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No. 118

House of Representatives

The House met at noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CARL).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
July 22, 2024.

I hereby appoint the Honorable JERRY L. CARL to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

MIKE JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 9, 2024, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with time equally allocated between the parties and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 1:50 p.m.

BIDEN-HARRIS ADMINISTRATION FAILURES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. JOYCE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, for the past 3½ years, the Biden-Harris administration has brought nothing but failure and crisis into communities and homes across America.

Beginning with the disastrous withdrawal from Afghanistan to runaway inflation at the gas pump and grocery

store, we have seen nothing but catastrophe from an administration that has been unable and unwilling to meet the needs of the American people.

Since President Biden took office and Vice President HARRIS was named the border czar, nearly 10 million illegal immigrants have been encountered at our southern border and points of entry. This failure to keep our border secure is proof that this administration is more focused on allowing mass, illegal immigration than it is on protecting the safety and the security of the American citizens.

It is time to return to the remain in Mexico policy that we had under President Donald J. Trump. It is time for a President who will put a stop to the illegal fentanyl that continues to pour across our southern border and poison and kill our neighbors, friends, and children. It is time for a leader who will keep America safe.

BEDFORD COUNTY FAIR

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, this week the Bedford County Fair is celebrating its 150th anniversary. For generations of families in central Pennsylvania, this fair has been an incredible opportunity to come together and celebrate the farmers, the growers, and the workers who do so much to support agriculture not just in south central Pennsylvania, but throughout Pennsylvania and throughout America.

During this week, there will be 4-H auctions, tractor pulls, bull riding, and agriculture showcases that all highlight the work that is being done in agriculture in Bedford County, Pennsylvania.

Yesterday, I had the chance to visit the fair and meet with the farmers who are suffering from the inflation and the government red tape created by the Biden-Harris administration that has made it so difficult for our farmers to maintain the productivity that they expect and that America deserves.

It is time for Congress to take a stand and pass legislation that supports our agriculture sector. That is why I am proud to sponsor the Dairy Pride Act, which would stop nondairy products from appearing in the dairy aisle and the dairy produce sections.

As the Bedford County Fair marks this 150th anniversary, let's make a commitment to standing with the American farmers who help to provide the nutritious, wholesome food that Americans so desperately need and that Americans want.

RECRUITING YOUNG PEOPLE TO BUILD SUBMARINES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. COURTNEY) for 5 minutes.

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with the House an event which took place last Monday in East Hartford, Connecticut, at the Connecticut Center for Advanced Technology. It was a gathering of educators, the U.S. Navy, and shipyard manufacturing, which is a part of the Connecticut economy, to announce a new initiative which is really going to define the job market and the economy of our State for the rest of the 21st century.

Hire Hartford is an initiative that the Navy and Electric Boat shipyard have put together to expand the scope of recruitment and hiring for good careers. These are metal trades jobs and engineering and design jobs, which are all part of an effort that is going on right now that Congress has been funding for the last 10 years, which is to recapitalize our submarine fleet.

Again, Electric Boat, which is in eastern Connecticut, the part of Connecticut that I represent, is a shipyard that has been in existence for about 120 years. We have a submarine base right up the Thames River that has about 16

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Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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attack submarines that operate out of Groton, Connecticut, which is where it is located. It is the oldest submarine base in the U.S. Again, between the shipyard and the base, eastern Connecticut has been, in my opinion, justifiably called the submarine capital of the world.

Right now, we are at a place where, again, our country needs to recapitalize an aging fleet of submarines that were built back in the 1970s and 1980s, and a tremendous amount of work is underway. Last year, Electric Boat hired 5,300 workers, some at the Quonset Point shipyard a little bit farther up the coastline in Rhode Island, about two-thirds of it in Connecticut.

This picture shows some of the young 18- and 19-year-olds who are part of this effort who are going through career and technical education schools. Some of the regular comprehensive high schools have also created career pathways to teach people how to be welders, electricians, outside machinists, shipwrights. Again, this is some of the group that were hired this past spring.

If you can see closely, these are 18- and 19-year-olds. They may go to college at some other point in their lives, but at this point they are about to get a badge and security pass so they can go out and be part of this amazing effort which, again, is a platform that the Pentagon and the U.S. Navy have identified as the most critical procurement program in the defense budget.

Last year, we entered into an agreement with the Government of Australia and the Government of the United Kingdom called AUKUS which, again, is about trying to strengthen collaboration between the three countries to push back what is going on in the Indo-Pacific region, where China is exercising totally illegal efforts to control the maritime space.

The one platform which, again, they cannot solve is nuclear-powered submarines. Australia has made a commitment to put \$360 billion over the next 10 years, because they have an aging diesel electric fleet, to replace them with nuclear-powered submarines. Those boats are going to be built by these young people that are here and also those that because of the Hire Hartford event that we were at just a few days ago are going to now be recruited as part of this effort.

My friend in the chair represents the State of Alabama. They are part of that effort, as well. Austal shipyard is now going to do steel fabrication to build these amazing vessels. A *Columbia*-class submarine, which is the new ballistic subs, are 20,000 tons. The *Virginia* attack submarines, which are the ones that carry conventional weapons and get in and out of places that, again, the Chinese Navy can't find, those are 7,800 tons. These are tremendous wonders of modern technology, incorporating nuclear power. They are, obviously, the state-of-the-art weapons systems that we need to create real deterrence and the talented crews that,

again, do amazing work even at a young age.

Hire Hartford, which expands the radius of recruitment out of eastern Connecticut into the central part of the State, was part of the program that we had this past Wednesday, which is going to incorporate the high schools, the job training programs for young adults, the University of Connecticut School of Engineering, which is training a lot of the new engineers that are part of this effort.

It is all going to come together, again, all across the country because we need to make this a national effort to make sure that we have the Navy that we need in the 21st century.

I congratulate all the organizers of this event, led by the Navy, the Submarine Industrial Base Council, which we just funded with a supplemental bill just a few weeks ago, as well as, again, the shipbuilders, the amazing men and women who are doing so much work to protect our Nation.

THANKING ED HALEY FOR HIS LONG CAREER OF PUBLIC SERVICE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. KUSTOFF) for 5 minutes.

Mr. KUSTOFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and thank Edward "Ed" Gardner Haley of Shelby County for his long career of public service to west Tennessee. Now, Mr. Speaker, everyone just knows him as Ed. Ed recently announced that he is going to end his long career in public service.

Ed is a west Tennessean through and through. He grew up in north Shelby County, just outside of Millington and graduated from Millington Central High School in 1956.

Before starting his career in government, Ed spent 8 years in the United States Air Force, 4 years on Active Duty, and 4 years in the reserves. He then worked for the U.S. Postal Service, and then with DuPont.

Now, in his nearly five decades of public service to our community, he has held a lot of titles: city manager for the city of Millington, superintendent for the town of Arlington, representative in the Tennessee General Assembly, and Airman First Class in the United States Air Force.

Ed is also the proud husband to his wife, Kay, and a loving father, grandfather, and great-grandfather. Also, a special shout-out to Gracie.

In 2014, Ed announced his retirement serving the town of Arlington. That was just a false alarm. Given his long history in Millington, he couldn't refuse Millington Mayor Terry Jones' offer to be the new city manager in Millington.

Millington is also home to Ed Haley. Today, he says he is retiring for good. He recently told the Daily Memphian: I am not going to quit working, but I am really retiring.

It all started in 1973 when Ed accepted a job with Shelby County govern-

ment working in safety. He worked under the county's first-ever mayor, Roy Nixon, who took office in 1976. Ed served various roles in Shelby County government for 27 years, when he left to become Arlington's town superintendent.

In between all that, Ed served as Millington alderman from 1972 to 1990, and he was then elected to the State House of Representatives. Ed served three terms in the Tennessee General Assembly.

