for example, ''Let's be crystal clear. There will be no additional appropriations to pay for the border wall. It is done.'' That was the Democratic leader Senator SCHUMER.

Then Ms. PELOSI said, ''A wall, in my view, is an immorality.'' She said it is immoral.

I agree with President Trump when he said what is immoral is allowing the poison that is imported across our borders from the South, which has contributed to the 70,000 drug overdose deaths we saw last year as monitored and reported by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; that is immoral—not doing anything about that, not dealing with the human trafficking, the sex slavery, and the involuntary servitude of young women and children. That is immoral.

I realize we have gotten caught up in this silly game of semantics. Some people call a wall a fence, and others call a fence a wall. But we all know what we are talking about are physical barriers that form a necessary part of border security.

Again, I go back to the experts. I come from a border State with 1,200 miles of common border with Mexico. I look to the Border Patrol and the Department of Homeland Security to answer this most basic question. My question to them is this: What do you need in order to accomplish the mission we have asked you to accomplish?

What the experts have always told me is that they need a combination of three things. They need physical barriers in some locations that are hard to control. They need technology to scan the trucks and the cars that come over the ports of entry; they need ground sensors and radar in the places between the ports of entry. Then they need the boots on the ground; they need the Border Patrol, the law enforcement agents, in order to detain people who come across the border.

I really find this debate over this one component of border security, this physical barrier component, surreal. It really is hard work to try to avoid a solution where the solution is staring you right in the face, where we know that if people of good will were willing to talk and to work through them, we could solve these problems, just as we do so many other problems every day.

I was glad to learn that last night the negotiators on the conference committee reached at least an agreement in principle to fund the remaining Departments and Agencies of the Federal Government. I know we are all eager to see the final details of the agreement and to learn exactly what was included, and I understand, based on reports we heard at lunch, it will probably be tomorrow before we can see the language and make sure the language reflects what we see reported in the press.

As I said, again, I hope this agreement takes into account what we have reportedly heard from the experts—that smart border security is a combination of barriers, technology, and personnel.

I also hope it includes funding for our ports of entry to promote the legal movement of goods and people across the border without compromising security.

I think we all know that a lot of the high-end drugs—what I am talking about are heroin, fentanyl, methamphetamine, and the like—that come across the ports of entry are secreted within compartments in trucks and cars, and what we need is to have the scanning devices to be able to locate those places within those vehicles so that we can find those drugs and hold the people smuggling them accountable. But that means that at our ports of entry we are going to need the personnel and the technology in order to do that. So I hope the negotiators on the conference committee have provided adequate funds for that, in addition to the physical barrier.

For my constituents in Texas, a secure border is not just a political talking point, it is a vital part of their lives. Our communities depend on Customs and Border Protection to stop both dangerous people and goods from crossing illegally. But they also depend on Customs and Border Protection to facilitate legitimate trade and travel, which fuels our economy. About $300 billion of goods were transported both to and from Texas ports of entry along the border last year alone. So I hope this agreement includes funding to strengthen our border and to protect our people.

I want to thank all of our colleagues who have been engaged in these negotiations for their continued commitment to finding a solution that everybody can support, and I plan to review the text as soon as possible.

I happened to come back from El Paso last night with President Trump, who was reviewing the bare bones of this proposal, and he has not yet said whether he will sign it, but I want to make a couple of points.

First of all, if this agreement does, as I believe it is reported to do, provide for 55 miles of additional physical barriers along the border, then the President has won, and Ms. PELOSI has lost because she said not one penny more—I am sorry, that was Senator SCHUMER—for border walls or border barriers. Ms. PELOSI called them immoral.

But if Democrats on the negotiating committee have now agreed to 55 miles of additional physical barriers, it sounds to me as though they are not in the same place Ms. PELOSI is. I don't say that to try to blow up the deal because, frankly, I believe a shutdown would be a mistake. But what I would encourage the President to do is to count his victory here and then to build on that. He has additional authorities, particularly under the Defense authorization bill, on a nonemergency basis, to reprogram money that has been appropriated already for the Department of Defense.

There are other areas that Congress has already approved the President's reprogramming money through previously passed legislation, so I would encourage the President to bank the win and then to build on that and to do what is necessary to protect our country and to secure our border.

NOMINATION OF WILLIAM BARR

Madam President, on another matter, this week the Senate will vote on the nomination of William Barr to serve as Attorney General of the United States.

It is hard for me to imagine a better qualified person for that job. It is particularly impressive to me that some 27 years after he last held the job as Attorney General, he would be willing to step forward and accept the responsibilities of that job once again. But that is exactly what he has done.

More than two decades ago, he was nominated and unanimously confirmed for three incredibly important positions at the Department of Justice, culminating in the very position he is being considered for right now.

Since he first held the job of Attorney General, times have changed—something he acknowledged during his hearing. But his steadfast commitment to the rule of law has not shifted. That is undoubtedly why Mr. Barr has received the endorsement of former Attorneys General, Department of Justice alumni, State attorneys general, and several important law enforcement groups.

He has also received support from some of the toughest critics in Washington: the editorial boards of some of the newspapers. Following his hearing, the USA Today editorial board wrote a piece called ''Confirm William Barr as attorney general,'' and that says it all, although they went on to say:

> There are times for Democrats to confront President Trump and times not to. The nomination of William Barr to be attorney general, pending before the Senate Judiciary Committee, is an example of the latter.

In that piece, the editorial board discussed something that was a major focus during Mr. Barr's hearing—the Mueller investigation. Our Democratic colleagues were eager to hear him say that he would allow the special counsel to continue his investigation without intervention, which he did repeatedly.

At one point, Mr. Barr said: ''I believe it is in the best interest of everyone—the President, the Congress, and, most importantly, the American people—that this matter be resolved by allowing the special counsel to complete his work.'' I agree with that, and I agree with the conclusion of USA Today's editorial board that the sooner he is on the job the better.

We saw, I would note, pieces from the Wall Street Journal, the Los Angeles Times, and the New York Daily News to the same effect. Even the Washington Post believes that Democrats should vote for William Barr. They wrote that he ''came across as a highly qualified person and committed to the traditions, procedures and mores of the Justice Department.''

Good for them. The headline of that editorial was ''Confirm William Barr—and hold him to his pledge of independence.''

I have said before, and I will say it again, that being Attorney General is probably the most difficult job of the President's Cabinet because not only are you the chief law enforcement officer for the country, you are really a political appointee of the President. But I am satisfied that Mr. Barr can balance those two responsibilities in a responsible and ethical sort of way. I believe he will bring the same independent voice to the DOJ that he did more than two decades ago and will continue his longstanding reputation of being an unwavering defender of the rule of law.

I hope our colleagues on the other side of the aisle will judge this nominee based on his qualifications, not on the person who nominated him.

It has been common, it seems these days, that anyone or anything that President Trump is for, our Democratic colleagues reflexively oppose without thinking about the issue at hand or the qualifications, in this case, of the nominee.

I hope, rather than a reflexive, partisan rejection of President Trump's nominee to be Attorney General, that our colleagues will give him the fair

consideration that he is due and will provide, as the Constitution provides, advice and consent on this nomination, and join me in consenting to this nomination, and confirm William Barr as the next Attorney General of the United States.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BARRASSO. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

THE GREEN NEW DEAL

Mr. BARRASSO. Madam President, Republicans have kept our commitment the past 2 years to get Americans back to work. We provided much needed tax relief and regulatory relief for people all across the country. We reined in Washington, we unleashed job creators, and now we are producing more jobs than can be filled. So America is back in business. The economy is booming. Economic growth has accelerated.

In just 2 years, we have created 5 million jobs in this country—3 million jobs since we passed tax relief last year—and 600,000 of these new jobs are in manufacturing. Last month alone, we added a phenomenal 300,000 new jobs.

Here is more welcomed news. Americans are seeing bigger paychecks. Wages are up 3 percent—the highest jump in over a decade. Our unemployment rate is at a 50-year low. Clearly, our country is headed in the right direction. Pro-growth Republican policies have improved Americans' lives.

Democrats, on the other hand, want to take us in the opposite direction. Just last week, Democrats released their Green New Deal. It is a Big Government takeover of the economy, masked as an environmental policy. The proposal isn't green, and it is not new. It is not a green deal. It is a raw deal. If implemented, this plan would put millions of people out of work and it would cost our Nation tens of trillions of dollars.

The plan, to me, is really less about addressing climate change and more about putting government in control of every facet of our lives. Even if it were affordable—and it is not—the proposal is so far outside America's mainstream that it is scary. The proposal reads like an absurd socialist manifesto. They call for a ''national mobilization'' to ''transform every sector of our economy and society'' and to do it by the year 2030. In just 10 years, Washington would create a command-and-control economy to eliminate choice in how we live. Washington would tell us how to travel, what our houses should look like, and what food is on our grocery store shelves.

That is just a starting point. The plan includes a laundry list of government giveaways: guaranteed housing, college, food, healthcare, and a job. Even people who refuse to work, according to the one press, would be guaranteed a paycheck.

In its lunacy, the Green New Deal embodies Democrats' hard-left turn. Under the plan, the Nation's energy system would undergo a Big Government takeover. Through heavy-handed mandates, we would all be forced to meet all our power needs from costly zero-carbon and renewable sources—all of it. The Green New Deal eliminates energy sources that currently provide power to roughly three out of every five homes in America and to businesses as well. It mandates the use of expensive energy sources that realistically can't meet our country's needs.

It would mean the end of the internal combustion engine in cars, in boats, and in planes. The plan would force every driver in America to purchase an electric vehicle or rely on public transportation.

It would also mean the end of both airplanes and ships. American-made goods could no longer be exported around the world. There would be no way to send them. Americans living on islands, from Puerto Rico to Hawaii, would be stranded, and it would put a stop to Americans taking vacations abroad.

An extensive and expensive national high-speed rail system would have to replace air travel. That is what they are calling for—an expensive and extensive national high-speed rail system to replace air travel.

The State of California is currently attempting to build just one of these rail lines at a cost of $89 million for every planned mile of track—so $89 million for every planned mile of track.

So what happened today? What happened just a few hours ago in California? California Governor Gavin Newsom said he is ending the State's effort to build a high-speed rail line between San Francisco and Los Angeles. That is what the Green New Deal says they are going to do. Yet the Governor today says they are going to discontinue the plans.

Newsom said in his state of the State address today that it ''would cost too much and take too long.'' Well, that looks like the entire Democrats' Green New Deal. He says it ''would cost too much and take too long'' to build the line long championed by his predecessor, Jerry Brown. The latest estimates pin the cost at $77 billion and completion in 2033.

That is where we are today.

There is another victim of the Green New Deal. It is ice cream. Livestock would be banned. Say goodbye to dairy, beef, and family farms and ranches. American favorites like cheeseburgers and milkshakes would become a thing of the past. Millions of American workers will lose their jobs. Living this ''green dream'' is actually a nightmare.

Just the energy portion of this plan alone would cost at least $5.7 trillion, and it is feasibly impossible. The government handouts, healthcare, and other giveaways will cost tens of trillions more. This Green Deal will bankrupt the country.

The guaranteed-job program alone would cost an estimated hundreds of billions of dollars each and every year. Taxes will have to go through the roof, as will energy prices. This is just the tip of the iceberg. This green scheme would undermine our entire way of life.

The plan would impose a burdensome mandate on homeowners. Every building nationwide will have to be overhauled—every one. Home heating and electric costs will surge. One estimate said that the average energy bill would rise by as much as $3,800 per year per home.

In reality, the only thing green about the Green New Deal is the cash it will cost American families. This is simply a Washington power play posing as a clean energy plan.

These are some of the same socialist goals we have seen from the far left that they have been pushing for decades. It has failed everywhere it has been tried, from Venezuela to the former Soviet Union. The path to cleaner energy lies in supporting private innovation, not government regulation.

American energy-related carbon dioxide emissions have steadily fallen in recent years. The United States is currently on pace to reduce them by 17 percent below 2005 levels, and we are going to do it by the year 2025. So we have been doing it in the United States. We have been lowering emissions. We are leading the world in lowering our carbon emissions over the past decade. A Washington takeover of the energy sector is going to interfere with that progress.

Congress should support affordable baseline energy solutions that will actually reduce emissions and grow our economy. Cutting-edge technologies—including nuclear power, carbon capture, and carbon utilization—hold enormous promise. Nuclear power currently provides about 60 percent of America's emission-free energy. Some supporters of the Green New Deal have even talked about banning nuclear power.

Republicans support a commonsense approach to addressing climate change. We are interested in solutions, not socialism. We need to make American energy as clean as we can, as fast as we can, and we can do it without raising costs on the American public.

The Democrats' plan is a hard left turn that will drive our economy off a cliff. It is the first big step on that dark path to socialism. Simply put, the green deal is a raw deal for the American public.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BROWN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

REMEMBERING FRANK ROBINSON

Mr. BROWN. Madam President, last week America lost Frank Robinson, a baseball legend and a pioneer for civil rights. Frank Robinson spent much of his career in Ohio. He starred first for the Cincinnati Reds All-Star World Series championship team. They built a team around him in Cincinnati with Vada Pinson and others. Near the end of his career, he went to Cleveland, and he managed for the Cleveland Indians. He was a pioneer for change in baseball.

Larry Doby, whom we honored last year with a Congressional Medal, was the first African-American player in the American League. He played for Cleveland. He came up only several weeks after Jackie Robinson broke the color line.

Then in 1974, Frank Robinson became the Major League's first African-American manager. I was at the game when he—that first game he managed. He hit a home run his first time at bat. He was the DH for the Indians. He was what is called a player-manager.

In the days since his passing, we have heard people say that Frank Robinson was one of the most underappreciated legends of the game, but the same could also be said of his importance to our country. There are few players in baseball who have accomplished anything close—on the field or off the field—to what Frank Robinson did. He is the only person to have won a league MVP in both the American and National Leagues—with the National League for the Reds and with the American League for the Orioles. He was Rookie of the Year with the Reds. He won two World Series championships. He was the World Series' most valuable player. He won the Triple Crown with the Orioles. He was a Gold Glove winner. He was a 14-time all-star. He hit 600 career home runs.

The championships, the awards, and the records alone don't define who Frank Robinson was or what his success meant to so many people. The Reds signed him right out of high school. He still strove for more. He took courses at Cincinnati's Xavier University at the beginning of his rookie season. He knew that the courses wouldn't count toward any degree; yet he persevered. He was traded to the Orioles in 1966. He witnessed redlining and segregation that prevented him and his wife from finding housing. Here was one of the best players in the Major Leagues, and he couldn't find housing in Baltimore in the 1960s. Here was the city's star baseball player, but because of our country's racist housing policies, realtors wouldn't sell him a home.

Parenthetically, I would also point out that today some of those racist housing policies continue and that we have an administration and housing regulators who simply seem too busy to want to enforce fair housing laws. My wife and I live in ZIP Code 44105 in Cleveland, OH. Our ZIP Code had more foreclosures in the first half of 2007 than any other ZIP Code in the United States. And don't think that some of these housing problems and segregated housing in this country aren't because of some of the actions of this administration and prior to that.

Frank Robinson didn't stay silent. He joined the NAACP and became a voice for the civil rights movement. As I said, he was traded to the Cleveland Indians in 1974. The Indians made him manager. As I said, he was the first African-American manager in the history of Major League Baseball. It took exactly 27 years after Jackie Robinson broke the color line for the owners of Major League Baseball to actually hire a Black manager—27 years.

That accomplishment meant so much to so many. He proved what never should have been in question—that African Americans belong not just on the field but that they are leaders, just like any other American. That accomplishment resonated not only among baseball fans but, in fact, in schools and offices around the country. He was a symbol to so many young Americans that these roles of authority and leadership aren't just roles that only certain kids whose skin was a certain color could dream of; these dreams are for everyone. It was a powerful message that paved the way for so many great leaders on and off the baseball field.

The Cleveland Indians unveiled a statue of Frank Robinson 2 years ago in my hometown of Cleveland at Progressive Field. Mr. Robinson spoke at the unveiling. He talked about how far we have come, and then he said:

> There are people out there in the minor leagues and at the big-league level as coaches, and they have earned their way up. But they just don't seem to be able to break that barrier as often. All I can tell them—don't give up. Do not give up.

We still don't see nearly as many African-American managers as there should be.

As we celebrate Black History Month, we as a nation need to heed Frank Robinson's words. We cannot give up on his dream of breaking down the institutional barriers that are set up for people of color in baseball and throughout our society. We don't just honor Black trailblazers; we need to continue our country's unfinished work.

Hard work isn't paying off for far too many people in this country. Hard work doesn't pay off for far too many workers, and women and people of color have even greater challenges. It is even harder to get ahead no matter how hard they work. We know that this country doesn't respect work, it doesn't respect the dignity of work, and it doesn't honor work. As I said, we know that as much as this country doesn't compensate people for the work they do, it is, again, even harder for women and people of color. Let's honor Frank Robinson's memory. Let's honor the legacy of Black Americans not just with words but with actions to change that.

PARKLAND HIGH SCHOOL SHOOTING

Madam President, this Thursday will mark 1 year since 17 Americans were tragically and brutally murdered at Parkland High School. Seventeen families lost daughters, sons, brothers, and sisters, 17 more were wounded, and hundreds of students and teachers joined the ranks of survivors of mass shootings.

Those injured and those families will never be the same. One of the country's greatest strengths is that out of the greatest tragedies, Americans channel their outreach in grief into action.

The young people at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School launched an incredible movement for change in this country. These were high school students, many not even old enough to vote, dealing with pain that most of us can't imagine. They were able to do what so many, shall I say, grown politicians have been unable or unwilling to do—something that so many Members in this body are afraid or unwilling to do.

These kids stood up to the gun lobby—if only we saw that kind of courage among politicians who take money from the gun lobby year after year after year. These kids stood up to the gun lobby. They organized and forced their government to listen.

A month after that awful day, more than a million Americans joined the March for Our Lives and marches for our lives across the country. They had a pretty simple demand: The people who represent them should protect them from gun violence.

This body, again, did virtually nothing. They demand that we stop ignoring the millions of Americans who want reasonable gun safety measures. They demand that we stop doing the bidding of special interest gun lobbyists.

We can't say we are doing what it takes to keep our country safe until we are finally willing to pass commonsense laws to protect all Americans from gun violence. Many of us have tried.

I supported the original Federal assault weapons ban in 1994. I joined many of my colleagues to try to renew it after the Sandy Hook grade school massacre. Weapons of war don't belong on our streets. They certainly don't belong in our classrooms.

We tried to pass legislation to close loopholes in our background check system. After the tragedy at the Pulse nightclub in Florida, we tried to pass legislation to prevent people on the terrorist watch list from buying guns.

Imagine this, if you are on the terrorist watch list and you go up to the John Glenn Airport in Columbus, OH, you can't get on a plane, but you can buy an assault weapon. You can't get on a plane if you are on a terrorist watch list. That is Federal law. But because of the power of the gun lobby in

this body and in this room, you can buy an assault weapon.

That is why the gun lobby, again, stood in the way. It is why the movement that these students launched matters. They showed the country that the gun lobby may have the money, but we have energy on our side, and we have voters on our side.

Look what happened last fall. So many new voters—many of them young, many of them women—were elected to this Congress promising, finally—finally—to stand up to the gun lobby and finally to say no to the National Rifle Association.

Creating change is never easy. It often requires going up against powerful special interests, but from the Women's March to the airport rallies, to the activism to protect people's rights under the Affordable Care Act, Americans prove over and over the power of activism.

The students at Parkland clearly aren't quitting. The millions of Americans inspired by them give me hope for the future. I hope my colleagues in this body finally stand up to the gun lobby and demand change.

REMEMBERING BILL BREWER

Madam President, on Friday, Ohio laid to rest a dedicated public servant, Detective Bill Brewer.

Detective Brewer devoted two decades of his life to the police force and made the ultimate sacrifice to keep his fellow Ohioans safe. He laid down his life while doing his job responding to a desperate 911 call with fellow Clermont County officers in southwest Cincinnati, working to protect the people he served in Pierce Township.

In the days since Detective Brewer's passing, we have heard stories of his unselfish service to his community and his family.

Last Sunday, officers from all over southwest Ohio joined the procession escorting Detective Brewer home to Clermont County. In his home of Amelia, OH, his community lined the route, paying tribute to their fallen hero. Hundreds attended a memorial service on Friday, while hundreds more watched on video. It is a fitting recognition of the sacrifice this man made to keep the people of his community safe.

Detective Brewer was a proud son of Williamsburg, OH, and a star high school athlete and a family man. Our hearts break for his wife of 13 years, Jamie, and his 5-year-old son, Braxton. As they mourn this incredible loss, we hope they take comfort in the outpouring of support and honor for the husband and father.

To his fellow officers, he was a devoted friend. He was a mentor. One of them told the press that Detective Brewer was always fair and kindhearted, that he would give the shirt off his back for anyone in need. Detective Brewer's legacy will live on through the many lives he touched.

In times of tragedy, Ohioans rise to the occasion, as do citizens in Clermont County. We witnessed an outpouring of community support in the days since he was taken from us. No gesture, of course, ever repays him or his loved ones. Today we honor this hero's memory. We lift up the entire Clermont County community.

TAX REFORM

Madam President, what we have seen in the last few days is that more and more Americans are filing their tax returns and getting their tax refunds, and they realize that the President's tax law was a bit of a sham. They haven't seen the raises that the President promised.

I heard the President in the Cabinet Room say to a group of us: People will get a $4,000 raise, on average. Some will get as much as a $9,000 raise with the tax bill.

Call it an empty promise or call it a lie. Either way, the President's words were empty and meaningless.

Then they expected a huge tax cut because the President told them it was hundreds and thousands of dollars. They are not seeing that either. Then, to top it all off, there is a provision in this new tax law that says if a company shuts down in Orange Town, OH, as GM did, and then moves to Mexico, as GM is building again in Mexico, they actually get 50 percent off. They get a 50-percent-off coupon on their taxes.

What does that mean? That means that they are paying a 21-percent tax rate in Ohio—Federal tax rate—but then they go to Mexico, and they pay 10.5 percent. Believe it or not, under the President's tax law, they get a 50-percent-off coupon if they move overseas—exactly the opposite.

The President went to Youngstown, and he said: We are going to bring more jobs back. We are going to have more jobs. Don't sell your homes if it looks like there are layoffs coming because we are going to bring more jobs back. We are going to build new factories.

None of that happened. The opposite happened. Again, they shut down production in Lordstown, OH. GM did. They are laying off 5,000 people. They are moving to Mexico, and they get a 50-percent-off coupon, thanks to President Trump, thanks to the Members of this body and all Republicans who voted for this disastrous tax bill.

Now, here is what we need to do. We need to throw out the Trump tax law—just throw out the Trump tax law—and we should rewrite the Tax Code, amazingly, to put people first.

Here is what we should do. We should first pass the Patriot Corporation Act. The Patriot Corporation Act is really simple. It simply says that if you pay decent wages, if you provide decent benefits—health benefits, healthcare, and pensions or 401(k)—and if you do your production in the United States of America, you get a lower tax rate.

In other words, if you are a patriotic corporation, if you are good citizen, then, you have earned a lower tax rate.

But the other side of that is that if you are a big company where the executives are making millions—sometimes tens of millions of dollars—and you pay your employees—if you have hundreds of employees or thousands—$10 or $12 an hour, then you are in a different category. Here is how that works. If you are making $10 or $12 an hour and you are working for one of these big companies, you are eligible for food stamps often, you are eligible for Medicaid often, you are eligible for section 8 housing tax credits often, and you are eligible for the earned income tax credit. In other words, these employees that are making $10 or $12 an hour get all of these Federal benefits, even though they are working full time. So what our bill does is what is called the ''corporate freeloader fee.'' As for these companies that pay their executives millions and pay their workers $8 and $10 and $12 an hour and those workers end up getting subsidies from taxpayers, they pay a corporate freeloader fee. They pay the government. They reimburse taxpayers for the subsidies that they give their employees.

I mean, why should all the people in the Gallery here, why should the staff working here, who are paying Federal taxes, why should their taxes go to an employer where the company is making millions and they are paying their workers such low wages that they are eligible for food stamps or section 8 housing vouchers or Medicaid or the earned income tax credit?

The last two bills that we should pass, as we throw out the President's tax law, is the earned income tax credit. If we double the credit, we make millions more people eligible. It would mean thousands of dollars in the pockets of tens of millions of Americans. It would make a difference in their lives.

Instead of giving tax breaks to rich people, which is what Senate Republicans and President Trump always want to do—the White House looks like a retreat for Wall Street executives—and instead of giving millions in tax breaks—actually, billions to the wealthiest people in this country—why don't we make the tax system fair and put money in the pockets of people making $20,000, $30,000, $40,000, or $50,000 a year.

That is what our earned income tax credit expansion would do, and at the same time, we should expand the child tax credit. Experts have said that plan would cut child poverty in half. That gives kids who grow up in my ZIP code, 44105, who are struggling, who live in homes with high levels of toxic lead in the walls—kids who don't have the breaks in their lives that my kids have—a fighting chance. It would lift half of these kids out of child poverty.

Taken together, the Patriot Corporation Act, the corporate freeloader fee, the earned income tax credit, and the child tax credit would create a Tax Code that puts money in the pockets of working people, would create opportunity for people to aspire to and join the middle class, would raise wages,

and, equally importantly, would keep jobs in the United States of America.

Why should this Congress keep passing legislation, as the President asked, that would encourage the shutdown of plants here and moves overseas? Why don't we reward companies that do the right thing? Why don't we give kids opportunities and families opportunities so they can get ahead? Why don't we put money in the pockets of working people, raise wages, and keep jobs in the United States of America?

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

S. 47

Mr. BARRASSO. Madam President, section 7003 of the legislation before us today, as modified by the Rubio amendment No. 182, addresses units in the Coastal Barrier Resources System, which Congress established through bipartisan legislation in 1982. Congress most recently updated maps as recommended by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service at the end of last year through the enactment of Public Law 115–358.

I yield to my distinguished colleague, the Senator from Delaware, ranking member of the Environment and Public Works Committee.

Mr. CARPER. I thank my distinguished colleague, the Senator from Wyoming, chairman of the Environment and Public Works Committee. The Coastal Barrier Resources Act is an important free-market conservation tool that does not regulate how people develop their land, but transfers the full cost of developing in risky, environmentally sensitive areas from taxpayers to the individual choosing to develop. The Coastal Barrier Resources System also provides much-needed habitat for our Nation's treasured wildlife, including federally threatened Red Knot birds in Delaware.

Public Law 115–358 added approximately 18,000 acres along the Delaware, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Florida coasts to the Coastal Barrier Resources System, protecting these barrier islands, beaches, wetlands, and aquatic habitat from federally funded development.

During Senate consideration of S. 47, the Senate adopted an amendment by the Senator from Florida, Mr. RUBIO, which adds two additional replacement maps for Cape San Blas, FL, as an amendment to Public Law 115–358.

During the enactment of Public Law 115–358, the Senator from Wyoming and I sought to make clear that the law is not intended to prevent the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service from using various digital tools, digital data, and digital maps to help implement the Coastal Barrier Resources Act.

I would ask if my distinguished colleague, the Senator from Alaska, chairman of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee, could confirm my understanding that the amendment made by Senator RUBIO does not change the use of digital maps by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for the ongoing implementation of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. The Senator from Delaware is correct that the Rubio amendment does not affect the use of digital maps by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for the implementation of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act.

Mr. CARPER. I thank my colleague for her confirmation of my understanding. The Rubio amendment also includes language which states that section 7003 of S. 47 has no force or effect. I ask the Senator from Alaska, is it her understanding that the provisions of the Rubio amendment, as adopted by the Senate, do not change the provisions or implementation of Public Law 115–358 other than to enact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's recommended changes to Cape San Blas maps?

Ms. MURKOWSKI. The Senator from Delaware's understanding of the Rubio amendment is correct.

Mr. CARPER. I thank my colleague. Finally, I ask if the Senator from West Virginia's understanding is the same as that of the Senator from Alaska's with respect to the effect of the Rubio amendment.

Mr. MANCHIN. I say to my friend from Delaware that my understanding is the same as that of the Senator from Alaska, and I thank him for his inquiry into this provision of the bill.

Mr. CARPER. I thank the Senators for their clarification. Thank you.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Madam President, I rise today to voice my strong support for the ''Natural Resources Management Act,'' otherwise known as the Public Lands Package.

I am a proud cosponsor of this package because it contains many important priorities for California's public lands, particularly the ''California Desert Protection and Recreation Act.'' That bill represents the culmination of decades of collaborative efforts to protect our desert that began in my very first year in the Senate.

The lands package also includes a bill I first introduced 10 years ago to create California's first National Heritage Area in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, as well as two bills to facilitate smarter management of public lands and water infrastructure in our local communities.

I am particularly grateful for Senator MURKOWSKI's leadership in moving this bipartisan effort forward, as well as Senators CANTWELL and MANCHIN's efforts as the ranking members of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee last Congress and this one, respectively.

I would also like to thank Congressmen PAUL COOK, JOHN GARAMENDI, and MARK DESAULNIER for introducing the House companions to the four bills I mentioned.

Now, I would like to take a moment to describe the four California bills included in this package.

Unlike many deserts in the world, the California desert is abundant with life, full of plants and animals, many of which are only found in California.

From desert tortoises to bighorn sheep, breathtaking wildflower blooms to iconic Joshua trees, the beauty of the California desert is unrivaled.

When I first came to Washington 26 years ago, California Senator Alan Cranston asked me to carry on his efforts to protect the desert by introducing a desert protection bill.

Despite significant opposition and even filibuster attempts, the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 passed and was signed into law by President Clinton.

It was a crowning achievement for desert conservation, protecting more the 7.5 million acres of pristine desert land, establishing 69 new Wilderness Areas, creating the Mojave National Preserve, and establishing Death Valley and Joshua Tree National Parks.

In 2016, I worked with President Obama to designate three new national monuments—Mojave Trails, Sand to Snow, and Castle Mountains—to protect an additional 1.8 million acres of the desert.

But additional legislation is required to keep the promises I made at that time to off-roaders, environmentalists, and other stakeholders to expand conservation and recreation efforts in the desert.

The ''California Desert Protection and Recreation Act'' balances the many uses of the California desert.

The bill protects more than 375,000 acres of wilderness, including expanding Joshua Tree National Park and Death Valley National Park by 4,518 and 35,292 acres, respectively.

It also permanently designates six existing Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Areas totaling 200,580 acres to provide certainty they will remain accessible for trail riders.

Lastly, this bill designates 77 miles of Wild and Scenic Rivers.

I am extremely proud that, after decades of hard work, our efforts to permanently protect California's iconic desert are finally coming to fruition.

I would like to now briefly touch on three other bills included in this package.

First is the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta National Heritage Area Act, which establishes the first National Heritage Area in California.

It also authorizes $10 million in Federal funding to promote environmental stewardship, conservation, and economic development in communities across five Delta-area counties.

I first introduced this bill with then-Senator Barbara Boxer in 2009, and I am pleased we are finally on the cusp of enacting it into law.

The Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta is the largest estuary in the western United States.

It is one of the most productive and ecologically important watersheds in North America.

The delta offers recreational opportunities enjoyed by millions of visitors who come each year for boating, fishing, hunting, and sightseeing.

It also provides critical habitat for more than 750 wildlife species, including Sandhill cranes and other migratory birds along the Pacific Flyway, and iconic native fish like the Chinook salmon that return each year to spawn in tributaries upstream.

Before it was converted into farmland starting in the 19th century, the delta flooded regularly following the springtime snowmelt and once supported the continent's largest Native American communities.

Later, the delta served as the gateway for the California Gold Rush, after which Chinese immigrants built hundreds of miles of levees to make the delta's rich peat soils available for farming and to control flooding.

Immigrants from all over the world moved to the area and established the proud farming legacy that continues today.

Over the years, the vibrant ''river culture'' unique to delta communities has attracted the attention of celebrated authors including Mark Twain, Jack London, and Joan Didion.

The delta is now facing a crisis due to invasive species, urban and agricultural run-off, channelization, dredging, water exports, and other stressors.

I look forward to enacting this bill and continue working to restore the delta and help preserve the rich heritage of its surrounding communities.

Next is the ''Santa Ana Wash Land Exchange Act,'' which would help implement a regional management plan for the Santa Ana Wash.

Federal, State, and local government, along with commercial and public interests, all came to the table to develop a management plan that accounts for all land uses in this area.

Our bill helps facilitate this plan by directing the Bureau of Land Management, BLM, to exchange approximately 300 acres of land with the San Bernardino Valley Water Conservation District at the junction of the Santa Ana River and Mill Creek.

Today, the 4,500-acre Santa Ana Wash is a patchwork of land parcels owned by the water conservation district or BLM.

The land exchange would help consolidate 1,347 acres of open space to preserve and protect habitat along the river's floodplain as part of the broader Santa Ana River Wash Plan.

Two mining companies that extract materials for cement and concrete production also occupy the area. The bill allows these commercial operations to continue in the Santa Ana Wash in an environmentally sensitive manner.

The final bill included in this package that I would like to discuss is the Contra Costa Canal Transfer Act.

This bill will transfer ownership of the Contra Costa Canal System from the Bureau of Reclamation to the Contra Costa Water District to allow the water district to complete necessary safety improvements.

The water district would like to convert the existing open earthen canal to a closed pipe, which is expected to cost $650 million.

The water district understandably wants to take title in order to use as collateral for issuing bonds to cover the cost of the conversion, and this bill would accomplish this.

Tragically, 82 people have drowned in the canal over the past 70 years despite protective fencing.

That is more than one death per year on average, which would be prevented if the canal were converted into a pipe.

I am sad to say that there was another drowning in the canal just last year.

Additionally, drought is always an issue in California, and water is becoming more and more expensive.

About 6 percent of the canal's water is lost through evaporation and seepage. A covered pipeline would eliminate these losses.

Before I conclude, I would also like to thank Senator MURKOWSKI for including in the package a permanent reauthorization of the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

In California alone, the Land and Water Conservation Fund has been responsible for the creation or improvement of more than 1,000 parks since 1965.

It has also helped to protect some of California's most iconic places, including the Lake Tahoe Basin, the California desert, Point Reyes National Seashore, Headwaters Forest, the San Diego and Don Edwards National Wildlife Refuges, and the national forests of the Sierra Nevada.

Once again, I am proud to cosponsor and support this vitally important and beneficial legislation, and I urge my colleagues to vote for it.

Thank you.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Madam President, we are now down to the final minutes of debate on S. 47, our Natural Resources Management Act. This is something we had a good number of Members come to the floor to speak on. Our Members are proud of the many provisions that we have seen fit to include within this package itself—bills that relate to lands and land conveyances, conservation aspects, sportsmen's provisions, those measures that can help bring about economic development in very small areas. We are very proud of what we have done with this process that has led us to where we are today.

I am excited that we are coming to the end of the debate and, hopefully, will be able to move this bill across the floor with a very strong bipartisan vote. We had a good showing last night with our cloture vote, 87 to 7, to end the debate. That was good and sound. We are looking forward to sending this to our colleagues on the House side for their review and their support and, hopefully, shortly after that, their ratification.

When we take a package that is over 100 bills from over 50 different Senators and over 90 who have signed on as cosponsors, that demonstrates something. What we have done with the strength, extent, and expanse of these provisions, the efforts we have made to ensure that the Land and Water Conservation Fund continues with a permanent extension and what we have done, as I mentioned, within the sportsmen's provisions to really help make a difference for those men and women, certainly Senator MANCHIN and me and sportsmen and women around the country, by making sure that our public lands are open for recreational fishing, hunting, target shooting—this is significant for us, certainly from an economic perspective, when you think about how much goes into these areas. Sportsmen and women spent about $119 billion—that was back in 2016—on everything from their gear to the support in these small communities. But when we talk about access to land, it is not just access to land, it is expansion of economic opportunities.

We also have provisions to encourage the Secretary of Interior and Secretary of Agriculture to think bigger and identify more opportunities for recreation, hunting, and fishing on our public lands. We have special hunting days for youth, veterans, and Active Duty military. We have included provisions from the WILD Act—the Wildlife Innovation and Longevity Driver Act—to protect endangered populations and combat invasive species. There is so much contained in this measure.

With regard to the conservation provisions, we think we have done them right because we have worked to ensure that we have strong support at State and local levels. We are creating three new National monuments—two in Kentucky and one in Mississippi—with Congress at the helm of those provisions.

We have provisions to improve volcano monitoring and warning systems, which is important if an aircraft in the sky passes across an area where there has been eruptions. We have provisions that promote wildlife conservation, combat endangered species, protect endangered species and water management provisions that save water, protect public safety, enhance fish protections and wildlife habitat. We do all of this, and the CBO estimates that we will reduce direct spending by $10 million over the next 10 years. We recognize that is hardly enough to reduce deficits, but it is a bonus. We are chalking that up as an additional bonus.

This has come together with a great deal of hard work by many Members and our staffs. I want to particularly recognize the good work of my ranking partners, Senator CANTWELL in the previous Congress and now Senator

MANCHIN, and their help in getting us to this point. I thank not only the Members but their very strong staffs who have worked in conjunction with my staff. I recognize that we stand up and do a lot of the talking, but the behind-the-scenes negotiation, the navigating, making sure that the wording is just exact—what we have done, I think, has been yeoman's work in getting us here, and I am very, very proud of all of those who have helped accomplish that.

Stating for the Members again, this is a big package, a substantive package, but there is more to come. These public lands matters have a tendency to stack up, so we are hardly finished with our work in this area. We are clearing the decks this afternoon of the items that are ready to go to the President right now. After we spent so much time working through them in this regular order process in this Congress, I think it is something we can be proud of.

There is a lot of stress that goes on, and there have been some discussions, just earlier, about how we keep the wheels on the bus, how we keep the government from shutting down, how we figure out how to deal with appropriations bills, and here we have been just plugging quietly along, moving forward on legislation that has been a great cooperative effort, a great bipartisan effort, and, hopefully soon, a very great bicameral effort, demonstrating that maybe—just maybe—we in Congress can get something done.

It is nice to be part of a team that is making things happen and, again, great thanks and great appreciation to the many Members who have helped. I also want to give a shout-out to Senator HEINRICH, who has been here every step of the way, pushing on these sportsmen's matters. Senator WYDEN has also been a great help. Over on the Republican side, Senator GARDNER and Senator DAINES have been in this every inch of the way, helping us advance. It is a good place and a good time to be working toward the finish line.

With that, I yield to my friend and ranking member, the Senator from West Virginia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. MANCHIN. Madam President, first of all, I can't tell you what a pleasure it has been to work with Chairman MURKOWSKI. We have been able to show—and even in the 115th Congress, with the ranking member, Senator CANTWELL—the committee worked in a bipartisan way. So when people think the process is broken, it is really not broken. It might be wobbling a little bit and might need some repairs, but in the Energy and Natural Resources Committee on the Senate side, we have shown it can be done. But it has to be a matter of trust. We have to trust each other and, basically, communicate to work through these issues, and we have been able to do that.

When there has been a little bit of concern popping up from time to time, we get together. Senator MURKOWSKI and I have called and talked to each other and worked through it. We have talked with the chairman and ranking member over in the House to make sure they are in lockstep with us as we went through this.

We look for this to be extremely successful as it reaches the House. These bills are going to improve the way public lands are managed and conserved at the ground level. While these bills are important to the residents of small towns across America, many of the bills in this package do not have a significant impact outside their local sphere. These are truly local bills. As such, it is rare for these bills to receive consideration on the Senate floor. I believe what we are saying is, by themselves it would be hard to move something like this, but as a package—and it has been over 45 years since the lands package has been done; that is really the reason it has been quite time-consuming.

I want to again thank my colleagues for their tireless work—of course, Chairman MURKOWSKI, Ranking Member MARIE CANTWELL, and Senators HEINRICH, GARDNER, and DAINES on the Republican side. Everyone has worked very well together.

I also want to thank the committee staff because the committee staff and floor staff really have made this package come together, and they have worked tirelessly.

All of the outside groups brought all of their information to us. We were able to work with them, and it was quite fulfilling.

The package has been warmly received by both Democrats and Republicans, and from our conversations with folks in the House, we are expecting it to receive a warm reception over there as well.

I cannot tell you how many Members are excited to get this to the President's desk for his signature. This package adds thousands of miles to our National Trails System, designates 1.3 million acres of wilderness, designates hundreds of miles of Wild and Scenic Rivers, and will improve hunting, fishing, and recreation access to our Federal lands.

As I have said before, our public lands are truly one of our Nation's greatest treasures, and we are fortunate to have so many places set aside for the public to enjoy. Each year, 67 percent of the people of West Virginia take to the outdoors to enjoy our wild and wonderful areas. In my State of West Virginia, it is truly almost Heaven because of the access to all the beauty we have.

Again, in my State of West Virginia alone, outdoor recreation supports 91,000 direct jobs—that is a lot of jobs for my State but, really, for any State—and $9 billion in consumer spending.

The centerpiece of this package is the permanent reauthorization of the Land and Water Conservation Fund. This is truly the part of the legislation that really carries the water, figuratively speaking. This is a simple yet highly effective conservation tool with unrivaled success over the last 50 years.

Unfortunately, the LWCF expired last September, but this package will reinstate the program to ensure that States and Federal public land management Agencies can continue to protect and conserve our natural resources.

Since 1965, more than $243 million in LWCF funds have been spent in West Virginia on more than 500 projects, both on State and Federal lands. This includes improvements to local parks and public spaces in 54 of our State's 55 counties, and it does so without relying on taxpayer dollars.

I again want to highlight the long-awaited priorities for sportsmen's groups included in this package. Hunting in all of our States and in my State of West Virginia is one of our oldest pastimes, where friends and family gather and spend quality time. It is important that we provide opportunities to keep these traditions alive.

The Natural Resources Management Act will expand and enhance sportsmen's access by making Federal lands throughout West Virginia and throughout the Nation ''open unless closed'' for hunting, fishing, recreational shooting, and many other outdoor activities.

As a hunter myself, and as vice chair of the Congressional Sportsmen's Caucus, I know how frustrated the sportsmen's groups have been in trying to get their bills passed over the last few years. That is why I am so pleased that so many of our priorities are included in this package.

I am pleased to say that the Natural Resources Management Act will establish several national heritage areas, including one in West Virginia—the Appalachian Forest Heritage Area. This local heritage area has been operating as an ad hoc national heritage area.

By providing an official NHA designation, the Appalachian Forest Heritage Area can earn the national recognition it deserves and is now also eligible for grants and technical assistance from the National Park Service. This will enable the heritage area to take the services they provide to the region to the next level.

I believe that this package is a great bill for both Republicans and Democrats and all of our friends. Numerous pieces of legislation have been long-standing priorities for many Members, and they have been included.

I would like to thank Chairman MURKOWSKI again, as well as the other Members of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee, all of the staff members, and the floor members for their efforts to reach an agreement on this bill.

I would also like to thank the majority leader for his willingness to bring this bill to the floor in such an expedited manner.

I believe it is time for this bill to get over to the House and to the President for his signature. I want to thank all who have been involved.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 182 TO AMENDMENT NO. 112

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PERDUE). Under the previous order, all postcloture time has expired.

The question is on agreeing to amendment No. 182, offered by the Senator from Florida [Mr. RUBIO].

The amendment (No. 182) was agreed to.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 112 TO AMENDMENT NO. 111

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to amendment No. 112, offered by the Senator from Alaska [Ms. MURKOWSKI], as amended.

The amendment (No. 112), as amended, was agreed to.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 111

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the substitute amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The amendment (No. 111), in the nature of a substitute, as amended, was agreed to.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

Ms. MURKOWSKI. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 92, nays 8, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 22 Leg.]

YEAS—92

Alexander	Fischer	Portman
Baldwin	Gardner	Reed
Barrasso	Gillibrand	Risch
Bennet	Graham	Roberts
Blackburn	Grassley	Romney
Blumenthal	Harris	Rosen
Blunt	Hassan	Rounds
Booker	Hawley	Rubio
Boozman	Heinrich	Sanders
Braun	Hirono	Schatz
Brown	Hoeven	Schumer
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Scott (FL)
Cantwell	Isakson	Scott (SC)
Capito	Jones	Shaheen
Cardin	Kaine	Shelby
Carper	Kennedy	Sinema
Casey	King	Smith
Cassidy	Klobuchar	Stabenow
Collins	Leahy	Sullivan
Coons	Manchin	Tester
Cornyn	Markey	Thune
Cortez Masto	McConnell	Tillis
Cotton	McSally	Udall
Cramer	Menendez	Van Hollen
Crapo	Merkley	Warner
Daines	Moran	Warren
Duckworth	Murkowski	Whitehouse
Durbin	Murphy	Wicker
Enzi	Murray	Wyden
Ernst	Perdue	Young
Feinstein	Peters	

NAYS—8

Cruz	Lankford	Sasse
Inhofe	Lee	Toomey
Johnson	Paul	

The bill (S. 47), as amended, was passed, as follows:

S. 47

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''Natural Resources Management Act''.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

SEC. 2. DEFINITION OF SECRETARY.

In this Act, the term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

TITLE I—PUBLIC LAND AND FORESTS

Subtitle A—Land Exchanges and Conveyances

SEC. 1001. CRAGS LAND EXCHANGE, COLORADO.

(a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are—

(1) to authorize, direct, expedite and facilitate the land exchange set forth herein; and

(2) to promote enhanced public outdoor recreational and natural resource conservation opportunities in the Pike National Forest near Pikes Peak, Colorado, via acquisition of the non-Federal land and trail easement.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) BHI.—The term ''BHI'' means Broadmoor Hotel, Inc., a Colorado corporation.

(2) FEDERAL LAND.—The term ''Federal land'' means all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to approximately 83 acres of land within the Pike National Forest, El Paso County, Colorado, together with a nonexclusive perpetual access easement to BHI to and from such land on Forest Service Road 371, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Proposed Crags Land Exchange–Federal Parcel–Emerald Valley Ranch'' and dated March 2015.

(3) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—The term ''non-Federal land'' means the land and trail easement to be conveyed to the Secretary by BHI in the exchange and is—

(A) approximately 320 acres of land within the Pike National Forest, Teller County, Colorado, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Proposed Crags Land Exchange–Non-Federal Parcel–Crags Property'' and dated March 2015; and

(B) a permanent trail easement for the Barr Trail in El Paso County, Colorado, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Proposed Crags Land Exchange–Barr Trail Easement to United States'' and dated March 2015, and which shall be considered as a voluntary donation to the United States by BHI for all purposes of law.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Agriculture, unless otherwise specified.

(c) LAND EXCHANGE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If BHI offers to convey to the Secretary all right, title, and interest of BHI in and to the non-Federal land, the Secretary shall accept the offer and simultaneously convey to BHI the Federal land.

(2) LAND TITLE.—Title to the non-Federal land conveyed and donated to the Secretary under this section shall be acceptable to the Secretary and shall conform to the title approval standards of the Attorney General of the United States applicable to land acquisitions by the Federal Government.

(3) PERPETUAL ACCESS EASEMENT TO BHI.—The nonexclusive perpetual access easement to be granted to BHI as shown on the map referred to in subsection (b)(2) shall allow—

(A) BHI to fully maintain, at BHI's expense, and use Forest Service Road 371 from its junction with Forest Service Road 368 in accordance with historic use and maintenance patterns by BHI; and

(B) full and continued public and administrative access and use of Forest Service Road 371 in accordance with the existing Forest Service travel management plan, or as such plan may be revised by the Secretary.

(4) ROUTE AND CONDITION OF ROAD.—BHI and the Secretary may mutually agree to improve, relocate, reconstruct, or otherwise alter the route and condition of all or portions of such road as the Secretary, in close consultation with BHI, may determine advisable.

(5) EXCHANGE COSTS.—BHI shall pay for all land survey, appraisal, and other costs to the Secretary as may be necessary to process and consummate the exchange directed by this section, including reimbursement to the Secretary, if the Secretary so requests, for staff time spent in such processing and consummation.

(d) EQUAL VALUE EXCHANGE AND APPRAISALS.—

(1) APPRAISALS.—The values of the lands to be exchanged under this section shall be determined by the Secretary through appraisals performed—

(A) in accordance with—

(i) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions;

(ii) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice; and

(iii) appraisal instructions issued by the Secretary; and

(B) by an appraiser mutually agreed to by the Secretary and BHI.

(2) EQUAL VALUE EXCHANGE.—The values of the Federal land and non-Federal land parcels exchanged shall be equal, or if they are not equal, shall be equalized as follows:

(A) SURPLUS OF FEDERAL LAND VALUE.—If the final appraised value of the Federal land exceeds the final appraised value of the non-Federal land parcel identified in subsection (b)(3)(A), BHI shall make a cash equalization payment to the United States as necessary to achieve equal value, including, if necessary, an amount in excess of that authorized pursuant to section 206(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716(b)).

(B) USE OF FUNDS.—Any cash equalization moneys received by the Secretary under subparagraph (A) shall be—

(i) deposited in the fund established under Public Law 90–171 (commonly known as the ''Sisk Act''; 16 U.S.C. 484a); and

(ii) made available to the Secretary for the acquisition of land or interests in land in Region 2 of the Forest Service.

(C) SURPLUS OF NON-FEDERAL LAND VALUE.—If the final appraised value of the non-Federal land parcel identified in subsection (b)(3)(A) exceeds the final appraised value of the Federal land, the United States shall not make a cash equalization payment to BHI, and surplus value of the non-Federal land shall be considered a donation by BHI to the United States for all purposes of law.

(3) APPRAISAL EXCLUSIONS.—

(A) SPECIAL USE PERMIT.—The appraised value of the Federal land parcel shall not reflect any increase or diminution in value due to the special use permit existing on the date of enactment of this Act to BHI on the parcel and improvements thereunder.

(B) BARR TRAIL EASEMENT.—The Barr Trail easement donation identified in subsection (b)(3)(B) shall not be appraised for purposes of this section.

(e) MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.—

(1) WITHDRAWAL PROVISIONS.—

(A) WITHDRAWAL.—Lands acquired by the Secretary under this section shall, without further action by the Secretary, be permanently withdrawn from all forms of appropriation and disposal under the public land laws (including the mining and mineral leasing laws) and the Geothermal Steam Act of 1930 (30 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.).

(B) WITHDRAWAL REVOCATION.—Any public land order that withdraws the Federal land from appropriation or disposal under a public land law shall be revoked to the extent necessary to permit disposal of the Federal land parcel to BHI.

(C) WITHDRAWAL OF FEDERAL LAND.—All Federal land authorized to be exchanged under this section, if not already withdrawn or segregated from appropriation or disposal under the public lands laws upon enactment of this Act, is hereby so withdrawn, subject to valid existing rights, until the date of conveyance of the Federal land to BHI.

(2) POSTEXCHANGE LAND MANAGEMENT.—Land acquired by the Secretary under this section shall become part of the Pike-San Isabel National Forest and be managed in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations applicable to the National Forest System.

(3) EXCHANGE TIMETABLE.—It is the intent of Congress that the land exchange directed by this section be consummated no later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

(4) MAPS, ESTIMATES, AND DESCRIPTIONS.—

(A) MINOR ERRORS.—The Secretary and BHI may by mutual agreement make minor boundary adjustments to the Federal and non-Federal lands involved in the exchange, and may correct any minor errors in any map, acreage estimate, or description of any land to be exchanged.

(B) CONFLICT.—If there is a conflict between a map, an acreage estimate, or a description of land under this section, the map shall control unless the Secretary and BHI mutually agree otherwise.

(C) AVAILABILITY.—Upon enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file and make available for public inspection in the headquarters of the Pike-San Isabel National Forest a copy of all maps referred to in this section.

SEC. 1002. ARAPAHO NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The boundary of the Arapaho National Forest in the State of Colorado is adjusted to incorporate the approximately 92.95 acres of land generally depicted as ''The Wedge'' on the map entitled ''Arapaho National Forest Boundary Adjustment'' and dated November 6, 2013, and described as lots three, four, eight, and nine of section 13, Township 4 North, Range 76 West, Sixth Principal Meridian, Colorado. A lot described in this subsection may be included in the boundary adjustment only after the Secretary of Agriculture obtains written permission for such action from the lot owner or owners.

(b) BOWEN GULCH PROTECTION AREA.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall include all Federal land within the boundary described in subsection (a) in the Bowen Gulch Protection Area established under section 6 of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 539j).

(c) LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND.—For purposes of section 200306(a)(2)(B)(i) of title 54, United States Code, the boundaries of the Arapaho National Forest, as modified under subsection (a), shall be considered to be the boundaries of the Arapaho National Forest as in existence on January 1, 1965.

(d) PUBLIC MOTORIZED USE.—Nothing in this section opens privately owned lands within the boundary described in subsection (a) to public motorized use.

(e) ACCESS TO NON-FEDERAL LANDS.—Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6(f) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 539j(f)) regarding motorized travel, the owners of any non-Federal lands within the boundary described in subsection (a) who historically have accessed their lands through lands now or hereafter owned by the United States within the boundary described in subsection (a) shall have the continued right of motorized access to their lands across the existing roadway.

SEC. 1003. SANTA ANA RIVER WASH PLAN LAND EXCHANGE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CONSERVATION DISTRICT.—The term ''Conservation District'' means the San Bernardino Valley Water Conservation District, a political subdivision of the State of California.

(2) FEDERAL EXCHANGE PARCEL.—The term ''Federal exchange parcel'' means the approximately 90 acres of Federal land administered by the Bureau of Land Management generally depicted as ''BLM Equalization Land to SBVWCD'' on the Map and is to be conveyed to the Conservation District if necessary to equalize the fair market values of the lands otherwise to be exchanged.

(3) FEDERAL LAND.—The term ''Federal land'' means the approximately 327 acres of Federal land administered by the Bureau of Land Management generally depicted as ''BLM Land to SBVWCD'' on the Map.

(4) MAP.—The term ''Map'' means the map entitled ''Santa Ana River Wash Land Exchange'' and dated September 3, 2015.

(5) NON-FEDERAL EXCHANGE PARCEL.—The term ''non-Federal exchange parcel'' means the approximately 59 acres of land owned by the Conservation District generally depicted as ''SBVWCD Equalization Land'' on the Map and is to be conveyed to the United States if necessary to equalize the fair market values of the lands otherwise to be exchanged.

(6) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—The term ''non-Federal Land'' means the approximately 310 acres of land owned by the Conservation District generally depicted as ''SBVWCD to BLM'' on the Map.

(b) EXCHANGE OF LAND; EQUALIZATION OF VALUE.—

(1) EXCHANGE AUTHORIZED.—Notwithstanding the land use planning requirements of sections 202, 210, and 211 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712, 1720, 1721), subject to valid existing rights, and conditioned upon any equalization payment necessary under section 206(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716(b)), and paragraph (2), as soon as practicable, but not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, if the Conservation District offers to convey the exchange land to the United States, the Secretary shall—

(A) convey to the Conservation District all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Federal land, and any such portion of the Federal exchange parcel as may be required to equalize the values of the lands exchanged; and

(B) accept from the Conservation District a conveyance of all right, title, and interest of the Conservation District in and to the non-Federal land, and any such portion of the non-Federal exchange parcel as may be required to equalize the values of the lands exchanged.

(2) EQUALIZATION PAYMENT.—To the extent an equalization payment is necessary under section 206(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716(b)), the amount of such equalization payment shall first be made by way of in-kind transfer of such portion of the Federal exchange parcel to the Conservation District, or transfer of such portion of the non-Federal exchange parcel to the United States, as the case may be, as may be necessary to equalize the fair market values of the exchanged properties. The fair market value of the Federal exchange parcel or non-Federal exchange parcel, as the case may be, shall be credited against any required equalization payment. To the extent such credit is not sufficient to offset the entire amount of equalization payment so indicated, any remaining amount of equalization payment shall be treated as follows:

(A) If the equalization payment is to equalize values by which the Federal land exceeds the non-Federal land and the credited value of the non-Federal exchange parcel, Conservation District may make the equalization payment to the United States, notwithstanding any limitation regarding the amount of the equalization payment under section 206(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716(b)). In the event Conservation District opts not to make the indicated equalization payment, the exchange shall not proceed.

(B) If the equalization payment is to equalize values by which the non-Federal land exceeds the Federal land and the credited value of the Federal exchange parcel, the Secretary shall order the exchange without requirement of any additional equalization payment by the United States to the Conservation District.

(3) APPRAISALS.—

(A) The value of the land to be exchanged under this section shall be determined by appraisals conducted by one or more independent and qualified appraisers.

(B) The appraisals shall be conducted in accordance with nationally recognized appraisal standards, including, as appropriate, the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions and the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(4) TITLE APPROVAL.—Title to the land to be exchanged under this section shall be in a format acceptable to the Secretary and the Conservation District.

(5) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall finalize a map and legal descriptions of all land to be conveyed under this section. The Secretary may correct any minor errors in the map or in the legal descriptions. The map and legal descriptions shall be on file and available for public inspection in appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(6) COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.—As a condition of conveyance, any costs related to the conveyance under this section shall be paid by the Conservation District.

(c) APPLICABLE LAW.—

(1) ACT OF FEBRUARY 20, 1909.—

(A) The Act of February 20, 1909 (35 Stat. 641), shall not apply to the Federal land and any public exchange land transferred under this section.

(B) The exchange of lands under this section shall be subject to continuing rights of the Conservation District under the Act of February 20, 1909 (35 Stat. 641), on the non-Federal land and any exchanged portion of the non-Federal exchange parcel for the continued use, maintenance, operation, construction, or relocation of, or expansion of, groundwater recharge facilities on the non-Federal land, to accommodate groundwater recharge of the Bunker Hill Basin to the extent that such activities are not in conflict with any Habitat Conservation Plan or Habitat Management Plan under which such non-Federal land or non-Federal exchange parcel may be held or managed.

(2) FLPMA.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), shall apply to the exchange of land under this section.

(d) CANCELLATION OF SECRETARIAL ORDER 241.—Secretarial Order 241, dated November 11, 1929 (withdrawing a portion of the Federal land for an unconstructed transmission line), is terminated and the withdrawal thereby effected is revoked.

SEC. 1004. UDALL PARK LAND EXCHANGE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CITY.—The term ''City'' means the city of Tucson, Arizona.

(2) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—The term ''non-Federal land'' means the approximately 172.8-acre parcel of City land identified in the patent numbered 02–90–0001 and dated October 4, 1989, and more particularly described as lots 3 and 4, S½NW¼, sec. 5, T.14 S., R.15 E., Gila and Salt River Meridian, Arizona.

(b) CONVEYANCE OF FEDERAL REVERSIONARY INTEREST IN LAND LOCATED IN TUCSON, ARIZONA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall convey to the City, without consideration, the reversionary interests of the United States in and to the non-Federal land for the purpose of unencumbering the title to the non-Federal land to enable economic development of the non-Federal land.

(2) LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the exact legal descriptions of the non-Federal land shall be determined in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary.

(3) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary may require such additional terms and conditions to the conveyance under paragraph (1), consistent with that paragraph, as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(4) COSTS.—The City shall pay all costs associated with the conveyance under paragraph (1), consistent with that paragraph, including the costs of any surveys, recording costs, and other reasonable costs.

SEC. 1005. CONFIRMATION OF STATE LAND GRANTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the State of Utah may select any lands in T. 6 S. and T. 7 S., R. 1 W., Salt Lake Base and Meridian, that are owned by the United States, under the administrative jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, and identified as available for disposal by land exchange in the Record of Decision for the Pony Express Resource Management Plan and Rangeland Program Summary for Utah County (January 1990), as amended by the Pony Express Plan Amendment (November 1997), in fulfillment of the land grants made in sections 6, 8, and 12 of the Act of July 16, 1894 (28 Stat. 107) as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Proposed Utah County Quantity Grants'' and dated June 27, 2017, to further the purposes of the State of Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration, without further land use planning action by the Bureau of Land Management.

(b) APPLICATION.—The criteria listed in Decision 3 of the Lands Program of the resource management plan described in subsection (a) shall not apply to any land selected under that subsection.

(c) EFFECT ON LIMITATION.—Nothing in this section affects the limitation established under section 2815(d) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (Public Law 106–65).

SEC. 1006. CUSTER COUNTY AIRPORT CONVEYANCE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COUNTY.—The term ''County'' means Custer County, South Dakota.

(2) FEDERAL LAND.—The term ''Federal land'' means all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to approximately 65.7 acres of National Forest System land, as generally depicted on the map.

(3) MAP.—The term ''map'' means the map entitled ''Custer County Airport Conveyance'' and dated October 19, 2017.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service.

(b) LAND CONVEYANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the terms and conditions described in paragraph (2), if the County submits to the Secretary an offer to acquire the Federal land for the market value, as determined by the appraisal under paragraph (3), the Secretary shall convey the Federal land to the County.

(2) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The conveyance under paragraph (1) shall be—

(A) subject to valid existing rights;

(B) made by quitclaim deed; and

(C) subject to any other terms and conditions as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(3) APPRAISAL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the

Secretary shall complete an appraisal to determine the market value of the Federal land.

(B) STANDARDS.—The appraisal under subparagraph (A) shall be conducted in accordance with—

(i) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions; and

(ii) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(4) MAP.—

(A) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map shall be kept on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate office of the Forest Service.

(B) CORRECTION OF ERRORS.—The Secretary may correct any errors in the map.

(5) CONSIDERATION.—As consideration for the conveyance under paragraph (1), the County shall pay to the Secretary an amount equal to the market value of the Federal land, as determined by the appraisal under paragraph (3).

(6) SURVEY.—The exact acreage and legal description of the Federal land to be conveyed under paragraph (1) shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary.

(7) COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.—As a condition on the conveyance under paragraph (1), the County shall pay to the Secretary all costs associated with the conveyance, including the cost of—

(A) the appraisal under paragraph (3); and

(B) the survey under paragraph (6).

(8) PROCEEDS FROM THE SALE OF LAND.—Any proceeds received by the Secretary from the conveyance under paragraph (1) shall be—

(A) deposited in the fund established under Public Law 90–171 (commonly known as the ''Sisk Act'') (16 U.S.C. 484a); and

(B) available to the Secretary until expended, without further appropriation, for the acquisition of inholdings in units of the National Forest System in the State of South Dakota.

SEC. 1007. PASCUA YAQUI TRIBE LAND CONVEYANCE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) DISTRICT.—The term ''District'' means the Tucson Unified School District No. 1, a school district recognized as such under the laws of the State of Arizona.

(2) MAP.—The term ''Map'' means the map entitled ''''Pascua Yaqui Tribe Land Conveyance Act'', dated March 14, 2016, and on file and available for public inspection in the local office of the Bureau of Land Management.

(3) RECREATION AND PUBLIC PURPOSES ACT.—The term ''Recreation and Public Purposes Act'' means the Act of June 14, 1926 (43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.).

(4) TRIBE.—The term ''Tribe'' means the Pascua Yaqui Tribe of Arizona, a federally recognized Indian Tribe.

(b) LAND TO BE HELD IN TRUST.—

(1) PARCEL A.—Subject to paragraph (2) and to valid existing rights, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the approximately 39.65 acres of Federal lands generally depicted on the map as ''Parcel A'' are declared to be held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Tribe.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Paragraph (1) shall take effect on the day after the date on which the District relinquishes all right, title, and interest of the District in and to the approximately 39.65 acres of land described in paragraph (1).

(c) LANDS TO BE CONVEYED TO THE DISTRICT.—

(1) PARCEL B.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights and payment to the United States of the fair market value, the United States shall convey to the District all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the approximately 13.24 acres of Federal lands generally depicted on the map as ''Parcel B''.

(B) DETERMINATION OF FAIR MARKET VALUE.—The fair market value of the property to be conveyed under subparagraph (A) shall be determined by the Secretary in accordance with the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions and the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(C) COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.—As a condition of the conveyance under this paragraph, all costs associated with the conveyance shall be paid by the District.

(2) PARCEL C.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If, not later than 1 year after the completion of the appraisal required by subparagraph (C), the District submits to the Secretary an offer to acquire the Federal reversionary interest in all of the approximately 27.5 acres of land conveyed to the District under Recreation and Public Purposes Act and generally depicted on the map as ''Parcel C'', the Secretary shall convey to the District such reversionary interest in the lands covered by the offer. The Secretary shall complete the conveyance not later than 30 days after the date of the offer.

(B) SURVEY.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall complete a survey of the lands described in this paragraph to determine the precise boundaries and acreage of the lands subject to the Federal reversionary interest.

(C) APPRAISAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall complete an appraisal of the Federal reversionary interest in the lands identified by the survey required by subparagraph (B). The appraisal shall be completed in accordance with the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions and the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(D) CONSIDERATION.—As consideration for the conveyance of the Federal reversionary interest under this paragraph, the District shall pay to the Secretary an amount equal to the appraised value of the Federal interest, as determined under subparagraph (C). The consideration shall be paid not later than 30 days after the date of the conveyance.

(E) COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.—As a condition of the conveyance under this paragraph, all costs associated with the conveyance, including the cost of the survey required by subparagraph (B) and the appraisal required by subparagraph (C), shall be paid by the District.

(d) GAMING PROHIBITION.—The Tribe may not conduct gaming activities on lands taken into trust pursuant to this section, either as a matter of claimed inherent authority, under the authority of any Federal law, including the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.), or under regulations promulgated by the Secretary or the National Indian Gaming Commission.

(e) WATER RIGHTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There shall be no Federal reserved right to surface water or groundwater for any land taken into trust by the United States for the benefit of the Tribe under this section.

(2) STATE WATER RIGHTS.—The Tribe retains any right or claim to water under State law for any land taken into trust by the United States for the benefit of the Tribe under this section.

(3) FORFEITURE OR ABANDONMENT.—Any water rights that are appurtenant to land taken into trust by the United States for the benefit of the Tribe under this section may not be forfeited or abandoned.

(4) ADMINISTRATION.—Nothing in this section affects or modifies any right of the Tribe or any obligation of the United States under Public Law 95–375.

SEC. 1008. LA PAZ COUNTY LAND CONVEYANCE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COUNTY.—The term ''County'' means La Paz County, Arizona.

(2) FEDERAL LAND.—The term ''Federal land'' means the approximately 5,935 acres of land managed by the Bureau of Land Management and designated as ''Federal land to be conveyed'' on the map.

(3) MAP.—The term ''map'' means the map prepared by the Bureau of Land Management entitled ''Proposed La Paz County Land Conveyance'' and dated October 1, 2018.

(b) CONVEYANCE TO LA PAZ COUNTY, ARIZONA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the planning requirement of sections 202 and 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712, 1713) and in accordance with this section and other applicable law, as soon as practicable after receiving a request from the County to convey the Federal land, the Secretary shall convey the Federal land to the County.

(2) RESTRICTIONS ON CONVEYANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The conveyance under paragraph (1) shall be subject to—

(i) valid existing rights; and

(ii) such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be necessary.

(B) EXCLUSION.—The Secretary shall exclude from the conveyance under paragraph (1) any Federal land that contains significant cultural, environmental, wildlife, or recreational resources.

(3) PAYMENT OF FAIR MARKET VALUE.—The conveyance under paragraph (1) shall be for the fair market value of the Federal land to be conveyed, as determined—

(A) in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and

(B) based on an appraisal that is conducted in accordance with—

(i) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions; and

(ii) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(4) PROTECTION OF TRIBAL CULTURAL ARTIFACTS.—As a condition of the conveyance under paragraph (1), the County shall, and as a condition of any subsequent conveyance, any subsequent owner shall—

(A) make good faith efforts to avoid disturbing Tribal artifacts;

(B) minimize impacts on Tribal artifacts if they are disturbed;

(C) coordinate with the Colorado River Indian Tribes Tribal Historic Preservation Office to identify artifacts of cultural and historic significance; and

(D) allow Tribal representatives to rebury unearthed artifacts at or near where they were discovered.

(5) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(B) CORRECTIONS.—The Secretary and the County may, by mutual agreement—

(i) make minor boundary adjustments to the Federal land to be conveyed under paragraph (1); and

(ii) correct any minor errors in the map, an acreage estimate, or the description of the Federal land.

(6) WITHDRAWAL.—The Federal land is withdrawn from the operation of the mining and mineral leasing laws of the United States.

(7) COSTS.—As a condition of the conveyance of the Federal land under paragraph (1), the County shall pay—

(A) an amount equal to the appraised value determined in accordance with paragraph (3)(B); and

(B) all costs related to the conveyance, including all surveys, appraisals, and other administrative costs associated with the conveyance of the Federal land to the County under paragraph (1).

(8) PROCEEDS FROM THE SALE OF LAND.—The proceeds from the sale of land under this subsection shall be—

(A) deposited in the Federal Land Disposal Account established by section 206(a) of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (43 U.S.C. 2305(a)); and

(B) used in accordance with that Act (43 U.S.C. 2301 et seq.).

SEC. 1009. LAKE BISTINEAU LAND TITLE STABILITY.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CLAIMANT.—The term ''claimant'' means any individual, group, or corporation authorized to hold title to land or mineral interests in land in the State of Louisiana with a valid claim to the omitted land, including any mineral interests.

(2) MAP.—The term ''Map'' means the map entitled ''Lands as Delineated by Original Survey December 18, 1842 showing the 1969 Meander Line at the 148.6 Elevation Line'' and dated January 30, 2018.

(3) OMITTED LAND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''omitted land'' means the land in lots 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 of sec. 30, T. 16 N., R. 10 W., Louisiana Meridian, comprising a total of approximately 229.72 acres, as depicted on the Map, that—

(i) was in place during the Original Survey; but

(ii) was not included in the Original Survey.

(B) INCLUSION.—The term ''omitted land'' includes—

(i) Peggy's Island in lot 1 of sec. 17, T. 16 N., R. 10 W., Louisiana Meridian; and

(ii) Hog Island in lot 1 of sec. 29, T. 16 N., R. 10 W., Louisiana Meridian.

(4) ORIGINAL SURVEY.—The term ''Original Survey'' means the survey of land surrounding Lake Bistineau, Louisiana, conducted by the General Land Office in 1838 and approved by the Surveyor General on December 8, 1842.

(b) CONVEYANCES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Consistent with the first section of the Act of December 22, 1928 (commonly known as the ''Color of Title Act'') (45 Stat. 1069, chapter 47; 43 U.S.C. 1068), except as provided by this section, the Secretary shall convey to the claimant the omitted land, including any mineral interests, that has been held in good faith and in peaceful, adverse possession by a claimant or an ancestor or grantor of the claimant, under claim or color of title, based on the Original Survey.

(2) CONFIRMATION OF TITLE.—The conveyance or patent of omitted land to a claimant under paragraph (1) shall have the effect of confirming title to the surface and minerals in the claimant and shall not serve as any admission by a claimant.

(c) PAYMENT OF COSTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the conveyance required under subsection (b) shall be without consideration.

(2) CONDITION.—As a condition of the conveyance of the omitted land under subsection (b), before making the conveyance, the Secretary shall recover from the State of Louisiana any costs incurred by the Secretary relating to any survey, platting, legal description, or associated activities required to prepare and issue a patent under that subsection.

(d) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file, and make available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land and Management, the Map and legal descriptions of the omitted land to be conveyed under subsection (b).

SEC. 1010. LAKE FANNIN LAND CONVEYANCE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COUNTY.—The term ''County'' means Fannin County, Texas.

(2) MAP.—The term ''map'' means the map entitled ''Lake Fannin Conveyance'' and dated November 21, 2013.

(3) NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM LAND.—The term ''National Forest System land'' means the approximately 2,025 acres of National Forest System land generally depicted on the map.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service.

(b) LAND CONVEYANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the terms and conditions described in paragraph (2), if the County submits to the Secretary an offer to acquire the National Forest System land for the fair market value, as determined by the appraisal under paragraph (3), the Secretary shall convey the National Forest System land to the County.

(2) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The conveyance under paragraph (1) shall be—

(A) subject to valid existing rights;

(B) made by quitclaim deed; and

(C) subject to any other terms and conditions as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(3) APPRAISAL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall complete an appraisal to determine the fair market value of the National Forest System land.

(B) STANDARDS.—The appraisal under subparagraph (A) shall be conducted in accordance with—

(i) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions; and

(ii) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(4) MAP.—

(A) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map shall be kept on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate office of the Forest Service.

(B) CORRECTION OF ERRORS.—The Secretary may correct minor errors in the map.

(5) CONSIDERATION.—As consideration for the conveyance under paragraph (1), the County shall pay to the Secretary an amount equal to the fair market value of the National Forest System land, as determined by the appraisal under paragraph (3).

(6) SURVEY.—The exact acreage and legal description of the National Forest System land to be conveyed under paragraph (1) shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary and the County.

(7) USE.—As a condition of the conveyance under paragraph (1), the County shall agree to manage the land conveyed under that subsection for public recreational purposes.

(8) COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.—As a condition on the conveyance under paragraph (1), the County shall pay to the Secretary all costs associated with the conveyance, including the cost of—

(A) the appraisal under paragraph (3); and

(B) the survey under paragraph (6).

SEC. 1011. LAND CONVEYANCE AND UTILITY RIGHT-OF-WAY, HENRY'S LAKE WILDERNESS STUDY AREA, IDAHO.

(a) CONVEYANCE AND RIGHT-OF-WAY AUTHORIZED.—Notwithstanding section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)), the Secretary may—

(1) convey to the owner of a private residence located at 3787 Valhalla Road in Island Park, Idaho (in this section referred to as the ''owner''), all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the approximately 0.5 acres of Federal land in the Henry's Lake Wilderness Study Area described as lot 14, section 33, Township 16 North, Range 43 East, Boise Meridian, Fremont County, Idaho; and

(2) grant Fall River Electric in Ashton, Idaho, the right to operate, maintain, and rehabilitate a right-of-way encumbering approximately 0.4 acres of Federal land in the Henry's Lake Wilderness Study Area described as lot 15, section 33, Township 16 North, Range 43 East, Boise Meridian, Fremont County, Idaho, which includes an electric distribution line and access road, 850′ in length, 20′ in width.

(b) CONSIDERATION; CONDITIONS.—

(1) LAND DISPOSAL.—The Secretary shall convey the land under subsection (a)(1) in accordance with section 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1713) and part 2711.3–3 of title 43, Code of Federal Regulations. As consideration for the conveyance the owner shall pay to the Secretary an amount equal to the fair market value as valued by a qualified land appraisal and approved by the Appraisal and Valuation Services Office.

(2) RIGHT-OF-WAY.—The Secretary shall grant the right-of-way granted under subsection (a)(2) in accordance with section 205 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1715), and part 2800 of title 43, Code of Federal Regulations.

(c) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary may require such additional terms and conditions in connection with the conveyance of the land and the grant of the right-of-way under this section as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

SEC. 1012. CONVEYANCE TO UKPEAGVIK INUPIAT CORPORATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, subject to valid existing rights, the Secretary shall convey to the Ukpeagvik Inupiat Corporation all right, title, and interest held by the United States in and to sand and gravel deposits underlying the surface estate owned by the Ukpeagvik Inupiat Corporation within and contiguous to the Barrow gas fields, and more particularly described as follows:

(1) T. 21 N. R. 16 W., secs. 7, 17–18, 19–21, and 28–29, of the Umiat Meridian.

(2) T. 21 N. R. 17 W., secs. 1–2 and 11–14, of the Umiat Meridian.

(3) T. 22 N. R. 18 W., secs. 4, 9, and 29–32, of the Umiat Meridian.

(4) T. 22 N. R. 19 W., secs. 25 and 36, of the Umiat Meridian.

(b) ENTITLEMENT FULFILLED.—The conveyance under this section shall fulfill the entitlement granted to the Ukpeagvik Inupiat Corporation under section 12(a) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1611(a)).

(c) COMPLIANCE WITH ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT OF 1973.—Nothing in this section affects any requirement, prohibition, or exception under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

SEC. 1013. PUBLIC PURPOSE CONVEYANCE TO CITY OF HYDE PARK, UTAH.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the land use planning requirement of sections 202 and 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712, 1713), on written request by the City of Hyde Park, Utah (referred to in this section as the ''City''), the Secretary shall convey, without consideration, to the City the parcel of public land described in subsection (b)(1) for

public recreation or other public purposes consistent with uses allowed under the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the ''Recreation and Public Purposes Act'') (43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.).

(b) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The parcel of public land referred to in subsection (a) is the approximately 80-acre parcel identified on the map entitled ''Hyde Park Land Conveyance Act'' and dated October 23, 2017.

(2) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map referred to in paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(c) SURVEY.—The exact acreage and legal description of the land to be conveyed under this section shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary.

(d) CONVEYANCE COSTS.—As a condition for the conveyance under this section, all costs associated with the conveyance shall be paid by the City.

SEC. 1014. JUAB COUNTY CONVEYANCE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COUNTY.—The term ''County'' means Juab County, Utah.

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

(3) NEPHI WORK CENTER CONVEYANCE PARCEL.—The term ''Nephi Work Center conveyance parcel'' means the parcel of approximately 2.17 acres of National Forest System land in the County, located at 740 South Main Street, Nephi, Utah, as depicted as Tax Lot Numbers #XA00–0545–1111 and #XA00–0545–2 on the map entitled ''Nephi Plat B'' and dated May 6, 1981.

(b) CONVEYANCE OF NEPHI WORK CENTER CONVEYANCE PARCEL, JUAB COUNTY, UTAH.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the Secretary receives a request from the County and subject to valid existing rights and such terms and conditions as are mutually satisfactory to the Secretary and the County, including such additional terms as the Secretary determines to be necessary, the Secretary shall convey to the County without consideration all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Nephi Work Center conveyance parcel.

(2) COSTS.—Any costs relating to the conveyance under paragraph (1), including processing and transaction costs, shall be paid by the County.

(3) USE OF LAND.—The land conveyed to the County under paragraph (1) shall be used by the County—

(A) to house fire suppression and fuels mitigation personnel;

(B) to facilitate fire suppression and fuels mitigation activities; and

(C) for infrastructure and equipment necessary to carry out subparagraphs (A) and (B).

SEC. 1015. BLACK MOUNTAIN RANGE AND BULLHEAD CITY LAND EXCHANGE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CITY.—The term ''City'' means Bullhead City, Arizona.

(2) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—The term ''non-Federal Land'' means the approximately 1,100 acres of land owned by Bullhead City in the Black Mountain Range generally depicted as ''Bullhead City Land to be Exchanged to BLM'' on the Map.

(3) MAP.—The term ''Map'' means the map entitled ''Bullhead City Land Exchange'' and dated August 24, 2018.

(4) FEDERAL LAND.—The term ''Federal land'' means the approximately 345.2 acres of land in Bullhead City, Arizona, generally depicted as ''Federal Land to be exchanged to Bullhead City'' on the Map.

(b) LAND EXCHANGE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If after December 15, 2020, the City offers to convey to the Secretary all right, title, and interest of the City in and to the non-Federal land, the Secretary shall accept the offer and simultaneously convey to the City all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Federal land.

(2) LAND TITLE.—Title to the non-Federal land conveyed to the Secretary under this section shall be in a form acceptable to the Secretary and shall conform to the title approval standards of the Attorney General of the United States applicable to land acquisitions by the Federal Government.

(3) EXCHANGE COSTS.—The City shall pay for all land survey, appraisal, and other costs to the Secretary as may be necessary to process and consummate the exchange under this section.

(c) EQUAL VALUE EXCHANGE AND APPRAISALS.—

(1) APPRAISALS.—The values of the lands to be exchanged under this section shall be determined by the Secretary through appraisals performed—

(A) in accordance with—

(i) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions;

(ii) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice; and

(iii) appraisal instructions issued by the Secretary; and

(B) by an appraiser mutually agreed to by the Secretary and the City.

(2) EQUAL VALUE EXCHANGE.—The values of the Federal and non-Federal land parcels exchanged shall be equal, or if they are not equal, shall be equalized as follows:

(A) SURPLUS OF FEDERAL LAND VALUE.—If the final appraised value of the Federal land exceeds the final appraised value of the non-Federal land, the City shall reduce the amount of land it is requesting from the Federal Government in order to create an equal value in accordance with section 206(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716(b)). Land that is not exchanged because of equalization under this subparagraph shall remain subject to lease under the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the ''Recreation and Public Purposes Act'') (44 Stat. 741, chapter 578; 43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.).

(B) USE OF FUNDS.—Any cash equalization moneys received by the Secretary under subparagraph (A) shall be—

(i) deposited in the Federal Land Disposal Account established by section 206(a) of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (43 U.S.C. 2305(a)); and

(ii) used in accordance with that Act (43 U.S.C. 2301 et seq.).

(C) SURPLUS OF NON-FEDERAL LAND VALUE.—If the final appraised value of the non-Federal land exceeds the final appraised value of the Federal land, the United States shall not make a cash equalization payment to the City, and surplus value of the non-Federal land shall be considered a donation by the City to the United States for all purposes of law.

(d) WITHDRAWAL PROVISIONS.—Lands acquired by the Secretary under this section are, upon such acquisition, automatically and permanently withdrawn from all forms of appropriation and disposal under the public land laws (including the mining and mineral leasing laws) and the Geothermal Steam Act of 1930 (30 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.).

(e) MAPS, ESTIMATES, AND DESCRIPTIONS.—

(1) MINOR ERRORS.—The Secretary and the City may, by mutual agreement—

(A) make minor boundary adjustments to the Federal and non-Federal lands involved in the exchange; and

(B) correct any minor errors in any map, acreage estimate, or description of any land to be exchanged.

(2) CONFLICT.—If there is a conflict between a map, an acreage estimate, or a description of land under this section, the map shall control unless the Secretary and the City mutually agree otherwise.

(3) AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary shall file and make available for public inspection in the Arizona headquarters of the Bureau of Land Management a copy of all maps referred to in this section.

SEC. 1016. COTTONWOOD LAND EXCHANGE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COUNTY.—The term ''County'' means Yavapai County, Arizona.

(2) FEDERAL LAND.—The term ''Federal land'' means all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to approximately 80 acres of land within the Coconino National Forest, in Yavapai County, Arizona, generally depicted as ''Coconino National Forest Parcels 'Federal Land' '' on the map.

(3) MAP.—The term ''map'' means the map entitled ''Cottonwood Land Exchange'', with the revision date July 5, 2018\Version 1.

(4) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—The term ''non-Federal land'' means the approximately 369 acres of land in Yavapai County, Arizona, generally depicted as ''Yavapai County Parcels 'Non-Federal Land' '' on the map.

(5) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Agriculture, unless otherwise specified.

(b) LAND EXCHANGE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If the County offers to convey to the Secretary all right, title, and interest of the County in and to the non-Federal land, the Secretary shall accept the offer and simultaneously convey to the County all right, title, and interest of the United States to the Federal land.

(2) LAND TITLE.—Title to the non-Federal land conveyed to the Secretary under this section shall be acceptable to the Secretary and shall conform to the title approval standards of the Attorney General of the United States applicable to land acquisitions by the Federal Government.

(3) EXCHANGE COSTS.—The County shall pay for all land survey, appraisal, and other costs to the Secretary as may be necessary to process and consummate the exchange under this section, including reimbursement to the Secretary, if the Secretary so requests, for staff time spent in such processing and consummation.

(c) EQUAL VALUE EXCHANGE AND APPRAISALS.—

(1) APPRAISALS.—The values of the lands to be exchanged under this section shall be determined by the Secretary through appraisals performed—

(A) in accordance with—

(i) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions;

(ii) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice; and

(iii) appraisal instructions issued by the Secretary; and

(B) by an appraiser mutually agreed to by the Secretary and the County.

(2) EQUAL VALUE EXCHANGE.—The values of the Federal and non-Federal land parcels exchanged shall be equal, or if they are not equal, shall be equalized as follows:

(A) SURPLUS OF FEDERAL LAND VALUE.—If the final appraised value of the Federal land exceeds the final appraised value of the non-Federal land, the County shall make a cash equalization payment to the United States as necessary to achieve equal value, including, if necessary, an amount in excess of that authorized pursuant to section 206(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716(b)).

(B) USE OF FUNDS.—Any cash equalization moneys received by the Secretary under subparagraph (A) shall be—

(i) deposited in the fund established under Public Law 90–171 (commonly known as the ''Sisk Act''; 16 U.S.C. 484a); and

(ii) made available to the Secretary for the acquisition of land or interests in land in Region 3 of the Forest Service.

(C) SURPLUS OF NON-FEDERAL LAND VALUE.—If the final appraised value of the non-Federal land exceeds the final appraised value of the Federal land, the United States shall not make a cash equalization payment to the County, and surplus value of the non-Federal land shall be considered a donation by the County to the United States for all purposes of law.

(d) WITHDRAWAL PROVISIONS.—Lands acquired by the Secretary under this section are, upon such acquisition, automatically and permanently withdrawn from all forms of appropriation and disposal under the public land laws (including the mining and mineral leasing laws) and the Geothermal Steam Act of 1930 (30 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.).

(e) MANAGEMENT OF LAND.—Land acquired by the Secretary under this section shall become part of the Coconino National Forest and be managed in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations applicable to the National Forest System.

(f) MAPS, ESTIMATES, AND DESCRIPTIONS.—

(1) MINOR ERRORS.—The Secretary and the County may, by mutual agreement—

(A) make minor boundary adjustments to the Federal and non-Federal lands involved in the exchange; and

(B) correct any minor errors in any map, acreage estimate, or description of any land to be exchanged.

(2) CONFLICT.—If there is a conflict between a map, an acreage estimate, or a description of land under this section, the map shall control unless the Secretary and the County mutually agree otherwise.

(3) AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary shall file and make available for public inspection in the headquarters of the Coconino National Forest a copy of all maps referred to in this section.

SEC. 1017. EMBRY-RIDDLE TRI-CITY LAND EXCHANGE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—The term ''non-Federal land'' means the approximately 16-acre parcel of University land identified in section 3(a) of Public Law 105–363 (112 Stat. 3297).

(2) UNIVERSITY.—The term ''University'' means Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University, Florida.

(b) CONVEYANCE OF FEDERAL REVERSIONARY INTEREST IN LAND LOCATED IN THE COUNTY OF YAVAPAI, ARIZONA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if after the completion of the appraisal required under subsection (c), the University submits to the Secretary an offer to acquire the reversionary interests of the United States in and to the non-Federal land, the Secretary shall convey to the University the reversionary interests of the United States in and to the non-Federal land for the purpose of unencumbering the title to the non-Federal land to enable economic development of the non-Federal land.

(2) LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the exact legal description of the non-Federal land shall be determined in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary.

(3) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary may require such additional terms and conditions to the conveyance under paragraph (1), consistent with this section, as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(4) COSTS.—The University shall pay all costs associated with the conveyance under paragraph (1), including the costs of the appraisal required under subsection (c), the costs of any surveys, recording costs, and other reasonable costs.

(c) APPRAISAL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall complete an appraisal of the reversionary interests of the United States in and to the non-Federal land.

(2) APPLICABLE LAW.—The appraisal shall be completed in accordance with—

(A) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions; and

(B) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(d) CONSIDERATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As consideration for the conveyance of the reversionary interests of the United States in and to the non-Federal land under this section, the University shall pay to the Secretary an amount equal to the appraised value of the interests of the United States, as determined under subsection (c).

(2) DEPOSIT; USE.—Amounts received under paragraph (1) shall be—

(A) deposited in the Federal Land Disposal Account established by section 206(a) of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (43 U.S.C. 2305(a)); and

(B) used in accordance with that Act (43 U.S.C. 2301 et seq.).

Subtitle B—Public Land and National Forest System Management

SEC. 1101. BOLTS DITCH ACCESS.

(a) ACCESS GRANTED.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall permit by special use authorization nonmotorized access and use, in accordance with section 293.6 of title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, of the Bolts Ditch Headgate and the Bolts Ditch within the Holy Cross Wilderness, Colorado, as designated by Public Law 96–560 (94 Stat. 3265), for the purposes of the diversion of water and use, maintenance, and repair of such ditch and headgate by the Town of Minturn, Colorado, a Colorado Home Rule Municipality.

(b) LOCATION OF FACILITIES.—The Bolts Ditch headgate and ditch segment referenced in subsection (a) are as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Bolts Ditch headgate and Ditch Segment'' and dated November 2015.

SEC. 1102. CLARIFICATION RELATING TO A CERTAIN LAND DESCRIPTION UNDER THE NORTHERN ARIZONA LAND EXCHANGE AND VERDE RIVER BASIN PARTNERSHIP ACT OF 2005.

Section 104(a)(5) of the Northern Arizona Land Exchange and Verde River Basin Partnership Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–110; 119 Stat. 2356) is amended by inserting before the period at the end '', which, notwithstanding section 102(a)(4)(B), includes the N½ NE¼ SW¼ SW¼, the N½ N½ SE¼ SW¼, and the N½ N½ SW¼ SE¼, sec. 34, Township 22 North, Range 2 East, Gila and Salt River Meridian, Coconino County, Arizona, comprising approximately 25 acres''.

SEC. 1103. FRANK AND JEANNE MOORE WILD STEELHEAD SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) Frank Moore has committed his life to family, friends, his country, and fly fishing;

(2) Frank Moore is a World War II veteran who stormed the beaches of Normandy along with 150,000 troops during the D-Day Allied invasion and was awarded the Chevalier of the French Legion of Honor for his bravery;

(3) Frank Moore returned home after the war, started a family, and pursued his passion of fishing on the winding rivers in Oregon;

(4) as the proprietor of the Steamboat Inn along the North Umpqua River in Oregon for nearly 20 years, Frank Moore, along with his wife Jeanne, shared his love of fishing, the flowing river, and the great outdoors, with visitors from all over the United States and the world;

(5) Frank Moore has spent most of his life fishing the vast rivers of Oregon, during which time he has contributed significantly to efforts to conserve fish habitats and protect river health, including serving on the State of Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission;

(6) Frank Moore has been recognized for his conservation work with the National Wildlife Federation Conservationist of the Year award, the Wild Steelhead Coalition Conservation Award, and his 2010 induction into the Fresh Water Fishing Hall of Fame; and

(7) in honor of the many accomplishments of Frank Moore, both on and off the river, approximately 99,653 acres of Forest Service land in the State of Oregon should be designated as the ''Frank and Jeanne Moore Wild Steelhead Special Management Area''.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) MAP.—The term ''Map'' means the map entitled ''Frank Moore Wild Steelhead Special Management Area Designation Act'' and dated June 23, 2016.

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

(3) SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.—The term ''Special Management Area'' means the Frank and Jeanne Moore Wild Steelhead Special Management Area designated by subsection (c)(1).

(4) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of Oregon.

(c) FRANK AND JEANNE MOORE WILD STEELHEAD SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA, OREGON.—

(1) DESIGNATION.—The approximately 99,653 acres of Forest Service land in the State, as generally depicted on the Map, is designated as the ''Frank and Jeanne Moore Wild Steelhead Special Management Area''.

(2) MAP; LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare a map and legal description of the Special Management Area.

(B) FORCE OF LAW.—The map and legal description prepared under subparagraph (A) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this section, except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in the map and legal description.

(C) AVAILABILITY.—The map and legal description prepared under subparagraph (A) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service.

(3) ADMINISTRATION.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Special Management Area shall be administered by the Secretary—

(A) in accordance with all laws (including regulations) applicable to the National Forest System; and

(B) in a manner that—

(i) conserves and enhances the natural character, scientific use, and the botanical, recreational, ecological, fish and wildlife, scenic, drinking water, and cultural values of the Special Management Area;

(ii) maintains and seeks to enhance the wild salmonid habitat of the Special Management Area;

(iii) maintains or enhances the watershed as a thermal refuge for wild salmonids; and

(iv) preserves opportunities for recreation, including primitive recreation.

(4) FISH AND WILDLIFE.—Nothing in this section affects the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the State with respect to fish and wildlife in the State.

(5) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—Nothing in this section—

(A) creates any protective perimeter or buffer zone around the Special Management Area; or

(B) modifies the applicable travel management plan for the Special Management Area.

(6) WILDFIRE MANAGEMENT.—Nothing in this section prohibits the Secretary, in cooperation with other Federal, State, and local agencies, as appropriate, from conducting wildland fire operations in the Special Management Area, consistent with the purposes of this section, including the use of aircraft, machinery, mechanized equipment, fire breaks, backfires, and retardant.

(7) VEGETATION MANAGEMENT.—Nothing in this section prohibits the Secretary from conducting vegetation management projects within the Special Management Area in a manner consistent with—

(A) the purposes described in paragraph (3); and

(B) the applicable forest plan.

(8) PROTECTION OF TRIBAL RIGHTS.—Nothing in this section diminishes any treaty rights of an Indian Tribe.

(9) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land within the boundaries of the Special Management Area river segments designated by paragraph (1) is withdrawn from all forms of—

(A) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(B) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(C) disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.

SEC. 1104. MAINTENANCE OR REPLACEMENT OF FACILITIES AND STRUCTURES AT SMITH GULCH.

The authorization of the Secretary of Agriculture to maintain or replace facilities or structures for commercial recreation services at Smith Gulch under section 3(a)(24)(D) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)(24)(D))—

(1) may include improvements or replacements that the Secretary of Agriculture determines—

(A) are consistent with section 9(b) of the Central Idaho Wilderness Act of 1980 (16 U.S.C. 1281 note; Public Law 96–312); and

(B) would reduce the impact of the commercial recreation facilities or services on wilderness or wild and scenic river resources and values; and

(2) authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to consider including, as appropriate—

(A) hydroelectric generators and associated electrical transmission facilities;

(B) water pumps for fire suppression;

(C) transitions from propane to electrical lighting;

(D) solar energy systems;

(E) 6-volt or 12-volt battery banks for power storage; and

(F) other improvements or replacements which are consistent with this section that the Secretary of Agriculture determines appropriate.

SEC. 1105. REPEAL OF PROVISION LIMITING THE EXPORT OF TIMBER HARVESTED FROM CERTAIN KAKE TRIBAL CORPORATION LAND.

Section 42 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1629h) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (h);

(2) by redesignating subsection (i) as subsection (h); and

(3) in subsection (h) (as so redesignated), in the first sentence, by striking ''and to provide'' and all that follows through ''subsection (h)''.

SEC. 1106. DESIGNATION OF FOWLER AND BOSKOFF PEAKS.

(a) DESIGNATION OF FOWLER PEAK.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The 13,498-foot mountain peak, located at 37.8569° N, by −108.0117° W, in the Uncompahgre National Forest in the State of Colorado, shall be known and designated as ''Fowler Peak''.

(2) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the peak described in paragraph (1) shall be deemed to be a reference to ''Fowler Peak''.

(b) DESIGNATION OF BOSKOFF PEAK.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The 13,123-foot mountain peak, located at 37.85549° N, by −108.03112° W, in the Uncompahgre National Forest in the State of Colorado, shall be known and designated as ''Boskoff Peak''.

(2) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the peak described in paragraph (1) shall be deemed to be a reference to ''Boskoff Peak''.

SEC. 1107. CORONADO NATIONAL FOREST LAND CONVEYANCE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) PERMITTEE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''permittee'' means a person who, on the date of enactment of this Act, holds a valid permit for use of a property.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term ''permittee'' includes any heirs, executors, and assigns of the permittee or interest of the permittee.

(2) PROPERTY.—The term ''property'' means—

(A) the approximately 1.1 acres of National Forest System land in sec. 8, T. 10 S., R. 16 E., Gila and Salt River Meridian, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Coronado National Forest Land Conveyance Act of 2017'', special use permit numbered SAN5005–03, and dated October 2017;

(B) the approximately 4.5 acres of National Forest System land in sec. 8, T. 10 S., R. 16 E., Gila and Salt River Meridian, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Coronado National Forest Land Conveyance Act of 2017'', special use permit numbered SAN5116–03, and dated October 2017; and

(C) the approximately 3.9 acres of National Forest System land in NW¼, sec. 1, T. 10 S., R. 15 E., Gila and Salt River Meridian, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Coronado National Forest Land Conveyance Act of 2017'', special use permit numbered SAN5039–02, and dated October 2017.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Agriculture.

(b) SALE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, during the period described in paragraph (2), not later than 90 days after the date on which a permittee submits a request to the Secretary, the Secretary shall—

(A) accept tender of consideration from that permittee; and

(B) sell and quitclaim to that permittee all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the property for which the permittee holds a permit.

(2) PERIOD DESCRIBED.—The period referred to in paragraph (1) is the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on the date of expiration of the applicable permit.

(c) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary may establish such terms and conditions on the sales of the properties under this section as the Secretary determines to be in the public interest.

(d) CONSIDERATION.—A sale of a property under this section shall be for cash consideration equal to the market value of the property, as determined by the appraisal described in subsection (e).

(e) APPRAISAL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall complete an appraisal of each property, which shall—

(A) include the value of any appurtenant easements; and

(B) exclude the value of any private improvements made by a permittee of the property before the date of appraisal.

(2) STANDARDS.—An appraisal under paragraph (1) shall be conducted in accordance with—

(A) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions, established in accordance with the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 4601 et seq.); and

(B) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(f) COSTS.—The Secretary shall pay—

(1) the cost of a conveyance of a property under this section; and

(2) the cost of an appraisal under subsection (e).

(g) PROCEEDS FROM THE SALE OF LAND.—Any payment received by the Secretary from the sale of property under this section shall be deposited in the fund established under Public Law 90–171 (commonly known as the ''Sisk Act'') (16 U.S.C. 484a) and shall be available to the Secretary until expended for the acquisition of inholdings in national forests in the State of Arizona.

(h) MAPS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file maps and legal descriptions of each property.

(2) FORCE OF LAW.—The maps and legal descriptions filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this section, except that the Secretary may correct typographical errors in the maps and legal descriptions.

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The maps and legal descriptions filed under paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Supervisor of the Coronado National Forest.

SEC. 1108. DESCHUTES CANYON-STEELHEAD FALLS WILDERNESS STUDY AREA BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT, OREGON.

(a) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—The boundary of the Deschutes Canyon-Steelhead Falls Wilderness Study Area is modified to exclude approximately 688 acres of public land, as depicted on the map entitled ''Deschutes Canyon-Steelhead Falls Wilderness Study Area (WSA) Proposed Boundary Adjustment'' and dated September 26, 2018.

(b) EFFECT OF EXCLUSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The public land excluded from the Deschutes Canyon-Steelhead Falls Wilderness Study Area under subsection (a)—

(A) is no longer subject to section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)); and

(B) shall be managed in accordance with—

(i) this section;

(ii) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and

(iii) any applicable resource management plan.

(2) MANAGEMENT.—The Secretary shall manage the land excluded from the Deschutes Canyon-Steelhead Falls Wilderness Study Area under subsection (a) to improve fire resiliency and forest health, including the conduct of wildfire prevention and response activities, as appropriate.

(3) OFF-ROAD RECREATIONAL MOTORIZED USE.—The Secretary shall not permit off-road recreational motorized use on the public land excluded from the Deschutes Canyon-Steelhead Falls Wilderness Study Area under subsection (a).

SEC. 1109. MAINTENANCE OF FEDERAL MINERAL LEASES BASED ON EXTRACTION OF HELIUM.

The first section of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181) is amended in the fifth

paragraph by inserting after ''purchaser thereof'' the following: '', and that extraction of helium from gas produced from such lands shall maintain the lease as if the extracted helium were oil and gas''.

SEC. 1110. SMALL MINER WAIVERS TO CLAIM MAINTENANCE FEES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COVERED CLAIMHOLDER.—The term ''covered claimholder'' means—

(A) the claimholder of the claims in the State numbered AA023149, AA023163, AA047913, AA047914, AA047915, AA047916, AA047917, AA047918, and AA047919 (as of December 29, 2004);

(B) the claimholder of the claim in the State numbered FF–059315 (as of December 29, 2004);

(C) the claimholder of the claims in the State numbered FF–58607, FF–58608, FF–58609, FF–58610, FF–58611, FF–58613, FF–58615, FF–58616, FF–58617, and FF–58618 (as of December 31, 2003); and

(D) the claimholder of the claims in the State numbered FF–53988, FF–53989, and FF–53990 (as of December 31, 1987).

(2) DEFECT.—The term ''defect'' includes a failure—

(A) to timely file—

(i) a small miner maintenance fee waiver application;

(ii) an affidavit of annual labor associated with a small miner maintenance fee waiver application; or

(iii) an instrument required under section 314(a) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1744(a)); and

(B) to pay the required application fee for a small maintenance fee waiver application.

(3) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of Alaska.

(b) TREATMENT OF COVERED CLAIMHOLDERS.—Notwithstanding section 10101(d) of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (30 U.S.C. 28f(d)) and section 314(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1744(c)), each covered claimholder shall, during the 60-day period beginning on the date on which the covered claimholder receives written notification from the Bureau of Land Management by registered mail of the opportunity, have the opportunity—

(1)(A) to cure any defect in a small miner maintenance fee waiver application (including the failure to timely file a small miner maintenance fee waiver application) for any prior period during which the defect existed; or

(B) to pay any claim maintenance fees due for any prior period during which the defect existed; and

(2) to cure any defect in the filing of any instrument required under section 314(a) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1744(a)) (including the failure to timely file any required instrument) for any prior period during which the defect existed.

(c) REINSTATEMENT OF CLAIMS DEEMED FORFEITED.—The Secretary shall reinstate any claim of a covered claimholder as of the date declared forfeited and void—

(1) under section 10104 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (30 U.S.C. 28i) for failure to pay the claim maintenance fee or obtain a valid waiver under section 10101 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (30 U.S.C. 28f); or

(2) under section 314(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1744(c)) for failure to file any instrument required under section 314(a) of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1744(a)) for any prior period during which the defect existed if the covered claimholder—

(A) cures the defect; or

(B) pays the claim maintenance fee under subsection (b)(1)(B).

SEC. 1111. SAINT FRANCIS DAM DISASTER NATIONAL MEMORIAL AND NATIONAL MONUMENT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) MEMORIAL.—The term ''Memorial'' means the Saint Francis Dam Disaster National Memorial authorized under subsection (b)(1).

(2) MONUMENT.—The term ''Monument'' means the Saint Francis Dam Disaster National Monument established by subsection (d)(1).

(3) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Agriculture.

(4) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of California.

(b) SAINT FRANCIS DAM DISASTER NATIONAL MEMORIAL.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary may establish a memorial at the Saint Francis Dam site in the county of Los Angeles, California, for the purpose of honoring the victims of the Saint Francis Dam disaster of March 12, 1928.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The Memorial shall be—

(A) known as the ''Saint Francis Dam Disaster National Memorial''; and

(B) managed by the Forest Service.

(3) DONATIONS.—The Secretary may accept, hold, administer, invest, and spend any gift, devise, or bequest of real or personal property made to the Secretary for purposes of developing, designing, constructing, and managing the Memorial.

(c) RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MEMORIAL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress recommendations regarding—

(A) the planning, design, construction, and long-term management of the Memorial;

(B) the proposed boundaries of the Memorial;

(C) a visitor center and educational facilities at the Memorial; and

(D) ensuring public access to the Memorial.

(2) CONSULTATION.—In preparing the recommendations required under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall consult with—

(A) appropriate Federal agencies;

(B) State, Tribal, and local governments, including the Santa Clarita City Council; and

(C) the public.

(d) ESTABLISHMENT OF SAINT FRANCIS DAM DISASTER NATIONAL MONUMENT.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established as a national monument in the State certain National Forest System land administered by the Secretary in the county of Los Angeles, California, comprising approximately 353 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Proposed Saint Francis Dam Disaster National Monument'' and dated September 12, 2018, to be known as the ''Saint Francis Dam Disaster National Monument''.

(2) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Monument is to conserve and enhance for the benefit and enjoyment of the public the cultural, archaeological, historical, watershed, educational, and recreational resources and values of the Monument.

(e) DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY WITH RESPECT TO MONUMENT.—

(1) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 4 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop a management plan for the Monument.

(B) CONSULTATION.—The management plan shall be developed in consultation with—

(i) appropriate Federal agencies;

(ii) State, Tribal, and local governments; and

(iii) the public.

(C) CONSIDERATIONS.—In developing and implementing the management plan, the Secretary shall, with respect to methods of protecting and providing access to the Monument, consider the recommendations of the Saint Francis Disaster National Memorial Foundation, the Santa Clarita Valley Historical Society, and the Community Hiking Club of Santa Clarita.

(2) MANAGEMENT.—The Secretary shall manage the Monument—

(A) in a manner that conserves and enhances the cultural and historic resources of the Monument; and

(B) in accordance with—

(i) the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.);

(ii) the laws generally applicable to the National Forest System;

(iii) this section; and

(iv) any other applicable laws.

(3) USES.—

(A) USE OF MOTORIZED VEHICLES.—The use of motorized vehicles within the Monument may be permitted only—

(i) on roads designated for use by motorized vehicles in the management plan required under paragraph (1);

(ii) for administrative purposes; or

(iii) for emergency responses.

(B) GRAZING.—The Secretary shall permit grazing within the Monument, where established before the date of enactment of this Act—

(i) subject to all applicable laws (including regulations and Executive orders); and

(ii) consistent with the purpose described in subsection (d)(2).

(4) NO BUFFER ZONES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around the Monument.

(B) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE NATIONAL MONUMENT.—The fact that an activity or use on land outside the Monument can be seen or heard within the Monument shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the Monument.

(f) CLARIFICATION ON FUNDING.—

(1) USE OF EXISTING FUNDS.—This section shall be carried out using amounts otherwise made available to the Secretary.

(2) NO ADDITIONAL FUNDS.—No additional funds are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section.

(g) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section affects the operation, maintenance, replacement, or modification of existing water resource, flood control, utility, pipeline, or telecommunications facilities that are located outside the boundary of the Monument, subject to the special use authorities of the Secretary of Agriculture and other applicable laws.

SEC. 1112. OWYHEE WILDERNESS AREAS BOUNDARY MODIFICATIONS.

(a) BOUNDARY MODIFICATIONS.—

(1) NORTH FORK OWYHEE WILDERNESS.—The boundary of the North Fork Owyhee Wilderness established by section 1503(a)(1)(D) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1033) is modified to exclude certain land, as depicted on—

(A) the Bureau of Land Management map entitled ''North Fork Owyhee and Pole Creek Wilderness Aerial'' and dated July 19, 2016; and

(B) the Bureau of Land Management map entitled ''North Fork Owyhee River Wilderness Big Springs Camp Zoom Aerial'' and dated July 19, 2016.

(2) OWYHEE RIVER WILDERNESS.—The boundary of the Owyhee River Wilderness established by section 1503(a)(1)(E) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public

Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1033) is modified to exclude certain land, as depicted on—

(A) the Bureau of Land Management map entitled ''North Fork Owyhee, Pole Creek, and Owyhee River Wilderness Aerial'' and dated July 19, 2016;

(B) the Bureau of Land Management map entitled ''Owyhee River Wilderness Kincaid Reservoir Zoom Aerial'' and dated July 19, 2016; and

(C) the Bureau of Land Management map entitled ''Owyhee River Wilderness Dickshooter Road Zoom Aerial'' and dated July 19, 2016.

(3) POLE CREEK WILDERNESS.—The boundary of the Pole Creek Wilderness established by section 1503(a)(1)(F) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1033) is modified to exclude certain land, as depicted on—

(A) the Bureau of Land Management map entitled ''North Fork Owyhee, Pole Creek, and Owyhee River Wilderness Aerial'' and dated July 19, 2016; and

(B) the Bureau of Land Management map entitled ''Pole Creek Wilderness Pullout Zoom Aerial'' and dated July 19, 2016.

(b) MAPS.—

(1) EFFECT.—The maps referred to in subsection (a) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that the Secretary may correct minor errors in the maps.

(2) AVAILABILITY.—The maps referred to in subsection (a) shall be available in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

SEC. 1113. CHUGACH REGION LAND STUDY.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CAC.—The term ''CAC'' means the Chugach Alaska Corporation.

(2) CAC LAND.—The term ''CAC land'' means land conveyed to CAC pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) under which—

(A) both the surface estate and the subsurface estate were conveyed to CAC; or

(B)(i) the subsurface estate was conveyed to CAC; and

(ii) the surface estate or a conservation easement in the surface estate was acquired by the State or by the United States as part of the program.

(3) PROGRAM.—The term ''program'' means the Habitat Protection and Acquisition Program of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council.

(4) REGION.—The term ''Region'' means the Chugach Region, Alaska.

(5) STUDY.—The term ''study'' means the study conducted under subsection (b)(1).

(b) CHUGACH REGION LAND EXCHANGE STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in coordination with the Secretary of Agriculture and in consultation with CAC, shall conduct a study of land ownership and use patterns in the Region.

(2) STUDY REQUIREMENTS.—The study shall—

(A) assess the social and economic impacts of the program, including impacts caused by split estate ownership patterns created by Federal acquisitions under the program, on—

(i) the Region; and

(ii) CAC and CAC land;

(B) identify sufficient acres of accessible and economically viable Federal land that can be offered in exchange for CAC land identified by CAC as available for exchange; and

(C) provide recommendations for land exchange options with CAC that would—

(i) consolidate ownership of the surface and mineral estate of Federal land under the program; and

(ii) convey to CAC Federal land identified under subparagraph (B).

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report describing the results of the study, including—

(1) a recommendation on options for 1 or more land exchanges; and

(2) detailed information on—

(A) the acres of Federal land identified for exchange; and

(B) any other recommendations provided by the Secretary.

SEC. 1114. WILDFIRE TECHNOLOGY MODERNIZATION.

(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to promote the use of the best available technology to enhance the effective and cost-efficient response to wildfires—

(1) to meet applicable protection objectives; and

(2) to increase the safety of—

(A) firefighters; and

(B) the public.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) SECRETARIES.—The term ''Secretaries'' means—

(A) the Secretary of Agriculture; and

(B) the Secretary.

(2) SECRETARY CONCERNED.—The term ''Secretary concerned'' means—

(A) the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to activities under the Department of Agriculture; and

(B) the Secretary, with respect to activities under the Department of the Interior.

(c) UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection, the terms ''unmanned aircraft'' and ''unmanned aircraft system'' have the meanings given those terms in section 44801 of title 49, United States Code.

(2) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, shall establish a research, development, and testing program, or expand an applicable existing program, to assess unmanned aircraft system technologies, including optionally piloted aircraft, across the full range of wildland fire management operations in order to accelerate the deployment and integration of those technologies into the operations of the Secretaries.

(3) EXPANDING USE OF UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS ON WILDFIRES.—In carrying out the program established under paragraph (2), the Secretaries, in coordination with the Federal Aviation Administration, State wildland firefighting agencies, and other relevant Federal agencies, shall enter into an agreement under which the Secretaries shall develop consistent protocols and plans for the use on wildland fires of unmanned aircraft system technologies, including for the development of real-time maps of the location of wildland fires.

(d) LOCATION SYSTEMS FOR WILDLAND FIREFIGHTERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretaries, in coordination with State wildland firefighting agencies, shall jointly develop and operate a tracking system (referred to in this subsection as the ''system'') to remotely locate the positions of fire resources for use by wildland firefighters, including, at a minimum, any fire resources assigned to Federal type 1 wildland fire incident management teams.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The system shall—

(A) use the most practical and effective technology available to the Secretaries to remotely track the location of an active resource, such as a Global Positioning System;

(B) depict the location of each fire resource on the applicable maps developed under subsection (c)(3);

(C) operate continuously during the period for which any firefighting personnel are assigned to the applicable Federal wildland fire; and

(D) be subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary concerned determines necessary for the effective implementation of the system.

(3) OPERATION.—The Secretary concerned shall—

(A) before commencing operation of the system—

(i) conduct not fewer than 2 pilot projects relating to the operation, management, and effectiveness of the system; and

(ii) review the results of those pilot projects;

(B) conduct training, and maintain a culture, such that an employee, officer, or contractor shall not rely on the system for safety; and

(C) establish procedures for the collection, storage, and transfer of data collected under this subsection to ensure—

(i) data security; and

(ii) the privacy of wildland fire personnel.

(e) WILDLAND FIRE DECISION SUPPORT.—

(1) PROTOCOL.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretaries shall ensure that wildland fire management activities conducted by the Secretaries, or conducted jointly by the Secretaries and State wildland firefighting agencies, achieve compliance with applicable incident management objectives in a manner that—

(A) minimizes firefighter exposure to the lowest level necessary; and

(B) reduces overall costs of wildfire incidents.

(2) WILDFIRE DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretaries, in coordination with State wildland firefighting agencies, shall establish a system or expand an existing system to track and monitor decisions made by the Secretaries or State wildland firefighting agencies in managing wildfires.

(B) COMPONENTS.—The system established or expanded under subparagraph (A) shall be able to alert the Secretaries if—

(i) unusual costs are incurred;

(ii) an action to be carried out would likely—

(I) endanger the safety of a firefighter; or

(II) be ineffective in meeting an applicable suppression or protection goal; or

(iii) a decision regarding the management of a wildfire deviates from—

(I) an applicable protocol established by the Secretaries, including the requirement under paragraph (1); or

(II) an applicable spatial fire management plan or fire management plan of the Secretary concerned.

(f) SMOKE PROJECTIONS FROM ACTIVE WILDLAND FIRES.—The Secretaries shall establish a program, to be known as the ''Interagency Wildland Fire Air Quality Response Program'', under which the Secretary concerned—

(1) to the maximum extent practicable, shall assign 1 or more air resource advisors to a type 1 incident management team managing a Federal wildland fire; and

(2) may assign 1 or more air resource advisors to a type 2 incident management team managing a wildland fire.

(g) FIREFIGHTER INJURIES DATABASE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 9(a) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2208(a)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2), by inserting '', categorized by the type of fire'' after ''such injuries and deaths''; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking ''activities;'' and inserting the following: ''activities, including—

''(A) all injuries sustained by a firefighter and treated by a doctor, categorized by the type of firefighter;

''(B) all deaths sustained while undergoing a pack test or preparing for a work capacity;

''(C) all injuries or deaths resulting from vehicle accidents; and

''(D) all injuries or deaths resulting from aircraft crashes;''.

(2) USE OF EXISTING DATA GATHERING AND ANALYSIS ORGANIZATIONS.—Section 9(b)(3) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2208(b)(3)) is amended by inserting '', including the Center for Firefighter Injury Research and Safety Trends'' after ''public and private''.

(3) MEDICAL PRIVACY OF FIREFIGHTERS.—Section 9 of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2208) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(e) MEDICAL PRIVACY OF FIREFIGHTERS.—The collection, storage, and transfer of any medical data collected under this section shall be conducted in accordance with—

''(1) the privacy regulations promulgated under section 264(c) of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (42 U.S.C. 1320d–2 note; Public Law 104–191); and

''(2) other applicable regulations, including parts 160, 162, and 164 of title 45, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of this subsection).''.

(h) RAPID RESPONSE EROSION DATABASE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretaries, in consultation with the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Secretary of Commerce, shall establish and maintain a database, to be known as the ''Rapid Response Erosion Database'' (referred to in this subsection as the ''Database'').

(2) OPEN-SOURCE DATABASE.—

(A) AVAILABILITY.—The Secretaries shall make the Database (including the original source code)—

(i) web-based; and

(ii) available without charge.

(B) COMPONENTS.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Database shall provide for—

(i) the automatic incorporation of spatial data relating to vegetation, soils, and elevation into an applicable map created by the Secretary concerned that depicts the changes in land-cover and soil properties caused by a wildland fire; and

(ii) the generation of a composite map that can be used by the Secretary concerned to model the effectiveness of treatments in the burned area to prevent flooding, erosion, and landslides under a range of weather scenarios.

(3) USE.—The Secretary concerned shall use the Database, as applicable, in developing recommendations for emergency stabilization treatments or modifications to drainage structures to protect values-at-risk following a wildland fire.

(4) COORDINATION.—The Secretaries may share the Database, and any results generated in using the Database, with any State or unit of local government.

(i) PREDICTING WHERE WILDFIRES WILL START.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretaries, in consultation with the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Secretary of Energy, and the Secretary of Commerce, through the capabilities and assets located at the National Laboratories, shall establish and maintain a system to predict the locations of future wildfires for fire-prone areas of the United States.

(2) COOPERATION; COMPONENTS.—The system established under paragraph (1) shall be based on, and seek to enhance, similar systems in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, including the Fire Danger Assessment System.

(3) USE IN FORECASTS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretaries shall use the system established under paragraph (1), to the maximum extent practicable, for purposes of developing any wildland fire potential forecasts.

(4) COORDINATION.—The Secretaries may share the system established under paragraph (1), and any results generated in using the system, with any State or unit of local government.

(j) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority provided by this section terminates on the date that is 10 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(k) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in this section—

(1) requires the Secretary concerned to establish a new program, system, or database to replace an existing program, system, or database that meets the objectives of this section; or

(2) precludes the Secretary concerned from using existing or future technology that—

(A) is more efficient, safer, or better meets the needs of firefighters, other personnel, or the public; and

(B) meets the objectives of this section.

SEC. 1115. MCCOY FLATS TRAIL SYSTEM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COUNTY.—The term ''County'' means Uintah County, Utah.

(2) DECISION RECORD.—The term ''Decision Record'' means the Decision Record prepared by the Bureau of Land Management for the Environmental Assessment for the McCoy Flats Trail System numbered DOI–BLM–G010–2012–0057 and dated October 2012.

(3) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of Utah.

(4) TRAIL SYSTEM.—The term ''Trail System'' means the McCoy Flats Trail System established by subsection (b)(1).

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, there is established the McCoy Flats Trail System in the State.

(2) AREA INCLUDED.—The Trail System shall include public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in the County, as described in the Decision Record.

(c) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare a map and legal description of the Trail System.

(2) AVAILABILITY; TRANSMITTAL TO CONGRESS.—The map and legal description prepared under paragraph (1) shall be—

(A) available in appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management; and

(B) transmitted by the Secretary to—

(i) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives; and

(ii) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(3) FORCE AND EFFECT.—The map and legal description prepared under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this section, except that the Secretary may correct any clerical or typographical errors in the map and legal description.

(d) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall administer the Trail System in accordance with—

(1) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.);

(2) this section; and

(3) other applicable law.

(e) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation and coordination with the County and affected Indian Tribes, shall prepare a management plan for the Trail System.

(2) PUBLIC COMMENT.—The management plan shall be developed with opportunities for public comment.

(3) INTERIM MANAGEMENT.—Until the completion of the management plan, the Trail System shall be administered in accordance with the Decision Record.

(4) RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES.—In developing the management plan, the Secretary shall seek to provide for new mountain bike route and trail construction to increase recreational opportunities within the Trail System, consistent with this section.

(f) USES.—The Trail System shall be used for nonmotorized mountain bike recreation, as described in the Decision Record.

(g) ACQUISITION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—On the request of the State, the Secretary shall seek to acquire State land, or interests in State land, located within the Trail System by purchase from a willing seller or exchange.

(2) ADMINISTRATION OF ACQUIRED LAND.—Any land acquired under this subsection shall be administered as part of the Trail System.

(h) FEES.—No fees shall be charged for access to, or use of, the Trail System and associated parking areas.

SEC. 1116. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO CERTAIN LAWS RELATING TO FEDERAL LAND IN THE STATE OF NEVADA.

(a) AMENDMENT TO CONVEYANCE OF FEDERAL LAND IN STOREY COUNTY, NEVADA.—Section 3009(d) of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3751) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking subparagraphs (B) through (D) and redesignating subparagraph (E) as subparagraph (D); and

(B) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following:

''(B) FEDERAL LAND.—The term 'Federal land' means the land generally depicted as 'Federal land' on the map.

''(C) MAP.—The term 'map' means the map entitled 'Storey County Land Conveyance' and dated June 6, 2018.''.

(2) in paragraph (3)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)(i), by striking ''after completing the mining claim validity review under paragraph (2)(B), if requested by the County,''; and

(B) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) in clause (i)—

(I) in the matter preceding subclause (I), by striking ''each parcel of land located in a mining townsite'' and inserting ''any Federal land'';

(II) in subclause (I), by striking ''mining townsite'' and inserting ''Federal land''; and

(III) in subclause (II), by striking ''mining townsite (including improvements to the mining townsite), as identified for conveyance on the map'' and inserting ''Federal land (including improvements)'';

(ii) by striking clause (ii);

(iii) by striking the subparagraph designation and heading and all that follows through ''With respect'' in the matter preceding subclause (I) of clause (i) and inserting the following:

''(B) VALID MINING CLAIMS.—With respect''; and

(iv) by redesignating subclauses (I) and (II) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively, and indenting appropriately;

(3) in paragraph (4)(A), by striking ''a mining townsite conveyed under paragraph

(3)(B)(i)(II)'' and inserting ''Federal land conveyed under paragraph (2)(B)(ii)'';

(4) in paragraph (5), by striking ''a mining townsite under paragraph (3)'' and inserting ''Federal land under paragraph (2)'';

(5) in paragraph (6), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''mining townsite'' and inserting ''Federal land'';

(6) in paragraph (7), by striking ''A mining townsite to be conveyed by the United States under paragraph (3)'' and inserting ''The exterior boundary of the Federal land to be conveyed by the United States under paragraph (2)'';

(7) in paragraph (9)—

(A) by striking ''a mining townsite under paragraph (3)'' and inserting ''the Federal land under paragraph (2)''; and

(B) by striking ''the mining townsite'' and inserting ''the Federal land'';

(8) in paragraph (10), by striking ''the examination'' and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting ''the conveyance under paragraph (2) should be completed by not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of the Natural Resources Management Act.'';

(9) by striking paragraphs (2) and (8);

(10) by redesignating paragraphs (3) through (7) and (9) and (10) as paragraphs (2) through (6) and (7) and (8) respectively; and

(11) by adding at the end the following:

''(9) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.''.

(b) MODIFICATION OF UTILITY CORRIDOR.—The Secretary shall realign the utility corridor established by section 301(a) of the Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–424; 118 Stat. 2412) to be aligned as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Proposed LCCRDA Utility Corridor Realignment'' and dated March 14, 2017, by modifying the map entitled ''Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act'' (referred to in this subsection as the ''Map'') and dated October 1, 2004, by—

(1) removing the utility corridor from sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, and 15, T. 7 N., R. 68 E., of the Map; and

(2) redesignating the utility corridor so as to appear on the Map in—

(A) sections 31, 32, and 33, T. 8 N., R. 68 E.;

(B) sections 4, 5, 6, and 7, T. 7 N., R. 68 E.; and

(C) sections 1 and 12, T. 7 N., 67 E.

(c) FINAL CORRECTIVE PATENT IN CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA.—

(1) VALIDATION OF PATENT.—Patent number 27–2005–0081, issued by the Bureau of Land Management on February 18, 2005, is affirmed and validated as having been issued pursuant to, and in compliance with, the Nevada-Florida Land Exchange Authorization Act of 1988 (Public Law 100–275; 102 Stat. 52), the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) for the benefit of the desert tortoise, other species, and the habitat of the desert tortoise and other species to increase the likelihood of the recovery of the desert tortoise and other species.

(2) RATIFICATION OF RECONFIGURATION.—The process used by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the Bureau of Land Management in reconfiguring the land described in paragraph (1), as depicted on Exhibit 1–4 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Planned Development Project MSHCP, Lincoln County, NV (FWS–R8–ES–2008–N0136), and the reconfiguration provided for in special condition 10 of the Corps of Engineers Permit No. 000005042, are ratified.

(d) ISSUANCE OF CORRECTIVE PATENT IN LINCOLN COUNTY, NEVADA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, may issue a corrective patent for the 7,548 acres of land in Lincoln County, Nevada, depicted on the map prepared by the Bureau of Land Management entitled ''Proposed Lincoln County Land Reconfiguration'' and dated January 28, 2016.

(2) APPLICABLE LAW.—A corrective patent issued under paragraph (1) shall be treated as issued pursuant to, and in compliance with, the Nevada-Florida Land Exchange Authorization Act of 1988 (Public Law 100–275; 102 Stat. 52).

(e) CONVEYANCE TO LINCOLN COUNTY, NEVADA, TO SUPPORT A LANDFILL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, and subject to valid existing rights, at the request of Lincoln County, Nevada, the Secretary shall convey without consideration under the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the ''Recreation and Public Purposes Act'') (44 Stat. 741, chapter 578; 43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.), to Lincoln County all right, title and interest of the United States in and to approximately 400 acres of land in Lincoln County, Nevada, more particularly described as follows: T. 11 S., R. 62, E., Section 25 E ½ of W ½; and W ½ of E ½; and E ½ of SE ¼.

(2) RESERVATION.—The Secretary shall reserve to the United States the mineral estate in any land conveyed under paragraph (1).

(3) USE OF CONVEYED LAND.—The land conveyed under paragraph (1) shall be used by Lincoln County, Nevada, to provide a suitable location for the establishment of a centralized landfill and to provide a designated area and authorized facilities to discourage unauthorized dumping and trash disposal on environmentally-sensitive public land. Lincoln County may not dispose of the land conveyed under paragraph (1).

(4) REVERSION.—If Lincoln County, Nevada, ceases to use any parcel of land conveyed under paragraph (1) for the purposes described in paragraph (3)—

(A) title to the parcel shall revert to the Secretary, at the option of the Secretary; and

(B) Lincoln County shall be responsible for any reclamation necessary to restore the parcel to a condition acceptable to the Secretary.

(f) MT. MORIAH WILDERNESS, HIGH SCHELLS WILDERNESS, AND ARC DOME WILDERNESS BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS.—

(1) AMENDMENTS TO THE PAM WHITE WILDERNESS ACT OF 2006.—Section 323 of the Pam White Wilderness Act of 2006 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 120 Stat. 3031) is amended by striking subsection (e) and inserting the following:

''(e) MT. MORIAH WILDERNESS ADJUSTMENT.—The boundary of the Mt. Moriah Wilderness established under section 2(13) of the Nevada Wilderness Protection Act of 1989 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note) is adjusted to include—

''(1) the land identified as the 'Mount Moriah Wilderness Area' and 'Mount Moriah Additions' on the map entitled 'Eastern White Pine County' and dated November 29, 2006; and

''(2) the land identified as 'NFS Lands' on the map entitled 'Proposed Wilderness Boundary Adjustment Mt. Moriah Wilderness Area' and dated January 19, 2017.

''(f) HIGH SCHELLS WILDERNESS ADJUSTMENT.—The boundary of the High Schells Wilderness established under subsection (a)(11) is adjusted—

''(1) to include the land identified as 'Include as Wilderness' on the map entitled 'McCoy Creek Adjustment' and dated November 3, 2014; and

''(2) to exclude the land identified as 'NFS Lands' on the map entitled 'Proposed Wilderness Boundary Adjustment High Schells Wilderness Area' and dated January 19, 2017.''.

(2) AMENDMENTS TO THE NEVADA WILDERNESS PROTECTION ACT OF 1989.—The Nevada Wilderness Protection Act of 1989 (Public Law 101–195; 16 U.S.C. 1132 note) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 12. ARC DOME BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.

''The boundary of the Arc Dome Wilderness established under section 2(2) is adjusted to exclude the land identified as 'Exclude from Wilderness' on the map entitled 'Arc Dome Adjustment' and dated November 3, 2014.''.

SEC. 1117. ASHLEY KARST NATIONAL RECREATION AND GEOLOGIC AREA.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The term ''Management Plan'' means the management plan for the Recreation Area prepared under subsection (e)(2)(A).

(2) MAP.—The term ''Map'' means the map entitled ''Northern Utah Lands Management Act-Overview'' and dated February 4, 2019.

(3) RECREATION AREA.—The term ''Recreation Area'' means the Ashley Karst National Recreation and Geologic Area established by subsection (b)(1).

(4) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Agriculture.

(5) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of Utah.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, there is established the Ashley Karst National Recreation and Geologic Area in the State.

(2) AREA INCLUDED.—The Recreation Area shall consist of approximately 173,475 acres of land in the Ashley National Forest, as generally depicted on the Map.

(c) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Recreation Area are to conserve and protect the watershed, geological, recreational, wildlife, scenic, natural, cultural, and historic resources of the Recreation Area.

(d) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare and submit to the Committee on Natural Resources and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a map and legal description of the Recreation Area.

(2) EFFECT.—The map and legal description prepared under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this section, except that the Secretary may correct minor errors in the map or legal description.

(3) AVAILABILITY.—A copy of the map and legal description prepared under paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service.

(e) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the Recreation Area in accordance with—

(A) the laws generally applicable to the National Forest System, including the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.);

(B) this section; and

(C) any other applicable law.

(2) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare a management plan for the Recreation Area.

(B) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary shall—

(i) prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with Uintah County, Utah, and affected Indian Tribes; and

(ii) provide for public input in the preparation of the management plan.

(f) USES.—The Secretary shall only allow such uses of the Recreation Area that would—

(1) further the purposes for which the Recreation Area is established; and

(2) promote the long-term protection and management of the watershed and underground karst system of the Recreation Area.

(g) MOTORIZED VEHICLES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as needed for emergency response or administrative purposes, the use of motorized vehicles in the Recreation Area shall be permitted only on roads and motorized routes designated in the Management Plan for the use of motorized vehicles.

(2) NEW ROADS.—No new permanent or temporary roads or other motorized vehicle routes shall be constructed within the Recreation Area after the date of enactment of this Act.

(3) EXISTING ROADS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Necessary maintenance or repairs to existing roads designated in the Management Plan for the use of motorized vehicles, including necessary repairs to keep existing roads free of debris or other safety hazards, shall be permitted after the date of enactment of this Act, consistent with the requirements of this section.

(B) REROUTING.—Nothing in this subsection prevents the Secretary from rerouting an existing road or trail to protect Recreation Area resources from degradation, or to protect public safety, as determined to be appropriate by the Secretary.

(4) OVER SNOW VEHICLES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section prohibits the use of snowmobiles and other over snow vehicles within the Recreation Area.

(B) WINTER RECREATION USE PLAN.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall undertake a winter recreation use planning process, which shall include opportunities for use by snowmobiles or other over snow vehicles in appropriate areas of the Recreation Area.

(5) APPLICABLE LAW.—Activities authorized under this subsection shall be consistent with the applicable forest plan and travel management plan for, and any law (including regulations) applicable to, the Ashley National Forest.

(h) WATER INFRASTRUCTURE.—

(1) EXISTING ACCESS.—The designation of the Recreation Area shall not affect the ability of authorized users to access, operate, and maintain water infrastructure facilities within the Recreation Area in accordance with applicable authorizations and permits.

(2) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall offer to enter into a cooperative agreement with authorized users and local governmental entities to provide, in accordance with any applicable law (including regulations)—

(i) access, including motorized access, for repair and maintenance to water infrastructure facilities within the Recreation Area, including Whiterocks Reservoir, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be necessary; and

(ii) access and maintenance by authorized users and local governmental entities for the continued delivery of water to the Ashley Valley if water flows cease or become diminished due to impairment of the karst system, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be necessary.

(i) GRAZING.—The grazing of livestock in the Recreation Area, where established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be allowed to continue, subject to such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary considers to be necessary in accordance with—

(1) applicable law (including regulations);

(2) the purposes of the Recreation Area; and

(3) the guidelines set forth in the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 5487 of the 96th Congress (H. Rept. 96–617).

(j) FISH AND WILDLIFE.—Nothing in this section affects the jurisdiction of the State with respect to the management of fish and wildlife on Federal land in the State.

(k) WILDLIFE WATER PROJECTS.—The Secretary, in consultation with the State, may authorize wildlife water projects (including guzzlers) within the Recreation Area.

(l) WATER RIGHTS.—Nothing in this section—

(1) constitutes an express or implied reservation by the United States of any water rights with respect to the Recreation Area;

(2) affects any water rights in the State;

(3) affects the use or allocation, in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, of any water, water right, or interest in water;

(4) affects any vested absolute or decreed conditional water right in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, including any water right held by the United States;

(5) affects any interstate water compact in existence on the date of enactment of this Act; or

(6) shall be considered to be a relinquishment or reduction of any water rights reserved or appropriated by the United States in the State on or before the date of enactment of this Act.

(m) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, all Federal land in the Recreation Area is withdrawn from—

(1) all forms of entry, appropriation, and disposal under the public land laws;

(2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(3) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(n) VEGETATION MANAGEMENT.—Nothing in this section prevents the Secretary from conducting vegetation management projects, including fuels reduction activities, within the Recreation Area for the purposes of improving water quality and reducing risks from wildfire.

(o) WILDLAND FIRE OPERATIONS.—Nothing in this section prohibits the Secretary, in consultation with other Federal, State, local, and Tribal agencies, as appropriate, from conducting wildland fire treatment operations or restoration operations in the Recreation Area, consistent with the purposes of this section.

(p) RECREATION FEES.—Except for fees for improved campgrounds, the Secretary is prohibited from collecting recreation entrance or recreation use fees within the Recreation Area.

(q) COMMUNICATION INFRASTRUCTURE.—Nothing in this section affects the continued use of, and access to, communication infrastructure (including necessary upgrades) within the Recreation Area, in accordance with applicable authorizations and permits.

(r) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section affects non-Federal land or interests in non-Federal land within the Recreation Area.

(2) ACCESS.—The Secretary shall provide reasonable access to non-Federal land or interests in non-Federal land within the Recreation Area.

(s) OUTFITTING AND GUIDE ACTIVITIES.—Outfitting and guide services within the Recreation Area, including commercial outfitting and guide services, are authorized in accordance with this section and other applicable law (including regulations).

SEC. 1118. JOHN WESLEY POWELL NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) MAP.—The term ''Map'' means the Bureau of Land Management map entitled ''Proposed John Wesley Powell National Conservation Area'' and dated December 10, 2018.

(2) NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA.—The term ''National Conservation Area'' means the John Wesley Powell National Conservation Area established by subsection (b)(1).

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, there is established the John Wesley Powell National Conservation Area in the State of Utah.

(2) AREA INCLUDED.—The National Conservation Area shall consist of approximately 29,868 acres of public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management as generally depicted on the Map.

(c) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the National Conservation Area are to conserve, protect, and enhance for the benefit of present and future generations the nationally significant historic, cultural, natural, scientific, scenic, recreational, archaeological, educational, and wildlife resources of the National Conservation Area.

(d) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare and file a map and legal description of the National Conservation Area with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

(2) EFFECT.—The map and legal description prepared under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this section, except that the Secretary may correct minor errors in the map or legal description.

(3) AVAILABILITY.—A copy of the map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(e) MANAGEMENT.—The Secretary shall manage the National Conservation Area—

(1) in a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances the resources of the National Conservation Area;

(2) in accordance with—

(A) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.);

(B) this section; and

(C) any other applicable law; and

(3) as a component of the National Landscape Conservation System.

(4) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop a management plan for the National Conservation Area.

(B) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary shall prepare the management plan—

(i) in consultation and coordination with the State of Utah, Uintah County, and affected Indian Tribes; and

(ii) after providing for public input.

(f) USES.—The Secretary shall only allow such uses of the National Conservation Area as the Secretary determines would further the purposes for which the National Conservation is established.

(g) ACQUISITION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may acquire land or interests in land within the boundaries of the National Conservation Area by purchase from a willing seller, donation, or exchange.

(2) INCORPORATION IN NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA.—Any land or interest in land located inside the boundary of the National Conservation Area that is acquired by the United States after the date of enactment of

this Act shall be added to and administered as part of the National Conservation Area.

(3) STATE LAND.—On request of the Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration and, if practicable, not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall seek to acquire all State-owned land within the boundaries of the National Conservation Area by exchange or purchase, subject to the appropriation of necessary funds.

(h) MOTORIZED VEHICLES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), except in cases in which motorized vehicles are needed for administrative purposes or to respond to an emergency, the use of motorized vehicles in the National Conservation Area shall be permitted only on roads designated in the management plan.

(2) USE OF MOTORIZED VEHICLES PRIOR TO COMPLETION OF MANAGEMENT PLAN.—Prior to completion of the management plan, the use of motorized vehicles within the National Conservation Area shall be permitted in accordance with the applicable Bureau of Land Management resource management plan.

(i) GRAZING.—The grazing of livestock in the National Conservation Area, where established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be allowed to continue, subject to such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary considers to be necessary in accordance with—

(1) applicable law (including regulations);

(2) the purposes of the National Conservation Area; and

(3) the guidelines set forth in Appendix A of the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress (House Report 101–405).

(j) FISH AND WILDLIFE.—Nothing in this section affects the jurisdiction of the State of Utah with respect to the management of fish and wildlife on Federal land in the State.

(k) WILDLIFE WATER PROJECTS.—The Secretary, in consultation with the State of Utah, may authorize wildlife water projects (including guzzlers) within the National Conservation Area.

(l) GREATER SAGE-GROUSE CONSERVATION PROJECTS.—Nothing in this section affects the authority of the Secretary to undertake Greater sage-grouse (Centrocercus urophasianus) conservation projects to maintain and improve Greater sage-grouse habitat, including the management of vegetation through mechanical means, to further the purposes of the National Conservation Area.

(m) WATER RIGHTS.—Nothing in this section—

(1) constitutes an express or implied reservation by the United States of any water rights with respect to the National Conservation Area;

(2) affects any water rights in the State;

(3) affects the use or allocation, in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, of any water, water right, or interest in water;

(4) affects any vested absolute or decreed conditional water right in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, including any water right held by the United States;

(5) affects any interstate water compact in existence on the date of enactment of this Act; or

(6) shall be considered to be a relinquishment or reduction of any water rights reserved or appropriated by the United States in the State on or before the date of enactment of this Act.

(n) NO BUFFER ZONES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around the National Conservation Area.

(2) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA.—The fact that an authorized activity or use on land outside the National Conservation Area can be seen or heard within the National Conservation Area shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the Area.

(o) WITHDRAWAL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, all Federal land in the National Conservation Area (including any land acquired after the date of enactment of this Act) is withdrawn from—

(A) all forms of entry, appropriation, and disposal under the public land laws;

(B) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(C) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(p) VEGETATION MANAGEMENT.—Nothing in this section prevents the Secretary from conducting vegetation management projects, including fuels reduction activities, within the National Conservation Area that are consistent with this section and that further the purposes of the National Conservation Area.

(q) WILDLAND FIRE OPERATIONS.—Nothing in this section prohibits the Secretary, in consultation with other Federal, State, local, and Tribal agencies, as appropriate, from conducting wildland fire prevention and restoration operations in the National Conservation Area, consistent with the purposes of this section.

(r) RECREATION FEES.—Except for improved campgrounds, the Secretary is prohibited from collecting recreation entrance or use fees within the National Conservation Area.

(s) OUTFITTING AND GUIDE ACTIVITIES.—Outfitting and guide services within the National Conservation Area, including commercial outfitting and guide services, are authorized in accordance with this section and other applicable law (including regulations).

(t) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section affects non-Federal land or interests in non-Federal land within the National Conservation Area.

(2) REASONABLE ACCESS.—The Secretary shall provide reasonable access to non-Federal land or interests in non-Federal land within the National Conservation Area.

(u) RESEARCH AND INTERPRETIVE MANAGEMENT.—The Secretary may establish programs and projects for the conduct of scientific, historical, cultural, archeological, and natural studies through the use of public and private partnerships that further the purposes of the National Conservation Area.

SEC. 1119. ALASKA NATIVE VIETNAM ERA VETERANS LAND ALLOTMENT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) AVAILABLE FEDERAL LAND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''available Federal land'' means Federal land in the State that—

(i) is vacant, unappropriated, and unreserved and is identified as available for selection under subsection (b)(5); or

(ii) has been selected by, but not yet conveyed to—

(I) the State, if the State agrees to voluntarily relinquish the selection of the Federal land for selection by an eligible individual; or

(II) a Regional Corporation or a Village Corporation, if the Regional Corporation or Village Corporation agrees to voluntarily relinquish the selection of the Federal land for selection by an eligible individual.

(B) EXCLUSIONS.—The term ''available Federal land'' does not include any Federal land in the State that is—

(i)(I) a right-of-way of the TransAlaska Pipeline; or

(II) an inner or outer corridor of such a right-of-way;

(ii) withdrawn or acquired for purposes of the Armed Forces;

(iii) under review for a pending right-of-way for a natural gas corridor;

(iv) within the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge;

(v) within a unit of the National Forest System;

(vi) designated as wilderness by Congress;

(vii) within a unit of the National Park System, a National Preserve, or a National Monument;

(viii) within a component of the National Trails System;

(ix) within a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System; or

(x) within the National Petroleum Reserve–Alaska.

(2) ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUAL.—The term ''eligible individual'' means an individual who, as determined by the Secretary in accordance with subsection (c)(1), is—

(A) a Native veteran—

(i) who served in the Armed Forces during the period between August 5, 1964, and December 31, 1971; and

(ii) has not received an allotment made pursuant to—

(I) the Act of May 17, 1906 (34 Stat. 197, chapter 2469) (as in effect on December 17, 1971);

(II) section 14(h)(5) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1613(h)(5)); or

(III) section 41 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1629g); or

(B) is the personal representative of the estate of a deceased eligible individual described in subparagraph (A), who has been duly appointed in the appropriate Alaska State court or a registrar has qualified, acting for the benefit of the heirs of the estate of a deceased eligible individual described in subparagraph (A).

(3) NATIVE; REGIONAL CORPORATION; VILLAGE CORPORATION.—The terms ''Native'', ''Regional Corporation'', and ''Village Corporation'' have the meanings given those terms in section 3 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1602).

(4) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of Alaska.

(5) VETERAN.—The term ''veteran'' has the meaning given the term in section 101 of title 38, United States Code.

(b) ALLOTMENTS FOR ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS.—

(1) INFORMATION TO DETERMINE ELIGIBILITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, shall provide to the Secretary a list of all members of the Armed Forces who served during the period between August 5, 1964, and December 31, 1971.

(B) USE.—The Secretary shall use the information provided under subparagraph (A) to determine whether an individual meets the military service requirements under subsection (a)(2)(A)(i).

(C) OUTREACH AND ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary, in coordination with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, shall conduct outreach, and provide assistance in applying for allotments, to eligible individuals.

(2) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall promulgate regulations to carry out this subsection.

(3) SELECTION BY ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—An eligible individual—

(i) may select 1 parcel of not less than 2.5 acres and not more than 160 acres of available Federal land; and

(ii) on making a selection pursuant to clause (i), shall submit to the Secretary an allotment selection application for the applicable parcel of available Federal land.

(B) SELECTION PERIOD.—An eligible individual may apply for an allotment during the 5-year period beginning on the effective date of the final regulations issued under paragraph (2).

(4) CONFLICTING SELECTIONS.—If 2 or more eligible individuals submit to the Secretary an allotment selection application under paragraph (3)(A)(ii) for the same parcel of available Federal land, the Secretary shall—

(A) give preference to the selection application received on the earliest date; and

(B) provide to each eligible individual the selection application of whom is rejected under subparagraph (A) an opportunity to select a substitute parcel of available Federal land.

(5) IDENTIFICATION OF AVAILABLE FEDERAL LAND ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the State, Regional Corporations, and Village Corporations, shall identify Federal land administered by the Bureau of Land Management as available Federal land for allotment selection in the State by eligible individuals.

(B) CERTIFICATION; SURVEY.—The Secretary shall—

(i) certify that the available Federal land identified under subparagraph (A) is free of known contamination; and

(ii) survey the available Federal land identified under subparagraph (A) into aliquot parts and lots, segregating all navigable and meanderable waters and land not available for allotment selection.

(C) MAPS.—As soon as practicable after the date on which available Federal land is identified under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall submit to Congress, and publish in the Federal Register, 1 or more maps depicting the identified available Federal land.

(D) CONVEYANCES.—Any available Federal land conveyed to an eligible individual under this paragraph shall be subject to—

(i) valid existing rights; and

(ii) the reservation of minerals to the United States.

(E) INTENT OF CONGRESS.—It is the intent of Congress that not later than 1 year after the date on which an eligible individual submits an allotment selection application for available Federal land that meets the requirements of this section, as determined by the Secretary, the Secretary shall issue to the eligible individual a certificate of allotment with respect to the available Federal land covered by the allotment selection application, subject to the requirements of subparagraph (D).

(c) IDENTIFICATION OF AVAILABLE FEDERAL LAND IN UNITS OF THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM.—

(1) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall—

(A) conduct a study to determine whether any additional Federal lands within units of the National Wildlife Refuge System in the State should be made available for allotment selection; and

(B) report the findings and conclusions of the study to Congress.

(2) CONTENT OF THE REPORT.—The Secretary shall include in the report required under paragraph (1)—

(A) the Secretary's determination whether Federal lands within units of the National Wildlife Refuge System in the State should be made available for allotment selection by eligible individuals; and

(B) identification of the specific areas (including maps) within units of the National Wildlife Refuge System in the State that the Secretary determines should be made available, consistent with the mission of the National Wildlife Refuge System and the specific purposes for which the unit was established, and this subsection.

(3) FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED.—In determining whether Federal lands within units of the National Wildlife Refuge System in the State should be made available under paragraph (1)(A), the Secretary shall take into account—

(A) the proximity of the Federal land made available for allotment selection under subsection (b)(5) to eligible individuals;

(B) the proximity of the units of the National Wildlife Refuge System in the State to eligible individuals; and

(C) the amount of additional Federal land within units of the National Wildlife Refuge System in the State that the Secretary estimates would be necessary to make allotments available for selection by eligible individuals.

(4) IDENTIFYING FEDERAL LAND IN UNITS OF THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM.—In identifying whether Federal lands within units of the National Wildlife Refuge System in the State should be made available for allotment under paragraph (2)(B), the Secretary shall not identify any Federal land in a unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System—

(A) the conveyance of which, independently or as part of a group of allotments—

(i) could significantly interfere with biological, physical, cultural, scenic, recreational, natural quiet, or subsistence values of the unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System;

(ii) could obstruct access by the public or the Fish and Wildlife Service to the resource values of the unit;

(iii) could trigger development or future uses in an area that would adversely affect resource values of the surrounding National Wildlife Refuge System land;

(iv) could open an area of a unit to new access and uses that adversely affect resources values of the unit; or

(v) could interfere with the management plan of the unit;

(B) that is located within 300 feet from the shore of a navigable water body;

(C) that is not consistent with the purposes for which the unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System was established;

(D) that is designated as wilderness by Congress; or

(E) that is within the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

(d) LIMITATION.—No Federal land may be identified for selection or made available for allotment within a unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System unless it has been authorized by an Act of Congress subsequent to the date of enactment of this Act. Further, any proposed conveyance of land within a unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System must have been identified by the Secretary in accordance with subsection (c)(4) in the report to Congress required by subsection (c) and include patent provisions that the land remains subject to the laws and regulations governing the use and development of the Refuge.

SEC. 1120. RED RIVER GRADIENT BOUNDARY SURVEY.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) AFFECTED AREA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''affected area'' means land along the approximately 116-mile stretch of the Red River, from its confluence with the north fork of the Red River on the west to the 98th meridian on the east.

(B) EXCLUSIONS.—The term ''affected area'' does not include the portion of the Red River within the boundary depicted on the survey prepared by the Bureau of Land Management entitled ''Township 5 South, Range 14 West, of the Indian Meridian, Oklahoma, Dependent Resurvey and Survey'' and dated February 28, 2006.

(2) GRADIENT BOUNDARY SURVEY METHOD.—The term ''gradient boundary survey method'' means the measurement technique used to locate the South Bank boundary line in accordance with the methodology established in Oklahoma v. Texas, 261 U.S. 340 (1923) (recognizing that the boundary line along the Red River is subject to change due to erosion and accretion).

(3) LANDOWNER.—The term ''landowner'' means any individual, group, association, corporation, federally recognized Indian tribe or member of such an Indian tribe, or other private or governmental legal entity that owns an interest in land in the affected area.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

(5) SOUTH BANK.—The term ''South Bank'' means the water-washed and relatively permanent elevation or acclivity (commonly known as a ''cut bank'') along the southerly or right side of the Red River that—

(A) separates the bed of that river from the adjacent upland, whether valley or hill; and

(B) usually serves, as specified in the fifth paragraph of Oklahoma v. Texas, 261 U.S. 340 (1923)—

(i) to confine the waters within the bed; and

(ii) to preserve the course of the river.

(6) SOUTH BANK BOUNDARY LINE.—The term ''South Bank boundary line'' means the boundary, with respect to title and ownership, between the States of Oklahoma and Texas identified through the gradient boundary survey method that does not impact or alter the permanent political boundary line between the States along the Red River, as outlined under article II, section B of the Red River Boundary Compact enacted by the States and consented to by Congress pursuant to Public Law 106–288 (114 Stat. 919).

(b) SURVEY OF SOUTH BANK BOUNDARY LINE.—

(1) SURVEY REQUIRED.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall commission a survey to identify the South Bank boundary line in the affected area.

(B) REQUIREMENTS.—The survey shall—

(i) adhere to the gradient boundary survey method;

(ii) span the length of the affected area;

(iii) be conducted by 1 or more independent third-party surveyors that are—

(I) licensed and qualified to conduct official gradient boundary surveys; and

(II) selected by the Secretary, in consultation with—

(aa) the Texas General Land Office;

(bb) the Oklahoma Commissioners of the Land Office, in consultation with the attorney general of the State of Oklahoma; and

(cc) each affected federally recognized Indian Tribe; and

(iv) subject to the availability of appropriations, be completed not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) APPROVAL OF THE BOUNDARY SURVEY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which the survey or a portion of the survey under paragraph (1)(A) is completed, the Secretary shall submit the survey for approval to—

(i) the Texas General Land Office;

(ii) the Oklahoma Commissioners of the Land Office, in consultation with the attorney general of the State of Oklahoma; and

(iii) each affected federally recognized Indian Tribe.

(B) TIMING OF APPROVAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which each of the Texas General Land Office, the Oklahoma

Commissioners of the Land Office, in consultation with the attorney general of the State of Oklahoma, and each affected federally recognized Indian Tribe notify the Secretary of the approval of the boundary survey or a portion of the survey by the applicable office or federally recognized Indian Tribe, the Secretary shall determine whether to approve the survey or portion of the survey, subject to subparagraph (D).

(C) SUBMISSION OF PORTIONS OF SURVEY FOR APPROVAL.—As portions of the survey are completed, the Secretary may submit the completed portions of the survey for approval under subparagraph (A).

(D) WRITTEN APPROVAL.—The Secretary shall only approve the survey, or a portion of the survey, that has the written approval of each of—

(i) the Texas General Land Office;

(ii) the Oklahoma Commissioners of the Land Office, in consultation with the attorney general of the State of Oklahoma; and

(iii) each affected federally recognized Indian Tribe.

(c) SURVEY OF INDIVIDUAL PARCELS.—Surveys of individual parcels in the affected area shall be conducted in accordance with the boundary survey approved under subsection (b)(2).

(d) NOTICE AND AVAILABILITY OF SURVEY.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which the boundary survey is approved under subsection (b)(2), the Secretary shall—

(1) publish notice of the approval of the survey in—

(A) the Federal Register; and

(B) 1 or more local newspapers; and

(2) on request, furnish to any landowner a copy of—

(A) the survey; and

(B) any field notes relating to—

(i) the individual parcel of the landowner; or

(ii) any individual parcel adjacent to the individual parcel of the landowner.

(e) EFFECT OF SECTION.—Nothing in this section—

(1) modifies any interest of the State of Oklahoma or Texas, or the sovereignty, property, or trust rights of any federally recognized Indian Tribe, relating to land located north of the South Bank boundary line, as established by the survey;

(2) modifies any land patented under the Act of December 22, 1928 (45 Stat. 1069, chapter 47; 43 U.S.C. 1068) (commonly known as the ''Color of Title Act''), before the date of enactment of this Act;

(3) modifies or supersedes the Red River Boundary Compact enacted by the States of Oklahoma and Texas and consented to by Congress pursuant to Public Law 106–288 (114 Stat. 919);

(4) creates or reinstates any Indian reservation or any portion of such a reservation;

(5) modifies any interest or any property or trust rights of any individual Indian allottee; or

(6) alters any valid right of the State of Oklahoma or the Kiowa, Comanche, or Apache Indian tribes to the mineral interest trust fund established under the Act of June 12, 1926 (44 Stat. 740, chapter 572).

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this section $1,000,000.

SEC. 1121. SAN JUAN COUNTY SETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION.

(a) EXCHANGE OF COAL PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS.—

(1) DEFINITION OF BIDDING RIGHT.—In this subsection, the term ''bidding right'' means an appropriate legal instrument or other written documentation, including an entry in an account managed by the Secretary, issued or created under subpart 3435 of title 43, Code of Federal Regulations, that may be used—

(A) in lieu of a monetary payment for 50 percent of a bonus bid for a coal lease sale under the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.); or

(B) as a monetary credit against 50 percent of any rental or royalty payments due under any Federal coal lease.

(2) USE OF BIDDING RIGHT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary retires a coal preference right lease application under the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) by issuing a bidding right in exchange for the relinquishment of the coal preference right lease application, the bidding right subsequently may be used in lieu of 50 percent of the amount owed for any monetary payment of—

(i) a bonus in a coal lease sale; or

(ii) rental or royalty under a Federal coal lease.

(B) PAYMENT CALCULATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall calculate a payment of amounts owed to a relevant State under section 35(a) of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 191(a)) based on the combined value of the bidding rights and amounts received.

(ii) AMOUNTS RECEIVED.—Except as provided in this paragraph, for purposes of calculating the payment of amounts owed to a relevant State under clause (i) only, a bidding right shall be considered amounts received.

(C) REQUIREMENT.—The total number of bidding rights issued by the Secretary under subparagraph (A) before October 1, 2029, shall not exceed the number of bidding rights that reflect a value equivalent to $67,000,000.

(3) SOURCE OF PAYMENTS.—The Secretary shall make payments to the relevant State under paragraph (2) from monetary payments received by the Secretary when bidding rights are exercised under this section.

(4) TREATMENT OF PAYMENTS.—A payment to a State under this subsection shall be treated as a payment under section 35(a) of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 191(a)).

(5) TRANSFERABILITY; LIMITATION.—

(A) TRANSFERABILITY.—A bidding right issued for a coal preference right lease application under the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) shall be fully transferable to any other person.

(B) NOTIFICATION OF SECRETARY.—A person who transfers a bidding right shall notify the Secretary of the transfer by any method determined to be appropriate by the Secretary.

(C) EFFECTIVE PERIOD.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—A bidding right issued under the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) shall terminate on the expiration of the 7-year period beginning on the date the bidding right is issued.

(ii) TOLLING OF PERIOD.—The 7-year period described in clause (i) shall be tolled during any period in which exercise of the bidding right is precluded by temporary injunctive relief granted under, or administrative, legislative, or judicial suspension of, the Federal coal leasing program.

(6) DEADLINE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If an existing settlement of a coal preference right lease application has not been implemented as of the date of enactment of this Act, not later than 180 days after that date of enactment, the Secretary shall complete the bidding rights valuation process in accordance with the terms of the settlement.

(B) DATE OF VALUATION.—For purposes of the valuation process under subparagraph (A), the market price of coal shall be determined as of the date of the settlement.

(b) CERTAIN LAND SELECTIONS OF THE NAVAJO NATION.—

(1) CANCELLATION OF CERTAIN SELECTIONS.—The land selections made by the Navajo Nation pursuant to Public Law 93–531 (commonly known as the ''Navajo-Hopi Land Settlement Act of 1974'') (88 Stat. 1712) that are depicted on the map entitled ''Navajo-Hopi Land Settlement Act Selected Lands'' and dated April 2, 2015, are cancelled.

(2) AUTHORIZATION FOR NEW SELECTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraphs (B), (C), and (D) and paragraph (3), the Navajo Nation may make new land selections in accordance with the Act referred to in paragraph (1) to replace the land selections cancelled under that paragraph.

(B) ACREAGE CAP.—The total acreage of land selected under subparagraph (A) shall not exceed 15,000 acres of land.

(C) EXCLUSIONS.—The following land shall not be eligible for selection under subparagraph (A):

(i) Land within a unit of the National Landscape Conservation System.

(ii) Land within—

(I) the Glade Run Recreation Area;

(II) the Fossil Forest Research Natural Area; or

(III) a special management area or area of critical environmental concern identified in a land use plan developed under section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712) that is in effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

(iii) Any land subject to a lease or contract under the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) or the Act of July 31, 1947 (commonly known as the ''Materials Act of 1947'') (30 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) as of the date of the selection.

(iv) Land not under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management.

(v) Land identified as ''Parcels Excluded from Selection'' on the map entitled ''Parcels excluded for selection under the San Juan County Settlement Implementation Act'' and dated December 14, 2018.

(D) DEADLINE.—Not later than 7 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Navajo Nation shall make all selections under subparagraph (A).

(E) WITHDRAWAL.—Any land selected by the Navajo Nation under subparagraph (A) shall be withdrawn from disposal, leasing, and development until the date on which the selected land is placed into trust for the Navajo Nation.

(3) EQUAL VALUE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the acreage limitation in the second proviso of section 11(c) of Public Law 93–531 (commonly known as the ''Navajo-Hopi Land Settlement Act of 1974'') (25 U.S.C. 640d–10(c)) and subject to paragraph (2)(B), the value of the land selected under paragraph (2)(A) and the land subject to selections cancellation under paragraph (1) shall be equal, based on appraisals conducted under subparagraph (B).

(B) APPRAISALS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The value of the land selected under paragraph (2)(A) and the land subject to selections cancelled under paragraph (1) shall be determined by appraisals conducted in accordance with—

(I) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions; and

(II) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(ii) TIMING.—

(I) LAND SUBJECT TO SELECTIONS CANCELLED.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the appraisal under clause (i) of the land subject to selections cancelled under paragraph (1) shall be completed.

(II) NEW SELECTIONS.—The appraisals under clause (i) of the land selected under paragraph (2)(A) shall be completed as the Navajo Nation finalizes those land selections.

(4) BOUNDARY.—For purposes of this subsection and the Act referred to in paragraph (1), the present boundary of the Navajo Reservation is depicted on the map entitled ''Navajo Nation Boundary'' and dated November 16, 2015.

(c) DESIGNATION OF AH-SHI-SLE-PAH WILDERNESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the approximately 7,242 acres of land as generally depicted on the map entitled ''San Juan County Wilderness Designations'' and dated April 2, 2015, is designated as wilderness and as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System, which shall be known as the ''Ah-shi-sle-pah Wilderness'' (referred to in this subsection as the ''Wilderness'').

(2) MANAGEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Wilderness shall be administered by the Director of the Bureau of Land Management in accordance with this subsection and the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), except that any reference in that Act to the effective date of that Act shall be considered to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Congress does not intend for the designation of the Wilderness to create a protective perimeter or buffer zone around the Wilderness.

(ii) NONWILDERNESS ACTIVITIES.—The fact that nonwilderness activities or uses can be seen or heard from areas within the Wilderness shall not preclude the conduct of the activities or uses outside the boundary of the Wilderness.

(C) INCORPORATION OF ACQUIRED LAND AND INTERESTS IN LAND.—Any land or interest in land that is within the boundary of the Wilderness that is acquired by the United States shall—

(i) become part of the Wilderness; and

(ii) be managed in accordance with—

(I) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.);

(II) this subsection; and

(III) any other applicable laws.

(D) GRAZING.—Grazing of livestock in the Wilderness, where established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be allowed to continue in accordance with—

(i) section 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(4)); and

(ii) the guidelines set forth in the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 5487 of the 96th Congress (H. Rept. 96–617).

(3) RELEASE OF WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS.—Congress finds that, for the purposes of section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)), the land within the Ah-shi-sle-pah Wilderness Study Area not designated as wilderness by this subsection has been adequately studied for wilderness designation and is no longer subject to section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)).

(d) EXPANSION OF BISTI/DE-NA-ZIN WILDERNESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is designated as wilderness and as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System certain Federal land comprising approximately 2,250 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''San Juan County Wilderness Designations'' and dated April 2, 2015, which is incorporated in and shall be considered to be a part of the Bisti/De-Na-Zin Wilderness.

(2) ADMINISTRATION.—Subject to valid existing rights, the land designated as wilderness by paragraph (1) shall be administered by the Director of the Bureau of Land Management (referred to in this subsection as the ''Director''), in accordance with—

(A) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), except that any reference in that Act to the effective date of that Act shall be considered to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act; and

(B) the San Juan Basin Wilderness Protection Act of 1984 (Public Law 98–603; 98 Stat. 3155; 110 Stat. 4211).

(3) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Congress does not intend for the designation of the land as wilderness by paragraph (1) to create a protective perimeter or buffer zone around that land.

(B) NONWILDERNESS ACTIVITIES.—The fact that nonwilderness activities or uses can be seen or heard from areas within the land designated as wilderness by paragraph (1) shall not preclude the conduct of the activities or uses outside the boundary of that land.

(4) INCORPORATION OF ACQUIRED LAND AND INTERESTS IN LAND.—Any land or interest in land that is within the boundary of the land designated as wilderness by paragraph (1) that is acquired by the United States shall—

(A) become part of the Bisti/De-Na-Zin Wilderness; and

(B) be managed in accordance with—

(i) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.);

(ii) the San Juan Basin Wilderness Protection Act of 1984 (Public Law 98–603; 98 Stat. 3155; 110 Stat. 4211);

(iii) this subsection; and

(iv) any other applicable laws.

(5) GRAZING.—Grazing of livestock in the land designated as wilderness by paragraph (1), where established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be allowed to continue in accordance with—

(A) section 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(4)); and

(B) the guidelines set forth in the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 5487 of the 96th Congress (H. Rept. 96–617).

(e) ROAD MAINTENANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, shall ensure that L–54 between I–40 and Alamo, New Mexico, is maintained in a condition that is safe for motorized use.

(2) USE OF FUNDS.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary and the Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs may not require any Indian Tribe to use any funds—

(A) owned by the Indian Tribe; or

(B) provided to the Indian Tribe pursuant to a contract under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304 et seq.).

(3) ROAD UPGRADE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this subsection requires the Secretary or any Indian Tribe to upgrade the condition of L–54 as of the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) WRITTEN AGREEMENT.—An upgrade to L–54 may not be made without the written agreement of the Pueblo of Laguna.

(4) INVENTORY.—Nothing in this subsection requires L–54 to be placed on the National Tribal Transportation Facility Inventory.

SEC. 1122. RIO PUERCO WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROGRAM.

(a) REAUTHORIZATION OF THE RIO PUERCO MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE.—Section 401(b)(4) of division I of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–333; 110 Stat. 4147; 123 Stat. 1108) is amended by striking ''Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009'' and inserting ''Natural Resources Management Act''.

(b) REAUTHORIZATION OF THE RIO PUERCO WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROGRAM.—Section 401(e) of division I of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–333; 110 Stat. 4148; 123 Stat. 1108) is amended by striking ''Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009'' and inserting ''Natural Resources Management Act''.

SEC. 1123. ASHLEY SPRINGS LAND CONVEYANCE.

(a) CONVEYANCE.—Subject to valid existing rights, at the request of Uintah County, Utah (referred to in this section as the ''County''), the Secretary shall convey to the County, without consideration, the approximately 791 acres of public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Ashley Springs Property'' and dated February 4, 2019, subject to the following restrictions:

(1) The conveyed land shall be managed as open space to protect the watershed and underground karst system and aquifer.

(2) Mining or any form of mineral development on the conveyed land is prohibited.

(3) The County shall allow for non-motorized public recreation access on the conveyed land.

(4) No new roads may be constructed on the conveyed land.

(b) REVERSION.—A conveyance under subsection (a) shall include a reversionary clause to ensure that management of the land described in that subsection shall revert to the Secretary if the land is no longer being managed in accordance with that subsection.

Subtitle C—Wilderness Designations and Withdrawals

PART I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 1201. ORGAN MOUNTAINS-DESERT PEAKS CONSERVATION.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) MONUMENT.—The term ''Monument'' means the Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument established by Presidential Proclamation 9131 (79 Fed. Reg. 30431).

(2) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of New Mexico.

(3) WILDERNESS AREA.—The term ''wilderness area'' means a wilderness area designated by subsection (b)(1).

(b) DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in the State are designated as wilderness and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(A) ADEN LAVA FLOW WILDERNESS.—Certain land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Doña Ana County comprising approximately 27,673 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Potrillo Mountains Complex'' and dated September 27, 2018, which shall be known as the ''Aden Lava Flow Wilderness''.

(B) BROAD CANYON WILDERNESS.—Certain land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Doña Ana County comprising approximately 13,902 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Desert Peaks Complex'' and dated October 1, 2018, which shall be known as the ''Broad Canyon Wilderness''.

(C) CINDER CONE WILDERNESS.—Certain land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Doña Ana County comprising approximately 16,935 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Potrillo Mountains Complex'' and dated September 27, 2018, which shall be known as the ''Cinder Cone Wilderness''.

(D) EAST POTRILLO MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS.—Certain land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Doña Ana and Luna counties comprising approximately 12,155 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Potrillo Mountains Complex'' and dated September 27, 2018, which shall be

known as the ''East Potrillo Mountains Wilderness''.