In classic Ed fashion, he agreed to stay in Arlington and lead for 3 years, but he ended up staying for 14 years. Then he returned home to Millington on, you guessed it, another 3-year contract. He stayed for 9 more years.

Ed has always had an open-door policy, and he wanted to hear from anyone and everyone that had a problem. Ed is a fix-it type of guy. In my opinion, if you looked in the dictionary under public servant, there would be a photo of Ed Haley.

Oftentimes, Ed would do whatever he needed to do, whether that was mowing a lawn for somebody or providing a meal to someone in need. Everyone who has ever met or worked with Ed has been touched by how much he truly cares about people and his community.

When Ed started this final tour in Millington, he drove around the city taking pictures and putting together a list of 52 projects he thought would improve the community. It took him a few years to complete the projects, but he finished every single one of them.

I offer my congratulations to Ed on a job well done, and I thank Kay, as well. On behalf of our community, we thank him for his lifetime of public service. Ed is really a good friend, and he is a good man. Roberta and I wish him the best in his next chapter coming up.

□ 1215

PAUSE NEW CDC RULES ON PETS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. KENNEDY) for 5 minutes.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention proposed a set of new rules slated to begin on August 1, which would make it burdensome and costly for dog owners to cross the U.S.-Canada border with their pets.

Residents along border communities like mine who routinely cross the northern border to see family and friends, visit parks, or stay at vacation cottages have objected to these new provisions, and I have as well in written, email, and telephone communications with the CDC.

In response, I am pleased that, this week, the CDC has indicated to my office that they will be relaxing some of these requirements in advance of implementation. While this is a welcomed improvement, I will also introduce legislation that would permanently pause the rules. These new restrictions are an

unnecessary overreach imposed on responsible pet owners. I will continue to fight to ensure our canine family members aren't forced to be left behind.

COMMENDING DAVID KRUG UPON RETIREMENT

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend David Krug upon his retirement from the city of Buffalo's Department of Permits and Inspection Services, which he joined in 1986.

At the department, David has provided excellent service to the citizens of Buffalo, ensuring that each project is given the time and attention it deserves and that the job is done right.

As the coordinator of plans, he always took the time to lend a helping hand to colleagues, assisting them in finding solutions to a myriad of code-related matters. He was the go-to person within the office, thanks to his positive attitude and expert knowledge of city and State law.

In his four decades of service, David served under nine different commissioners, issued tens of thousands of permits, witnessed the construction of large-scale projects, and played a pivotal role in the drafting and implementation of the Green Code, Buffalo's first rewrite of its zoning ordinance in decades.

A loyal and active member of AFSCME Local 650, David is a leader among his city workforce colleagues, serving as a shining example of public service at its best.

After decades of loyal and diligent service, David will be able to spend more time with his children, Liz and Abbie, both firefighters, and his beloved granddaughter, Addison.

I congratulate David Krug on a career well spent and wish him well as he enters this new, rewarding chapter in his life. Godspeed to David Krug upon his retirement.

RECOGNIZING HEROISM OF JOSH REDFIELD

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the heroism of Mr. Josh Redfield, a longtime employee of Tops Markets in the town of Cheektowaga and a member of the United Food and Commercial Workers International Union.

On July 6, Mr. Redfield went to work as he would any other day, nothing out of the ordinary, until a customer told him that someone needed help in the parking lot. Josh immediately dropped everything. He found a shopper in her car who had lost consciousness.

Lynne Constantino, a retired nurse with diabetes, was doing her morning errands when she began to feel a little lightheaded and, as she put it, "a little wonky." When Mr. Redfield found her, her blood sugar was dangerously low. He took command of the situation, ultimately saving her life.

Thanks to his fast thinking and prompt action to wake up Ms. Constantino, alert store staff of the incident, direct a fellow employee to call an ambulance, and facilitate medical personnel to the car, all while under pressure, because of his action, Ms. Constantino is here with us today.

As Ms. Constantino put it, Josh Redfield is a guardian angel and a testament to the character of those who call the City of Good Neighbors home.

We recognize the heroism of Mr. Josh Redfield here today in the United States Congress.

RESTORING POWER TO THE PEOPLE'S HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. McCORMICK) for 5 minutes.

Mr. McCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remind this body that our role as Members of Congress is not just to pass laws and allocate funding. We are the people's House because we are the closest to the people.

We have the most crucial duty to oversee the executive branch and hold the bureaucracy accountable for their actions. Since the founding of our Nation, this oversight function has been a cornerstone of our democracy.

Yet, time and time again, we see witnesses from the executive branch refusing to answer the questions of the people. They quibble over details and dodge questions. Our hearings have become political theater. Witnesses act like teenagers caught out after curfew.

The deep state evades the constitutional oversight authority that the people's House is supposed to yield. This authority is the way our Founders intended to keep the Federal bureaucracy in check.

Enough is enough. This cannot continue. It is time to take a stand and restore the power of the people's House. We must ensure that the men and women who would act like rulers over the American people, despite never being elected, and then intentionally withholding information from the United States Congress, finally face consequences.

Under title 2 of current law, their duplicity is already illegal. Refusing to answer the people's questions that are deemed "pertinent to the question under inquiry" is currently punishable by a fine or imprisonment. The application of this law, however, has been lost to history.

Just this year, Attorney General Merrick Garland, FBI Director Christopher Wray, Department of Homeland Security Secretary Alejandro Mayorkas, and many others blatantly and boldly violated the law and have gleefully and unabashedly refused to answer questions in hearing after hearing. They have zero respect for the American people and no fear of the United States Congress.

At a hearing on June 4, Attorney General Garland was asked if the Supreme Court's then-pending decision on obstruction charges would change the Department of Justice's actions in prosecutions related to January 6. Garland's response was: "I don't answer hypotheticals."

In November of last year, at a hearing of the Homeland Security Com-

mittee, Secretary Mayorkas simply refused to answer when asked by Vice Chairman GUEST how many daily apprehensions constituted a crisis at the southern border.

Just today, the Director of the Secret Service, Dr. Kimberly Cheatle, refused to answer nearly every single question she was asked by Members on both sides of the aisle about the egregious security failures of July 13.

This is what we have experienced over and over again. That is why I am introducing the STOP the SWAMP Act. Our legislation will make it clear that those bureaucrats who refuse to answer the questions of the American people will be permanently disqualified from Federal employment. It will further empower committee chairs and ranking members, Members from both parties, to refer cases to the Department of Justice for prosecution.

Lastly, it would give the United States Congress more tools to withhold the salaries of those who obstruct our oversight efforts. We cannot allow the swamp, the entrenched bureaucrats in Washington who believe they know better than the people they are supposed to serve, to continue to dodge oversight of Congress and rule by fiat over the American people.

We must stand up for the American people and demand transparency and honesty from those who serve in our government. Our Republic's survival hinges on it.

It is time to send a clear message that we will not tolerate any attempts to undermine our oversight role. We are the voice of the people, and we will not be silenced.

Together, we can stop the swamp and ensure that our government is truly of the people, by the people, and for the people.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 24 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Margaret Grun Kibben, offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, we pray this day that the soul of our colleague and friend, Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE, may now rest in peace. In serving You, none of us lives for ourselves, and Congresswoman JACKSON LEE has spent her life in relentless pursuit of racial justice and social and economic equity, a

champion not just for her constituents but for all those who need a voice for change.

Likewise, in faith, none of us dies for ourselves alone. Though there are many who are now enduring deep grief for her loss, may our deep gratitude for her historic and trailblazing career serve as the seedbed for an enduring legacy of dedicated and impassioned service to this country.

Lord of both the dead and the living, inspire us through SHEILA JACKSON LEE's life, fueled by her warrior spirit, that in her death we would be compelled to take up the fight for liberty and justice for all peoples.

Grant Congresswoman JACKSON LEE well-deserved rest from her labors. And may Your good and faithful servant receive Your own well done and the gift of Your eternal reward.