(E) MOUNT RILEY WILDERNESS.—Certain land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Doña Ana and Luna counties comprising approximately 8,382 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Potrillo Mountains Complex'' and dated September 27, 2018, which shall be known as the ''Mount Riley Wilderness''.

(F) ORGAN MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS.—Certain land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Doña Ana County comprising approximately 19,916 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Organ Mountains Area'' and dated September 21, 2016, which shall be known as the ''Organ Mountains Wilderness'', the boundary of which shall be offset 400 feet from the centerline of Dripping Springs Road in T. 23 S., R. 04 E., sec. 7, New Mexico Principal Meridian.

(G) POTRILLO MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS.—Certain land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Doña Ana and Luna counties comprising approximately 105,085 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Potrillo Mountains Complex'' and dated September 27, 2018, which shall be known as the ''Potrillo Mountains Wilderness''.

(H) ROBLEDO MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS.—Certain land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Doña Ana County comprising approximately 16,776 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Desert Peaks Complex'' and dated October 1, 2018, which shall be known as the ''Robledo Mountains Wilderness''.

(I) SIERRA DE LAS UVAS WILDERNESS.—Certain land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Doña Ana County comprising approximately 11,114 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Desert Peaks Complex'' and dated October 1, 2018, which shall be known as the ''Sierra de las Uvas Wilderness''.

(J) WHITETHORN WILDERNESS.—Certain land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Doña Ana and Luna counties comprising approximately 9,616 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Potrillo Mountains Complex'' and dated September 27, 2018, which shall be known as the ''Whitethorn Wilderness''.

(2) MAPS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file maps and legal descriptions of the wilderness areas with—

(i) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and

(ii) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

(B) FORCE OF LAW.—The maps and legal descriptions filed under subparagraph (A) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this section, except that the Secretary may correct errors in the maps and legal descriptions.

(C) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The maps and legal descriptions filed under subparagraph (A) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(3) MANAGEMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights, the wilderness areas shall be administered by the Secretary—

(A) as components of the National Landscape Conservation System; and

(B) in accordance with—

(i) this section; and

(ii) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), except that—

(I) any reference in the Wilderness Act to the effective date of that Act shall be considered to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act; and

(II) any reference in the Wilderness Act to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be considered to be a reference to the Secretary.

(4) INCORPORATION OF ACQUIRED LAND AND INTERESTS IN LAND.—Any land or interest in land that is within the boundary of a wilderness area that is acquired by the United States shall—

(A) become part of the wilderness area within the boundaries of which the land is located; and

(B) be managed in accordance with—

(i) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.);

(ii) this section; and

(iii) any other applicable laws.

(5) GRAZING.—Grazing of livestock in the wilderness areas, where established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be administered in accordance with—

(A) section 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(4)); and

(B) the guidelines set forth in Appendix A of the Report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to accompany H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress (H. Rept. 101–405).

(6) MILITARY OVERFLIGHTS.—Nothing in this subsection restricts or precludes—

(A) low-level overflights of military aircraft over the wilderness areas, including military overflights that can be seen or heard within the wilderness areas;

(B) the designation of new units of special airspace over the wilderness areas; or

(C) the use or establishment of military flight training routes over the wilderness areas.

(7) BUFFER ZONES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this subsection creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around any wilderness area.

(B) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE WILDERNESS AREAS.—The fact that an activity or use on land outside any wilderness area can be seen or heard within the wilderness area shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the wilderness area.

(8) PARAGLIDING.—The use of paragliding within areas of the East Potrillo Mountains Wilderness designated by paragraph (1)(D) in which the use has been established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be allowed to continue in accordance with section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)), subject to any terms and conditions that the Secretary determines to be necessary.

(9) CLIMATOLOGIC DATA COLLECTION.—Subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe, nothing in this section precludes the installation and maintenance of hydrologic, meteorologic, or climatologic collection devices in wilderness areas if the facilities and access to the facilities are essential to flood warning, flood control, or water reservoir operation activities.

(10) FISH AND WILDLIFE.—Nothing in this section affects the jurisdiction of the State with respect to fish and wildlife located on public land in the State, except that the Secretary, after consultation with the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, may designate zones where, and establish periods during which, no hunting or fishing shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, or compliance with applicable law.

(11) WITHDRAWALS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land within the wilderness areas and any land or interest in land that is acquired by the United States in the wilderness areas after the date of enactment of this Act is withdrawn from—

(i) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(ii) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(iii) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(B) PARCEL B.—The approximately 6,498 acres of land generally depicted as ''Parcel B'' on the map entitled ''Organ Mountains Area'' and dated September 21, 2016, is withdrawn in accordance with subparagraph (A), except that the land is not withdrawn for purposes of the issuance of oil and gas pipeline or road rights-of-way.

(C) PARCEL C.—The approximately 1,297 acres of land generally depicted as ''Parcel C'' on the map entitled ''Organ Mountains Area'' and dated September 21, 2016, is withdrawn in accordance with subparagraph (A), except that the land is not withdrawn from disposal under the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the ''Recreation and Public Purposes Act'') (43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.).

(D) PARCEL D.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Army shall allow for the conduct of certain recreational activities on the approximately 2,035 acres of land generally depicted as ''Parcel D'' on the map entitled ''Organ Mountains Area'' and dated September 21, 2016 (referred to in this paragraph as the ''parcel''), which is a portion of the public land withdrawn and reserved for military purposes by Public Land Order 833 dated May 21, 1952 (17 Fed. Reg. 4822).

(ii) OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Army shall develop a plan for public outdoor recreation on the parcel that is consistent with the primary military mission of the parcel.

(II) REQUIREMENT.—In developing the plan under subclause (I), the Secretary of the Army shall ensure, to the maximum extent practicable, that outdoor recreation activities may be conducted on the parcel, including hunting, hiking, wildlife viewing, and camping.

(iii) CLOSURES.—The Secretary of the Army may close the parcel or any portion of the parcel to the public as the Secretary of the Army determines to be necessary to protect—

(I) public safety; or

(II) the safety of the military members training on the parcel.

(iv) TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION; WITHDRAWAL.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—On a determination by the Secretary of the Army that military training capabilities, personnel safety, and installation security would not be hindered as a result of the transfer to the Secretary of administrative jurisdiction over the parcel, the Secretary of the Army shall transfer to the Secretary administrative jurisdiction over the parcel.

(II) WITHDRAWAL.—On transfer of the parcel under subclause (I), the parcel shall be—

(aa) under the jurisdiction of the Director of the Bureau of Land Management; and

(bb) withdrawn from—

(AA) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(BB) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(CC) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(III) RESERVATION.—On transfer under subclause (I), the parcel shall be reserved for management of the resources of, and military training conducted on, the parcel in accordance with a memorandum of understanding entered into under clause (v).

(v) MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING RELATING TO MILITARY TRAINING.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—If, after the transfer of the parcel under clause (iv)(I), the Secretary of the Army requests that the Secretary enter into a memorandum of understanding, the Secretary shall enter into a memorandum of understanding with the Secretary of the

Army providing for the conduct of military training on the parcel.

(II) REQUIREMENTS.—The memorandum of understanding entered into under subclause (I) shall—

(aa) address the location, frequency, and type of training activities to be conducted on the parcel;

(bb) provide to the Secretary of the Army access to the parcel for the conduct of military training;

(cc) authorize the Secretary or the Secretary of the Army to close the parcel or a portion of the parcel to the public as the Secretary or the Secretary of the Army determines to be necessary to protect—

(AA) public safety; or

(BB) the safety of the military members training; and

(dd) to the maximum extent practicable, provide for the protection of natural, historic, and cultural resources in the area of the parcel.

(vi) MILITARY OVERFLIGHTS.—Nothing in this subparagraph restricts or precludes—

(I) low-level overflights of military aircraft over the parcel, including military overflights that can be seen or heard within the parcel;

(II) the designation of new units of special airspace over the parcel; or

(III) the use or establishment of military flight training routes over the parcel.

(12) ROBLEDO MOUNTAINS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall manage the Federal land described in subparagraph (B) in a manner that preserves the character of the land for the future inclusion of the land in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

(B) LAND DESCRIPTION.—The land referred to in subparagraph (A) is certain land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 100 acres as generally depicted as ''Lookout Peak Communication Site'' on the map entitled ''Desert Peaks Complex'' and dated October 1, 2018.

(C) USES.—The Secretary shall permit only such uses on the land described in subparagraph (B) as were permitted on the date of enactment of this Act.

(13) RELEASE OF WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS.—Congress finds that, for purposes of section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)), the public land in Doña Ana County administered by the Bureau of Land Management not designated as wilderness by paragraph (1) or described in paragraph (12)—

(A) has been adequately studied for wilderness designation;

(B) is no longer subject to section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)); and

(C) shall be managed in accordance with—

(i) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.);

(ii) this section; and

(iii) any other applicable laws.

(14) PRIVATE LAND.—In accordance with section 5 of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1134), the Secretary shall ensure adequate access to non-Federal land located within the boundary of a wilderness area.

(c) BORDER SECURITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section—

(A) prevents the Secretary of Homeland Security from undertaking law enforcement and border security activities, in accordance with section 4(c) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(c)), within the wilderness areas, including the ability to use motorized access within a wilderness area while in pursuit of a suspect;

(B) affects the 2006 Memorandum of Understanding among the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of the Interior, and the Department of Agriculture regarding cooperative national security and counterterrorism efforts on Federal land along the borders of the United States; or

(C) prevents the Secretary of Homeland Security from conducting any low-level overflights over the wilderness areas that may be necessary for law enforcement and border security purposes.

(2) WITHDRAWAL AND ADMINISTRATION OF CERTAIN AREA.—

(A) WITHDRAWAL.—The area identified as ''Parcel A'' on the map entitled ''Potrillo Mountains Complex'' and dated September 27, 2018, is withdrawn in accordance with subsection (b)(11)(A).

(B) ADMINISTRATION.—Except as provided in subparagraphs (C) and (D), the Secretary shall administer the area described in subparagraph (A) in a manner that, to the maximum extent practicable, protects the wilderness character of the area.

(C) USE OF MOTOR VEHICLES.—The use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment, and mechanical transport shall be prohibited in the area described in subparagraph (A) except as necessary for—

(i) the administration of the area (including the conduct of law enforcement and border security activities in the area); or

(ii) grazing uses by authorized permittees.

(D) EFFECT OF SUBSECTION.—Nothing in this paragraph precludes the Secretary from allowing within the area described in subparagraph (A) the installation and maintenance of communication or surveillance infrastructure necessary for law enforcement or border security activities.

(3) RESTRICTED ROUTE.—The route excluded from the Potrillo Mountains Wilderness identified as ''Restricted—Administrative Access'' on the map entitled ''Potrillo Mountains Complex'' and dated September 27, 2018, shall be—

(A) closed to public access; but

(B) available for administrative and law enforcement uses, including border security activities.

(d) ORGAN MOUNTAINS-DESERT PEAKS NATIONAL MONUMENT.—

(1) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—In preparing and implementing the management plan for the Monument, the Secretary shall include a watershed health assessment to identify opportunities for watershed restoration.

(2) INCORPORATION OF ACQUIRED STATE TRUST LAND AND INTERESTS IN STATE TRUST LAND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Any land or interest in land that is within the State trust land described in subparagraph (B) that is acquired by the United States shall—

(i) become part of the Monument; and

(ii) be managed in accordance with—

(I) Presidential Proclamation 9131 (79 Fed. Reg. 30431);

(II) this section; and

(III) any other applicable laws.

(B) DESCRIPTION OF STATE TRUST LAND.—The State trust land referred to in subparagraph (A) is the State trust land in T. 22 S., R 01 W., New Mexico Principal Meridian and T. 22 S., R. 02 W., New Mexico Principal Meridian.

(3) LAND EXCHANGES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraphs (C) through (F), the Secretary shall attempt to enter into an agreement to initiate an exchange under section 2201.1 of title 43, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations), with the Commissioner of Public Lands of New Mexico, by the date that is 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, to provide for a conveyance to the State of all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to Bureau of Land Management land in the State identified under subparagraph (B) in exchange for the conveyance by the State to the Secretary of all right, title, and interest of the State in and to parcels of State trust land within the boundary of the Monument identified under that subparagraph or described in paragraph (2)(B).

(B) IDENTIFICATION OF LAND FOR EXCHANGE.—The Secretary and the Commissioner of Public Lands of New Mexico shall jointly identify the Bureau of Land Management land and State trust land eligible for exchange under this paragraph, the exact acreage and legal description of which shall be determined by surveys approved by the Secretary and the New Mexico State Land Office.

(C) APPLICABLE LAW.—A land exchange under subparagraph (A) shall be carried out in accordance with section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716).

(D) CONDITIONS.—A land exchange under subparagraph (A) shall be subject to—

(i) valid existing rights; and

(ii) such terms as the Secretary and the State shall establish.

(E) VALUATION, APPRAISALS, AND EQUALIZATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The value of the Bureau of Land Management land and the State trust land to be conveyed in a land exchange under this paragraph—

(I) shall be equal, as determined by appraisals conducted in accordance with clause (ii); or

(II) if not equal, shall be equalized in accordance with clause (iii).

(ii) APPRAISALS.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—The Bureau of Land Management land and State trust land to be exchanged under this paragraph shall be appraised by an independent, qualified appraiser that is agreed to by the Secretary and the State.

(II) REQUIREMENTS.—An appraisal under subclause (I) shall be conducted in accordance with—

(aa) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions; and

(bb) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(iii) EQUALIZATION.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—If the value of the Bureau of Land Management land and the State trust land to be conveyed in a land exchange under this paragraph is not equal, the value may be equalized by—

(aa) making a cash equalization payment to the Secretary or to the State, as appropriate, in accordance with section 206(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716(b)); or

(bb) reducing the acreage of the Bureau of Land Management land or State trust land to be exchanged, as appropriate.

(II) CASH EQUALIZATION PAYMENTS.—Any cash equalization payments received by the Secretary under subclause (I)(aa) shall be—

(aa) deposited in the Federal Land Disposal Account established by section 206(a) of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (43 U.S.C. 2305(a)); and

(bb) used in accordance with that Act.

(F) LIMITATION.—No exchange of land shall be conducted under this paragraph unless mutually agreed to by the Secretary and the State.

SEC. 1202. CERRO DEL YUTA AND RÍO SAN ANTONIO WILDERNESS AREAS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) MAP.—The term ''map'' means the map entitled ''Río Grande del Norte National Monument Proposed Wilderness Areas'' and dated July 28, 2015.

(2) WILDERNESS AREA.—The term ''wilderness area'' means a wilderness area designated by subsection (b)(1).

(b) DESIGNATION OF CERRO DEL YUTA AND RÍO SAN ANTONIO WILDERNESS AREAS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in the Río Grande del Norte National Monument are designated as wilderness and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(A) CERRO DEL YUTA WILDERNESS.—Certain land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Taos County, New Mexico, comprising approximately 13,420 acres as generally depicted on the map, which shall be known as the ''Cerro del Yuta Wilderness''.

(B) RÍO SAN ANTONIO WILDERNESS.—Certain land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Río Arriba County, New Mexico, comprising approximately 8,120 acres, as generally depicted on the map, which shall be known as the ''Río San Antonio Wilderness''.

(2) MANAGEMENT OF WILDERNESS AREAS.—Subject to valid existing rights, the wilderness areas shall be administered in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.) and this section, except that with respect to the wilderness areas designated by this section—

(A) any reference to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be considered to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act; and

(B) any reference in the Wilderness Act to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be considered to be a reference to the Secretary.

(3) INCORPORATION OF ACQUIRED LAND AND INTERESTS IN LAND.—Any land or interest in land within the boundary of the wilderness areas that is acquired by the United States shall—

(A) become part of the wilderness area in which the land is located; and

(B) be managed in accordance with—

(i) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.);

(ii) this section; and

(iii) any other applicable laws.

(4) GRAZING.—Grazing of livestock in the wilderness areas, where established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be administered in accordance with—

(A) section 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(4)); and

(B) the guidelines set forth in appendix A of the Report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to accompany H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress (H. Rept. 101–405).

(5) BUFFER ZONES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around the wilderness areas.

(B) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE WILDERNESS AREAS.—The fact that an activity or use on land outside a wilderness area can be seen or heard within the wilderness area shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the wilderness area.

(6) RELEASE OF WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS.—Congress finds that, for purposes of section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)), the public land within the San Antonio Wilderness Study Area not designated as wilderness by this section—

(A) has been adequately studied for wilderness designation;

(B) is no longer subject to section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)); and

(C) shall be managed in accordance with this section.

(7) MAPS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file the map and legal descriptions of the wilderness areas with—

(i) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and

(ii) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

(B) FORCE OF LAW.—The map and legal descriptions filed under subparagraph (A) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this section, except that the Secretary may correct errors in the legal description and map.

(C) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The map and legal descriptions filed under subparagraph (A) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(8) NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM.—The wilderness areas shall be administered as components of the National Landscape Conservation System.

(9) FISH AND WILDLIFE.—Nothing in this section affects the jurisdiction of the State of New Mexico with respect to fish and wildlife located on public land in the State.

(10) WITHDRAWALS.—Subject to valid existing rights, any Federal land within the wilderness areas designated by paragraph (1), including any land or interest in land that is acquired by the United States after the date of enactment of this Act, is withdrawn from—

(A) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(B) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(C) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(11) TREATY RIGHTS.—Nothing in this section enlarges, diminishes, or otherwise modifies any treaty rights.

SEC. 1203. METHOW VALLEY, WASHINGTON, FEDERAL LAND WITHDRAWAL.

(a) DEFINITION OF MAP.—In this section, the term ''Map'' means the Forest Service map entitled ''Methow Headwaters Withdrawal Proposal Legislative Map'' and dated May 24, 2016.

(b) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the approximately 340,079 acres of Federal land and interests in the land located in the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest within the area depicted on the Map as ''Proposed Withdrawal'' is withdrawn from all forms of—

(1) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(3) disposition under the mineral leasing and geothermal leasing laws.

(c) ACQUIRED LAND.—Any land or interest in land within the area depicted on the Map as ''Proposed Withdrawal'' that is acquired by the United States after the date of enactment of this Act shall, on acquisition, be immediately withdrawn in accordance with this section.

(d) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The Map shall be kept on file and made available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management.

SEC. 1204. EMIGRANT CREVICE WITHDRAWAL.

(a) DEFINITION OF MAP.—In this section, the term ''map'' means the map entitled ''Emigrant Crevice Proposed Withdrawal Area'' and dated November 10, 2016.

(b) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, the National Forest System land and interests in the National Forest System land, as depicted on the map, is withdrawn from—

(1) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(2) disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral and geothermal leasing.

(c) ACQUIRED LAND.—Any land or interest in land within the area depicted on the map that is acquired by the United States after the date of enactment of this Act shall, on acquisition, be immediately withdrawn in accordance with this section.

(d) MAP.—

(1) SUBMISSION OF MAP.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file the map with—

(A) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

(2) FORCE OF LAW.—The map filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this section, except that the Secretary of Agriculture may correct clerical and typographical errors in the map.

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The map filed under paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management.

(e) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section affects any recreational use, including hunting or fishing, that is authorized on land within the area depicted on the map under applicable law as of the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1205. OREGON WILDLANDS.

(a) WILD AND SCENIC RIVER ADDITIONS, DESIGNATIONS AND TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.—

(1) ADDITIONS TO ROGUE WILD AND SCENIC RIVER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by striking paragraph (5) and inserting the following:

''(5) ROGUE, OREGON.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The segment of the river extending from the mouth of the Applegate River downstream to the Lobster Creek Bridge, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, as agreed to by the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture or as directed by the President.

''(B) ADDITIONS.—In addition to the segment described in subparagraph (A), there are designated the following segments in the Rogue River:

''(i) KELSEY CREEK.—The approximately 6.8-mile segment of Kelsey Creek from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 32 S., R. 9 W., sec. 25, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

''(ii) EAST FORK KELSEY CREEK.—

''(I) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 0.2-mile segment of East Fork Kelsey Creek from headwaters downstream to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 8 W., sec. 5, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

''(II) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 4.6-mile segment of East Fork Kelsey Creek from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 8 W., sec. 5, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence with Kelsey Creek, as a wild river.

''(iii) WHISKY CREEK.—

''(I) RECREATIONAL RIVER.—The approximately 1.6-mile segment of Whisky Creek from the confluence of the East Fork and West Fork to the south boundary of the non-Federal land in T. 33 S., R. 8 W., sec. 17, Willamette Meridian, as a recreational river.

''(II) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 1.2-mile segment of Whisky Creek from road 33–8–23 to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

''(iv) EAST FORK WHISKY CREEK.—

''(I) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 0.9-mile segment of East Fork Whisky Creek from its headwaters to Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 8 W., sec. 11, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

''(II) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 2.6-mile segment of East Fork Whisky Creek

from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 8 W., sec. 11, Willamette Meridian, downstream to road 33–8–26 crossing, as a wild river.

''(III) RECREATIONAL RIVER.—The approximately 0.3-mile segment of East Fork Whisky Creek from road 33–8–26 to the confluence with Whisky Creek, as a recreational river.

''(v) WEST FORK WHISKY CREEK.—The approximately 4.8-mile segment of West Fork Whisky Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with the East Fork Whisky Creek, as a wild river.

''(vi) BIG WINDY CREEK.—

''(I) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 1.5-mile segment of Big Windy Creek from its headwaters to road 34–9–17.1, as a scenic river.

''(II) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 5.8-mile segment of Big Windy Creek from road 34–9–17.1 to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

''(vii) EAST FORK BIG WINDY CREEK.—

''(I) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 0.2-mile segment of East Fork Big Windy Creek from its headwaters to road 34–8–36, as a scenic river.

''(II) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 3.7-mile segment of East Fork Big Windy Creek from road 34–8–36 to the confluence with Big Windy Creek, as a wild river.

''(viii) LITTLE WINDY CREEK.—

''(I) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 1.2-mile segment of Little Windy Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 9 W., sec. 33, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

''(II) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 1.9-mile segment of Little Windy Creek from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 9 W., sec. 34, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

''(ix) HOWARD CREEK.—

''(I) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 3.5-mile segment of Howard Creek from its headwaters to road 34–9–34, as a scenic river.

''(II) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 6.9-mile segment of Howard Creek from 0.1 miles downstream of road 34–9–34 to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

''(III) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 3.5-mile segment of Anna Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with Howard Creek, as a wild river.

''(x) MULE CREEK.—

''(I) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 3.5-mile segment of Mule Creek from its headwaters downstream to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary as a scenic river.

''(II) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 7.8-mile segment of Mule Creek from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 32 S., R. 9 W., sec. 29, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

''(xi) MISSOURI CREEK.—

''(I) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 3.1-mile segment of Missouri Creek from its headwaters downstream to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 10 W., sec. 24, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

''(II) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 1.6-mile segment of Missouri Creek from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 10 W., sec. 24, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

''(xii) JENNY CREEK.—

''(I) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 3.1-mile segment of Jenny Creek from its headwaters downstream to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 9 W., sec. 28, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

''(II) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 1.8-mile segment of Jenny Creek from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 9 W., sec. 28, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

''(xiii) RUM CREEK.—

''(I) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 2.2-mile segment of Rum Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 34 S., R. 8 W., sec. 9, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

''(II) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 2.2-mile segment of Rum Creek from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 34 S., R. 8 W., sec. 9, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

''(xiv) EAST FORK RUM CREEK.—

''(I) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 0.8-mile segment of East Fork Rum Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 34 S., R. 8 W., sec. 10, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

''(II) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 1.3-mile segment of East Fork Rum Creek from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 34 S., R. 8 W., sec. 10, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence with Rum Creek, as a wild river.

''(xv) WILDCAT CREEK.—The approximately 1.7-mile segment of Wildcat Creek from its headwaters downstream to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

''(xvi) MONTGOMERY CREEK.—The approximately 1.8-mile segment of Montgomery Creek from its headwaters downstream to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

''(xvii) HEWITT CREEK.—

''(I) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 1.4-mile segment of Hewitt Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 9 W., sec. 19, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

''(II) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 1.2-mile segment of Hewitt Creek from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 9 W., sec. 19, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

''(xviii) BUNKER CREEK.—The approximately 6.6-mile segment of Bunker Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

''(xix) DULOG CREEK.—

''(I) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 0.8-mile segment of Dulog Creek from its headwaters to 0.1 miles downstream of road 34–8–36, as a scenic river.

''(II) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 1.0-mile segment of Dulog Creek from road 34–8–36 to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

''(xx) QUAIL CREEK.—The approximately 1.7-mile segment of Quail Creek from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 10 W., sec. 1, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

''(xxi) MEADOW CREEK.—The approximately 4.1-mile segment of Meadow Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

''(xxii) RUSSIAN CREEK.—The approximately 2.5-mile segment of Russian Creek from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 8 W., sec. 20, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

''(xxiii) ALDER CREEK.—The approximately 1.2-mile segment of Alder Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

''(xxiv) BOOZE CREEK.—The approximately 1.5-mile segment of Booze Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

''(xxv) BRONCO CREEK.—The approximately 1.8-mile segment of Bronco Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

''(xxvi) COPSEY CREEK.—The approximately 1.5-mile segment of Copsey Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

''(xxvii) CORRAL CREEK.—The approximately 0.5-mile segment of Corral Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

''(xxviii) COWLEY CREEK.—The approximately 0.9-mile segment of Cowley Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

''(xxix) DITCH CREEK.—The approximately 1.8-mile segment of Ditch Creek from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 9 W., sec. 5, Willamette Meridian, to its confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

''(xxx) FRANCIS CREEK.—The approximately 0.9-mile segment of Francis Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

''(xxxi) LONG GULCH.—

''(I) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 1.4-mile segment of Long Gulch from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 10 W., sec. 23, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

''(II) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 1.1-mile segment of Long Gulch from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 10 W., sec. 23, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

''(xxxii) BAILEY CREEK.—

''(I) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 1.4-mile segment of Bailey Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary on the west section line of T. 34 S., R. 8 W., sec. 14, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

''(II) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 1.7-mile segment of Bailey Creek from the west section line of T. 34 S., R.8 W., sec. 14, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence of the Rogue River, as a wild river.

''(xxxiii) SHADY CREEK.—The approximately 0.7-mile segment of Shady Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

''(xxxiv) SLIDE CREEK.—

''(I) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 0.5-mile segment of Slide Creek from its headwaters to road 33–9–6, as a scenic river.

''(II) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 0.7-mile section of Slide Creek from road 33–9–6 to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.''.

(B) MANAGEMENT.—Each river segment designated by subparagraph (B) of section 3(a)(5) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)(5)) (as added by subparagraph (A)) shall be managed as part of the Rogue Wild and Scenic River.

(C) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land within the boundaries of the river segments designated by subparagraph (B) of section 3(a)(5) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)(5)) (as added by subparagraph (A)) is withdrawn from all forms of—

(i) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(ii) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(iii) disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.

(D) ADDITIONAL PROTECTIONS FOR ROGUE RIVER TRIBUTARIES.—

(i) LICENSING BY COMMISSION.—The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission shall not license the construction of any dam, water conduit, reservoir, powerhouse, transmission line, or other project works on or directly affecting any stream described in clause (iv).

(ii) OTHER AGENCIES.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—No department or agency of the United States shall assist by loan, grant, license, or otherwise in the construction of any water resources project on or directly affecting any stream segment that is described in clause (iv), except to maintain

or repair water resources projects in existence on the date of enactment of this Act.

(II) EFFECT.—Nothing in this clause prohibits any department or agency of the United States in assisting by loan, grant, license, or otherwise, a water resources project—

(aa) the primary purpose of which is ecological or aquatic restoration;

(bb) that provides a net benefit to water quality and aquatic resources; and

(cc) that is consistent with protecting and enhancing the values for which the river was designated.

(iii) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land located within ¼ mile on either side of the stream segments described in clause (iv) is withdrawn from all forms of—

(I) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(II) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(III) disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.

(iv) DESCRIPTION OF STREAM SEGMENTS.—The following are the stream segments referred to in clause (i):

(I) KELSEY CREEK.—The approximately 2.5-mile segment of Kelsey Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 32 S., R. 9 W., sec. 25, Willamette Meridian.

(II) GRAVE CREEK.—The approximately 10.2-mile segment of Grave Creek from the east boundary of T. 34 S., R. 7 W., sec. 1, Willamette Meridian, downstream to the confluence with the Rogue River.

(III) CENTENNIAL GULCH.—The approximately 2.2-mile segment of Centennial Gulch from its headwaters to its confluence with the Rogue River in T. 34 S., R. 7, W., sec. 18, Willamette Meridian.

(IV) QUAIL CREEK.—The approximately 0.8-mile segment of Quail Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 10 W., sec. 1, Willamette Meridian.

(V) DITCH CREEK.—The approximately 0.7-mile segment of Ditch Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 9 W., sec. 5, Willamette Meridian.

(VI) GALICE CREEK.—The approximately 2.2-mile segment of Galice Creek from the confluence with the North Fork Galice Creek downstream to the confluence with the Rogue River in T. 34 S., R. 8 W., sec. 36, Willamette Meridian.

(VII) QUARTZ CREEK.—The approximately 3.3-mile segment of Quartz Creek from its headwaters to its confluence with the North Fork Galice Creek in T. 35 S., R. 8 W., sec. 4, Willamette Meridian.

(VIII) NORTH FORK GALICE CREEK.—The approximately 5.7-mile segment of the North Fork Galice Creek from its headwaters to its confluence with the South Fork Galice Creek in T. 35 S., R. 8 W., sec. 3, Willamette Meridian.

(2) TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT.—

(A) CHETCO, OREGON.—Section 3(a)(69) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)(69)) is amended—

(i) by redesignating subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) as clauses (i), (ii), and (iii), respectively, and indenting appropriately;

(ii) in the matter preceding clause (i) (as so redesignated), by striking ''The 44.5-mile'' and inserting the following:

''(A) DESIGNATIONS.—The 44.5-mile'';

(iii) in clause (i) (as so redesignated)—

(I) by striking ''25.5-mile'' and inserting ''27.5-mile''; and

(II) by striking ''Boulder Creek at the Kalmiopsis Wilderness boundary'' and inserting ''Mislatnah Creek'';

(iv) in clause (ii) (as so redesignated)—

(I) by striking ''8-mile'' and inserting ''7.5-mile''; and

(II) by striking ''Boulder Creek to Steel Bridge'' and inserting ''Mislatnah Creek to Eagle Creek'';

(v) in clause (iii) (as so redesignated)—

(I) by striking ''11-mile'' and inserting ''9.5-mile''; and

(II) by striking ''Steel Bridge'' and inserting ''Eagle Creek''; and

(vi) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid rights, the Federal land within the boundaries of the river segments designated by subparagraph (A) is withdrawn from all forms of—

''(i) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

''(ii) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

''(iii) disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.''.

(B) WHYCHUS CREEK, OREGON.—Section 3(a)(102) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)(102)) is amended—

(i) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''SQUAW CREEK'' and inserting ''WHYCHUS CREEK'';

(ii) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) and (B) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively, and indenting appropriately;

(iii) in the matter preceding clause (i) (as so redesignated)—

(I) by striking ''The 15.4-mile'' and inserting the following:

''(A) DESIGNATIONS.—The 15.4-mile''; and

(II) by striking ''McAllister Ditch, including the Soap Fork Squaw Creek, the North Fork, the South Fork, the East and West Forks of Park Creek, and Park Creek Fork'' and inserting ''Plainview Ditch, including the Soap Creek, the North and South Forks of Whychus Creek, the East and West Forks of Park Creek, and Park Creek'';

(iv) in clause (ii) (as so redesignated), by striking ''McAllister Ditch'' and inserting ''Plainview Ditch''; and

(v) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land within the boundaries of the river segments designated by subparagraph (A) is withdrawn from all forms of—

''(i) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

''(ii) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

''(iii) disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.''.

(3) WILD AND SCENIC RIVER DESIGNATIONS, WASSON CREEK AND FRANKLIN CREEK, OREGON.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(214) FRANKLIN CREEK, OREGON.—The 4.5-mile segment from its headwaters to the private land boundary in sec. 8, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

''(215) WASSON CREEK, OREGON.—The 10.1-mile segment in the following classes:

''(A) The 4.2-mile segment from the eastern boundary of T. 21 S., R. 9 W., sec. 17, downstream to the western boundary of T. 21 S., R. 10 W., sec. 12, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a wild river.

''(B) The 5.9-mile segment from the western boundary of T. 21 S., R. 10 W., sec. 12, downstream to the eastern boundary of the northwest quarter of T. 21 S., R. 10 W., sec. 22, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.''.

(4) WILD AND SCENIC RIVER DESIGNATIONS, MOLALLA RIVER, OREGON.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as amended by paragraph (3)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(216) MOLALLA RIVER, OREGON.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The following segments in the State of Oregon, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a recreational river:

''(i) MOLALLA RIVER.—The approximately 15.1-mile segment from the southern boundary line of T. 7 S., R. 4 E., sec. 19, downstream to the edge of the Bureau of Land Management boundary in T. 6 S., R. 3 E., sec. 7.

''(ii) TABLE ROCK FORK MOLALLA RIVER.—The approximately 6.2-mile segment from the easternmost Bureau of Land Management boundary line in the NE¼ sec. 4, T. 7 S., R. 4 E., downstream to the confluence with the Molalla River.

''(B) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land within the boundaries of the river segments designated by subparagraph (A) is withdrawn from all forms of—

''(i) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

''(ii) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

''(iii) disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.''.

(5) DESIGNATION OF ADDITIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS.—

(A) ELK RIVER, OREGON.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by striking paragraph (76) and inserting the following:

''(76) ELK, OREGON.—The 69.2-mile segment to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in the following classes:

''(A) MAINSTEM.—The 17-mile segment from the confluence of the North and South Forks of the Elk to Anvil Creek as a recreational river.

''(B) NORTH FORK.—

''(i) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 0.6-mile segment of the North Fork Elk from its source in T. 33 S., R. 12 W., sec. 21, Willamette Meridian, downstream to 0.01 miles below Forest Service Road 3353, as a scenic river.

''(ii) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 5.5-mile segment of the North Fork Elk from 0.01 miles below Forest Service Road 3353 to its confluence with the South Fork Elk, as a wild river.

''(C) SOUTH FORK.—

''(i) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 0.9-mile segment of the South Fork Elk from its source in the southeast quarter of T. 33 S., R. 12 W., sec. 32, Willamette Meridian, Forest Service Road 3353, as a scenic river.

''(ii) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 4.2-mile segment of the South Fork Elk from 0.01 miles below Forest Service Road 3353 to its confluence with the North Fork Elk, as a wild river.

''(D) OTHER TRIBUTARIES.—

''(i) ROCK CREEK.—The approximately 1.7-mile segment of Rock Creek from its headwaters to the west boundary of T. 32 S., R. 14 W., sec. 30, Willamette Meridian, as a wild river.

''(ii) BALD MOUNTAIN CREEK.—The approximately 8-mile segment of Bald Mountain Creek from its headwaters, including Salal Spring to its confluence with Elk River, as a recreational river.

''(iii) SOUTH FORK BALD MOUNTAIN CREEK.—The approximately 3.5-mile segment of South Fork Bald Mountain Creek from its headwaters to its confluence with Bald Mountain Creek, as a scenic river.

''(iv) PLATINUM CREEK.—The approximately 1-mile segment of Platinum Creek from—

''(I) its headwaters to Forest Service Road 5325, as a wild river; and

''(II) Forest Service Road 5325 to its confluence with Elk River, as a scenic river.

''(v) PANTHER CREEK.—The approximately 5.0-mile segment of Panther Creek from—

''(I) its headwaters, including Mountain Well, to Forest Service Road 5325, as a wild river; and

''(II) Forest Service Road 5325 to its confluence with Elk River, as a scenic river.

''(vi) EAST FORK PANTHER CREEK.—The approximately 3.0-mile segment of East Fork Panther Creek from it headwaters, to the confluence with Panther Creek, as a wild river.

''(vii) WEST FORK PANTHER CREEK.—The approximately 3.0-mile segment of West Fork Panther Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with Panther Creek as a wild river.

''(viii) LOST CREEK.—The approximately 1.0-mile segment of Lost Creek from—

''(I) its headwaters to Forest Service Road 5325, as a wild river; and

''(II) Forest Service Road 5325 to its confluence with the Elk River, as a scenic river.

''(ix) MILBURY CREEK.—The approximately 1.5-mile segment of Milbury Creek from—

''(I) its headwaters to Forest Service Road 5325, as a wild river; and

''(II) Forest Service Road 5325 to its confluence with the Elk River, as a scenic river.

''(x) BLACKBERRY CREEK.—The approximately 5.0-mile segment of Blackberry Creek from—

''(I) its headwaters to Forest Service Road 5325, as a wild river; and

''(II) Forest Service Road 5325 to its confluence with the Elk River, as a scenic river.

''(xi) EAST FORK BLACKBERRY CREEK.—The approximately 2.0-mile segment of the unnamed tributary locally known as 'East Fork Blackberry Creek' from its headwaters in T. 33 S., R. 13 W., sec. 26, Willamette Meridian, to its confluence with Blackberry Creek, as a wild river.

''(xii) MCCURDY CREEK.—The approximately 1.0-mile segment of McCurdy Creek from—

''(I) its headwaters to Forest Service Road 5325, as a wild river; and

''(II) Forest Service Road 5325 to its confluence with the Elk River, as a scenic river.

''(xiii) BEAR CREEK.—The approximately 1.5-mile segment of Bear Creek from headwaters to the confluence with Bald Mountain Creek, as a recreational river.

''(xiv) BUTLER CREEK.—The approximately 4-mile segment of Butler Creek from—

''(I) its headwaters to the south boundary of T. 33 S., R. 13 W., sec. 8, Willamette Meridian, as a wild river; and

''(II) from the south boundary of T. 33 S., R. 13 W., sec. 8, Willamette Meridian, to its confluence with Elk River, as a scenic river.

''(xv) EAST FORK BUTLER CREEK.—The approximately 2.8-mile segment locally known as the 'East Fork of Butler Creek' from its headwaters on Mount Butler in T. 32 S., R. 13 W., sec. 29, Willamette Meridian, to its confluence with Butler Creek, as a scenic river.

''(xvi) PURPLE MOUNTAIN CREEK.—The approximately 2.0-mile segment locally known as 'Purple Mountain Creek' from—

''(I) its headwaters in secs. 35 and 36, T. 33 S., R. 14 W., Willamette Meridian, to 0.01 miles above Forest Service Road 5325, as a wild river; and

''(II) 0.01 miles above Forest Service Road 5325 to its confluence with the Elk River, as a scenic river.''.

(ii) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land within the boundaries of the river segments designated by paragraph (76) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as amended by clause (i)) is withdrawn from all forms of—

(I) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(II) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(III) disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.

(B) DESIGNATION OF WILD AND SCENIC RIVER SEGMENTS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as amended by paragraph (4)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(217) NESTUCCA RIVER, OREGON.—The approximately 15.5-mile segment from its confluence with Ginger Creek downstream until it crosses the western edge of T. 4 S., R. 7 W., sec. 7, Willamette Meridian, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a recreational river.

''(218) WALKER CREEK, OREGON.—The approximately 2.9-mile segment from the headwaters in T. 3 S., R. 6 W., sec. 20 downstream to the confluence with the Nestucca River in T. 3 S., R. 6 W., sec. 15, Willamette Meridian, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a recreational river.

''(219) NORTH FORK SILVER CREEK, OREGON.—The approximately 6-mile segment from the headwaters in T. 35 S., R. 9 W., sec. 1 downstream to the western edge of the Bureau of Land Management boundary in T. 35 S., R. 9 W., sec. 17, Willamette Meridian, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a recreational river.

''(220) JENNY CREEK, OREGON.—The approximately 17.6-mile segment from the Bureau of Land Management boundary located at the north boundary of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of T. 38 S., R. 4 E., sec. 34, Willamette Meridian, downstream to the Oregon State border, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a scenic river.

''(221) SPRING CREEK, OREGON.—The approximately 1.1-mile segment from its source at Shoat Springs in T. 40 S., R. 4 E., sec. 34, Willamette Meridian, downstream to the confluence with Jenny Creek in T. 41 S., R. 4 E., sec. 3, Willamette Meridian, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a scenic river.

''(222) LOBSTER CREEK, OREGON.—The approximately 5-mile segment from T. 15 S., R. 8 W., sec. 35, Willamette Meridian, downstream to the northern edge of the Bureau of Land Management boundary in T. 15 S., R. 8 W., sec. 15, Willamette Meridian, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a recreational river.

''(223) ELK CREEK, OREGON.—The approximately 7.3-mile segment from its confluence with Flat Creek near river mile 9, to the southern edge of the Army Corps of Engineers boundary in T. 33 S., R. 1 E., sec. 30, Willamette Meridian, near river mile 1.7, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a scenic river.''.

(ii) ADMINISTRATION OF ELK CREEK.—

(I) LATERAL BOUNDARIES OF ELK CREEK.—The lateral boundaries of the river segment designated by paragraph (223) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as added by clause (i)) shall include an average of not more than 640 acres per mile measured from the ordinary high water mark on both sides of the river segment.

(II) DEAUTHORIZATION.—The Elk Creek Project authorized under the Flood Control Act of 1962 (Public Law 87–874; 76 Stat. 1192) is deauthorized.

(iii) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land within the boundaries of the river segments designated by paragraphs (217) through (223) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as added by clause (i)) is withdrawn from all forms of—

(I) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(II) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(III) disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.

(b) DEVIL'S STAIRCASE WILDERNESS.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) MAP.—The term ''map'' means the map entitled ''Devil's Staircase Wilderness Proposal'' and dated July 26, 2018.

(B) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means—

(i) the Secretary, with respect to public land administered by the Secretary; or

(ii) the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to National Forest System land.

(C) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of Oregon.

(D) WILDERNESS.—The term ''Wilderness'' means the Devil's Staircase Wilderness designated by paragraph (2).

(2) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the approximately 30,621 acres of Forest Service land and Bureau of Land Management land in the State, as generally depicted on the map, is designated as wilderness and as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System, to be known as the ''Devil's Staircase Wilderness''.

(3) MAP; LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare a map and legal description of the Wilderness.

(B) FORCE OF LAW.—The map and legal description prepared under subparagraph (A) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this subsection, except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in the map and legal description.

(C) AVAILABILITY.—The map and legal description prepared under subparagraph (A) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management.

(4) ADMINISTRATION.—Subject to valid existing rights, the area designated as wilderness by this subsection shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), except that—

(A) any reference in that Act to the effective date shall be considered to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act; and

(B) any reference in that Act to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be considered to be a reference to the Secretary that has jurisdiction over the land within the Wilderness.

(5) FISH AND WILDLIFE.—Nothing in this subsection affects the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the State with respect to fish and wildlife in the State.

(6) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this subsection creates any protective perimeter or buffer zone around the Wilderness.

(B) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE WILDERNESS.—The fact that a nonwilderness activity or use on land outside the Wilderness can be seen or heard within the Wilderness shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the Wilderness.

(7) PROTECTION OF TRIBAL RIGHTS.—Nothing in this subsection diminishes any treaty rights of an Indian Tribe.

(8) TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Administrative jurisdiction over the approximately 49 acres of Bureau of Land Management land north of the Umpqua River in T. 21 S., R. 11 W., sec. 32, is transferred from the Bureau of Land Management to the Forest Service.

(B) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall administer the land transferred by subparagraph (A) in accordance with—

(i) the Act of March 1, 1911 (commonly known as the ''Weeks Law'') (16 U.S.C. 480 et seq.); and

(ii) any laws (including regulations) applicable to the National Forest System.

PART II—EMERY COUNTY PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

SEC. 1211. DEFINITIONS.

In this part:

(1) COUNCIL.—The term ''Council'' means the San Rafael Swell Recreation Area Advisory Council established under section 1223(a).

(2) COUNTY.—The term ''County'' means Emery County in the State.

(3) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The term ''Management Plan'' means the management plan for the Recreation Area developed under section 1222(c).

(4) MAP.—The term ''Map'' means the map entitled ''Emery County Public Land Management Act of 2018 Overview Map'' and dated February 5, 2019.

(5) RECREATION AREA.—The term ''Recreation Area'' means the San Rafael Swell Recreation Area established by section 1221(a)(1).

(6) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means—

(A) the Secretary, with respect to public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management; and

(B) the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to National Forest System land.

(7) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of Utah.

(8) WILDERNESS AREA.—The term ''wilderness area'' means a wilderness area designated by section 1231(a).

SEC. 1212. ADMINISTRATION.

Nothing in this part affects or modifies—

(1) any right of any federally recognized Indian Tribe; or

(2) any obligation of the United States to any federally recognized Indian Tribe.

SEC. 1213. EFFECT ON WATER RIGHTS.

Nothing in this part—

(1) affects the use or allocation, in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, of any water, water right, or interest in water;

(2) affects any water right (as defined by applicable State law) in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, including any water right held by the United States;

(3) affects any interstate water compact in existence on the date of enactment of this Act;

(4) shall be considered to be a relinquishment or reduction of any water rights reserved or appropriated by the United States in the State on or before the date of enactment of this Act; or

(5) affects the management and operation of Flaming Gorge Dam and Reservoir, including the storage, management, and release of water.

SEC. 1214. SAVINGS CLAUSE.

Nothing in this part diminishes the authority of the Secretary under Public Law 92–195 (commonly known as the ''Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act'') (16 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.).

Subpart A—San Rafael Swell Recreation Area

SEC. 1221. ESTABLISHMENT OF RECREATION AREA.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, there is established the San Rafael Swell Recreation Area in the State.

(2) AREA INCLUDED.—The Recreation Area shall consist of approximately 216,995 acres of Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, as generally depicted on the Map.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Recreation Area are to provide for the protection, conservation, and enhancement of the recreational, cultural, natural, scenic, wildlife, ecological, historical, and educational resources of the Recreation Area.

(c) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file a map and legal description of the Recreation Area with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(2) EFFECT.—The map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this subpart, except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in the map and legal description.

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—A copy of the map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

SEC. 1222. MANAGEMENT OF RECREATION AREA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the Recreation Area—

(1) in a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances the purposes for which the Recreation Area is established; and

(2) in accordance with—

(A) this section;

(B) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and

(C) other applicable laws.

(b) USES.—The Secretary shall allow only uses of the Recreation Area that are consistent with the purposes for which the Recreation Area is established.

(c) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop a comprehensive management plan for the long-term protection and management of the Recreation Area.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The Management Plan shall—

(A) describe the appropriate uses and management of the Recreation Area;

(B) be developed with extensive public input;

(C) take into consideration any information developed in studies of the land within the Recreation Area; and

(D) be developed fully consistent with the settlement agreement entered into on January 13, 2017, in the case in the United States District Court for the District of Utah styled ''Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance, et al. v. U.S. Department of the Interior, et al.'' and numbered 2:12–cv–257 DAK.

(d) MOTORIZED VEHICLES; NEW ROADS.—

(1) MOTORIZED VEHICLES.—Except as needed for emergency response or administrative purposes, the use of motorized vehicles in the Recreation Area shall be permitted only on roads and motorized routes designated in the Management Plan for the use of motorized vehicles.

(2) NEW ROADS.—No new permanent or temporary roads or other motorized vehicle routes shall be constructed within the Recreation Area after the date of enactment of this Act.

(3) EXISTING ROADS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Necessary maintenance or repairs to existing roads designated in the Management Plan for the use of motorized vehicles, including necessary repairs to keep existing roads free of debris or other safety hazards, shall be permitted after the date of enactment of this Act, consistent with the requirements of this section.

(B) EFFECT.—Nothing in this subsection prevents the Secretary from rerouting an existing road or trail to protect Recreation Area resources from degradation or to protect public safety, as determined to be appropriate by the Secretary.

(e) GRAZING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The grazing of livestock in the Recreation Area, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be allowed to continue, subject to such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary considers to be necessary in accordance with—

(A) applicable law (including regulations); and

(B) the purposes of the Recreation Area.

(2) INVENTORY.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in collaboration with any affected grazing permittee, shall carry out an inventory of facilities and improvements associated with grazing activities in the Recreation Area.

(f) COLD WAR SITES.—The Secretary shall manage the Recreation Area in a manner that educates the public about Cold War and historic uranium mine sites in the Recreation Area, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary considers necessary to protect public health and safety.

(g) INCORPORATION OF ACQUIRED LAND AND INTERESTS.—Any land or interest in land located within the boundary of the Recreation Area that is acquired by the United States after the date of enactment of this Act shall—

(1) become part of the Recreation Area; and

(2) be managed in accordance with applicable laws, including as provided in this section.

(h) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, all Federal land within the Recreation Area, including any land or interest in land that is acquired by the United States within the Recreation Area after the date of enactment of this Act, is withdrawn from—

(1) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(3) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(i) STUDY OF NONMOTORIZED RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with interested parties, shall conduct a study of nonmotorized recreation trail opportunities, including bicycle trails, within the Recreation Area, consistent with the purposes of the Recreation Area.

(j) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT.—The Secretary may enter into a cooperative agreement with the State in accordance with section 307(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1737(b)) and other applicable laws to provide for the protection, management, and maintenance of the Recreation Area.

SEC. 1223. SAN RAFAEL SWELL RECREATION AREA ADVISORY COUNCIL.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish an advisory council, to be known as the ''San Rafael Swell Recreation Area Advisory Council''.

(b) DUTIES.—The Council shall advise the Secretary with respect to the preparation and implementation of the Management Plan for the Recreation Area.

(c) APPLICABLE LAW.—The Council shall be subject to—

(1) the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.); and

(2) section 309 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1739).

(d) MEMBERS.—The Council shall include 7 members, to be appointed by the Secretary, of whom, to the maximum extent practicable—

(1) 1 member shall represent the Emery County Commission;

(2) 1 member shall represent motorized recreational users;

(3) 1 member shall represent nonmotorized recreational users;

(4) 1 member shall represent permittees holding grazing allotments within the Recreation Area or wilderness areas designated in this part;

(5) 1 member shall represent conservation organizations;

(6) 1 member shall have expertise in the historical uses of the Recreation Area; and

(7) 1 member shall be appointed from the elected leadership of a Federally recognized Indian Tribe that has significant cultural or historical connections to, and expertise in, the landscape, archeological sites, or cultural sites within the County.

Subpart B—Wilderness Areas

SEC. 1231. ADDITIONS TO THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM.

(a) ADDITIONS.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following land in the State is designated as wilderness and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) BIG WILD HORSE MESA.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 18,192 acres, generally depicted on the Map as ''Proposed Big Wild Horse Mesa Wilderness'', which shall be known as the ''Big Wild Horse Mesa Wilderness''.

(2) COLD WASH.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 11,001 acres, generally depicted on the Map as ''Proposed Cold Wash Wilderness'', which shall be known as the ''Cold Wash Wilderness''.

(3) DESOLATION CANYON.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 142,996 acres, generally depicted on the Map as ''Proposed Desolation Canyon Wilderness'', which shall be known as the ''Desolation Canyon Wilderness''.

(4) DEVIL'S CANYON.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 8,675 acres, generally depicted on the Map as ''Proposed Devil's Canyon Wilderness'', which shall be known as the ''Devil's Canyon Wilderness''.

(5) EAGLE CANYON.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 13,832 acres, generally depicted on the Map as ''Proposed Eagle Canyon Wilderness'', which shall be known as the ''Eagle Canyon Wilderness''.

(6) HORSE VALLEY.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 12,201 acres, generally depicted on the Map as ''Proposed Horse Valley Wilderness'', which shall be known as the ''Horse Valley Wilderness''.

(7) LABYRINTH CANYON.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 54,643 acres, generally depicted on the Map as ''Proposed Labyrinth Canyon Wilderness'', which shall be known as the ''Labyrinth Canyon Wilderness''.

(8) LITTLE OCEAN DRAW.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 20,660 acres, generally depicted on the Map as ''Proposed Little Ocean Draw Wilderness'', which shall be known as the ''Little Ocean Draw Wilderness''.

(9) LITTLE WILD HORSE CANYON.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 5,479 acres, generally depicted on the Map as ''Proposed Little Wild Horse Canyon Wilderness'', which shall be known as the ''Little Wild Horse Canyon Wilderness''.

(10) LOWER LAST CHANCE.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 19,338 acres, generally depicted on the Map as ''Proposed Lower Last Chance Wilderness'', which shall be known as the ''Lower Last Chance Wilderness''.

(11) MEXICAN MOUNTAIN.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 76,413 acres, generally depicted on the Map as ''Proposed Mexican Mountain Wilderness'', which shall be known as the ''Mexican Mountain Wilderness''.

(12) MIDDLE WILD HORSE MESA.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 16,343 acres, generally depicted on the Map as ''Proposed Middle Wild Horse Mesa Wilderness'', which shall be known as the ''Middle Wild Horse Mesa Wilderness''.

(13) MUDDY CREEK.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 98,023 acres, generally depicted on the Map as ''Proposed Muddy Creek Wilderness'', which shall be known as the ''Muddy Creek Wilderness''.

(14) NELSON MOUNTAIN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 7,176 acres, and certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 257 acres, generally depicted on the Map as ''Proposed Nelson Mountain Wilderness'', which shall be known as the ''Nelson Mountain Wilderness''.

(B) TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.—Administrative jurisdiction over the 257-acre portion of the Nelson Mountain Wilderness designated by subparagraph (A) is transferred from the Bureau of Land Management to the Forest Service.

(15) RED'S CANYON.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 17,325 acres, generally depicted on the Map as ''Proposed Red's Canyon Wilderness'', which shall be known as the ''Red's Canyon Wilderness''.

(16) SAN RAFAEL REEF.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 60,442 acres, generally depicted on the Map as ''Proposed San Rafael Reef Wilderness'', which shall be known as the ''San Rafael Reef Wilderness''.

(17) SID'S MOUNTAIN.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 49,130 acres, generally depicted on the Map as ''Proposed Sid's Mountain Wilderness'', which shall be known as the ''Sid's Mountain Wilderness''.

(18) TURTLE CANYON.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 29,029 acres, generally depicted on the Map as ''Proposed Turtle Canyon Wilderness'', which shall be known as the ''Turtle Canyon Wilderness''.

(b) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file a map and legal description of each wilderness area with—

(A) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(2) EFFECT.—Each map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this part, except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in the maps and legal descriptions.

(3) AVAILABILITY.—Each map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate office of the Secretary.

SEC. 1232. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) MANAGEMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights, the wilderness areas shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), except that—

(1) any reference in that Act to the effective date shall be considered to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act; and

(2) any reference in that Act to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be considered to be a reference to the Secretary.

(b) RECREATIONAL CLIMBING.—Nothing in this part prohibits recreational rock climbing activities in the wilderness areas, such as the placement, use, and maintenance of fixed anchors, including any fixed anchor established before the date of the enactment of this Act—

(1) in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.); and

(2) subject to any terms and conditions determined to be necessary by the Secretary.

(c) TRAIL PLAN.—After providing opportunities for public comment, the Secretary shall establish a trail plan that addresses hiking and equestrian trails on the wilderness areas in a manner consistent with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

(d) LIVESTOCK.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The grazing of livestock in the wilderness areas, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be allowed to continue, subject to such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary considers to be necessary in accordance with—

(A) section 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(4)); and

(B) the guidelines set forth in Appendix A of the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress (House Report 101–405).

(2) INVENTORY.—With respect to each wilderness area in which grazing of livestock is allowed to continue under paragraph (1), not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in collaboration with any affected grazing permittee, shall carry out an inventory of facilities and improvements associated with grazing activities in the wilderness area.

(e) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Congress does not intend for the designation of the wilderness areas to create protective perimeters or buffer zones around the wilderness areas.

(2) NONWILDERNESS ACTIVITIES.—The fact that nonwilderness activities or uses can be seen or heard from areas within a wilderness area shall not preclude the conduct of those activities or uses outside the boundary of the wilderness area.

(f) MILITARY OVERFLIGHTS.—Nothing in this subpart restricts or precludes—

(1) low-level overflights of military aircraft over the wilderness areas, including military overflights that can be seen or heard within the wilderness areas;

(2) flight testing and evaluation; or

(3) the designation or creation of new units of special use airspace, or the establishment of military flight training routes, over the wilderness areas.

(g) COMMERCIAL SERVICES.—Commercial services (including authorized outfitting and

guide activities) within the wilderness areas may be authorized to the extent necessary for activities that are appropriate for realizing the recreational or other wilderness purposes of the wilderness areas, in accordance with section 4(d)(5) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(5)).

(h) LAND ACQUISITION AND INCORPORATION OF ACQUIRED LAND AND INTERESTS.—

(1) ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.—The Secretary may acquire land and interests in land within the boundaries of a wilderness area by donation, purchase from a willing seller, or exchange.

(2) INCORPORATION.—Any land or interest in land within the boundary of a wilderness area that is acquired by the United States after the date of enactment of this Act shall be added to and administered as part of the wilderness area.

(i) WATER RIGHTS.—

(1) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subpart—

(A) shall constitute or be construed to constitute either an express or implied reservation by the United States of any water or water rights with respect to the land designated as wilderness by section 1231;

(B) shall affect any water rights in the State existing on the date of enactment of this Act, including any water rights held by the United States;

(C) shall be construed as establishing a precedent with regard to any future wilderness designations;

(D) shall affect the interpretation of, or any designation made pursuant to, any other Act; or

(E) shall be construed as limiting, altering, modifying, or amending any of the interstate compacts or equitable apportionment decrees that apportions water among and between the State and other States.

(2) STATE WATER LAW.—The Secretary shall follow the procedural and substantive requirements of the State in order to obtain and hold any water rights not in existence on the date of enactment of this Act with respect to the wilderness areas.

(j) MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.—The Secretary shall offer to enter into a memorandum of understanding with the County, in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), to clarify the approval processes for the use of motorized equipment and mechanical transport for search and rescue activities in the Muddy Creek Wilderness established by section 1231(a)(13).

SEC. 1233. FISH AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT.

Nothing in this subpart affects the jurisdiction of the State with respect to fish and wildlife on public land located in the State.

SEC. 1234. RELEASE.

(a) FINDING.—Congress finds that, for the purposes of section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)), the approximately 17,420 acres of public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in the County that has not been designated as wilderness by section 1231(a) has been adequately studied for wilderness designation.

(b) RELEASE.—The public land described in subsection (a)—

(1) is no longer subject to section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)); and

(2) shall be managed in accordance with—

(A) applicable law; and

(B) any applicable land management plan adopted under section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712).

Subpart C—Wild and Scenic River Designation

SEC. 1241. GREEN RIVER WILD AND SCENIC RIVER DESIGNATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as amended by section 1205(a)(5)(B)(i)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(224) GREEN RIVER.—The approximately 63-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Emery County Public Land Management Act of 2018 Overview Map' and dated December 11, 2018, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, in the following classifications:

''(A) WILD RIVER SEGMENT.—The 5.3-mile segment from the boundary of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation, south to the Nefertiti boat ramp, as a wild river.

''(B) RECREATIONAL RIVER SEGMENT.—The 8.5-mile segment from the Nefertiti boat ramp, south to the Swasey's boat ramp, as a recreational river.

''(C) SCENIC RIVER SEGMENT.—The 49.2-mile segment from Bull Bottom, south to the county line between Emery and Wayne Counties, as a scenic river.''.

(b) INCORPORATION OF ACQUIRED NON-FEDERAL LAND.—If the United States acquires any non-Federal land within or adjacent to a river segment of the Green River designated by paragraph (224) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as added by subsection (a)), the acquired land shall be incorporated in, and be administered as part of, the applicable wild, scenic, or recreational river.

Subpart D—Land Management and Conveyances

SEC. 1251. GOBLIN VALLEY STATE PARK.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall offer to convey to the Utah Division of Parks and Recreation of the Utah Department of Natural Resources (referred to in this section as the ''State''), approximately 6,261 acres of land identified on the Map as the ''Proposed Goblin Valley State Park Expansion'', without consideration, for the management by the State as a State park, consistent with uses allowed under the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the ''Recreation and Public Purposes Act'') (44 Stat. 741, chapter 578; 43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.).

(b) REVERSIONARY CLAUSE REQUIRED.—A conveyance under subsection (a) shall include a reversionary clause to ensure that management of the land described in that subsection shall revert to the Secretary if the land is no longer being managed as a State park in accordance with subsection (a).

SEC. 1252. JURASSIC NATIONAL MONUMENT.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT PURPOSES.—To conserve, interpret, and enhance for the benefit of present and future generations the paleontological, scientific, educational, and recreational resources of the area and subject to valid existing rights, there is established in the State the Jurassic National Monument (referred to in this section as the ''Monument''), consisting of approximately 850 acres of Federal land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in the County and generally depicted as ''Proposed Jurassic National Monument'' on the Map.

(b) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a map and legal description of the Monument.

(2) EFFECT.—The map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this section, except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in the map and legal description, subject to the requirement that, before making the proposed corrections, the Secretary shall submit to the State and any affected county the proposed corrections.

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—A copy of the map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(c) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, any Federal land within the boundaries of the Monument and any land or interest in land that is acquired by the United States for inclusion in the Monument after the date of enactment of this Act is withdrawn from—

(1) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(3) operation of the mineral leasing laws, geothermal leasing laws, and minerals materials laws.

(d) MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall manage the Monument—

(A) in a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances the resources and values of the Monument, including the resources and values described in subsection (a); and

(B) in accordance with—

(i) this section;

(ii) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and

(iii) any other applicable Federal law.

(2) NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM.—The Monument shall be managed as a component of the National Landscape Conservation System.

(e) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop a comprehensive management plan for the long-term protection and management of the Monument.

(2) COMPONENTS.—The management plan developed under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) describe the appropriate uses and management of the Monument, consistent with the provisions of this section; and

(B) allow for continued scientific research at the Monument during the development of the management plan for the Monument, subject to any terms and conditions that the Secretary determines necessary to protect Monument resources.

(f) AUTHORIZED USES.—The Secretary shall only allow uses of the Monument that the Secretary determines would further the purposes for which the Monument has been established.

(g) INTERPRETATION, EDUCATION, AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall provide for public interpretation of, and education and scientific research on, the paleontological resources of the Monument.

(2) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with appropriate public entities to carry out paragraph (1).

(h) SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The establishment of the Monument shall not modify the management status of any area within the boundary of the Monument that is managed as an area of critical environmental concern.

(2) CONFLICT OF LAWS.—If there is a conflict between the laws applicable to an area described in paragraph (1) and this section, the more restrictive provision shall control.

(i) MOTORIZED VEHICLES.—Except as needed for administrative purposes or to respond to an emergency, the use of motorized vehicles in the Monument shall be allowed only on roads and trails designated for use by motorized vehicles under the management plan for

the Monument developed under subsection (e).

(j) WATER RIGHTS.—Nothing in this section constitutes an express or implied reservation by the United States of any water or water rights with respect to the Monument.

(k) GRAZING.—The grazing of livestock in the Monument, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be allowed to continue, subject to such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary considers to be necessary in accordance with—

(1) applicable law (including regulations);

(2) the guidelines set forth in Appendix A of the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress (House Report 101–405); and

(3) the purposes of the Monument.

SEC. 1253. PUBLIC LAND DISPOSAL AND ACQUISITION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with applicable law, the Secretary may sell public land located in the County that has been identified as suitable for disposal based on specific criteria as listed in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1713) in the applicable resource management plan in existence on the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) USE OF PROCEEDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law (other than a law that specifically provides for a portion of the proceeds of a land sale to be distributed to any trust fund of the State), proceeds from the sale of public land under subsection (a) shall be deposited in a separate account in the Treasury, to be known as the ''Emery County, Utah, Land Acquisition Account'' (referred to in this section as the ''Account'').

(2) AVAILABILITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Amounts in the Account shall be available to the Secretary, without further appropriation, to purchase from willing sellers land or interests in land within a wilderness area or the Recreation Area.

(B) APPLICABILITY.—Any purchase of land or interest in land under subparagraph (A) shall be in accordance with applicable law.

(C) PROTECTION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES.—To the extent that there are amounts in the Account in excess of the amounts needed to carry out subparagraph (A), the Secretary may use the excess amounts for the protection of cultural resources on Federal land within the County.

SEC. 1254. PUBLIC PURPOSE CONVEYANCES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the land use planning requirement of sections 202 and 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712, 1713), on request by the applicable local governmental entity, the Secretary shall convey without consideration the following parcels of public land to be used for public purposes:

(1) EMERY CITY RECREATION AREA.—The approximately 640-acre parcel as generally depicted on the Map, to the City of Emery, Utah, for the creation or enhancement of public recreation opportunities consistent with uses allowed under the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the ''Recreation and Public Purposes Act'') (44 Stat. 741, chapter 578; 43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.).

(2) HUNTINGTON AIRPORT.—The approximately 320-acre parcel as generally depicted on the Map, to Emery County, Utah, for expansion of Huntington Airport consistent with uses allowed under the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the ''Recreation and Public Purposes Act'') (44 Stat. 741, chapter 578; 43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.).

(3) EMERY COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE.—The approximately 5-acre parcel as generally depicted on the Map, to Emery County, Utah, for the Emery County Sheriff's Office substation consistent with uses allowed under the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the ''Recreation and Public Purposes Act'') (44 Stat. 741, chapter 578; 43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.).

(4) BUCKHORN INFORMATION CENTER.—The approximately 5-acre parcel as generally depicted on the Map, to Emery County, Utah, for the Buckhorn Information Center consistent with uses allowed under the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the ''Recreation and Public Purposes Act'') (44 Stat. 741, chapter 578; 43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.).

(b) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file a map and legal description of each parcel of land to be conveyed under subsection (a) with—

(A) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

(2) EFFECT.—Each map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this part, except that the Secretary may correct clerical or typographical errors in the map and legal description.

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—Each map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Price Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management.

(c) REVERSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If a parcel of land conveyed under subsection (a) is used for a purpose other than the purpose described in that subsection, the parcel of land shall, at the discretion of the Secretary, revert to the United States.

(2) RESPONSIBILITY FOR REMEDIATION.—In the case of a reversion under paragraph (1), if the Secretary determines that the parcel of land is contaminated with hazardous waste, the local governmental entity to which the parcel of land was conveyed under subsection (a) shall be responsible for remediation.

SEC. 1255. EXCHANGE OF BLM AND SCHOOL AND INSTITUTIONAL TRUST LANDS ADMINISTRATION LAND.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) EXCHANGE MAP.—The term ''Exchange Map'' means the map prepared by the Bureau of Land Management entitled ''Emery County Public Land Management Act—Proposed Land Exchange'' and dated December, 10, 2018.

(2) FEDERAL LAND.—The term ''Federal land'' means public land located in the State of Utah that is identified on the Exchange Map as—

(A) ''BLM Surface and Mineral Lands Proposed for Transfer to SITLA'';

(B) ''BLM Mineral Lands Proposed for Transfer to SITLA''; and

(C) ''BLM Surface Lands Proposed for Transfer to SITLA''.

(3) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—The term ''non-Federal land'' means the land owned by the State in the Emery and Uintah Counties that is identified on the Exchange Map as—

(A) ''SITLA Surface and Mineral Land Proposed for Transfer to BLM'';

(B) ''SITLA Mineral Lands Proposed for Transfer to BLM''; and

(C) ''SITLA Surface Lands Proposed for Transfer to BLM''.

(4) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State, acting through the School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration.

(b) EXCHANGE OF FEDERAL LAND AND NON-FEDERAL LAND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If the State offers to convey to the United States title to the non-Federal land, the Secretary, in accordance with this section, shall—

(A) accept the offer; and

(B) on receipt of all right, title, and interest in and to the non-Federal land, convey to the State (or a designee) all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Federal land.

(2) CONVEYANCE OF PARCELS IN PHASES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding that appraisals for all of the parcels of Federal land and non-Federal land may not have been approved under subsection (c)(5), parcels of the Federal land and non-Federal land may be exchanged under paragraph (1) in phases, to be mutually agreed by the Secretary and the State, beginning on the date on which the appraised values of the parcels included in the applicable phase are approved.

(B) NO AGREEMENT ON EXCHANGE.—If any dispute or delay arises with respect to the exchange of an individual parcel of Federal land or non-Federal land under paragraph (1), the Secretary and the State may mutually agree to set aside the individual parcel to allow the exchange of the other parcels of Federal land and non-Federal land to proceed.

(3) EXCLUSION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall exclude from any conveyance of a parcel of Federal land under paragraph (1) any Federal land that contains critical habitat designated for a species listed as an endangered species or a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

(B) REQUIREMENT.—Any Federal land excluded under subparagraph (A) shall be the smallest area necessary to protect the applicable critical habitat.

(4) APPLICABLE LAW.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The land exchange under paragraph (1) shall be subject to section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716) and other applicable law.

(B) LAND USE PLANNING.—With respect to the Federal land to be conveyed under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall not be required to undertake any additional land use planning under section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712) before the conveyance of the Federal land.

(5) VALID EXISTING RIGHTS.—The land exchange under paragraph (1) shall be subject to valid existing rights.

(6) TITLE APPROVAL.—Title to the Federal land and non-Federal land to be exchanged under paragraph (1) shall be in a form acceptable to the Secretary and the State.

(c) APPRAISALS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The value of the Federal land and the non-Federal land to be exchanged under subsection (b)(1) shall be determined by appraisals conducted by 1 or more independent and qualified appraisers.

(2) STATE APPRAISER.—The Secretary and the State may agree to use an independent and qualified appraiser—

(A) retained by the State; and

(B) approved by the Secretary.

(3) APPLICABLE LAW.—The appraisals under paragraph (1) shall be conducted in accordance with nationally recognized appraisal standards, including, as appropriate—

(A) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions; and

(B) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(4) MINERALS.—

(A) MINERAL REPORTS.—The appraisals under paragraph (1) may take into account mineral and technical reports provided by the Secretary and the State in the evaluation of mineral deposits in the Federal land and non-Federal land.

(B) MINING CLAIMS.—To the extent permissible under applicable appraisal standards,

the appraisal of any parcel of Federal land that is encumbered by a mining or millsite claim located under sections 2318 through 2352 of the Revised Statutes (commonly known as the ''Mining Law of 1872'') (30 U.S.C. 21 et seq.) shall be appraised in accordance with standard appraisal practices, including, as appropriate, the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisition.

(C) VALIDITY EXAMINATIONS.—Nothing in this subsection requires the United States to conduct a mineral examination for any mining claim on the Federal land.

(D) ADJUSTMENT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—If value is attributed to any parcel of Federal land because of the presence of minerals subject to leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), the value of the parcel (as otherwise established under this subsection) shall be reduced by the percentage of the applicable Federal revenue sharing obligation under section 35(a) of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 191(a)).

(ii) LIMITATION.—An adjustment under clause (i) shall not be considered to be a property right of the State.

(5) APPROVAL.—An appraisal conducted under paragraph (1) shall be submitted to the Secretary and the State for approval.

(6) DURATION.—An appraisal conducted under paragraph (1) shall remain valid for 3 years after the date on which the appraisal is approved by the Secretary and the State.

(7) COST OF APPRAISAL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The cost of an appraisal conducted under paragraph (1) shall be paid equally by the Secretary and the State.

(B) REIMBURSEMENT BY SECRETARY.—If the State retains an appraiser in accordance with paragraph (2), the Secretary shall reimburse the State in an amount equal to 50 percent of the costs incurred by the State.

(d) CONVEYANCE OF TITLE.—It is the intent of Congress that the land exchange authorized under subsection (b)(1) shall be completed not later than 1 year after the date of final approval by the Secretary and the State of the appraisals conducted under subsection (c).

(e) PUBLIC INSPECTION AND NOTICE.—

(1) PUBLIC INSPECTION.—Not later than 30 days before the date of any exchange of Federal land and non-Federal land under subsection (b)(1), all final appraisals and appraisal reviews for the land to be exchanged shall be available for public review at the office of the State Director of the Bureau of Land Management in the State of Utah.

(2) NOTICE.—The Secretary shall make available on the public website of the Secretary, and the Secretary or the State, as applicable, shall publish in a newspaper of general circulation in Salt Lake County, Utah, a notice that the appraisals conducted under subsection (c) are available for public inspection.

(f) EQUAL VALUE EXCHANGE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The value of the Federal land and non-Federal land to be exchanged under subsection (b)(1)—

(A) shall be equal; or

(B) shall be made equal in accordance with paragraph (2).

(2) EQUALIZATION.—

(A) SURPLUS OF FEDERAL LAND.—With respect to any Federal land and non-Federal land to be exchanged under subsection (b)(1), if the value of the Federal land exceeds the value of the non-Federal land, the value of the Federal land and non-Federal land shall be equalized by—

(i) the State conveying to the Secretary, as necessary to equalize the value of the Federal land and non-Federal land, after the acquisition of all State trust land located within the wilderness areas or recreation area designated by this part, State trust land located within any of the wilderness areas or national conservation areas in Washington County, Utah, established under subtitle O of title I of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1075); and

(ii) the State, to the extent necessary to equalize any remaining imbalance of value after all available Washington County, Utah, land described in clause (i) has been conveyed to the Secretary, conveying to the Secretary additional State trust land as identified and agreed on by the Secretary and the State.

(B) SURPLUS OF NON-FEDERAL LAND.—If the value of the non-Federal land exceeds the value of the Federal land, the value of the Federal land and the non-Federal land shall be equalized—

(i) by the Secretary making a cash equalization payment to the State, in accordance with section 206(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716(b)); or

(ii) by removing non-Federal land from the exchange.

(g) INDIAN TRIBES.—The Secretary shall consult with any federally recognized Indian Tribe in the vicinity of the Federal land and non-Federal land to be exchanged under subsection (b)(1) before the completion of the land exchange.

(h) APPURTENANT WATER RIGHTS.—Any conveyance of a parcel of Federal land or non-Federal land under subsection (b)(1) shall include the conveyance of water rights appurtenant to the parcel conveyed.

(i) GRAZING PERMITS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If the Federal land or non-Federal land exchanged under subsection (b)(1) is subject to a lease, permit, or contract for the grazing of domestic livestock in effect on the date of acquisition, the Secretary and the State shall allow the grazing to continue for the remainder of the term of the lease, permit, or contract, subject to the related terms and conditions of user agreements, including permitted stocking rates, grazing fee levels, access rights, and ownership and use of range improvements.

(2) RENEWAL.—To the extent allowed by Federal or State law, on expiration of any grazing lease, permit, or contract described in paragraph (1), the holder of the lease, permit, or contract shall be entitled to a preference right to renew the lease, permit, or contract.

(3) CANCELLATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section prevents the Secretary or the State from canceling or modifying a grazing permit, lease, or contract if the Federal land or non-Federal land subject to the permit, lease, or contract is sold, conveyed, transferred, or leased for non-grazing purposes by the Secretary or the State.

(B) LIMITATION.—Except to the extent reasonably necessary to accommodate surface operations in support of mineral development, the Secretary or the State shall not cancel or modify a grazing permit, lease, or contract because the land subject to the permit, lease, or contract has been leased for mineral development.

(4) BASE PROPERTIES.—If non-Federal land conveyed by the State under subsection (b)(1) is used by a grazing permittee or lessee to meet the base property requirements for a Federal grazing permit or lease, the land shall continue to qualify as a base property for—

(A) the remaining term of the lease or permit; and

(B) the term of any renewal or extension of the lease or permit.

(j) WITHDRAWAL OF FEDERAL LAND FROM MINERAL ENTRY PRIOR TO EXCHANGE.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land to be conveyed to the State under subsection (b)(1) is withdrawn from mineral location, entry, and patent under the mining laws pending conveyance of the Federal land to the State.

Subtitle D—Wild and Scenic Rivers

SEC. 1301. LOWER FARMINGTON RIVER AND SALMON BROOK WILD AND SCENIC RIVER.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the Lower Farmington River and Salmon Brook Study Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–370) authorized the study of the Farmington River downstream from the segment designated as a recreational river by section 3(a)(156) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1277(a)(156)) to its confluence with the Connecticut River, and the segment of the Salmon Brook including its main stem and east and west branches for potential inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System;

(2) the studied segments of the Lower Farmington River and Salmon Brook support natural, cultural, and recreational resources of exceptional significance to the citizens of Connecticut and the Nation;

(3) concurrently with the preparation of the study, the Lower Farmington River and Salmon Brook Wild and Scenic Study Committee prepared the Lower Farmington River and Salmon Brook Management Plan, June 2011 (referred to in this section as the ''management plan''), that establishes objectives, standards, and action programs that will ensure the long-term protection of the outstanding values of the river segments without Federal management of affected lands not owned by the United States;

(4) the Lower Farmington River and Salmon Brook Wild and Scenic Study Committee has voted in favor of Wild and Scenic River designation for the river segments, and has included this recommendation as an integral part of the management plan;

(5) there is strong local support for the protection of the Lower Farmington River and Salmon Brook, including votes of support for Wild and Scenic designation from the governing bodies of all ten communities abutting the study area;

(6) the State of Connecticut General Assembly has endorsed the designation of the Lower Farmington River and Salmon Brook as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (Public Act 08–37); and

(7) the Rainbow Dam and Reservoir are located entirely outside of the river segment designated by subsection (b), and, based on the findings of the study of the Lower Farmington River pursuant to Public Law 109–370, this hydroelectric project (including all aspects of its facilities, operations, and transmission lines) is compatible with the designation made by subsection (b).

(b) DESIGNATION.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as amended by section 1241(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(225) LOWER FARMINGTON RIVER AND SALMON BROOK, CONNECTICUT.—Segments of the main stem and its tributary, Salmon Brook, totaling approximately 62 miles, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as follows:

''(A) The approximately 27.2-mile segment of the Farmington River beginning 0.2 miles below the tailrace of the Lower Collinsville Dam and extending to the site of the Spoonville Dam in Bloomfield and East Granby as a recreational river.

''(B) The approximately 8.1-mile segment of the Farmington River extending from 0.5 miles below the Rainbow Dam to the confluence with the Connecticut River in Windsor as a recreational river.

''(C) The approximately 2.4-mile segment of the main stem of Salmon Brook extending from the confluence of the East and West Branches to the confluence with the Farmington River as a recreational river.

''(D) The approximately 12.6-mile segment of the West Branch of Salmon Brook extending from its headwaters in Hartland, Connecticut, to its confluence with the East Branch of Salmon Brook as a recreational river.

''(E) The approximately 11.4-mile segment of the East Branch of Salmon Brook extending from the Massachusetts-Connecticut State line to the confluence with the West Branch of Salmon Brook as a recreational river.''.

(c) MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The river segments designated by subsection (b) shall be managed in accordance with the management plan and such amendments to the management plan as the Secretary determines are consistent with this section. The management plan shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements for a comprehensive management plan pursuant to section 3(d) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(d)).

(2) COMMITTEE.—The Secretary shall coordinate the management responsibilities of the Secretary under this section with the Lower Farmington River and Salmon Brook Wild and Scenic Committee, as specified in the management plan.

(3) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In order to provide for the long-term protection, preservation, and enhancement of the river segment designated by subsection (b), the Secretary is authorized to enter into cooperative agreements pursuant to sections 10(e) and 11(b)(1) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1281(e), 1282(b)(1)) with—

(i) the State of Connecticut;

(ii) the towns of Avon, Bloomfield, Burlington, East Granby, Farmington, Granby, Hartland, Simsbury, and Windsor in Connecticut; and

(iii) appropriate local planning and environmental organizations.

(B) CONSISTENCY.—All cooperative agreements provided for under this section shall be consistent with the management plan and may include provisions for financial or other assistance from the United States.

(4) LAND MANAGEMENT.—

(A) ZONING ORDINANCES.—For the purposes of the segments designated in subsection (b), the zoning ordinances adopted by the towns in Avon, Bloomfield, Burlington, East Granby, Farmington, Granby, Hartland, Simsbury, and Windsor in Connecticut, including provisions for conservation of floodplains, wetlands, and watercourses associated with the segments, shall be deemed to satisfy the standards and requirements of section 6(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1277(c)).

(B) ACQUISITION OF LAND.—The provisions of section 6(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1277(c)) that prohibit Federal acquisition of lands by condemnation shall apply to the segments designated in subsection (b). The authority of the Secretary to acquire lands for the purposes of the segments designated in subsection (b) shall be limited to acquisition by donation or acquisition with the consent of the owner of the lands, and shall be subject to the additional criteria set forth in the management plan.

(5) RAINBOW DAM.—The designation made by subsection (b) shall not be construed to—

(A) prohibit, pre-empt, or abridge the potential future licensing of the Rainbow Dam and Reservoir (including any and all aspects of its facilities, operations and transmission lines) by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission as a federally licensed hydroelectric generation project under the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 791a et seq.), provided that the Commission may, in the discretion of the Commission and consistent with this section, establish such reasonable terms and conditions in a hydropower license for Rainbow Dam as are necessary to reduce impacts identified by the Secretary as invading or unreasonably diminishing the scenic, recreational, and fish and wildlife values of the segments designated by subsection (b); or

(B) affect the operation of, or impose any flow or release requirements on, the unlicensed hydroelectric facility at Rainbow Dam and Reservoir.

(6) RELATION TO NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM.—Notwithstanding section 10(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1281(c)), the Lower Farmington River shall not be administered as part of the National Park System or be subject to regulations which govern the National Park System.

(d) FARMINGTON RIVER, CONNECTICUT, DESIGNATION REVISION.—Section 3(a)(156) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)(156)) is amended in the first sentence—

(1) by striking ''14-mile'' and inserting ''15.1-mile''; and

(2) by striking ''to the downstream end of the New Hartford-Canton, Connecticut town line'' and inserting ''to the confluence with the Nepaug River''.

SEC. 1302. WOOD-PAWCATUCK WATERSHED WILD AND SCENIC RIVER SEGMENTS.

(a) DESIGNATION.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as amended by section 1301(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(226) WOOD-PAWCATUCK WATERSHED, RHODE ISLAND AND CONNECTICUT.—The following river segments within the Wood-Pawcatuck watershed, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, in cooperation with the Wood-Pawcatuck Wild and Scenic Rivers Stewardship Council:

''(A) The approximately 11-mile segment of the Beaver River from its headwaters in Exeter and West Greenwich, Rhode Island, to its confluence with the Pawcatuck River in Richmond, Rhode Island, as a scenic river.

''(B) The approximately 3-mile segment of the Chipuxet River from the Kingstown Road Bridge, South Kingstown, Rhode Island, to its outlet in Worden Pond, as a wild river.

''(C) The approximately 9-mile segment of the Green Fall River from its headwaters in Voluntown, Connecticut, to its confluence with the Ashaway River in Hopkinton, Rhode Island, as a scenic river.