In the hope that is found in Your name we pray.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CARL) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. CARL 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.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. Under clause 5(d) of rule XX, the Chair announces to the House that, in light of the passing of the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE), the whole number of the House is 432.

AUTHORIZING THE SPEAKER TO DECLARE A RECESS ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 2024, FOR THE PURPOSE OF RECEIVING IN JOINT MEETING HIS EXCELLENCY BINYAMIN NETANYAHU, PRIME MINISTER OF ISRAEL

Mr. CARL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order at any time on Wednesday, July 24, 2024, for the Speaker to declare a recess, subject to the call of the Chair, for the purpose of receiving in joint meeting His Excellency Binyamin Netanyahu, Prime Minister of Israel.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

DIRE SITUATION IN GAZA

(Mr. MCGOVERN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to highlight a report that came out last week from Oxfam on the destruction of water and sanitation infrastructure inside of Gaza by Israeli military operations.

The Israeli military offensive has amounted to a total siege against the water infrastructure on which civilians rely. The report provides a detailed breakdown of the significant damage to water wells, storage reservoirs, desalination plants, and wastewater facilities.

Oxfam's attempts to import critical supplies like water desalination units and repair materials have also been obstructed by Israeli restrictions. The impact on public health has been catastrophic, with reported cases of waterborne diseases skyrocketing.

Mr. Speaker, the people of Gaza need a cease-fire now. They need a surge in humanitarian aid and an end to the obstruction of the supplies entering Gaza and for those supplies to be safely delivered to the people of Gaza.

President Biden and Prime Minister Netanyahu have the power to make this happen. They can do it today.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CARL). Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1545

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. OBERNOLTE) at 3 o'clock and 45 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or votes objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

CAPTAIN ELWIN SHOPTEESE VA CLINIC

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3249) to designate the outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs in Wyandotte County, Kansas City, Kansas, as the "Captain Elwin Shopteese VA Clinic".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 3249

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF CAPTAIN ELWIN SHOPTEESE VA CLINIC.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs located at 9201 Parallel Parkway, Kansas City, Kansas, shall after the date of the enactment of this Act be known and designated as the "Captain Elwin Shopteese Department of Veterans Affairs Clinic" or the "Captain Elwin Shopteese VA Clinic".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in any law, regulation, map, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the outpatient clinic referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the Captain Elwin Shopteese VA Clinic.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) and the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on S. 3249.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 3249, a bill to designate the outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs at Wyandotte County, Kansas, the Captain Elwin Shopteese VA Clinic.

A son of Kansas, Elwin "Al" Shopteese enlisted in the Kansas National Guard after high school and joined the 137th Infantry Regiment. While in the Army, he deployed to Europe during World War II and fought on Omaha Beach and as part of the Battle of the Bulge.

After fighting at Normandy, he received a battlefield commission, receiving a Bronze Star and a Purple Heart for his heroic action. He then went on to volunteer to serve in the Korean war.

After two wars, Captain Shopteese wasn't done serving yet. After Korea, Al dedicated his life to community service, advocating for Native Americans and becoming a councilmember for his Tribal nation.

Al was also directly involved in the creation of the Indian Community Alcoholism Resources Expeditors Recovery Home, or the I.C.A.R.E. Recovery Home, which provides lifesaving treatment, care, and support to people fighting alcohol abuse. He served as the executive director of the home until he passed away on June 25, 1992.

Al's service to our Nation, veterans, and Native Americans will not be forgotten. He stands as a great example of

what it means to dedicate your life to serving others.

I thank the sponsor of this bill, my friend from Kansas and the ranking member of the Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee, Senator MORAN, as well as the entire Kansas delegation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support S. 3249, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my support for S. 3249, a bill to designate the outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs in Wyandotte County, Kansas City, Kansas, as the Captain Elwin Shopteese VA Clinic.

A member of the Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation, Elwin Shopteese enlisted in the Kansas National Guard shortly after graduating from high school in 1940. As World War II grew, Mr. Shopteese was mustered into the Army as a corporal and sent to training.

By 1941, Corporal Shopteese was in Europe, where he saw combat in Normandy, northern France, and Rhineland. He fought in the Battle of Omaha Beach, and he saw battle again in the Battle of the Bulge, where his regiment rescued soldiers trapped by German combatants.

Mr. Shopteese was awarded the Bronze Star for his work in connection with military operations against the Nazis near Herne, Germany, in 1945. His courageous actions at Omaha Beach earned him a rare battlefield commission, one of the highest honors that could be bestowed on a combat soldier.

After continuing his military service during the Korean war, Mr. Shopteese left the U.S. Army as a captain. Upon returning home, Captain Shopteese dedicated his life to alcoholism prevention programs, including forming the Indian Community Alcoholism Resources Expeditors Recovery Home to help Native Americans combat alcohol abuse and turn their lives around. He continued his important work as the home's executive director until his passing in 1992.

Naming this clinic in his honor is a fitting way to pay tribute to Captain Shopteese's heroic commitment to the Nation and his service to his community.

Mr. Speaker, I support this important piece of legislation, and I ask all of my colleagues to join me in passing S. 3249 to designate the outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs in Wyandotte County, Kansas City, Kansas, as the Captain Elwin Shopteese VA Clinic.

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

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I once again encourage all of our Members to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 3249.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

THOMAS H. COREY VA MEDICAL CENTER

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7333) to name the Department of Veterans Affairs medical center in West Palm Beach, Florida, as the "Thomas H. Corey VA Medical Center".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7333

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

SECTION 1. NAME OF DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL CENTER, WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA.

The Department of Veterans Affairs medical center in West Palm Beach, Florida, shall after the date of the enactment of this Act be known and designated as the "Thomas H. Corey VA Medical Center". Any reference to such medical center in any law, regulation, map, document, record, or other paper of the United States shall be considered to be a reference to the Thomas H. Corey VA Medical Center.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) and the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 7333.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 7333 to name the Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center in West Palm Beach, Florida, as the Thomas H. Corey VA Medical Center.

Sergeant Thomas Corey served as a combat infantryman with the U.S. Army and was deployed in Vietnam in May 1967. In January 1968, while fighting in the Tet Offensive, he was hit in the neck by an enemy round. The round hit his spinal cord and left him permanently paralyzed. This wound forced him to be medically retired from the Army in May 1968.

Sergeant Corey received a Bronze Star for valor and two Purple Hearts for his service. As a veteran, Mr. Corey served on many local government and

VA advisory boards, advocating for veterans and disabled veterans. He was a founding member of the Vietnam Veterans of America, West Palm Beach Chapter, later becoming its national president.

Mr. Corey traveled to Vietnam 16 times after the war, representing Vietnam Veterans of America's POW, MIA, and Agent Orange initiatives.

Thomas Corey was described by his friends and family as a shining light, having a positive attitude and a great sense of humor despite the visible scars and challenges he faced as a result of his service to our great Nation. He passed away on June 6, 2022, at the age of 77.

By naming the VA's medical center in his honor, Thomas Corey's service to our Nation and our Nation's veterans community will not be forgotten. I thank the sponsor of the bill, Representative MAST, as well as the entire Florida delegation, who led this effort. I also thank Vietnam Veterans of America for their advocacy for this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support H.R. 7333, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my support for H.R. 7333, a bill to designate the Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center in West Palm Beach, Florida, as the Thomas H. Corey VA Medical Center.

A recipient of the Bronze Star Medal with Valor, two Purple Hearts, the Air Medal, the Army Commendation Medal, a Presidential Unit Citation, a Valorous Unit Citation, the Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross, and the Combat Infantry Badge, Thomas Corey was a decorated combat veteran and a steadfast advocate for his fellow veterans, for his community, and for peace and reconciliation around the world.

A native of Detroit, Mr. Corey was drafted into the United States Army in December 1966. He was deployed in Vietnam as a squad leader in the 1st Cavalry Division, and on the first day of the Tet Offensive, January 31, 1968, while engaged in an assault against enemy positions in the Quang Tri Province, Mr. Corey was shot in the neck and permanently paralyzed. He was medically retired from the U.S. Army in May 1968.

Mr. Corey did not let his injury stop him from working to serve those around him. In 1972, he relocated to West Palm Beach, Florida, where he became a veteran leader and advocate in his local community. Mr. Corey served on advisory boards with his local government, including VA medical centers in Miami and West Palm Beach. In fact, Mr. Corey served over 15 years as an ombudsman and program specialist in the medical center this bill will name in his honor.

Mr. Corey's work went far beyond his home in Florida. He was the founding member of the Palm Beach County

Chapter of the Vietnam Veterans of America. He served on the national board of directors for that organization for 20 years, including as secretary, vice president, and president.

In that role, he returned to Vietnam 16 times, leading the initiative to work with his Vietnamese counterparts to create the fullest possible account of those still missing in action from both sides of the war. He was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize in recognition of this important work.

As president of the Vietnam Veterans Peace Initiative, Mr. Corey was instrumental in building a maternal health clinic to provide medical support for those dealing with the lasting effects of Agent Orange.

Mr. Corey's lifelong commitment to serving his country and his fellow veterans must be remembered. As he once put it: "It is so important that the country just takes time to take a moment to recognize the sacrifice that the men and women that served our country in defending this Nation. Whether they went off to war or not, they joined the military or were drafted and did their job serving their country because they cared about it. Hopefully, more people will do that, take the time, and let them know and say: Thank you for serving. It is so important."

I can think of no better way to thank Mr. Thomas Corey for his important service than to pass this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I support this piece of legislation and ask that my colleagues do the same, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MAST), the chief sponsor of this legislation.

Mr. MAST. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman and ranking member for recognizing an amazing man. I wish we could do this for every single veteran. Every single veteran deserves far more, but today is a victory, doing it for this veteran.

I rise today in support of my bill, H.R. 7333, to name the Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center in West Palm Beach, Florida, as the Thomas H. Corey VA Medical Center.

I am going to speak about him as a friend because he was a friend. I would say this about him: He exhausted himself in the most worthy cause that he could find, and the most worthy cause that he could find was veterans.

Every veteran that he could find from every conflict, every war, not just his war, but anybody that put a flag on their shoulder, that put on a uniform on behalf of the United States of America, it gave him a sense of joy, a smile. He was a cheerful giver. Whatever he could do for one of our brothers and sisters in arms, that is how he lived his life every day.

□ 1600

Tom Corey served during the Vietnam war as an Army combat infantry-

man with the 1st Air Cavalry Division, 1st Battalion, and 12th Cavalry.

While engaged in an assault against enemy positions during the first day of the Tet Offensive, he was shot in the neck, leaving him permanently paralyzed.

Although he had injuries for the rest of his life, he did not let his injuries define him. He overcame his injuries to advocate for others in local, regional, and national veterans' organizations every single day going forward during his life.

Tom Corey was a longtime member of Vietnam Veterans of America, founding the Palm Beach County chapter at home in my district. He held multiple leadership roles in organizations, ultimately serving as the president of Vietnam Veterans of America from 2003 to 2005.

Mr. Corey was a tireless advocate for our veterans' healthcare, particularly Vietnam veterans suffering from illnesses attributed to Agent Orange. He worked for 15 years at the West Palm Beach VA Medical Center as an ombudsman, ensuring that veterans received the highest quality of care day in and day out.

Despite all of his efforts advocating for veterans here at home, he never forgot his brothers-in-arms who were still missing in action. Mr. Corey returned to Vietnam 16 times leading delegations to meet up with top Vietnamese and Laotian officials focused on locating and repatriating the remains of those he served shoulder to shoulder with.

Along with multiple service medals, including two Purple Hearts, Mr. Corey was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts and his work.

Tom Corey has shown the world that no injury was big enough to eclipse his mission to serve others. Naming the West Palm Beach VA in his honor is the least we can do to honor his legacy of service and his passionate advocacy for veterans.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the Florida delegation for their support on this effort, and I urge all my colleagues to support this legislation.

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

I certainly appreciate Congressman MAST bringing to the Nation's attention this great American. I am inspired and I am grateful that we are renaming this facility in Florida in his honor.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all my colleagues to join me in passing H.R. 7333, to name the Department of Veterans Affairs medical center in West Palm Beach, Florida, as the Thomas H. Corey VA Medical Center.

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

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I encourage all my colleagues to support this piece of legislation. This is exactly why we name our facilities after those veterans who have served to this level, not only as a veteran and in military service but also in their civilian life.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7333.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CHARLIE DOWD VA CLINIC

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3285) to rename the community-based outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs in Butte, Montana, as the "Charlie Dowd VA Clinic".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 3285

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

SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Charles "Charlie" Arthur Dowd was born on December 23, 1923, in Rochester, New York.

(2) In January 1941, during his senior year of high school, Charlie enlisted for service at sea in the Navy, where he was trained as a radioman and later stationed at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

(3) On December 7, 1941, just after completing a night shift, Charlie and United States Naval forces positioned at Pearl Harbor came under attack by more than 300 enemy aircraft belonging to the Imperial Japanese Navy Air Service.

(4) During the attack on the heart of the United States Pacific Fleet, which would severely damage 21 ships and claim the lives of 2,400 Americans, Charlie emerged in only his t-shirt and trousers and sprinted from the barracks to the armory, where he climbed to the roof with a .30-06 Springfield rifle to fire at the Japanese pilots of low-flying torpedo bombers.

(5) Following his bravery at Pearl Harbor, Charlie would go on to continue serving the Navy in both the Solomon Islands and New Guinea, where his fellow shipmates would give him the nickname of "Devil Dog Dowd", for his unwavering willingness to volunteer for the most dangerous mission assignments.

(6) During the course of his service in the Navy, Charlie was awarded seven Bronze Star Medals.

(7) After Charlie received an honorable discharge from the Navy, he returned to the United States, where he worked in masonry and carpentry construction, before completing his degree at the University of Florida. Upon graduation, he spent the next 18 years passing on his knowledge of industrial arts and drafting to high school students.

(8) In 1984, as an avid sportsman with a passion for the outdoors, Charlie later relocated to Anaconda, Montana.

(9) Charlie was a vibrant and cherished member of the local community in Anaconda, where he became the Secretary of the Anaconda Sportsmen's Club and the Outdoor Writer for the Anaconda Leader newspaper.

(10) Charlie was forever an advocate for his fellow veterans and dedicated to preserving the memory of the events of World War II and those who paid the ultimate sacrifice for their country. Until his dying days, Charlie

was an active member of the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association and loved speaking for civic groups and museums across Montana.

SEC. 2. DESIGNATION OF CHARLIE DOWD VA CLINIC.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The community-based outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs in Butte, Montana, shall after the date of the enactment of this Act be known and designated as the “Charlie Dowd Department of Veterans Affairs Clinic” or the “Charlie Dowd VA Clinic”.

(b) REFERENCE.—Any reference in any law, regulation, map, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the community-based outpatient clinic referred to in subsection (a) shall be considered to be a reference to the Charlie Dowd VA Clinic.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) and the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on S. 3285.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 3285, a bill renaming the community-based outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs in Butte, Montana, as the Charlie Dowd VA Clinic.

Charlie Dowd enlisted in the U.S. Navy as a radioman during his senior year of high school in March of 1941. His first duty station was Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. On that fateful morning of December 7, 1941, Charlie was in his bunk and immediately sprang into action at the sound of danger. He ran toward the enemy fire and attempted to shoot down enemy aircraft.

Charlie would go on to serve in the Solomon Islands and New Guinea campaigns during the war, earning seven Bronze Star Medals for his service.