''(D) The approximately 3-mile segment of the Ashaway River from its confluence with the Green Fall River to its confluence with the Pawcatuck River in Hopkinton, Rhode Island, as a recreational river.

''(E) The approximately 3-mile segment of the Pawcatuck River from the Worden Pond outlet in South Kingstown, Rhode Island, to the South County Trail Bridge, Charlestown and South Kingstown, Rhode Island, as a wild river.

''(F) The approximately 4-mile segment of the Pawcatuck River from South County Trail Bridge, Charlestown and South Kingstown, Rhode Island, to the Carolina Back Road Bridge in Richmond and Charlestown, Rhode Island, as a recreational river.

''(G) The approximately 21-mile segment of the Pawcatuck River from Carolina Back Road Bridge in Richmond and Charlestown, Rhode Island, to the confluence with Shunock River in Stonington, Connecticut, as a scenic river.

''(H) The approximately 8-mile segment of the Pawcatuck River from the confluence with Shunock River in Stonington, Connecticut, to the mouth of the river between Pawcatuck Point in Stonington, Connecticut, and Rhodes Point in Westerly, Rhode Island, as a recreational river.

''(I) The approximately 11-mile segment of the Queen River from its headwaters in Exeter and West Greenwich, Rhode Island, to the Kingstown Road Bridge in South Kingstown, Rhode Island, as a scenic river.

''(J) The approximately 5-mile segment of the Usquepaugh River from the Kingstown Road Bridge to its confluence with the Pawcatuck River in South Kingstown, Rhode Island, as a wild river.

''(K) The approximately 8-mile segment of the Shunock River from its headwaters in North Stonington, Connecticut, to its confluence with the Pawcatuck River as a recreational river.

''(L) The approximately 13-mile segment of the Wood River from its headwaters in Sterling and Voluntown, Connecticut, and Exeter and West Greenwich, Rhode Island, to the Arcadia Road Bridge in Hopkinton and Richmond, Rhode Island, as a wild river.

''(M) The approximately 11-mile segment of the Wood River from the Arcadia Road Bridge in Hopkinton and Richmond, Rhode Island, to the confluence with the Pawcatuck River in Charlestown, Hopkinton, and Richmond, Rhode Island, as a recreational river.''.

(b) MANAGEMENT OF RIVER SEGMENTS.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) COVERED TRIBUTARY.—The term ''covered tributary'' means—

(i) each of Assekonk Brook, Breakheart Brook, Brushy Brook, Canochet Brook, Chickasheen Brook, Cedar Swamp Brook, Fisherville Brook, Glade Brook, Glen Rock Brook, Kelly Brook, Locke Brook, Meadow Brook, Pendleton Brook, Parris Brook, Passquisett Brook, Phillips Brook, Poquiant Brook, Queens Fort Brook, Roaring Brook, Sherman Brook, Taney Brook, Tomaquag Brook, White Brook, and Wyassup Brook within the Wood-Pawcatuck watershed; and

(ii) any other perennial stream within the Wood-Pawcatuck watershed.

(B) RIVER SEGMENT.—The term ''river segment'' means a river segment designated by paragraph (226) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as added by subsection (a)).

(C) STEWARDSHIP PLAN.—The term ''Stewardship Plan'' means the plan entitled the ''Wood-Pawcatuck Wild and Scenic Rivers Stewardship Plan for the Beaver, Chipuxet, Green Fall-Ashaway, Pawcatuck, Queen-Usquepaugh, Shunock, and Wood Rivers'' and dated June 2018, which takes a watershed approach to the management of the river segments.

(2) WOOD-PAWCATUCK WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS STEWARDSHIP PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in cooperation with the Wood-Pawcatuck Wild and Scenic Rivers Stewardship Council, shall manage the river segments in accordance with—

(i) the Stewardship Plan; and

(ii) any amendment to the Stewardship Plan that the Secretary determines is consistent with this subsection.

(B) WATERSHED APPROACH.—In furtherance of the watershed approach to resource preservation and enhancement described in the Stewardship Plan, the covered tributaries are recognized as integral to the protection and enhancement of the river segments.

(C) REQUIREMENTS FOR COMPREHENSIVE MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The Stewardship Plan shall be considered to satisfy each requirement for a comprehensive management plan required under section 3(d) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(d)).

(3) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—To provide for the long-term protection, preservation, and enhancement of each river segment, in accordance with sections 10(e) and 11(b)(1) of

the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1281(e), 1282(b)(1)), the Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements (which may include provisions for financial or other assistance from the Federal Government) with—

(A) the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island;

(B) political subdivisions of the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island, including—

(i) the towns of North Stonington, Sterling, Stonington, and Voluntown, Connecticut; and

(ii) the towns of Charlestown, Exeter, Hopkinton, North Kingstown, Richmond, South Kingstown, Westerly, and West Kingstown, Rhode Island;

(C) the Wood-Pawcatuck Wild and Scenic Rivers Stewardship Council; and

(D) any appropriate nonprofit organization, as determined by the Secretary.

(4) RELATION TO NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM.—Notwithstanding section 10(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1281(c)), each river segment shall not be—

(A) administered as a unit of the National Park System; or

(B) subject to the laws (including regulations) that govern the administration of the National Park System.

(5) LAND MANAGEMENT.—

(A) ZONING ORDINANCES.—The zoning ordinances adopted by the towns of North Stonington, Sterling, Stonington, and Voluntown, Connecticut, and Charlestown, Exeter, Hopkinton, North Kingstown, Richmond, South Kingstown, Westerly, and West Greenwich, Rhode Island (including any provision of the zoning ordinances relating to the conservation of floodplains, wetlands, and watercourses associated with any river segment), shall be considered to satisfy the standards and requirements described in section 6(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1277(c)).

(B) VILLAGES.—For purposes of section 6(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1277(c)), each town described in subparagraph (A) shall be considered to be a village.

(C) ACQUISITION OF LAND.—

(i) LIMITATION OF AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY.—With respect to each river segment, the Secretary may only acquire parcels of land—

(I) by donation; or

(II) with the consent of the owner of the parcel of land.

(ii) PROHIBITION RELATING TO THE ACQUISITION OF LAND BY CONDEMNATION.—In accordance with 6(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1277(c)), with respect to each river segment, the Secretary may not acquire any parcel of land by condemnation.

SEC. 1303. NASHUA WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS, MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW HAMPSHIRE.

(a) DESIGNATION OF WILD AND SCENIC RIVER SEGMENTS.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as amended by section 1302(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(227) NASHUA, SQUANNACOOK, AND NISSITISSIT WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS, MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW HAMPSHIRE.—

''(A) The following segments in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and State of New Hampshire, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a scenic river:

''(i) The approximately 27-mile segment of the mainstem of the Nashua River from the confluence of the North and South Nashua Rivers in Lancaster, Massachusetts, and extending north to the Massachusetts-New Hampshire border, except as provided in subparagraph (B).

''(ii) The approximately 16.3-mile segment of the Squannacook River from its headwaters in Ash Swamp, Townsend, Massachusetts, extending downstream to the confluence of the river with the Nashua River in Shirley/Ayer, Massachusetts, except as provided in subparagraph (B).

''(iii) The approximately 9.5-mile segment of the Nissitissit River from its headwaters in Brookline, New Hampshire, to the confluence of the river with the Nashua River in Pepperell, Massachusetts.

''(B) EXCLUSION AREAS.—The designation of the river segments in subparagraph (A) shall exclude—

''(i) with respect to the Ice House hydroelectric project (FERC P–12769), from 700 feet upstream from the crest of the dam to 500 feet downstream from the crest of the dam;

''(ii) with respect to the Pepperell hydroelectric project (FERC P12721), from 9,240 feet upstream from the crest of the dam to 1,000 feet downstream from the crest of the dam; and

''(iii) with respect to the Hollingsworth and Vose dam (non-FERC), from 1,200 feet upstream from the crest of the dam to 2,665 feet downstream from the crest of the dam.''.

(b) MANAGEMENT.—

(1) PROCESS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The river segments designated by paragraph (227) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as added by subsection (a)) shall be managed in accordance with—

(i) the Nashua, Squannacook, and Nissitissit Rivers Stewardship Plan developed pursuant to the study described in section 5(b)(21) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1276(b)(21)) (referred to in this subsection as the ''management plan''), dated February 15, 2018; and

(ii) such amendments to the management plan as the Secretary determines are consistent with this section and as are approved by the Nashua, Squannacook, and Nissitissit Rivers Stewardship Council (referred to in this subsection as the ''Stewardship Council'').

(B) COMPREHENSIVE MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The management plan shall be considered to satisfy the requirements for a comprehensive management plan under section 3(d) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(d)).

(2) COMMITTEE.—The Secretary shall coordinate the management responsibilities of the Secretary under this section with the Stewardship Council, as specified in the management plan.

(3) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In order to provide for the long-term protection, preservation, and enhancement of the river segments designated by paragraph (227) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as added by subsection (a)), the Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements pursuant to sections 10(e) and 11(b)(1) of that Act (16 U.S.C. 1281(e), 1282(b)(1)) with—

(i) the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the State of New Hampshire;

(ii) the municipalities of—

(I) Ayer, Bolton, Dunstable, Groton, Harvard, Lancaster, Pepperell, Shirley, and Townsend in Massachusetts; and

(II) Brookline and Hollis in New Hampshire; and

(iii) appropriate local, regional, State, or multistate, planning, environmental, or recreational organizations.

(B) CONSISTENCY.—Each cooperative agreement entered into under this paragraph shall be consistent with the management plan and may include provisions for financial or other assistance from the United States.

(4) EFFECT ON WORKING DAMS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The designation of the river segments by paragraph (227) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as added by subsection (a)), does not—

(i) impact or alter the existing terms of permitting, licensing, or operation of—

(I) the Pepperell hydroelectric project (FERC Project P–12721, Nashua River, Pepperell, MA);

(II) the Ice House hydroelectric project (FERC Project P–12769, Nashua River, Ayer, MA); or

(III) the Hollingsworth and Vose Dam (non-FERC industrial facility, Squannacook River, West Groton, MA) as further described in the management plan (Appendix A, ''Working Dams''); or

(ii) preclude the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission from licensing, relicensing, or otherwise authorizing the operation or continued operation of the Pepperell and Ice House hydroelectric projects under the terms of licenses or exemptions in effect on the date of enactment of this Act; or

(iii) limit actions taken to modernize, upgrade, or carry out other changes to such projects authorized pursuant to clause (i), subject to written determination by the Secretary that the changes are consistent with the purposes of the designation.

(5) LAND MANAGEMENT.—

(A) ZONING ORDINANCES.—For the purpose of the segments designated by paragraph (227) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as added by subsection (a)), the zoning ordinances adopted by the municipalities described in paragraph (3)(A)(ii), including provisions for conservation of floodplains, wetlands, and watercourses associated with the segments, shall be deemed to satisfy the standards and requirements of section 6(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1277(c)).

(B) ACQUISITIONS OF LANDS.—The authority of the Secretary to acquire land for the purposes of the segments designated by paragraph (227) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as added by subsection (a)) shall be—

(i) limited to acquisition by donation or acquisition with the consent of the owner of the land; and

(ii) subject to the additional criteria set forth in the management plan.

(C) NO CONDEMNATION.—No land or interest in land within the boundary of the river segments designated by paragraph (227) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as added by subsection (a)) may be acquired by condemnation.

(6) RELATION TO THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM.—Notwithstanding section 10(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act(16 U.S.C. 1281(c)), each segment of the Nashua, Squannacook, and Nissitissit Rivers designated as a component of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System under this section shall not—

(A) be administered as a unit of the National Park System; or

(B) be subject to regulations that govern the National Park System.

Subtitle E—California Desert Protection and Recreation

SEC. 1401. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) CONSERVATION AREA.—The term ''Conservation Area'' means the California Desert Conservation Area.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means—

(A) the Secretary, with respect to land administered by the Department of the Interior; or

(B) the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to National Forest System land.

(3) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of California.

PART I—DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS IN THE CALIFORNIA DESERT CONSERVATION AREA

SEC. 1411. CALIFORNIA DESERT CONSERVATION AND RECREATION.

(a) DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS TO BE ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT.—Section 102 of the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103–433; 108 Stat. 4472) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(70) AVAWATZ MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS.—Certain land in the California Desert Conservation Area administered by the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 89,500 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Proposed Avawatz Mountains Wilderness' and dated November 7, 2018, to be known as the 'Avawatz Mountains Wilderness'.

''(71) GREAT FALLS BASIN WILDERNESS.—Certain land in the California Desert Conservation Area administered by the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 7,810 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Proposed Great Falls Basin Wilderness' and dated November 7, 2018, to be known as the 'Great Falls Basin Wilderness'.

''(72) SODA MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS.—Certain land in the California Desert Conservation Area, administered by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 80,090 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Proposed Soda Mountains Wilderness' and dated November 7, 2018, to be known as the 'Soda Mountains Wilderness'.

''(73) MILPITAS WASH WILDERNESS.—Certain land in the California Desert Conservation Area, administered by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 17,250 acres, depicted as 'Proposed Milpitas Wash Wilderness' on the map entitled 'Proposed Vinagre Wash Special Management Area and Proposed Wilderness' and dated December 4, 2018, to be known as the 'Milpitas Wash Wilderness'.

''(74) BUZZARDS PEAK WILDERNESS.—Certain land in the California Desert Conservation Area, administered by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 11,840 acres, depicted as 'Proposed Buzzards Peak Wilderness' on the map entitled 'Proposed Vinagre Wash Special Management Area and Proposed Wilderness' and dated December 4, 2018, to be known as the 'Buzzards Peak Wilderness'.''.

(b) ADDITIONS TO EXISTING WILDERNESS AREAS ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT.—In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following land in the State is designated as wilderness and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) GOLDEN VALLEY WILDERNESS.—Certain land in the Conservation Area administered by the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 1,250 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Proposed Golden Valley Wilderness Addition'' and dated November 7, 2018, which shall be added to and administered as part of the ''Golden Valley Wilderness''.

(2) KINGSTON RANGE WILDERNESS.—Certain land in the Conservation Area administered by the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 52,410 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Proposed Kingston Range Wilderness Additions'' and dated November 7, 2018, which shall be added to and administered as part of the ''Kingston Range Wilderness''.

(3) PALO VERDE MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS.—Certain land in the Conservation Area administered by the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 9,350 acres, depicted as ''Proposed Palo Verde Mountains Wilderness Additions'' on the map entitled ''Proposed Vinagre Wash Special Management Area and Proposed Wilderness'' and dated December 4, 2018, which shall be added to and administered as part of the ''Palo Verde Mountains Wilderness''.

(4) INDIAN PASS MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS.—Certain land in the Conservation Area administered by the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 10,860 acres, depicted as ''Proposed Indian Pass Wilderness Additions'' on the map entitled ''Proposed Vinagre Wash Special Management Area and Proposed Wilderness'' and dated December 4, 2018, which shall be added to and administered as part of the ''Indian Pass Mountains Wilderness''.

(c) DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS TO BE ADMINISTERED BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.—In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.) the following land in Death Valley National Park is designated as wilderness and as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System, which shall be added to, and administered as part of the Death Valley National Park Wilderness established by section 601(a)(1) of the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103–433; 108 Stat. 4496):

(1) DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS ADDITIONS-NORTH EUREKA VALLEY.—Approximately 11,496 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Death Valley National Park Proposed Wilderness Area-North Eureka Valley'', numbered 143/100,082D, and dated November 1, 2018.

(2) DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS ADDITIONS-IBEX.—Approximately 23,650 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Death Valley National Park Proposed Wilderness Area-Ibex'', numbered 143/100,081D, and dated November 1, 2018.

(3) DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS ADDITIONS-PANAMINT VALLEY.—Approximately 4,807 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Death Valley National Park Proposed Wilderness Area-Panamint Valley'', numbered 143/100,083D, and dated November 1, 2018.

(4) DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS ADDITIONS-WARM SPRINGS.—Approximately 10,485 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Death Valley National Park Proposed Wilderness Area-Warm Spring Canyon/Galena Canyon'', numbered 143/100,084D, and dated November 1, 2018.

(5) DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS ADDITIONS-AXE HEAD.—Approximately 8,638 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Death Valley National Park Proposed Wilderness Area-Axe Head'', numbered 143/100,085D, and dated November 1, 2018.

(6) DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS ADDITIONS-BOWLING ALLEY.—Approximately 28,923 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Death Valley National Park Proposed Wilderness Area-Bowling Alley'', numbered 143/128,606A, and dated November 1, 2018.

(d) ADDITIONS TO EXISTING WILDERNESS AREA ADMINISTERED BY THE FOREST SERVICE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the land described in paragraph (2)—

(A) is designated as wilderness and as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System; and

(B) shall be added to and administered as part of the San Gorgonio Wilderness established by the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

(2) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—The land referred to in paragraph (1) is certain land in the San Bernardino National Forest, comprising approximately 7,141 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''San Gorgonio Wilderness Additions—Proposed'' and dated November 7, 2018.

(3) FIRE MANAGEMENT AND RELATED ACTIVITIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may carry out such activities in the wilderness area designated by paragraph (1) as are necessary for the control of fire, insects, and disease, in accordance with section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)) and House Report 98–40 of the 98th Congress.

(B) FUNDING PRIORITIES.—Nothing in this subsection limits the provision of any funding for fire or fuel management in the wilderness area designated by paragraph (1).

(C) REVISION AND DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL FIRE MANAGEMENT PLANS.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall amend the local fire management plans that apply to the wilderness area designated by paragraph (1).

(D) ADMINISTRATION.—In accordance with subparagraph (A) and other applicable Federal law, to ensure a timely and efficient response to fire emergencies in the wilderness area designated by paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(i) not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, establish agency approval procedures (including appropriate delegations of authority to the Forest Supervisor, District Manager, or other agency officials) for responding to fire emergencies in the wilderness area designated by paragraph (1); and

(ii) enter into agreements with appropriate State or local firefighting agencies relating to the wilderness area.

(e) EFFECT ON UTILITY FACILITIES AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY.—Nothing in this section or an amendment made by this section affects or precludes the renewal or reauthorization of any valid existing right-of-way or customary operation, maintenance, repair, upgrading, or replacement activities in a right-of-way acquired by or issued, granted, or permitted to the Southern California Edison Company or successors or assigns of the Southern California Edison Company.

(f) RELEASE OF WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS.—

(1) FINDING.—Congress finds that, for purposes of section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782), any portion of a wilderness study area described in paragraph (2) that is not designated as a wilderness area or a wilderness addition by this subtitle (including an amendment made by this subtitle) or any other Act enacted before the date of enactment of this Act has been adequately studied for wilderness designation.

(2) DESCRIPTION OF STUDY AREAS.—The study areas referred to in subsection (a) are—

(A) the Cady Mountains Wilderness Study Area;

(B) the Soda Mountains Wilderness Study Area;

(C) the Kingston Range Wilderness Study Area;

(D) the Avawatz Mountain Wilderness Study Area;

(E) the Death Valley 17 Wilderness Study Area; and

(F) the Great Falls Basin Wilderness Study Area.

(3) RELEASE.—The following are no longer subject to section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)):

(A) Any portion of a wilderness study area described in paragraph (2) that is not designated as a wilderness area or a wilderness addition by this subtitle (including an amendment made by this subtitle) or any

other Act enacted before the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) Any portion of a wilderness study area described in paragraph (2) that is not transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the National Park Service for inclusion in a unit of the National Park System by this subtitle (including an amendment made by this subtitle) or any other Act enacted before the date of enactment of this Act.

PART II—DESIGNATION OF SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA

SEC. 1421. VINAGRE WASH SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.

Title I of the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103–433; 108 Stat. 4472) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 109. VINAGRE WASH SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) MANAGEMENT AREA.—The term 'Management Area' means the Vinagre Wash Special Management Area established by subsection (b).

''(2) MAP.—The term 'map' means the map entitled 'Proposed Vinagre Wash Special Management Area and Proposed Wilderness' and dated December 4, 2018.

''(3) PUBLIC LAND.—The term 'public land' has the meaning given the term 'public lands' in section 103 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1702).

''(4) STATE.—The term 'State' means the State of California.

''(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established the Vinagre Wash Special Management Area in the State, to be managed by the Secretary.

''(c) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Management Area is to conserve, protect, and enhance—

''(1) the plant and wildlife values of the Management Area; and

''(2) the outstanding and nationally significant ecological, geological, scenic, recreational, archaeological, cultural, historic, and other resources of the Management Area.

''(d) BOUNDARIES.—The Management Area shall consist of the public land in Imperial County, California, comprising approximately 81,880 acres, as generally depicted on the map as 'Proposed Special Management Area'.

''(e) MAP; LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable, but not later than 3 years, after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall submit a map and legal description of the Management Area to—

''(A) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives; and

''(B) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

''(2) EFFECT.—The map and legal description submitted under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this section, except that the Secretary may correct any errors in the map and legal description.

''(3) AVAILABILITY.—Copies of the map submitted under paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

''(f) MANAGEMENT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall manage the Management Area—

''(A) in a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances the purposes for which the Management Area is established; and

''(B) in accordance with—

''(i) this section;

''(ii) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and

''(iii) other applicable laws.

''(2) USES.—The Secretary shall allow only those uses that are consistent with the purposes of the Management Area, including hiking, camping, hunting, and sightseeing and the use of motorized vehicles, mountain bikes, and horses on designated routes in the Management Area in a manner that—

''(A) is consistent with the purpose of the Management Area described in subsection (c);

''(B) ensures public health and safety; and

''(C) is consistent with all applicable laws (including regulations), including the Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan.

''(3) OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE USE.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraphs (B) and (C) and all other applicable laws, the use of off-highway vehicles shall be permitted on routes in the Management Area as generally depicted on the map.

''(B) CLOSURE.—The Secretary may close or permanently reroute a portion of a route described in subparagraph (A)—

''(i) to prevent, or allow for restoration of, resource damage;

''(ii) to protect Tribal cultural resources, including the resources identified in the Tribal cultural resources management plan developed under section 705(d);

''(iii) to address public safety concerns; or

''(iv) as otherwise required by law.

''(C) DESIGNATION OF ADDITIONAL ROUTES.—During the 3-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary—

''(i) shall accept petitions from the public regarding additional routes for off-highway vehicles; and

''(ii) may designate additional routes that the Secretary determines—

''(I) would provide significant or unique recreational opportunities; and

''(II) are consistent with the purposes of the Management Area.

''(4) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, all Federal land within the Management Area is withdrawn from—

''(A) all forms of entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

''(B) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

''(C) right-of-way, leasing, or disposition under all laws relating to—

''(i) minerals and mineral materials; or

''(ii) solar, wind, and geothermal energy.

''(5) NO BUFFER ZONE.—The establishment of the Management Area shall not—

''(A) create a protective perimeter or buffer zone around the Management Area; or

''(B) preclude uses or activities outside the Management Area that are permitted under other applicable laws, even if the uses or activities are prohibited within the Management Area.

''(6) NOTICE OF AVAILABLE ROUTES.—The Secretary shall ensure that visitors to the Management Area have access to adequate notice relating to the availability of designated routes in the Management Area through—

''(A) the placement of appropriate signage along the designated routes;

''(B) the distribution of maps, safety education materials, and other information that the Secretary determines to be appropriate; and

''(C) restoration of areas that are not designated as open routes, including vertical mulching.

''(7) STEWARDSHIP.—The Secretary, in consultation with Indian Tribes and other interests, shall develop a program to provide opportunities for monitoring and stewardship of the Management Area to minimize environmental impacts and prevent resource damage from recreational use, including volunteer assistance with—

''(A) route signage;

''(B) restoration of closed routes;

''(C) protection of Management Area resources; and

''(D) recreation education.

''(8) PROTECTION OF TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary, in accordance with chapter 2003 of title 54, United States Code, and any other applicable law, shall—

''(A) prepare and complete a Tribal cultural resources survey of the Management Area; and

''(B) consult with the Quechan Indian Nation and other Indian Tribes demonstrating ancestral, cultural, or other ties to the resources within the Management Area on the development and implementation of the Tribal cultural resources survey under subparagraph (A).

''(9) MILITARY USE.—The Secretary may authorize use of the non-wilderness portion of the Management Area by the Secretary of the Navy for Naval Special Warfare Tactical Training, including long-range small unit training and navigation, vehicle concealment, and vehicle sustainment training, consistent with this section and other applicable laws.''.

PART III—NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM ADDITIONS

SEC. 1431. DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL PARK BOUNDARY REVISION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The boundary of Death Valley National Park is adjusted to include—

(1) the approximately 28,923 acres of Bureau of Land Management land in San Bernardino County, California, abutting the southern end of the Death Valley National Park that lies between Death Valley National Park to the north and Ft. Irwin Military Reservation to the south and which runs approximately 34 miles from west to east, as depicted on the map entitled ''Death Valley National Park Proposed Boundary Addition-Bowling Alley'', numbered 143/128,605A, and dated November 1, 2018; and

(2) the approximately 6,369 acres of Bureau of Land Management land in Inyo County, California, located in the northeast area of Death Valley National Park that is within, and surrounded by, land under the jurisdiction of the Director of the National Park Service, as depicted on the map entitled ''Death Valley National Park Proposed Boundary Addition-Crater'', numbered 143/100,079D, and dated November 1, 2018.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The maps described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary—

(1) shall administer any land added to Death Valley National Park under subsection (a)—

(A) as part of Death Valley National Park; and

(B) in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations); and

(2) may enter into a memorandum of understanding with Inyo County, California, to permit operationally feasible, ongoing access to and use (including material storage and excavation) of existing gravel pits along Saline Valley Road within Death Valley National Park for road maintenance and repairs in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations).

(d) MORMON PEAK MICROWAVE FACILITY.—Title VI of the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103–433; 108 Stat. 4496) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 604. MORMON PEAK MICROWAVE FACILITY.

''The designation of the Death Valley National Park Wilderness by section 601(a)(1) shall not preclude the operation and maintenance of the Mormon Peak Microwave Facility.''.

SEC. 1432. MOJAVE NATIONAL PRESERVE.

The boundary of the Mojave National Preserve is adjusted to include the 25 acres of Bureau of Land Management land in Baker, California, as depicted on the map entitled ''Mojave National Preserve Proposed Boundary Addition'', numbered 170/100,199A, and dated November 1, 2018.

SEC. 1433. JOSHUA TREE NATIONAL PARK.

(a) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—The boundary of the Joshua Tree National Park is adjusted to include—

(1) the approximately 2,879 acres of land managed by the Bureau of Land Management that are depicted as ''BLM Proposed Boundary Addition'' on the map entitled ''Joshua Tree National Park Proposed Boundary Additions'', numbered 156/149,375, and dated November 1, 2018; and

(2) the approximately 1,639 acres of land that are depicted as ''MDLT Proposed Boundary Addition'' on the map entitled ''Joshua Tree National Park Proposed Boundary Additions'', numbered 156/149,375, and dated November 1, 2018.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF MAPS.—The map described in subsection (a) and the map depicting the 25 acres described in subsection (c)(2) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer any land added to the Joshua Tree National Park under subsection (a) and the additional land described in paragraph (2)—

(A) as part of Joshua Tree National Park; and

(B) in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations).

(2) DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONAL LAND.—The additional land referred to in paragraph (1) is the 25 acres of land—

(A) depicted on the map entitled ''Joshua Tree National Park Boundary Adjustment Map'', numbered 156/80,049, and dated April 1, 2003;

(B) added to Joshua Tree National Park by the notice of the Department of the Interior of August 28, 2003 (68 Fed. Reg. 51799); and

(C) more particularly described as lots 26, 27, 28, 33, and 34 in sec. 34, T. 1 N., R. 8 E., San Bernardino Meridian.

(d) SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY ENERGY TRANSPORT FACILITIES AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section affects any valid right-of-way for the customary operation, maintenance, upgrade, repair, relocation within an existing right-of-way, replacement, or other authorized energy transport facility activities in a right-of-way issued, granted, or permitted to the Southern California Edison Company or the successors or assigns of the Southern California Edison Company that is located on land described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a), including, at a minimum, the use of mechanized vehicles, helicopters, or other aerial devices.

(2) UPGRADES AND REPLACEMENTS.—Nothing in this section prohibits the upgrading or replacement of—

(A) Southern California Edison Company energy transport facilities, including the energy transport facilities referred to as the Jellystone, Burnt Mountain, Whitehorn, Allegra, and Utah distribution circuits rights-of-way; or

(B) an energy transport facility in rights-of-way issued, granted, or permitted by the Secretary adjacent to Southern California Edison Joshua Tree Utility Facilities.

(3) PUBLICATION OF PLANS.—Not later than the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act or the issuance of a new energy transport facility right-of-way within the Joshua Tree National Park, whichever is earlier, the Secretary, in consultation with the Southern California Edison Company, shall publish plans for regular and emergency access by the Southern California Edison Company to the rights-of-way of the Southern California Edison Company within Joshua Tree National Park.

(e) VISITOR CENTER.—Title IV of the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 410aaa–21 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 408. VISITOR CENTER.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may acquire not more than 5 acres of land and interests in land, and improvements on the land and interests, outside the boundaries of the park, in the unincorporated village of Joshua Tree, for the purpose of operating a visitor center.

''(b) BOUNDARY.—The Secretary shall modify the boundary of the park to include the land acquired under this section as a noncontiguous parcel.

''(c) ADMINISTRATION.—Land and facilities acquired under this section—

''(1) may include the property owned (as of the date of enactment of this section) by the Joshua Tree National Park Association and commonly referred to as the 'Joshua Tree National Park Visitor Center';

''(2) shall be administered by the Secretary as part of the park; and

''(3) may be acquired only with the consent of the owner, by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange.''.

PART IV—OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREAS

SEC. 1441. OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREAS.

Public Law 103–433 is amended by inserting after title XII (16 U.S.C. 410bbb et seq.) the following:

''TITLE XIII—OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREAS

''SEC. 1301. DESIGNATION OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREAS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—

''(1) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) and resource management plans developed under this title and subject to valid rights, the following land within the Conservation Area in San Bernardino County, California, is designated as Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Areas:

''(A) DUMONT DUNES OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREA.—Certain Bureau of Land Management land in the Conservation Area, comprising approximately 7,620 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Proposed Dumont Dunes OHV Recreation Area' and dated November 7, 2018, which shall be known as the 'Dumont Dunes Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area'.

''(B) EL MIRAGE OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREA.—Certain Bureau of Land Management land in the Conservation Area, comprising approximately 16,370 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Proposed El Mirage OHV Recreation Area' and dated December 10, 2018, which shall be known as the 'El Mirage Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area'.

''(C) RASOR OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREA.—Certain Bureau of Land Management land in the Conservation Area, comprising approximately 23,900 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Proposed Rasor OHV Recreation Area' and dated November 7, 2018, which shall be known as the 'Rasor Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area'.

''(D) SPANGLER HILLS OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREA.—Certain Bureau of Land Management land in the Conservation Area, comprising approximately 92,340 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Proposed Spangler Hills OHV Recreation Area' and dated December 10, 2018, which shall be known as the 'Spangler Hills Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area'.

''(E) STODDARD VALLEY OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREA.—Certain Bureau of Land Management land in the Conservation Area, comprising approximately 40,110 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Proposed Stoddard Valley OHV Recreation Area' and dated November 7, 2018, which shall be known as the 'Stoddard Valley Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area'.

''(2) EXPANSION OF JOHNSON VALLEY OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREA.—The Johnson Valley Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area designated by section 2945 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (division B of Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 1038) is expanded to include approximately 20,240 acres, depicted as 'Proposed OHV Recreation Area Additions' and 'Proposed OHV Recreation Area Study Areas' on the map entitled 'Proposed Johnson Valley OHV Recreation Area' and dated November 7, 2018.

''(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the off-highway vehicle recreation areas designated or expanded under subsection (a) is to preserve and enhance the recreational opportunities within the Conservation Area (including opportunities for off-highway vehicle recreation), while conserving the wildlife and other natural resource values of the Conservation Area.

''(c) MAPS AND DESCRIPTIONS.—

''(1) PREPARATION AND SUBMISSION.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary shall file a map and legal description of each off-highway vehicle recreation area designated or expanded by subsection (a) with—

''(A) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives; and

''(B) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

''(2) LEGAL EFFECT.—The map and legal descriptions of the off-highway vehicle recreation areas filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary may correct errors in the map and legal descriptions.

''(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—Each map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall be filed and made available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

''(d) USE OF THE LAND.—

''(1) RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall continue to authorize, maintain, and enhance the recreational uses of the off-highway vehicle recreation areas designated or expanded by subsection (a), as long as the recreational use is consistent with this section and any other applicable law.

''(B) OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND OFF-HIGHWAY RECREATION.—To the extent consistent with applicable Federal law (including regulations) and this section, any authorized recreation activities and use designations in effect on the date of enactment of this title and applicable to the off-highway vehicle recreation areas designated or expanded by subsection (a) shall continue, including casual off-highway vehicular use, racing, competitive events, rock crawling, training, and other forms of off-highway recreation.

''(2) WILDLIFE GUZZLERS.—Wildlife guzzlers shall be allowed in the off-highway vehicle recreation areas designated or expanded by subsection (a) in accordance with—

''(A) applicable Bureau of Land Management guidelines; and

''(B) State law.

''(3) PROHIBITED USES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), commercial development (including development of energy facilities, but excluding energy transport facilities, rights-of-way, and related telecommunication facilities) shall be prohibited in the off-highway vehicle recreation areas designated or expanded by subsection (a) if the Secretary determines that the development is incompatible with the purpose described in subsection (b).

''(B) EXCEPTION.—The Secretary may issue a temporary permit to a commercial vendor to provide accessories and other support for off-highway vehicle use in an off-highway vehicle recreation area designated or expanded by subsection (a) for a limited period and consistent with the purposes of the off-highway vehicle recreation area and applicable laws.

''(e) ADMINISTRATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the off-highway vehicle recreation areas designated or expanded by subsection (a) in accordance with—

''(A) this title;

''(B) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and

''(C) any other applicable laws (including regulations).

''(2) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable, but not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary shall—

''(i) amend existing resource management plans applicable to the off-highway vehicle recreation areas designated or expanded by subsection (a); or

''(ii) develop new management plans for each off-highway vehicle recreation area designated or expanded under that subsection.

''(B) REQUIREMENTS.—All new or amended plans under subparagraph (A) shall be designed to preserve and enhance safe off-highway vehicle and other recreational opportunities within the applicable recreation area consistent with—

''(i) the purpose described in subsection (b); and

''(ii) any applicable laws (including regulations).

''(C) INTERIM PLANS.—Pending completion of a new management plan under subparagraph (A), the existing resource management plans shall govern the use of the applicable off-highway vehicle recreation area.

''(f) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, all Federal land within the off-highway vehicle recreation areas designated or expanded by subsection (a) is withdrawn from—

''(1) all forms of entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

''(2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

''(3) right-of-way, leasing, or disposition under all laws relating to mineral leasing, geothermal leasing, or mineral materials.

''(g) SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY UTILITY FACILITIES AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY.—

''(1) EFFECT OF TITLE.—Nothing in this title—

''(A) affects any validly issued right-of-way for the customary operation, maintenance, upgrade, repair, relocation within an existing right-of-way, replacement, or other authorized energy transport facility activities (including the use of any mechanized vehicle, helicopter, and other aerial device) in a right-of-way acquired by or issued, granted, or permitted to Southern California Edison Company (including any successor in interest or assign) that is located on land included in—

''(i) the El Mirage Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area;

''(ii) the Spangler Hills Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area;

''(iii) the Stoddard Valley Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area; or

''(iv) the Johnson Valley Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area;

''(B) affects the application, siting, route selection, right-of-way acquisition, or construction of the Coolwater-Lugo transmission project, as may be approved by the California Public Utilities Commission and the Bureau of Land Management; or

''(C) prohibits the upgrading or replacement of any Southern California Edison Company—

''(i) utility facility, including such a utility facility known on the date of enactment of this title as—

''(I) 'Gale-PS 512 transmission lines or rights-of-way';

''(II) 'Patio, Jack Ranch, and Kenworth distribution circuits or rights-of-way'; or

''(III) 'Bessemer and Peacor distribution circuits or rights-of-way'; or

''(ii) energy transport facility in a right-of-way issued, granted, or permitted by the Secretary adjacent to a utility facility referred to in clause (i).

''(2) PLANS FOR ACCESS.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Southern California Edison Company, shall publish plans for regular and emergency access by the Southern California Edison Company to the rights-of-way of the Company by the date that is 1 year after the later of—

''(A) the date of enactment of this title; and

''(B) the date of issuance of a new energy transport facility right-of-way within—

''(i) the El Mirage Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area;

''(ii) the Spangler Hills Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area;

''(iii) the Stoddard Valley Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area; or

''(iv) the Johnson Valley Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area.

''(h) PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY UTILITY FACILITIES AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY.—

''(1) EFFECT OF TITLE.—Nothing in this title—

''(A) affects any validly issued right-of-way for the customary operation, maintenance, upgrade, repair, relocation within an existing right-of-way, replacement, or other authorized activity (including the use of any mechanized vehicle, helicopter, and other aerial device) in a right-of-way acquired by or issued, granted, or permitted to Pacific Gas and Electric Company (including any successor in interest or assign) that is located on land included in the Spangler Hills Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area; or

''(B) prohibits the upgrading or replacement of any—

''(i) utility facilities of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, including those utility facilities known on the date of enactment of this title as—

''(I) 'Gas Transmission Line 311 or rights-of-way'; or

''(II) 'Gas Transmission Line 372 or rights-of-way'; or

''(ii) utility facilities of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company in rights-of-way issued, granted, or permitted by the Secretary adjacent to a utility facility referred to in clause (i).

''(2) PLANS FOR ACCESS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this title or the issuance of a new utility facility right-of-way within the Spangler Hills Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area, whichever is later, the Secretary, in consultation with the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, shall publish plans for regular and emergency access by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company to the rights-of-way of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

''TITLE XIV—ALABAMA HILLS NATIONAL SCENIC AREA

''SEC. 1401. DEFINITIONS.

''In this title:

''(1) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The term 'management plan' means the management plan for the Scenic Area developed under section 1403(a).

''(2) MAP.—The term 'Map' means the map entitled 'Proposed Alabama Hills National Scenic Area' and dated November 7, 2018.

''(3) MOTORIZED VEHICLE.—The term 'motorized vehicle' means a motorized or mechanized vehicle and includes, when used by a utility, mechanized equipment, a helicopter, and any other aerial device necessary to maintain electrical or communications infrastructure.

''(4) SCENIC AREA.—The term 'Scenic Area' means the Alabama Hills National Scenic Area established by section 1402(a).

''(5) STATE.—The term 'State' means the State of California.

''(6) TRIBE.—The term 'Tribe' means the Lone Pine Paiute-Shoshone Tribe.

''SEC. 1402. ALABAMA HILLS NATIONAL SCENIC AREA, CALIFORNIA.

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights, there is established in Inyo County, California, the Alabama Hills National Scenic Area, to be comprised of the approximately 18,610 acres generally depicted on the Map as 'National Scenic Area'.

''(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Scenic Area is to conserve, protect, and enhance for the benefit, use, and enjoyment of present and future generations the nationally significant scenic, cultural, geological, educational, biological, historical, recreational, cinematographic, and scientific resources of the Scenic Area managed consistent with section 302(a) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1732(a)).

''(c) MAP; LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary shall file a map and a legal description of the Scenic Area with—

''(A) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and

''(B) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

''(2) FORCE OF LAW.—The map and legal descriptions filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary may correct any clerical and typographical errors in the map and legal descriptions.

''(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—Each map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management.

''(d) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall manage the Scenic Area—

''(1) as a component of the National Landscape Conservation System;

''(2) so as not to impact the future continuing operation and maintenance of any activities associated with valid, existing rights, including water rights;

''(3) in a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances the resources and values of the Scenic Area described in subsection (b); and

''(4) in accordance with—

''(A) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.);

''(B) this title; and

''(C) any other applicable laws.

''(e) MANAGEMENT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall allow only such uses of the Scenic Area as the Secretary determines would further the purposes of the Scenic Area as described in subsection (b).

''(2) RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES.—Except as otherwise provided in this title or other applicable law, or as the Secretary determines to be necessary for public health and safety, the Secretary shall allow existing recreational uses of the Scenic Area to continue, including hiking, mountain biking, rock climbing, sightseeing, horseback riding, hunting, fishing, and appropriate authorized motorized vehicle use in accordance with paragraph (3).

''(3) MOTORIZED VEHICLES.—Except as otherwise specified in this title, or as necessary for administrative purposes or to respond to an emergency, the use of motorized vehicles in the Scenic Area shall be permitted only on—

''(A) roads and trails designated by the Secretary for use of motorized vehicles as part of a management plan sustaining a semiprimitive motorized experience; or

''(B) county-maintained roads in accordance with applicable State and county laws.

''(f) NO BUFFER ZONES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this title creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around the Scenic Area.

''(2) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE SCENIC AREA.—The fact that an activity or use on land outside the Scenic Area can be seen or heard within the Scenic Area shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundaries of the Scenic Area.

''(g) ACCESS.—The Secretary shall provide private landowners adequate access to inholdings in the Scenic Area.

''(h) FILMING.—Nothing in this title prohibits filming (including commercial film production, student filming, and still photography) within the Scenic Area—

''(1) subject to—

''(A) such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary considers to be necessary; and

''(B) applicable law; and

''(2) in a manner consistent with the purposes described in subsection (b).

''(i) FISH AND WILDLIFE.—Nothing in this title affects the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the State with respect to fish and wildlife.

''(j) LIVESTOCK.—The grazing of livestock in the Scenic Area, including grazing under the Alabama Hills allotment and the George Creek allotment, as established before the date of enactment of this title, shall be permitted to continue—

''(1) subject to—

''(A) such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary considers to be necessary; and

''(B) applicable law; and

''(2) in a manner consistent with the purposes described in subsection (b).

''(k) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to the provisions of this title and valid rights in existence on the date of enactment of this title, including rights established by prior withdrawals, the Federal land within the Scenic Area is withdrawn from all forms of—

''(1) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

''(2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

''(3) disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.

''(l) WILDLAND FIRE OPERATIONS.—Nothing in this title prohibits the Secretary, in cooperation with other Federal, State, and local agencies, as appropriate, from conducting wildland fire operations in the Scenic Area, consistent with the purposes described in subsection (b).

''(m) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with, State, Tribal, and local governmental entities and private entities to conduct research, interpretation, or public education or to carry out any other initiative relating to the restoration, conservation, or management of the Scenic Area.

''(n) UTILITY FACILITIES AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY.—

''(1) EFFECT OF TITLE.—Nothing in this title—

''(A) affects the existence, use, operation, maintenance (including vegetation control), repair, construction, reconfiguration, expansion, inspection, renewal, reconstruction, alteration, addition, relocation, improvement, funding, removal, or replacement of any utility facility or appurtenant right-of-way within or adjacent to the Scenic Area;

''(B) subject to subsection (e), affects necessary or efficient access to utility facilities or rights-of-way within or adjacent to the Scenic Area; and

''(C) precludes the Secretary from authorizing the establishment of new utility facility rights-of-way (including instream sites, routes, and areas) within the Scenic Area in a manner that minimizes harm to the purpose of the Scenic Area as described in subsection (b)—

''(i) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and any other applicable law;

''(ii) subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate; and

''(iii) that are determined by the Secretary to be the only technical or feasible location, following consideration of alternatives within existing rights-of-way or outside of the Scenic Area.

''(2) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—Consistent with this title, the Management Plan shall establish provisions for maintenance of public utility and other rights-of-way within the Scenic Area.

''SEC. 1403. MANAGEMENT PLAN.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this title, in accordance with subsections (b) and (c), the Secretary shall develop a comprehensive plan for the long-term management of the Scenic Area.

''(b) CONSULTATION.—In developing the management plan, the Secretary shall consult with—

''(1) appropriate State, Tribal, and local governmental entities, including Inyo County and the Tribe;

''(2) utilities, including Southern California Edison Company and the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power;

''(3) the Alabama Hills Stewardship Group; and

''(4) members of the public.

''(c) REQUIREMENT.—In accordance with this title, the management plan shall include provisions for maintenance of existing public utility and other rights-of-way within the Scenic Area.

''(d) INCORPORATION.—In developing the management plan, in accordance with this section, the Secretary may allow casual use mining limited to the use of hand tools, metal detectors, hand-fed dry washers, vacuum cleaners, gold pans, small sluices, and similar items.

''(e) INTERIM MANAGEMENT.—Pending completion of the management plan, the Secretary shall manage the Scenic Area in accordance with section 1402(b).

''SEC. 1404. LAND TAKEN INTO TRUST FOR LONE PINE PAIUTE-SHOSHONE RESERVATION.

''(a) TRUST LAND.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—On completion of the survey described in subsection (b), all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the approximately 132 acres of Federal land depicted on the Map as 'Lone Pine Paiute-Shoshone Reservation Addition' shall be held in trust for the benefit of the Tribe, subject to paragraphs (2) and (3).

''(2) CONDITIONS.—The land described in paragraph (1) shall be subject to all easements, covenants, conditions, restrictions, withdrawals, and other matters of record in existence on the date of enactment of this title.

''(3) EXCLUSION.—The Federal land over which the right-of-way for the Los Angeles Aqueduct is located, generally described as the 250-foot-wide right-of-way granted to the City of Los Angeles pursuant to the Act of June 30, 1906 (34 Stat. 801, chapter 3926), shall not be taken into trust for the Tribe.

''(b) SURVEY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary shall complete a survey of the boundary lines to establish the boundaries of the land to be held in trust under subsection (a)(1).

''(c) RESERVATION LAND.—The land held in trust pursuant to subsection (a)(1) shall be considered to be a part of the reservation of the Tribe.

''(d) GAMING PROHIBITION.—Land held in trust under subsection (a)(1) shall not be eligible, or considered to have been taken into trust, for gaming (within the meaning of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.)).

''SEC. 1405. TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.

''Administrative jurisdiction over the approximately 56 acres of Federal land depicted on the Map as 'USFS Transfer to BLM' is transferred from the Forest Service to the Bureau of Land Management.

''SEC. 1406. PROTECTION OF SERVICES AND RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES.

''(a) EFFECT OF TITLE.—Nothing in this title limits commercial services for existing or historic recreation uses, as authorized by the permit process of the Bureau of Land Management.

''(b) GUIDED RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Commercial permits to exercise guided recreational opportunities for the public that are authorized as of the date of enactment of this title may continue to be authorized.''.

PART V—MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 1451. TRANSFER OF LAND TO ANZA-BORREGO DESERT STATE PARK.

Title VII of the California Desert Protection Act is 1994 (16 U.S.C. 410aaa–71 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 712. TRANSFER OF LAND TO ANZA-BORREGO DESERT STATE PARK.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—On termination of all mining claims to the land described in subsection (b), the Secretary shall transfer the land described in that subsection to the State of California.

''(b) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—The land referred to in subsection (a) is certain Bureau of Land Management land in San Diego County, California, comprising approximately 934 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Proposed Table Mountain Wilderness Study Area Transfer to the State' and dated November 7, 2018.

''(c) MANAGEMENT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The land transferred under subsection (a) shall be managed in accordance with the provisions of the California Wilderness Act (California Public Resources Code sections 5093.30–5093.40).

''(2) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the land transferred under subsection (a) is withdrawn from—

''(A) all forms of entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

''(B) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

''(C) disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing.

''(3) REVERSION.—If the State ceases to manage the land transferred under subsection (a) as part of the State Park System or in a manner inconsistent with the California Wilderness Act (California Public Resources Code sections 5093.30–5093.40), the land shall revert to the Secretary at the discretion of the Secretary, to be managed as a Wilderness Study Area.''.

SEC. 1452. WILDLIFE CORRIDORS.

Title VII of the California Desert Protection Act is 1994 (16 U.S.C. 410aaa–71 et seq.) (as amended by section 1451) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 713. WILDLIFE CORRIDORS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall—

''(1) assess the impacts of habitat fragmentation on wildlife in the California Desert Conservation Area; and

''(2) establish policies and procedures to ensure the preservation of wildlife corridors and facilitate species migration.

''(b) STUDY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable, but not later than 2 years, after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall complete a study regarding the impact of habitat fragmentation on wildlife in the California Desert Conservation Area.

''(2) COMPONENTS.—The study under paragraph (1) shall—

''(A) identify the species migrating, or likely to migrate in the California Desert Conservation Area;

''(B) examine the impacts and potential impacts of habitat fragmentation on—

''(i) plants, insects, and animals;

''(ii) soil;

''(iii) air quality;

''(iv) water quality and quantity; and

''(v) species migration and survival;

''(C) identify critical wildlife and species migration corridors recommended for preservation; and

''(D) include recommendations for ensuring the biological connectivity of public land managed by the Secretary and the Secretary of Defense throughout the California Desert Conservation Area.

''(3) RIGHTS-OF-WAY.—The Secretary shall consider the information and recommendations of the study under paragraph (1) to determine the individual and cumulative impacts of rights-of-way for projects in the California Desert Conservation Area, in accordance with—

''(A) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.);

''(B) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.); and

''(C) any other applicable law.

''(c) LAND MANAGEMENT PLANS.—The Secretary shall incorporate into all land management plans applicable to the California Desert Conservation Area the findings and recommendations of the study completed under subsection (b).''.

SEC. 1453. PROHIBITED USES OF ACQUIRED, DONATED, AND CONSERVATION LAND.

Title VII of the California Desert Protection Act is 1994 (16 U.S.C. 410aaa–71 et seq.) (as amended by section 1452) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 714. PROHIBITED USES OF ACQUIRED, DONATED, AND CONSERVATION LAND.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) ACQUIRED LAND.—The term 'acquired land' means any land acquired within the Conservation Area using amounts from the land and water conservation fund established under section 200302 of title 54, United States Code.

''(2) CONSERVATION AREA.—The term 'Conservation Area' means the California Desert Conservation Area.

''(3) CONSERVATION LAND.—The term 'conservation land' means any land within the Conservation Area that is designated to satisfy the conditions of a Federal habitat conservation plan, general conservation plan, or State natural communities conservation plan, including—

''(A) national conservation land established pursuant to section 2002(b)(2)(D) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (16 U.S.C. 7202(b)(2)(D)); and

''(B) areas of critical environmental concern established pursuant to section 202(c)(3) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712(c)(3)).

''(4) DONATED LAND.—The term 'donated land' means any private land donated to the United States for conservation purposes in the Conservation Area.

''(5) DONOR.—The term 'donor' means an individual or entity that donates private land within the Conservation Area to the United States.

''(6) SECRETARY.—The term 'Secretary' means the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

''(7) STATE.—The term 'State' means the State of California.

''(b) PROHIBITIONS.—Except as provided in subsection (c), the Secretary shall not authorize the use of acquired land, conservation land, or donated land within the Conservation Area for any activities contrary to the conservation purposes for which the land was acquired, designated, or donated, including—

''(1) disposal;

''(2) rights-of-way;

''(3) leases;

''(4) livestock grazing;

''(5) infrastructure development, except as provided in subsection (c);

''(6) mineral entry; and

''(7) off-highway vehicle use, except on—

''(A) designated routes;

''(B) off-highway vehicle areas designated by law; and

''(C) administratively designated open areas.

''(c) EXCEPTIONS.—

''(1) AUTHORIZATION BY SECRETARY.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary may authorize limited exceptions to prohibited uses of acquired land or donated land in the Conservation Area if—

''(A) a right-of-way application for a renewable energy development project or associated energy transport facility on acquired land or donated land was submitted to the Bureau of Land Management on or before December 1, 2009; or

''(B) after the completion and consideration of an analysis under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), the Secretary has determined that proposed use is in the public interest.

''(2) CONDITIONS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary grants an exception to the prohibition under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall require the permittee to donate private land of comparable value located within the Conservation Area to the United States to mitigate the use.

''(B) APPROVAL.—The private land to be donated under subparagraph (A) shall be approved by the Secretary after—

''(i) consultation, to the maximum extent practicable, with the donor of the private land proposed for nonconservation uses; and

''(ii) an opportunity for public comment regarding the donation.

''(d) EXISTING AGREEMENTS.—Nothing in this section affects permitted or prohibited uses of donated land or acquired land in the Conservation Area established in any easements, deed restrictions, memoranda of understanding, or other agreements in existence on the date of enactment of this section.

''(e) DEED RESTRICTIONS.—Effective beginning on the date of enactment of this section, within the Conservation Area, the Secretary may—

''(1) accept deed restrictions requested by landowners for land donated to, or otherwise acquired by, the United States; and

''(2) consistent with existing rights, create deed restrictions, easements, or other third-party rights relating to any public land determined by the Secretary to be necessary—

''(A) to fulfill the mitigation requirements resulting from the development of renewable resources; or

''(B) to satisfy the conditions of—

''(i) a habitat conservation plan or general conservation plan established pursuant to section 10 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1539); or

''(ii) a natural communities conservation plan approved by the State.''.

SEC. 1454. TRIBAL USES AND INTERESTS.

Section 705 of the California Desert Protection Act is 1994 (16 U.S.C. 410aaa–75) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (c);

(2) by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following:

''(a) ACCESS.—The Secretary shall ensure access to areas designated under this Act by members of Indian Tribes for traditional cultural and religious purposes, consistent with applicable law, including Public Law 95–341 (commonly known as the 'American Indian Religious Freedom Act') (42 U.S.C. 1996).

''(b) TEMPORARY CLOSURE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with applicable law, including Public Law 95–341 (commonly known as the 'American Indian Religious Freedom Act') (42 U.S.C. 1996), and subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary, on request of an Indian Tribe or Indian religious community, shall temporarily close to general public use any portion of an area designated as a national monument, special management area, wild and scenic river, area of critical environmental concern, or National Park System unit under this Act (referred to in this subsection as a 'designated area') to protect the privacy of traditional cultural and religious activities in the designated area by members of the Indian Tribe or Indian religious community.

''(2) LIMITATION.—In closing a portion of a designated area under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall limit the closure to the smallest practicable area for the minimum period necessary for the traditional cultural and religious activities.''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(d) TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Natural Resources Management Act, the Secretary shall develop and implement a Tribal cultural resources management plan to identify, protect, and conserve cultural resources of Indian Tribes associated with the Xam Kwatchan Trail network extending from Avikwaame (Spirit Mountain, Nevada) to Avikwlal (Pilot Knob, California).

''(2) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary shall consult on the development and implementation of the Tribal cultural resources management plan under paragraph (1) with—

''(A) each of—

''(i) the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe;

''(ii) the Hualapai Tribal Nation;

''(iii) the Fort Mojave Indian Tribe;

''(iv) the Colorado River Indian Tribes;

''(v) the Quechan Indian Tribe; and

''(vi) the Cocopah Indian Tribe;

''(B) the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; and

''(C) the State Historic Preservation Offices of Nevada, Arizona, and California.

''(3) RESOURCE PROTECTION.—The Tribal cultural resources management plan developed under paragraph (1) shall—

''(A) be based on a completed Tribal cultural resources survey; and

''(B) include procedures for identifying, protecting, and preserving petroglyphs, ancient trails, intaglios, sleeping circles, artifacts, and other resources of cultural, archaeological, or historical significance in accordance with all applicable laws and policies, including—

''(i) chapter 2003 of title 54, United States Code;

''(ii) Public Law 95–341 (commonly known as the 'American Indian Religious Freedom Act') (42 U.S.C. 1996);

''(iii) the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S.C. 470aa et seq.);

''(iv) the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.); and

''(v) Public Law 103–141 (commonly known as the 'Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993') (42 U.S.C. 2000bb et seq.).

''(e) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, all Federal land within the area administratively withdrawn and known as the 'Indian Pass Withdrawal Area' is permanently withdrawn from—

''(1) all forms of entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

''(2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

''(3) right-of-way leasing and disposition under all laws relating to minerals or solar, wind, or geothermal energy.''.

SEC. 1455. RELEASE OF FEDERAL REVERSIONARY LAND INTERESTS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) 1932 ACT.—The term ''1932 Act'' means the Act of June 18, 1932 (47 Stat. 324, chapter 270).

(2) DISTRICT.—The term ''District'' means the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.

(b) RELEASE.—Subject to valid existing claims perfected prior to the effective date of the 1932 Act and the reservation of minerals set forth in the 1932 Act, the Secretary shall release, convey, or otherwise quitclaim to the District, in a form recordable in local county records, and subject to the approval of the District, after consultation and without monetary consideration, all right, title, and remaining interest of the United States in and to the land that was conveyed to the District pursuant to the 1932 Act or any other law authorizing conveyance subject to restrictions or reversionary interests retained by the United States, on request by the District.

(c) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—A conveyance authorized by subsection (b) shall be subject to the following terms and conditions:

(1) The District shall cover, or reimburse the Secretary for, the costs incurred by the Secretary to make the conveyance, including title searches, surveys, deed preparation, attorneys' fees, and similar expenses.

(2) By accepting the conveyances, the District agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the United States with regard to any boundary dispute relating to any parcel conveyed under this section.

SEC. 1456. CALIFORNIA STATE SCHOOL LAND.

Section 707 of the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 410aaa–77) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the first sentence—

(i) by striking ''Upon request of the California State Lands Commission (hereinafter in this section referred to as the 'Commission'), the Secretary shall enter into negotiations for an agreement'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall negotiate in good faith to reach an agreement with the California State Lands Commission (referred to in this section as the 'Commission')''; and

(ii) by inserting '', national monuments, off-highway vehicle recreation areas,'' after ''more of the wilderness areas''; and

(B) in the second sentence, by striking ''The Secretary shall negotiate in good faith to'' and inserting the following:

''(2) AGREEMENT.—To the maximum extent practicable, not later than 10 years after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary shall''; and

(2) in subsection (b)(1), by inserting '', national monuments, off-highway vehicle recreation areas,'' after ''wilderness areas''.

SEC. 1457. DESIGNATION OF WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS.

(a) AMARGOSA RIVER, CALIFORNIA.—Section 3(a)(196)(A) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)(196)(A)) is amended to read as follows:

''(A) The approximately 7.5-mile segment of the Amargosa River in the State of California, the private property boundary in sec. 19, T. 22 N., R. 7 E., to 100 feet upstream of the Tecopa Hot Springs Road crossing, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a scenic river.''.

(b) ADDITIONAL SEGMENTS.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as amended by section 1303(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(228) SURPRISE CANYON CREEK, CALIFORNIA.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The following segments of Surprise Canyon Creek in the State of California, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior:

''(i) The approximately 5.3 miles of Surprise Canyon Creek from the confluence of Frenchman's Canyon and Water Canyon to 100 feet upstream of Chris Wicht Camp, as a wild river.

''(ii) The approximately 1.8 miles of Surprise Canyon Creek from 100 feet upstream of Chris Wicht Camp to the southern boundary of sec. 14, T. 21 S., R. 44 E., as a recreational river.

''(B) EFFECT ON HISTORIC MINING STRUCTURES.—Nothing in this paragraph affects the historic mining structures associated with the former Panamint Mining District.

''(229) DEEP CREEK, CALIFORNIA.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The following segments of Deep Creek in the State of California, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture:

''(i) The approximately 6.5-mile segment from 0.125 mile downstream of the Rainbow Dam site in sec. 33, T. 2 N., R. 2 W., San Bernardino Meridian, to 0.25 miles upstream of the Road 3N34 crossing, as a wild river.

''(ii) The 0.5-mile segment from 0.25 mile upstream of the Road 3N34 crossing to 0.25 mile downstream of the Road 3N34 crossing, as a scenic river.

''(iii) The 2.5-mile segment from 0.25 miles downstream of the Road 3 N. 34 crossing to 0.25 miles upstream of the Trail 2W01 crossing, as a wild river.

''(iv) The 0.5-mile segment from 0.25 miles upstream of the Trail 2W01 crossing to 0.25 mile downstream of the Trail 2W01 crossing, as a scenic river.

''(v) The 10-mile segment from 0.25 miles downstream of the Trail 2W01 crossing to the upper limit of the Mojave dam flood zone in sec. 17, T. 3 N., R. 3 W., San Bernardino Meridian, as a wild river.

''(vi) The 11-mile segment of Holcomb Creek from 100 yards downstream of the Road 3N12 crossing to .25 miles downstream of Holcomb Crossing, as a recreational river.

''(vii) The 3.5-mile segment of the Holcomb Creek from 0.25 miles downstream of Holcomb Crossing to the Deep Creek confluence, as a wild river.

''(B) EFFECT ON SKI OPERATIONS.—Nothing in this paragraph affects—

''(i) the operations of the Snow Valley Ski Resort; or

''(ii) the State regulation of water rights and water quality associated with the operation of the Snow Valley Ski Resort.

''(230) WHITEWATER RIVER, CALIFORNIA.—The following segments of the Whitewater River in the State of California, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior, acting jointly:

''(A) The 5.8-mile segment of the North Fork Whitewater River from the source of the River near Mt. San Gorgonio to the confluence with the Middle Fork, as a wild river.

''(B) The 6.4-mile segment of the Middle Fork Whitewater River from the source of the River to the confluence with the South Fork, as a wild river.

''(C) The 1-mile segment of the South Fork Whitewater River from the confluence of the River with the East Fork to the section line between sections 32 and 33, T. 1 S., R. 2 E., San Bernardino Meridian, as a wild river.

''(D) The 1-mile segment of the South Fork Whitewater River from the section line between sections 32 and 33, T. 1 S., R. 2 E., San Bernardino Meridian, to the section line between sections 33 and 34, T. 1 S., R. 2 E., San Bernardino Meridian, as a recreational river.

''(E) The 4.9-mile segment of the South Fork Whitewater River from the section line between sections 33 and 34, T. 1 S., R. 2 E., San Bernardino Meridian, to the confluence with the Middle Fork, as a wild river.

''(F) The 5.4-mile segment of the main stem of the Whitewater River from the confluence of the South and Middle Forks to the San Gorgonio Wilderness boundary, as a wild river.

''(G) The 3.6-mile segment of the main stem of the Whitewater River from the San Gorgonio Wilderness boundary to .25 miles upstream of the southern boundary of section 35, T. 2 S., R. 3 E., San Bernardino Meridian, as a recreational river.''.

SEC. 1458. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—Section 1 of the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 410aaa note; Public Law 103–433) is amended by striking ''1 and 2, and titles I through IX'' and inserting ''1, 2, and 3, titles I through IX, and titles XIII and XIV''.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—The California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–433; 108 Stat. 4471) is amended by inserting after section 2 the following:

''SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

''(a) TITLES I THROUGH IX.—In titles I through IX, the term 'this Act' means only—

''(1) sections 1 and 2; and

''(2) titles I through IX.

''(b) TITLES XIII AND XIV.—In titles XIII and XIV:

''(1) CONSERVATION AREA.—The term 'Conservation Area' means the California Desert Conservation Area.

''(2) SECRETARY.—The term 'Secretary' means—

''(A) with respect to land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Interior; and

''(B) with respect to land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Agriculture.

''(3) STATE.—The term 'State' means the State of California.''.

SEC. 1459. JUNIPER FLATS.

The California Desert Protection Act of 1994 is amended by striking section 711 (16 U.S.C. 410aaa–81) and inserting the following:

''SEC. 711. JUNIPER FLATS.

''Development of renewable energy generation facilities (excluding rights-of-way or facilities for the transmission of energy and telecommunication facilities and infrastructure) is prohibited on the approximately 27,990 acres of Federal land generally depicted as 'BLM Land Unavailable for Energy Development' on the map entitled 'Juniper Flats' and dated November 7, 2018.''.

SEC. 1460. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO CALIFORNIA MILITARY LANDS WITHDRAWAL AND OVERFLIGHTS ACT OF 1994.

(a) FINDINGS.—Section 801(b)(2) of the California Military Lands Withdrawal and Overflights Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 410aaa–82 note; Public Law 103–433) is amended by inserting '', special management areas, off-highway vehicle recreation areas, scenic areas,'' before ''and wilderness areas''.

(b) OVERFLIGHTS; SPECIAL AIRSPACE.—Section 802 of the California Military Lands Withdrawal and Overflights Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 410aaa–82) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting '', scenic areas, off-highway vehicle recreation areas, or special management areas'' before ''designated by this Act'';

(2) in subsection (b), by inserting '', scenic areas, off-highway vehicle recreation areas, or special management areas'' before ''designated by this Act''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(d) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FACILITIES.—Nothing in this Act alters any authority of the Secretary of Defense to conduct military operations at installations and ranges within the California Desert Conservation Area that are authorized under any other provision of law.''.

SEC. 1461. DESERT TORTOISE CONSERVATION CENTER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish, operate, and maintain a trans-State desert tortoise conservation center (referred to in this section as the ''Center'') on public land along the California-Nevada border—

(1) to support desert tortoise research, disease monitoring, handling training, rehabilitation, and reintroduction;

(2) to provide temporary quarters for animals collected from authorized salvage from renewable energy sites; and

(3) to ensure the full recovery and ongoing survival of the species.

(b) CENTER.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall—

(1) seek the participation of or contract with qualified organizations with expertise in desert tortoise disease research and experience with desert tortoise translocation techniques, and scientific training of professional biologists for handling tortoises, to staff and manage the Center;

(2) ensure that the Center engages in public outreach and education on tortoise handling; and

(3) consult with the State and the State of Nevada to ensure that the Center is operated consistent with State law.

(c) NON-FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS.—The Secretary may accept and expend contributions of non-Federal funds to establish, operate, and maintain the Center.

TITLE II—NATIONAL PARKS

Subtitle A—Special Resource Studies

SEC. 2001. SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY OF JAMES K. POLK PRESIDENTIAL HOME.

(a) DEFINITION OF STUDY AREA.—In this section, the term ''study area'' means the President James K. Polk Home in Columbia, Tennessee, and adjacent property.

(b) SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY.—

(1) STUDY.—The Secretary shall conduct a special resource study of the study area.

(2) CONTENTS.—In conducting the study under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(A) evaluate the national significance of the study area;

(B) determine the suitability and feasibility of designating the study area as a unit of the National Park System;

(C) consider other alternatives for preservation, protection, and interpretation of the study area by the Federal Government, State or local government entities, or private and nonprofit organizations;

(D) consult with interested Federal agencies, State or local governmental entities, private and nonprofit organizations, or any other interested individuals; and

(E) identify cost estimates for any Federal acquisition, development, interpretation, operation, and maintenance associated with the alternatives.

(3) APPLICABLE LAW.—The study required under paragraph (1) shall be conducted in accordance with section 100507 of title 54, United States Code.

(4) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available for the study under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report that describes—

(A) the results of the study; and

(B) any conclusions and recommendations of the Secretary.

SEC. 2002. SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY OF THURGOOD MARSHALL SCHOOL.

(a) DEFINITION OF STUDY AREA.—In this section, the term ''study area'' means—

(1) P.S. 103, the public school located in West Baltimore, Maryland, which Thurgood Marshall attended as a youth; and

(2) any other resources in the neighborhood surrounding P.S. 103 that relate to the early life of Thurgood Marshall.

(b) SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY.—

(1) STUDY.—The Secretary shall conduct a special resource study of the study area.

(2) CONTENTS.—In conducting the study under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(A) evaluate the national significance of the study area;

(B) determine the suitability and feasibility of designating the study area as a unit of the National Park System;

(C) consider other alternatives for preservation, protection, and interpretation of the study area by the Federal Government, State or local government entities, or private and nonprofit organizations;

(D) consult with interested Federal agencies, State or local governmental entities, private and nonprofit organizations, or any other interested individuals; and

(E) identify cost estimates for any Federal acquisition, development, interpretation, operation, and maintenance associated with the alternatives.

(3) APPLICABLE LAW.—The study required under paragraph (1) shall be conducted in accordance with section 100507 of title 54, United States Code.

(4) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available to carry out the study under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report that describes—

(A) the results of the study; and

(B) any conclusions and recommendations of the Secretary.

SEC. 2003. SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY OF PRESIDENT STREET STATION.

(a) DEFINITION OF STUDY AREA.—In this section, the term ''study area'' means the President Street Station, a railroad terminal in Baltimore, Maryland, the history of which is tied to the growth of the railroad industry in the 19th century, the Civil War, the Underground Railroad, and the immigrant influx of the early 20th century.

(b) SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY.—

(1) STUDY.—The Secretary shall conduct a special resource study of the study area.

(2) CONTENTS.—In conducting the study under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(A) evaluate the national significance of the study area;

(B) determine the suitability and feasibility of designating the study area as a unit of the National Park System;

(C) consider other alternatives for preservation, protection, and interpretation of the study area by the Federal Government, State or local government entities, or private and nonprofit organizations;

(D) consult with interested Federal agencies, State or local governmental entities, private and nonprofit organizations, or any other interested individuals; and

(E) identify cost estimates for any Federal acquisition, development, interpretation, operation, and maintenance associated with the alternatives.

(3) APPLICABLE LAW.—The study required under paragraph (1) shall be conducted in accordance with section 100507 of title 54, United States Code.

(4) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available for the study under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report that describes—

(A) the results of the study; and

(B) any conclusions and recommendations of the Secretary.

SEC. 2004. AMACHE SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY.

(a) DEFINITION OF STUDY AREA.—In this section, the term ''study area'' means the site known as ''Amache'', ''Camp Amache'', and ''Granada Relocation Center'' in Granada, Colorado, which was 1 of the 10 relocation centers where Japanese Americans were incarcerated during World War II.

(b) SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct a special resource study of the study area.

(2) CONTENTS.—In conducting the study under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(A) evaluate the national significance of the study area;

(B) determine the suitability and feasibility of designating the study area as a unit of the National Park System;

(C) consider other alternatives for preservation, protection, and interpretation of the study area by the Federal Government, State or local government entities, or private and nonprofit organizations;

(D) consult with interested Federal agencies, State or local governmental entities, private and nonprofit organizations, or any other interested individuals; and

(E) identify cost estimates for any Federal acquisition, development, interpretation, operation, and maintenance associated with the alternatives described in subparagraphs (B) and (C).

(3) APPLICABLE LAW.—The study required under paragraph (1) shall be conducted in accordance with section 100507 of title 54, United States Code.

(4) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available to carry out the study under paragraph

(1), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report that describes—

(A) the results of the study; and

(B) any conclusions and recommendations of the Secretary.

SEC. 2005. SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY OF GEORGE W. BUSH CHILDHOOD HOME.

(a) DEFINITION OF STUDY AREA.—In this section, the term ''study area'' means the George W. Bush Childhood Home, located at 1412 West Ohio Avenue, Midland, Texas.

(b) SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY.—

(1) STUDY.—The Secretary shall conduct a special resource study of the study area.

(2) CONTENTS.—In conducting the study under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(A) evaluate the national significance of the study area;

(B) determine the suitability and feasibility of designating the study area as a unit of the National Park System;

(C) consider other alternatives for preservation, protection, and interpretation of the study area by the Federal Government, State or local government entities, or private and nonprofit organizations;

(D) consult with interested Federal agencies, State or local governmental entities, private and nonprofit organizations, or any other interested individuals; and

(E) identify cost estimates for any Federal acquisition, development, interpretation, operation, and maintenance associated with the alternatives.

(3) APPLICABLE LAW.—The study required under paragraph (1) shall be conducted in accordance with section 100507 of title 54, United States Code.

(4) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available for the study under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report that describes—

(A) the results of the study; and

(B) any conclusions and recommendations of the Secretary.

Subtitle B—National Park System Boundary Adjustments and Related Matters

SEC. 2101. SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) AFFILIATED AREA.—The term ''affiliated area'' means the Parker's Crossroads Battlefield established as an affiliated area of the National Park System by subsection (c)(1).

(2) PARK.—The term ''Park'' means Shiloh National Military Park, a unit of the National Park System.

(b) AREAS TO BE ADDED TO SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK.—

(1) ADDITIONAL AREAS.—The boundary of the Park is modified to include the areas that are generally depicted on the map entitled ''Shiloh National Military Park, Proposed Boundary Adjustment'', numbered 304/80,011, and dated July 2014, and which are comprised of the following:

(A) Fallen Timbers Battlefield.

(B) Russell House Battlefield.

(C) Davis Bridge Battlefield.

(2) ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.—The Secretary may acquire the land described in paragraph (1) by donation, purchase from willing sellers with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange.

(3) ADMINISTRATION.—Any land acquired under this subsection shall be administered as part of the Park.

(c) ESTABLISHMENT OF AFFILIATED AREA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Parker's Crossroads Battlefield in the State of Tennessee is established as an affiliated area of the National Park System.

(2) DESCRIPTION OF AFFILIATED AREA.—The affiliated area shall consist of the area generally depicted within the ''Proposed Boundary'' on the map entitled ''Parker's Crossroads Battlefield, Proposed Boundary'', numbered 903/80,073, and dated July 2014.

(3) ADMINISTRATION.—The affiliated area shall be managed in accordance with—

(A) this section; and

(B) any law generally applicable to units of the National Park System.

(4) MANAGEMENT ENTITY.—The City of Parkers Crossroads and the Tennessee Historical Commission shall jointly be the management entity for the affiliated area.

(5) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary may provide technical assistance and enter into cooperative agreements with the management entity for the purpose of providing financial assistance for the marketing, marking, interpretation, and preservation of the affiliated area.

(6) LIMITED ROLE OF THE SECRETARY.—Nothing in this section authorizes the Secretary to acquire property at the affiliated area or to assume overall financial responsibility for the operation, maintenance, or management of the affiliated area.

(7) GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with the management entity, shall develop a general management plan for the affiliated area in accordance with section 100502 of title 54, United States Code.

(B) TRANSMITTAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this section, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate the general management plan developed under subparagraph (A).

SEC. 2102. OCMULGEE MOUNDS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK BOUNDARY.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) HISTORICAL PARK.—The term ''Historical Park'' means the Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park in the State of Georgia, as redesignated by subsection(b)(1)(A).

(2) MAP.—The term ''map'' means the map entitled ''Ocmulgee National Monument Proposed Boundary Adjustment'', numbered 363/125996, and dated January 2016.

(3) STUDY AREA.—The term ''study area'' means the Ocmulgee River corridor between the cities of Macon, Georgia, and Hawkinsville, Georgia.

(b) OCMULGEE MOUNDS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.—

(1) REDESIGNATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Ocmulgee National Monument, established pursuant to the Act of June 14, 1934 (48 Stat. 958, chapter 519), shall be known and designated as the ''Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park''.

(B) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the ''Ocmulgee National Monument'' shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park''.

(2) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The boundary of the Historical Park is revised to include approximately 2,100 acres of land, as generally depicted on the map.

(B) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(3) LAND ACQUISITION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may acquire land and interests in land within the boundaries of the Historical Park by donation, purchase from a willing seller with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange.

(B) LIMITATION.—The Secretary may not acquire by condemnation any land or interest in land within the boundaries of the Historical Park.

(4) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall administer any land acquired under paragraph (3) as part of the Historical Park in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations).

(c) OCMULGEE RIVER CORRIDOR SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct a special resource study of the study area.

(2) CONTENTS.—In conducting the study under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(A) evaluate the national significance of the study area;

(B) determine the suitability and feasibility of designating the study area as a unit of the National Park System;

(C) consider other alternatives for preservation, protection, and interpretation of the study area by the Federal Government, State or local government entities, or private and nonprofit organizations;

(D) consult with interested Federal agencies, State or local governmental entities, private and nonprofit organizations, or any other interested individuals; and

(E) identify cost estimates for any Federal acquisition, development, interpretation, operation, and maintenance associated with the alternatives.

(3) APPLICABLE LAW.—The study required under paragraph (1) shall be conducted in accordance with section 100507 of title 54, United States Code.

(4) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available to carry out the study under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report that describes—

(A) the results of the study; and

(B) any conclusions and recommendations of the Secretary.

SEC. 2103. KENNESAW MOUNTAIN NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK BOUNDARY.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) MAP.—The term ''map'' means the map entitled ''Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, Proposed Boundary Adjustment'', numbered 325/80,020, and dated February 2010.

(2) PARK.—The term ''Park'' means the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park.

(b) KENNESAW MOUNTAIN NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—

(1) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—The boundary of the Park is modified to include the approximately 8 acres of land or interests in land identified as ''Wallis House and Harriston Hill'', as generally depicted on the map.

(2) MAP.—The map shall be on file and available for inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(3) LAND ACQUISITION.—The Secretary may acquire land or interests in land described in paragraph (1) by donation, purchase from willing sellers, or exchange.

(4) ADMINISTRATION OF ACQUIRED LAND.—The Secretary shall administer land and interests in land acquired under this section as part of the Park in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations).

SEC. 2104. FORT FREDERICA NATIONAL MONUMENT, GEORGIA.

(a) MAXIMUM ACREAGE.—The first section of the Act of May 26, 1936 (16 U.S.C. 433g), is amended by striking ''two hundred and fifty acres'' and inserting ''305 acres''.

(b) BOUNDARY EXPANSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The boundary of the Fort Frederica National Monument in the State of Georgia is modified to include the land generally depicted as ''Proposed Acquisition Areas'' on the map entitled ''Fort Frederica National Monument Proposed Boundary Expansion'', numbered 369/132,469, and dated April 2016.

(2) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map described in paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(3) ACQUISITION OF LAND.—The Secretary may acquire the land and interests in land described in paragraph (1) by donation or purchase with donated or appropriated funds from willing sellers only.

(4) NO USE OF CONDEMNATION OR EMINENT DOMAIN.—The Secretary may not acquire by condemnation or eminent domain any land or interests in land under this section or for the purposes of this section.

SEC. 2105. FORT SCOTT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE BOUNDARY.

Public Law 95–484 (92 Stat. 1610) is amended—

(1) in the first section—

(A) by inserting '', by purchase with appropriated funds, or by exchange'' after ''donation''; and

(B) by striking the proviso; and

(2) in section 2—

(A) by striking ''**SEC. 2.** When'' and inserting the following:

''SEC. 2. ESTABLISHMENT.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—When''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(b) BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.—The boundary of the Fort Scott National Historic Site established under subsection (a) is modified as generally depicted on the map referred to as 'Fort Scott National Historic Site Proposed Boundary Modification', numbered 471/80,057, and dated February 2016.''.

SEC. 2106. FLORISSANT FOSSIL BEDS NATIONAL MONUMENT BOUNDARY.

The first section of Public Law 91–60 (83 Stat. 101) is amended—

(1) by striking ''entitled 'Proposed Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument', numbered NM–FFB–7100, and dated March 1967, and more particularly described by metes and bounds in an attachment to that map,'' and inserting ''entitled 'Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument Proposed Boundary Adjustment', numbered 171/132,544, and dated May 3, 2016,''; and

(2) by striking ''six thousand acres'' and inserting ''6,300 acres''.

SEC. 2107. VOYAGEURS NATIONAL PARK BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.

(a) BOUNDARIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 102(a) of Public Law 91–661 (16 U.S.C. 160a–1(a)) is amended—

(A) in the first sentence, by striking ''the drawing entitled'' and all that follows through ''February 1969'' and inserting ''the map entitled 'Voyageurs National Park, Proposed Land Transfer & Boundary Adjustment', numbered 172/80,056, and dated June 2009 (22 sheets)''; and

(B) in the second and third sentences, by striking ''drawing'' each place it appears and inserting ''map''.

(2) TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.—Section 102(b)(2)(A) of Public Law 91–661 (16 U.S.C. 160a–1(b)(2)(A)) is amended—

(A) by striking ''paragraph (1)(C) and (D)'' and inserting ''subparagraphs (C) and (D) of paragraph (1)''; and

(B) in the second proviso, by striking ''paragraph 1(E)'' and inserting ''paragraph (1)(E)''.

(b) LAND ACQUISITIONS.—Section 201 of Public Law 91–661 (16 U.S.C. 160b) is amended—

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

''SEC. 201. LAND ACQUISITIONS.

''(a) AUTHORIZATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary'';

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the second sentence, by striking ''When any tract of land is only partly within such boundaries'' and inserting the following:

''(2) CERTAIN PORTIONS OF TRACTS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—In any case in which only a portion of a tract of land is within the boundaries of the park'';

(B) in the third sentence, by striking ''Land so acquired'' and inserting the following:

''(B) EXCHANGE.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Any land acquired pursuant to subparagraph (A)'';

(C) in the fourth sentence, by striking ''Any portion'' and inserting the following:

''(ii) PORTIONS NOT EXCHANGED.—Any portion'';

(D) in the fifth sentence, by striking ''Any Federal property'' and inserting the following:

''(C) TRANSFERS OF FEDERAL PROPERTY.—Any Federal property''; and

(E) by striking the last sentence and inserting the following:

''(D) ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.—Effective beginning on the date of enactment of this subparagraph, there is transferred to the National Park Service administrative jurisdiction over—

''(i) any land managed by the Bureau of Land Management within the boundaries of the park, as depicted on the map described in section 102(a); and

''(ii) any additional public land identified by the Bureau of Land Management as appropriate for transfer within the boundaries of the park.

''(E) LAND OWNED BY STATE.—

''(i) DONATIONS AND EXCHANGES.—Any land located within or adjacent to the boundaries of the park that is owned by the State of Minnesota (or a political subdivision of the State) may be acquired by the Secretary only through donation or exchange.

''(ii) REVISION.—On completion of an acquisition from the State under clause (i), the Secretary shall revise the boundaries of the park to reflect the acquisition.''; and

(3) in subsection (b), by striking ''(b) In exercising his'' and inserting the following:

''(b) OFFERS BY INDIVIDUALS.—In exercising the''.

SEC. 2108. ACADIA NATIONAL PARK BOUNDARY.

(a) BOUNDARY CLARIFICATION.—Section 101 of Public Law 99–420 (16 U.S.C. 341 note) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking ''In order to'' and inserting the following:

''(a) BOUNDARIES.—Subject to subsections (b) and (c)(2), to'';

(2) in the second sentence—

(A) by striking ''The map shall be on file'' and inserting the following:

''(c) AVAILABILITY AND REVISIONS OF MAPS.—

''(1) AVAILABILITY.—The map, together with the map described in subsection (b)(1) and any revised boundary map published under paragraph (2), if applicable, shall be—

''(A) on file''; and

(B) by striking ''Interior, and it shall be made'' and inserting the following: ''Interior; and

''(B) made'';

(3) by inserting after subsection (a) (as designated by paragraph (1)) the following:

''(b) SCHOODIC PENINSULA ADDITION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The boundary of the Park is confirmed to include approximately 1,441 acres of land and interests in land, as depicted on the map entitled 'Acadia National Park, Hancock County, Maine, Schoodic Peninsula Boundary Revision', numbered 123/129102, and dated July 10, 2015.