After he left the Navy, he returned to his home State of New York where he served his community again as a high school teacher.

After serving as a sailor and a teacher, Charlie retired to Anaconda, Montana, where he spent his sunset years fishing and hunting. Montana's last Pearl Harbor survivor died peacefully at the age of 99 on March 17, 2023.

Charlie is a testament to American bravery, and I am proud to support this bill so that his story of service will continue to be told for generations of Americans.

I thank the sponsor of this legislation, Senator DAINES, and my friend, Mr. ZINKE, as well as Representative ROSENDALE and the entire Montana delegation for leading this effort.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to support S. 3285, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my support for S. 3285, a bill to designate the community-based outreach clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs in Butte, Montana, as the Charlie Dowd VA Clinic.

Charlie Dowd was Montana's last known survivor of the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Charlie Dowd had just settled into his cot after a long night shift in the early hours of December 7, 1941. Without hesitating, the 17-year-old Dowd leapt into action at the sound of the bombs, sprinting from the barracks to the armory in only his T-shirt and trousers.

There, he retrieved his rifle and fired at low-flying enemy torpedo bombers, some of the first American shots fired in World War II.

Mr. Dowd continued to serve aboard Navy fighting vessels in the Solomon Islands and New Guinea. Never one to back away from a challenge, Charlie earned the moniker “Devil Dog Dowd” from his shipmates, who saw him volunteer for the most dangerous assignments time and time again. Mr. Dowd was honored with seven Bronze Star Medals before his honorable discharge from military service.

Returning to his home of Rochester, New York, Mr. Dowd worked as a mason and contractor. He eventually relocated to Dunnellon, Florida, where, after completing his degree at the University of Florida, he became a high school teacher.

Mr. Dowd shared his knowledge of industrial arts and drafting with his students, helping them to design and build residential houses and even commercial buildings and reinvesting the profits of these projects into the school and the local community.

In recognition of his inspiring and transformative work, he was promoted to regional director for building trades in the Florida public school system to expand the success throughout Florida.

Mr. Dowd was an advocate for his fellow veterans and worked to preserve the memory of the events of World War II as an active member of the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association.

After a long career in Florida, Mr. Dowd retired to Anaconda, Montana, in 1984. Mr. Dowd passed away in 2023 at the age of 99.

Mr. Speaker, I support this important piece of legislation and ask that my colleagues do the same.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Montana (Mr. ROSENDALE).

Mr. ROSENDALE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize, honor, and remember the extraordinary life of an American hero, Charlie Dowd, who truly embodied the Montana spirit of patriotism, courage, and hard work.

Heroes like Charlie Dowd are what make America a beacon of hope here and abroad.

Through his exemplary and selfless service to our great Nation during the attack on Pearl Harbor, at just 17 years of age, and his continued defense of our country in the Solomon Islands and New Guinea as a member of the United States Navy, Charlie undoubtedly faced the horrors of war and remained committed to defending our Nation despite uncertainty and life-threatening challenges.

Even after serving, Charlie was an active member of the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association where he continued to provide care for his fellow veterans and was recognized as the last survivor of the Pearl Harbor attack living in Montana.

Charlie's legacy deserves to be honored, admired, and preserved. By establishing the new VA clinic in Butte to be named in his honor, we can ensure that future generations of Montanans will remember the Greatest Generation and Charlie's legacy.

Naming the facility that provides care for thousands of veterans across the Treasure State in Charlie's honor would be a worthy accolade for his bravery and service to our great Nation.

Charlie Dowd devoted his life to defending our freedoms, serving our veterans, and strengthening Montana communities. By passing this legislation today, the memory of him and his heroic acts of patriotism will be truly memorialized.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate Ranking Member TAKANO's support for this legislation. I hope my colleagues will do the same.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I am always moved by poignant examples of veterans who, once they take off their uniforms after valiant service, still go on to serve our country and serve their communities.

Charlie Dowd is certainly an example of that, especially deserving of the honor of having the community-based outpatient clinic at the Department of Veterans Affairs in Butte, Montana, named as the “Charlie Dowd VA Clinic.”

Mr. Speaker, I ask all my colleagues to join me in passing S. 3285, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, once again, as has been mentioned in previous pieces of legislation, there is a reason why we name our facilities after these men.

Charlie Dowd was an amazing person who stood up for this Nation and truly pursued the American Dream and served the Nation almost 100 years of his life.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ZINKE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak in support of S. 3285, which would rename the VA community-based outpatient clinic in Butte, Montana, as the “Charlie Dowd VA Clinic”. This bill is the Senate companion to my bill, H.R. 7154.

Born in Rochester, New York, Charlie enlisted in the Navy while still in high school. On one fateful morning at 17 years old he awoke to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. Rather than running for cover or choosing self-preservation, Charlie chose to fight back and led a counter-offensive on a nearby rooftop. Armed with only a rifle and dressed only in his T-shirt and boxer shorts, he fired some of the first shots against the Japanese on that day which ended up claiming the lives of 2,403 American servicemembers, 14 of which were Montanans.

Charlie Dowd went on to become a high school teacher where he taught the next generations of great Americans to become patriots who were inspired by his acts of courage and selfless service.

An avid sportsman, Charlie moved to Anaconda, Montana and continued his active membership in the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association.

While in Montana, Charlie leaned into his passion as a sportsman by spending time hunting, fishing, and writing a weekly column named 'The Wild Side' which became a staple for the Anaconda Deer Lodge community as well as Western Montana as a whole.

I remember visiting with him over the years and even 70 years after Pearl Harbor, at 99 years old, he could still tap the messages he sent as a radioman in Morse code.

Charlie was one of the last living survivors of the attack on Pearl Harbor, a Montana legend, and a true American hero. By renaming this clinic in his honor, we pay tribute to his legacy and ensure that future generations of veterans receive the care they deserve.

Let us pass this bill with unanimous consent, demonstrating our unwavering support for our veterans, their families, and the memory of Charlie Dowd.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MEUSER). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 3285.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1615

ROYALTY RESILIENCY ACT

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7377) to amend the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 to improve the management of royalties from oil and gas leases, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7377

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 "Royalty Resiliency Act".

SEC. 2. DETERMINATION OF ALLOCATIONS OF PRODUCTION FOR UNITS AND COMMUNITIZATION AGREEMENTS.

Section 111(j) of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (30 U.S.C. 1721(j)), as amended by the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Simplification and Fairness Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-185), is amended to read as follows:

"(j) The Secretary shall issue all determinations of allocations of production for units and communitization agreements within 120 days of a request for determination. Until the Secretary issues the determination, the lessee or its designee of a lease in a unit or communitization agreement shall report and pay royalties on oil and gas production for each production month in accordance with the terms of the proposed allocation of production for the unit or communitization agreement. After the Secretary issues the determination, the lessee or its designee shall, as necessary, correct such reports and the amount of royalties paid on oil and gas production under the unit or communitization agreement by not later than the end of the third month following the month in which the lessee or its designee receives the determination from the Secretary. Subject to the full and timely monthly payment of royalties to all parties in accordance with the terms of the proposed allocation of production for the unit or communitization agreement, the Secretary shall waive interest due on obligations subject to the determination until the end of the third month following the month in which the lessee or its designee receives the determination from the Secretary. This subsection shall not apply to unit or communitization agreements containing Indian lands."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) and the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 7377, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 7377, the Royalty Resiliency Act. H.R. 7377, introduced by Congressman HUNT, addresses issues in existing law with respect to how oil and gas royalties are paid to the Federal Government.

When an oil and gas project involving a Federal lease cannot be independently developed because of other State or private assets, the Bureau of Land Management utilizes communitization agreements, or CAs.

Although the BLM is required by law to approve CAs within 120 days of receipt, the agency has failed to meet this standard, with operators experiencing wait times of up to 3 years.

Currently, the Office of Natural Resources Revenue, often referred to as ONRR, requires oil and gas operators to pay a 100 percent royalty for projects all while they await BLM approval of a CA, even if only a fraction of their project involves Federal lands or minerals. As a result, many operators end up significantly overpaying royalties while they wait years for BLM approval.

This bill provides a commonsense fix that would allow operators to pay a royalty to ONRR that is based on the apportionment in their proposed CA.

This bill would not reduce the obligation owed by companies but would prevent overpayments that unnecessarily lock up capital and create a bureaucratic mess for the Department of the Interior. Furthermore, in the rare case that a proposed royalty is found to be incorrect when a CA is approved, the bill requires the lessee to pay the government within 3 months.

I would also like to note that the Committee on Natural Resources worked with the BLM to finalize this bill, and it is supported by the Department of the Interior.

This bill will benefit operators as well as Federal and State Governments while ensuring a fair and more predictable regulatory environment.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in support of H.R. 7377, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to join my colleague, Chairman WESTERMAN, in support of H.R. 7377, the Royalty Resiliency Act, sponsored by my colleague, Representative HUNT.

I have to say that not many oil and gas bills can make it through the Natural Resources Committee by unanimous consent and to the floor on suspension, so I commend my colleague for working on this reasonable, technical fix that has the support of the Biden administration.

This represents how we should, in fact, get things done, where we come together, where we work things out, and where we include the BLM so that we understand how to get the technical fix done.

As noted, under current law, oil and gas lessees who are on land that is partially Federally owned and partially owned by the State or private owners need to get a communitization agreement, or CA, approved by the Department of the Interior, which outlines how much of the royalty payments should be paid to each landowner.

While a lessee is waiting for approval on that CA from the Department of the Interior, they pay 100 percent of the royalties to the Federal Government, even in cases where the Federal Government does not own 100 percent of the land.

When the CA is finally approved, then the State or private landowners get reimbursed for their share of the

royalty payments. However, some Bureau of Land Management field offices are so understaffed right now that they have reportedly taken 800 days, in some cases, to approve a CA, resulting in a delay or loss of royalties to States who rightfully deserve those funds.

For an example, in New Mexico, we have hundreds of oil and gas lessees on Federal lands and State lands. Many of those are in my district in the San Juan and Permian Basin. Indeed, 54 percent of production in New Mexico impacts Federal land. This bill represents a technical fix that would make sure that royalties flow to the State of New Mexico or the State of Colorado or the Dakotas or Texas or the many other places where we have these shared land ownership arrangements, because do you know what, Mr. Speaker?

Our schools and our schoolchildren need that money to flow to them as quickly as possible.

Under the bill, rather than paying 100 percent to the Federal Government while waiting approval, a lessee would pay royalties to each landowner in accordance with the lessee's proposal. If that proposal proves to be wrong, the lessee is then required to backpay any missing royalty revenue.

While I believe we need to work together to find an off-ramp for States and communities that are overly dependent on fossil fuel revenue and we need to work on diversifying our economies, this legislation is straightforward and commonsense.

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

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HUNT), who is the lead sponsor of the bill.

Mr. HUNT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill, H.R. 7377, the Royalty Resiliency Act.

This legislation is a commonsense fix to an accounting problem that has plagued both energy operators and personnel at the Department of the Interior for years.

Due to a myriad of reasons, including staff shortages and burdensome oversight, the BLM has encountered significant delays in approving communitization agreements, costing both the Federal Government and private industry billions of dollars.

Ensuring the Department of the Interior completes CAs in a timely fashion is something my office and the administration are continuing to work on, but this piece of legislation fixes an erroneous accounting issue that has been plaguing the Department of the Interior.

We all know that the Federal Government is not the best at returning your money, and the Department of the Interior realizes that timely and accurate royalty allocations are not only good for development but, more importantly, are the fairest way of conducting business.

That is why during a March 6, 2024, House of Representatives Natural Resources Committee hearing, Benjamin Gruber, Deputy Assistant Director for Energy, Minerals, and Realty Management supported my legislation.

Mr. Gruber stated: "The department recognizes the importance of timely approval of units and CAs and supports H.R. 7377."

I would also like to take a moment to recognize and thank my team on Natural Resources along with Eric Haley, who is on my staff.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Mr. Speaker, during the Biden administration, we have had historic oil and gas production with many more leases coming online, and so this kind of legislation is precisely needed to make sure that we get the royalty revenues to where they should go, especially with all of the new leases that have come on.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I am prepared to close. I urge my colleagues to support the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from Texas (Mr. HUNT) for his work on the bill. H.R. 7377 will provide regulatory certainty and fairness in royalty management. I also thank the minority for their cooperation in passing this commonsense bill.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join us in supporting H.R. 7377, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7377, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FINANCIAL TECHNOLOGY PROTECTION ACT OF 2023

Mr. NUNN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2969) to establish an Independent Financial Technology Working Group to Combat Terrorism and Illicit Financing, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2969

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 "Financial Technology Protection Act of 2023".

SEC. 2. INDEPENDENT FINANCIAL TECHNOLOGY WORKING GROUP TO COMBAT TERRORISM AND ILLICIT FINANCING.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established the Independent Financial Technology Working Group to Combat Terrorism and Illicit Financing (in this section referred to as

the "Working Group"), which shall consist of the following:

(1) The Secretary of the Treasury, acting through the Under Secretary for Terrorism and Financial Intelligence, who shall serve as the chair of the Working Group.

(2) A senior-level representative from each of the following:

(A) Each of the following components of the Department of the Treasury:

(i) The Financial Crimes Enforcement Network.

(ii) The Internal Revenue Service.

(iii) The Office of Foreign Assets Control.

(B) The Department of Justice and each of the following components of the Department:

(i) The Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(ii) The Drug Enforcement Administration.

(C) The Department of Homeland Security and the United States Secret Service.

(D) The Department of State.

(E) The Central Intelligence Agency.

(3) Five individuals appointed by the Under Secretary for Terrorism and Financial Intelligence to represent the following:

(A) Financial technology companies.

(B) Blockchain intelligence companies.

(C) Financial institutions.

(D) Institutions or organizations engaged in research.

(E) Institutions or organizations focused on individual privacy and civil liberties.

(b) DUTIES.—The Working Group shall—

(1) conduct research on terrorist and illicit use of new financial technologies, including digital assets; and

(2) develop legislative and regulatory proposals to improve anti-money laundering, counter-terrorist, and other counter-illicit financing efforts in the United States.

(c) REPORTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually for the 3 years thereafter, the Working Group shall submit to the Secretary of the Treasury, the heads of each agency represented in the Working Group pursuant to subsection (a)(2), and the appropriate congressional committees a report containing the findings and determinations made by the Working Group in the previous year and any legislative and regulatory proposals developed by the Working Group.

(2) FINAL REPORT.—Before the date on which the Working Group terminates under subsection (d)(1), the Working Group shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a final report detailing the findings, recommendations, and activities of the Working Group.

(d) SUNSET.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Working Group shall, subject to paragraph (3), terminate on the date that is 4 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) EXPIRATION AND RETURN OF APPROPRIATED FUNDS.—On the date on which the Working Group terminates under paragraph (1)—

(A) all authorities granted to the Working Group under this section shall expire, subject to paragraph (3); and

(B) any funds appropriated for the Working Group that are available for obligation as of that date shall be returned to the Treasury.

(3) AUTHORITY TO WIND UP ACTIVITIES.—The termination of the Working Group under paragraph (1) and the expiration of authorities under paragraph (2) shall not affect any research, proposals, or other related activities of the Working Group ongoing as of the date on which the Working Group terminates under paragraph (1). Such research, proposals, and other related activities may continue until their completion.

SEC. 3. PREVENTING ROGUE AND FOREIGN ACTORS FROM EVADING SANCTIONS.