''(2) RATIFICATION AND APPROVAL OF ACQUISITIONS OF LAND.—Congress ratifies and approves—

''(A) effective as of September 26, 2013, the acquisition by the United States of the land and interests in the land described in paragraph (1); and

''(B) effective as of the date on which the alteration occurred, any alteration of the land or interests in the land described in paragraph (1) that is held or claimed by the United States (including conversion of the land to fee simple interest) that occurred after the date described in subparagraph (A).''; and

(4) in subsection (c) (as designated by paragraph (2)(A)), by adding at the end the following:

''(2) TECHNICAL AND LIMITED REVISIONS.—Subject to section 102(k), notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the Secretary of the Interior (referred to in this title as the 'Secretary'), by publication in the Federal Register of a revised boundary map or other description, may make—

''(A) such technical boundary revisions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate to the permanent boundaries of the Park (including any property of the Park located within the Schoodic Peninsula and Isle Au Haut districts) to resolve issues resulting from causes such as survey error or changed road alignments; and

''(B) such limited boundary revisions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate to the permanent boundaries of the Park to take into account acquisitions or losses, by exchange, donation, or purchase from willing sellers using donated or appropriated funds, of land adjacent to or within the Park, respectively, in any case in which the total acreage of the land to be so acquired or lost is less than 10 acres, subject to the condition that—

''(i) any such boundary revision shall not be a part of a more-comprehensive boundary revision; and

''(ii) all such boundary revisions, considered collectively with any technical boundary revisions made pursuant to subparagraph (A), do not increase the size of the Park by more than a total of 100 acres, as compared to the size of the Park on the date of enactment of this paragraph.''.

(b) LIMITATION ON ACQUISITIONS OF LAND FOR ACADIA NATIONAL PARK.—Section 102 of Public Law 99–420 (16 U.S.C. 341 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''of the Interior (hereinafter in this title referred to as 'the Secretary')'';

(2) in subsection (d)(1), in the first sentence, by striking ''the the'' and inserting ''the'';

(3) in subsection (k)—

(A) by redesignating the subsection as paragraph (4) and indenting the paragraph appropriately; and

(B) by moving the paragraph so as to appear at the end of subsection (b); and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

''(k) REQUIREMENTS.—Before revising the boundaries of the Park pursuant to this section or section 101(c)(2)(B), the Secretary shall—

''(1) certify that the proposed boundary revision will contribute to, and is necessary for, the proper preservation, protection, interpretation, or management of the Park;

''(2) consult with the governing body of each county, city, town, or other jurisdiction with primary taxing authority over the land

or interest in land to be acquired regarding the impacts of the proposed boundary revision;

''(3) obtain from each property owner the land or interest in land of which is proposed to be acquired for, or lost from, the Park written consent for the proposed boundary revision; and

''(4) submit to the Acadia National Park Advisory Commission established by section 103(a), the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate, and the Maine Congressional Delegation a written notice of the proposed boundary revision.

''(l) LIMITATION.—The Secretary may not use the authority provided by section 100506 of title 54, United States Code, to adjust the permanent boundaries of the Park pursuant to this title.''.

(c) ACADIA NATIONAL PARK ADVISORY COMMISSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall reestablish and appoint members to the Acadia National Park Advisory Commission in accordance with section 103 of Public Law 99–420 (16 U.S.C. 341 note).

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 103 of Public Law 99–420 (16 U.S.C. 341 note) is amended by striking subsection (f).

(d) REPEAL OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS RELATING TO ACADIA NATIONAL PARK.—The following are repealed:

(1) Section 3 of the Act of February 26, 1919 (40 Stat. 1178, chapter 45).

(2) The first section of the Act of January 19, 1929 (45 Stat. 1083, chapter 77).

(e) MODIFICATION OF USE RESTRICTION.—The Act of August 1, 1950 (64 Stat. 383, chapter 511), is amended—

(1) by striking ''That the Secretary'' and inserting the following:

''SECTION 1. CONVEYANCE OF LAND IN ACADIA NATIONAL PARK.

''The Secretary''; and

(2) by striking ''for school purposes'' and inserting ''for public purposes, subject to the conditions that use of the land shall not degrade or adversely impact the resources or values of Acadia National Park and that the land shall remain in public ownership for recreational, educational, or similar public purposes''.

(f) CONTINUATION OF CERTAIN TRADITIONAL USES.—Title I of Public Law 99–420 (16 U.S.C. 341 note) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 109. CONTINUATION OF CERTAIN TRADITIONAL USES.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) LAND WITHIN THE PARK.—The term 'land within the Park' means land owned or controlled by the United States—

''(A) that is within the boundary of the Park established by section 101; or

''(B)(i) that is outside the boundary of the Park; and

''(ii) in which the Secretary has or acquires a property interest or conservation easement pursuant to this title.

''(2) MARINE SPECIES; MARINE WORM; SHELLFISH.—The terms 'marine species', 'marine worm', and 'shellfish' have the meanings given those terms in section 6001 of title 12 of the Maine Revised Statutes (as in effect on the date of enactment of this section).

''(3) STATE LAW.—The term 'State law' means the law (including regulations) of the State of Maine, including the common law.

''(4) TAKING.—The term 'taking' means the removal or attempted removal of a marine species, marine worm, or shellfish from the natural habitat of the marine species, marine worm, or shellfish.

''(b) CONTINUATION OF TRADITIONAL USES.—The Secretary shall allow for the traditional taking of marine species, marine worms, and shellfish, on land within the Park between the mean high watermark and the mean low watermark in accordance with State law.''.

(g) CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN LAND IN ACADIA NATIONAL PARK TO THE TOWN OF BAR HARBOR, MAINE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall convey to the Town of Bar Harbor all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the .29-acre parcel of land in Acadia National Park identified as lot 110–055–000 on the tax map of the Town of Bar Harbor for section 110, dated April 1, 2015, to be used for—

(A) a solid waste transfer facility; or

(B) other public purposes consistent with uses allowed under the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the ''Recreation and Public Purposes Act'') (44 Stat. 741, chapter 578; 43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.).

(2) REVERSION.—If the land conveyed under paragraph (1) is used for a purpose other than a purpose described in that paragraph, the land shall, at the discretion of the Secretary, revert to the United States.

SEC. 2109. AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO ACCEPT CERTAIN PROPERTIES, MISSOURI.

(a) STE. GENEVIEVE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.—Section 7134(a)(3) of the Energy and Natural Resources Act of 2017 (as enacted into law by section 121(a)(2) of division G of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115–141)) is amended by striking ''`Ste. Genevieve National Historical Park Proposed Boundary', numbered 571/132,626, and dated May 2016'' and inserting ''`Ste. Genevieve National Historical Park Proposed Boundary Addition', numbered 571/149,942, and dated December 2018''.

(b) HARRY S TRUMAN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.—Public Law 98–32 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note) is amended—

(1) in section 3, by striking the section designation and all that follows through ''is authorized'' and inserting the following:

''SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

''There are authorized'';

(2) in section 2—

(A) in the second sentence, by striking ''The Secretary is further authorized, in the administration of the site, to'' and inserting the following:

''(b) USE BY MARGARET TRUMAN DANIEL.—In administering the Harry S Truman National Historic Site, the Secretary may''; and

(B) by striking the section designation and all that follows through ''and shall be'' in the first sentence and inserting the following:

''SEC. 3. DESIGNATION; USE BY MARGARET TRUMAN DANIEL.

''(a) DESIGNATION.—Any property acquired pursuant to section 2—

''(1) is designated as the 'Harry S Truman National Historic Site'; and

''(2) shall be''; and

(3) in the first section—

(A) by redesignating subsection (e) as paragraph (2), indenting the paragraph appropriately, and moving the paragraph so as to appear at the end of subsection (c);

(B) in subsection (c)—

(i) by striking the subsection designation and all that follows through ''authorized to'' and inserting the following:

''(c) TRUMAN FARM HOME.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may''; and

(ii) in paragraph (2) (as redesignated by subparagraph (A))—

(I) by striking ''Farm House'' and inserting ''Farm Home''; and

(II) by striking the paragraph designation and all that follows through ''authorized and directed to'' and inserting the following:

''(2) TECHNICAL AND PLANNING ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary shall'';

(C) in subsection (b)—

(i) by striking ''(b)(1) The Secretary is further authorized to'' and inserting the following:

''(b) NOLAND/HAUKENBERRY AND WALLACE HOUSES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may''; and

(ii) in paragraph (1), by indenting subparagraphs (A) and (B) appropriately;

(D) by adding at the end the following:

''(e) ADDITIONAL LAND IN INDEPENDENCE FOR VISITOR CENTER.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may acquire, by donation from the city of Independence, Missouri, the land described in paragraph (2) for—

''(A) inclusion in the Harry S Truman National Historic Site; and

''(B) if the Secretary determines appropriate, use as a visitor center of the historic site, which may include administrative services.

''(2) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—The land referred to in paragraph (1) consists of the approximately 1.08 acres of land—

''(A) owned by the city of Independence, Missouri;

''(B) designated as Lots 6 through 19, DELAYS Subdivision, a subdivision in Independence, Jackson County, Missouri; and

''(C) located in the area of the city bound by Truman Road on the south, North Lynn Street on the west, East White Oak Street on the north, and the city transit center on the east.

''(3) BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.—On acquisition of the land under this subsection, the Secretary shall modify the boundary of the Harry S Truman National Historic Site to reflect that acquisition.''; and

(E) in subsection (a)—

(i) in the second sentence, by striking ''The Secretary may also acquire, by any of the above means, fixtures,'' and inserting the following:

''(2) FIXTURES AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.—The Secretary may acquire, by any means described in paragraph (1), any fixtures''; and

(ii) in the first sentence—

(I) by striking ''of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the 'Secretary')''; and

(II) by striking ''That (a) in order to'' and inserting the following:

''SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; DEFINITION OF SECRETARY.

''(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the 'Harry S Truman National Historic Site Establishment Act'.

''(b) DEFINITION OF SECRETARY.—In this Act, the term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of the Interior.

''SEC. 2. PURPOSE; ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY.

''(a) PURPOSE; ACQUISITION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—To''.

SEC. 2110. HOME OF FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.

(a) LAND ACQUISITION.—The Secretary may acquire, by donation, purchase from a willing seller using donated or appropriated funds, or exchange, the approximately 89 acres of land identified as the ''Morgan Property'' and generally depicted on the map entitled ''Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site, Proposed Park Addition'', numbered 384/138,461, and dated May 2017.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map referred to in subsection (a) shall be available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(c) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT; ADMINISTRATION.—On acquisition of the land referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) adjust the boundary of the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site to reflect the acquisition; and

(2) administer the acquired land as part of the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site, in accordance with applicable laws.

Subtitle C—National Park System Redesignations

SEC. 2201. DESIGNATION OF SAINT-GAUDENS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site shall be known and designated as the ''Saint-Gaudens National Historical Park''.

(b) AMENDMENTS TO PUBLIC LAW 88–543.—Public Law 88–543 (78 Stat.749) is amended—

(1) by striking ''National Historic Site'' each place it appears and inserting ''National Historical Park'';

(2) in section 2(a), by striking ''historic site'' and inserting ''Saint-Gaudens National Historical Park'';

(3) in section 3, by—

(A) striking ''national historical site'' and inserting ''Saint-Gaudens National Historical Park''; and

(B) striking ''part of the site'' and inserting ''part of the park''; and

(4) in section 4(b), by striking ''traditional to the site'' and inserting ''traditional to the park''.

(c) REFERENCES.—Any reference in any law, regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to the Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site shall be considered to be a reference to the ''Saint-Gaudens National Historical Park''.

SEC. 2202. REDESIGNATION OF ROBERT EMMET PARK.

(a) REDESIGNATION.—The small triangular property designated by the National Park Service as reservation 302, shall be known as ''Robert Emmet Park''.

(b) REFERENCE.—Any reference in any law, regulation, document, record, map, paper, or other record of the United States to the property referred to in subsection (a) is deemed to be a reference to ''Robert Emmet Park''.

(c) SIGNAGE.—The Secretary may post signs on or near Robert Emmet Park that include 1 or more of the following:

(1) Information on Robert Emmet, his contribution to Irish Independence, and his respect for the United States and the American Revolution.

(2) Information on the history of the statue of Robert Emmet located in Robert Emmet Park.

SEC. 2203. FORT SUMTER AND FORT MOULTRIE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) MAP.—The term ''map'' means the map entitled ''Boundary Map, Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie National Historical Park'', numbered 392/80,088, and dated August 2009.

(2) PARK.—The term ''Park'' means the Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie National Historical Park established by subsection (b).

(3) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of South Carolina.

(4) SULLIVAN'S ISLAND LIFE SAVING STATION HISTORIC DISTRICT.—The term ''Sullivan's Island Life Saving Station Historic District'' means the Charleston Lighthouse, the boathouse, garage, bunker/sighting station, signal tower, and any associated land and improvements to the land that are located between Sullivan's Island Life Saving Station and the mean low water mark.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established the Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie National Historical Park in the State as a single unit of the National Park System to preserve, maintain, and interpret the nationally significant historical values and cultural resources associated with Fort Sumter National Monument, Fort Moultrie National Monument, and the Sullivan's Island Life Saving Station Historic District.

(c) BOUNDARY.—The boundary of the Park shall be as generally depicted on the map.

(d) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(e) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Director of the National Park Service, shall administer the Park in accordance with this section and the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including—

(A) section 100101(a), chapter 1003, and sections 100751(a), 100752, 100753, and 102101 of title 54, United States Code; and

(B) chapter 3201 of title 54, United States Code.

(2) INTERPRETATION OF HISTORICAL EVENTS.—The Secretary shall provide for the interpretation of historical events and activities that occurred in the vicinity of Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie, including—

(A) the Battle of Sullivan's Island on June 28, 1776;

(B) the Siege of Charleston during 1780;

(C) the Civil War, including—

(i) the bombardment of Fort Sumter by Confederate forces on April 12, 1861; and

(ii) any other events of the Civil War that are associated with Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie;

(D) the development of the coastal defense system of the United States during the period from the Revolutionary War to World War II, including—

(i) the Sullivan's Island Life Saving Station;

(ii) the lighthouse associated with the Sullivan's Island Life Saving Station; and

(iii) the coastal defense sites constructed during the period of fortification construction from 1898 to 1942, known as the ''Endicott Period''; and

(E) the lives of—

(i) the free and enslaved workers who built and maintained Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie;

(ii) the soldiers who defended the forts;

(iii) the prisoners held at the forts; and

(iv) captive Africans bound for slavery who, after first landing in the United States, were brought to quarantine houses in the vicinity of Fort Moultrie in the 18th century, if the Secretary determines that the quarantine houses and associated historical values are nationally significant.

(f) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with public and private entities and individuals to carry out this section.

(g) REPEAL OF EXISTING LAW.—Section 2 of the Joint Resolution entitled ''Joint Resolution to establish the Fort Sumter National Monument in the State of South Carolina'', approved April 28, 1948 (16 U.S.C. 450ee–1), is repealed.

SEC. 2204. RECONSTRUCTION ERA NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK AND RECONSTRUCTION ERA NATIONAL HISTORIC NETWORK.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) HISTORICAL PARK.—The term ''historical park'' means the Reconstruction Era National Historical Park.

(2) MAP.—The term ''Map'' means the maps entitled ''Reconstruction Era National Monument Old Beaufort Firehouse'', numbered 550/135,755, and dated January 2017; ''Reconstruction Era National Monument Darrah Hall and Brick Baptist Church'', numbered 550/135,756, and dated January 2017; and ''Reconstruction Era National Monument Camp Saxton'', numbered 550/135,757, and dated January 2017, collectively.

(3) NETWORK.—The term ''Network'' means the Reconstruction Era National Historic Network established pursuant to this section.

(b) RECONSTRUCTION ERA NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.—

(1) REDESIGNATION OF RECONSTRUCTION ERA NATIONAL MONUMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Reconstruction Era National Monument is redesignated as the Reconstruction Era National Historical Park, as generally depicted on the Map.

(B) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Any funds available for the purposes of the Reconstruction Era National Monument shall be available for the purposes of the historical park.

(C) REFERENCES.—Any references in a law, regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to the Reconstruction Era National Monument shall be considered to be a reference to the historical park.

(2) BOUNDARY EXPANSION.—

(A) BEAUFORT NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK DISTRICT.—Subject to subparagraph (D), the Secretary is authorized to acquire land or interests in land within the Beaufort National Historic Landmark District that has historic connection to the Reconstruction Era. Upon finalizing an agreement to acquire land, the Secretary shall expand the boundary of the historical park to encompass the property.

(B) ST. HELENA ISLAND.—Subject to subparagraph (D), the Secretary is authorized to acquire the following and shall expand the boundary of the historical park to include acquisitions under this authority:

(i) Land and interests in land adjacent to the existing boundary on St. Helena Island, South Carolina, as reflected on the Map.

(ii) Land or interests in land on St. Helena Island, South Carolina, that has a historic connection to the Reconstruction Era.

(C) CAMP SAXTON.—Subject to subparagraph (D), the Secretary is authorized to accept administrative jurisdiction of Federal land or interests in Federal land adjacent to the existing boundary at Camp Saxton, as reflected on the Map. Upon finalizing an agreement to accept administrative jurisdiction of Federal land or interests in Federal land, the Secretary shall expand the boundary of the historical park to encompass that Federal land or interests in Federal land.

(D) LAND ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.—The Secretary may only acquire land under this section by donation, exchange, or purchase with donated funds.

(3) ADMINISTRATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the historical park in accordance with this section and with the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System.

(B) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—If the management plan for the Reconstruction Era National Monument—

(i) has not been completed on or before the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall incorporate all provisions of this section into the planning process and complete a management plan for the historical park within 3 years; and

(ii) has been completed on or before the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall update the plan incorporating the provisions of this section.

(c) RECONSTRUCTION ERA NATIONAL HISTORIC NETWORK.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall—

(A) establish, within the National Park Service, a program to be known as the ''Reconstruction Era National Historic Network'';

(B) not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, solicit proposals from sites interested in being a part of the Network; and

(C) administer the Network through the historical park.

(2) DUTIES OF SECRETARY.—In carrying out the Network, the Secretary shall—

(A) review studies and reports to complement and not duplicate studies of the historical importance of Reconstruction Era that may be underway or completed, such as the National Park Service Reconstruction Handbook and the National Park Service Theme Study on Reconstruction;

(B) produce and disseminate appropriate educational and promotional materials relating to the Reconstruction Era and the sites in the Network, such as handbooks, maps, interpretive guides, or electronic information;

(C) enter into appropriate cooperative agreements and memoranda of understanding to provide technical assistance;

(D)(i) create and adopt an official, uniform symbol or device for the Network; and

(ii) issue regulations for the use of the symbol or device adopted under clause (i); and

(E) conduct research relating to Reconstruction and the Reconstruction Era.

(3) ELEMENTS.—The Network shall encompass the following elements:

(A) All units and programs of the National Park Service that are determined by the Secretary to relate to the Reconstruction Era.

(B) Other Federal, State, local, and privately owned properties that the Secretary determines—

(i) relate to the Reconstruction Era; and

(ii) are included in, or determined by the Secretary to be eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places.

(C) Other governmental and nongovernmental sites, facilities, and programs of an educational, research, or interpretive nature that are directly related to the Reconstruction Era.

(4) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS AND MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING.—To achieve the purposes of this section and to ensure effective coordination of the Federal and non-Federal elements of the Network and units and programs of the National Park Service, the Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements and memoranda of understanding with, and provide technical assistance to, the heads of other Federal agencies, States, units of local government, regional governmental bodies, and private entities.

SEC. 2205. GOLDEN SPIKE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) PARK.—The term ''Park'' means the Golden Spike National Historical Park designated by subsection (b)(1).

(2) PROGRAM.—The term ''Program'' means the program to commemorate and interpret the Transcontinental Railroad authorized under subsection (c).

(3) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary, acting through the Director of the National Park Service.

(4) TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD.—The term ''Transcontinental Railroad'' means the approximately 1,912-mile continuous railroad constructed between 1863 and 1869 extending from Council Bluffs, Iowa, to San Francisco, California.

(b) REDESIGNATION.—

(1) REDESIGNATION.—The Golden Spike National Historic Site designated April 2, 1957, and placed under the administration of the National Park Service under Public Law 89–102 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; 79 Stat. 426), shall be known and designated as the ''Golden Spike National Historical Park''.

(2) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Golden Spike National Historic Site shall be considered to be a reference to the ''Golden Spike National Historical Park''.

(c) TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD COMMEMORATION AND PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary shall establish within the National Park Service a program to commemorate and interpret the Transcontinental Railroad.

(2) STUDY.—Before establishing the Program, the Secretary shall conduct a study of alternatives for commemorating and interpreting the Transcontinental Railroad that includes—

(A) a historical assessment of the Transcontinental Railroad;

(B) the identification of—

(i) existing National Park System land and affiliated areas, land managed by other Federal agencies, and Federal programs that may be related to preserving, commemorating, and interpreting the Transcontinental Railroad;

(ii) any properties relating to the Transcontinental Railroad—

(I) that are designated as, or could meet the criteria for designation as, National Historic Landmarks; or

(II) that are included, or eligible for inclusion, on the National Register of Historic Places;

(iii) any objects relating to the Transcontinental Railroad that have educational, research, or interpretative value; and

(iv) any governmental programs and nongovernmental programs of an educational, research, or interpretive nature relating to the Transcontinental Railroad; and

(C) recommendations for—

(i) incorporating the resources identified under subparagraph (B) into the Program; and

(ii) other appropriate ways to enhance historical research, education, interpretation, and public awareness of the Transcontinental Railroad.

(3) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out the study under paragraph (2), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report containing the findings and recommendations of the study.

(4) FREIGHT RAILROAD OPERATIONS.—The Program shall not include any properties that are—

(A) used in active freight railroad operations (or other ancillary purposes); or

(B) reasonably anticipated to be used for freight railroad operations in the future.

(5) ELEMENTS OF THE PROGRAM.—In carrying out the Program under this subsection, the Secretary—

(A) shall produce and disseminate appropriate education materials relating to the history, construction, and legacy of the Transcontinental Railroad, such as handbooks, maps, interpretive guides, or electronic information;

(B) may enter into appropriate cooperative agreements and memoranda of understanding and provide technical assistance to the heads of other Federal agencies, States, units of local government, regional governmental bodies, and private entities to further the purposes of the Program and this section; and

(C) may—

(i) create and adopt an official, uniform symbol or device to identify the Program; and

(ii) issue guidance for the use of the symbol or device created and adopted under clause (i).

(d) PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall seek to enter into a programmatic agreement with the Utah State Historic Preservation Officer to add to the list of undertakings eligible for streamlined review under section 306108 of title 54, United States Code, certain uses that would have limited physical impact to land in the Park.

(2) DEVELOPMENT AND CONSULTATION.—The programmatic agreement entered into under paragraph (1) shall be developed—

(A) in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations); and

(B) in consultation with adjacent landowners, Indian Tribes, and other interested parties.

(3) APPROVAL.—The Secretary shall—

(A) consider any application for uses covered by the programmatic agreement; and

(B) not later than 60 days after the receipt of an application described in subparagraph (A), approve the application, if the Secretary determines the application is consistent with—

(i) the programmatic agreement entered into under paragraph (1); and

(ii) applicable laws (including regulations).

(e) INVASIVE SPECIES.—The Secretary shall consult with, and seek to coordinate with, adjacent landowners to address the treatment of invasive species adjacent to, and within the boundaries of, the Park.

SEC. 2206. WORLD WAR II PACIFIC SITES.

(a) PEARL HARBOR NATIONAL MEMORIAL, HAWAI'I.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) MAP.—The term ''Map'' means the map entitled ''Pearl Harbor National Memorial—Proposed Boundary'', numbered 580/140,514, and dated November 2017.

(B) NATIONAL MEMORIAL.—The term ''National Memorial'' means the Pearl Harbor National Memorial established by paragraph (2)(A)(i).

(2) PEARL HARBOR NATIONAL MEMORIAL.—

(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Pearl Harbor National Memorial in the State of Hawai'i as a unit of the National Park System.

(ii) BOUNDARIES.—The boundaries of the National Memorial shall be the boundaries generally depicted on the Map.

(iii) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The Map shall be on file and available for public inspection in appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(B) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the National Memorial are to preserve, interpret, and commemorate for the benefit of present and future generations the history of World War II in the Pacific from the events leading to the December 7, 1941, attack on O'ahu, to peace and reconciliation.

(3) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall administer the National Memorial in accordance with this subsection, section 121 of Public Law 111–88 (123 Stat. 2930), and the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System including—

(A) section 100101(a), chapter 1003, and sections 100751(a), 100752, 100753, and 102101 of title 54, United States Code; and

(B) chapter 3201 of title 54, United States Code.

(4) REMOVAL OF PEARL HARBOR NATIONAL MEMORIAL FROM THE WORLD WAR II VALOR IN THE PACIFIC NATIONAL MONUMENT.—

(A) BOUNDARIES.—The boundaries of the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument are revised to exclude from the monument the land and interests in land identified as the ''Pearl Harbor National Memorial'', as depicted on the Map.

(B) INCORPORATION INTO NATIONAL MEMORIAL.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The land and interests in land excluded from the monument under subparagraph (A) are incorporated in and made

part of the National Memorial in accordance with this subsection.

(ii) USE OF FUNDS.—Any funds for the purposes of the land and interests in land excluded from the monument under subparagraph (A) shall be made available for the purposes of the National Memorial.

(iii) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law (other than this section), regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to resources in the State of Hawai'i included in the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument shall be considered a reference to the ''Pearl Harbor National Memorial''.

(b) TULE LAKE NATIONAL MONUMENT, CALIFORNIA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The areas of the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument located in the State of California, as established by Presidential Proclamation 8327 (73 Fed. Reg. 75293; December 10, 2008), are redesignated as the ''Tule Lake National Monument''.

(2) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall administer the Tule Lake National Monument in accordance with the provisions of Presidential Proclamation 8327 (73 Fed. Reg. 75293; December 10, 2008) applicable to the sites and resources in the State of California that are subject to that proclamation.

(3) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law (other than this section), regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to resources in the State of California included in the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument shall be considered to be a reference to ''Tule Lake National Monument''.

(c) ALEUTIAN ISLANDS WORLD WAR II NATIONAL MONUMENT, ALASKA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The areas of the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument located in the State of Alaska, as established by Presidential Proclamation 8327 (73 Fed. Reg. 75293; December 10, 2008), are redesignated as the ''Aleutian Islands World War II National Monument''.

(2) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall administer the Aleutian Islands World War II National Monument in accordance with the provisions of Presidential Proclamation 8327 (73 Fed. Reg. 75293; December 10, 2008) applicable to the sites and resources in the State of Alaska that are subject to that proclamation.

(3) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law (other than this section), regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to the sites and resources in the State of Alaska included in the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument shall be considered to be a reference to the ''Aleutian Islands World War II National Monument''.

(d) HONOULIULI NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, HAWAI'I.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) HISTORIC SITE.—The term ''Historic Site'' means the Honouliuli National Historic Site established by paragraph (2)(A)(i).

(B) MAP.—The term ''Map'' means the map entitled ''Honouliuli National Historic Site—Proposed Boundary'', numbered 680/139428, and dated June 2017.

(2) HONOULIULI NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.—

(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Honouliuli National Historic Site in the State of Hawai'i as a unit of the National Park System.

(ii) BOUNDARIES.—The boundaries of the Historic Site shall be the boundaries generally depicted on the Map.

(iii) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The Map shall be on file and available for public inspection in appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(B) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Historic Site are to preserve and interpret for the benefit of present and future generations the history associated with the internment and detention of civilians of Japanese and other ancestries during World War II in Hawai'i, the impacts of war and martial law on society in the Hawaiian Islands, and the colocation and diverse experiences of Prisoners of War at the Honouliuli Internment Camp site.

(3) ADMINISTRATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the Historic Site in accordance with this subsection and the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including—

(i) section 100101(a), chapter 1003, and sections 100751(a), 100752, 100753, and 102101 of title 54, United States Code; and

(ii) chapter 3201 of title 54, United States Code.

(B) PARTNERSHIPS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may enter into agreements with, or acquire easements from, the owners of property adjacent to the Historic Site to provide public access to the Historic Site.

(ii) INTERPRETATION.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with governmental and nongovernmental organizations to provide for interpretation at the Historic Site.

(C) SHARED RESOURCES.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary may use the resources of the Pearl Harbor National Memorial to administer the Historic Site.

(4) ABOLISHMENT OF HONOULIULI NATIONAL MONUMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In light of the establishment of the Honouliuli National Historic Site, the Honouliuli National Monument is abolished and the lands and interests therein are incorporated within and made part of Honouliuli National Historic Site. Any funds available for purposes of Honouliuli National Monument shall be available for purposes of the Historic Site.

(B) REFERENCES.—Any references in law (other than in this section), regulation, document, record, map or other paper of the United States to Honouliuli National Monument shall be considered a reference to Honouliuli National Historic Site.

Subtitle D—New Units of the National Park System

SEC. 2301. MEDGAR AND MYRLIE EVERS HOME NATIONAL MONUMENT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COLLEGE.—The term ''College'' means Tougaloo College, a private educational institution located in Tougaloo, Mississippi.

(2) HISTORIC DISTRICT.—The term ''Historic District'' means the Medgar Evers Historic District, as included on the National Register of Historic Places, and as generally depicted on the Map.

(3) MAP.—The term ''Map'' means the map entitled ''Medgar and Myrlie Evers Home National Monument'', numbered 515/142561, and dated September 2018.

(4) MONUMENT.—The term ''Monument'' means the Medgar and Myrlie Evers Home National Monument established by subsection (b).

(5) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary, acting through the Director of the National Park Service.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), there is established the Medgar and Myrlie Evers Home National Monument in the State of Mississippi as a unit of the National Park System to preserve, protect, and interpret for the benefit of present and future generations resources associated with the pivotal roles of Medgar and Myrlie Evers in the American Civil Rights Movement.

(2) DETERMINATION BY THE SECRETARY.—The Monument shall not be established until the date on which the Secretary determines that a sufficient quantity of land or interests in land has been acquired to constitute a manageable park unit.

(c) BOUNDARIES.—The boundaries of the Monument shall be the boundaries generally depicted on the Map.

(d) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The Map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(e) ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.—The Secretary may only acquire any land or interest in land located within the boundary of the Monument by—

(1) donation;

(2) purchase from a willing seller with donated or appropriated funds; or

(3) exchange.

(f) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the Monument in accordance with—

(A) this section; and

(B) the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including—

(i) section 100101(a), chapter 1003, and sections 100751(a), 100752, 100753, and 102101 of title 54, United States Code; and

(ii) chapter 3201 of title 54, United States Code.

(2) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available to the Secretary for this purpose, the Secretary shall prepare a general management plan for the Monument in accordance with section 100502 of title 54, United States Code.

(B) SUBMISSION.—On completion of the general management plan under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall submit it to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(g) AGREEMENTS.—

(1) MONUMENT.—The Secretary—

(A) shall seek to enter into an agreement with the College to provide interpretive and educational services relating to the Monument; and

(B) may enter into agreements with the College and other entities for the purposes of carrying out this section.

(2) HISTORIC DISTRICT.—The Secretary may enter into agreements with the owner of a nationally significant property within the Historic District, to identify, mark, interpret, and provide technical assistance with respect to the preservation and interpretation of the property.

SEC. 2302. MILL SPRINGS BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL MONUMENT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) MAP.—The term ''Map'' means the map entitled ''Mill Springs Battlefield National Monument, Nancy, Kentucky'', numbered 297/145513, and dated June 2018.

(2) MONUMENT.—The term ''Monument'' means the Mill Springs Battlefield National Monument established by subsection (b)(1).

(3) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary, acting through the Director of the National Park Service.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), there is established as a unit of the National Park System, the Mill Springs Battlefield National Monument in the State of Kentucky, to preserve, protect, and interpret for the benefit of present and future generations—

(A) the nationally significant historic resources of the Mill Springs Battlefield; and

(B) the role of the Mill Springs Battlefield in the Civil War.

(2) DETERMINATION BY THE SECRETARY.—The Monument shall not be established until the date on which the Secretary determines that a sufficient quantity of land or interests in land has been acquired to constitute a manageable park unit.

(3) NOTICE.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Secretary makes a determination under paragraph (2), the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register notice of the establishment of the Monument.

(4) BOUNDARY.—The boundary of the Monument shall be as generally depicted on the Map.

(5) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The Map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(6) ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.—The Secretary may only acquire land or an interest in land located within the boundary of the Monument by—

(A) donation;

(B) purchase from a willing seller with donated or appropriated funds; or

(C) exchange.

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the Monument in accordance with—

(A) this section; and

(B) the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including—

(i) section 100101(a), chapter 1003, and sections 100751(a), 100752, 100753, and 102101 of title 54, United States Code; and

(ii) chapter 3201 of title 54, United States Code.

(2) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available to prepare a general management plan for the Monument, the Secretary shall prepare the general management plan in accordance with section 100502 of title 54, United States Code.

(B) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—On completion of the general management plan, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate the general management plan.

(d) PRIVATE PROPERTY PROTECTION.—Nothing in this section affects the land use rights of private property owners within or adjacent to the Monument.

(e) NO BUFFER ZONES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around the Monument.

(2) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE NATIONAL MONUMENT.—The fact that an activity or use on land outside the Monument can be seen or heard within the Monument shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the Monument.

SEC. 2303. CAMP NELSON HERITAGE NATIONAL MONUMENT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) MAP.—The term ''Map'' means the map entitled ''Camp Nelson Heritage National Monument Nicholasville, Kentucky'', numbered 532/144,148, and dated April 2018.

(2) MONUMENT.—The term ''Monument'' means the Camp Nelson Heritage National Monument established by subsection (b)(1).

(3) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary, acting through the Director of the National Park Service.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), there is established, as a unit of the National Park System, the Camp Nelson Heritage National Monument in the State of Kentucky, to preserve, protect, and interpret for the benefit of present and future generations, the nationally significant historic resources of Camp Nelson and the role of Camp Nelson in the American Civil War, Reconstruction, and African American history and civil rights.

(2) CONDITIONS.—The Monument shall not be established until after the Secretary—

(A) has entered into a written agreement with the owner of any private or non-Federal land within the boundary of the Monument, as depicted on the Map, providing that the property shall be donated to the United States for inclusion in the Monument, to be managed consistently with the purposes of the Monument; and

(B) has determined that sufficient land or interests in land have been acquired within the boundary of the Monument to constitute a manageable unit.

(c) BOUNDARIES.—The boundaries of the Monument shall be the boundaries generally depicted on the Map.

(d) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The Map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(e) ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.—The Secretary may only acquire any land or interest in land located within the boundary of the Monument by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange.

(f) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the Monument in accordance with—

(A) this section;

(B) Presidential Proclamation 9811 (83 Fed. Reg. 54845 (October 31, 2018)); and

(C) the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including—

(i) section 100101(a), chapter 1003, and sections 100751(a), 100752, 100753, and 102101 of title 54, United States Code; and

(ii) chapter 3201 of title 54, United States Code.

(2) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available to the Secretary for the preparation of a general management plan for the Monument, the Secretary shall prepare a general management plan for the Monument in accordance with section 100502 of title 54, United States Code.

(B) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—On completion of the general management plan, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives the general management plan.

(g) NO BUFFER ZONES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around the Monument.

(2) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE NATIONAL MONUMENT.—The fact that an activity or use on land outside the Monument can be seen or heard within the Monument shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the Monument.

(h) CONFLICTS.—If there is conflict between this section and Proclamation 9811 (83 Fed. Reg. 54845; October 31, 2018), this section shall control.

Subtitle E—National Park System Management

SEC. 2401. DENALI NATIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE NATURAL GAS PIPELINE.

(a) PERMIT.—Section 3(b)(1) of the Denali National Park Improvement Act (Public Law 113–33; 127 Stat. 516) is amended by striking ''within, along, or near the approximately 7-mile segment of the George Parks Highway that runs through the Park''.

(b) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—Section 3(c)(1) of the Denali National Park Improvement Act (Public Law 113–33; 127 Stat. 516) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by inserting ''and'' after the semicolon;

(2) by striking subparagraph (B); and

(3) by redesignating subparagraph (C) as subparagraph (B).

(c) APPLICABLE LAW.—Section 3 of the Denali National Park Improvement Act (Public Law 113–33; 127 Stat. 515) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(d) APPLICABLE LAW.—A high pressure gas transmission pipeline (including appurtenances) in a nonwilderness area within the boundary of the Park, shall not be subject to title XI of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 3161 et seq.).''.

SEC. 2402. HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM REAUTHORIZED.

Section 507(d)(2) of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (54 U.S.C. 302101 note) is amended by striking the period at the end and inserting ''and each of fiscal years 2019 through 2025.''.

SEC. 2402A. JOHN H. CHAFEE COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2(b) of the Strengthening Coastal Communities Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–358) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(36) The map entitled 'Cape San Blas Unit P30/P30P (1 of 2)' and dated December 19, 2018, with respect to Unit P30 and Unit P30P.

''(37) The map entitled 'Cape San Blas Unit P30/P30P (2 of 2)' and dated December 19, 2018, with respect to Unit P30 and Unit P30P.''.

(b) EFFECT.—Section 7003 shall have no force or effect.

SEC. 2403. AUTHORIZING COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

The Secretary may enter into a cooperative management agreement with the District of Columbia in accordance with section 101703 of title 54, United States Code.

SEC. 2404. FEES FOR MEDICAL SERVICES.

(a) FEES AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary may establish and collect fees for medical services provided to persons in units of the National Park System or for medical services provided by National Park Service personnel outside units of the National Park System.

(b) NATIONAL PARK MEDICAL SERVICES FUND.—There is established in the Treasury a fund, to be known as the ''National Park Medical Services Fund'' (referred to in this section as the ''Fund''). The Fund shall consist of—

(1) donations to the Fund; and

(2) fees collected under subsection (a).

(c) AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS.—All amounts deposited into the Fund shall be available to the Secretary, to the extent provided in advance by Acts of appropriation, for the following in units of the National Park System:

(1) Services listed in subsection (a).

(2) Preparing needs assessments or other programmatic analyses for medical facilities, equipment, vehicles, and other needs and costs of providing services listed in subsection (a).

(3) Developing management plans for medical facilities, equipment, vehicles, and other needs and costs of services listed in subsection (a).

(4) Training related to providing services listed in subsection (a).

(5) Obtaining or improving medical facilities, equipment, vehicles, and other needs and costs of providing services listed in subsection (a).

SEC. 2405. AUTHORITY TO GRANT EASEMENTS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY OVER FEDERAL LANDS WITHIN GATEWAY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.

Section 3 of Public Law 92–592 (16 U.S.C. 460cc–2) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(j) AUTHORITY TO GRANT EASEMENTS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior may grant, to any State or local government, an easement or right-of-way over Federal lands within Gateway National Recreation Area for construction, operation, and maintenance of projects for control and prevention of flooding and shoreline erosion.

''(2) CHARGES AND REIMBURSEMENT OF COSTS.—The Secretary may grant such an easement or right-of-way without charge for the value of the right so conveyed, except for reimbursement of costs incurred by the United States for processing the application therefore and managing such right. Amounts received as such reimbursement shall be credited to the relevant appropriation account.''.

SEC. 2406. ADAMS MEMORIAL COMMISSION.

(a) COMMISSION.—There is established a commission to be known as the ''Adams Memorial Commission'' (referred to in this section as the ''Commission'') for the purpose of establishing a permanent memorial to honor John Adams and his legacy as authorized by Public Law 107–62 (115 Stat. 411), located in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, including sites authorized by Public Law 107–315 (116 Stat. 2763).

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—The Commission shall be composed of—

(1) 4 persons appointed by the President, not more than 2 of whom may be members of the same political party;

(2) 4 Members of the Senate appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate in consultation with the Majority Leader and Minority Leader of the Senate, of which not more than 2 appointees may be members of the same political party; and

(3) 4 Members of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives in consultation with the Majority Leader and Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, of which not more than 2 appointees may be members of the same political party.

(c) CHAIR AND VICE CHAIR.—The members of the Commission shall select a Chair and Vice Chair of the Commission. The Chair and Vice Chair shall not be members of the same political party.

(d) VACANCIES.—Any vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers if a quorum is present, but shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

(e) MEETINGS.—

(1) INITIAL MEETING.—Not later than 45 days after the date on which a majority of the members of the Commission have been appointed, the Commission shall hold its first meeting.

(2) SUBSEQUENT MEETINGS.—The Commission shall meet at the call of the Chair.

(f) QUORUM.—A majority of the members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum but a lesser number of members may hold hearings.

(g) NO COMPENSATION.—A member of the Commission shall serve without compensation, but may be reimbursed for expenses incurred in carrying out the duties of the Commission.

(h) DUTIES.—The Commission shall consider and formulate plans for a permanent memorial to honor John Adams and his legacy, including the nature, location, design, and construction of the memorial.

(i) POWERS.—The Commission may—

(1) make such expenditures for services and materials for the purpose of carrying out this section as the Commission considers advisable from funds appropriated or received as gifts for that purpose;

(2) accept gifts, including funds from the Adams Memorial Foundation, to be used in carrying out this section or to be used in connection with the construction or other expenses of the memorial; and

(3) hold hearings, enter into contracts for personal services and otherwise, and do such other things as are necessary to carry out this section.

(j) REPORTS.—The Commission shall—

(1) report the plans required by subsection (h), together with recommendations, to the President and the Congress at the earliest practicable date; and

(2) in the interim, make annual reports on its progress to the President and the Congress.

(k) APPLICABILITY OF OTHER LAWS.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the Commission.

(l) TERMINATION.—The Commission shall terminate on December 2, 2025.

(m) AMENDMENTS TO PUBLIC LAW 107–62.—

(1) REFERENCES TO COMMISSION.—Public Law 107–62 (115 Stat. 411) is amended by striking ''Adams Memorial Foundation'' each place it occurs and inserting ''Adams Memorial Commission''.

(2) EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATION.—Section 1(c) of Public Law 107–62 (115 Stat. 411; 124 Stat. 1192; 127 Stat. 3880) is amended by striking ''2020'' and inserting ''2025''.

SEC. 2407. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO REFERENCES TO THE AFRICAN AMERICAN CIVIL RIGHTS NETWORK.

(a) CHAPTER AMENDMENTS.—Chapter 3084 of title 54, United States Code, is amended by striking ''U.S. Civil Rights Network'' each place it appears and inserting ''African American Civil Rights Network'' (using identical font as used in the text being replaced).

(b) AMENDMENTS TO LIST OF ITEMS.—The list of items of title 54, United States Code, is amended by striking ''U.S. Civil Rights Network'' each place it appears and inserting ''African American Civil Rights Network'' (using identical font as used in the text being replaced).

(c) REFERENCES.—Any reference in any law (other than in this section), regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to the ''U.S. Civil Rights Network'' shall be considered to be a reference to the ''African American Civil Rights Network''.

SEC. 2408. TRANSFER OF THE JAMES J. HOWARD MARINE SCIENCES LABORATORY.

Section 7 of Public Law 100–515 (16 U.S.C. 1244 note) is amended by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

''(b) TRANSFER FROM THE STATE TO THE NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, or the provisions of the August 13, 1991, Ground Lease Agreement ('Lease') between the Department of the Interior and the State of New Jersey ('State'), upon notice to the National Park Service, the State may transfer without consideration, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration may accept, all State improvements within the land assignment and right of way, including the James J. Howard Marine Sciences Laboratory ('Laboratory'), two parking lots, and the seawater supply and backflow pipes as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Gateway National Recreation Area, James J. Howard Marine Science Laboratory Land Assignment', numbered 646/142,581A, and dated April 2018 ('Map') and any related State personal property.

''(2) LEASE AMENDMENT.—Upon the transfer authorized in paragraph (1), the Lease shall be amended to exclude any obligations of the State and the Department of the Interior related to the Laboratory and associated property and improvements transferred to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. However, all obligations of the State to rehabilitate Building 74 and modify landscaping on the surrounding property as depicted on the Map, under the Lease and pursuant to subsection (a), shall remain in full force and effect.

''(3) USE BY THE NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION.—Upon the transfer authorized in paragraph (1), the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration is authorized to use the land generally depicted on the Map as a land assignment and right of way and associated land and appurtenances for continued use of the Laboratory, including providing maintenance and repair, and access to the Laboratory, the parking lots and the seawater supply and back flow pipes, without consideration, except for reimbursement to the National Park Service of agreed upon reasonable actual costs of subsequently provided goods and services.

''(4) AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AND THE NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION.—Upon the transfer authorized in paragraph (1), the Director of the National Park Service and the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall enter into an agreement addressing responsibilities pertaining to the use of the land assignment within the Sandy Hook Unit of the Gateway National Recreation Area as authorized in paragraph (3). The agreement shall prohibit any new construction on this land, permanent or nonpermanent, or significant alteration to the exterior of the Laboratory, without National Park Service approval.

''(5) RESTORATION.—

''(A) Notwithstanding any provision of the Lease to the contrary, if the State does not transfer the improvements as authorized in paragraph (1), and these improvements are not used as or in support of a marine science laboratory, the State shall demolish and remove the improvements and restore the land in accordance with the standards set forth by the National Park Service, free of unacceptable encumbrances and in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations regarding known contaminants.

''(B) If the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration accepts the improvements as authorized in paragraph (1) and these improvements are not used as or in support of a marine science laboratory, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall be responsible for demolishing and removing these improvements and restoring the land, in accordance with the standards set forth by the National Park Service, free of unacceptable encumbrances and in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations regarding known contaminants.''.

SEC. 2409. BOWS IN PARKS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 1049 of title 54, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''§ 104908. Bows in parks

''(a) DEFINITION OF NOT READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.—The term 'not ready for immediate use' means—

''(1) a bow or crossbow, the arrows of which are secured or stowed in a quiver or other arrow transport case; and

''(2) with respect to a crossbow, uncocked.

''(b) VEHICULAR TRANSPORTATION AUTHORIZED.—The Director shall not promulgate or enforce any regulation that prohibits an individual from transporting bows and crossbows that are not ready for immediate use

across any System unit in the vehicle of the individual if—

''(1) the individual is not otherwise prohibited by law from possessing the bows and crossbows;

''(2) the bows or crossbows that are not ready for immediate use remain inside the vehicle of the individual throughout the period during which the bows or crossbows are transported across System land; and

''(3) the possession of the bows and crossbows is in compliance with the law of the State in which the System unit is located.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 1049 of title 54, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 104907 the following:

''104908. Bows in parks.''.

SEC. 2410. WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT IN PARKS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 1049 of title 54, United States Code (as amended by section 2409(a)), is amended by adding at the end the following:

''§ 104909. Wildlife management in parks

''(a) USE OF QUALIFIED VOLUNTEERS.—If the Secretary determines it is necessary to reduce the size of a wildlife population on System land in accordance with applicable law (including regulations), the Secretary may use qualified volunteers to assist in carrying out wildlife management on System land.

''(b) REQUIREMENTS FOR QUALIFIED VOLUNTEERS.—Qualified volunteers providing assistance under subsection (a) shall be subject to—

''(1) any training requirements or qualifications established by the Secretary; and

''(2) any other terms and conditions that the Secretary may require.

''(c) DONATIONS.—The Secretary may authorize the donation and distribution of meat from wildlife management activities carried out under this section, including the donation and distribution to Indian Tribes, qualified volunteers, food banks, and other organizations that work to address hunger, in accordance with applicable health guidelines and such terms and conditions as the Secretary may require.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 1049 of title 54 (as amended by section 2409(b)), United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 104908 the following:

''104909. Wildlife management in parks.''.

SEC. 2411. POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY REVERSIONARY INTEREST.

Section 2 of Public Law 101–191 (103 Stat. 1697) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(g) CONVEYANCE OF REVERSIONARY INTEREST.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary determines that it is no longer in the public interest to operate and maintain the center, subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary may enter into 1 or more agreements—

''(A) to convey the reversionary interest held by the United States and described in the quitclaim deed dated April 13, 1998, instrument number 19170, and as recorded in book 98, page 55015, in Pottawattamie County, Iowa (referred to in this subsection as the 'deed'); and

''(B) to extinguish the requirement in the deed that alterations to structures on the property may not be made without the authorization of the Secretary.

''(2) CONSIDERATION.—A reversionary interest may be conveyed under paragraph (1)(A)—

''(A) without consideration, if the land subject to the reversionary interest is required to be used in perpetuity for public recreational, educational, or similar purposes; or

''(B) for consideration in an amount equal to the fair market value of the reversionary interest, as determined based on an appraisal that is conducted in accordance with—

''(i) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions; and

''(ii) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

''(3) EXECUTION OF AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary shall execute appropriate instruments to carry out an agreement entered into under paragraph (1).

''(4) EFFECT ON PRIOR AGREEMENT.—Effective on the date on which the Secretary has executed instruments under paragraph (3) and all Federal interests in the land and properties acquired under this Act have been conveyed, the agreement between the National Park Service and the State Historical Society of Iowa, dated July 21, 1995, and entered into under subsection (d), shall have no force or effect.''.

SEC. 2412. DESIGNATION OF DEAN STONE BRIDGE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The bridge located in Blount County, Tennessee, on the Foothills Parkway (commonly known as ''Bridge 2'') shall be known and designated as the ''Dean Stone Bridge''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the bridge referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Dean Stone Bridge''.

Subtitle F—National Trails and Related Matters

SEC. 2501. NORTH COUNTRY SCENIC TRAIL ROUTE ADJUSTMENT.

Section 5(a)(8) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(a)(8)) is amended in the first sentence—

(1) by striking ''thirty two hundred miles, extending from eastern New York State'' and inserting ''4,600 miles, extending from the Appalachian Trail in Vermont''; and

(2) by striking ''Proposed North Country Trail'' and all that follows through ''June 1975.'' and inserting '' 'North Country National Scenic Trail, Authorized Route', dated February 2014, and numbered 649/116870.''.

SEC. 2502. EXTENSION OF LEWIS AND CLARK NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL.

(a) EXTENSION.—Section 5(a)(6) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(a)(6)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''three thousand seven hundred'' and inserting ''4,900'';

(2) by striking ''Wood River, Illinois,'' and inserting ''the Ohio River in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania,''; and

(3) by striking ''maps identified as, 'Vicinity Map, Lewis and Clark Trail' study report dated April 1977.'' and inserting ''the map entitled 'Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Authorized Trail Including Proposed Eastern Legacy Extension', dated April 2018, and numbered 648/143721.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect on the date that is 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2503. AMERICAN DISCOVERY TRAIL SIGNAGE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) SECRETARY CONCERNED.—The term ''Secretary concerned'' means—

(A) the Secretary, with respect to Federal land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary; or

(B) the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to Federal land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture.

(2) TRAIL.—The term ''Trail'' means the trail known as the ''American Discovery Trail'', which consists of approximately 6,800 miles of trails extending from Cape Henlopen State Park in Delaware to Point Reyes National Seashore in California, as generally described in volume 2 of the National Park Service feasibility study dated June 1995.

(b) SIGNAGE AUTHORIZED.—As soon as practicable after the date on which signage acceptable to the Secretary concerned is donated to the United States for placement on Federal land at points along the Trail, the Secretary concerned shall place the signage on the Federal land.

(c) NO FEDERAL FUNDS.—No Federal funds may be used to acquire signage authorized for placement under subsection (b).

SEC. 2504. PIKE NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL STUDY.

Section 5(c) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(46) PIKE NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL.—The Pike National Historic Trail, a series of routes extending approximately 3,664 miles, which follows the route taken by Lt. Zebulon Montgomery Pike during the 1806–1807 Pike expedition that began in Fort Bellefontaine, Missouri, extended through portions of the States of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas, and ended in Natchitoches, Louisiana.''.

TITLE III—CONSERVATION AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 3001. REAUTHORIZATION OF LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 200302 of title 54, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''During the period ending September 30, 2018, there'' and inserting ''There''; and

(2) in subsection (c)(1), by striking ''through September 30, 2018''.

(b) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—Section 200304 of title 54, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking the second sentence;

(2) by striking ''There'' and inserting the following:

''(a) IN GENERAL.—There''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(b) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—Of the total amount made available to the Fund through appropriations or deposited in the Fund under section 105(a)(2)(B) of the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 (43 U.S.C. 1331 note; Public Law 109–432)—

''(1) not less than 40 percent shall be used for Federal purposes; and

''(2) not less than 40 percent shall be used to provide financial assistance to States.''.

(c) PARITY FOR TERRITORIES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Section 200305(b) of title 54, United States Code, is amended by striking paragraph (5).

(d) RECREATIONAL PUBLIC ACCESS.—Section 200306 of title 54, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(c) RECREATIONAL PUBLIC ACCESS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Of the amounts made available for expenditure in any fiscal year under section 200303, there shall be made available for recreational public access projects identified on the priority list developed under paragraph (2) not less than the greater of—

''(A) an amount equal to 3 percent of those amounts; or

''(B) $15,000,000.

''(2) PRIORITY LIST.—The Secretary and the Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with the head of each affected Federal agency, shall annually develop a priority list for projects that, through acquisition of land (or an interest in land), secure recreational public access to Federal land under the jurisdiction of the applicable Secretary for hunting, fishing, recreational shooting, or other outdoor recreational purposes.''.

(e) ACQUISITION CONSIDERATIONS.—Section 200306 of title 54, United States Code (as

amended by subsection (d)), is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(d) ACQUISITION CONSIDERATIONS.—In determining whether to acquire land (or an interest in land) under this section, the Secretary and the Secretary of Agriculture shall take into account—

''(1) the significance of the acquisition;

''(2) the urgency of the acquisition;

''(3) management efficiencies;

''(4) management cost savings;

''(5) geographic distribution;

''(6) threats to the integrity of the land; and

''(7) the recreational value of the land.''.

SEC. 3002. CONSERVATION INCENTIVES LANDOWNER EDUCATION PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish a conservation incentives landowner education program (referred to in this section as the ''program'').

(b) PURPOSE OF PROGRAM.—The program shall provide information on Federal conservation programs available to landowners interested in undertaking conservation actions on the land of the landowners, including options under each conservation program available to achieve the conservation goals of the program, such as—

(1) fee title land acquisition;

(2) donation; and

(3) perpetual and term conservation easements or agreements.

(c) AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary shall ensure that the information provided under the program is made available to—

(1) interested landowners; and

(2) the public.

(d) NOTIFICATION.—In any case in which the Secretary contacts a landowner directly about participation in a Federal conservation program, the Secretary shall, in writing—

(1) notify the landowner of the program; and

(2) make available information on the conservation program options that may be available to the landowner.

TITLE IV—SPORTSMEN'S ACCESS AND RELATED MATTERS

Subtitle A—National Policy

SEC. 4001. CONGRESSIONAL DECLARATION OF NATIONAL POLICY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Congress declares that it is the policy of the United States that Federal departments and agencies, in accordance with the missions of the departments and agencies, Executive Orders 12962 and 13443 (60 Fed. Reg. 30769 (June 7, 1995); 72 Fed. Reg. 46537 (August 16, 2007)), and applicable law, shall—

(1) facilitate the expansion and enhancement of hunting, fishing, and recreational shooting opportunities on Federal land, in consultation with the Wildlife and Hunting Heritage Conservation Council, the Sport Fishing and Boating Partnership Council, State and Tribal fish and wildlife agencies, and the public;

(2) conserve and enhance aquatic systems and the management of game species and the habitat of those species on Federal land, including through hunting and fishing, in a manner that respects—

(A) State management authority over wildlife resources; and

(B) private property rights; and

(3) consider hunting, fishing, and recreational shooting opportunities as part of all Federal plans for land, resource, and travel management.

(b) EXCLUSION.—In this title, the term ''fishing'' does not include commercial fishing in which fish are harvested, either in whole or in part, that are intended to enter commerce through sale.

Subtitle B—Sportsmen's Access to Federal Land

SEC. 4101. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) FEDERAL LAND.—The term ''Federal land'' means—

(A) any land in the National Forest System (as defined in section 11(a) of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1609(a))) that is administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service; and

(B) public lands (as defined in section 103 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1702)), the surface of which is administered by the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

(2) SECRETARY CONCERNED.—The term ''Secretary concerned'' means—

(A) the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to land described in paragraph (1)(A); and

(B) the Secretary, with respect to land described in paragraph (1)(B).

SEC. 4102. FEDERAL LAND OPEN TO HUNTING, FISHING, AND RECREATIONAL SHOOTING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), Federal land shall be open to hunting, fishing, and recreational shooting, in accordance with applicable law, unless the Secretary concerned closes an area in accordance with section 4103.

(b) EFFECT OF PART.—Nothing in this subtitle opens to hunting, fishing, or recreational shooting any land that is not open to those activities as of the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 4103. CLOSURE OF FEDERAL LAND TO HUNTING, FISHING, AND RECREATIONAL SHOOTING.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2) and in accordance with section 302(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1732(b)), the Secretary concerned may designate any area on Federal land in which, and establish any period during which, for reasons of public safety, administration, or compliance with applicable laws, no hunting, fishing, or recreational shooting shall be permitted.

(2) REQUIREMENT.—In making a designation under paragraph (1), the Secretary concerned shall designate the smallest area for the least amount of time that is required for public safety, administration, or compliance with applicable laws.

(b) CLOSURE PROCEDURES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except in an emergency, before permanently or temporarily closing any Federal land to hunting, fishing, or recreational shooting, the Secretary concerned shall—

(A) consult with State fish and wildlife agencies; and

(B) provide public notice and opportunity for comment under paragraph (2).

(2) PUBLIC NOTICE AND COMMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Public notice and comment shall include—

(i) a notice of intent—

(I) published in advance of the public comment period for the closure—

(aa) in the Federal Register;

(bb) on the website of the applicable Federal agency;

(cc) on the website of the Federal land unit, if available; and

(dd) in at least 1 local newspaper;

(II) made available in advance of the public comment period to local offices, chapters, and affiliate organizations in the vicinity of the closure that are signatories to the memorandum of understanding entitled ''Federal Lands Hunting, Fishing, and Shooting Sports Roundtable Memorandum of Understanding''; and

(III) that describes—

(aa) the proposed closure; and

(bb) the justification for the proposed closure, including an explanation of the reasons and necessity for the decision to close the area to hunting, fishing, or recreational shooting; and

(ii) an opportunity for public comment for a period of—

(I) not less than 60 days for a permanent closure; or

(II) not less than 30 days for a temporary closure.

(B) FINAL DECISION.—In a final decision to permanently or temporarily close an area to hunting, fishing, or recreation shooting, the Secretary concerned shall—

(i) respond in a reasoned manner to the comments received;

(ii) explain how the Secretary concerned resolved any significant issues raised by the comments; and

(iii) show how the resolution led to the closure.

(c) TEMPORARY CLOSURES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A temporary closure under this section may not exceed a period of 180 days.

(2) RENEWAL.—Except in an emergency, a temporary closure for the same area of land closed to the same activities—

(A) may not be renewed more than 3 times after the first temporary closure; and

(B) must be subject to a separate notice and comment procedure in accordance with subsection (b)(2).

(3) EFFECT OF TEMPORARY CLOSURE.—Any Federal land that is temporarily closed to hunting, fishing, or recreational shooting under this section shall not become permanently closed to that activity without a separate public notice and opportunity to comment in accordance with subsection (b)(2).

(d) REPORTING.—On an annual basis, the Secretaries concerned shall—

(1) publish on a public website a list of all areas of Federal land temporarily or permanently subject to a closure under this section; and

(2) submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives a report that identifies—

(A) a list of each area of Federal land temporarily or permanently subject to a closure;

(B) the acreage of each closure; and

(C) a survey of—

(i) the aggregate areas and acreage closed under this section in each State; and

(ii) the percentage of Federal land in each State closed under this section with respect to hunting, fishing, and recreational shooting.

(e) APPLICATION.—This section shall not apply if the closure is—

(1) less than 14 days in duration; and

(2) covered by a special use permit.

SEC. 4104. SHOOTING RANGES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), the Secretary concerned may, in accordance with this section and other applicable law, lease or permit the use of Federal land for a shooting range.

(b) EXCEPTION.—The Secretary concerned shall not lease or permit the use of Federal land for a shooting range within—

(1) a component of the National Landscape Conservation System;

(2) a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System;

(3) any area that is—

(A) designated as a wilderness study area;
(B) administratively classified as—
(i) wilderness-eligible; or
(ii) wilderness-suitable; or
(C) a primitive or semiprimitive area;
(4) a national monument, national volcanic monument, or national scenic area; or
(5) a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (including areas designated for study for potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System).

SEC. 4105. IDENTIFYING OPPORTUNITIES FOR RECREATION, HUNTING, AND FISHING ON FEDERAL LAND.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
(1) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means—
(A) the Secretary, with respect to land administered by—
(i) the Director of the National Park Service;
(ii) the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service; and
(iii) the Director of the Bureau of Land Management; and
(B) the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to land administered by the Chief of the Forest Service.
(2) STATE OR REGIONAL OFFICE.—The term ''State or regional office'' means—
(A) a State office of the Bureau of Land Management; or
(B) a regional office of—
(i) the National Park Service;
(ii) the United States Fish and Wildlife Service; or
(iii) the Forest Service.
(3) TRAVEL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The term ''travel management plan'' means a plan for the management of travel—
(A) with respect to land under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, on park roads and designated routes under section 4.10 of title 36, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations);
(B) with respect to land under the jurisdiction of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, on the land under a comprehensive conservation plan prepared under section 4(e) of the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 668dd(e));
(C) with respect to land under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service, on National Forest System land under part 212 of title 36, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations); and
(D) with respect to land under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, under a resource management plan developed under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.).
(b) PRIORITY LISTS REQUIRED.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and biennially thereafter during the 10-year period beginning on the date on which the first priority list is completed, the Secretary shall prepare a priority list, to be made publicly available on the website of the applicable Federal agency referred to in subsection (a)(1), which shall identify the location and acreage of land within the jurisdiction of each State or regional office on which the public is allowed, under Federal or State law, to hunt, fish, or use the land for other recreational purposes but—
(A) to which there is no public access or egress; or
(B) to which public access or egress to the legal boundaries of the land is significantly restricted (as determined by the Secretary).
(2) MINIMUM SIZE.—Any land identified under paragraph (1) shall consist of contiguous acreage of at least 640 acres.
(3) CONSIDERATIONS.—In preparing the priority list required under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall consider, with respect to the land—
(A) whether access is absent or merely restricted, including the extent of the restriction;
(B) the likelihood of resolving the absence of or restriction to public access;
(C) the potential for recreational use;
(D) any information received from the public or other stakeholders during the nomination process described in paragraph (5); and
(E) any other factor, as determined by the Secretary.
(4) ADJACENT LAND STATUS.—For each parcel of land on the priority list, the Secretary shall include in the priority list whether resolving the issue of public access or egress to the land would require acquisition of an easement, right-of-way, or fee title from—
(A) another Federal agency;
(B) a State, local, or Tribal government; or
(C) a private landowner.
(5) NOMINATION PROCESS.—In preparing a priority list under this section, the Secretary shall provide an opportunity for members of the public to nominate parcels for inclusion on the priority list.
(c) ACCESS OPTIONS.—With respect to land included on a priority list described in subsection (b), the Secretary shall develop and submit to the Committees on Appropriations and Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committees on Appropriations and Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report on options for providing access that—
(1) identifies how public access and egress could reasonably be provided to the legal boundaries of the land in a manner that minimizes the impact on wildlife habitat and water quality;
(2) specifies the steps recommended to secure the access and egress, including acquiring an easement, right-of-way, or fee title from a willing owner of any land that abuts the land or the need to coordinate with State land management agencies or other Federal, State, or Tribal governments to allow for such access and egress; and
(3) is consistent with the travel management plan in effect on the land.
(d) PROTECTION OF PERSONALLY IDENTIFYING INFORMATION.—In making the priority list and report prepared under subsections (b) and (c) available, the Secretary shall ensure that no personally identifying information is included, such as names or addresses of individuals or entities.
(e) WILLING OWNERS.—For purposes of providing any permits to, or entering into agreements with, a State, local, or Tribal government or private landowner with respect to the use of land under the jurisdiction of the government or landowner, the Secretary shall not take into account whether the State, local, or Tribal government or private landowner has granted or denied public access or egress to the land.
(f) MEANS OF PUBLIC ACCESS AND EGRESS INCLUDED.—In considering public access and egress under subsections (b) and (c), the Secretary shall consider public access and egress to the legal boundaries of the land described in those subsections, including access and egress—
(1) by motorized or non-motorized vehicles; and
(2) on foot or horseback.
(g) EFFECT.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—This section shall have no effect on whether a particular recreational use shall be allowed on the land included in a priority list under this section.
(2) EFFECT OF ALLOWABLE USES ON AGENCY CONSIDERATION.—In preparing the priority list under subsection (b), the Secretary shall only consider recreational uses that are allowed on the land at the time that the priority list is prepared.

Subtitle C—Open Book on Equal Access to Justice

SEC. 4201. FEDERAL ACTION TRANSPARENCY.

(a) MODIFICATION OF EQUAL ACCESS TO JUSTICE PROVISIONS.—
(1) AGENCY PROCEEDINGS.—Section 504 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—
(A) in subsection (c)(1), by striking '', United States Code'';
(B) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (i); and
(C) by striking subsection (e) and inserting the following:
''(e)(1) Not later than March 31 of the first fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of the Natural Resources Management Act, and every fiscal year thereafter, the Chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States, after consultation with the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration, shall submit to Congress and make publicly available online a report on the amount of fees and other expenses awarded during the preceding fiscal year under this section.
''(2) Each report under paragraph (1) shall describe the number, nature, and amount of the awards, the claims involved in the controversy, and any other relevant information that may aid Congress in evaluating the scope and impact of such awards.
''(3)(A) Each report under paragraph (1) shall account for all payments of fees and other expenses awarded under this section that are made pursuant to a settlement agreement, regardless of whether the settlement agreement is sealed or otherwise subject to a nondisclosure provision.
''(B) The disclosure of fees and other expenses required under subparagraph (A) shall not affect any other information that is subject to a nondisclosure provision in a settlement agreement.
''(f) As soon as practicable, and in any event not later than the date on which the first report under subsection (e)(1) is required to be submitted, the Chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States shall create and maintain online a searchable database containing, with respect to each award of fees and other expenses under this section made on or after the date of enactment of the Natural Resources Management Act, the following information:
''(1) The case name and number of the adversary adjudication, if available, hyperlinked to the case, if available.
''(2) The name of the agency involved in the adversary adjudication.
''(3) A description of the claims in the adversary adjudication.
''(4) The name of each party to whom the award was made as such party is identified in the order or other court document making the award.
''(5) The amount of the award.
''(6) The basis for the finding that the position of the agency concerned was not substantially justified.
''(g) The online searchable database described in subsection (f) may not reveal any information the disclosure of which is prohibited by law or a court order.
''(h) The head of each agency shall provide to the Chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States in a timely manner all information requested by the Chairman to comply with the requirements of subsections (e), (f), and (g).''.
(2) COURT CASES.—Section 2412(d) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:
''(5)(A) Not later than March 31 of the first fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of the Natural Resources Management

Act, and every fiscal year thereafter, the Chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States shall submit to Congress and make publicly available online a report on the amount of fees and other expenses awarded during the preceding fiscal year pursuant to this subsection.

''(B) Each report under subparagraph (A) shall describe the number, nature, and amount of the awards, the claims involved in the controversy, and any other relevant information that may aid Congress in evaluating the scope and impact of such awards.

''(C)(i) Each report under subparagraph (A) shall account for all payments of fees and other expenses awarded under this subsection that are made pursuant to a settlement agreement, regardless of whether the settlement agreement is sealed or otherwise subject to a nondisclosure provision.

''(ii) The disclosure of fees and other expenses required under clause (i) shall not affect any other information that is subject to a nondisclosure provision in a settlement agreement.

''(D) The Chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States shall include and clearly identify in each annual report under subparagraph (A), for each case in which an award of fees and other expenses is included in the report—

''(i) any amounts paid under section 1304 of title 31 for a judgment in the case;

''(ii) the amount of the award of fees and other expenses; and

''(iii) the statute under which the plaintiff filed suit.

''(6) As soon as practicable, and in any event not later than the date on which the first report under paragraph (5)(A) is required to be submitted, the Chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States shall create and maintain online a searchable database containing, with respect to each award of fees and other expenses under this subsection made on or after the date of enactment of the Natural Resources Management Act, the following information:

''(A) The case name and number, hyperlinked to the case, if available.

''(B) The name of the agency involved in the case.

''(C) The name of each party to whom the award was made as such party is identified in the order or other court document making the award.

''(D) A description of the claims in the case.

''(E) The amount of the award.

''(F) The basis for the finding that the position of the agency concerned was not substantially justified.

''(7) The online searchable database described in paragraph (6) may not reveal any information the disclosure of which is prohibited by law or a court order.

''(8) The head of each agency (including the Attorney General of the United States) shall provide to the Chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States in a timely manner all information requested by the Chairman to comply with the requirements of paragraphs (5), (6), and (7).''.

(3) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 2412 of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (d)(3), by striking ''United States Code,''; and

(B) in subsection (e)—

(i) by striking ''of section 2412 of title 28, United States Code,'' and inserting ''of this section''; and

(ii) by striking ''of such title'' and inserting ''of this title''.

(b) JUDGMENT FUND TRANSPARENCY.—Section 1304 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(d) Beginning not later than the date that is 60 days after the date of enactment of the Natural Resources Management Act, and unless the disclosure of such information is otherwise prohibited by law or a court order, the Secretary of the Treasury shall make available to the public on a website, as soon as practicable, but not later than 30 days after the date on which a payment under this section is tendered, the following information with regard to that payment:

''(1) The name of the specific agency or entity whose actions gave rise to the claim or judgment.

''(2) The name of the plaintiff or claimant.

''(3) The name of counsel for the plaintiff or claimant.

''(4) The amount paid representing principal liability, and any amounts paid representing any ancillary liability, including attorney fees, costs, and interest.

''(5) A brief description of the facts that gave rise to the claim.

''(6) The name of the agency that submitted the claim.''.

Subtitle D—Migratory Bird Framework and Hunting Opportunities for Veterans

SEC. 4301. FEDERAL CLOSING DATE FOR HUNTING OF DUCKS, MERGANSERS, AND COOTS.

Section 3 of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 704) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(c) FEDERAL FRAMEWORK CLOSING DATE FOR HUNTING OF DUCKS, MERGANSERS, AND COOTS.—

''(1) REGULATIONS RELATING TO FRAMEWORK CLOSING DATE.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—In promulgating regulations under subsection (a) relating to the Federal framework for the closing date up to which the States may select seasons for migratory bird hunting, except as provided in paragraph (2), the Secretary shall, with respect to the hunting season for ducks, mergansers, and coots—

''(i) subject to subparagraph (B), adopt the recommendation of each respective flyway council (as defined in section 20.152 of title 50, Code of Federal Regulations) for the Federal framework if the Secretary determines that the recommendation is consistent with science-based and sustainable harvest management; and

''(ii) allow the States to establish the closing date for the hunting season in accordance with the Federal framework.

''(B) REQUIREMENT.—The framework closing date promulgated by the Secretary under subparagraph (A) shall not be later than January 31 of each year.

''(2) SPECIAL HUNTING DAYS FOR YOUTHS, VETERANS, AND ACTIVE MILITARY PERSONNEL.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the Federal framework closing date under paragraph (1) and subject to subparagraphs (B) and (C), the Secretary shall allow States to select 2 days for youths and 2 days for veterans (as defined in section 101 of title 38, United States Code) and members of the Armed Forces on active duty, including members of the National Guard and Reserves on active duty (other than for training), to hunt eligible ducks, geese, swans, mergansers, coots, moorhens, and gallinules, if the Secretary determines that the addition of those days is consistent with science-based and sustainable harvest management. Such days shall be treated as separate from, and in addition to, the annual Federal framework hunting season lengths.

''(B) REQUIREMENTS.—In selecting days under subparagraph (A), a State shall ensure that—

''(i) the days selected—

''(I) may only include the hunting of duck, geese, swan, merganser, coot, moorhen, and gallinule species that are eligible for hunting under the applicable annual Federal framework;

''(II) are not more than 14 days before or after the Federal framework hunting season for ducks, mergansers, and coots; and

''(III) are otherwise consistent with the Federal framework; and

''(ii) the total number of days in a hunting season for any migratory bird species, including any days selected under subparagraph (A), is not more than 107 days.

''(C) LIMITATION.—A State may combine the 2 days allowed for youths with the 2 days allowed for veterans and members of the Armed Forces on active duty under subparagraph (A), but in no circumstance may a State have more than a total of 4 additional days added to its regular hunting season for any purpose.

''(3) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall promulgate regulations in accordance with this subsection for the Federal framework for migratory bird hunting for the 2019–2020 hunting season and each hunting season thereafter.''.

Subtitle E—Miscellaneous

SEC. 4401. RESPECT FOR TREATIES AND RIGHTS.

Nothing in this title or the amendments made by this title—

(1) affects or modifies any treaty or other right of any federally recognized Indian Tribe; or

(2) modifies any provision of Federal law relating to migratory birds or to endangered or threatened species.

SEC. 4402. NO PRIORITY.

Nothing in this title or the amendments made by this title provides a preference to hunting, fishing, or recreational shooting over any other use of Federal land or water.

SEC. 4403. STATE AUTHORITY FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE.

Nothing in this title—

(1) authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary to require Federal licenses or permits to hunt and fish on Federal land; or

(2) enlarges or diminishes the responsibility or authority of States with respect to fish and wildlife management.

TITLE V—HAZARDS AND MAPPING

SEC. 5001. NATIONAL VOLCANO EARLY WARNING AND MONITORING SYSTEM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary, acting through the Director of the United States Geological Survey.

(2) SYSTEM.—The term ''System'' means the National Volcano Early Warning and Monitoring System established under subsection (b)(1)(A).

(b) NATIONAL VOLCANO EARLY WARNING AND MONITORING SYSTEM.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish within the United States Geological Survey a system, to be known as the ''National Volcano Early Warning and Monitoring System'', to monitor, warn, and protect citizens of the United States from undue and avoidable harm from volcanic activity.

(B) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the System are—

(i) to organize, modernize, standardize, and stabilize the monitoring systems of the volcano observatories in the United States, which includes the Alaska Volcano Observatory, California Volcano Observatory, Cascades Volcano Observatory, Hawaiian Volcano Observatory, and Yellowstone Volcano Observatory; and

(ii) to unify the monitoring systems of volcano observatories in the United States into a single interoperative system.

(C) OBJECTIVE.—The objective of the System is to monitor all the volcanoes in the

United States at a level commensurate with the threat posed by the volcanoes by—

(i) upgrading existing networks on monitored volcanoes;

(ii) installing new networks on unmonitored volcanoes; and

(iii) employing geodetic and other components when applicable.

(2) SYSTEM COMPONENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The System shall include—

(i) a national volcano watch office that is operational 24 hours a day and 7 days a week;

(ii) a national volcano data center; and

(iii) an external grants program to support research in volcano monitoring science and technology.

(B) MODERNIZATION ACTIVITIES.—Modernization activities under the System shall include the comprehensive application of emerging technologies, including digital broadband seismometers, real-time continuous Global Positioning System receivers, satellite and airborne radar interferometry, acoustic pressure sensors, and spectrometry to measure gas emissions.

(3) MANAGEMENT.—

(A) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a 5-year management plan for establishing and operating the System.

(ii) INCLUSIONS.—The management plan submitted under clause (i) shall include—

(I) annual cost estimates for modernization activities and operation of the System;

(II) annual milestones, standards, and performance goals; and

(III) recommendations for, and progress towards, establishing new, or enhancing existing, partnerships to leverage resources.

(B) ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—The Secretary shall establish an advisory committee to assist the Secretary in implementing the System, to be comprised of representatives of relevant agencies and members of the scientific community, to be appointed by the Secretary.

(C) PARTNERSHIPS.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with institutions of higher education and State agencies designating the institutions of higher education and State agencies as volcano observatory partners for the System.

(D) COORDINATION.—The Secretary shall coordinate the activities under this section with the heads of relevant Federal agencies, including—

(i) the Secretary of Transportation;

(ii) the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration;

(iii) the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; and

(iv) the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

(4) ANNUAL REPORT.—Annually, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report that describes the activities carried out under this section.

(c) FUNDING.—

(1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $55,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2019 through 2023.

(2) EFFECT ON OTHER SOURCES OF FEDERAL FUNDING.—Amounts made available under this subsection shall supplement, and not supplant, Federal funds made available for other United States Geological Survey hazards activities and programs.

SEC. 5002. REAUTHORIZATION OF NATIONAL GEOLOGIC MAPPING ACT OF 1992.

(a) REAUTHORIZATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 9(a) of the National Geologic Mapping Act of 1992 (43 U.S.C. 31h(a)) is amended by striking ''2018'' and inserting ''2023''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 4(b)(1) of the National Geologic Mapping Act of 1992 (43 U.S.C. 31c(b)(1)) is amended by striking ''Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009'' each place it appears in subparagraphs (A) and (B) and inserting ''Natural Resources Management Act''.

(b) GEOLOGIC MAPPING ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—Section 5(a)(3) of the National Geologic Mapping Act of 1992 (43 U.S.C. 31d(a)(3)) is amended by striking ''Associate Director for Geology'' and inserting ''Associate Director for Core Science Systems''.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—Section 3 of the National Geologic Mapping Act of 1992 (43 U.S.C. 31b) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4), by striking ''section 6(d)(3)'' and inserting ''section 4(d)(3)'';

(2) in paragraph (5), by striking ''section 6(d)(1)'' and inserting ''section 4(d)(1)''; and

(3) in paragraph (9), by striking ''section 6(d)(2)'' and inserting ''section 4(d)(2)''.

TITLE VI—NATIONAL HERITAGE AREAS

SEC. 6001. NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA DESIGNATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The following areas are designated as National Heritage Areas, to be administered in accordance with this section:

(1) APPALACHIAN FOREST NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA, WEST VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Appalachian Forest National Heritage Area in the States of West Virginia and Maryland, as depicted on the map entitled ''Appalachian Forest National Heritage Area'', numbered T07/80,000, and dated October 2007, including—

(i) Barbour, Braxton, Grant, Greenbrier, Hampshire, Hardy, Mineral, Morgan, Nicholas, Pendleton, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Tucker, Upshur, and Webster Counties in West Virginia; and

(ii) Allegany and Garrett Counties in Maryland.

(B) LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.—The Appalachian Forest Heritage Area, Inc., shall be—

(i) the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A) (referred to in this subparagraph as the ''local coordinating entity''); and

(ii) governed by a board of directors that shall—

(I) include members to represent a geographic balance across the counties described in subparagraph (A) and the States of West Virginia and Maryland;

(II) be composed of not fewer than 7, and not more than 15, members elected by the membership of the local coordinating entity;

(III) be selected to represent a balanced group of diverse interests, including—

(aa) the forest industry;

(bb) environmental interests;

(cc) cultural heritage interests;

(dd) tourism interests; and

(ee) regional agency partners;

(IV) exercise all corporate powers of the local coordinating entity;

(V) manage the activities and affairs of the local coordinating entity; and

(VI) subject to any limitations in the articles and bylaws of the local coordinating entity, this section, and other applicable Federal or State law, establish the policies of the local coordinating entity.

(2) MARITIME WASHINGTON NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA, WASHINGTON.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Maritime Washington National Heritage Area in the State of Washington, to include land in Whatcom, Skagit, Snohomish, San Juan, Island, King, Pierce, Thurston, Mason, Kitsap, Jefferson, Clallam, and Grays Harbor Counties in the State that is at least partially located within the area that is ¼-mile landward of the shoreline, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Maritime Washington National Heritage Area Proposed Boundary'', numbered 584/125,484, and dated August, 2014.

(B) LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.—The Washington Trust for Historic Preservation shall be the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A).

(3) MOUNTAINS TO SOUND GREENWAY NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA, WASHINGTON.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area in the State of Washington, to consist of land in King and Kittitas Counties in the State, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area Proposed Boundary'', numbered 584/125,483, and dated August, 2014 (referred to in this paragraph as the ''map'').

(B) LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.—The Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust shall be the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A).

(C) MAP.—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of—

(i) the National Park Service;

(ii) the Forest Service;

(iii) the Indian Tribes; and

(iv) the local coordinating entity.

(D) REFERENCES TO INDIAN TRIBE; TRIBAL.—Any reference in this paragraph to the terms ''Indian Tribe'' and ''Tribal'' shall be considered, for purposes of the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A), to refer to each of the Tribal governments of the Snoqualmie, Yakama, Tulalip, Muckleshoot, and Colville Indian Tribes.

(E) MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS.—With respect to the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A)—

(i) the preparation of an interpretive plan under subsection (c)(2)(C)(vii) shall also include plans for Tribal heritage;

(ii) the Secretary shall ensure that the management plan developed under subsection (c) is consistent with the trust responsibilities of the Secretary to Indian Tribes and Tribal treaty rights within the National Heritage Area;

(iii) the interpretive plan and management plan for the National Heritage Area shall be developed in consultation with the Indian Tribes;

(iv) nothing in this paragraph shall grant or diminish any hunting, fishing, or gathering treaty right of any Indian Tribe; and

(v) nothing in this paragraph affects the authority of a State or an Indian Tribe to manage fish and wildlife, including the regulation of hunting and fishing within the National Heritage Area.

(4) SACRAMENTO-SAN JOAQUIN DELTA NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA, CALIFORNIA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta National Heritage Area in the State of California, to consist of land in Contra Costa, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Solano, and Yolo Counties in the State, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta National Heritage Area Proposed Boundary'', numbered T27/105,030, and dated October 2012.

(B) LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.—The Delta Protection Commission established by section 29735 of the California Public Resources Code shall be the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A).

(C) EFFECT.—This paragraph shall not be interpreted or implemented in a manner that directly or indirectly has a negative effect on the operations of the Central Valley Project, the State Water Project, or any

water supply facilities within the Bay-Delta watershed.

(5) SANTA CRUZ VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA, ARIZONA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Santa Cruz Valley National Heritage Area in the State of Arizona, to consist of land in Pima and Santa Cruz Counties in the State, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Santa Cruz Valley National Heritage Area'', numbered T09/80,000, and dated November 13, 2007.

(B) LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.—Santa Cruz Valley Heritage Alliance, Inc., a nonprofit organization established under the laws of the State of Arizona, shall be the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A).