(a) REPORT AND STRATEGY WITH RESPECT TO DIGITAL ASSETS AND OTHER RELATED EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President, acting through the Secretary of the Treasury and in consultation with the head of each agency represented on the Independent Financial Technology Working Group to Combat Terrorism and Illicit Financing pursuant to section 2(a)(2), shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that describes—

(A) the potential uses of digital assets and other related emerging technologies by States, non-State actors, foreign terrorist organizations, and other terrorist groups to evade sanctions, finance terrorism, or launder monetary instruments, and threaten the national security of the United States; and

(B) a strategy how the United States will mitigate and prevent the illicit use of digital assets and other related emerging technologies.

(2) FORM OF REPORT; PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(B) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The unclassified portion of each report required by paragraph (1) shall be made available to the public and posted on a publicly accessible website of the Department of Treasury—

(i) in precompressed, easily downloadable versions, in all appropriate formats; and

(ii) in machine-readable format, if applicable.

(3) SOURCES OF INFORMATION.—In preparing the reports required by paragraph (1), the President may utilize any credible publication, database, or web-based resource, and any credible information compiled by any government agency, nongovernmental organization, or other entity that is made available to the President.

(b) BRIEFING.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall brief the appropriate congressional committees on the implementation of the strategy required by subsection (a)(2).

SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, the Committee on Finance, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Homeland Security, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Way and Means, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

(2) BLOCKCHAIN INTELLIGENCE COMPANY.—The term “blockchain intelligence company” means any business providing software, research, or other services (such as blockchain tracing tools, geofencing, transaction screening, the collection of business data, and sanctions screening) that—

(A) support private and public sector investigations and risk management activities; and

(B) involve cryptographically secured distributed ledgers or any similar technology or implementation.

(3) DIGITAL ASSET.—The term “digital asset” means any digital representation of

value that is recorded on a cryptographically secured digital ledger or any similar technology.

(4) FOREIGN TERRORIST ORGANIZATION.—The term “foreign terrorist organization” means an organization that is designated as a foreign terrorist organization under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189).

(5) ILLICIT USE.—The term “illicit use” includes fraud, darknet marketplace transactions, money laundering, the purchase and sale of illicit goods, sanctions evasion, theft of funds, funding of illegal activities, transactions related to child sexual abuse material, and any other financial transaction involving the proceeds of specified unlawful activity (as defined in section 1956(c) of title 18, United States Code).

(6) TERRORIST.—The term “terrorist” includes a person carrying out domestic terrorism or international terrorism (as such terms are defined, respectively, under section 2331 of title 18, United States Code).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. NUNN) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. NICKEL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NUNN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. NUNN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Financial Technology Protection Act of 2023. Blockchain technology and digital assets are here to stay, and we need an environment in which they can grow in the United States without being exploited by our adversaries.

The transparent and traceable nature of this technology improves law enforcement’s abilities to combat cybercrime and to recover funds fueling our enemies today.

These insights have led to massive forfeitures and seizures of illicit funds and high-profile prosecutions that help every American.

Last year the U.S. Government utilized this technology to recover over \$30 million in stolen funds from the Lazarus Group, a North Korean hacking entity. In the same year, the Israeli Government and their authorities used blockchain to recover roughly \$1.7 million from the Hezbollah terrorist group financed by Iran.

Mr. Speaker, as a former national counterintelligence officer for cyber, I have also seen firsthand how this technology can be exploited by terrorist groups and our adversaries for illicit money and laundering, a direct threat to U.S. national security. That is why I introduced the Financial Technology Protection Act, along with my col-

league on the other side of the aisle, Representative HIMES from Connecticut.

This bipartisan bill establishes a working group of key Federal Government departments, intelligence agencies, private organizations and their innovation, as well as private-sector experts to combat terrorism and illicit financing on digital platforms.

The working group will consist of experts to develop legislative and regulatory proposals to tackle anti-money laundering and address security risks, as well as prevent illicit financing activity right here in the United States.

These efforts are critical in protecting our financial systems from bad actors and our adversaries alike, including those nation-states like the People’s Republic of China and the Russian Federation.

Passing this legislation, I believe, is crucial in strengthening America’s national security, protecting our digital assets, and ensuring the next generation of financial and internet technology is built right here in America. This is a commonsense piece of legislation, and it passed out of the Financial Services Committee unanimously. I would also like to thank our colleagues across the rotunda, including Senator BUDD for his leadership on this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support my bipartisan Financial Technology Protection Act for the sake of America and our innovative future, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2969, the Financial Technology Protection Act of 2023 sponsored by my colleague Representative NUNN from the great State of Iowa and Representative HIMES.

As its sponsors recognize, the benefits offered by emerging financial technologies, including digital assets, including peer-to-peer technologies and blockchain-based exchanges, can be a boon to consumers and industry, providing speedy transactions, anonymity, and lower costs. It is important that we encourage this innovation here in the United States.

These same traits, however, can be abused by bad actors for laundering money and obscuring ownership and source of funds allowing traffickers, terrorists, kleptocrats, and other bad actors to move and hide their operational assets and the proceeds of their crimes.

This bill establishes a public-private independent financial technology working group to combat terrorism and illicit financing to make related recommendations to Congress for new financial crime legislation and regulations.

All Members of this body should support efforts to detect and defer illicit finance while encouraging responsible innovation that will propel our country and our economy into the future.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1630

Mr. NUNN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, this has been a great work of bipartisanship that impacts not only the future of our country but your and my futures, the future of America, and the future of all the young children today watching this take place.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. DE LA CRUZ), my very good friend.

Ms. DE LA CRUZ. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, we live in an increasingly interconnected world with new and emerging technologies changing how we conduct business with one another and exchange currency.

Blockchain technology and digital assets are a key component of this. This new technology is here to stay and needs an environment in which it can continue to grow and thrive in the United States.

At the same time, Congress needs to ensure that law enforcement has the tools they need to combat new threats arising from this technology. The Financial Technology Protection Act will help accomplish that goal.

H.R. 2969 establishes an independent financial technology working group that is focused on combating illicit finance using financial technologies, including digital assets.

The working group established by this act will conduct research on illicit finance and will use that knowledge to develop legislative and regulatory proposals to counter money laundering, terrorist financing, and other threats to the U.S. so that our families are more secure and money is cut off from illicit enterprises.

This bill is good governance. It is bipartisan. It is a cooperative effort to address real problems in our country, and I am happy to support it and vote in favor of it on the House floor.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2969.

Mr. NICKEL. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NUNN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. DE LA CRUZ) not only for her incredible work in Texas but for what she is doing on the Financial Services Committee to really help protect our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. NICKEL) has no additional speakers, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NICKEL. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Mr. Speaker, I again urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NUNN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Mr. Speaker, I thank all of my colleagues on the House Committee on Fi-

ancial Services. This has truly been a team effort.

Mr. Speaker, I remind the entire body, as well as my fellow Americans, that blockchain technology, digital assets, and other financial technology products are here to stay, and they will be an intricate part of our future. Together, we need an environment where they can grow safely, right here in America. We must move them smartly, innovatively, and made in the U.S.

At the same time, we must stay one step ahead of bad actors, terrorists, and others who want to exploit our financial system to engage in illicit activity or, worse, terrorism or state-sponsored threats.

Mr. Speaker, this bill moves us in the right direction, and so I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2969.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. NUNN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2969, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HUD TRANSPARENCY ACT OF 2024

Mr. NUNN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7280) to require the Inspector General of the Department of Housing and Urban Development to testify before the Congress annually, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7280

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 “HUD Transparency Act of 2024”.

SEC. 2. CONGRESSIONAL TESTIMON .