(6) SUSQUEHANNA NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA, PENNSYLVANIA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Susquehanna National Heritage Area in the State of Pennsylvania, to consist of land in Lancaster and York Counties in the State.

(B) LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.—The Susquehanna Heritage Corporation, a nonprofit organization established under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, shall be the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A).

(b) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) AUTHORITIES.—For purposes of carrying out the management plan for each of the National Heritage Areas designated by subsection (a), the Secretary, acting through the local coordinating entity, may use amounts made available under subsection (g)—

(A) to make grants to the State or a political subdivision of the State, Indian Tribes, nonprofit organizations, and other persons;

(B) to enter into cooperative agreements with, or provide technical assistance to, the State or a political subdivision of the State, Indian Tribes, nonprofit organizations, and other interested parties;

(C) to hire and compensate staff, which shall include individuals with expertise in natural, cultural, and historical resources protection, and heritage programming;

(D) to obtain money or services from any source including any money or services that are provided under any other Federal law or program;

(E) to contract for goods or services; and

(F) to undertake to be a catalyst for any other activity that furthers the National Heritage Area and is consistent with the approved management plan.

(2) DUTIES.—The local coordinating entity for each of the National Heritage Areas designated by subsection (a) shall—

(A) in accordance with subsection (c), prepare and submit a management plan for the National Heritage Area to the Secretary;

(B) assist Federal agencies, the State or a political subdivision of the State, Indian Tribes, regional planning organizations, nonprofit organizations and other interested parties in carrying out the approved management plan by—

(i) carrying out programs and projects that recognize, protect, and enhance important resource values in the National Heritage Area;

(ii) establishing and maintaining interpretive exhibits and programs in the National Heritage Area;

(iii) developing recreational and educational opportunities in the National Heritage Area;

(iv) increasing public awareness of, and appreciation for, natural, historical, scenic, and cultural resources of the National Heritage Area;

(v) protecting and restoring historic sites and buildings in the National Heritage Area that are consistent with National Heritage Area themes;

(vi) ensuring that clear, consistent, and appropriate signs identifying points of public access and sites of interest are posted throughout the National Heritage Area; and

(vii) promoting a wide range of partnerships among the Federal Government, State, Tribal, and local governments, organizations, and individuals to further the National Heritage Area;

(C) consider the interests of diverse units of government, businesses, organizations, and individuals in the National Heritage Area in the preparation and implementation of the management plan;

(D) conduct meetings open to the public at least semiannually regarding the development and implementation of the management plan;

(E) for any year that Federal funds have been received under this subsection—

(i) submit to the Secretary an annual report that describes the activities, expenses, and income of the local coordinating entity (including grants to any other entities during the year that the report is made);

(ii) make available to the Secretary for audit all records relating to the expenditure of the funds and any matching funds; and

(iii) require, with respect to all agreements authorizing expenditure of Federal funds by other organizations, that the organizations receiving the funds make available to the Secretary for audit all records concerning the expenditure of the funds; and

(F) encourage by appropriate means economic viability that is consistent with the National Heritage Area.

(3) PROHIBITION ON THE ACQUISITION OF REAL PROPERTY.—The local coordinating entity shall not use Federal funds made available under subsection (g) to acquire real property or any interest in real property.

(c) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the local coordinating entity for each of the National Heritage Areas designated by subsection (a) shall submit to the Secretary for approval a proposed management plan for the National Heritage Area.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The management plan shall—

(A) incorporate an integrated and cooperative approach for the protection, enhancement, and interpretation of the natural, cultural, historic, scenic, and recreational resources of the National Heritage Area;

(B) take into consideration Federal, State, local, and Tribal plans and treaty rights;

(C) include—

(i) an inventory of—

(I) the resources located in the National Heritage Area; and

(II) any other property in the National Heritage Area that—

(aa) is related to the themes of the National Heritage Area; and

(bb) should be preserved, restored, managed, or maintained because of the significance of the property;

(ii) comprehensive policies, strategies and recommendations for conservation, funding, management, and development of the National Heritage Area;

(iii) a description of actions that the Federal Government, State, Tribal, and local governments, private organizations, and individuals have agreed to take to protect the natural, historical, cultural, scenic, and recreational resources of the National Heritage Area;

(iv) a program of implementation for the management plan by the local coordinating entity that includes a description of—

(I) actions to facilitate ongoing collaboration among partners to promote plans for resource protection, restoration, and construction; and

(II) specific commitments for implementation that have been made by the local coordinating entity or any government, organization, or individual for the first 5 years of operation;

(v) the identification of sources of funding for carrying out the management plan;

(vi) analysis and recommendations for means by which Federal, State, local, and Tribal programs, including the role of the National Park Service in the National Heritage Area, may best be coordinated to carry out this subsection; and

(vii) an interpretive plan for the National Heritage Area; and

(D) recommend policies and strategies for resource management that consider and detail the application of appropriate land and water management techniques, including the development of intergovernmental and interagency cooperative agreements to protect the natural, historical, cultural, educational, scenic, and recreational resources of the National Heritage Area.

(3) DEADLINE.—If a proposed management plan is not submitted to the Secretary by the date that is 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the local coordinating entity shall be ineligible to receive additional funding under this section until the date on which the Secretary receives and approves the management plan.

(4) APPROVAL OR DISAPPROVAL OF MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of receipt of the management plan under paragraph (1), the Secretary, in consultation with State and Tribal governments, shall approve or disapprove the management plan.

(B) CRITERIA FOR APPROVAL.—In determining whether to approve the management plan, the Secretary shall consider whether—

(i) the local coordinating entity is representative of the diverse interests of the National Heritage Area, including Federal, State, Tribal, and local governments, natural and historic resource protection organizations, educational institutions, businesses, and recreational organizations;

(ii) the local coordinating entity has afforded adequate opportunity, including public hearings, for public and governmental involvement in the preparation of the management plan; and

(iii) the resource protection and interpretation strategies contained in the management plan, if implemented, would adequately protect the natural, historical, and cultural resources of the National Heritage Area.

(C) ACTION FOLLOWING DISAPPROVAL.—If the Secretary disapproves the management plan under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall—

(i) advise the local coordinating entity in writing of the reasons for the disapproval;

(ii) make recommendations for revisions to the management plan; and

(iii) not later than 180 days after the receipt of any proposed revision of the management plan from the local coordinating entity, approve or disapprove the proposed revision.

(D) AMENDMENTS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall approve or disapprove each amendment to the management plan that the Secretary determines make a substantial change to the management plan.

(ii) USE OF FUNDS.—The local coordinating entity shall not use Federal funds authorized by this subsection to carry out any amendments to the management plan until the Secretary has approved the amendments.

(d) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section affects the authority of a Federal agency to provide technical or financial assistance under any other law.

(2) CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION.—The head of any Federal agency planning to conduct activities that may have an impact on a National Heritage Area designated by subsection (a) is encouraged to consult and coordinate the activities with the Secretary and the local coordinating entity to the maximum extent practicable.

(3) OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.—Nothing in this section—

(A) modifies, alters, or amends any law or regulation authorizing a Federal agency to manage Federal land under the jurisdiction of the Federal agency;

(B) limits the discretion of a Federal land manager to implement an approved land use plan within the boundaries of a National Heritage Area designated by subsection (a); or

(C) modifies, alters, or amends any authorized use of Federal land under the jurisdiction of a Federal agency.

(e) PRIVATE PROPERTY AND REGULATORY PROTECTIONS.—Nothing in this section—

(1) abridges the rights of any property owner (whether public or private), including the right to refrain from participating in any plan, project, program, or activity conducted within a National Heritage Area designated by subsection (a);

(2) requires any property owner—

(A) to permit public access (including access by Federal, State, or local agencies) to the property of the property owner; or

(B) to modify public access or use of property of the property owner under any other Federal, State, or local law;

(3) alters any duly adopted land use regulation, approved land use plan, or other regulatory authority of any Federal, State, Tribal, or local agency;

(4) conveys any land use or other regulatory authority to the local coordinating entity;

(5) authorizes or implies the reservation or appropriation of water or water rights;

(6) enlarges or diminishes the treaty rights of any Indian Tribe within the National Heritage Area;

(7) diminishes—

(A) the authority of the State to manage fish and wildlife, including the regulation of fishing and hunting within a National Heritage Area designated by subsection (a); or

(B) the authority of Indian Tribes to regulate members of Indian Tribes with respect to fishing, hunting, and gathering in the exercise of treaty rights; or

(8) creates any liability, or affects any liability under any other law, of any private property owner with respect to any person injured on the private property.

(f) EVALUATION AND REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For each of the National Heritage Areas designated by subsection (a), not later than 3 years before the date on which authority for Federal funding terminates for each National Heritage Area, the Secretary shall—

(A) conduct an evaluation of the accomplishments of the National Heritage Area; and

(B) prepare a report in accordance with paragraph (3).

(2) EVALUATION.—An evaluation conducted under paragraph (1)(A) shall—

(A) assess the progress of the local management entity with respect to—

(i) accomplishing the purposes of the authorizing legislation for the National Heritage Area; and

(ii) achieving the goals and objectives of the approved management plan for the National Heritage Area;

(B) analyze the investments of the Federal Government, State, Tribal, and local governments, and private entities in each National Heritage Area to determine the impact of the investments; and

(C) review the management structure, partnership relationships, and funding of the National Heritage Area for purposes of identifying the critical components for sustainability of the National Heritage Area.

(3) REPORT.—Based on the evaluation conducted under paragraph (1)(A), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report that includes recommendations for the future role of the National Park Service, if any, with respect to the National Heritage Area.

(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated for each National Heritage Area designated by subsection (a) to carry out the purposes of this section $10,000,000, of which not more than $1,000,000 may be made available in any fiscal year.

(2) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts made available under paragraph (1) shall remain available until expended.

(3) COST-SHARING REQUIREMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Federal share of the total cost of any activity under this section shall be not more than 50 percent.

(B) FORM.—The non-Federal contribution of the total cost of any activity under this section may be in the form of in-kind contributions of goods or services fairly valued.

(4) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority of the Secretary to provide assistance under this section terminates on the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 6002. ADJUSTMENT OF BOUNDARIES OF LINCOLN NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.

(a) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—Section 443(b)(1) of the Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–229; 122 Stat. 819) is amended—

(1) by inserting ‘‘, Livingston,’’ after ‘‘LaSalle’’; and

(2) by inserting ‘‘, the city of Jonesboro in Union County, and the city of Freeport in Stephenson County’’ after ‘‘Woodford counties’’.

(b) MAP.—The Secretary shall update the map referred to in section 443(b)(2) of the Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008 to reflect the boundary adjustment made by the amendments in subsection (a).

SEC. 6003. FINGER LAKES NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA STUDY.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) HERITAGE AREA.—The term ‘‘Heritage Area’’ means the Finger Lakes National Heritage Area.

(2) STATE.—The term ‘‘State’’ means the State of New York.

(3) STUDY AREA.—The term ‘‘study area’’ means—

(A) the counties in the State of Cayuga, Chemung, Cortland, Livingston, Monroe, Onondaga, Ontario, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Tioga, Tompkins, Wayne, and Yates; and

(B) any other areas in the State that—

(i) have heritage aspects that are similar to the areas described in subparagraph (A); and

(ii) are adjacent to, or in the vicinity of, those areas.

(b) STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with State and local historic preservation officers, State and local historical societies, State and local tourism offices, and other appropriate organizations and governmental agencies, shall conduct a study to assess the suitability and feasibility of designating the study area as a National Heritage Area, to be known as the ‘‘Finger Lakes National Heritage Area’’.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The study shall include analysis, documentation, and determinations on whether the study area—

(A) has an assemblage of natural, historic, and cultural resources that—

(i) represent distinctive aspects of the heritage of the United States;

(ii) are worthy of recognition, conservation, interpretation, and continuing use; and

(iii) would be best managed—

(I) through partnerships among public and private entities; and

(II) by linking diverse and sometimes noncontiguous resources and active communities;

(B) reflects traditions, customs, beliefs, and folklife that are a valuable part of the story of the United States;

(C) provides outstanding opportunities—

(i) to conserve natural, historic, cultural, or scenic features; and

(ii) for recreation and education;

(D) contains resources that—

(i) are important to any identified themes of the study area; and

(ii) retain a degree of integrity capable of supporting interpretation;

(E) includes residents, business interests, nonprofit organizations, and State and local governments that—

(i) are involved in the planning of the Heritage Area;

(ii) have developed a conceptual financial plan that outlines the roles of all participants in the Heritage Area, including the Federal Government; and

(iii) have demonstrated support for the designation of the Heritage Area;

(F) has a potential management entity to work in partnership with the individuals and entities described in subparagraph (E) to develop the Heritage Area while encouraging State and local economic activity; and

(G) has a conceptual boundary map that is supported by the public.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available to carry out this section, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report that describes—

(1) the findings of the study under subsection (b); and

(2) any conclusions and recommendations of the Secretary.

SEC. 6004. NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA AMENDMENTS.

(a) RIVERS OF STEEL NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 409(a) of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–333; 110 Stat. 4256; 129 Stat. 2551) is amended in the second sentence, by striking ‘‘$17,000,000’’ and inserting ‘‘$20,000,000’’.

(b) ESSEX NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 508(a) of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–333; 110 Stat. 4260; 129 Stat. 2551) is amended in the second sentence, by striking ‘‘$17,000,000’’ and inserting ‘‘$20,000,000’’.

(c) OHIO & ERIE NATIONAL HERITAGE CANALWAY.—Section 810(a) of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–333; 110 Stat. 4275; 122 Stat. 826) is amended by striking the second sentence and inserting the following: ‘‘Not more than a total of $20,000,000 may be appropriated for the canalway under this title.’’.

(d) BLUE RIDGE NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—The Blue Ridge National Heritage Area Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–108; 117 Stat. 1274; 131 Stat. 461; 132 Stat. 661) is amended—

(1) in subsection (i)(1), by striking ''$12,000,000'' and inserting ''$14,000,000''; and

(2) by striking subsection (j) and inserting the following:

''(j) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority of the Secretary to provide assistance under this section terminates on September 30, 2021.''.

(e) MOTORCITIES NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 110(a) of the Automobile National Heritage Area Act (Public Law 105–355; 112 Stat. 3252) is amended, in the second sentence, by striking ''$10,000,000'' and inserting ''$12,000,000''.

(f) WHEELING NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Subsection (h)(1) of the Wheeling National Heritage Area Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–291; 114 Stat. 967; 128 Stat. 2421; 129 Stat. 2550) is amended by striking ''$13,000,000'' and inserting ''$15,000,000''.

(g) TENNESSEE CIVIL WAR HERITAGE AREA.—Section 208 of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–333; 110 Stat. 4248; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 314; 129 Stat. 2551; 132 Stat. 661) is amended by striking ''after'' and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting the following: ''after September 30, 2021.''.

(h) AUGUSTA CANAL NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 310 of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–333; 110 Stat. 4252; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 314; 129 Stat. 2551; 132 Stat. 661) is amended by striking ''2019'' and inserting ''2021''.

(i) SOUTH CAROLINA NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR.—Section 607 of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–333; 110 Stat. 4264; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 314; 129 Stat. 2551; 132 Stat. 661) is amended by striking ''2019'' and inserting ''2021''.

(j) OIL REGION NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—The Oil Region National Heritage Area Act (Public Law 108–447; 118 Stat. 3368) is amended by striking ''Oil Heritage Region, Inc.'' each place it appears and inserting ''Oil Region Alliance of Business, Industry and Tourism''.

(k) HUDSON RIVER VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA REDESIGNATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–333; 110 Stat. 4275) is amended by striking ''Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area'' each place it appears and inserting ''Maurice D. Hinchey Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area''.

(2) REFERENCE IN LAW.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Heritage Area referred to in paragraph (1) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Maurice D. Hinchey Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area''.

TITLE VII—WILDLIFE HABITAT AND CONSERVATION

SEC. 7001. WILDLIFE HABITAT AND CONSERVATION.

(a) PARTNERS FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE PROGRAM REAUTHORIZATION.—Section 5 of the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Act (16 U.S.C. 3774) is amended by striking ''2006 through 2011'' and inserting ''2019 through 2023''.

(b) FISH AND WILDLIFE COORDINATION.—

(1) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this subsection is to protect water, oceans, coasts, and wildlife from invasive species.

(2) AMENDMENTS TO FISH AND WILDLIFE COORDINATION ACT.—

(A) SHORT TITLE; AUTHORIZATION.—The first section of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 661) is amended by striking ''For the purpose'' and inserting the following:

''SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; AUTHORIZATION.

''(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the 'Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act'.

''(b) AUTHORIZATION.—For the purpose''.

(B) PROTECTION OF WATER, OCEANS, COASTS, AND WILDLIFE FROM INVASIVE SPECIES.—The Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 10. PROTECTION OF WATER, OCEANS, COASTS, AND WILDLIFE FROM INVASIVE SPECIES.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) CONTROL.—The term 'control', with respect to an invasive species, means the eradication, suppression, or reduction of the population of the invasive species within the area in which the invasive species is present.

''(2) ECOSYSTEM.—The term 'ecosystem' means the complex of a community of organisms and the environment of the organisms.

''(3) ELIGIBLE STATE.—The term 'eligible State' means any of—

''(A) a State;

''(B) the District of Columbia;

''(C) the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico;

''(D) Guam;

''(E) American Samoa;

''(F) the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands; and

''(G) the United States Virgin Islands.

''(4) INVASIVE SPECIES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'invasive species' means an alien species, the introduction of which causes, or is likely to cause, economic or environmental harm or harm to human health.

''(B) ASSOCIATED DEFINITION.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), the term 'alien species', with respect to a particular ecosystem, means any species (including the seeds, eggs, spores, or other biological material of the species that are capable of propagating the species) that is not native to the affected ecosystem.

''(5) MANAGE; MANAGEMENT.—The terms 'manage' and 'management', with respect to an invasive species, mean the active implementation of any activity—

''(A) to reduce or stop the spread of the invasive species; and

''(B) to inhibit further infestations of the invasive species, the spread of the invasive species, or harm caused by the invasive species, including investigations regarding methods for early detection and rapid response, prevention, control, or management of the invasive species.

''(6) PREVENT.—The term 'prevent', with respect to an invasive species, means—

''(A) to hinder the introduction of the invasive species onto land or water; or

''(B) to impede the spread of the invasive species within land or water by inspecting, intercepting, or confiscating invasive species threats prior to the establishment of the invasive species onto land or water of an eligible State.

''(7) SECRETARY CONCERNED.—The term 'Secretary concerned' means—

''(A) the Secretary of the Army, with respect to Federal land administered by the Corps of Engineers;

''(B) the Secretary of the Interior, with respect to Federal land administered by the Secretary of the Interior through—

''(i) the United States Fish and Wildlife Service;

''(ii) the Bureau of Indian Affairs;

''(iii) the Bureau of Land Management;

''(iv) the Bureau of Reclamation; or

''(v) the National Park Service;

''(C) the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to Federal land administered by the Secretary of Agriculture through the Forest Service; and

''(D) the head or a representative of any other Federal agency the duties of whom require planning relating to, and the treatment of, invasive species for the purpose of protecting water and wildlife on land and coasts and in oceans and water.

''(8) SPECIES.—The term 'species' means a group of organisms, all of which—

''(A) have a high degree of genetic similarity;

''(B) are morphologically distinct;

''(C) generally—

''(i) interbreed at maturity only among themselves; and

''(ii) produce fertile offspring; and

''(D) show persistent differences from members of allied groups of organisms.

''(b) CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT.—Each Secretary concerned shall plan and carry out activities on land directly managed by the Secretary concerned to protect water and wildlife by controlling and managing invasive species—

''(1) to inhibit or reduce the populations of invasive species; and

''(2) to effectuate restoration or reclamation efforts.

''(c) STRATEGIC PLAN.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Each Secretary concerned shall develop a strategic plan for the implementation of the invasive species program to achieve, to the maximum extent practicable, a substantive annual net reduction of invasive species populations or infested acreage on land or water managed by the Secretary concerned.

''(2) COORDINATION.—Each strategic plan under paragraph (1) shall be developed—

''(A) in coordination with affected—

''(i) eligible States; and

''(ii) political subdivisions of eligible States;

''(B) in consultation with federally recognized Indian tribes; and

''(C) in accordance with the priorities established by 1 or more Governors of the eligible States in which an ecosystem affected by an invasive species is located.

''(3) FACTORS FOR CONSIDERATION.—In developing a strategic plan under this subsection, the Secretary concerned shall take into consideration the economic and ecological costs of action or inaction, as applicable.

''(d) COST-EFFECTIVE METHODS.—In selecting a method to be used to control or manage an invasive species as part of a specific control or management project conducted as part of a strategic plan developed under subsection (c), the Secretary concerned shall prioritize the use of methods that—

''(1) effectively control and manage invasive species, as determined by the Secretary concerned, based on sound scientific data;

''(2) minimize environmental impacts; and

''(3) control and manage invasive species in the most cost-effective manner.

''(e) COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT.—To achieve compliance with subsection (d), the Secretary concerned shall require a comparative economic assessment of invasive species control and management methods to be conducted.

''(f) EXPEDITED ACTION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretaries concerned shall use all tools and flexibilities available (as of the date of enactment of this section) to expedite the projects and activities described in paragraph (2).

''(2) DESCRIPTION OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES.—A project or activity referred to in paragraph (1) is a project or activity—

''(A) to protect water or wildlife from an invasive species that, as determined by the Secretary concerned is, or will be, carried out on land or water that is—

''(i) directly managed by the Secretary concerned; and

''(ii) located in an area that is—

''(I) at high risk for the introduction, establishment, or spread of invasive species; and

''(II) determined by the Secretary concerned to require immediate action to address the risk identified in subclause (I); and

''(B) carried out in accordance with applicable agency procedures, including any applicable—

''(i) land or resource management plan; or

''(ii) land use plan.

''(g) ALLOCATION OF FUNDING.—Of the amount appropriated or otherwise made available to each Secretary concerned for a fiscal year for programs that address or include protection of land or water from an invasive species, the Secretary concerned shall use not less than 75 percent for on-the-ground control and management of invasive species, which may include—

''(1) the purchase of necessary products, equipment, or services to conduct that control and management;

''(2) the use of integrated pest management options, including options that use pesticides authorized for sale, distribution, or use under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136 et seq.);

''(3) the use of biological control agents that are proven to be effective to reduce invasive species populations;

''(4) the use of revegetation or cultural restoration methods designed to improve the diversity and richness of ecosystems;

''(5) the use of monitoring and detection activities for invasive species, including equipment, detection dogs, and mechanical devices;

''(6) the use of appropriate methods to remove invasive species from a vehicle or vessel capable of conveyance; or

''(7) the use of other effective mechanical or manual control methods.

''(h) INVESTIGATIONS, OUTREACH, AND PUBLIC AWARENESS.—Of the amount appropriated or otherwise made available to each Secretary concerned for a fiscal year for programs that address or include protection of land or water from an invasive species, the Secretary concerned may use not more than 15 percent for investigations, development activities, and outreach and public awareness efforts to address invasive species control and management needs.

''(i) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—Of the amount appropriated or otherwise made available to each Secretary concerned for a fiscal year for programs that address or include protection of land or water from an invasive species, not more than 10 percent may be used for administrative costs incurred to carry out those programs, including costs relating to oversight and management of the programs, recordkeeping, and implementation of the strategic plan developed under subsection (c).

''(j) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—Not later than 60 days after the end of the second fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of this section, each Secretary concerned shall submit to Congress a report—

''(1) describing the use by the Secretary concerned during the 2 preceding fiscal years of funds for programs that address or include invasive species management; and

''(2) specifying the percentage of funds expended for each of the purposes specified in subsections (g), (h), and (i).

''(k) RELATION TO OTHER AUTHORITY.—

''(1) OTHER INVASIVE SPECIES CONTROL, PREVENTION, AND MANAGEMENT AUTHORITIES.—Nothing in this section precludes the Secretary concerned from pursuing or supporting, pursuant to any other provision of law, any activity regarding the control, prevention, or management of an invasive species, including investigations to improve the control, prevention, or management of the invasive species.

''(2) PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS.—Nothing in this section authorizes the Secretary concerned to suspend any water delivery or diversion, or otherwise to prevent the operation of a public water supply system, as a measure to control, manage, or prevent the introduction or spread of an invasive species.

''(l) USE OF PARTNERSHIPS.—Subject to the subsections (m) and (n), the Secretary concerned may enter into any contract or cooperative agreement with another Federal agency, an eligible State, a federally recognized Indian tribe, a political subdivision of an eligible State, or a private individual or entity to assist with the control and management of an invasive species.

''(m) MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—As a condition of a contract or cooperative agreement under subsection (l), the Secretary concerned and the applicable Federal agency, eligible State, political subdivision of an eligible State, or private individual or entity shall enter into a memorandum of understanding that describes—

''(A) the nature of the partnership between the parties to the memorandum of understanding; and

''(B) the control and management activities to be conducted under the contract or cooperative agreement.

''(2) CONTENTS.—A memorandum of understanding under this subsection shall contain, at a minimum, the following:

''(A) A prioritized listing of each invasive species to be controlled or managed.

''(B) An assessment of the total acres of land or area of water infested by the invasive species.

''(C) An estimate of the expected total acres of land or area of water infested by the invasive species after control and management of the invasive species is attempted.

''(D) A description of each specific, integrated pest management option to be used, including a comparative economic assessment to determine the least-costly method.

''(E) Any map, boundary, or Global Positioning System coordinates needed to clearly identify the area in which each control or management activity is proposed to be conducted.

''(F) A written assurance that each partner will comply with section 15 of the Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974 (7 U.S.C. 2814).

''(3) COORDINATION.—If a partner to a contract or cooperative agreement under subsection (l) is an eligible State, political subdivision of an eligible State, or private individual or entity, the memorandum of understanding under this subsection shall include a description of—

''(A) the means by which each applicable control or management effort will be coordinated; and

''(B) the expected outcomes of managing and controlling the invasive species.

''(4) PUBLIC OUTREACH AND AWARENESS EFFORTS.—If a contract or cooperative agreement under subsection (l) involves any outreach or public awareness effort, the memorandum of understanding under this subsection shall include a list of goals and objectives for each outreach or public awareness effort that have been determined to be efficient to inform national, regional, State, Tribal, or local audiences regarding invasive species control and management.

''(n) INVESTIGATIONS.—The purpose of any invasive species-related investigation carried out under a contract or cooperative agreement under subsection (l) shall be—

''(1) to develop solutions and specific recommendations for control and management of invasive species; and

''(2) specifically to provide faster implementation of control and management methods.

''(o) COORDINATION WITH AFFECTED LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.—Each project and activity carried out pursuant to this section shall be coordinated with affected local governments in a manner that is consistent with section 202(c)(9) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712(c)(9)).''.

(c) WILDLIFE CONSERVATION.—

(1) REAUTHORIZATIONS.—

(A) REAUTHORIZATION OF AFRICAN ELEPHANT CONSERVATION ACT.—Section 2306(a) of the African Elephant Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4245(a)) is amended by striking ''2007 through 2012'' and inserting ''2019 through 2023''.

(B) REAUTHORIZATION OF ASIAN ELEPHANT CONSERVATION ACT OF 1997.—Section 8(a) of the Asian Elephant Conservation Act of 1997 (16 U.S.C. 4266(a)) is amended by striking ''2007 through 2012'' and inserting ''2019 through 2023''.

(C) REAUTHORIZATION OF RHINOCEROS AND TIGER CONSERVATION ACT OF 1994.—Section 10(a) of the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 5306(a)) is amended by striking ''2007 through 2012'' and inserting ''2019 through 2023''.

(2) AMENDMENTS TO GREAT APE CONSERVATION ACT OF 2000.—

(A) PANEL.—Section 4(i) of the Great Ape Conservation Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 6303(i)) is amended—

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

''(1) CONVENTION.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Natural Resources Management Act, and every 5 years thereafter, the Secretary may convene a panel of experts on great apes to identify the greatest needs and priorities for the conservation of great apes.'';

(ii) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (5); and

(iii) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

''(2) COMPOSITION.—The Secretary shall ensure that the panel referred to in paragraph (1) includes, to the maximum extent practicable, 1 or more representatives—

''(A) from each country that comprises the natural range of great apes; and

''(B) with expertise in great ape conservation.

''(3) CONSERVATION PLANS.—In identifying the conservation needs and priorities under paragraph (1), the panel referred to in that paragraph shall consider any relevant great ape conservation plan or strategy, including scientific research and findings relating to—

''(A) the conservation needs and priorities of great apes;

''(B) any regional or species-specific action plan or strategy;

''(C) any applicable strategy developed or initiated by the Secretary; and

''(D) any other applicable conservation plan or strategy.

''(4) FUNDS.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary may use amounts available to the Secretary to pay for the costs of convening and facilitating any meeting of the panel referred to in paragraph (1).''.

(B) MULTIYEAR GRANTS.—Section 4 of the Great Ape Conservation Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 6303) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(j) MULTIYEAR GRANTS.—

''(1) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary may award to a person who is otherwise eligible for a grant under this section a multiyear grant to carry out a project that the person demonstrates is an effective, long-term conservation strategy for great apes and the habitat of great apes.

''(2) EFFECT OF SUBSECTION.—Nothing in this subsection precludes the Secretary from awarding a grant on an annual basis.''.

(C) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—Section 5(b)(2) of the Great Ape Conservation Act of

2000 (16 U.S.C. 6304(b)(2)) is amended by striking ''$100,000'' and inserting ''$150,000''.

(D) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 6 of the Great Ape Conservation Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 6305) is amended by striking ''2006 through 2010'' and inserting ''2019 through 2023''.

(3) AMENDMENTS TO MARINE TURTLE CONSERVATION ACT OF 2004.—

(A) PURPOSE.—Section 2 of the Marine Turtle Conservation Act of 2004 (16 U.S.C. 6601) is amended by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

''(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to assist in the conservation of marine turtles, freshwater turtles, and tortoises and the habitats of marine turtles, freshwater turtles, and tortoises in foreign countries and territories of the United States by supporting and providing financial resources for projects—

''(1) to conserve marine turtle, freshwater turtle, and tortoise habitats under the jurisdiction of United States Fish and Wildlife Service programs;

''(2) to conserve marine turtles, freshwater turtles, and tortoises in those habitats; and

''(3) to address other threats to the survival of marine turtles, freshwater turtles, and tortoises, including habitat loss, poaching of turtles or their eggs, and wildlife trafficking.''.

(B) DEFINITIONS.—Section 3 of the Marine Turtle Conservation Act of 2004 (16 U.S.C. 6602) is amended—

(i) in paragraph (2)—

(I) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''nesting habitats of marine turtles in foreign countries and of marine turtles in those habitats'' and inserting ''marine turtles, freshwater turtles, and tortoises, and the habitats of marine turtles, freshwater turtles, and tortoises, in foreign countries and territories of the United States under the jurisdiction of United States Fish and Wildlife Service programs'';

(II) in subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C), by striking ''nesting'' each place it appears;

(III) in subparagraph (D)—

(aa) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking ''countries to—'' and inserting ''countries—'';

(bb) in clause (i)—

(AA) by inserting ''to'' before ''protect''; and

(BB) by striking ''nesting'' each place it appears; and

(cc) in clause (ii), by inserting ''to'' before ''prevent'';

(IV) in subparagraph (E)(i), by striking ''turtles on nesting habitat'' and inserting ''turtles, freshwater turtles, and tortoises'';

(V) in subparagraph (F), by striking ''turtles over habitat used by marine turtles for nesting'' and inserting ''turtles, freshwater turtles, and tortoises over habitats used by marine turtles, freshwater turtles, and tortoises''; and

(VI) in subparagraph (H), by striking ''nesting'' each place it appears;

(ii) by redesignating paragraphs (3), (4), (5), and (6) as paragraphs (4), (6), (7), and (8), respectively;

(iii) by inserting before paragraph (4) (as so redesignated) the following:

''(3) FRESHWATER TURTLE.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'freshwater turtle' means any member of the family Carettochelyidae, Chelidae, Chelydridae, Dermatemydidae, Emydidae, Geoemydidae, Kinosternidae, Pelomedusidae, Platysternidae, Podocnemididae, or Trionychidae.

''(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term 'freshwater turtle' includes—

''(i) any part, product, egg, or offspring of a turtle described in subparagraph (A); and

''(ii) a carcass of such a turtle.'';

(iv) by inserting after paragraph (4) (as so redesignated) the following:

''(5) HABITAT.—The term 'habitat' means any marine turtle, freshwater turtle, or tortoise habitat (including a nesting habitat) that is under the jurisdiction of United States Fish and Wildlife Service programs.''; and

(v) by inserting after paragraph (8) (as so redesignated) the following:

''(9) TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.—The term 'territory of the United States' means—

''(A) American Samoa;

''(B) the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands;

''(C) the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico;

''(D) Guam;

''(E) the United States Virgin Islands; and

''(F) any other territory or possession of the United States.

''(10) TORTOISE.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'tortoise' means any member of the family Testudinidae.

''(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term 'tortoise' includes—

''(i) any part, product, egg, or offspring of a tortoise described in subparagraph (A); and

''(ii) a carcass of such a tortoise.''.

(C) CONSERVATION ASSISTANCE.—Section 4 of the Marine Turtle Conservation Act of 2004 (16 U.S.C. 6603) is amended—

(i) in the section heading, by striking ''**MARINE TURTLE**'';

(ii) in subsection (a), by inserting '', freshwater turtles, or tortoises'' after ''marine turtles'';

(iii) in subsection (b)(1)—

(I) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting '', freshwater turtles, or tortoises'' after ''marine turtles'';

(II) by striking subparagraph (A) and inserting the following:

''(A) any wildlife management authority of a foreign country or territory of the United States that has within its boundaries marine turtle, freshwater turtle, or tortoise habitat, if the activities of the authority directly or indirectly affect marine turtle, freshwater turtle, or tortoise conservation; or''; and

(III) in subparagraph (B), by inserting '', freshwater turtles, or tortoises'' after ''marine turtles'';

(iv) in subsection (c)(2), in each of subparagraphs (A) and (C), by inserting ''and territory of the United States'' after ''each country'';

(v) by striking subsection (d) and inserting the following:

''(d) CRITERIA FOR APPROVAL.—The Secretary may approve a project proposal under this section if the Secretary determines that the project will help to restore, recover, and sustain a viable population of marine turtles, freshwater turtles, or tortoises in the wild by assisting efforts in a foreign country or territory of the United States to implement a marine turtle, freshwater turtle, or tortoise conservation program.''; and

(vi) in subsection (e), by striking ''marine turtles and their nesting habitats'' and inserting ''marine turtles, freshwater turtles, or tortoises and the habitats of marine turtles, freshwater turtles, or tortoises''.

(D) MARINE TURTLE CONSERVATION FUND.—Section 5 of the Marine Turtle Conservation Act of 2004 (16 U.S.C. 6604) is amended—

(i) in subsection (a)(2), by striking ''section 6'' and inserting ''section 7(a)''; and

(ii) in subsection (b)(2), by striking ''3 percent, or up to $80,000'' and inserting ''5 percent, or up to $150,000''.

(E) ADVISORY GROUP.—Section 6(a) of the Marine Turtle Conservation Act of 2004 (16 U.S.C. 6605(a)) is amended by inserting '', freshwater turtles, or tortoises'' after ''marine turtles''.

(F) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 7 of the Marine Turtle Conservation Act of 2004 (16 U.S.C. 6606) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 7. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Fund $5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023.

''(b) ALLOCATION.—Of the amounts made available for each fiscal year pursuant to subsection (a)—

''(1) not less than $1,510,000 shall be used by the Secretary for marine turtle conservation purposes in accordance with this Act; and

''(2) of the amounts in excess of the amount described in paragraph (1), not less than 40 percent shall be used by the Secretary for freshwater turtle and tortoise conservation purposes in accordance with this Act.''.

(d) PRIZE COMPETITIONS.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) NON-FEDERAL FUNDS.—The term ''non-Federal funds'' means funds provided by—

(i) a State;

(ii) a territory of the United States;

(iii) 1 or more units of local or tribal government;

(iv) a private for-profit entity;

(v) a nonprofit organization; or

(vi) a private individual.

(B) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary, acting through the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

(C) WILDLIFE.—The term ''wildlife'' has the meaning given the term in section 8 of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 666b).

(2) THEODORE ROOSEVELT GENIUS PRIZE FOR PREVENTION OF WILDLIFE POACHING AND TRAFFICKING.—

(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

(i) BOARD.—The term ''Board'' means the Prevention of Wildlife Poaching and Trafficking Technology Advisory Board established by subparagraph (C)(i).

(ii) PRIZE COMPETITION.—The term ''prize competition'' means the Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the prevention of wildlife poaching and trafficking established under subparagraph (B).

(B) AUTHORITY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish under section 24 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3719) a prize competition, to be known as the ''Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the prevention of wildlife poaching and trafficking''—

(i) to encourage technological innovation with the potential to advance the mission of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service with respect to the prevention of wildlife poaching and trafficking; and

(ii) to award 1 or more prizes annually for a technological advancement that prevents wildlife poaching and trafficking.

(C) ADVISORY BOARD.—

(i) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established an advisory board, to be known as the ''Prevention of Wildlife Poaching and Trafficking Technology Advisory Board''.

(ii) COMPOSITION.—The Board shall be composed of not fewer than 9 members appointed by the Secretary, who shall provide expertise in—

(I) wildlife trafficking and trade;

(II) wildlife conservation and management;

(III) biology;

(IV) technology development;

(V) engineering;

(VI) economics;

(VII) business development and management; and

(VIII) any other discipline, as the Secretary determines to be necessary to achieve the purposes of this paragraph.

(iii) DUTIES.—Subject to clause (iv), with respect to the prize competition, the Board shall—

(I) select a topic;

(II) issue a problem statement;

(III) advise the Secretary regarding any opportunity for technological innovation to prevent wildlife poaching and trafficking; and

(IV) advise winners of the prize competition regarding opportunities to pilot and implement winning technologies in relevant fields, including in partnership with conservation organizations, Federal or State agencies, federally recognized Indian tribes, private entities, and research institutions with expertise or interest relating to the prevention of wildlife poaching and trafficking.

(iv) CONSULTATION.—In selecting a topic and issuing a problem statement for the prize competition under subclauses (I) and (II) of clause (iii), respectively, the Board shall consult widely with Federal and non-Federal stakeholders, including—

(I) 1 or more Federal agencies with jurisdiction over the prevention of wildlife poaching and trafficking;

(II) 1 or more State agencies with jurisdiction over the prevention of wildlife poaching and trafficking;

(III) 1 or more State, regional, or local wildlife organizations, the mission of which relates to the prevention of wildlife poaching and trafficking; and

(IV) 1 or more wildlife conservation groups, technology companies, research institutions, institutions of higher education, industry associations, or individual stakeholders with an interest in the prevention of wildlife poaching and trafficking.

(v) REQUIREMENTS.—The Board shall comply with all requirements under paragraph (7)(A).

(D) AGREEMENT WITH NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall offer to enter into an agreement under which the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation shall administer the prize competition.

(ii) REQUIREMENTS.—An agreement entered into under clause (i) shall comply with all requirements under paragraph (7)(B).

(E) JUDGES.—

(i) APPOINTMENT.—The Secretary shall appoint not fewer than 3 judges who shall, except as provided in clause (ii), select the 1 or more annual winners of the prize competition.

(ii) DETERMINATION BY SECRETARY.—The judges appointed under clause (i) shall not select any annual winner of the prize competition if the Secretary makes a determination that, in any fiscal year, none of the technological advancements entered into the prize competition merits an award.

(F) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which a cash prize is awarded under this paragraph, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report on the prize competition that includes—

(i) a statement by the Board that describes the activities carried out by the Board relating to the duties described in subparagraph (C)(iii);

(ii) if the Secretary has entered into an agreement under subparagraph (D)(i), a statement by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation that describes the activities carried out by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation relating to the duties described in paragraph (7)(B); and

(iii) a statement by 1 or more of the judges appointed under subparagraph (E) that explains the basis on which the winner of the cash prize was selected.

(G) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The Board and all authority provided under this paragraph shall terminate on December 31, 2023.

(3) THEODORE ROOSEVELT GENIUS PRIZE FOR PROMOTION OF WILDLIFE CONSERVATION.—

(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

(i) BOARD.—The term ''Board'' means the Promotion of Wildlife Conservation Technology Advisory Board established by subparagraph (C)(i).

(ii) PRIZE COMPETITION.—The term ''prize competition'' means the Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the promotion of wildlife conservation established under subparagraph (B).

(B) AUTHORITY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish under section 24 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3719) a prize competition, to be known as the ''Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the promotion of wildlife conservation''—

(i) to encourage technological innovation with the potential to advance the mission of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service with respect to the promotion of wildlife conservation; and

(ii) to award 1 or more prizes annually for a technological advancement that promotes wildlife conservation.

(C) ADVISORY BOARD.—

(i) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established an advisory board, to be known as the ''Promotion of Wildlife Conservation Technology Advisory Board''.

(ii) COMPOSITION.—The Board shall be composed of not fewer than 9 members appointed by the Secretary, who shall provide expertise in—

(I) wildlife conservation and management;

(II) biology;

(III) technology development;

(IV) engineering;

(V) economics;

(VI) business development and management; and

(VII) any other discipline, as the Secretary determines to be necessary to achieve the purposes of this paragraph.

(iii) DUTIES.—Subject to clause (iv), with respect to the prize competition, the Board shall—

(I) select a topic;

(II) issue a problem statement;

(III) advise the Secretary regarding any opportunity for technological innovation to promote wildlife conservation; and

(IV) advise winners of the prize competition regarding opportunities to pilot and implement winning technologies in relevant fields, including in partnership with conservation organizations, Federal or State agencies, federally recognized Indian tribes, private entities, and research institutions with expertise or interest relating to the promotion of wildlife conservation.

(iv) CONSULTATION.—In selecting a topic and issuing a problem statement for the prize competition under subclauses (I) and (II) of clause (iii), respectively, the Board shall consult widely with Federal and non-Federal stakeholders, including—

(I) 1 or more Federal agencies with jurisdiction over the promotion of wildlife conservation;

(II) 1 or more State agencies with jurisdiction over the promotion of wildlife conservation;

(III) 1 or more State, regional, or local wildlife organizations, the mission of which relates to the promotion of wildlife conservation; and

(IV) 1 or more wildlife conservation groups, technology companies, research institutions, institutions of higher education, industry associations, or individual stakeholders with an interest in the promotion of wildlife conservation.

(v) REQUIREMENTS.—The Board shall comply with all requirements under paragraph (7)(A).

(D) AGREEMENT WITH NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall offer to enter into an agreement under which the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation shall administer the prize competition.

(ii) REQUIREMENTS.—An agreement entered into under clause (i) shall comply with all requirements under paragraph (7)(B).

(E) JUDGES.—

(i) APPOINTMENT.—The Secretary shall appoint not fewer than 3 judges who shall, except as provided in clause (ii), select the 1 or more annual winners of the prize competition.

(ii) DETERMINATION BY SECRETARY.—The judges appointed under clause (i) shall not select any annual winner of the prize competition if the Secretary makes a determination that, in any fiscal year, none of the technological advancements entered into the prize competition merits an award.

(F) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which a cash prize is awarded under this paragraph, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report on the prize competition that includes—

(i) a statement by the Board that describes the activities carried out by the Board relating to the duties described in subparagraph (C)(iii);

(ii) if the Secretary has entered into an agreement under subparagraph (D)(i), a statement by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation that describes the activities carried out by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation relating to the duties described in paragraph (7)(B); and

(iii) a statement by 1 or more of the judges appointed under subparagraph (E) that explains the basis on which the winner of the cash prize was selected.

(G) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The Board and all authority provided under this paragraph shall terminate on December 31, 2023.

(4) THEODORE ROOSEVELT GENIUS PRIZE FOR MANAGEMENT OF INVASIVE SPECIES.—

(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

(i) BOARD.—The term ''Board'' means the Management of Invasive Species Technology Advisory Board established by subparagraph (C)(i).

(ii) PRIZE COMPETITION.—The term ''prize competition'' means the Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the management of invasive species established under subparagraph (B).

(B) AUTHORITY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish under section 24 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3719) a prize competition, to be known as the ''Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the management of invasive species''—

(i) to encourage technological innovation with the potential to advance the mission of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service with respect to the management of invasive species; and

(ii) to award 1 or more prizes annually for a technological advancement that manages invasive species.

(C) ADVISORY BOARD.—

(i) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established an advisory board, to be known as the ''Management of Invasive Species Technology Advisory Board''.

(ii) COMPOSITION.—The Board shall be composed of not fewer than 9 members appointed

by the Secretary, who shall provide expertise in—

(I) invasive species;

(II) biology;

(III) technology development;

(IV) engineering;

(V) economics;

(VI) business development and management; and

(VII) any other discipline, as the Secretary determines to be necessary to achieve the purposes of this paragraph.

(iii) DUTIES.—Subject to clause (iv), with respect to the prize competition, the Board shall—

(I) select a topic;

(II) issue a problem statement;

(III) advise the Secretary regarding any opportunity for technological innovation to manage invasive species; and

(IV) advise winners of the prize competition regarding opportunities to pilot and implement winning technologies in relevant fields, including in partnership with conservation organizations, Federal or State agencies, federally recognized Indian tribes, private entities, and research institutions with expertise or interest relating to the management of invasive species.

(iv) CONSULTATION.—In selecting a topic and issuing a problem statement for the prize competition under subclauses (I) and (II) of clause (iii), respectively, the Board shall consult widely with Federal and non-Federal stakeholders, including—

(I) 1 or more Federal agencies with jurisdiction over the management of invasive species;

(II) 1 or more State agencies with jurisdiction over the management of invasive species;

(III) 1 or more State, regional, or local wildlife organizations, the mission of which relates to the management of invasive species; and

(IV) 1 or more wildlife conservation groups, technology companies, research institutions, institutions of higher education, industry associations, or individual stakeholders with an interest in the management of invasive species.

(v) REQUIREMENTS.—The Board shall comply with all requirements under paragraph (7)(A).

(D) AGREEMENT WITH NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall offer to enter into an agreement under which the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation shall administer the prize competition.

(ii) REQUIREMENTS.—An agreement entered into under clause (i) shall comply with all requirements under paragraph (7)(B).

(E) JUDGES.—

(i) APPOINTMENT.—The Secretary shall appoint not fewer than 3 judges who shall, except as provided in clause (ii), select the 1 or more annual winners of the prize competition.

(ii) DETERMINATION BY SECRETARY.—The judges appointed under clause (i) shall not select any annual winner of the prize competition if the Secretary makes a determination that, in any fiscal year, none of the technological advancements entered into the prize competition merits an award.

(F) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which a cash prize is awarded under this paragraph, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report on the prize competition that includes—

(i) a statement by the Board that describes the activities carried out by the Board relating to the duties described in subparagraph (C)(iii);

(ii) if the Secretary has entered into an agreement under subparagraph (D)(i), a statement by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation that describes the activities carried out by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation relating to the duties described in paragraph (7)(B); and

(iii) a statement by 1 or more of the judges appointed under subparagraph (E) that explains the basis on which the winner of the cash prize was selected.

(G) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The Board and all authority provided under this paragraph shall terminate on December 31, 2023.

(5) THEODORE ROOSEVELT GENIUS PRIZE FOR PROTECTION OF ENDANGERED SPECIES.—

(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

(i) BOARD.—The term ''Board'' means the Protection of Endangered Species Technology Advisory Board established by subparagraph (C)(i).

(ii) PRIZE COMPETITION.—The term ''prize competition'' means the Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the protection of endangered species established under subparagraph (B).

(B) AUTHORITY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish under section 24 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3719) a prize competition, to be known as the ''Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the protection of endangered species''—

(i) to encourage technological innovation with the potential to advance the mission of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service with respect to the protection of endangered species; and

(ii) to award 1 or more prizes annually for a technological advancement that protects endangered species.

(C) ADVISORY BOARD.—

(i) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established an advisory board, to be known as the ''Protection of Endangered Species Technology Advisory Board''.

(ii) COMPOSITION.—The Board shall be composed of not fewer than 9 members appointed by the Secretary, who shall provide expertise in—

(I) endangered species;

(II) biology;

(III) technology development;

(IV) engineering;

(V) economics;

(VI) business development and management; and

(VII) any other discipline, as the Secretary determines to be necessary to achieve the purposes of this paragraph.

(iii) DUTIES.—Subject to clause (iv), with respect to the prize competition, the Board shall—

(I) select a topic;

(II) issue a problem statement;

(III) advise the Secretary regarding any opportunity for technological innovation to protect endangered species; and

(IV) advise winners of the prize competition regarding opportunities to pilot and implement winning technologies in relevant fields, including in partnership with conservation organizations, Federal or State agencies, federally recognized Indian tribes, private entities, and research institutions with expertise or interest relating to the protection of endangered species.

(iv) CONSULTATION.—In selecting a topic and issuing a problem statement for the prize competition under subclauses (I) and (II) of clause (iii), respectively, the Board shall consult widely with Federal and non-Federal stakeholders, including—

(I) 1 or more Federal agencies with jurisdiction over the protection of endangered species;

(II) 1 or more State agencies with jurisdiction over the protection of endangered species;

(III) 1 or more State, regional, or local wildlife organizations, the mission of which relates to the protection of endangered species; and

(IV) 1 or more wildlife conservation groups, technology companies, research institutions, institutions of higher education, industry associations, or individual stakeholders with an interest in the protection of endangered species.

(v) REQUIREMENTS.—The Board shall comply with all requirements under paragraph (7)(A).

(D) AGREEMENT WITH NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall offer to enter into an agreement under which the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation shall administer the prize competition.

(ii) REQUIREMENTS.—An agreement entered into under clause (i) shall comply with all requirements under paragraph (7)(B).

(E) JUDGES.—

(i) APPOINTMENT.—The Secretary shall appoint not fewer than 3 judges who shall, except as provided in clause (ii), select the 1 or more annual winners of the prize competition.

(ii) DETERMINATION BY SECRETARY.—The judges appointed under clause (i) shall not select any annual winner of the prize competition if the Secretary makes a determination that, in any fiscal year, none of the technological advancements entered into the prize competition merits an award.

(F) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which a cash prize is awarded under this paragraph, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report on the prize competition that includes—

(i) a statement by the Board that describes the activities carried out by the Board relating to the duties described in subparagraph (C)(iii);

(ii) if the Secretary has entered into an agreement under subparagraph (D)(i), a statement by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation that describes the activities carried out by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation relating to the duties described in paragraph (7)(B); and

(iii) a statement by 1 or more of the judges appointed under subparagraph (E) that explains the basis on which the winner of the cash prize was selected.

(G) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The Board and all authority provided under this paragraph shall terminate on December 31, 2023.

(6) THEODORE ROOSEVELT GENIUS PRIZE FOR NONLETHAL MANAGEMENT OF HUMAN-WILDLIFE CONFLICTS.—

(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

(i) BOARD.—The term ''Board'' means the Nonlethal Management of Human-Wildlife Conflicts Technology Advisory Board established by subparagraph (C)(i).

(ii) PRIZE COMPETITION.—The term ''prize competition'' means the Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the nonlethal management of human-wildlife conflicts established under subparagraph (B).

(B) AUTHORITY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish under section 24 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3719) a prize competition, to be known as the ''Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the nonlethal management of human-wildlife conflicts''—

(i) to encourage technological innovation with the potential to advance the mission of

the United States Fish and Wildlife Service with respect to the nonlethal management of human-wildlife conflicts; and

(ii) to award 1 or more prizes annually for a technological advancement that promotes the nonlethal management of human-wildlife conflicts.

(C) ADVISORY BOARD.—

(i) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established an advisory board, to be known as the ''Nonlethal Management of Human-Wildlife Conflicts Technology Advisory Board''.

(ii) COMPOSITION.—The Board shall be composed of not fewer than 9 members appointed by the Secretary, who shall provide expertise in—

(I) nonlethal wildlife management;

(II) social aspects of human-wildlife conflict management;

(III) biology;

(IV) technology development;

(V) engineering;

(VI) economics;

(VII) business development and management; and

(VIII) any other discipline, as the Secretary determines to be necessary to achieve the purposes of this paragraph.

(iii) DUTIES.—Subject to clause (iv), with respect to the prize competition, the Board shall—

(I) select a topic;

(II) issue a problem statement;

(III) advise the Secretary regarding any opportunity for technological innovation to promote the nonlethal management of human-wildlife conflicts; and

(IV) advise winners of the prize competition regarding opportunities to pilot and implement winning technologies in relevant fields, including in partnership with conservation organizations, Federal or State agencies, federally recognized Indian tribes, private entities, and research institutions with expertise or interest relating to the nonlethal management of human-wildlife conflicts.

(iv) CONSULTATION.—In selecting a topic and issuing a problem statement for the prize competition under subclauses (I) and (II) of subparagraph (C), respectively, the Board shall consult widely with Federal and non-Federal stakeholders, including—

(I) 1 or more Federal agencies with jurisdiction over the management of native wildlife species at risk due to conflict with human activities;

(II) 1 or more State agencies with jurisdiction over the management of native wildlife species at risk due to conflict with human activities;

(III) 1 or more State, regional, or local wildlife organizations, the mission of which relates to the management of native wildlife species at risk due to conflict with human activities; and

(IV) 1 or more wildlife conservation groups, technology companies, research institutions, institutions of higher education, industry associations, or individual stakeholders with an interest in the management of native wildlife species at risk due to conflict with human activities.

(v) REQUIREMENTS.—The Board shall comply with all requirements under paragraph (7)(A).

(D) AGREEMENT WITH NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall offer to enter into an agreement under which the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation shall administer the prize competition.

(ii) REQUIREMENTS.—An agreement entered into under clause (i) shall comply with all requirements under paragraph (7)(B).

(E) JUDGES.—

(i) APPOINTMENT.—The Secretary shall appoint not fewer than 3 judges who shall, except as provided in clause (ii), select the 1 or more annual winners of the prize competition.

(ii) DETERMINATION BY SECRETARY.—The judges appointed under clause (i) shall not select any annual winner of the prize competition if the Secretary makes a determination that, in any fiscal year, none of the technological advancements entered into the prize competition merits an award.

(F) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which a cash prize is awarded under this paragraph, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report on the prize competition that includes—

(i) a statement by the Board that describes the activities carried out by the Board relating to the duties described in subparagraph (C)(iii);

(ii) if the Secretary has entered into an agreement under subparagraph (D)(i), a statement by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation that describes the activities carried out by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation relating to the duties described in paragraph (7)(B); and

(iii) a statement by 1 or more of the judges appointed under subparagraph (E) that explains the basis on which the winner of the cash prize was selected.

(G) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The Board and all authority provided under this paragraph shall terminate on December 31, 2023.

(7) ADMINISTRATION OF PRIZE COMPETITIONS.—

(A) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ADVISORY BOARDS.—An advisory board established under paragraph (2)(C)(i), (3)(C)(i), (4)(C)(i), (5)(C)(i), or (6)(C)(i) (referred to in this paragraph as a ''Board'') shall comply with the following requirements:

(i) TERM; VACANCIES.—

(I) TERM.—A member of the Board shall serve for a term of 5 years.

(II) VACANCIES.—A vacancy on the Board—

(aa) shall not affect the powers of the Board; and

(bb) shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment was made.

(ii) INITIAL MEETING.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which all members of the Board have been appointed, the Board shall hold the initial meeting of the Board.

(iii) MEETINGS.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—The Board shall meet at the call of the Chairperson.

(II) REMOTE PARTICIPATION.—

(aa) IN GENERAL.—Any member of the Board may participate in a meeting of the Board through the use of—

(AA) teleconferencing; or

(BB) any other remote business telecommunications method that allows each participating member to simultaneously hear each other participating member during the meeting.

(bb) PRESENCE.—A member of the Board who participates in a meeting remotely under item (aa) shall be considered to be present at the meeting.

(iv) QUORUM.—A majority of the members of the Board shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number of members may hold a meeting.

(v) CHAIRPERSON AND VICE CHAIRPERSON.—The Board shall select a Chairperson and Vice Chairperson from among the members of the Board.

(vi) ADMINISTRATIVE COST REDUCTION.—The Board shall, to the maximum extent practicable, minimize the administrative costs of the Board, including by encouraging the remote participation described in clause (iii)(II)(aa) to reduce travel costs.

(B) AGREEMENTS WITH NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION.—Any agreement entered into under paragraph (2)(D)(i), (3)(D)(i), (4)(D)(i), (5)(D)(i), or (6)(D)(i) shall comply with the following requirements:

(i) DUTIES.—An agreement shall provide that the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation shall—

(I) advertise the prize competition;

(II) solicit prize competition participants;

(III) administer funds relating to the prize competition;

(IV) receive Federal funds—

(aa) to administer the prize competition; and

(bb) to award a cash prize;

(V) carry out activities to generate contributions of non-Federal funds to offset, in whole or in part—

(aa) the administrative costs of the prize competition; and

(bb) the costs of a cash prize;

(VI) in consultation with, and subject to final approval by, the Secretary, develop criteria for the selection of prize competition winners;

(VII) provide advice and consultation to the Secretary on the selection of judges under paragraphs (2)(E), (3)(E), (4)(E), (5)(E), and (6)(E) based on criteria developed in consultation with, and subject to the final approval of, the Secretary;

(VIII) announce 1 or more annual winners of the prize competition;

(IX) subject to clause (ii), award 1 cash prize annually; and

(X) protect against unauthorized use or disclosure by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation of any trade secret or confidential business information of a prize competition participant.

(ii) ADDITIONAL CASH PRIZES.—An agreement shall provide that the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation may award more than 1 cash prize annually if the initial cash prize referred to in clause (i)(IX) and any additional cash prize are awarded using only non-Federal funds.

(iii) SOLICITATION OF FUNDS.—An agreement shall provide that the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation—

(I) may request and accept Federal funds and non-Federal funds for a cash prize;

(II) may accept a contribution for a cash prize in exchange for the right to name the prize; and

(III) shall not give special consideration to any Federal agency or non-Federal entity in exchange for a donation for a cash prize awarded under this subsection.

(C) AWARD AMOUNTS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The amount of the initial cash prize referred to in subparagraph (B)(i)(IX) shall be $100,000.

(ii) ADDITIONAL CASH PRIZES.—On notification by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation that non-Federal funds are available for an additional cash prize, the Secretary shall determine the amount of the additional cash prize.

SEC. 7002. REAUTHORIZATION OF NEOTROPICAL MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACT.

Section 10 of the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 6109) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 10. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act $6,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023.

''(b) USE OF FUNDS.—Of the amounts made available under subsection (a) for each fiscal year, not less than 75 percent shall be expended for projects carried out at a location outside of the United States.''.

SEC. 7003. JOHN H. CHAFEE COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM.

(a) REPLACEMENT OF JOHN H. CHAFEE COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM MAPS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (3), each map included in the set of maps referred to in section 4(a) of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3503(a)) that relates to a Unit of such System referred to in paragraph (2) is replaced in such set with the map described in that paragraph with respect to that Unit.

(2) REPLACEMENT MAPS DESCRIBED.—The replacement maps referred to in paragraph (1) are the following:

(A) The map entitled ''Delaware Seashore Unit DE–07/DE–07P North Bethany Beach Unit H01'' and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit DE–07, Unit DE–07P, and Unit H01.

(B) The map entitled ''Pine Island Bay Unit NC–01/NC–01P'' and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit NC–01 and Unit NC–01P.

(C) The map entitled ''Roosevelt Natural Area Unit NC–05P'' and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit NC–05P.

(D) The map entitled ''Hammocks Beach Unit NC–06/NC–06P (2 of 2) Onslow Beach Complex L05 (1 of 2)'' and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit L05.

(E) The map entitled ''Onslow Beach Complex L05 (2 of 2) Topsail Unit L06 (1 of 2)'' and dated November 20, 2013, with respect to Unit L05 and Unit L06.

(F) The map entitled ''Topsail Unit L06 (2 of 2)'' and dated November 20, 2013, with respect to Unit L06.

(G) The map entitled ''Litchfield Beach Unit M02 Pawleys Inlet Unit M03'' and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit M02 and Unit M03.

(H) The map entitled ''Fort Clinch Unit FL–01/FL–01P'' and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL–01 and Unit FL–01P.

(I) The map entitled ''Usina Beach Unit P04A Conch Island Unit P05/P05P'' and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit P04A, Unit P05, and Unit P05P.

(J) The map entitled ''Ponce Inlet Unit P08/P08P'' and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit P08 and Unit P08P.

(K) The map entitled ''Spessard Holland Park Unit FL–13P Coconut Point Unit P09A/P09AP'' and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL–13P, Unit P09A, and Unit P09AP.

(L) The map entitled ''Blue Hole Unit P10A Pepper Beach Unit FL–14P'' and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit P10A and Unit FL–14P.

(M) The map entitled ''Hutchinson Island Unit P11/P11P (1 of 2)'' and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit P11 and Unit P11P.

(N) The map entitled ''Hutchinson Island Unit P11 (2 of 2)'' and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit P11.

(O) The map entitled ''Blowing Rocks Unit FL–15 Jupiter Beach Unit FL–16P Carlin Unit FL–17P'' and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL–15, Unit FL–16P, and Unit FL–17P.

(P) The map entitled ''MacArthur Beach Unit FL–18P'' and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL–18P.

(Q) The map entitled ''Birch Park Unit FL–19P'' and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL–19P.

(R) The map entitled ''Lloyd Beach Unit FL–20P North Beach Unit P14A'' and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL–20P and Unit P14A.

(S) The map entitled ''Tavernier Key Unit FL–39 Snake Creek Unit FL–40'' and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL–39 and Unit FL–40.

(T) The map entitled ''Channel Key Unit FL–43 Toms Harbor Keys Unit FL–44 Deer/Long Point Keys Unit FL–45'' and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL–43, Unit FL–44, and FL–45.

(U) The map entitled ''Boot Key Unit FL–46'' and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL–46.

(V) The map entitled ''Bowditch Point Unit P17A Bunche Beach Unit FL–67/FL–67P Sanibel Island Complex P18P (1 of 2)'' and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit P17A, Unit FL–67, and Unit FL–67P.

(W) The map entitled ''Bocilla Island Unit P21/P21P'' and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit P21 and Unit P21P.

(X) The map entitled ''Venice Inlet Unit FL–71P Casey Key Unit P22'' and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit P22.

(Y) The map entitled ''Lido Key Unit FL–72P'' and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL–72P.

(Z) The map entitled ''De Soto Unit FL–73P Rattlesnake Key Unit FL–78 Bishop Harbor Unit FL–82'' and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL–73P, Unit FL–78, and Unit FL–82.

(AA) The map entitled ''Passage Key Unit FL–80P Egmont Key Unit FL–81/FL–81P The Reefs Unit P24P (1 of 2)'' and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL–80P, Unit FL–81, and Unit FL–81P.

(BB) The map entitled ''Cockroach Bay Unit FL–83'' and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL–83.

(CC) The map entitled ''Sand Key Unit FL–85P'' and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL–85P.

(DD) The map entitled ''Pepperfish Keys Unit P26'' and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit P26.

(EE) The map entitled ''Peninsula Point Unit FL–89'' and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL–89.

(FF) The map entitled ''Phillips Inlet Unit FL–93/FL–93P Deer Lake Complex FL–94'' and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL–93, Unit FL–93P, and Unit FL–94.

(GG) The map entitled ''St. Andrew Complex P31 (1 of 3)'' and dated October 7, 2016, with respect to Unit P31.

(HH) The map entitled ''St. Andrew Complex P31 (2 of 3)'' and dated October 7, 2016, with respect to Unit P31.

(II) The map entitled ''St. Andrew Complex P31/P31P (3 of 3)'' and dated October 7, 2016, with respect to Unit P31 and Unit P31P.

(3) LIMITATIONS.—For purposes of paragraph (1)—

(A) nothing in this subsection affects the boundaries of any of Units NC–06 and NC–06P;

(B) the occurrence in paragraph (2) of the name of a Unit solely in the title of a map shall not be construed to be a reference to such Unit; and

(C) the depiction of boundaries of any of Units P18P, FL–71P, and P24P in a map referred to in subparagraph (V), (X), or (AA) of paragraph (2) shall not be construed to affect the boundaries of such Unit.

(4) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 4(a) of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3503(a)) is amended—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting ''replaced,'' after ''may be''; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by inserting ''replaces such a map or'' after ''that specifically''.

(b) DIGITAL MAPS OF JOHN H. CHAFEE COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM UNITS.—Section 4(b) of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3503(b)) is amended—

(1) by inserting before the first sentence the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) DIGITAL MAPS.—

''(A) AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary shall make available to the public on the Internet web site of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service digital versions of the maps included in the set of maps referred to in subsection (a).

''(B) EFFECT.—Any determination as to whether a location is inside or outside the System shall be made without regard to the digital maps available under this paragraph, except that this subparagraph does not apply with respect to any printed version of such a digital map if the printed version is included in the maps referred to in subsection (a).

''(C) REPORT.—No later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of Natural Resources Management Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report regarding the progress and challenges in the transition from paper to digital maps and a timetable for completion of the digitization of all maps related to the System.''.

(c) REPEAL OF REPORT.—Section 3 of Public Law 109–226 (16 U.S.C. 3503 note) is repealed.

TITLE VIII—WATER AND POWER

Subtitle A—Reclamation Title Transfer

SEC. 8001. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this subtitle is to facilitate the transfer of title to Reclamation project facilities to qualifying entities on the completion of repayment of capital costs.

SEC. 8002. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) CONVEYED PROPERTY.—The term ''conveyed property'' means an eligible facility that has been conveyed to a qualifying entity under section 8003.

(2) ELIGIBLE FACILITY.—The term ''eligible facility'' means a facility that meets the criteria for potential transfer established under section 8004(a).

(3) FACILITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''facility'' includes a dam or appurtenant works, canal, lateral, ditch, gate, control structure, pumping station, other infrastructure, recreational facility, building, distribution and drainage works, and associated land or interest in land or water.

(B) EXCLUSIONS.—The term ''facility'' does not include a Reclamation project facility, or a portion of a Reclamation project facility—

(i) that is a reserved works as of the date of enactment of this Act;

(ii) that generates hydropower marketed by a Federal power marketing administration; or

(iii) that is managed for recreation under a lease, permit, license, or other management agreement that does contribute to capital repayment.

(4) PROJECT USE POWER.—The term ''project use power'' means the electrical capacity, energy, and associated ancillary service components required to provide the minimum electrical service needed to operate or maintain Reclamation project facilities in accordance with the authorization for the Reclamation project.

(5) QUALIFYING ENTITY.—The term ''qualifying entity'' means an agency of a State or political subdivision of a State, a joint action or powers agency, a water users association, or an Indian Tribe or Tribal utility authority that—

(A) as of the date of conveyance under this subtitle, is the current operator of the eligible facility pursuant to a contract with Reclamation; and

(B) as determined by the Secretary, has the capacity to continue to manage the eligible facility for the same purposes for which

the property has been managed under the reclamation laws.

(6) RECLAMATION.—The term ''Reclamation'' means the Bureau of Reclamation.

(7) RECLAMATION PROJECT.—The term ''Reclamation project'' means—

(A) any reclamation or irrigation project, including incidental features of the project—

(i) that is authorized by the reclamation laws;

(ii) that is constructed by the United States pursuant to the reclamation laws; or

(iii) in connection with which there is a repayment or water service contract executed by the United States pursuant to the reclamation laws; or

(B) any project constructed by the Secretary for the reclamation of land.

(8) RESERVED WORKS.—The term ''reserved works'' means any building, structure, facility, or equipment—

(A) that is owned by the Bureau; and

(B) for which operations and maintenance are performed, regardless of the source of funding—

(i) by an employee of the Bureau; or

(ii) through a contract entered into by the Commissioner.

(9) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary, acting through the Commissioner of Reclamation.

SEC. 8003. AUTHORIZATION OF TRANSFERS OF TITLE TO ELIGIBLE FACILITIES.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the requirements of this subtitle, the Secretary, without further authorization from Congress, may, on application of a qualifying entity, convey to a qualifying entity all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to any eligible facility, if—

(A) not later than 90 days before the date on which the Secretary makes the conveyance, the Secretary submits to Congress—

(i) a written notice of the proposed conveyance; and

(ii) a description of the reasons for the conveyance; and

(B) a joint resolution disapproving the conveyance is not enacted before the date on which the Secretary makes the conveyance.

(2) CONSULTATION.—A conveyance under paragraph (1) shall be made by written agreement between the Secretary and the qualifying entity, developed in consultation with any existing water and power customers affected by the conveyance of the eligible facility.

(b) RESERVATION OF EASEMENT.—The Secretary may reserve an easement over a conveyed property if—

(1) the Secretary determines that the easement is necessary for the management of any interests retained by the Federal Government under this subtitle;

(2) the Reclamation project or a portion of the Reclamation project remains under Federal ownership; and

(3) the Secretary enters into an agreement regarding the easement with the applicable qualifying entity.

(c) INTERESTS IN WATER.—No interests in water shall be conveyed under this subtitle unless the conveyance is provided for in a separate, quantified agreement between the Secretary and the qualifying entity, subject to applicable State law and public process requirements.

SEC. 8004. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish criteria for determining whether a facility is eligible for conveyance under this subtitle.

(b) MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) AGREEMENT OF QUALIFYING ENTITY.—The criteria established under subsection (a) shall include a requirement that a qualifying entity shall agree—

(A) to accept title to the eligible facility;

(B) to use the eligible facility for substantially the same purposes for which the eligible facility is being used at the time the Secretary evaluates the potential transfer; and

(C) to provide, as consideration for the assets to be conveyed, compensation to the reclamation fund established by the first section of the Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388, chapter 1093), in an amount that is the equivalent of the net present value of any repayment obligation to the United States or other income stream that the United States derives from the eligible facility to be transferred, as of the date of the transfer.

(2) DETERMINATIONS OF SECRETARY.—The criteria established under subsection (a) shall include a requirement that the Secretary shall—

(A) be able to enter into an agreement with the qualifying entity with respect to the legal, institutional, and financial arrangements relating to the conveyance;

(B) determine that the proposed transfer—

(i) would not have an unmitigated significant effect on the environment;

(ii) is consistent with the responsibilities of the Secretary—

(I) in the role as trustee for federally recognized Indian Tribes; and

(II) to ensure compliance with any applicable international and Tribal treaties and agreements and interstate compacts and agreements;

(iii) is in the financial interest of the United States;

(iv) protects the public aspects of the eligible facility, including water rights managed for public purposes, such as flood control or fish and wildlife;

(v) complies with all applicable Federal and State law; and

(vi) will not result in an adverse impact on fulfillment of existing water delivery obligations consistent with historical operations and applicable contracts; and

(C) if the eligible facility proposed to be transferred is a dam or diversion works (not including canals or other project features that receive or convey water from the diverting works) diverting water from a water body containing a species listed as a threatened species or an endangered species or critical habitat under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), determine that—

(i) the eligible facility continues to comply with the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) in a manner that provides no less protection to the listed species as existed under Federal ownership; and

(ii) the eligible facility is not part of the Central Valley Project in the State of California.

(3) STATUS OF RECLAMATION LAND.—The criteria established under subsection (a) shall require that any land to be conveyed out of Federal ownership under this subtitle is—

(A) land acquired by the Secretary; or

(B) land withdrawn by the Secretary, only if—

(i) the Secretary determines in writing that the withdrawn land is encumbered by facilities to the extent that the withdrawn land is unsuitable for return to the public domain; and

(ii) the qualifying entity agrees to pay fair market value based on historical or existing uses for the withdrawn land to be conveyed.

(c) HOLD HARMLESS.—No conveyance under this subtitle shall adversely impact applicable Federal power rates, repayment obligations, or other project power uses.

SEC. 8005. LIABILITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Effective on the date of conveyance of any eligible facility under this subtitle, the United States shall not be held liable by any court for damages of any kind arising out of any act, omission, or occurrence relating to the eligible facility, other than damages caused by acts of negligence committed by the United States or by agents or employees of the United States prior to the date of the conveyance.

(b) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section increases the liability of the United States beyond that currently provided in chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Federal Tort Claims Act'').

SEC. 8006. BENEFITS.

After a conveyance of an eligible facility under this subtitle—

(1) the conveyed property shall no longer be considered to be part of a Reclamation project;

(2) except as provided in paragraph (3), the qualifying entity to which the conveyed property is conveyed shall not be eligible to receive any benefits, including project use power, with respect to the conveyed property, except for any benefit that would be available to a similarly situated entity with respect to property that is not a part of a Reclamation project; and

(3) the qualifying entity to which the conveyed property is conveyed may be eligible to receive project use power if—

(A) the qualifying entity is receiving project use power as of the date of enactment of this Act;

(B) the project use power will be used for the delivery of Reclamation project water; and

(C) the Secretary and the qualifying entity enter into an agreement under which the qualifying entity agrees to continue to be responsible for a proportionate share of operation and maintenance and capital costs for the Federal facilities that generate and deliver, if applicable, power used for delivery of Reclamation project water after the date of conveyance, in accordance with Reclamation project use power rates.

SEC. 8007. COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER LAWS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Before conveying an eligible facility under this subtitle, the Secretary shall comply with all applicable Federal environmental laws, including—

(1) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.);

(2) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.); and

(3) subtitle III of title 54, United States Code.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that any Federal permitting and review processes required with respect to a conveyance of an eligible facility under this subtitle should be completed with the maximum efficiency and effectiveness.

Subtitle B—Endangered Fish Recovery Programs

SEC. 8101. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATION FOR ANNUAL BASE FUNDING OF FISH RECOVERY PROGRAMS; REMOVAL OF CERTAIN REPORTING REQUIREMENT.

Section 3(d) of Public Law 106–392 (114 Stat. 1604; 126 Stat. 2444) is amended—

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

''(1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to be used by the Bureau of Reclamation to make the annual base funding contributions to the Recovery Implementation Programs $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2023.

''(B) NONREIMURSABLE FUNDS.—The funds contributed to the Recovery Implementation Programs under subparagraph (A) shall be considered a nonreimbursable Federal expenditure.''; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh sentences.

SEC. 8102. REPORT ON RECOVERY IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMS.

Section 3 of Public Law 106–392 (114 Stat. 1603; 126 Stat. 2444) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(j) REPORT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than September 30, 2021, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report that—

''(A) describes the accomplishments of the Recovery Implementation Programs;

''(B) identifies—

''(i) as of the date of the report, the listing status under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) of the Colorado pikeminnow, humpback chub, razorback sucker, and bonytail; and

''(ii) as of September 30, 2023, the projected listing status under that Act of each of the species referred to in clause (i);

''(C)(i) identifies—

''(I) the total expenditures and the expenditures by categories of activities by the Recovery Implementation Programs during the period beginning on the date on which the applicable Recovery Implementation Program was established and ending on September 30, 2021; and

''(II) projected expenditures by the Recovery Implementation Programs during the period beginning on October 1, 2021, and ending on September 30, 2023; and

''(ii) for purposes of the expenditures identified under clause (i), includes a description of—

''(I) any expenditures of appropriated funds;

''(II) any power revenues;

''(III) any contributions by the States, power customers, Tribes, water users, and environmental organizations; and

''(IV) any other sources of funds for the Recovery Implementation Programs; and

''(D) describes—

''(i) any activities to be carried out under the Recovery Implementation Program after September 30, 2023; and

''(ii) the projected cost of the activities described under clause (i).

''(2) CONSULTATION REQUIRED.—The Secretary shall consult with the participants in the Recovery Implementation Programs in preparing the report under paragraph (1).''.

Subtitle C—Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project

SEC. 8201. AUTHORIZATION OF PHASE III.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) INTEGRATED PLAN.—The term ''Integrated Plan'' means the Yakima River Basin Integrated Water Resource Management Plan, the Federal elements of which are known as ''phase III of the Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project'', as described in the Bureau of Reclamation document entitled ''Record of Decision for the Yakima River Basin Integrated Water Resource Management Plan Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement'' and dated March 2, 2012.

(2) IRRIGATION ENTITY.—The term ''irrigation entity'' means a district, project, or State-recognized authority, board of control, agency, or entity located in the Yakima River basin that manages and delivers irrigation water to farms in the Yakima River basin.

(3) PRORATABLE IRRIGATION ENTITY.—The term ''proratable irrigation entity'' means an irrigation entity that possesses, or the members of which possess, proratable water (as defined in section 1202 of Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 4551)).

(4) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of Washington.

(5) TOTAL WATER SUPPLY AVAILABLE.—The term ''total water supply available'' has the meaning given the term in applicable civil actions, as determined by the Secretary.

(6) YAKIMA RIVER BASIN WATER ENHANCEMENT PROJECT.—The term ''Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project'' means the Yakima River basin water enhancement project authorized by Congress pursuant to title XII of Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 4550; 114 Stat. 1425) and other Acts (including Public Law 96–162 (93 Stat. 1241), section 109 of Public Law 98–381 (16 U.S.C. 839b note), and Public Law 105–62 (111 Stat. 1320)) to promote water conservation, water supply, habitat, and stream enhancement improvements in the Yakima River basin.

(b) INTEGRATED PLAN.—

(1) INITIAL DEVELOPMENT PHASE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—As the initial development phase of the Integrated Plan, the Secretary, in coordination with the State and the Yakama Nation, shall identify and implement projects under the Integrated Plan that are prepared to be commenced during the 10-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) REQUIREMENT.—The initial development phase of the Integrated Plan under subparagraph (A) shall be carried out in accordance with—

(i) this subsection, including any related plans, reports, and correspondence referred to in this subsection; and

(ii) title XII of Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 4550; 114 Stat. 1425).

(2) INTERMEDIATE AND FINAL DEVELOPMENT PHASES.—

(A) PLANS.—The Secretary, in coordination with the State and the Yakama Nation, shall develop plans for the intermediate and final development phases of the Integrated Plan to achieve the purposes of title XII of Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 4550; 114 Stat. 1425), including conducting applicable feasibility studies, environmental reviews, and other relevant studies required to develop those plans.

(B) INTERMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT PHASE.—The Secretary, in coordination with the State and the Yakama Nation, shall develop an intermediate development phase of the Integrated Plan, to commence not earlier than the date that is 10 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(C) FINAL DEVELOPMENT PHASE.—The Secretary, in coordination with the State and the Yakama Nation, shall develop a final development phase of the Integrated Plan, to commence not earlier than the date that is 20 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(3) REQUIREMENTS.—The projects and activities identified by the Secretary for implementation under the Integrated Plan shall be carried out only—

(A) subject to authorization and appropriation;

(B) contingent on the completion of applicable feasibility studies, environmental reviews, and cost-benefit analyses that include favorable recommendations for further project development;

(C) on public review and a determination by the Secretary that design, construction, and operation of a proposed project or activity is in the best interest of the public; and

(D) in accordance with applicable laws, including—

(i) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.); and

(ii) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

(4) EFFECT OF SUBSECTION.—Nothing in this subsection—

(A) shall be considered to be a new or supplemental benefit for purposes of the Reclamation Reform Act of 1982 (43 U.S.C. 390aa et seq.);

(B) affects—

(i) any contract in existence on the date of enactment of this Act that was executed pursuant to the reclamation laws; or

(ii) any contract or agreement between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Reclamation;

(C) affects, waives, abrogates, diminishes, defines, or interprets any treaty between the Yakama Nation and the United States; or

(D) constrains the authority of the Secretary to provide fish passage in the Yakima River basin, in accordance with the Hoover Power Plant Act of 1984 (43 U.S.C. 619 et seq.).

(5) PROGRESS REPORT.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in conjunction with the State and in consultation with the Yakama Nation, shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a progress report on the development and implementation of the Integrated Plan.

(c) FINANCING, CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF KACHESS DROUGHT RELIEF PUMPING PLANT AND KEECHELUS TO KACHESS PIPELINE.—

(1) LONG-TERM AGREEMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A long-term agreement negotiated pursuant to this section or the reclamation laws between the Secretary and a participating proratable irrigation entity in the Yakima River basin for the non-Federal financing, construction, operation, or maintenance of the Drought Relief Pumping Plant or the Keechelus to Kachess Pipeline shall include provisions regarding—

(i) responsibilities of each participating proratable irrigation entity for—

(I) the planning, design, and construction of infrastructure, in consultation and coordination with the Secretary; and

(II) the pumping and operational costs necessary to provide the total water supply available that is made inaccessible due to drought pumping during any preceding calendar year, if the Kachess Reservoir fails to refill as a result of pumping drought storage water during such a calendar year;

(ii) property titles and responsibilities of each participating proratable irrigation entity for the maintenance of, and liability for, all infrastructure constructed under title XII of Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 4550; 114 Stat. 1425);

(iii) operation and integration of the projects by the Secretary in the operation of the Yakima Project; and

(iv) costs associated with the design, financing, construction, operation, maintenance, and mitigation of projects, with the costs of Federal oversight and review to be nonreimbursable to the participating proratable irrigation entities and the Yakima Project.

(B) TREATMENT.—A facility developed or operated by a participating proratable irrigation entity under this subsection shall not be considered to be a supplemental work for purposes of section 9(a) of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (43 U.S.C. 485h(a)).

(2) KACHESS RESERVOIR.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Any additional stored water made available by the construction of a facility to access and deliver inactive and natural storage in Kachess Lake and Reservoir under this subsection—

(i) shall be considered to be Yakima Project water;

(ii) shall be used exclusively by the Secretary to enhance the water supply during years for which the total water supply available is not sufficient to provide a percentage of proratable entitlements in order to make that additional water available, in a quantity representing not more than 70 percent of

proratable entitlements to the Kittitas Reclamation District, the Roza Irrigation District, or any other proratable irrigation entity participating in the construction, operation, or maintenance costs of a facility under this section, in accordance with such terms and conditions as the districts may agree, subject to the conditions that—

(I) the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Wapato Irrigation Project, and the Yakama Nation, on an election to participate, may also obtain water from Kachess Reservoir inactive storage to enhance applicable existing irrigation water supply in accordance with such terms and conditions as the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Yakama Nation may agree; and

(II) the additional supply made available under this clause shall be available to participating individuals and entities based on—

(aa) the proportion that—

(AA) the proratable entitlement of each participating individual or entity; bears to

(BB) the proratable entitlements of all participating individuals and entities; or

(bb) such other proportion as the participating entities may agree; and

(iii) shall not be any portion of the total water supply available.

(B) EFFECT OF PARAGRAPH.—Nothing in this paragraph affects, as in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, any—

(i) contract;

(ii) law (including regulations) relating to repayment costs;

(iii) water rights; or

(iv) treaty right of the Yakama Nation.

(3) PROJECT POWER FOR KACHESS PUMPING PLANT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraphs (B) through (D), the Administrator of the Bonneville Power Administration, pursuant to the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 839 et seq.), shall provide to the Secretary project power to operate the Kachess Pumping Plant constructed under this section if inactive storage in the Kachess Reservoir is needed to provide drought relief for irrigation.

(B) DETERMINATIONS BY SECRETARY.—The project power described in subparagraph (A) may be provided only if the Secretary determines that—

(i) there are in effect—

(I) a drought declaration issued by the State; and

(II) conditions that have led to 70 percent or lower water delivery to proratable irrigation districts; and

(ii) it is appropriate to provide the power under that subparagraph.

(C) PERIOD OF AVAILABILITY.—The power described in subparagraph (A) shall be provided during the period—

(i) beginning on the date on which the Secretary makes the determinations described in subparagraph (B); and

(ii) ending on the earlier of—

(I) the date that is 1 year after that date; and

(II) the date on which the Secretary determines that—

(aa) drought mitigation measures are still necessary in the Yakima River basin; or

(bb) the power should no longer be provided for any other reason.

(D) RATE.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the Bonneville Power Administration shall provide project power under subparagraph (A) at the then-applicable lowest Bonneville Power Administration rate for public body, cooperative, and Federal agency customer firm obligations on the date on which the authority is provided.

(ii) NO DISCOUNTS.—The rate under clause (i) shall not include any irrigation discount.

(E) LOCAL PROVIDER.—During any period for which project power is not provided under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall obtain power to operate the Kachess Pumping Plant from a local provider.

(F) OTHER COSTS.—The cost of power for pumping and station service, and the costs of transmitting power from the Federal Columbia River power system to the pumping facilities of the Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project, shall be borne by the irrigation districts receiving the benefits of the applicable water.

(G) DUTIES OF COMMISSIONER.—For purposes of this paragraph, the Commissioner of Reclamation shall arrange transmission for any delivery of—

(i) Federal power over the Bonneville system through applicable tariff and business practice processes of that system; or

(ii) power obtained from any local provider.

(d) DESIGN AND USE OF GROUNDWATER RECHARGE PROJECTS.—The Secretary, in coordination with the State and the Yakama Nation, may provide technical assistance for, participate in, and enter into agreements, including with irrigation entities for the use of excess conveyance capacity in Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project facilities, for—

(1) groundwater recharge projects; and

(2) aquifer storage and recovery projects.

(e) OPERATIONAL CONTROL OF WATER SUPPLIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall retain authority and discretion over the management of Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project supplies—

(A) to optimize operational use and flexibility; and

(B) to ensure compliance with all applicable Federal and State laws, treaty rights of the Yakama Nation, and legal obligations, including those under title XII of Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 4550; 114 Stat. 1425).

(2) INCLUSION.—The authority and discretion described in paragraph (1) shall include the ability of the United States to store, deliver, conserve, and reuse water supplies deriving from projects authorized under title XII of Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 4550; 114 Stat. 1425).

(f) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS AND GRANTS.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements and make grants to carry out this section, including for the purposes of land and water transfers, leases, and acquisitions from willing participants, subject to the condition that the acquiring entity shall hold title to, and be responsible for, all required operation, maintenance, and management of the acquired land or water during any period in which the acquiring entity holds title to the acquired land.

(g) WATER CONSERVATION PROJECTS.—The Secretary may participate in, provide funding for, and accept non-Federal financing for water conservation projects, regardless of whether the projects are in accordance with the Yakima River Basin Water Conservation Program established under section 1203 of Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 4551), that are intended to partially implement the Integrated Plan by providing conserved water to improve tributary and mainstem stream flow.

(h) INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Commissioner of Reclamation, may contribute funds for the preparation of plans and investigation measures, and, after the date on which the Secretary certifies that the measures are consistent with the water conservation objectives of this section, to any Indian irrigation project—

(A) that is located in the Pacific Northwest Region;

(B) that is identified in the report of the Government Accountability Office numbered GAO–15–453T;

(C) that has been identified as part of a Bureau of Reclamation basin study pursuant to subtitle F of title IX of Public Law 111–11 (42 U.S.C. 10361 et seq.) to increase water supply for the Pacific Northwest Region; and

(D) an improvement to which would contribute to the flow of interstate water.

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection $75,000,000.

SEC. 8202. MODIFICATION OF PURPOSES AND DEFINITIONS.

(a) PURPOSES.—Section 1201 of Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 4550) is amended—

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

''(1) to protect, mitigate, and enhance fish and wildlife and the recovery and maintenance of self-sustaining harvestable populations of fish and other aquatic life, both anadromous and resident species, throughout their historic distribution range in the Yakima Basin through—

''(A) improved water management and the constructions of fish passage at storage and diversion dams, as authorized under the Hoover Power Plant Act of 1984 (43 U.S.C. 619 et seq.);

''(B) improved instream flows and water supplies;

''(C) improved water quality, watershed, and ecosystem function;

''(D) protection, creation, and enhancement of wetlands; and

''(E) other appropriate means of habitat improvement;'';

(2) in paragraph (2), by inserting '', municipal, industrial, and domestic water supply and use purposes, especially during drought years, including reducing the frequency and severity of water supply shortages for proratable irrigation entities'' before the semicolon at the end;

(3) by striking paragraph (4);

(4) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4);

(5) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

''(3) to authorize the Secretary to make water available for purchase or lease for meeting municipal, industrial, and domestic water supply purposes;'';

(6) by redesignating paragraphs (5) and (6) as paragraphs (6) and (8), respectively;

(7) by inserting after paragraph (4) (as redesignated by paragraph (4)) the following:

''(5) to realize sufficient water savings from implementing the Yakima River Basin Integrated Water Resource Management Plan, so that not less than 85,000 acre feet of water savings are achieved by implementing the initial development phase of the Integrated Plan pursuant to section 8201(b)(1) of the Natural Resources Management Act, in addition to the 165,000 acre-feet of water savings targeted through the Basin Conservation Program, as authorized on October 31, 1994;'';

(8) in paragraph (6) (as redesignated by paragraph (6))—

(A) by inserting ''an increase in'' before ''voluntary''; and

(B) by striking ''and'' at the end;

(9) by inserting after paragraph (6) (as so redesignated) the following:

''(7) to encourage an increase in the use of, and reduce the barriers to, water transfers, leasing, markets, and other voluntary transactions among public and private entities to enhance water management in the Yakima River basin;'';

(10) in paragraph (8) (as so redesignated), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(11) by adding at the end the following:

''(9) to improve the resilience of the ecosystems, economies, and communities in the Yakima River basin facing drought, hydrologic changes, and other related changes and variability in natural and human systems, for the benefit of the people, fish, and wildlife of the region.''.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—Section 1202 of Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 4550) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), and (14) as paragraphs (8), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (17), and (18), respectively;

(2) by inserting after paragraph (5) the following:

''(6) DESIGNATED FEDERAL OFFICIAL.—The term 'designated Federal official' means the Commissioner of Reclamation (or a designee), acting pursuant to the charter of the Conservation Advisory Group.

''(7) INTEGRATED PLAN.—The term 'Integrated Plan' has the meaning given the term in section 8201(a) of the Natural Resources Management Act, to be carried out in cooperation with, and in addition to, activities of the State of Washington and the Yakama Nation.'';

(3) by inserting after paragraph (8) (as redesignated by paragraph (1)) the following:

''(9) MUNICIPAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY AND USE.—The term 'municipal, industrial, and domestic water supply and use' means the supply and use of water for—

''(A) domestic consumption (whether urban or rural);

''(B) maintenance and protection of public health and safety;

''(C) manufacture, fabrication, processing, assembly, or other production of a good or commodity;

''(D) production of energy;

''(E) fish hatcheries; or

''(F) water conservation activities relating to a use described in subparagraphs (A) through (E).''; and

(4) by inserting after paragraph (15) (as so redesignated) the following:

''(16) YAKIMA ENHANCEMENT PROJECT; YAKIMA RIVER BASIN WATER ENHANCEMENT PROJECT.—The terms 'Yakima Enhancement Project' and 'Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project' mean the Yakima River basin water enhancement project authorized by Congress pursuant to this Act and other Acts (including Public Law 96–162 (93 Stat. 1241), section 109 of Public Law 98–381 (16 U.S.C. 839b note; 98 Stat. 1340), Public Law 105–62 (111 Stat. 1320), and Public Law 106–372 (114 Stat. 1425)) to promote water conservation, water supply, habitat, and stream enhancement improvements in the Yakima River basin.''.

SEC. 8203. YAKIMA RIVER BASIN WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAM.

Section 1203 of Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 4551) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in the second sentence, by striking ''title'' and inserting ''section''; and

(ii) in the third sentence, by striking ''within 5 years of the date of enactment of this Act''; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ''irrigation'' and inserting ''the number of irrigated acres'';

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in each of subparagraphs (A) through (D), by striking the comma at the end of the subparagraph and inserting a semicolon;

(ii) in subparagraph (E), by striking the comma at the end and inserting ''; and'';

(iii) in subparagraph (F), by striking ''Department of Wildlife of the State of Washington, and'' and inserting ''Department of Fish and Wildlife of the State of Washington.''; and

(iv) by striking subparagraph (G);

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) in each of subparagraphs (A) through (C), by striking the comma at the end of the subparagraph and inserting a semicolon;

(ii) in subparagraph (D), by striking '', and'' at the end and inserting a semicolon;

(iii) in subparagraph (E), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(iv) by adding at the end the following:

''(F) provide recommendations to advance the purposes and programs of the Yakima Enhancement Project, including the Integrated Plan.''; and

(C) by striking paragraph (4) and inserting the following:

''(4) AUTHORITY OF DESIGNATED FEDERAL OFFICIAL.—The designated Federal official may—

''(A) arrange and provide logistical support for meetings of the Conservation Advisory Group;

''(B) use a facilitator to serve as a moderator for meetings of the Conservation Advisory Group or provide additional logistical support; and

''(C) grant any request for a facilitator by any member of the Conservation Advisory Group.'';

(3) in subsection (d), by adding at the end the following:

''(4) PAYMENT OF LOCAL SHARE BY STATE OR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The State or the Federal Government may fund not more than the 17.5-percent local share of the costs of the Basin Conservation Program in exchange for the long-term use of conserved water, subject to the requirement that the funding by the Federal Government of the local share of the costs shall provide a quantifiable public benefit in meeting Federal responsibilities in the Yakima River basin and the purposes of this title.

''(B) USE OF CONSERVED WATER.—The Yakima Project Manager may use water resulting from conservation measures taken under this title, in addition to water that the Bureau of Reclamation may acquire from any willing seller through purchase, donation, or lease, for water management uses pursuant to this title.'';

(4) in subsection (e), by striking the first sentence and inserting the following: ''To participate in the Basin Conservation Program, as described in subsection (b), an entity shall submit to the Secretary a proposed water conservation plan.'';

(5) in subsection (i)(3)—

(A) by striking ''purchase or lease'' each place it appears and inserting ''purchase, lease, or management''; and

(B) in the third sentence, by striking ''made immediately upon availability'' and all that follows through ''Committee'' and inserting ''continued as needed to provide water to be used by the Yakima Project Manager as recommended by the System Operations Advisory Committee and the Conservation Advisory Group''; and

(6) in subsection (j)(4), in the first sentence, by striking ''initial acquisition'' and all that follows through ''flushing flows'' and inserting ''acquisition of water from willing sellers or lessors specifically to provide improved instream flows for anadromous and resident fish and other aquatic life, including pulse flows to facilitate outward migration of anadromous fish''.

SEC. 8204. YAKIMA BASIN WATER PROJECTS, OPERATIONS, AND AUTHORIZATIONS.

(a) REDESIGNATION OF YAKAMA NATION.—Section 1204(g) of Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 4557) is amended—

(1) by striking the subsection designation and heading and all that follows through paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

''(g) REDESIGNATION OF YAKAMA INDIAN NATION TO YAKAMA NATION.—

''(1) REDESIGNATION.—The Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation shall be known and designated as the 'Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation'.''; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking ''deemed to be a reference to the 'Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation'.'' and inserting ''deemed to be a reference to the 'Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation'.''.

(b) OPERATION OF YAKIMA BASIN PROJECTS.—Section 1205 of Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 4557) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(4)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) in clause (i)—

(I) by inserting ''additional'' after ''secure'';

(II) by striking ''flushing'' and inserting ''pulse''; and

(III) by striking ''uses'' and inserting ''uses, in addition to the quantity of water provided under the treaty between the Yakama Nation and the United States'';

(ii) by striking clause (ii);

(iii) by redesignating clause (iii) as clause (ii); and

(iv) in clause (ii) (as so redesignated) by inserting ''and water rights mandated'' after ''goals''; and

(B) in subparagraph (B)(i), in the first sentence, by inserting ''in proportion to the funding received'' after ''Program'';

(2) in subsection (b), in the second sentence, by striking ''instream flows for use by the Yakima Project Manager as flushing flows or as otherwise'' and inserting ''fishery purposes, as''; and

(3) in subsection (e), by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Additional purposes of the Yakima Project shall be any of the following:

''(A) To recover and maintain self-sustaining harvestable populations of native fish, both anadromous and resident species, throughout their historic distribution range in the Yakima River basin.

''(B) To protect, mitigate, and enhance aquatic life and wildlife.

''(C) Recreation.

''(D) Municipal, industrial, and domestic use.''.

(c) ENHANCEMENT OF WATER SUPPLIES FOR YAKIMA BASIN TRIBUTARIES.—Section 1207 of Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 4560) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking ''**SUPPLIES**'' and inserting ''**MANAGEMENT**'';

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''supplies'' and inserting ''management'';

(B) in paragraph (1), by inserting ''and water supply entities'' after ''owners''; and

(C) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by inserting ''that choose not to participate in, or opt out of, tributary enhancement projects pursuant to this section'' after ''water right owners''; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by inserting ''nonparticipating'' before ''tributary water users'';

(3) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking the paragraph designation and all that follows through ''(but not limited to)—'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, following consultation with the State of Washington, tributary water right owners, and the

Yakama Nation, and on agreement of appropriate water right owners, is authorized to conduct studies to evaluate measures to further Yakima Project purposes on tributaries to the Yakima River. Enhancement programs that use measures authorized by this subsection may be investigated and implemented by the Secretary in tributaries to the Yakima River, including Taneum Creek, other areas, or tributary basins that currently or could potentially be provided supplemental or transfer water by entities, such as the Kittitas Reclamation District or the Yakima-Tieton Irrigation District, subject to the condition that activities may commence on completion of applicable and required feasibility studies, environmental reviews, and cost-benefit analyses that include favorable recommendations for further project development, as appropriate. Measures to evaluate include—'';

(ii) by indenting subparagraphs (A) through (F) appropriately;

(iii) in subparagraph (A), by inserting before the semicolon at the end the following: '', including irrigation efficiency improvements (in coordination with programs of the Department of Agriculture), consolidation of diversions or administration, and diversion scheduling or coordination'';

(iv) by redesignating subparagraphs (C) through (F) as subparagraphs (E) through (H), respectively;

(v) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following:

''(C) improvements in irrigation system management or delivery facilities within the Yakima River basin when those improvements allow for increased irrigation system conveyance and corresponding reduction in diversion from tributaries or flow enhancements to tributaries through direct flow supplementation or groundwater recharge;

''(D) improvements of irrigation system management or delivery facilities to reduce or eliminate excessively high flows caused by the use of natural streams for conveyance or irrigation water or return water;'';

(vi) in subparagraph (E) (as redesignated by clause (iv)), by striking ''ground water'' and inserting ''groundwater recharge and'';

(vii) in subparagraph (G) (as so redesignated), by inserting ''or transfer'' after ''purchase''; and

(viii) in subparagraph (H) (as so redesignated), by inserting ''stream processes and'' before ''stream habitats'';

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''the Taneum Creek study'' and inserting ''studies under this subsection'';

(ii) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) by striking ''and economic'' and inserting '', infrastructure, economic, and land use''; and

(II) by striking ''and'' at the end;

(iii) in subparagraph (C), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(iv) by adding at the end the following:

''(D) any related studies already underway or undertaken.''; and

(C) in paragraph (3), in the first sentence, by inserting ''of each tributary or group of tributaries'' after ''study'';

(4) in subsection (c)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by inserting ''AND NONSURFACE STORAGE'' after ''NONSTORAGE''; and

(B) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting ''and nonsurface storage'' after ''nonstorage'';

(5) by striking subsection (d);

(6) by redesignating subsection (e) as subsection (d); and

(7) in paragraph (2) of subsection (d) (as so redesignated)—

(A) in the first sentence—

(i) by inserting ''and implementation'' after ''investigation'';

(ii) by striking ''other'' before ''Yakima River''; and

(iii) by inserting ''and other water supply entities'' after ''owners''; and

(B) by striking the second sentence.

(d) CHANDLER PUMPING PLANT AND POWERPLANT-OPERATIONS AT PROSSER DIVERSION DAM.—Section 1208(d) of Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 4562; 114 Stat. 1425) is amended by inserting ''negatively'' before ''affected''.

Subtitle D—Bureau of Reclamation Facility Conveyances

SEC. 8301. CONVEYANCE OF MAINTENANCE COMPLEX AND DISTRICT OFFICE OF THE ARBUCKLE PROJECT, OKLAHOMA.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) AGREEMENT.—The term ''Agreement'' means the agreement entitled ''Agreement between the United States and the Arbuckle Master Conservancy District for Transferring Title to the Federally Owned Maintenance Complex and District Office to the Arbuckle Master Conservancy District'' and numbered 14AG640141.

(2) DISTRICT.—The term ''District'' means the Arbuckle Master Conservancy District, located in Murray County, Oklahoma.

(3) DISTRICT OFFICE.—The term ''District Office'' means—

(A) the headquarters building located at 2440 East Main, Davis, Oklahoma; and

(B) the approximately 0.83 acres of land described in the Agreement.

(4) MAINTENANCE COMPLEX.—The term ''Maintenance Complex'' means the caretaker's residence, shop buildings, and any appurtenances located on the land described in the Agreement comprising approximately 2 acres.

(b) CONVEYANCE TO DISTRICT.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall convey to the District, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Maintenance Complex and District Office, Arbuckle Project, Oklahoma, consistent with the terms and conditions of the Agreement.

(c) LIABILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Effective on the date of conveyance to the District of the Maintenance Complex and District Office under this section, the United States shall not be held liable by any court for damages of any kind arising out of any act, omission, or occurrence relating to the Maintenance Complex or District Office, except for damages caused by acts of negligence committed by the United States or by an employee or agent of the United States prior to the date of conveyance.

(2) APPLICABLE LAW.—Nothing in this section increases the liability of the United States beyond the liability provided in chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Federal Tort Claims Act''), on the date of enactment of this Act.

(d) BENEFITS.—After the conveyance of the Maintenance Complex and District Office to the District under this section—

(1) the Maintenance Complex and District Office shall not be considered to be a part of a Federal reclamation project; and

(2) the District shall not be eligible to receive any benefits with respect to any facility comprising that Maintenance Complex and District Office, other than benefits that would be available to a similarly situated person with respect to a facility that is not part of a Federal reclamation project.

(e) COMMUNICATION.—If the Secretary has not completed the conveyance required under subsection (b) by the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a letter with sufficient detail that—

(1) explains the reasons the conveyance has not been completed; and

(2) specifies the date by which the conveyance will be completed.

SEC. 8302. CONTRA COSTA CANAL TRANSFER.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ACQUIRED LAND.—The term ''acquired land'' means land in Federal ownership and land over which the Federal Government holds an interest for the purpose of the construction and operation of the Contra Costa Canal, including land under the jurisdiction of—

(A) the Bureau of Reclamation;

(B) the Western Area Power Administration; and

(C) the Department of Defense in the case of the Clayton Canal diversion traversing the Concord Naval Weapons Station.

(2) CONTRA COSTA CANAL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''Contra Costa Canal'' means the Contra Costa Canal Unit of the Central Valley Project, which exclusively serves the Contra Costa Water District in an urban area of Contra Costa County, California.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term ''Contra Costa Canal'' includes pipelines, conduits, pumping plants, aqueducts, laterals, water storage and regulatory facilities, electric substations, related works and improvements, and all interests in land associated with the Contra Costa Canal Unit of the Central Valley Project in existence on the date of enactment of this Act.

(C) EXCLUSION.—The term ''Contra Costa Canal'' does not include the Rock Slough fish screen facility.

(3) CONTRA COSTA CANAL AGREEMENT.—The term ''Contra Costa Canal Agreement'' means an agreement between the District and the Bureau of Reclamation to determine the legal, institutional, and financial terms surrounding the transfer of the Contra Costa Canal, including compensation to the reclamation fund established by the first section of the Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388, chapter 1093), equal to the net present value of miscellaneous revenues that the United States would otherwise derive over the 10 years following the date of enactment of this Act from the eligible land and facilities to be transferred, as governed by reclamation law and policy and the contracts.

(4) CONTRACTS.—The term ''contracts'' means the existing water service contract between the District and the United States, Contract No. 175r–3401A–LTR1 (2005), Contract No. 14–06–200–6072A (1972, as amended), and any other contract or land permit involving the United States, the District, and Contra Costa Canal.

(5) DISTRICT.—The term ''District'' means the Contra Costa Water District, a political subdivision of the State of California.

(6) ROCK SLOUGH FISH SCREEN FACILITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''Rock Slough fish screen facility'' means the fish screen facility at the Rock Slough intake to the Contra Costa Canal.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term ''Rock Slough fish screen facility'' includes the screen structure, rake cleaning system, and accessory structures integral to the screen function of the Rock Slough fish screen facility, as required under the Central Valley Project Improvement Act (Public Law 102–575; 106 Stat. 4706).

(7) ROCK SLOUGH FISH SCREEN FACILITY TITLE TRANSFER AGREEMENT.—The term ''Rock Slough fish screen facility title transfer agreement'' means an agreement between the District and the Bureau of Reclamation to—

(A) determine the legal, institutional, and financial terms surrounding the transfer of the Rock Slough fish screen facility; and

(B) ensure the continued safe and reliable operations of the Rock Slough fish screen facility.

(b) CONVEYANCE OF LAND AND FACILITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, in consideration for the District assuming from the United States all liability for the administration, operation, maintenance, and replacement of the Contra Costa Canal, consistent with the terms and conditions set forth in the Contra Costa Canal Agreement and subject to valid existing rights and existing recreation agreements between the Bureau of Reclamation and the East Bay Regional Park District for Contra Loma Regional Park and other local agencies within the Contra Costa Canal, the Secretary shall offer to convey and assign to the District—

(A) all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to—

(i) the Contra Costa Canal; and

(ii) the acquired land; and

(B) all interests reserved and developed as of the date of enactment of this Act for the Contra Costa Canal in the acquired land, including existing recreation agreements between the Bureau of Reclamation and the East Bay Regional Park District for Contra Loma Regional Park and other local agencies within the Contra Costa Canal.

(2) ROCK SLOUGH FISH SCREEN FACILITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall convey and assign to the District all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Rock Slough fish screen facility pursuant to the Rock Slough fish screen facility title transfer agreement.

(B) COOPERATION.—Not later than 180 days after the conveyance of the Contra Costa Canal, the Secretary and the District shall enter into good faith negotiations to accomplish the conveyance and assignment under subparagraph (A).

(3) PAYMENT OF COSTS.—The District shall pay to the Secretary any administrative and real estate transfer costs incurred by the Secretary in carrying out the conveyances and assignments under paragraphs (1) and (2), including the cost of any boundary survey, title search, cadastral survey, appraisal, and other real estate transaction required for the conveyances and assignments.

(4) COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Before carrying out the conveyances and assignments under paragraphs (1) and (2), the Secretary shall comply with all applicable requirements under—

(i) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.);

(ii) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.); and

(iii) any other law applicable to the Contra Costa Canal or the acquired land.

(B) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section modifies or alters any obligations under—

(i) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.); or

(ii) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

(c) RELATIONSHIP TO EXISTING CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT CONTRACTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section affects—

(A) the application of the reclamation laws to water delivered to the District pursuant to any contract with the Secretary; or

(B) subject to paragraph (2), the contracts.

(2) AMENDMENTS TO CONTRACTS.—The Secretary and the District may modify the contracts as necessary to comply with this section.

(3) LIABILITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the United States shall not be liable for damages arising out of any act, omission, or occurrence relating to the Contra Costa Canal or the acquired land.

(B) EXCEPTION.—The United States shall continue to be liable for damages caused by acts of negligence committed by the United States or by any employee or agent of the United States before the date of the conveyance and assignment under subsection (b)(1), consistent with chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Federal Tort Claims Act'').

(C) LIMITATION.—Nothing in this section increases the liability of the United States beyond the liability provided under chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Federal Tort Claims Act'').

(d) REPORT.—If the conveyance and assignment authorized by subsection (b)(1) is not completed by the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report that—

(1) describes the status of the conveyance and assignment;

(2) describes any obstacles to completing the conveyance and assignment; and

(3) specifies an anticipated date for completion of the conveyance and assignment.

Subtitle E—Project Authorizations

SEC. 8401. EXTENSION OF EQUUS BEDS DIVISION OF THE WICHITA PROJECT.

Section 10(h) of Public Law 86–787 (74 Stat. 1026; 120 Stat. 1474) is amended by striking ''10 years'' and inserting ''20 years''.

Subtitle F—Modifications of Existing Programs

SEC. 8501. WATERSMART.

Section 9504 of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (42 U.S.C. 10364) is amended in subsection (a)—

(1) in paragraph (2)(A)—

(A) by striking ''within the States'' and inserting the following: ''within—

''(i) the States'';

(B) in clause (i) (as so designated), by striking ''and'' at the end; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(ii) the State of Alaska; or

''(iii) the State of Hawaii; and''; and

(2) in paragraph (3)(B)—

(A) by redesignating clauses (i) and (ii) as subclauses (I) and (II), respectively, and indenting appropriately;

(B) in the matter preceding subclause (I) (as so redesignated), by striking ''In carrying'' and inserting the following:

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), in carrying''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(ii) INDIAN TRIBES.—In the case of an eligible applicant that is an Indian tribe, in carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary shall not provide a grant, or enter into an agreement, for an improvement to conserve irrigation water unless the Indian tribe agrees not—

''(I) to use any associated water savings to increase the total irrigated acreage more than the water right of that Indian tribe, as determined by—

''(aa) a court decree;

''(bb) a settlement;

''(cc) a law; or

''(dd) any combination of the authorities described in items (aa) through (cc); or

''(II) to otherwise increase the consumptive use of water more than the water right of the Indian tribe described in subclause (I).''.

Subtitle G—Bureau of Reclamation Transparency

SEC. 8601. DEFINITIONS.

In this part:

(1) ASSET.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''asset'' means any of the following assets that are used to achieve the mission of the Bureau to manage, develop, and protect water and related resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner in the interest of the people of the United States:

(i) Capitalized facilities, buildings, structures, project features, power production equipment, recreation facilities, or quarters.

(ii) Capitalized and noncapitalized heavy equipment and other installed equipment.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term ''asset'' includes assets described in subparagraph (A) that are considered to be mission critical.

(2) ASSET MANAGEMENT REPORT.—The term ''Asset Management Report'' means—

(A) the annual plan prepared by the Bureau known as the ''Asset Management Plan''; and

(B) any publicly available information relating to the plan described in subparagraph (A) that summarizes the efforts of the Bureau to evaluate and manage infrastructure assets of the Bureau.

(3) MAJOR REPAIR AND REHABILITATION NEED.—The term ''major repair and rehabilitation need'' means major nonrecurring maintenance at a Reclamation facility, including maintenance related to the safety of dams, extraordinary maintenance of dams, deferred major maintenance activities, and all other significant repairs and extraordinary maintenance.

SEC. 8602. ASSET MANAGEMENT REPORT ENHANCEMENTS FOR RESERVED WORKS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress an Asset Management Report that—

(1) describes the efforts of the Bureau—

(A) to maintain in a reliable manner all reserved works at Reclamation facilities; and

(B) to standardize and streamline data reporting and processes across regions and areas for the purpose of maintaining reserved works at Reclamation facilities; and

(2) expands on the information otherwise provided in an Asset Management Report, in accordance with subsection (b).

(b) INFRASTRUCTURE MAINTENANCE NEEDS ASSESSMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Asset Management Report submitted under subsection (a) shall include—

(A) a detailed assessment of major repair and rehabilitation needs for all reserved works at all Reclamation projects; and

(B) to the maximum extent practicable, an itemized list of major repair and rehabilitation needs of individual Reclamation facilities at each Reclamation project.

(2) INCLUSIONS.—To the maximum extent practicable, the itemized list of major repair and rehabilitation needs under paragraph (1)(B) shall include—

(A) a budget level cost estimate of the appropriations needed to complete each item; and

(B) an assignment of a categorical rating for each item, consistent with paragraph (3).

(3) RATING REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The system for assigning ratings under paragraph (2)(B) shall be—

(i) consistent with existing uniform categorization systems to inform the annual budget process and agency requirements; and

(ii) subject to the guidance and instructions issued under subparagraph (B).

(B) GUIDANCE.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall issue guidance that describes the applicability of the rating system applicable under paragraph (2)(B) to Reclamation facilities.

(4) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—Except as provided in paragraph (5), the Secretary shall make publicly available, including on the

internet, the Asset Management Report required under subsection (a).

(5) CONFIDENTIALITY.—The Secretary may exclude from the public version of the Asset Management Report made available under paragraph (4) any information that the Secretary identifies as sensitive or classified, but shall make available to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a version of the report containing the sensitive or classified information.

(c) UPDATES.—Not later than 2 years after the date on which the Asset Management Report is submitted under subsection (a) and biennially thereafter, the Secretary shall update the Asset Management Report, subject to the requirements of section 8603(b)(2).

(d) CONSULTATION.—To the extent that such consultation would assist the Secretary in preparing the Asset Management Report under subsection (a) and updates to the Asset Management Report under subsection (c), the Secretary shall consult with—

(1) the Secretary of the Army (acting through the Chief of Engineers); and

(2) water and power contractors.

SEC. 8603. ASSET MANAGEMENT REPORT ENHANCEMENTS FOR TRANSFERRED WORKS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall coordinate with the non-Federal entities responsible for the operation and maintenance of transferred works in developing reporting requirements for Asset Management Reports with respect to major repair and rehabilitation needs for transferred works that are similar to the reporting requirements described in section 8602(b).

(b) GUIDANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—After considering input from water and power contractors of the Bureau, the Secretary shall develop and implement a rating system for transferred works that incorporates, to the maximum extent practicable, the rating system for major repair and rehabilitation needs for reserved works developed under section 8602(b)(3).

(2) UPDATES.—The ratings system developed under paragraph (1) shall be included in the updated Asset Management Reports under section 8602(c).

TITLE IX—MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 9001. EVERY KID OUTDOORS ACT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) FEDERAL LAND AND WATERS.—The term ''Federal land and waters'' means any Federal land or body of water under the jurisdiction of any of the Secretaries to which the public has access.

(2) PROGRAM.—The term ''program'' means the Every Kid Outdoors program established under subsection (b)(1).

(3) SECRETARIES.—The term ''Secretaries'' means—

(A) the Secretary, acting through—

(i) the Director of the National Park Service;

(ii) the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service;

(iii) the Director of the Bureau of Land Management; and

(iv) the Commissioner of Reclamation;

(B) the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service;

(C) the Secretary of Commerce, acting through the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; and

(D) the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works.

(4) STATE.—The term ''State'' means each of the several States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and any other territory or possession of the United States.

(5) STUDENT OR STUDENTS.—The term ''student'' or ''students'' means any fourth grader or home-schooled learner 10 years of age residing in the United States, including any territory or possession of the United States.

(b) EVERY KID OUTDOORS PROGRAM.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretaries shall jointly establish a program, to be known as the ''Every Kid Outdoors program'', to provide free access to Federal land and waters for students and accompanying individuals in accordance with this subsection.

(2) ANNUAL PASSES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—At the request of a student, the Secretaries shall issue a pass to the student, which allows access to Federal lands and waters for which access is subject to an entrance, standard amenity, or day use fee, free of charge for the student and—

(i) in the case of a per-vehicle fee area—

(I) any passengers accompanying the student in a private, noncommercial vehicle; or

(II) not more than three adults accompanying the student on bicycles; or

(ii) in the case of a per-person fee area, not more than three adults accompanying the student.

(B) TERM.—A pass described in subparagraph (A) shall be effective during the period beginning on September 1 and ending on August 31 of the following year.

(C) PRESENCE OF A STUDENT IN GRADE FOUR REQUIRED.—A pass described in subparagraph (A) shall be effective only if the student to which the pass was issued is present at the point of entry to the applicable Federal land or water.

(3) OTHER ACTIVITIES.—In carrying out the program, the Secretaries—

(A) may collaborate with State Park systems that opt to implement a complementary Every Kid Outdoors State park pass;

(B) may coordinate with the Secretary of Education to implement the program;

(C) shall maintain a publicly available website with information about the program;

(D) may provide visitor services for the program; and

(E) may support approved partners of the Federal land and waters by providing the partners with opportunities to participate in the program.

(4) REPORTS.—The Secretary, in coordination with each Secretary described in subparagraphs (B) through (D) of subsection (a)(3), shall prepare a comprehensive report to Congress each year describing—

(A) the implementation of the program;

(B) the number and geographical distribution of students who participated in the program; and

(C) the number of passes described in paragraph (2)(A) that were distributed.

(5) SUNSET.—The authorities provided in this section, including the reporting requirement, shall expire on the date that is 7 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 9002. GOOD SAMARITAN SEARCH AND RECOVERY ACT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ELIGIBLE.—The term ''eligible'', with respect to an organization or individual, means that the organization or individual, respectively, is—

(A) acting in a not-for-profit capacity; and

(B) composed entirely of members who, at the time of the good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission, have attained the age of majority under the law of the State where the mission takes place.

(2) GOOD SAMARITAN SEARCH-AND-RECOVERY MISSION.—The term ''good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission'' means a search conducted by an eligible organization or individual for 1 or more missing individuals believed to be deceased at the time that the search is initiated.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary or the Secretary of Agriculture, as applicable.

(b) PROCESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each Secretary shall develop and implement a process to expedite access to Federal land under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for eligible organizations and individuals to request access to Federal land to conduct good Samaritan search-and-recovery missions.

(2) INCLUSIONS.—The process developed and implemented under this subsection shall include provisions to clarify that—

(A) an eligible organization or individual granted access under this section—

(i) shall be acting for private purposes; and

(ii) shall not be considered to be a Federal volunteer;

(B) an eligible organization or individual conducting a good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission under this section shall not be considered to be a volunteer under section 102301(c) of title 54, United States Code;

(C) chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Federal Tort Claims Act''), shall not apply to an eligible organization or individual carrying out a privately requested good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission under this section; and

(D) chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Federal Employees Compensation Act''), shall not apply to an eligible organization or individual conducting a good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission under this section, and the conduct of the good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission shall not constitute civilian employment.

(c) RELEASE OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FROM LIABILITY.—The Secretary shall not require an eligible organization or individual to have liability insurance as a condition of accessing Federal land under this section, if the eligible organization or individual—

(1) acknowledges and consents, in writing, to the provisions described in subparagraphs (A) through (D) of subsection (b)(2); and

(2) signs a waiver releasing the Federal Government from all liability relating to the access granted under this section and agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the United States from any claims or lawsuits arising from any conduct by the eligible organization or individual on Federal land.

(d) APPROVAL AND DENIAL OF REQUESTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall notify an eligible organization or individual of the approval or denial of a request by the eligible organization or individual to carry out a good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission under this section by not later than 48 hours after the request is made.

(2) DENIALS.—If the Secretary denies a request from an eligible organization or individual to carry out a good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission under this section, the Secretary shall notify the eligible organization or individual of—

(A) the reason for the denial of the request; and

(B) any actions that the eligible organization or individual can take to meet the requirements for the request to be approved.

(e) PARTNERSHIPS.—Each Secretary shall develop search-and-recovery-focused partnerships with search-and-recovery organizations—

(1) to coordinate good Samaritan search-and-recovery missions on Federal land under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary; and

(2) to expedite and accelerate good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission efforts for missing individuals on Federal land under

the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary.

(f) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretaries shall submit to Congress a joint report describing—

(1) plans to develop partnerships described in subsection (e)(1); and

(2) efforts carried out to expedite and accelerate good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission efforts for missing individuals on Federal land under the administrative jurisdiction of each Secretary pursuant to subsection (e)(2).

SEC. 9003. 21ST CENTURY CONSERVATION SERVICE CORPS ACT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 203 of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1722) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking ''under section 204'' and inserting ''by section 204(a)(1)'';

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (8) through (13) as paragraphs (9) through (14), respectively;

(3) by inserting after paragraph (7) the following:

''(8) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'institution of higher education' has the meaning given the term in section 102 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002).

''(B) EXCLUSION.—The term 'institution of higher education' does not include—

''(i) an institution described in section 101(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(b)); or

''(ii) an institution outside the United States, as described in section 102(a)(1)(C) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002(a)(1)(C)).'';

(4) in paragraph (9) (as so redesignated)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking '', as follows'' and inserting ''and other conservation and restoration initiatives, as follows''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(E) To protect, restore, or enhance marine, estuarine, riverine, and coastal habitat ecosystem components—

''(i) to promote the recovery of threatened species, endangered species, and managed fisheries;

''(ii) to restore fisheries, protected resources, and habitats impacted by oil and chemical spills and natural disasters; or

''(iii) to enhance the resilience of coastal ecosystems, communities, and economies through habitat conservation.'';

(5) in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (11) (as so redesignated), by striking ''individuals between the ages of 16 and 30, inclusive,'' and inserting ''individuals between the ages of 16 and 30, inclusive, or veterans age 35 or younger'';

(6) in paragraph (13) (as so redesignated)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(C) with respect to the National Marine Sanctuary System, coral reefs, and other coastal, estuarine, and marine habitats, and other land and facilities administered by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Secretary of Commerce.''; and

(7) by adding at the end the following:

''(15) VETERAN.—The term 'veteran' has the meaning given the term in section 101 of title 38, United States Code.''.

(b) PUBLIC LANDS CORPS PROGRAM.—Section 204 of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1723) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following:

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF PUBLIC LANDS CORPS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established in the Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Commerce a corps, to be known as the 'Public Lands Corps'.

''(2) NO EFFECT ON OTHER AGENCIES.—Nothing in this subsection precludes the establishment of a public lands corps by the head of a Federal department or agency other than a department described in paragraph (1), in accordance with this Act.'';

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the first sentence, by striking ''individuals between the ages of 16 and 30, inclusive,'' and inserting ''individuals between the ages of 16 and 30, inclusive, and veterans age 35 or younger''; and

(B) in the second sentence, by striking ''section 137(b) of the National and Community Service Act of 1990'' and inserting ''paragraphs (1), (2), (4), and (5) of section 137(a) of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12591(a))''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(g) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section authorizes the use of the Public Lands Corps for projects on or impacting real property owned by, operated by, or within the custody, control, or administrative jurisdiction of the Administrator of General Services without the express permission of the Administrator of General Services.''.

(c) TRANSPORTATION.—Section 205 of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1724) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(e) TRANSPORTATION.—The Secretary may provide to Corps participants who reside in their own homes transportation to and from appropriate conservation project sites.''.

(d) RESOURCE ASSISTANTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 206(a) of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1725(a)) is amended by striking the first sentence and inserting the following: ''The Secretary may provide individual placements of resource assistants to carry out research or resource protection activities on behalf of the Secretary.''.

(2) DIRECT HIRE AUTHORITY.—Section 121(a) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2012 (16 U.S.C. 1725a), is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking ''Secretary of the Interior'' and inserting ''Secretary (as defined in section 203 of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1722))'';

(ii) by striking ''paragraph (1)'' and inserting ''paragraph (2)''; and

(iii) by striking ''with a land managing agency of the Department of the Interior''; and

(B) in paragraph (2)(A), by striking ''with a land managing agency'' and inserting ''with the Secretary (as so defined)''.

(e) COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS.—Section 207 of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1726) is amended—

(1) by striking the section heading and inserting ''**COMPENSATION AND TERMS OF SERVICE**'';

(2) by redesignating subsections (b) and (c) as subsections (c) and (d), respectively;

(3) by inserting after subsection (a) the following:

''(b) EDUCATIONAL CREDIT.—The Secretary may provide a Corps participant with an educational credit that may be applied toward a program of postsecondary education at an institution of higher education that agrees to award the credit for participation in the Corps.'';

(4) in subsection (c) (as so redesignated)—

(A) by striking ''Each participant'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Each participant''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) INDIAN YOUTH SERVICE CORPS.—With respect to the Indian Youth Service Corps established under section 210, the Secretary shall establish the term of service of participants in consultation with the affected Indian tribe.'';

(5) in subsection (d) (as so redesignated)—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (1) and (2) as subparagraphs (A) and (B), respectively, and indenting the subparagraphs appropriately;

(B) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A) (as so redesignated), by striking ''The Secretary'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) TIME-LIMITED APPOINTMENT.—For purposes of section 9602 of title 5, United States Code, a former member of the Corps hired by the Secretary under paragraph (1)(B) for a time-limited appointment shall be considered to be appointed initially under open, competitive examination.''; and

(6) by adding at the end the following:

''(e) APPLICABILITY TO QUALIFIED YOUTH OR CONSERVATION CORPS.—The hiring and compensation standards described in this section shall apply to any individual participating in an appropriate conservation project through a qualified youth or conservation corps, including an individual placed through a contract or cooperative agreement, as approved by the Secretary.''.

(f) REPORTING AND DATA COLLECTION.—Title II of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1721 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating sections 209 through 211 as sections 211 through 213, respectively;

(2) by inserting after section 208 the following:

''SEC. 209. REPORTING AND DATA COLLECTION.

''(a) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Natural Resources Management Act, and annually thereafter, the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for National and Community Service, in coordination with the Secretaries, shall submit to Congress a report that includes data on the Corps, including—

''(1) the number of participants enrolled in the Corps and the length of the term of service for each participant;

''(2) the projects carried out by Corps participants, categorized by type of project and Federal agency;

''(3) the total amount and sources of funding provided for the service of participants;

''(4) the type of service performed by participants and the impact and accomplishments of the service; and

''(5) any other similar data determined to be appropriate by the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for National and Community Service or the Secretaries.

''(b) DATA.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Natural Resources Management Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretaries shall submit to the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for National and Community Service the data described in subsection (a).

''(c) DATA COLLECTION.—The Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for National and Community Service may coordinate with qualified youth or conservation corps to improve the collection of the required data described in subsection (a).

''(d) COORDINATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretaries shall, to the maximum extent practicable, coordinate with each other to carry out activities authorized under this Act, including—

''(A) the data collection and reporting requirements of this section; and

''(B) implementing and issuing guidance on eligibility for noncompetitive hiring status under section 207(d).

''(2) DESIGNATION OF COORDINATORS.—The Secretary shall designate a coordinator to coordinate and serve as the primary point of contact for any activity of the Corps carried out by the Secretary.''; and

(3) in subsection (c) of section 212 (as so redesignated), by striking ''211'' and inserting ''213''.

(g) INDIAN YOUTH SERVICE CORPS.—Title II of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1721 et seq.) (as amended by subsection (f)) is amended by inserting after section 209 the following:

''SEC. 210. INDIAN YOUTH SERVICE CORPS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—There is established within the Public Lands Corps a program to be known as the 'Indian Youth Service Corps' that—

''(1) enrolls participants between the ages of 16 and 30, inclusive, and veterans age 35 or younger, a majority of whom are Indians;

''(2) is established pursuant to an agreement between an Indian tribe and a qualified youth or conservation corps for the benefit of the members of the Indian tribe; and

''(3) carries out appropriate conservation projects on eligible service land.

''(b) AUTHORIZATION OF COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with Indian tribes and qualified youth or conservation corps for the establishment and administration of the Indian Youth Service Corps.

''(c) GUIDELINES.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of the Natural Resources Management Act, the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with Indian tribes, shall issue guidelines for the management of the Indian Youth Service Corps, in accordance with this Act and any other applicable Federal laws.''.

SEC. 9004. NATIONAL NORDIC MUSEUM ACT.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The Nordic Museum located at 2655 N.W. Market Street, Seattle, Washington, is designated as the ''National Nordic Museum''.

(b) EFFECT OF DESIGNATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The museum designated by subsection (a) is not a unit of the National Park System.

(2) USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS.—The designation of the museum by subsection (a) shall not require Federal funds to be expended for any purpose related to the museum.

SEC. 9005. DESIGNATION OF NATIONAL GEORGE C. MARSHALL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The George C. Marshall Museum and the George C. Marshall Research Library in Lexington, Virginia, are designated as the ''National George C. Marshall Museum and Library'' (referred to in this section as the ''museum)''.

(b) EFFECT OF DESIGNATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The museum designated by subsection (a) is not a unit of the National Park System.

(2) USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS.—The designation of the museum by subsection (a) shall not require Federal funds to be expended for any purpose related to the museum.

SEC. 9006. 21ST CENTURY RESPECT ACT.

(a) AMENDMENTS TO REGULATIONS REQUIRED.—

(1) SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall amend section 1901.202 of title 7, Code of Federal Regulations, for purposes of—

(A) replacing the reference to the term ''Negro or Black'' with ''Black or African American'';

(B) replacing the reference to the term ''Spanish Surname'' with ''Hispanic''; and

(C) replacing the reference to the term ''Oriental'' with ''Asian American or Pacific Islander''.

(2) ADMINISTRATOR OF GENERAL SERVICES.—The Administrator of General Services shall amend section 906.2 of title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, for purposes of—

(A) replacing the references to the term ''Negro'' with ''Black or African American'';

(B) replacing the definition of ''Negro'' with the definition of ''Black or African American'' as '' an individual having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa'';

(C) replacing the references to the term ''Oriental'' with ''Asian American or Pacific Islander''; and

(D) replacing the references to the terms ''Eskimo'' and ''Aleut'' with ''Alaska Native''.

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section, or the amendments required by this section, shall be construed to affect Federal law, except with respect to the use of terms by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Administrator of General Services, respectively, to the regulations affected by this section.

SEC. 9007. AMERICAN WORLD WAR II HERITAGE CITIES.

(a) DESIGNATION.—In order to recognize and ensure the continued preservation and importance of the history of the United States involvement in World War II, each calendar year the Secretary may designate 1 or more cities located in 1 of the several States or a territory of the United States as an ''American World War II Heritage City''. Not more than 1 city in each State or territory may be designated under this section.

(b) APPLICATION FOR DESIGNATION.—The Secretary may—

(1) establish and publicize the process by which a city may apply for designation as an American World War II Heritage City based on the criteria in subsection (c); and

(2) encourage cities to apply for designation as an American World War II Heritage City.

(c) CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATION.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution or the President of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, shall make each designation under subsection (a) based on the following criteria:

(1) Contributions by a city and its environs to the World War II home-front war effort, including contributions related to—

(A) defense manufacturing, such as ships, aircraft, uniforms, and equipment;

(B) production of foodstuffs and consumer items for Armed Forces and home consumption;

(C) war bond drives;

(D) adaptations to wartime survival;

(E) volunteer participation;

(F) civil defense preparedness;

(G) personnel serving in the Armed Forces, their achievements, and facilities for their rest and recreation; or

(H) the presence of Armed Forces camps, bases, airfields, harbors, repair facilities, and other installations within or in its environs.

(2) Achievements by a city and its environs to preserve the heritage and legacy of the city's contributions to the war effort and to preserve World War II history, including—

(A) the identification, preservation, restoration, and interpretation of World War II-related structures, facilities and sites;

(B) establishment of museums, parks, and markers;

(C) establishment of memorials to area men who lost their lives in service;

(D) organizing groups of veterans and home-front workers and their recognition;

(E) presentation of cultural events such as dances, plays, and lectures;

(F) public relations outreach through the print and electronic media, and books; and

(G) recognition and ceremonies remembering wartime event anniversaries.

SEC. 9008. QUINDARO TOWNSITE NATIONAL COMMEMORATIVE SITE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COMMEMORATIVE SITE.—The term ''Commemorative Site'' means the Quindaro Townsite National Commemorative Site designated by subsection (b)(1).

(2) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of Kansas.

(b) DESIGNATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Quindaro Townsite in Kansas City, Kansas, as listed on the National Register of Historic Places, is designated as the ''Quindaro Townsite National Commemorative Site''.

(2) EFFECT OF DESIGNATION.—The Commemorative Site shall not be considered to be a unit of the National Park System.

(c) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with the State, Kansas City, Kansas, and affected subdivisions of the State, may enter into cooperative agreements with appropriate public or private entities, for the purposes of—

(A) protecting historic resources at the Commemorative Site; and

(B) providing educational and interpretive facilities and programs at the Commemorative Site for the public.

(2) TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary may provide technical and financial assistance to any entity with which the Secretary has entered into a cooperative agreement under paragraph (1).

(d) NO EFFECT ON ACTIONS OF PROPERTY OWNERS.—Designation of the Quindaro Townsite as a National Commemorative Site shall not prohibit any actions that may otherwise be taken by a property owner (including any owner of the Commemorative Site) with respect to the property of the owner.

(e) NO EFFECT ON ADMINISTRATION.—Nothing in this section affects the administration of the Commemorative Site by Kansas City, Kansas, or the State.

SEC. 9009. DESIGNATION OF NATIONAL COMEDY CENTER IN JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK.

(a) CONGRESSIONAL RECOGNITION.—Congress—

(1) recognizes that the National Comedy Center, located in Jamestown, New York, is the only museum of its kind that exists for the exclusive purpose of celebrating comedy in all its forms; and

(2) officially designates the National Comedy Center as the ''National Comedy Center'' (referred to in this section as the ''Center'').

(b) EFFECT OF RECOGNITION.—The National Comedy Center recognized in this section is not a unit of the National Park System and the designation of the Center shall not be construed to require or permit Federal funds to be expended for any purpose related to the Center.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of William Pelham Barr, of Virginia, to be United States Attorney General.

Mitch McConnell, Thom Tillis, John Boozman, Johnny Isakson, Mike Crapo, Pat Roberts, John Hoeven, Shelley Moore Capito, Roger F. Wicker, John Barrasso, Joni Ernst, John Thune, John Cornyn, Jerry Moran, Chuck Grassley, Todd Young, Richard Burr.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of William Pelham Barr, of Virginia, to be United States Attorney, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. MCSALLY). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 55, nays 44, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 23 Leg.]

YEAS—55

Alexander	Gardner	Portman
Barrasso	Graham	Risch
Blackburn	Grassley	Roberts
Blunt	Hawley	Romney
Boozman	Hoeven	Rounds
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Burr	Inhofe	Sasse
Capito	Isakson	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Collins	Jones	Shelby
Cornyn	Kennedy	Sinema
Cotton	Lankford	Sullivan
Cramer	Lee	Thune
Crapo	Manchin	Tillis
Cruz	McConnell	Toomey
Daines	McSally	Wicker
Enzi	Moran	Young
Ernst	Murkowski	
Fischer	Perdue	

NAYS—44

Baldwin	Hassan	Rosen
Bennet	Heinrich	Sanders
Blumenthal	Hirono	Schatz
Brown	Kaine	Schumer
Cantwell	King	Shaheen
Cardin	Klobuchar	Smith
Carper	Leahy	Stabenow
Casey	Markey	Tester
Coons	Menendez	Udall
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Murphy	Warner
Durbin	Murray	Warren
Feinstein	Paul	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Peters	Wyden
Harris	Reed	

NOT VOTING—1

Booker

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote the yeas are 55, and the nays are 44.

The motion is agreed to.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The bill clerk read the nomination of William Pelham Barr, of Virginia, to be Attorney General.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. GRAHAM. Madam President, we are now debating the nomination of Mr. Barr to be the Attorney General.

All I can say is if America ever needed a steady hand at the Department of Justice, it is now. Mr. Whitaker has done a good job as interim Attorney General, but we are looking for a new person to bring stability, improve morale, and be a steady hand and mature leadership at a time when our country is very much divided.

I told President Trump, when he mentioned Mr. Barr to me as a potential nominee: The other names are impressive, but Mr. Barr stands out head and shoulders above the others.

If you knew who the others were, that is saying a lot.

Why not believe that? The best indication of what Mr. Barr will do as Attorney General in the future is what he has done in the past. He has actually been Attorney General before. He was approved by this body, under Bush 41, to be the Attorney General by a voice vote. He has been the Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Legal Counsel and the Deputy Attorney General. He has been the chief lawyer for the CIA. In all of these jobs, he was confirmed by the Senate by voice vote.

In other words, he was so well qualified that nobody felt the need to vote. Yes, he is a fine man. Let's go ahead and confirm him by voice vote.

Now, here we are, in 2019, and I can say, without any doubt, that if you think Bill Barr has been auditioning for this job, you really haven't paid much attention to how this whole thing came about.

Once the President mentioned to me that he was considering Mr. Barr, I asked him: Well, does he want the job?

He says he doesn't know, but everybody tells me he would be one of the best picks I can make.

I said: Well, I agree with what everybody else has told you.

I called Mr. Barr, on several occasions, asking to please consider this: I know that you are at a good time in your life. Your children are grown. You have made it. You have done a good job. You have a stellar reputation, and you have done the work of several lifetimes. But having said that, seldom can somebody in their late sixties be able to contribute the most in their life, and I believe this is your time to make the biggest contribution. In terms of what you have done for the country, that is saying a lot. Again, very seldom does this moment come along where you can make the biggest contribution to the country later in life after having served before.

So he agreed to take the job, and we have cloture by, I think, 55 votes. He got voted out of committee along party lines.

Senator Biden told me something that stuck with me to this day: Never question the motive of a Senator. They got here their way. You can question their judgment but not their motive.

When it comes to Bill Barr, I can only tell my Democratic colleagues that there is nobody better that I know to recommend to you. This is as good as it gets on our side. I was happy when President Trump wanted to nominate Mr. Barr. I thought of all the people he could have chosen, and this was the top, by far.

I say that because of the way he conducted himself over decades of service at the highest levels of government. He is a man of the law. He loves the law. His ethics is beyond reproach.

When it comes to Mr. Mueller's investigation, the Barrs and the Muellers are friends, but it will be a business relationship. I can promise you this: Mr. Barr will make sure that Mr. Mueller can finish his job without political interference. He said that, I believe that, and that is the way this movie has to end.

As for the memo that he wrote about one of the theories of obstruction of justice, related to the firing of Director Comey, I share his legal analysis and concern. If firing somebody that you have the ability to fire, for almost any reason, becomes obstruction of justice, then anytime you fire a U.S. attorney or assistant U.S. attorney, you are turning it into a political football.

So as for the statute that he wrote the memo about, his reasoning about how you should be reluctant to use this for an obstruction of justice case made perfect sense to me. When he was asked about the President's obstruction of justice, he said: Of course, the President can be charged with obstruction of justice. If the President encourages somebody to give false testimony, that will be obstruction of justice. If they tried to hide evidence from the courts or the Congress, that would be obstruction of justice.

The question was this: Could you bring a case based on firing somebody who is a political appointee? He had great reservations about that, but he acknowledged that the President is not above the law, and to suggest otherwise is not really listening to what he had to say—wanting an outcome rather than listening to what he had to say.

About sharing the Mueller report with the country at large, there is a regulation on point that basically requires Mr. Mueller to report to the chairman and ranking member of the Judiciary Committee of the House and of the Senate about the report. He has discretion to withhold information that he believes should be classified. He has to tell us—the chairman and the ranking member—whether or not he disagreed with Mr. Mueller's decision in any fashion.

In other words, if Mueller wanted to bring a charge or make an accusation, and Barr said no, under the regulation he would have to tell us that he actually disagreed with Mr. Mueller and why.

As to how much he will release, we will know when he gets the report, but here is what I do believe. He is going to err on the side of transparency. I am not going to take his discretion away from him. I trust him to make a good decision, and his promising us to release the report before he gets it is probably a bridge too far. For anybody wanting the job to make a bargain with a Senator just to get the job—that I will turn this report over even before I see it—is probably not the right answer.

Here is what Mr. Barr said that really stuck with me. I am not making bargains with editorial writers, with pundits, or with elected political leaders that I don't feel are right for the Department. I don't want the job that much. I don't need the job in terms of building a career. I have had a great career. I am doing this because I think I can provide some leadership at a time we need some.

We will have a vote here probably tomorrow. He is soon going to be Attorney General. I can tell all my Democratic colleagues that I cannot think of a better person to do this job at this time in our Nation's history. I know he will be devoted to following the law as the law is written. I know he will be fair to the President, but he will pick the rule of law over anything or anybody, including the Senate or the President.

He will be a shot in the arm for a Department that needs a morale lift. He is going to look at the abuses inside of the Department. How could a FISA warrant be issued on an American citizen based on a dossier? It is a bunch of political garbage.

As for what happened in 2016, he is going to look at that, too, I hope. But when it comes to Mr. Mueller, Mr. Mueller will be allowed to do his job, and there will come a day when his report is completed. I am confident that Mr. Barr will share it with the public to the fullest extent possible. I have every confidence he will.

To the people who are working at the Department of Justice, in a day or two, you are going to have a new leader. I think you should be excited about the reforms that will be coming. I think you should be excited about working for this good man. He has dedicated his life to your causes—a Department of Justice that is impartial, that goes after the bad guys, and that makes sure that the policies in place build up the country.

I think Mr. Barr represents that way of doing business in Washington that has sort of been lost. He is a ''handshake and phone call'' kind of guy. He has been up here for a very, very long time. He has earned a lot of accolades in the legal profession.

Some of the people who came forward to testify on his behalf definitely have a different legal philosophy and political philosophy than Mr. Barr, but they all said, without hesitation, that he is one of the finest people they have ever known and he will be a great Attorney General.

I want to thank President Trump for nominating Mr. Barr. I don't think he could have done a better job in picking someone than Mr. Barr. I want to let the people at the Department of Justice know that help is on the way. I want the American people to understand that this man has a record that should comfort you—that with Bill Barr, you know what you are getting. He has served at the highest levels of government for decades—former Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General, and chief legal counsel to the CIA. He has done it all.

He is ready to take over, and he is mature in his judgment. He is calm in his demeanor. He is passionate about the law. He loves the Department of Justice.

To the American people, you can go to bed here soon knowing that the Department of Justice is in good hands.

To my colleagues that voted against him, give him a chance. I think he is going to deliver for the country.

To the committee, thank you for allowing the nomination to go through so quickly.

To DIANNE FEINSTEIN, who is a great partner, I appreciate the processing of the nomination. We may have differences of opinion about what the right answer is, but we could not have asked for a better process. Mr. Barr was challenged, but respectfully so.

Having said that, we are about to confirm a new Attorney General at a time when we need one. This is just not somebody for the job. This is a very special person for the job.

With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Madam President, I guess I am here to follow my friend Senator GRAHAM and bring the opposing view regarding Mr. Barr.

I offer my appreciation to the chairman, as he leaves, for the way that he conducted the hearing. I know that he offered his appreciation to the ranking member, but the hearing, I thought, was well handled. Everybody had a chance to ask their questions and say their things, and I think the comments that the chairman made afterward about trying to bring the committee together were well received on my side.

There are a number of problems, however, that I have with this nominee. Many of them relate to continuing problems in the Department. One, in particular, I warned Mr. Barr about in a letter that I sent to him beforehand in order to make sure that he wasn't surprised by the question and so that I could get a proper, thoughtful answer. The problem is that the Department, for purposes of recusal analysis and for purposes of conflict analysis, takes a look at what people's different financial entanglements are and who they worked for before. It is a fairly standard process, but there is a big gaping hole in it. The big gaping hole in the process is that when it was set up originally at the beginning of the Obama administration, the Supreme Court hadn't yet decided Citizens United, so the flood of unlimited special interest money that poured into our politics, which quickly became unlimited, special interest dark money, was not then a problem.

Also, you didn't see a lot of Democrats who had a lot of engagement with dark money coming to high office, but with the Trump administration that all changed, and we now have an Acting Attorney General, Mr. Whitaker, who was paid $1.2 million through a group called FACT. Basically, FACT is a front group. It does no business. It has no product. It provides no service. It basically just pays Mr. Whitaker to go on talk shows and criticize Democrats. There are very few employees. The only employee I am aware of, other than, perhaps, clerical people, was actually Whitaker himself, so one would like to know why he was paid that money and who paid him in order to do proper recusal and conflict checks.

But here is what is interesting: The money that came in to pay him through FACT, before it got to FACT, had been laundered through another group called Donors Trust. Donors Trust is another group that does no business, has no service, creates no product, manufactures nothing. Its purpose for existence is to strip the identities off of big donors—ordinarily it seems big Republican special interest donors—so that the money they then give goes anonymously to groups that pretend they are not fossil fuel funded, for instance, because the identity of the fossil fuel donor has been stripped clean, or they are not the tool of the Koch brothers because the Koch brothers' identity has been stripped clean. It is a device for misleading and confusing people. When you consider how much of that $1 million went through to Mr. Whitaker in salary, the idea that he doesn't know who was paying him when so much of FACT's money came through that one donation is really improbable.

He was questioned on this in the House the other day. I don't think he was truthful. I think he does know, and I hope—hope—that the House will pursue with subpoenas finding out who the donor was so that we actually know, because I think he does. Obviously, the donor does.

So what we have now is a situation where the Acting Attorney General of the United States potentially has a $1 million conflict of interest that I believe the Acting Attorney General knows about, that the donor with whom he has a conflict of interest obviously knows about, that has been hidden from the rest of us through laundering through Donors Trust, and that is not an environment that is conducive to proper recusal and proper conflict-of-interest assessment.

It is very poor practice, and if it weren't for the fact that dark money is so important to big Republican donor interests, I think people would readily clear this up. If the shoe were on the other foot, my colleagues on the other side would have steam coming out of their ears to get to the bottom of this. But because what is likely to be revealed is a big Republican donor, suddenly there is this massive disinterest.

Mr. Barr proposed himself as the person who is going to come to this office to defend the Department of Justice, to put the institutional interests of the

Department of Justice first, to protect it from the vagaries of the Trump administration. Yet when he was asked about this, he completely fell down. He offered no sensible or reasonable assurances, so that concerned me a little bit.

I then went on to ask him, since the Department of Justice has a National Security Division, which oversees counterintelligence work, and since the Department of Justice contains the FBI, which does the counterintelligence investigations to protect our country, I asked him this: In a counterintelligence investigation, in operating to protect our country in this counterintelligence function, what should the Department of Justice know about business or other entanglements of senior officials with foreign interests and powers?

The very heart of counterintelligence is to look at American officials and see what their vulnerabilities might be to influence or control or manipulation by foreign interests and powers. That is the goal of doing counterintelligence in the first place.

So what evidence do you need to be able to do that? Obviously, it would be helpful to know what business or other interests with foreign powers senior officials have so that you can make that assessment, so you can follow whatever leads that might produce, that may give you understanding of things that otherwise seem inexplicable. It is obvious evidence to support the FBI's counterintelligence function.

Rather than give a straight answer and say ''Yes, this is obvious evidence, and obviously we will do our counterintelligence function better when we know when senior officials have foreign business entanglements,'' again he completely fell down in his answer and started quarrelling about what Senators have to declare and wouldn't give a straight answer. Well, there is an obvious reason he wouldn't give a straight answer. The obvious reason he would not give a straight answer is that the President who appointed him has significant—although we don't understand them well yet—significant business entanglements that we don't know about. We need to find out what his business entanglements are, and it is really hard to assess some of his behavior without knowing who is on the other side of his foreign business relationships and how much money is involved and how much is at risk for him. That is pretty elementary stuff.

If you are the person who is telling yourself, as the Attorney General, who is going to come in and be the institutionalist and defend the prerogatives of the Department, defend the procedures and protocols of the Department against a President who respects none of that and who has those very entanglements, to then come in and say ''You know what, I am not going to be interested in any of that; I am, instead, going to ask counterquestions back to you about other different officials''—the inability to get a straight answer to that question signals a great deal to me about when, in a pinch, he has to choose between defending the Department and protecting the political interests of the President, which way he is going to go. I gave him that choice in that question. I gave him that choice in that question, and he very clearly came down on the side of protecting the political interests of the President.

If you can't get through a hearing question without flipping away from the interests of the Department and protecting the President, good luck when the pressure is really on. He lost enormous credibility with me in his inability to answer those questions.

It is really hard to determine recusal for conflict of interest if you don't know who paid $1 million to a senior Department official, and it is really hard to determine counterintelligence issues if you don't know what foreign entanglements senior officials have. Those are statements I would hope would be so obvious as to be indisputable. Yet this candidate foundered on both of them.

The other issue is the question of Executive power. Again, you would think that the Senate would be interested in standing up for the prerogatives of the legislative body since we are the legislative body and we have a very long and proud tradition.

From that perspective, as a Senator and legislator, I look ahead, and I see constitutional battles. There are a lot of constitutional battles that I see coming. The first is going to be, if the President, when he gets or after he gets the budget measure that we have agreed to here—hopefully, we have agreed to here; I think it is done—if he decides that he is going to declare a national emergency and start moving money around between accounts in order to build his, as I affectionately refer to it, ''big dumb wall,'' that is a constitutional problem, and article I of the Constitution says it is the legislature that has the power to appropriate and spend funds.

So if a President is going to use his own unilateral declaration of a national emergency to say to Congress ''Sorry, your power of the purse is not actually all that real; it is the power of advice to me, and as soon as I declare a national emergency, I can spend your money where I want,'' that violates the separation of powers. That is a constitutional battle, and one can see it coming.

Executive privilege is a constant constitutional battle between Congress and the executive branch. Congress wants information; Congress seeks information; Congress needs information to perform its constitutional oversight function. But certain narrow communications within the executive branch are protected from Congress's right to do that in order to protect certain conversations and freedoms directly around the President of the United States as he has conversations. That is the general understanding of how executive privilege works.

Well, this administration has a very different understanding of how executive privilege works. They think that you get to come into a Senate hearing and not answer a question because some day maybe somebody else might exert executive privilege as to what you have said. But there is no deadline ever; there is no check ever; there is no day of reckoning ever. They just assert it, and because we have not enforced our powers here, they have gotten away with it. So executive privilege has grown into a swamp of executive obstruction of congressional oversight. We have to bring executive privilege back to its true base and its true roots, and as we try to do that, guess what. That is going to be another battle between the legislative and executive branches—another constitutional battle.

The question of whether or not the President can be indicted by a grand jury is another constitutional battle we have coming, very likely. We will have to see what the special counsel and the other Department of Justice investigations into this President and the people around him reveal, but they could very well reveal sufficient evidence to justify an indictment of anyone else who is not the President.

Within the Department of Justice there is a group called the Office of Legal Counsel, which is kind of the legal advisor to the Department of Justice. The Office of Legal Counsel has decided that a Department of Justice cannot indict a sitting President. Here is the problem with that. The Office of Legal Counsel isn't elected by anybody. They are career people. They tend to be hypersmart, but their purpose in life in opining on the separation-of-powers questions is to describe the maximum possible credible scope of Executive power. They represent the executive branch, and when they are making these separation-of-powers decisions, they always veer to the maximum greatest Executive power that they can justify. That does not mean that a court would agree with them. That does not mean that a court would agree with them.

Ever since Marbury v. Madison, it has been the constitutional power of the courts, particularly the Supreme Court, to say what the law is. The question of whether a President can be indicted is a question of what the law is regarding the indictment of a President. So that question ought to be decided in a court, but as the Office of Legal Counsel is never going to let a case go forward, then how is the Department ever going to get that opinion that it has tested in court to get a real answer under the constitutional system? Well, they probably will not. It is going to be difficult. We are going to have to try to find a way, if they do assert that, to get that proposition tested in a court instead of relying on

the opinion of a group of lawyers within an executive branch Agency as to the relative powers of the courts and the executive branch.

The question of interference with these investigations by the President and the independence of those investigations also raises a variety of constitutional questions.

I have to say the top line of Mr. Barr on all of these issues was fantastic. I was kind of mentally cheering when he said some of the things he said about how he was going to keep his hands off, how he respected Mueller, how this was no witch hunt, how he was going to make sure it had full scope, how he was going to try to get the maximum transparency about the final report that he could—all of which was fine—and then we went into the weeds a little bit.

As the old saying goes, the devil is in the details. The question was serious enough that I raised it in the committee after the hearing because I was unsatisfied with his responses. Chairman GRAHAM was kind enough to acknowledge that those were pretty darn good questions, and I should get an answer to them. He said he would try to get an answer for me, and maybe we would get on the phone together to get Barr those answers. That did not come to pass.

Instead, I wrote Mr. Barr a letter, asking him to clarify his answers. I got back a letter that provided no clarification at all. So I have given him quite a few chances to try to answer these questions. I haven't gotten a straight answer back, which makes me a little bit worried.

Here is the problem—there are actually two problems. At the end of the day, whenever the Mueller report is concluded, that report can be provided to Congress, but there is considerable flexibility and considerable discretion within the Department of Justice and the Attorney General's office as to how much to give.

I will interrupt because I see the distinguished majority leader here.

I yield the floor to the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I thank the Senator from Rhode Island.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

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

TRIBUTE TO EMILIA DISANTO

Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, today I wish to acknowledge Emilia DiSanto, an outstanding civil servant who is retiring after almost 36 years of distinguished service in the Federal Government, 16 of which were here on Capitol Hill.

Emilia is a proud New Yorker, who graduated from Fordham Law School. She served in the Department of Energy, at the Legal Services Corporation, in both the House and Senate, and she worked for inspectors general.

Emilia is the ultimate civil servant who worked in both the executive and legislative branches of government. During her 16-year career on Capitol Hill, Emilia worked for, among others, Speaker Newt Gingrich and former-Representative Bill Goodling, Henry Hyde, Bill McCollum, and Ambassador Pete Hoekstra. In the Senate, Emilia served as staff director for the Small Business Committee for Senator Kit Bond and, later, Senator Olympia Snow.

I had the pleasure of having Emilia on my staff in two different capacities. First, as the chief investigative counsel for the Special Committee on Aging where she conducted oversight of the nursing and funeral home industries. Emilia later served on the Finance Committee as my chief investigative counsel and special counsel and tackled such issues as drug and device safety, medical conflicts of interest, and other healthcare issues. She is known to be trustworthy, bold, honest, and bipartisan. Emilia has boundless energy and good judgment, and she is deeply committed to the interests of the American people. The American people are better off because of her public service.

CENTRE COLLEGE BICENTENNIAL

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, Kentucky's rich history brings many causes of reflection and celebration. For 200 years, Centre College has been a premier setting for liberal arts education in Kentucky, earning nationwide acclaim and respect. So today I would like to commemorate the bicentennial of one of the Commonwealth's most treasured institutions.

In 1819, the Kentucky Legislature formally established the school in Danville, giving it a name inspired by its central geographic location. Overseeing the school was a board of trustees filled with notable Kentuckians, including our first Governor, Isaac Shelby, as its chairman and Ephraim McDowell, the famed frontier surgeon who performed the first successful ovariotomy. Construction began shortly after on the school's first building, which was completed the next year and stands to this day with the name ''Old Centre.'' Classes began that fall with two professors and five pupils. With a commitment to classical liberal arts education, the curriculum focused on topics such as Latin, Greek, rhetoric, and logic.

Encountering financial difficulties in subsequent years, Kentucky ceded administration of Centre to a Presbyterian denomination but the legislature ensured that the school would remain accessible to students and faculty of all faiths. In 1830, a new president took the reins of the school. Twenty-seven-year-old John C. Young, a minister, teacher, and administrator, expanded the college and helped advance it toward distinction. At the end of his 27 years of leadership, the school boasted a 200-plus student body, secured an endowment of more than $100,000, and employed a renowned faculty.

Through the following decades, the school continued to grow in excellence and impact. Although the Civil War caused a temporary drop in the number of graduates—and the successive occupations of Old Centre by Confederate and Union forces—Centre's commitment to its liberal arts mission never wavered. The school had gained such great national distinction that the president of Princeton University, also the future President of the United States Woodrow Wilson, is said to have remarked in 1903 that, ''There is a little college down in Kentucky which, in her sixty years, has graduated more men who have acquired prominence and fame than has Princeton in her 150 years.''

Centre's reputation for excellence has reached beyond the classroom. In what the New York Times would later call ''Football's Upset of the Century,'' the Praying Colonels scored an unlikely victory over the top-ranked Harvard University football team in 1921. Not long after, Centre officially became coeducational in 1926. The following decades saw the integration of the school, the expansion of the campus to include new buildings, and the establishment of a chapter of the prestigious Phi Beta Kappa honor society.

One of the greatest measures of a college are the alumni it has produced. Centre graduates can be found in a wide range of distinguished fields, including the highest levels of the U.S. Government. Vice Presidents John C. Breckinridge and Adlai Stevenson both held diplomas from the school, as did Supreme Court Chief Justice Fred Vinson and Associate Justice John Marshall Harlan. More than a dozen U.S. Senators, scores of Congressmen, and 11 Governors have also graduated from the school, as have leaders in business, medicine, law, and journalism. Perhaps it was the school's history of producing Vice Presidents and other prominent figures that led to its hosting of not one, but two Vice Presidential debates, in 2000 and 2012.

For such an impressive milestone, Centre has planned a year of celebratory events to mark its history and to herald its potential for the future. With President John Roush, the faculty, staff, students, and one of the most engaged alumni bases in the country, I am proud to mark Centre College's bicentennial. They all deserve the Senate's congratulations and best wishes for the future of liberal arts education in Kentucky.

STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, like many of my fellow Americans I listened to the President's State of the Union Address 1 week ago, and while there are any number of the President's false or misleading assertions that I could refute, I want to take a minute to highlight just a few.

The President began his remarks with a focus on cooperation and compromise, calling for unity among both political parties to work together and break what he described as ''decades of political stalemate.'' The reality is that last Tuesday's address followed the longest shutdown in our government's history—a shutdown that resulted from the President's stubborn refusal to work with Congress—and was delivered by a President who has made a daily practice of making unfounded, personal attacks against Democrats and anyone else who opposes his xenophobic, ill-conceived policies.

The President went on to call on Congress to make needed commitments to ''defeat AIDS in America and beyond.'' Who doesn't support that? The problem is that his administration proposed a $1 billion cut in fiscal year 2018 and a $1.2 billion cut in fiscal year 2019 to combat HIV/AIDS around the world. This is typical of this White House. The President makes outlandish claims, whether in ignorance or reckless disregard for the truth, in a transparent attempt to appear to care about solving problems his administration is actually making worse.

Funding for these programs has been restored by Congress—not in partnership, but rather in spite of, the White House. Many Members of Congress, myself included, are waiting for the President's upcoming budget request for fiscal year 2020, to see if his professed support for HIV/AIDS programs will be backed up with the necessary funding.

The President also mentioned a new ''government-wide initiative focused on economic empowerment for women in developing countries.'' That is a laudable goal that Republicans and Democrats have been supporting for years, but the reality is that this administration has repeatedly cut funding for family planning and other health programs that directly contribute to women's health and economic prosperity, as well as funding to combat gender-based violence and to support UN agencies focused on women's health, economic empowerment, and human rights.

The President stated that our country has ''a moral duty to create an immigration system that protects the lives and jobs of our citizens.'' There is nothing remotely moral about forcibly and needlessly separating young children from their parents at our border and not even caring enough to keep a record of their whereabouts so they can be reunited with their parents. The President stated that he wants legal immigrants ''to come into our country, in the largest numbers ever.'' Is he even aware that his administration has slashed the refugee admissions cap from 110,000 per year down to 30,000, a record low for our country?

The President recalled the countless Americans, like the soldiers who stormed the beaches of Normandy 75 years ago, whose selfless sacrifices helped freedom triumph over fascism and solidified our Nation's place as the world's only superpower. He challenged us not to squander what we have inherited from ''the blood and tears and courage and vision of the Americans who came before.'' The irony of that message isn't lost on those of us who have worked, if sometimes unsuccessfully, to mitigate the impact of the President's relentless efforts to undermine the international order that those Americans strived to create to protect global peace and security for future generations.

The President routinely injects uncertainty into our support for NATO, has withdrawn from the Iran nuclear deal despite Iran's compliance as confirmed by his own administration, removed the United States from the Paris Climate Accord, the Global Migration Compact, the UN Human Rights Council, and has otherwise threatened or taken steps to walk away from numerous multilateral commitments that provide the United States with a platform for global leadership. Without U.S. engagement in these arenas, our adversaries are unchecked to pursue their own interests, which are often at odds with ours.

The President should heed his own words. The American soldiers at Normandy were not answering a call to unilateralism or isolationism. President Roosevelt, 4 years earlier, cautioned the country against those who ''believe that we can save our own skins by shutting our eyes to the fate of other nations.'' Addressing the threat of the Axis powers, he stated, ''I make the direct statement to the American people that there is far less chance of the United States getting into war if we do all we can now to support the nations defending themselves against attack.'' Now, as then, we must do everything in our power to strengthen global alliances and confront threats to peace and stability head on. International diplomacy should be a tool of first resort, not a casualty of domestic politics. The President declares that his actions advance U.S. national security interests, but we know better.

These are but a few examples of how the President's lofty rhetoric bore no factual relationship to the actions of his administration. The American people deserve to know the truth, not to be misled by the President of the United States.

RECONGIZING SARDUCCI'S

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President. I read an article about Sarducci's celebrating 25 years in Montpelier.

Marcelle and I have enjoyed eating at Sarducci's since it first opened and are thrilled with what Carol Paquette and Jeff Butterfield have done with the restaurant.

I remember when they first opened and how Dorothy Korshak, the original founder, wondered whether anybody would come in. I remember telling Dorothy that, if they keep providing food that good, people will show up.

My mother was born in Vermont, a first generation Italian-American. We always ate Italian food, both at my grandparents' home in South Ryegate, VT or at our home in Montpelier, VT. It feels like going home to go to Sarducci's. It is one of our favorite restaurants.

I ask unanimous consent that the article from thebridge entitled ''Sarducci's Celebrates 25 Years in Montpelier'' be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From thebrigde Jan. 23, 2019]

SARDUCCI'S CELEBRATES 25 YEARS IN MONTELIER

(By Tim Simard)

On a recent sunny and chilly January afternoon, Sarducci's Restaurant founder and co-owner Carol Paquette relaxed by a front table and looked back on 25 years. Sitting alongside head chef and new co-owner Jeff Butterfield, Paquette marveled at surviving two-and-a-half decades in the restaurant business—a momentous achievement. This past weekend, the Montpelier institution quietly celebrated the milestone birthday.

Paquette can remember Sarducci's first day quite clearly—Jan. 19, 1994. It was a Wednesday.

''We opened at 4 pm. It was freezing outside. Dorothy Korshak [founder and former business partner] and I had no idea who might or how many people might stop in. We really hadn't done any advertising to let people know we were opening,'' she said.

But people knew. Oh, they knew. Within the first hour of business, it was clear that Montpelier was ready for Sarducci's.

''The doors opened and people just kept coming in. We hadn't planned on so many that night, but by the end we had served close to 200 people,'' Paquette said, still in awe of that first night's success.

Paquette attributes Sarducci's early success to a lack of restaurants in Montpelier at that time. She said locals were ''desperate'' for a place where families could sit down in a cozy atmosphere with the whole family and have an amazing, authentic Italian dinner.

The signature wood-fired oven was also a unique feature for a Montpelier restaurant. Paquette and Korshak—who started their partnership as coworkers at Julio's—researched Italian restaurants in Boston, New York, and Chicago and noted the popularity of these ovens.

''We saw the restaurants that had the wood-fired ovens were becoming more and more popular,'' Paquette said.

Since those first days, Sarducci's has become a go-to dining spot in the Capital City. In its 25 years, the restaurant has renovated its space, added a deck overlooking the Winooski River, and doubled its seating capacity, all while keeping its menu remarkably consistent. Today, Sarducci's enters a new chapter as it celebrates a quarter century.

At end of 2018, Butterfield bought in to the business and is now a co-owner alongside Paquette. Butterfield, an East Montpelier native and graduate of the New England Culinary Institute, has been with Sarducci's for nearly seven years. His experience pre-Sarducci's included running kitchens in tourist locales from Charleston, S.C. to Stowe.

''When a sous chef position opened [in 2012], I jumped at the chance. I was ready to move back home, and I fell in love with this place on day one,'' Butterfield said.

Butterfield said that Sarducci's has a family atmosphere amongst its employees that's unique to other places he's worked. Paquette added that several employees have been with the restaurant for years and even decades.

Butterfield was promoted to head chef in 2014; around the same time Korshak decided to retire, leaving Paquette as sole owner. But the demands of running one of the city's most popular restaurants became challenging for one person. Butterfield pitched himself to be Sarducci's next co-owner. Paquette knew it would be the right fit.

''He's so good at what he does, he's super smart, and his ego doesn't get in the way. That last part is very important,'' she said.

Sarducci's 25-year story is one of growth and consistency. Customers know what they'll get each time they walk through the doors. The pollo al marsala and salmone cucina remain the most popular menu items, as they have since the first year.

''Montpelier has changed a lot, but we're still here. We're still serving great Italian food that's affordable, fresh, and locally sourced,'' Butterfield said.

S. 47

Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, I am pleased that today the Senate passed S. 47, a bipartisan package of conservation and natural resources bills that will help preserve irreplaceable historic sites and conserve unique wildlife throughout my State of Maryland.

I worked with my counterpart, the junior Senator from Maryland, to secure multiple provisions in the bill recognizing the historical and cultural significance of great places, including Baltimore's President Street Station, the oldest surviving urban railroad terminal in America, as well as Public School 103, the elementary school where Justice Thurgood Marshall first learned many of the lessons that would make him a legendary lawyer and American jurist.

For years, we have worked to move Justice Marshall's elementary school and President Street Station closer to improved, permanent preservation so that current and future generations can learn the facts about Baltimore's role in the American Civil War and in the Civil Rights movement. In addition, the public lands package includes permanent reauthorization of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, which has been a vital tool for securing public access in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed through the creation of treasured parks, refuges, community green spaces, battlefields, and habitat conservation and restoration projects.

S. 47 also includes reauthorization of the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act, which promotes long-term conservation, education, research, monitoring, and habitat protection activities for more than 380 species of migratory birds, including Maryland's State bird, the Baltimore Oriole.

The Baltimore Oriole and other migratory birds are critical indicators of the health of Maryland's ecosystems, agriculture, and outdoor recreation economy.

I am also delighted the package includes the Appalachian Forest National Heritage Area Act, legislation I cosponsored led by my colleagues in the Senate delegation from West Virginia. This bipartisan legislation proposes to protect forest management heritage in portions of West Virginia, as well as two counties in western Maryland, and to develop interpretive and recreational themes. This will bring visitors and small business development to this remarkable region.

No compromise is perfect, but this package will advance priorities in every corner of my State that have been years in the making. I applaud Senate passage of this landmark legislation.

REMEMBERING JOHN D. DINGELL

Ms. STABENOW. Madam President, I wish to pay tribute to a true Michigan and American legend: the Dean of the House and my longtime friend, Congressman John D. Dingell.

Congressman Dingell ably represented his district for 59 years, the longest tenure of any Member in history. However, his service to our Nation started long before that.

He was there on the House floor as a page on December 8, 1941, to hear President Roosevelt declare that the bombing of Pearl Harbor was ''a day which will live in infamy.'' Three years later, he joined the Army to fight against Nazi Germany. He would have been in the Battle of the Bulge if he hadn't been hospitalized with meningitis Later, he was 3 days away from shipping out to the Pacific Theater to take part in a ground invasion of Japan when the atomic bombs were dropped.

So John Dingell proved his patriotism long before he joined Congress in 1955, following the death of his beloved father, who preceded him as Representative for Michigan's 15th Congressional District.

When he joined Congress, there was no Interstate Highway System. Alaska and Hawaii were not yet States, and Medicare and Medicaid did not exist yet. In fact, he helped vote these life-saving programs into law.

Congressman Dingell was not merely a witness to history. He was a maker of it. His original family name, translated into Polish, meant ''blacksmith.'' That was fitting because this was a man who hammered out our Nation's laws, forging a stronger union that could weather the challenges of the future.

Perhaps his most courageous vote occurred in 1964, in favor of the Civil Rights Act. Advisers told him that vote would destroy his chances at reelection; yet Congressman Dingell had faith in his constituents, and he refused to compromise his principles for the sake of political survival.

Healthcare was one of his passions, one that he inherited from his father. John Dingell, Sr., introduced a bill for universal healthcare in 1945 and continued to fight for it till the end of his life.

John Dingell, Jr., adopted that cause from his first day as his father's successor. He always believed that every American should have access to healthcare, and he never stopped working to make that goal a reality.

As a boy, he lived through America's Great Depression, and as a Congressman, he helped to overcome America's Great Recession.

He witnessed the rise of the automobile industry and saw how those unionized workers built America's middle class. Then he led efforts with me and others in the Michigan delegation to make sure that American autos and American workers could compete on an even playing field.

While scientific consensus was still forming about how pollution threatened our air, land, and water, John Dingell wrote the Endangered Species Act in 1973 and the major expansion of the Clean Air Act in 1990.

He led our efforts to create the first national wildlife refuge in North America and teamed up with me and my friend and former colleague, Senator Levin, to make the River Raisin Battlefield a national park.

John Dingell loved Michigan. He understood the connection our people have to manufacturing, to agriculture, and to the land and our Great Lakes.

Even during the years he spent chairing the House Energy and Commerce Committee, when Congressman Dingell was one of the most powerful Members of Congress, you could still find him riding atop a Ford Mustang convertible at Dearborn's Memorial Day Parade or at a booth at the Monroe County Fair.

The people of his district never doubted his dedication. That is why they would still put ''Dingell for Congress'' signs on their lawn, long after his district boundaries had changed. If a piece of Southeast Michigan was ''Dingell Country'' once, then it was Dingell Country forever.

This was not a man eager to retire; he loved his job too much. He considered it an enormous privilege, one that gave meaning and purpose to his life. He fought for his constituents until his health prevented him from fighting anymore.

And he felt great pride and his constituents felt great comfort knowing that the district would remain in the hands of his beloved wife, DEBBIE, who was his closest confidant for more than 40 years and understood him better than anyone.

I know that all of us are sending her and their family and many friends our love and support at this time.

He certainly had many, many friends. He gained a whole new generation of fans through his always-pithy Twitter account, and I am going to miss reading his take on the news of the day.

Up until the very end, he was constantly evolving, charging boldly into the future, driven by a very simple principle: ''We are put on this earth to help people.'' That was just what he did.

John D. Dingell, Jr., claimed to be the ''luckiest man in shoe leather.'' I have to say that Michigan and America were very lucky too.

TRIBUTE TO DANIEL GLICKSTEIN

Mr. INHOFE. Madam President, as chairman of the Senate Committee on Armed Services, it is our privilege to pay tribute to Daniel Glickstein as he prepares to leave his position as a detailee for the Senate Committee on Armed Services and return to his position as an analyst for the Government Accountability Office.

For the past 11 months, Mr. Glickstein has assisted the committee and its members with high-priority work overseeing defense contracting reform. His contributions to our committee's work have been significant and highly valued by our staff.

On behalf of the Senate Committee on Armed Services, I thank Mr. Glickstein and wish him future success as he continues to support the U.S. Government.

TRIBUTE TO CHRISTOPHER MANN

Mr. INHOFE. Madam President, as chairman of the Senate Committee on Armed Services, it is my privilege to pay tribute to Christopher Mann as he prepares to leave his position as a detailee for the Senate Committee on Armed Services and return to his position as an analyst in defense policy and trade for the Congressional Research Service.

For the past 3 months, Mr. Mann has assisted the committee and its members with high-priority work on the fiscal year 2020 National Defense Authorization Act, with a particular focus on issues relating to defense spending and the budget. His contributions to our committee's work have been significant and highly valued by our staff

On behalf of the Senate Committee on Armed Services, I thank Mr. Mann and wish him future success as he continues to support the U.S. Congress and its staff.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

RECOGNIZING HEALTHPARTNERS

● Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Madam President, today I wish to recognize the achievement of HealthPartners, a healthcare provider based in Bloomington, MN, which was selected by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services to receive a Health Equity Award for its efforts to improve healthcare quality, access, and outcomes among underserved and minority populations.

Founded in 1957, HealthPartners is the largest consumer-governed nonprofit healthcare organization in the United States. HealthPartners serves more than 1.8 million consumers with its medical and dental plans and operates a multispecialty group practice of more than 1,800 physicians. To accomplish its mission of improving the health and well-being of its patients and broader community, HealthPartners has brought together more than 26,000 employees. As demonstrated HealthPartners' receipt of the Health Equity Award, their hard work has paid off.

As recognized by the award, in just 3 years, HealthPartners was able to significantly reduce disparities in colorectal screening and antidepression medication compliance. In just 1 year, HealthPartners nearly eliminated the gap in mental health length of stay for patients with a limited ability to speak English.

Minnesota has long been recognized as a leader in healthcare innovation, and I am proud to recognize HealthPartners' contributions to that work.

Thank you.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Ridgway, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

In executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations and a withdrawal which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 11:30 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 1063. An act to amend title 44, United States Code, to require information on contributors to Presidential library fundraising organizations, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1064. An act to amend title 5, United States Code, to allow whistleblowers to disclose information to certain recipients.

H.R. 1065. An act to provide for a study on the use of social media in security clearance investigations.

H.R. 1079. An act to require the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to issue guidance on electronic consent forms, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House has agreed to the following resolution:

H. Res. 121. Resolution relative to the death of the Honorable Walter B. Jones, a Representative from the State of North Carolina.

The message further announced that pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 1928a, and the order of the House of January 3, 2019, the Speaker appoints the following Members on the part of the House of Representatives to the United States Group of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly: Ms. SÁNCHEZ of California, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, and Mr. COSTA of California.

MEASURES REFERRED

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

H.R. 1063. An act to amend title 44, United States Code, to require information on contributors to Presidential library fundraising organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

H.R. 1064. An act to amend title 5, United States Code, to allow whistleblowers to disclose information to certain recipients; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

H.R. 1065. An act to provide for a study on the use of social media in security clearance investigations; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

H.R. 1079. An act to require the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to issue guidance on electronic consent forms, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME

The following bill was read the first time:

S. 464. A bill to require the treatment of a lapse in appropriations as a mitigating condition when assessing financial considerations for security clearances, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC–251. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Trifloxystrobin; Pesticide Tolerances'' (FRL No. 9985–23–OCSPP) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 8, 2019; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–252. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Trifluralin; Pesticide Tolerances'' (FRL No. 9983–89–OCSPP) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the

President of the Senate on February 8, 2019; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–253. A communication from the Acting Secretary of Defense, transmitting a report on the approved retirement of General Joseph L. Votel, United States Army, and his advancement to the grade of general on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–254. A communication from the Acting Secretary of Defense, transmitting a report on the approved retirement of General Raymond A. Thomas III, United States Army, and his advancement to the grade of general on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–255. A communication from the Acting Secretary of Defense, transmitting the report of an officer authorized to wear the insignia of the grade of lieutenant general in accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 777a, for a period not to exceed 14 days before assuming the duties of the position for which the higher grade is authorized, this will not cause the Department to exceed the number of frocked officers authorized; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–256. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Research, Development and Acquisition), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Report to Congress on Repair of Naval Vessels in Foreign Shipyards''; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–257. A communication from the Chief Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Suspension of Community Eligibility; Alaska: Vadez'' ((44 CFR Part 64) (Docket No. FEMA–2018–0002)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 6, 2019; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–258. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; South Carolina; Revisions to Prevention of Significant Deterioration Rules'' (FRL No. 9989–22–Region 4) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 8, 2019; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–259. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; Wisconsin; Reasonable Further Progress Plan and Other Plan Elements for the Moderate Nonattainment Chicago Area for the 2008 Ozone Standards'' (FRL No. 9989–23–Region 5) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 8, 2019; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–260. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Maryland; Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) State Implementation Plan (SIP) Under the 2008 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS)'' (FRL No. 9989–15–Region 3) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 8, 2019; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–261. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; California; South Coast Serious Area Plan for the 2006 PM2.5 NAAQS'' (FRL No. 9988–60–Region 9) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 8, 2019; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–262. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Texas; Reasonable Further Progress Plan for the Houston-Galveston-Brazoria Ozone Nonattainment Area'' (FRL No. 9988–61–Region 6) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 8, 2019; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–263. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Clean Air Plans; 2008 8-Hour Ozone Nonattainment Area Requirements; San Joaquin Valley, California'' (FRL No. 9988–40–Region 9) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 8, 2019; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–264. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Surface Coating of Wood Building Products Residual Risk and Technology Review'' (FRL No. 9988–71–OAR) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 8, 2019; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–265. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Wet-Formed Fiberglass Mat Production Residual Risk and Technology Review'' (FRL No. 9988–91–OAR) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 8, 2019; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–266. A communication from the Director of Congressional Affairs, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Adjustment of Civil Penalties for Inflation for Fiscal Year 2019'' (RIN3150–AK02) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 6, 2019; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–267. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Public Approval of Tax-Exempt Private Activity Bonds'' (RIN1545–BG91) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 8, 2019; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–268. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(c) and (d) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license for the manufacture of significant military equipment and the export of firearms, parts, and components, including technical data and defense services, abroad controlled under Category I of the U.S. Munitions Lists to Canada to support the manufacture, integration, installation, operation, training, and testing of small caliber weapons parts in the amount of $1,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 18–078); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–269. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Regulatory Reform Revisions to the Internal Traffic in Arms Regulations'' (RIN1400–AE52) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 1, 2019; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–270. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel, Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''TSP Loan Eligibility During Government Shutdowns'' (5 CFR Part 1655) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 7, 2019; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–271. A communication from the Chief Operating Officer of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Analysis of Entity's Systems, Controls, and Legal Compliance''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–272. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 22–592, ''Fare Evasion Decriminalization Amendment Act of 2018''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–273. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 22–593, ''Sexual Abuse Statute of Limitations Amendment Act of 2018''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–274. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 22–594, ''Sports Wagering Lottery Amendment Act of 2018''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–275. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 22–579, ''Foster Parent Training Regulation Amendment Act of 2018''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–276. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 22–580, ''Foreign-Government-Owned Vacant and Blighted Building Amendment Act of 2018''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–277. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 22–581, ''Women, Infants, and Children Program Expansion Act of 2018''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–278. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 22–582, ''Medical Necessity Review Criteria Amendment Act of 2018''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–279. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 22–583, ''CleanEnergy DC Omnibus Amendment Act of 2018''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–280. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report

on D.C. Act 22–584, ''Internet Sales Tax Amendment Act of 2018''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–281. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 22–585, ''Northwest One Surplus and Disposition Approval Omnibus Act of 2018''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–282. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 22–586, ''Rental Housing Smoke-Free Common Area Amendment Act of 2018''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–283. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 22–587, ''Breast Density Screening and Notification Amendment Act of 2018''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–284. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 22–588, ''Hidden Figures Way Designation Act of 2018''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–285. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 22–589, ''Rhode Island Avenue (RIA) Tax Increment Financing Act of 2018''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–286. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 22–590, ''Paperwork Reduction and Data Collection Act of 2018''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–287. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 22–591, ''Fair Condominium Withdrawal Amendment Act of 2018''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–288. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 22–595, ''Health Insurance Marketplace Improvement Amendment Act of 2018''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–289. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of VOR Federal Airways V–170 and V–219 in the Vicinity of Fairmont, MN'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2018–0280)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 8, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–290. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Establishment of Class E Airspace; Engelhard, NC'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2018–0626)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 8, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–291. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Establishment of Class E Airspace; Glen Ullin, ND'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2018–0312)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 8, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–292. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Establishment of Class E Airspace and Amendment of Class D and E Airspace; Olympia, WA'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2017–1012)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 8, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–293. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Class E Airspace; Atqasuk, AK'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2018–0577)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 8, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–294. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Class E Airspace for the Following Alaska Towns; Nuiqsut, AK; Perryville, AK; Pilot Point, AK; and Point Lay, AK'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2017–0348)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 8, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–295. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; CFM International S.A. Turbofan Engines'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2018–1039)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 8, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–296. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Fokker Services B.V. Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2018–0802)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 8, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–297. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Dassault Aviation Model FALCON 2000 Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2018–0809)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 8, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–298. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Aspen Avionics, Inc. Evolution Flight Display'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2018–1085)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 8, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–299. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; ATR–GIE Avions de Transport Regional Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2018–0167)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 8, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–300. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Air Comm Corporation Air Conditioning Systems'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2017–1217)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 8, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–301. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Zodiac Aero Evacuation Systems (Also Known as Air Cruisers Company)'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2016–9392)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 8, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–302. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Engine Alliance Turbofan Engines'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2018–0938)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 8, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–303. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2018–0791)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 8, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–304. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2018–0641)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 8, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–305. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2018–1062)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 8, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–306. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to

law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters (Previously Eurocopter France) Helicopters'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2018–0669)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 8, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–307. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters Deutschland GmbH Helicopters (Type Certificate Previously Held By Eurocopter Deutschland GmbH)'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2013–0555)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 8, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–308. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Defense and Space S.A. (Formerly Known as Construcciones Aeronauticas, S.A.) Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2018–0805)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 8, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–309. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2016–4219)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 8, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–310. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2018–0393)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 8, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–311. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2018–1066)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 8, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–312. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2017–0246)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 8, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–313. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2018–0803)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 8, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–314. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2018–0711)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 8, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

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. BRAUN (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of Florida):

S. 438. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for the termination of certain retirement benefits for Members of Congress, except the right to continue participating in the Thrift Savings Plan, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. BRAUN:

S. 439. A bill to allow Members of Congress to opt out of the Federal Employees Retirement System, and allow Members who opt out of the Federal Employees Retirement System to continue to participate in the Thrift Savings Plan; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. COTTON (for himself, Ms. ERNST, and Mr. TOOMEY):

S. 440. A bill to amend title 35, United States Code, to provide that a patent owner may not assert sovereign immunity as a defense in certain actions before the United States Patent and Trademark Office, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SULLIVAN:

S. 441. A bill to require each agency to repeal or amend 2 or more rules before issuing or amending a rule; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. SULLIVAN (for himself and Mr. LANKFORD):

S. 442. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to postpone the effective date of high-impact rules pending judicial review; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. CASSIDY:

S. 443. A bill to modify the definition of an antique firearm; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MERKLEY (for himself and Mr. KAINE):

S. 444. A bill to provide a process for ensuring the United States does not default on its obligations; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SCHATZ (for himself and Mr. KAINE):

S. 445. A bill to allow veterans to use, possess, or transport medical marijuana and to discuss the use of medical marijuana with a physician of the Department of Veterans Affairs as authorized by a State or Indian Tribe, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself, Mr. PORTMAN, Ms. STABENOW, and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. 446. A bill to authorize the Director of the United States Geological Survey to conduct monitoring, assessment, science, and research, in support of the binational fisheries within the Great Lakes Basin; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. REED, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. WARREN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. SMITH, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. ROSEN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. KING, Mr. COONS, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. HIRONO, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. KAINE, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mr. UDALL):

S. 447. A bill to regulate large capacity ammunition feeding devices; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. WARREN (for herself, Mr. LEE, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina):

S. 448. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permit fellowship and stipend compensation to be saved in an individual retirement account; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL:

S. 449. A bill for the relief of Valent Kolami; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GARDNER (for himself and Mr. PETERS):

S. 450. A bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out a pilot program to expedite the onboarding process for new medical providers of the Department of Veterans Affairs, to reduce the duration of the hiring process for such medical providers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself and Mr. DURBIN):

S. 451. A bill to modernize the National Air Toxics Assessment, the Integrated Risk Information System, and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. TILLIS (for himself, Mr. PETERS, Mr. PERDUE, and Ms. SINEMA):

S. 452. A bill to amend the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 to provide a temporary exemption for low-revenue issuers from certain auditor attestation requirements; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. PERDUE (for himself, Mr. BARRASSO, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. CRUZ, Ms. ERNST, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HOEVEN, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. MORAN, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SASSE, and Mr. SULLIVAN):

S. 453. A bill to amend the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 to subject the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection to the regular appropriations process, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. CRAMER (for himself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. HOEVEN, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 454. A bill to direct the Federal Communications Commission to establish the Office of Rural Broadband, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Mr. PETERS, and Mr. KAINE):

S. 455. A bill to amend the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to provide for

Federal Exchange outreach and educational activities; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. SMITH, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. 456. A bill to provide for the adjustment of status of certain nationals of Liberia to that of lawful permanent residents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. KING, and Ms. COLLINS):

S. 457. A bill to require that $1 coins issued during 2019 honor President George H.W. Bush and to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bullion coins during 2019 in honor of Barbara Bush; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. 458. A bill to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to revise certain ethylene oxide emissions standards under the Clean Air Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. CARDIN):

S. 459. A bill to protect the American people from undetectable ghost guns, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. WARNER (for himself, Mr. THUNE, Mr. KING, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. JONES, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. TESTER, Mr. BLUNT, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. GARDNER, and Ms. SINEMA):

S. 460. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the exclusion for employer-provided education assistance to employer payments of student loans; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. COONS, Mr. PERDUE, Mr. JONES, Mr. WICKER, Ms. HARRIS, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. KAINE, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. WARREN, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. BRAUN):

S. 461. A bill to strengthen the capacity and competitiveness of historically Black colleges and universities through robust public-sector, private-sector, and community partnerships and engagement, and for other purposes; considered and passed.

By Mr. BROWN (for himself, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. MURRAY, and Mr. SANDERS):

S. 462. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to modify authorities relating to the collective bargaining of employees in the Veterans Health Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. REED, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. KING, Mr. LEAHY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. WARREN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. UDALL, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. HIRONO, and Ms. SMITH):

S. 463. A bill to provide paid family and medical leave benefits to certain individuals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. JONES, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. KAINE, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. HASSAN, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. 464. A bill to require the treatment of a lapse in appropriations as a mitigating condition when assessing financial considerations for security clearances, and for other purposes; read the first time.

By Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. PETERS, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. 465. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to make reforms to the benefits for Public Service Officers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. GARDNER, and Mr. MARKEY):

S. Res. 67. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate on the importance and vitality of the United States alliances with Japan and the Republic of Korea, and our trilateral cooperation in the pursuit of shared interests; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mr. PAUL, and Mr. MARKEY):

S. Con. Res. 2. A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that any United States-Saudi Arabia civilian nuclear cooperation agreement must prohibit the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from enriching uranium or separating plutonium on its own territory, in keeping with the strongest possible nonproliferation ''gold standard''; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 22

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 22, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage of dental services under the Medicare program.

S. 61

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 61, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to allow for the personal importation of safe and affordable drugs from approved pharmacies in Canada.

S. 96

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 96, a bill to revise the authorized route of the North Country National Scenic Trail in northeastern Minnesota and to extend the trail into Vermont to connect with the Appalachian National Scenic Trail, and for other purposes.

S. 178

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 178, a bill to condemn gross human rights violations of ethnic Turkic Muslims in Xinjiang, and calling for an end to arbitrary detention, torture, and harassment of these communities inside and outside China.

S. 191

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the names of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) and the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) were added as cosponsors of S. 191, a bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to include in periodic health assessments, separation history and physical examinations, and other assessments an evaluation of whether a member of the Armed Forces has been exposed to open burn pits or toxic airborne chemicals, and for other purposes.

S. 203

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the names of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) and the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 203, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend the railroad track maintenance credit, and for other purposes.

S. 211

At the request of Mr. HOEVEN, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 211, a bill to amend the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 to secure urgent resources vital to Indian victims of crime, and for other purposes.

S. 225

At the request of Mr. ISAKSON, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 225, a bill to provide for partnerships among State and local governments, regional entities, and the private sector to preserve, conserve, and enhance the visitor experience at nationally significant battlefields of the American Revolution, War of 1812, and Civil War, and for other purposes.

S. 237

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 237, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to permit nurse practitioners and physician assistants to satisfy the documentation requirement under the Medicare program for coverage of certain shoes for individuals with diabetes.

S. 255

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 255, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to include individuals receiving Social Security Disability Insurance benefits under the work opportunity credit, increase the work opportunity credit for vocational rehabilitation referrals, qualified SSI recipients, and qualified SSDI recipients, expand the disabled access credit, and enhance

the deduction for expenditures to remove architectural and transportation barriers in the handicapped and elderly.

S. 257

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 257, a bill to provide for rental assistance for homeless or at-risk Indian veterans, and for other purposes.

S. 278

At the request of Mr. LEE, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 278, a bill to require the Congressional Budget Office to make publicly available the fiscal and mathematical models, data, and other details of computations used in cost analysis and scoring.

S. 296

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 296, a bill to amend XVIII of the Social Security Act to ensure more timely access to home health services for Medicare beneficiaries under the Medicare program.

S. 317

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the names of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN), the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. GARDNER), the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) and the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) were added as cosponsors of S. 317, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide States with the option of providing coordinated care for children with complex medical conditions through a health home.

S. 336

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) and the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) were added as cosponsors of S. 336, a bill to direct the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report on the response of law enforcement agencies to reports of missing or murdered Indians.

S. 362

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 362, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reform taxation of alcoholic beverages.

S. 382

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 382, a bill to authorize a special resource study on the spread vectors of chronic wasting disease in Cervidae, and for other purposes.

S. 387

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 387, a bill to prohibit Federal agencies and Federal contractors from requesting that an applicant for employment disclose criminal history record information before the applicant has received a conditional offer, and for other purposes.

S. 437

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 437, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the dollar limitation on the deduction for State and local taxes and restore the 39.6 percent individual income tax rate bracket.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. SMITH, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. 456. A bill to provide for the adjustment of status of certain nationals of Liberia to that of lawful permanent residents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, today I am reintroducing the Librarian Refugee Immigration Fairness Act. I am pleased to be joined in this effort by Senators WHITEHOUSE, DURBIN, KLOBUCHAR, SMITH, CARDIN, and VAN HOLLEN.

In 1989, a seven-year civil war broke out in Liberia that claimed the lives of over 200,000 people, displaced over half of the Liberian population, halted food production, and destroyed the country's infrastructure and economy. A second civil war then followed from 1999 to 2003, further destabilizing the country and creating more turmoil and hardship for its people. Then from 2014 to 2016, Liberia faced an Ebola virus outbreak that devastated the country's fragile health system and killed nearly 5,000 people. As a result of these tragedies, thousands of Liberians sought refuge in the United States, living and working here under the Temporary Protected Status (TPS) and Deferred Enforced Departure (DED) systems, extended under both Republican and Democratic administrations beginning in 1991.

The reality is that for more than a quarter of a century, the United States has been home to law-abiding and tax-paying Liberians. They fled violence, turmoil, and disease to come here. Many now have children who are American citizens, some of whom serve in the Armed Forces. They have worked hard, played by the rules, paid their dues, and submitted to rigorous vetting.

But now, as a result of President Trump's decision to terminate DED for Liberians, this population could face the risk of deportation on March 31st. Uprooting them now would be cruel and harmful to them, their families, employers, and communities.

And while things are improving on the ground in Liberia, following the first democratic transition of power in decades, there are still serious concerns about the country's stability and ability to maintain peace and deliver essential services to its population. So though few in number, the influx of Liberians from the United States could overburden the country's limited infrastructure and reverse the progress that the Liberian people and government have made.

Given these challenges, we believe that it is in the national security, foreign policy, and humanitarian interest of the United States for this population to remain here. I have introduced the Liberian Refugee Immigration Fairness Act in every Congress since 1999 because this community deserves a long-term solution after decades of uncertainty. This bill provides legal status and a pathway to citizenship for qualifying Liberians. I have worked with several of my colleagues over the years to include this pathway in comprehensive immigration reform bills that passed this body only to die in the House of Representatives.

The Liberian Refugee Immigration Fairness Act would end the perpetual limbo for Liberians here in the United States and ensure our security interests in fostering Liberia's continuing postwar and post-Ebola recovery. This legislation offers much-needed certainty for the Liberian community, and it should be part of any bipartisan and comprehensive solution for our broken immigration system. I thank Senators WHITEHOUSE, DURBIN, KLOBUCHAR, SMITH, CARDIN, and VAN HOLLEN for cosponsoring this bill and urge our colleagues to join us to finally provide a pathway to citizenship for eligible Liberians who contribute so much to our American community.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. 458. A bill to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to revise certain ethylene oxide emissions standards under the Clean Air Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Mr. DURBIN. 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. 458

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

SECTION 1. ETHYLENE OXIDE EMISSIONS STANDARDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (referred to in this section as the ''Administrator'') shall amend—

(1) subparts O and FFFF of part 63 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, to revise the standards for the emission of ethylene oxide under those subparts based on the results described in the report of the National Center

for Environmental Assessment of the Environmental Protection Agency entitled ''Evaluation of the Inhalation Carcinogenicity of Ethylene Oxide'' and dated December 2016; and

(2) subpart O of part 63 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, to apply maximum achievable control technology (within the meaning of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.)) requirements to chamber exhaust vents.

(b) NOTIFICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the Administrator learns of a violation of the standards revised under subsection (a), the Administrator shall notify the public of the violation in a manner determined to be appropriate by the Administrator.

(2) FAILURE TO NOTIFY.—If the Administrator fails to notify the public under paragraph (1) by the end of the period described in that paragraph, the Inspector General of the Environmental Protection Agency shall carry out an investigation to determine—

(A) the reason or reasons for which the Administrator failed to notify the public;

(B) the public health risks associated with the failure of the Administrator to notify the public; and

(C) any steps the Administrator should take to ensure the Administrator meets the requirements described in paragraph (1) in the future.

By Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. COONS, Mr. PERDUE, Mr. JONES, Mr. WICKER, Ms. HARRIS, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. KAINE, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. WARREN, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. BRAUN):

S. 461. A bill to strengthen the capacity and competitiveness of historically Black colleges and universities through robust public-sector, private-sector, and community partnerships and engagement, and for other purposes; considered and passed.

S. 461

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 ''HBCU Propelling Agency Relationships Towards a New Era of Results for Students Act'' or the ''HBCU PARTNERS Act''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) As many colleges and universities across the country kept their doors closed to African American applicants, historically Black colleges and universities (referred to in this section as ''HBCUs'') played a central role in ensuring that African Americans could attain an excellent education.

(2) Today, HBCUs continue to play a critical role in ensuring that African Americans, and those of all races, can access high-quality educational opportunities.

(3) HBCUs enroll nearly 300,000 students, an estimated 70 percent of whom come from low-income backgrounds and 80 percent of whom are African American.

(4) According to the National Association For Equal Opportunity In Higher Education, HBCUs make up just 3 percent of American institutions of higher education but serve more than a fifth of African American college students.

(5) A March 2017 report from the Education Trust concluded that HBCUs have higher completion rates for African American students than other institutions serving similar student populations.

(6) In 2014, HBCUs generated a total direct economic impact of $14,800,000,000 and created more than 134,000 jobs, according to a study commissioned by the United Negro College Fund (referred to in this section as ''UNCF'').

(7) According to the Thurgood Marshall College Fund (referred to in this section as ''TMCF''), 40 percent of African American Members of Congress, 50 percent of African American lawyers, and 80 percent of African American judges are graduates of HBCUs.

(8) According to UNCF, in 2013, HBCUs awarded a quarter of all science, technology, engineering, and mathematics bachelor's degrees awarded to African Americans.

(9) According to TMCF, approximately 9 percent of all African American college students attend HBCUs.

(10) According to UNCF, African American graduates of HBCUs are almost twice as likely as African Americans who graduated from other institutions to report that their university prepared them well for life.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to strengthen the capacity and competitiveness of HBCUs to fulfill their principal mission of equalizing educational opportunity, as described in section 301(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1051(b));

(2) to align HBCUs with the educational and economic competitiveness priorities of the United States;

(3) to provide students enrolled at HBCUs with the highest quality educational and economic opportunities;

(4) to bolster and facilitate productive interactions between HBCUs and Federal agencies; and

(5) to encourage HBCU participation in and benefit from Federal programs, grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) APPLICABLE AGENCY.—The term ''applicable agency'' means any Federal agency designated by the Secretary, in accordance with section 4.

(2) EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.—The term ''Executive Director'' means—

(A) the Executive Director of the White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities, as designated by the President; or

(B) if no such Executive Director is designated, such person as the President may designate to lead the White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities.

(3) HBCU.—The term ''HBCU'' means a historically Black college or university.

(4) HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY.—The term ''historically Black college or university'' has the meaning given the term ''part B institution'' under section 322 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1061).

(5) PRESIDENT'S BOARD OF ADVISORS.—The term ''President's Board of Advisors'' means the President's Board of Advisors on historically Black colleges and universities.

(6) SECRETARY.—Except as otherwise provided, the term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Education.

(7) WHITE HOUSE INITIATIVE.—The term ''White House Initiative'' means the White House Initiative on historically Black colleges and universities.

SEC. 4. STRENGTHENING HBCUS THROUGH FEDERAL AGENCY PLANS.

(a) DESIGNATING APPLICABLE AGENCIES.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Executive Director, shall identify those Federal agencies that regularly interact with HBCUs and designate them as applicable agencies.

(b) SUBMITTING AGENCY PLANS.—Not later than February 1 of each year, the head of each applicable agency shall submit to the Secretary and the Executive Director an annual Agency Plan describing efforts to strengthen the capacity of HBCUs to participate in relevant Federal programs and initiatives under the jurisdiction of the applicable agency.

(c) FURTHER REQUIREMENTS FOR SUBMISSION AND ACCESSIBILITY.—The head of each applicable agency shall submit each annual Agency Plan described in subsection (b) to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives.

(d) AGENCY PLAN CONTENT.—Where appropriate, each Agency Plan shall, among other things—

(1) establish how the applicable agency intends to increase the capacity of HBCUs to compete effectively for grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements;

(2) identify Federal programs and initiatives under the jurisdiction of the applicable agency where HBCUs are not well-represented;

(3) outline proposed efforts to improve HBCUs' participation in such programs and initiatives in which they are underrepresented;

(4) describe any progress made towards advancing or achieving goals and efforts from previous Agency Plans;

(5) encourage public-sector, private-sector, and community involvement in improving the capacity of HBCUs; and

(6) meet, where relevant, any additional criteria established by the Secretary or the White House Initiative.

(e) AGENCY ENGAGEMENT.—To help fulfill the objectives of the Agency Plans, the head of each applicable agency—

(1) may provide, as appropriate, technical assistance and information to the Executive Director to enhance communication with HBCUs concerning the applicable agency's program activities and the preparation of applications or proposals for grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements; and

(2) shall appoint a senior official to report directly to the agency head on the applicable agency's progress under this section.

SEC. 5. PRESIDENT'S BOARD OF ADVISORS ON HBCUS.

(a) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established the President's Board of Advisors on historically Black colleges and universities in the Department of Education or, if the President so elects, within the Executive Office of the President.

(2) FUNDING FROM ED.—Except as provided in paragraph (3), the Secretary shall provide funding and administrative support for the President's Board of Advisors, subject to the availability of appropriations.

(3) FUNDING FROM THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT.—If the President elects to locate the President's Board of Advisors within the Executive Office of the President, the Executive Office of the President shall provide funding and administrative support for the President's Board of Advisors, subject to the availability of appropriations.

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—The President shall appoint not more than 23 members to the President's Board of Advisors, and the Secretary and Executive Director or their designees shall serve as ex officio members. The President shall designate one member of the President's Board of Advisors to serve as its Chair, who shall help direct the Board's work in coordination with the Secretary and in

consultation with the Executive Director. The Chair shall also consult with the Executive Director regarding the time and location of meetings of the President's Board of Advisors, which shall take place not less frequently than once every 6 months. Members of the President's Board of Advisors shall serve without compensation, but shall be reimbursed for travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law. Insofar as the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) may apply to the Board, any functions of the President under such Act, except for those of reporting to the Congress, shall be performed by the Chair, in accordance with guidelines issued by the Administrator of General Services.

(c) MISSION AND FUNCTIONS.—The President's Board of Advisors shall advise the President, through the White House Initiative, on all matters pertaining to strengthening the educational capacity of HBCUs. In particular, the President's Board of Advisors shall advise the President in the following areas:

(1) Improving the identity, visibility, distinctive capabilities, and overall competitiveness of HBCUs.

(2) Engaging the philanthropic, business, government, military, homeland-security, and education communities in a national dialogue regarding new HBCU programs and initiatives.

(3) Improving the ability of HBCUs to remain fiscally secure institutions that can assist the Nation in achieving its educational goals and in advancing the interests of all Americans.

(4) Elevating the public awareness of, and fostering appreciation of, HBCUs.

(5) Encouraging public-private investments in HBCUs.

(6) Improving government-wide strategic planning related to HBCU competitiveness to align Federal resources and provide the context for decisions about HBCU partnerships, investments, performance goals, priorities, human capital development and budget planning.

(d) REPORT.—The President's Board of Advisors shall report annually to the President on the Board's progress in carrying out its duties under this section.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. JONES, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. KAINE, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. HASSAN, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. 464. A bill to require the treatment of a lapse in appropriations as a mitigating condition when assessing financial considerations for security clearances, and for other purposes; read the first time.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Protecting Employees Security Clearances Act of 2019 (PESCA). I am pleased to have Senators LEAHY, JONES, BALDWIN, KAINE, FEINSTEIN, HIRONO, KLOBUCHAR, DURBIN, SHAHEEN, CORTEZ MASTO, HASSAN, and VAN HOLLEN as cosponsors. Our measure would protect federal employees and contractors from losing their security clearances due to financial reasons, such as poor credit scores, that are attributable to a lapse in federal appropriations. The bill directs the Security Executive Agent to ensure that a lapse in appropriations (including the one that ended last month) is considered as a mitigating factor for initial or continued security clearance eligibility during the adjudication process. More specifically, the bill states that ''No head of any agency may revoke the national security eligibility of a covered employee because of a reduction in the credit score or negative information in a consumer credit file of the covered employee that is attributable to disrupted income payments as a result of a lapse in appropriations.''

Nearly 80 percent of Americans live from one paycheck to the next. They cannot afford to miss even a single paycheck. Federal workers and contractors are no different. ''Excepted'' employees—those individuals who are compelled to work without pay during a shutdown—are guaranteed retroactive pay. The Government Employee Fair Treatment Act (Public Law 116–1), which I authored, now guarantees retroactive pay for furloughed federal workers. I have co-sponsored S. 162, Senator SMITH's bill to provide retroactive pay for lower wage contractor employees. Currently, there is no guarantee that contractor employees will be paid after a shutdown ends.

Many federal workers and contractors are subject to high security standards that include rigorous and routine financial background checks. Missing payments on debts could create delays in securing or renewing security clearances. We shouldn't punish these hard-working, patriotic Americans because they are forced to go without pay during a shutdown they bear no responsibility for causing. Providing retroactive pay is the right and fair thing to do, but forcing these individuals to miss one or more paychecks causes real financial harm. At a minimum, their security clearances shouldn't be jeopardized as a result.

Last month, the Federal Bureau of Investigation Agents Association (FBIAA) published a report entitled, ''Voices From The Field: FBI Agent Accounts of the Real Consequences of the Government Shutdown.'' The report warned of the dire national security consequences of the shutdown. It also documented the financial hardships FBIAA members were facing. Two comments from the FBIAA's Central Region summed up the situation. One Agent wrote, ''My wife and I are both FBI employees who were recently transferred to a new city and finally bought our first home. Now we can't pay the mortgage for it. We contacted our lender, and they are refusing to work with us. They don't want our 'Hardship Letter', they want money, period.'' Another wrote, ''There have been several employees who have gotten zero assistance from their mortgage lenders and banks regarding home and car loans and still have to make payments on time or get penalized. They are truly struggling to make ends meet.''

Last December, when President Trump met with Leader SCHUMER and soon-to-be Speaker PELOSI, he boasted about shutting the government down, saying, ''I will take the mantle. I will be the one to shut it down.'' While President Trump was proud ''to take the mantle,'' innocent victims were taking it on the chin. Here we are, less than five days away from another potential shutdown. I earnestly hope we can avoid another shutdown. But in the interim, we urgently need to mitigate the real harm federal workers and contractor employees suffer when they are forced to go without their pay. Passing PESCA is one way to do that. Just 13 days elapsed between the time I introduced the Government Employee Fair Treatment Act and President Trump signed it into law. I hope we can act with the same alacrity with respect to PESCA.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 67—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE ON THE IMPORTANCE AND VITALITY OF THE UNITED STATES ALLIANCES WITH JAPAN AND THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA, AND OUR TRILATERAL COOPERATION IN THE PURSUIT OF SHARED INTERESTS

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. GARDNER, and Mr. MARKEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 67

Whereas the governments and the people of the United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea share comprehensive and dynamic partnerships and personal friendships rooted in shared interests and the common values of freedom, democracy, and free market economies;

Whereas the United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea are all free societies committed to the principles of inclusive democracy, respect for human potential, and the belief that the peaceful spread of these principles will result in a safer and brighter future for all of mankind;

Whereas the United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea are indispensable partners in tackling global challenges and have pledged significant support for efforts to counter violent extremism, combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, prevent piracy, improve global health and energy security, promote human rights, address climate change, contribute to economic development around the world, and assist the victims of conflict and disaster worldwide;

Whereas the governments and the people of the United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea all share a commitment to free and open markets, high standards for the free flow of commerce and trade, and the establishment of an inclusive, transparent, and sustainable architecture for regional and global trade and development;

Whereas the United States-Japan and the United States-Republic of Korea alliances are the foundation of regional stability in Asia, including against the threat posed by the regime in Pyongyang;

Whereas cooperation between and among our nations spans economic, energy, diplomatic, security, and cultural spheres;

Whereas the United States and Japan established diplomatic relations on March 31, 1854, with the signing of the Treaty of Peace and Amity;

Whereas the relationship between the peoples of the United States and the Republic of Korea stretches back to Korea's Chosun Dynasty, when the United States and Korea established diplomatic relations under the 1882 Treaty of Peace, Amity, Commerce, and Navigation;

Whereas 2019 marks the 74th anniversary of the end of World War II, a conflict in which the United States and Japan were enemies, and the strength of the United States-Japan alliance is a testament to the ability of great countries to overcome the past and to work together to create a more secure and prosperous future;

Whereas the United States-Korea alliance was forged in blood, with United States military casualties during the Korean War of approximately 36,574 killed and more than 103,284 wounded, and with Republic of Korea casualties of more than 217,000 soldiers killed, more than 291,000 soldiers missing, and over 1,000,000 civilians killed or missing;

Whereas, for the past 70 years, the partnership between the United States and Japan has played a vital role, both in Asia and globally, in ensuring peace, stability, and economic development;

Whereas, approximately 50,000 United States military personnel serve in Japan, along with some of the United States' most advanced defense assets, including the 7th Fleet and the USS Ronald Reagan, the only United States aircraft carrier to be homeported outside the United States;

Whereas, since the Mutual Defense Treaty Between the United States and the Republic of Korea, signed in Washington on October 1, 1953, and ratified by the Senate on January 26, 1954, United States military personnel have maintained a continuous presence on the Korean Peninsula, and approximately 28,500 United States troops are stationed in the Republic of Korea in 2019;

Whereas the United States and the Republic of Korea have stood alongside each other in the four major wars the United States has fought outside Korea since World War II—in Vietnam, the Persian Gulf, Afghanistan, and Iraq;

Whereas Japan is the fourth-largest United States trading partner and together with the United States represents 30 percent of global Gross Domestic Product, and Japanese firms have invested $469,000,000,000 in the United States;

Whereas, the economic relationship between the United States and its sixth-largest trading partner, the Republic of Korea, has been facilitated by the United States-Korea Free Trade Agreement (KORUS), which entered into force on March 15, 2012, and was amended as of January 1, 2019, includes 358,000 jobs in the United States that are directly related to exports to the Republic of Korea, and has resulted in more than $40,000,000,000 in investments by Korean firms in the United States;

Whereas Japan and the Republic of Korea stand as strong partners of the United States in efforts to ensure maritime security and freedom of navigation, commerce, and overflight and to uphold respect for the rule of law and to oppose the use of coercion, intimidation, or force to change the regional or global status quo, including in the maritime domains of the Indo-Pacific, which are among the busiest waterways in the world;

Whereas the United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea are committed to working together towards a world where the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (in this preamble referred to as the ''DPRK'') does not threaten global peace and security with its weapons of mass destruction, missile proliferation, and illicit activities, and where the DPRK respects human rights and its people can live in freedom;

Whereas section 211 of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9231; Public Law 114–122) expresses the sense of Congress that the President ''should seek to strengthen high-level trilateral mechanisms for discussion and coordination of policy toward North Korea between the Government of the United States, the Government of South Korea, and the Government of Japan'';

Whereas the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–409) underscores the importance of trilateral defense cooperation and enforcement of multilateral sanctions against North Korea and calls for regular consultation with Congress on the status of such efforts;

Whereas the United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea have made great strides in promoting trilateral cooperation and defense partnership, including ministerial meetings, information sharing, and cooperation on ballistic missile defense exercises to counter North Korean provocations;

Whereas Japanese Americans and Korean Americans have made invaluable contributions to the security, prosperity, and diversity of our Nation, including service as our elected representatives in the Senate and in the House of Representatives; and

Whereas the United States Government looks forward to continuing to deepen our enduring partnerships with Japan and the Republic of Korea on economic, security, and cultural issues, as well as embracing new opportunities for bilateral and trilateral partnerships and cooperation on emerging regional and global challenges: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate reaffirms the importance of—

(1) the vital role of the alliances between the United States and Japan and the United States and the Republic of Korea in promoting peace, stability, and security in the Indo-Pacific region, including through United States extended deterrence, and reaffirms the commitment of the United States to defend Japan, including all areas under the administration of Japan, under Article V of the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security Between the United States of America and Japan, and to defend the Republic of Korea under Article III of the Mutual Defense Treaty Between the United States and the Republic of Korea;

(2) a constructive and forward-looking relationship between Japan and the Republic of Korea for United States diplomatic, economic, and security interests and for open and inclusive architecture to support the development of a secure, stable, and prosperous Indo-Pacific region;

(3) strengthening and broadening diplomatic, economic, security, and people-to-people ties between and among the United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea;

(4) developing and implementing a strategy to deepen the trilateral diplomatic and security cooperation between the United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea, including through diplomatic engagement, regional development, energy security, scientific and health partnerships, educational and cultural exchanges, missile defense, intelligence-sharing, space, cyber, and other diplomatic and defense-related initiatives;

(5) trilateral cooperation with members of the United Nations Security Council and other Member States to fully and effectively enforce sanctions against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (in this resolution referred to as the ''DPRK'') and evaluate additional and meaningful new measures toward the DPRK under Article 41 of the United Nations Charter;

(6) trilateral cooperation to support and uphold a rules-based trade and economic order in the Indo-Pacific region, including the empowerment of women, which is vital for the prosperity of all our nations;

(7) supporting the expansion of academic and cultural exchanges among the three nations, especially efforts to encourage Japanese and Korean students to study at universities in the United States, and vice versa, to deepen people-to-people ties; and

(8) continued cooperation among the governments of the United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea to promote human rights.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 2—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT ANY UNITED STATES-SAUDI ARABIA CIVILIAN NUCLEAR COOPERATION AGREEMENT MUST PROHIBIT THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA FROM ENRICHING URANIUM OR SEPARATING PLUTONIUM ON ITS OWN TERRITORY, IN KEEPING WITH THE STRONGEST POSSIBLE NONPROLIFERATION ''GOLD STANDARD''

Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mr. PAUL, and Mr. MARKEY) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 2

Whereas, on May 21, 2009, the United States and the United Arab Emirates signed a bilateral agreement pursuant to section 123 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2153), establishing cooperation on civilian nuclear programs in which the United Arab Emirates agreed that it ''shall not possess sensitive nuclear facilities within its territory or otherwise engage in activities within its territory for, or relating to, the enrichment or reprocessing of material, or for the alternation in form or content (except by irradiation or further irradiation or, if agreed by the Parties, post-irradiation examination) of plutonium, uranium 233, high enriched uranium, or irradiated source or special fissionable material'';

Whereas the civil nuclear cooperation agreement between the United States and the United Arab Emirates further obligates the United Arab Emirates to bring into force its Additional Protocol to its IAEA Safeguards Agreement before the United States licenses ''exports of nuclear material, equipment, components, or technology'' pursuant to the agreement; and

Whereas this agreement became known as the first ''gold standard'' civil nuclear agreement and was lauded as a step toward establishing a precedent for strong nonproliferation standards on the Arabian Peninsula: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that any United States-Saudi Arabia civilian nuclear cooperation agreement under section 123 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2153), commonly known as a ''123 Agreement'', concluded in the future should prohibit the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from enriching uranium or separating plutonium on Saudi Arabian territory in keeping with the strongest possible nonproliferation ''gold standard'' as well as require the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to bring into force the Additional Protocol with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 188. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 189. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 47, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 188. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title I, add the following:

SEC. 11_____. IDENTIFICATION OF FEDERAL LAND SUITABLE FOR DISPOSAL.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COVERED FEDERAL LAND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''covered Federal land'' means any Federal land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary concerned.

(B) EXCLUSION.—The term ''covered Federal land'' does not include a unit of the National Park System.

(2) SECRETARY CONCERNED.—In this section, the term ''Secretary concerned'' means—

(A) the Secretary of the Interior, with respect to land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior; and

(B) the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to National Forest System land.

(b) SURVEY OF FEDERAL LAND.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary concerned shall complete a survey of covered Federal land to identify any covered Federal land that is suitable for disposal by the Secretary concerned by competitive sale.

(c) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—On completion of the survey under subsection (b), the Secretary concerned shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report that—

(1) describes the results of the survey; and

(2) identifies at least 10 percent of the total acreage of covered Federal land surveyed by the Secretary concerned that is suitable for disposal by the Secretary concerned by competitive sale.

SA 189. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of section 3001, add the following:

(f) ACQUISITION RESTRICTIONS.—Section 200306(b) of title 54, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking ''Appropriations'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Appropriations'';

(2) in paragraph (1) (as so designated), in the second sentence, by striking ''Appropriations'' and inserting the following:

''(2) PREACQUISITION.—Appropriations''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(3) ZERO NET GAIN.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Appropriations from the Fund pursuant to this section shall not be used for acquisition unless the acquisition results in a zero net gain of Federal land.

''(B) APPLICATION.—The limitation under subparagraph (A) shall apply only to an acquisition of land in a State more than 50 percent of the land of which is Federal land.''.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I have 3 requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

The Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, February 12, 2019, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing entitled ''United States Indo-Pacific Command and United States Forces Korea in review of the Defense Authorization Request for fiscal year 2020 and the Future Years Defense Program''.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

The Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, February 12, 2019, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing entitled ''United States Indo-Pacific Command and United States Forces Korea in review of the Defense Authorization Request for fiscal year 2020 and the Future Years Defense Program''.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

The Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, February 12, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing entitled ''Managing Pain During the Opioid Crisis.''

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Tom Schaff, a staff member of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee, be granted floor privileges for the duration of the 116th Congress.

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

HBCU PROPELLING AGENCY RELATIONSHIPS TOWARDS A NEW ERA OF RESULTS FOR STUDENTS ACT

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 461.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 461) to strengthen the capacity and competitiveness of historically Black colleges and universities through robust public-sector, private-sector, and community partnerships and engagement, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time.

Ms. MCSALLY. Without objection, it is so ordered.

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

Mr. MCCONNELL. I know of no further debate on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate?

Hearing none, the bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (S. 461) was passed, as follows:

S. 461

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 ''HBCU Propelling Agency Relationships Towards a New Era of Results for Students Act'' or the ''HBCU PARTNERS Act''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) As many colleges and universities across the country kept their doors closed to African American applicants, historically Black colleges and universities (referred to in this section as ''HBCUs'') played a central role in ensuring that African Americans could attain an excellent education.

(2) Today, HBCUs continue to play a critical role in ensuring that African Americans, and those of all races, can access high-quality educational opportunities.

(3) HBCUs enroll nearly 300,000 students, an estimated 70 percent of whom come from low-income backgrounds and 80 percent of whom are African American.

(4) According to the National Association For Equal Opportunity In Higher Education, HBCUs make up just 3 percent of American institutions of higher education but serve more than a fifth of African American college students.

(5) A March 2017 report from the Education Trust concluded that HBCUs have higher completion rates for African American students than other institutions serving similar student populations.

(6) In 2014, HBCUs generated a total direct economic impact of $14,800,000,000 and created more than 134,000 jobs, according to a study commissioned by the United Negro College Fund (referred to in this section as ''UNCF'').

(7) According to the Thurgood Marshall College Fund (referred to in this section as ''TMCF''), 40 percent of African American Members of Congress, 50 percent of African American lawyers, and 80 percent of African American judges are graduates of HBCUs.

(8) According to UNCF, in 2013, HBCUs awarded a quarter of all science, technology, engineering, and mathematics bachelor's degrees awarded to African Americans.

(9) According to TMCF, approximately 9 percent of all African American college students attend HBCUs.

(10) According to UNCF, African American graduates of HBCUs are almost twice as likely as African Americans who graduated from other institutions to report that their university prepared them well for life.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to strengthen the capacity and competitiveness of HBCUs to fulfill their principal mission of equalizing educational opportunity, as described in section 301(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1051(b));

(2) to align HBCUs with the educational and economic competitiveness priorities of the United States;

(3) to provide students enrolled at HBCUs with the highest quality educational and economic opportunities;

(4) to bolster and facilitate productive interactions between HBCUs and Federal agencies; and

(5) to encourage HBCU participation in and benefit from Federal programs, grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) APPLICABLE AGENCY.—The term ''applicable agency'' means any Federal agency designated by the Secretary, in accordance with section 4.

(2) EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.—The term ''Executive Director'' means—

(A) the Executive Director of the White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities, as designated by the President; or

(B) if no such Executive Director is designated, such person as the President may designate to lead the White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities.

(3) HBCU.—The term ''HBCU'' means a historically Black college or university.

(4) HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY.—The term ''historically Black college or university'' has the meaning given the term ''part B institution'' under section 322 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1061).

(5) PRESIDENT'S BOARD OF ADVISORS.—The term ''President's Board of Advisors'' means the President's Board of Advisors on historically Black colleges and universities.

(6) SECRETARY.—Except as otherwise provided, the term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Education.

(7) WHITE HOUSE INITIATIVE.—The term ''White House Initiative'' means the White House Initiative on historically Black colleges and universities.

SEC. 4. STRENGTHENING HBCUS THROUGH FEDERAL AGENCY PLANS.

(a) DESIGNATING APPLICABLE AGENCIES.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Executive Director, shall identify those Federal agencies that regularly interact with HBCUs and designate them as applicable agencies.

(b) SUBMITTING AGENCY PLANS.—Not later than February 1 of each year, the head of each applicable agency shall submit to the Secretary and the Executive Director an annual Agency Plan describing efforts to strengthen the capacity of HBCUs to participate in relevant Federal programs and initiatives under the jurisdiction of the applicable agency.

(c) FURTHER REQUIREMENTS FOR SUBMISSION AND ACCESSIBILITY.—The head of each applicable agency shall submit each annual Agency Plan described in subsection (b) to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives.

(d) AGENCY PLAN CONTENT.—Where appropriate, each Agency Plan shall, among other things—

(1) establish how the applicable agency intends to increase the capacity of HBCUs to compete effectively for grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements;

(2) identify Federal programs and initiatives under the jurisdiction of the applicable agency where HBCUs are not well-represented;

(3) outline proposed efforts to improve HBCUs' participation in such programs and initiatives in which they are underrepresented;

(4) describe any progress made towards advancing or achieving goals and efforts from previous Agency Plans;

(5) encourage public-sector, private-sector, and community involvement in improving the capacity of HBCUs; and

(6) meet, where relevant, any additional criteria established by the Secretary or the White House Initiative.

(e) AGENCY ENGAGEMENT.—To help fulfill the objectives of the Agency Plans, the head of each applicable agency—

(1) may provide, as appropriate, technical assistance and information to the Executive Director to enhance communication with HBCUs concerning the applicable agency's program activities and the preparation of applications or proposals for grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements; and

(2) shall appoint a senior official to report directly to the agency head on the applicable agency's progress under this section.

SEC. 5. PRESIDENT'S BOARD OF ADVISORS ON HBCUS.

(a) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established the President's Board of Advisors on historically Black colleges and universities in the Department of Education or, if the President so elects, within the Executive Office of the President.

(2) FUNDING FROM ED.—Except as provided in paragraph (3), the Secretary shall provide funding and administrative support for the President's Board of Advisors, subject to the availability of appropriations.

(3) FUNDING FROM THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT.—If the President elects to locate the President's Board of Advisors within the Executive Office of the President, the Executive Office of the President shall provide funding and administrative support for the President's Board of Advisors, subject to the availability of appropriations.

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—The President shall appoint not more than 23 members to the President's Board of Advisors, and the Secretary and Executive Director or their designees shall serve as ex officio members. The President shall designate one member of the President's Board of Advisors to serve as its Chair, who shall help direct the Board's work in coordination with the Secretary and in consultation with the Executive Director. The Chair shall also consult with the Executive Director regarding the time and location of meetings of the President's Board of Advisors, which shall take place not less frequently than once every 6 months. Members of the President's Board of Advisors shall serve without compensation, but shall be reimbursed for travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law. Insofar as the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) may apply to the Board, any functions of the President under such Act, except for those of reporting to the Congress, shall be performed by the Chair, in accordance with guidelines issued by the Administrator of General Services.

(c) MISSION AND FUNCTIONS.—The President's Board of Advisors shall advise the President, through the White House Initiative, on all matters pertaining to strengthening the educational capacity of HBCUs. In particular, the President's Board of Advisors shall advise the President in the following areas:

(1) Improving the identity, visibility, distinctive capabilities, and overall competitiveness of HBCUs.

(2) Engaging the philanthropic, business, government, military, homeland-security, and education communities in a national dialogue regarding new HBCU programs and initiatives.

(3) Improving the ability of HBCUs to remain fiscally secure institutions that can assist the Nation in achieving its educational goals and in advancing the interests of all Americans.

(4) Elevating the public awareness of, and fostering appreciation of, HBCUs.

(5) Encouraging public-private investments in HBCUs.

(6) Improving government-wide strategic planning related to HBCU competitiveness to align Federal resources and provide the context for decisions about HBCU partnerships, investments, performance goals, priorities, human capital development and budget planning.

(d) REPORT.—The President's Board of Advisors shall report annually to the President on the Board's progress in carrying out its duties under this section.

Mr. MCCONNELL. 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.

SUPPORTING THE OBSERVATION OF NATIONAL TRAFFICKING AND MODERN SLAVERY PREVENTION MONTH

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 36 and that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 36) supporting the observation of National Trafficking and Modern Slavery Prevention Month during the period beginning on January 1, 2019, and ending on February 1, 2019, to raise awareness of, and opposition to, human trafficking and modern slavery.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions 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 resolution (S. Res. 36) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in the RECORD of January 31, 2019, under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, I understand there is a bill at the desk. I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the title of the bill for the first time.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 464) to require the treatment of a lapse in appropriations as a mitigating condition when assessing financial considerations for security clearances, and for other purposes.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask for a second reading, and in order to place the bill on the calendar under the provisions rule XIV, I object to my own request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The bill will receive its second reading on the next legislative day.

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 2019

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m., Wednesday, February 13; 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, and morning business be closed; further, that following leader remarks, the Senate proceed to executive session and resume consideration of the Barr nomination; finally, that all time during recess, adjournment, morning business, and leader remarks count postcloture on the Barr nomination.

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

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam 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 WHITEHOUSE.

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

NOMINATION OF WILLIAM BARR

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Thank you, Leader.

Madam President, as I was wrapping up, I was pointing out that at some point there is likely to be a report that comes out of the special counsel's investigation, and there will be some material in that report that is properly stripped out of it before it is provided to the public.

The two things I concede are proper to strip out of it are classified national security information that could reveal sources and methods of our intelligence operations, and the second is private and personal information, particularly related to witnesses, that is not necessary to the public's understanding of the report—people's phone numbers, or email addresses, or other private information. Those are very clearly appropriate to redact from the report.

There are two other ways in which the Department of Justice could go into the Mueller report and just gouge great tranches of material out. One would be if an assertion by the President was made of executive privilege and if, without any contest or without any formative review or court review, the Attorney General simply agreed with the assertion of executive privilege by the President.

We have seen these extreme, almost wild, unlimited assertions of executive privilege by members of the Trump administration. There has never been any discipline or proper process about it. There has never been any enforcement. So it is a wide-open field for mischief if the President decides that big chunks of the Mueller report shouldn't be disclosed to the public because he asserts executive privilege. Then Attorney General Barr says: Good enough for me. I am not going to let any of that go to the public or to Congress.

That, to me, is a problem. That door is wide open, and it is the reason I have my opposition to this particular nominee.

There is a longstanding tradition at the Department of Justice that when you are undertaking a criminal investigation and you develop, in the course of that investigation, derogatory information about people—particularly about uncharged people—you don't get to just spill that out into the public record.

The bad deed that was done by Jim Comey was to violate that Department rule and disclose derogatory investigative information about an uncharged person—specifically, Mrs. Clinton. That violated longstanding procedures and principles in the Department and kicked up a lot of criticism, including by me right at the time and since and also by Attorney General Barr. He stands, I think, in the best traditions of the Department to condemn the release of derogatory investigative information about an uncharged person.

The rule as a prosecutor is, if you are going to say it, save your pleadings. Charge the guy. Put it in the indictment. Put it in the criminal information. Then defense can fairly react. Then you are accountable to the court for what you are saying, and then there is some discipline to it, but you don't get to describe unrelated or uncharged conduct that just happens to be derogatory.

That actually continues on through the whole criminal case. You are not supposed to do it at any point. If you have something to say about the evidence in the case, you plead it in a pleading before the court; otherwise, you keep your mouth shut, and you stand on your pleadings.

The problem comes when that rule gets applied in this case, and here is the circumstance: The Mueller report comes down, and it is full of derogatory information about the President and the people around him. But because the Office of Legal Counsel, as I described earlier, has decided that you can't charge a sitting President with a crime, now that President is an uncharged person—not because there wasn't an indictment to be brought against him, not because he didn't engage in criminal conduct, not because the government wouldn't ordinarily prosecute that case to the full extent of the law, but simply because of this little policy at the Office of Legal Counsel that you can't indict a sitting President—one that has never been tested in court and one that I think will fare badly in court if you look at the precedence of Nixon and Clinton and others.

So now, with the President an uncharged person, do you then call in this doctrine and say: Hey, all derogatory investigative information about this uncharged person is now no longer amenable to disclosure to Congress or the public.

It is a complicated situation, but it is easy to get there, and once you are there, the answer ought to be ''Well, obviously no,'' but I couldn't get that answer. I couldn't get a straight answer. Over and over again, despite the terrific top-line assertions Mr. BARR made, when you drilled down into the weeds, you couldn't get a straight answer, and when you tried, very often it was an easy answer to give, and you couldn't get that easy, straight answer. In those cases, it was a choice between the policies and the protocols and the propriety of the Department of Justice versus the political interests of the President's.

If I can't get a good answer to a simple hearing question that properly puts the weight where it belongs to support the protocols and the procedures and the propriety of the Department of Justice, then when it is not so public and when the pressure is really on and when hard decisions have to be made, it is impossible for me to believe that he won't lean toward yielding to the President rather than defending and honoring the Department. That, for me, is enough reason to oppose this nomination.

I yield the floor.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 6:13 p.m., adjourned until Wednesday, February 13, 2019, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

RODNEY K. BROWN, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION BOARD, FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION, FOR A TERM EXPIRING OCTOBER 13, 2024, VICE JEFFERY S. HALL, TERM EXPIRED.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

IAN PAUL STEFF, OF INDIANA, TO BE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COMMERCIAL SERVICE, VICE ELIZABETH ERIN WALSH, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

CHRISTOPHER SCOLESE, OF NEW YORK, TO BE DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL RECONNAISSANCE OFFICE. (NEW POSITION)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MICHAEL G. BAILEY, OF ARIZONA, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE JOHN S. LEONARDO, RESIGNED.

DREW H. WRIGLEY, OF NORTH DAKOTA, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF NORTH DAKOTA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE TIMOTHY Q. PURDON, TERM EXPIRED.

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS CHIEF OF NAVAL PERSONNEL AND APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 601 AND 5141:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. JOHN B. NOWELL, JR.

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUAL FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

To be lieutenant colonel

TOLULOPE O. A. ADUROJA

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

ERICK L. JACKSON

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY MEDICAL CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

To be major

JOSEPH J. FANTONY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

To be major

CHARITI D. PADEN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be colonel

DONALD W. RAKES

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be colonel

RONNIE S. BARNES
STEVEN T. BRENCHLEY
DANNY K. COX
JOSEPH J. FRESCURA
MATTHEW J. GODFREY
STACY E. JOHNSON
FRANCIS R. MONTGOMERY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY MEDICAL CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

To be major

JASON A. ANTHES

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY MEDICAL CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

To be major

CHARLES A. RILEY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY MEDICAL CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

To be major

RICHARD S. MCNUTT

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY NURSE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

To be major

LLOYD V. LOZADA

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be colonel

JULIO ACOSTA
QUENTIN W. BATTISTI
CHARLES Q. BEATTY
MATTHEW P. BEILFUSS
JONATHAN S. EBBERT
GREGORY M. FARLEY
PAUL C. GRAVELY
MICHELLE L. HANNAH
MICHAEL S. HARTLEY
JEFFREY G. LAPIERRE
KATRINA E. LLOYD
ISAAC B. MARTINEZ
JAKOB Z. NORMAN
ZACHARY F. NORSWORTHY
JEFFREY M. NOVOTNY
TRACEY L. POIRIER
RYAN S. PRICE
APRIL L. SAPP

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

PETER D. ALLEN
MONICA S. CAMELO
CHRISTOPHER E. COX
RYAN A. CRANE
JENNIFER L. GORDON
ANTHONY J. HAYES
CONOR F. HYNES
IAN R. MCCASLIN
MARK L. MESSMER
ANDREW E. ROBIN
ERICA L. SKIPTON
ISAAC L. THEERMAN
CLAYTON T. VAUGHAN
ROBERT D. WILLIAMS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

ROBERT G. GRAHAM

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

LAURA C. GILSTRAP

WITHDRAWAL

Executive Message transmitted by the President to the Senate on February 12, 2019 withdrawing from further Senate consideration the following nomination:

ANDREW F. MAUNZ, OF OHIO, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD FOR THE TERM OF SEVEN YEARS EXPIRING MARCH 1, 2025, VICE MARK A. ROBBINS, TERM EXPIRED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 16, 2019.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

RECOGNIZING MARY HOEHN

HON. JASON SMITH

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 12, 2019

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of a gifted educator, an outstanding coach and a genuine treasure in the North St. Francois County R–1 School District.

Mary Alice Hoehn was an art teacher at North County High School in Bonne Terre for 36 years. She was in her 37th year of teaching when she died suddenly on January 10, 2019.

Miss Hoehn taught longer in the district than any other teacher before her. In August of 1982, with degrees from Jefferson College and Southeast Missouri State University, she entered the classroom. More than three decades later, she never talked of retiring. On her last day in class, at the age of 60, she was just as determined as ever to spark her students' creativity and show them the benefits of a life dedicated to excellence. Miss Hoehn was just as committed to the players she coached for 34 years on the tennis courts.

She motivated her students to achieve their potential. She encouraged them to overcome their disappointments. She earned the respect of her students because she respected them as artists, athletes and young people with dreams.

In tribute to her passion for teaching and her unwavering dedication to her students, I am privileged today to honor the late Mary Hoehn before the United States House of Representatives.

MOURNING THE PASSING AND CELEBRATING THE EXTRAORDINARY LIFE AND LEGACY OF JOHN DAVID DINGELL, JR. OF MICHIGAN, THE LONGEST SERVING MEMBER IN THE HISTORY OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 12, 2019

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise to mourn the passing and commemorate the remarkable life of Congressman John David Dingell, Jr. of Michigan, who passed away on February 7, 2019 at the age of 92.

John Dingell was one of the towering figures in the history of the U.S. House of Representatives and of our nation.

John Dingell served this House and this nation with integrity, grace, intellect, and legislative mastery for nearly six decades; in fact his retirement at the end of the 114th Congress brought an end to the longest tenure of service in the history of the U.S. House of Representatives at 59 years and 21 days of service, a record that is unlikely to be duplicated or surpassed.

John Dingell was present at the creation and played a major role in shaping virtually every landmark piece of legislation of the last half century, including the legislation creating the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, the National Environmental Policy Act, the Americans With Disabilities Act, Endangered Species Act, the Clean Air Act, the Safe Drinking Water Act, the Social Security Amendments of 1965 which created Medicare, and the Affordable Care Act to name just a few.

As Chairman of the powerful Energy and Commerce Committee for sixteen years, John Dingell shepherded through to passage the Endangered Species Act, the Clean Air Act and the Safe Drinking Water Act, among other pieces of legislation.

And for more than a half century, John Dingell honored the memory and passion of his father and congressional predecessor—John D. Dingell, Sr.—in introducing at the beginning of each new Congress legislation providing for universal healthcare.

His persistence was rewarded in 1965 when he was chosen to preside as Speaker Pro Tempore on the day the House passed the legislation creating Medicare and Medicaid.

Madam Speaker, John Dingell's service to this institution began in 1938 when he became a House page at 11 and he was in the chamber on December 8, 1941, when President Franklin Roosevelt announced that a state of war existed between the United States and Japan following the attack on Pearl Harbor.

A member of the Greatest Generation, John Dingell enlisted in the U.S. Army during World War II where he rose to the rank of Second Lieutenant.

After the war, John Dingell went on to earn his undergraduate degree in chemistry and law degree from Georgetown University in 1949 and 1952, respectively.

After law school John Dingell returned to his hometown of Detroit where he worked as a Wayne County Assistant Prosecuting Attorney before winning the special election in 1955 on to fill the unexpired term of the congressional seat that had been held by his late father since 1933.

John Dingell was elected to a full term in 1956 and reelected to each of the succeeding 28 Congresses.

Madam Speaker, as we mourn the passing of our friend and colleague, we also celebrate a remarkable life of honorable and extraordinary service to our nation.

As he reminded us in his farewell message published after his passing, his work was not done alone, and the fight to make ours a more perfect union requires the work of Democrats as well as Republicans, who put country over party.

And, of course, John Dingell was forever grateful for the love of his life, his wife DEBORAH—who would be his partner the last forty years of his life and carries on the proud Dingell family tradition of representing southeast Michigan in the United States Congress.

I ask the House to observe a moment of silence in memory of the Honorable John David Dingell, Jr., of Michigan.

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Senate passed S. 47, National Resources Management Act, as amended.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S1175–S1284

Measures Introduced: Twenty-eight bills and two resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 438–465, S. Res. 67, and S. Con. Res. 2. **Pages S1275–76**

Measures Passed:

Natural Resources Management Act: By 92 yeas to 8 nays (Vote No. 22), Senate passed S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, after taking action on the following amendments proposed thereto:

Pages S1178–86, S1186–S1265

Adopted:

Rubio/Scott (FL) Amendment No. 182 (to Amendment No. 112), to give effect to more accurate maps of units of the John H. Chafee Costal Barrier Resources System that were produced by digital mapping. **Pages S1178, S1196**

Murkowski Amendment No. 112 (to Amendment No. 111), to modify the authorization period for the Historically Black Colleges and Universities Historic Preservation program. **Pages S1178, S1196**

Murkowski/Manchin Modified Amendment No. 111, in the nature of a substitute. **Pages S1178, S1196**

Historically Black Colleges and Universities: Senate passed S. 461, to strengthen the capacity and competitiveness of historically Black colleges and universities through robust public-sector, private-sector, and community partnerships and engagement.

Pages S1281–82

National Trafficking and Modern Slavery Prevention Month: Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 36, supporting the observation of National Trafficking and Modern Slavery Prevention Month during the period beginning on January 1, 2019, and ending on February 1, 2019, to raise awareness of, and opposition to, human trafficking and modern slavery, and the resolution was then agreed to. **Page S1282**

Barr Nomination—Agreement: Senate resumed consideration of the nomination of William Pelham Barr, of Virginia, to be Attorney General, Department of Justice. **Pages S1265–69**

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 55 yeas to 44 nays (Vote No. 23), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Page S1266**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the nomination, post-cloture, at approximately 10 a.m., on Wednesday, February 13, 2019; and that all time during recess, adjournment, morning business, and Leader remarks count post-cloture on the nomination.

Page S1283

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

Rodney K. Brown, of California, to be a Member of the Farm Credit Administration Board, Farm Credit Administration, for a term expiring October 13, 2024.

Ian Paul Steff, of Indiana, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Director General of the United States and Foreign Commercial Service.

Christopher Scolese, of New York, to be Director of the National Reconnaissance Office.

Michael G. Bailey, of Arizona, to be United States Attorney for the District of Arizona for the term of four years.

Drew H. Wrigley, of North Dakota, to be United States Attorney for the District of North Dakota for the term of four years.

1 Navy nomination in the rank of admiral.

Routine lists in the Air Force, Army, and Navy.

Pages S1283–84

Nomination Withdrawn: Senate received notification of withdrawal of the following nomination:

Andrew F. Maunz, of Ohio, to be a Member of the Merit Systems Protection Board for the term of

seven years expiring March 1, 2025, which was sent to the Senate on January 16, 2019. Page S1284

Messages from the House: Page S1272

Measures Referred: Page S1272

Measures Read the First Time: Pages S1272, S1282–83

Executive Communications: Pages S1272–75

Additional Cosponsors: Pages S1276–77

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: Pages S1277–80

Additional Statements: Page S1272

Amendments Submitted: Page S1281

Authorities for Committees to Meet: Page S1281

Privileges of the Floor: Page S1281

Record Votes: Two record votes were taken today. (Total—23) Pages S1196, S1266

Adjournment: Senate convened at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 6:13 p.m., until 10 a.m. on Wednesday, February 13, 2019. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today's Record on page S1283.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION REQUEST AND FUTURE YEARS DEFENSE PROGRAM

Committee on Armed Services: Committee concluded open and closed hearings to examine the United States Indo-Pacific Command and United States Forces Korea in review of the Defense Authorization Request for fiscal year 2020 and the Future Years Defense Program, after receiving testimony from Admiral Philip S. Davidson, USN, Commander, United States Indo-Pacific Command, and General Robert B. Abrams, USA, Commander, United Nations Command/Combined Forces Command/United States Forces Korea, both of the Department of Defense.

MANAGING PAIN

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: Committee concluded a hearing to examine managing pain during the opioid crisis, after receiving testimony from Cindy Steinberg, Massachusetts Pain Initiative, Lexington, on behalf of the U.S. Pain Foundation; Halena Gazelka, Mayo Clinic Alix School of Medicine, Rochester, Minnesota; Andrew Coop, University of Maryland School of Pharmacy, Baltimore; and Anuradha Rao-Patel, Blue Cross and Blue Shield of North Carolina, Durham.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 2 public bills, H.R. 1151–1152, were introduced. Page H1525

Additional Cosponsors: Page H1525

Reports Filed: There were no reports filed today.

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Cunningham to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. Page H1521

Guest Chaplain: The prayer was offered by the Guest Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Dan C. Cummins, Capitol Worship, Washington, DC. Page H1521

Quorum Calls—Votes: There were no yea and nay votes, and there were no recorded votes. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 9 a.m. and adjourned at 9:03 a.m.

Committee Meetings

THE DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT'S MANAGEMENT OF HOUSING CONTRACTS DURING THE SHUTDOWN

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies held a hearing entitled ''The Department of Housing and Urban Development's Management of Housing Contracts During the Shutdown''. Testimony was heard from Irv Dennis, Chief Financial Officer, Department of Housing and Urban Development; and Brian D. Montgomery, Acting Deputy Secretary, Department of Housing and Urban Development, and Assistant Secretary for Housing and Federal Housing Commissioner, Department of Housing and Urban Development

UNDERPAID TEACHERS AND CRUMBLING SCHOOLS: HOW UNDERFUNDING PUBLIC EDUCATION SHORTCHANGES AMERICA'S STUDENTS

Committee on Education and Labor: Full Committee held a hearing entitled "Underpaid Teachers and Crumbling Schools: How Underfunding Public Education Shortchanges America's Students". Testimony was heard from Sharon L. Contreras, Superintendent, Guilford County Schools, Greensboro, North Carolina; and public witnesses.

CLIMATE CHANGE: PREPARING FOR THE ENERGY TRANSITION

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources held a hearing entitled "Climate Change: Preparing for the Energy Transition". Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON TRIBAL COMMUNITIES

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Indigenous Peoples of the United Sates held a hearing entitled "The Impacts of Climate Change on Tribal Communities". Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

THE COST OF RISING PRESCRIPTION DRUG PRICES

Committee on Ways and Means: Full Committee held a hearing entitled "The Cost of Rising Prescription Drug Prices". Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 2019

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Armed Services: to receive a closed briefing on cyber operations to defend the midterm elections, 9:30 a.m., SVC–217.

Subcommittee on Readiness and Management Support, with the Subcommittee on Personnel, to hold a joint hearing to examine the current condition of the Military Housing Privatization Initiative, 2 p.m., SD–G50.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Janice Miriam Hellreich, of Hawaii, Robert A. Mandell, of Florida, Don Munce, of Florida, and Bruce M. Ramer, of California, each to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, and a routine list in the Coast Guard, 10 a.m., SD–G50.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: to hold hearings to examine the invasive species threat, focusing on protecting wildlife, public health, and infrastructure, 10 a.m., SD–406.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: business meeting to consider S. 380, to increase access to agency guidance documents, S. 396, to amend section 1202 of title 5, United States Code, to modify the continuation of service provision for members of the Merit Systems Protection Board, S. 394, to amend the Presidential Transition Act of 1963 to improve the orderly transfer of the executive power during Presidential transitions, S. 195, to require the Director of the Government Publishing Office to establish and maintain a website accessible to the public that allows the public to obtain electronic copies of all congressionally mandated reports in one place, S. 196, to save taxpayer money and improve the efficiency and speed of intragovernmental correspondence, S. 395, to require each agency, in providing notice of a rule making, to include a link to a 100 word plain language summary of the proposed rule, S. 406, to establish a Federal rotational cyber workforce program for the Federal cyber workforce, S. 375, to improve efforts to identify and reduce Governmentwide improper payments, S. 315, to authorize cyber hunt and incident response teams at the Department of Homeland Security, S. 333, to authorize the Secretary of Homeland Security to work with cybersecurity consortia for training, S. 74, to prohibit paying Members of Congress during periods during which a Government shutdown is in effect, S. 387, to prohibit Federal agencies and Federal contractors from requesting that an applicant for employment disclose criminal history record information before the applicant has received a conditional offer, H.R. 504, to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require the Department of Homeland Security to develop an engagement strategy with fusion centers, and the nominations of Dennis Dean Kirk, of Virginia, to be Chairman, and Julia Akins Clark, of Maryland, and Andrew F. Maunz, of Ohio, both to be a Member of the Merit Systems Protection Board, and Ronald D. Vitiello, of Illinois, to be an Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security, 10 a.m., SD–342.

Committee on the Judiciary: to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Michael H. Park, of New York, and Joseph F. Bianco, of New York, both to be a United States Circuit Judge for the Second Circuit, Greg Girard Guidry, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Louisiana, Michael T. Liburdi, to be United States District Judge for the District of Arizona, and Peter D. Welte, to be United States District Judge for the District of North Dakota, 10 a.m., SD–226.

Committee on Rules and Administration: business meeting to consider S. Res. 50, improving procedures for the consideration of nominations in the Senate, an original resolution authorizing expenditures by committees for the 116th Congress, and committee rules, 10:30 a.m., SR–301.

Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship: to hold an oversight hearing to examine the Small Business Administration, 2:30 p.m., SR–428A.

House

Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies, hearing entitled ''Oversight Hearing: Department of Energy's Weatherization Assistance Program'', 10 a.m., 2362–B Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Defense, hearing entitled ''U.S. Military Service Academies Overview'', 11 a.m., H–140 Capitol.

Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies, hearing entitled ''Long Term Healthcare Challenges and Long Term Care Hearing'', 2 p.m., HT–2 Capitol.

Committee on Armed Services, Subcommittee on Military Personnel, hearing entitled ''Military Service Academies' Action Plans to Address the Results of Sexual Assault and Violence Report at the Military Service Academies'', 2 p.m., 2212 Rayburn.

Committee on Education and Labor, Subcommittee on Civil Rights and Human Services; and Subcommittee on Workforce Protections, joint hearing entitled ''Paycheck Fairness Act (H.R. 7): Equal Pay for Equal Work'', 10:15 a.m., 2175 Rayburn.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, Subcommittee on Communications and Technology, hearing entitled ''Protecting Consumers and Competition: An Examination of the T-Mobile and Sprint Merger'', 10 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Health, hearing entitled ''Strengthening Our Health Care System: Legislation to Reverse ACA Sabotage and Ensure Pre-Existing Conditions Protections'', 10:30 a.m., 2322 Rayburn.

Committee on Financial Services, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Homeless in America: Examining the Crisis and Solutions to End Homelessness'', 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Consumer Protection and Financial Institutions, hearing entitled ''Challenges and Solutions: Access to Banking Services for Cannabis-Related Businesses'', 2 p.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Venezuela at a Crossroads'', 11 a.m., 2172 Rayburn.

Committee on Homeland Security, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Defending Our Democracy: Building Partnerships to Protect America's Elections'', 10 a.m., 310 Cannon.

Committee on the Judiciary, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 8, the ''Bipartisan Background Checks Act of 2019''; and H.R. 1112, the ''Enhanced Background Checks Act of 2019'', 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn.

Committee on Natural Resources, Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests, and Public Lands, hearing entitled ''Climate Change and Public Lands: Examining Impacts and Considering Adaptation Opportunities'', 10 a.m., 1324 Longworth.

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''The State of Climate Science and Why it Matters'', 10 a.m., 2318 Rayburn.

Committee on Small Business, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Small Business Priorities for the 116th Congress'', 11 a.m., 2360 Rayburn.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Subcommittee on Aviation, hearing entitled ''Putting U.S. Aviation at Risk: The Impact of the Shutdown'', 10 a.m., HVC–210.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs, Full Committee, organizational meeting, 10 a.m., 1334 Longworth.

Committee on Ways and Means, Subcommittee on Select Revenue Measures, hearing entitled ''How Middle Class Families are Faring in Today's Economy'', 10 a.m., 1100 Longworth.

Joint Meetings

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe: to receive a briefing on asset recovery in Eurasia, 10 a.m., SD–562.

Next Meeting of the **SENATE**

10 a.m., Wednesday, February 13

Senate Chamber

Program for Wednesday: Senate will continue consideration of the nomination of William Pelham Barr, of Virginia, to be Attorney General, Department of Justice, post-cloture.

Next Meeting of the **HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

10 a.m., Wednesday, February 13

House Chamber

Program for Wednesday: Consideration of H.J. Res. 37—Directing the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities in the Republic of Yemen that have not been authorized by Congress, Rules Committee Print (Subject to a Rule).

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

HOUSE

Congressional Record The *Congressional Record* (USPS 087–390). The Periodicals postage is paid at Washington, D.C. The public proceedings of each House of Congress, as reported by the Official Reporters thereof, are printed pursuant to directions of the Joint Committee on Printing as authorized by appropriate provisions of Title 44, United States Code, and published for each day that one or both Houses are in session, excepting very infrequent instances when two or more unusually small consecutive issues are printed one time. ¶Public access to the *Congressional Record* is available online through the U.S. Government Publishing Office, at *www.govinfo.gov*, free of charge to the user. The information is updated online each day the *Congressional Record* is published. For more information, contact the GPO Customer Contact Center, U.S. Government Publishing Office. Phone 202–512–1800, or 866–512–1800 (toll-free). E-Mail, *contactcenter@gpo.gov*. ¶To place an order for any of these products, visit the U.S. Government Online Bookstore at: bookstore.gpo.gov. Mail orders to: Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 979050, St. Louis, MO 63197–9000, or phone orders to 866–512–1800 (toll-free), 202–512–1800 (D.C. area), or fax to 202–512–2104. Remit check or money order, made payable to the Superintendent of Documents, or use VISA, MasterCard, Discover, American Express, or GPO Deposit Account. ¶Following each session of Congress, the daily *Congressional Record* is revised, printed, permanently bound and sold by the Superintendent of Documents in individual parts or by sets. ¶With the exception of copyrighted articles, there are no restrictions on the republication of material from the *Congressional Record*.
POSTMASTER: Send address changes to the Superintendent of Documents, *Congressional Record*, U.S. Government Publishing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, along with the entire mailing label from the last issue received.