Not later than October 1 of each year, the Inspector General of the Department of Housing and Urban Development shall appear before the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and present testimony on the Office of Inspector General’s—

(1) efforts to detect and prevent fraud, waste, and abuse;

(2) ability to conduct and supervise audits, investigations, and reviews;

(3) actions to identify opportunities for the programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development to progress and succeed;

(4) recommendations to improve overall efficiency and public accountability;

(5) assessment of the extent to which the Department of Housing and Urban Development has resources sufficient to carry out its statutory mission; and

(6) ongoing activities regarding any such additional work, as appropriate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. NUNN) and the gentleman

from North Carolina (Mr. NICKEL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NUNN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this bill.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. NUNN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. DE LA CRUZ) and her bill, H.R. 7280, the HUD Transparency Act.

Mr. Speaker, our country is suffering from an affordable housing crisis, particularly in rural areas, like rural Texas, rural Iowa, and even rural North Carolina. Across the country, there is a shortage of over 7.3 million affordable and available rental homes for low-income renters.

In my home State of Iowa, 10.6 percent of the population lives below the poverty line, and the average household income is no more than \$10,000, or less than the national average.

These housing problems are the result of bad policies at the agency overseeing housing, HUD.

With 8,500 nationwide employees and an annual budget of more than \$75 billion, it is concerning that the HUD inspector general has highlighted many unacceptable problems at the agency, such as substandard housing conditions and even life-threatening issues with HUD-funded units.

It is common sense to require the inspector general of HUD to testify before Congress at least once per year. We owe it to the families served by HUD and to American taxpayers to create the platform required to be able to continue to shine a bright light on these important issues.

Congresswoman DE LA CRUZ’ bill is a positive step forward. It supports the opportunity for the inspector general of HUD to come before us to detail what is happening and help us find those critical solutions.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the HUD Transparency Act, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 7280, the HUD Transparency Act of 2024, sponsored by Representative DE LA CRUZ, which would require the inspector general of the Department of Housing and Urban Development to testify before Congress on an annual basis.

While this bill passed out of committee on, again, a bipartisan basis, House Democrats are working to put people over politics, and we urge our Republican counterparts to support

real solutions to combat our Nation's housing and homelessness crisis, including the Housing Crisis Response Act, the Ending Homelessness Act, and the Downpayment Toward Equity Act offered by Ranking Member MAXINE WATERS earlier this Congress.

This comprehensive package of bills would help spur the development of over a million affordable homes to help bring down rents, curb rising homelessness, and revive the dream of homeownership for all.

These are the types of solutions our constituents are calling on us to advance as they continue to face the crushing blow of housing inflation.

Mr. Speaker, I also note that I recently introduced the Keep Housing Affordable Act, which would bolster the low-income housing tax credit to incentivize developers to maintain the affordability of housing units for extended periods and boost the supply of affordable housing. Mr. Speaker, the high cost of housing is one of the main issues for my constituents in North Carolina.

Mr. Speaker, we were supposed to be considering another bill on the floor today, H.R. 7462, the Wildfire Insurance Coverage Study Act of 2024, sponsored by Ranking Member WATERS. This bill is a commonsense measure to direct the Government Accountability Office to study the reasons why insurance companies are exiting States and refusing to provide insurance against wildfire perils.

This bill passed the committee by a broad bipartisan vote of 47-2, but unfortunately, Republican leadership pulled the vote. The majority didn't think Congress should understand why folks are losing their insurance coverage or what we can do about it.

Over the last week, communities across the country have been experiencing record heat waves as wildfires continue to ravage communities from California to Texas, Hawaii, Oklahoma, and Virginia. I hope the Speaker will quickly reconsider this ill-advised decision to pull the bill so we can bring the bill to the floor. Again, it passed 47-2 out of committee.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NUNN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. NICKEL) for his comments. I associate myself with many of his remarks and recognize there is a great opportunity to continue to work forward in a bipartisan way to help address particularly the rural housing shortage across America.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. DE LA CRUZ).

Ms. DE LA CRUZ. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. NUNN) for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge the passage of my bill, H.R. 7280, the HUD Transparency Act of 2024. I thank the bipartisan cosponsors of this commonsense legislation aimed at enhancing

the oversight and efficiency of the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Mr. Speaker, for too long now, Congress has been without a formal oversight mechanism for HUD. Specific to the HUD inspector general, prior to the 118th Congress, it had been nearly 5 years since an official from HUD OIG testified.

H.R. 7280 provides long-overdue, consistent oversight by mandating the inspector general of HUD testify annually before Congress.

Given the magnitude of Federal dollars allocated to HUD, we know the housing affordability discussion cannot be had effectively without HUD's commitment to being responsible stewards of our tax dollars.

This is not a partisan issue. It is about ensuring that those who need HUD benefits can receive them. This legislation will enable the inspector general to provide essential insights and recommendations to Congress, facilitating informed decisionmaking and timely adjustments to HUD's programs.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the passage of the HUD Transparency Act.

Mr. NICKEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Mr. Speaker, I support this bipartisan bill but also remind my Republican colleagues that we must come together to advance real solutions to the worsening housing and homelessness crisis.

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

Mr. NUNN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Mr. Speaker, I recognize the incredible work of the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. DE LA CRUZ). In only her freshman year, she is already standing on the front line of taking care of not only her constituents but recognizing this threat across the country, the challenges it poses, and offering a real solution that has earned overwhelmingly bipartisan support from the House Financial Services Committee and the team there.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues on the House floor today to support H.R. 7280, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. NUNN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7280, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

VICTIMS' VOICES OUTSIDE AND INSIDE THE COURTROOM EFFECTIVENESS ACT

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill

(S. 3706) to amend section 3663A of title 18, United States Code, to clarify that restitution includes necessary and reasonable expenses incurred by a person who has assumed the victim's rights.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 3706

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 "Victims' Voices Outside and Inside the Courtroom Effectiveness Act" or the "Victims' VOICES Act".

SEC. 2. RESTITUTION FOR EXPENSES OF PERSONS WHO HAVE ASSUMED THE VICTIM'S RIGHTS.

Section 3663A(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(4) CLARIFICATION.—In ordering restitution under this section, a court shall order the defendant to make restitution to a person who has assumed the victim's rights under paragraph (2) to reimburse that person's necessary and reasonable—

"(A) lost income, child care, transportation, and other expenses incurred during and directly related to participation in the investigation or prosecution of the offense or attendance at proceedings related to the offense;

"(B) lost income, transportation, and other expenses incurred that are directly related to transporting the victim for necessary medical and related professional services and devices relating to physical, psychiatric, and psychological care, including nonmedical care and treatment rendered in accordance with a method of healing recognized by the law of the place of treatment; and

"(C) lost income, transportation, and other expenses incurred that are directly related to transporting the victim to receive necessary physical and occupational therapy and rehabilitation."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Ms. HAGEMAN) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Wyoming.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 3706.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Wyoming?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, the bill we are here today to pass brings much-needed support to crime victims across the country. The bipartisan and bicameral Victims' Voices Outside and Inside the Courtroom Effectiveness Act, or Victims' VOICES Act, passed the Senate through unanimous consent. I am proud to be the House lead on this important legislation.

□ 1645

I thank my friend and colleague across the aisle, Representative LUCY MCBATH, for her work on this legislation and for her continued advocacy on behalf of victims.

I will also take a moment to remember and acknowledge Ms. JACKSON LEE. She was a cosponsor of the bill and a longtime advocate for the rights of crime victims. My thoughts and prayers go out to her family.

The purpose of the Victims' VOICES Act is simple: It assures fairness for all crime victims in accessing and receiving restitution from convicted defendants.

Supporting victims and holding criminals accountable has always been a top priority of Congress. In 1996, the Mandatory Victims Restitution Act was signed into law and required defendants convicted of certain crimes, including violent crime, to pay restitution to their victims.

These types of restitution can include lost income, childcare costs incurred while participating in the investigation, or medical and nonmedical care and treatment. In cases where a victim is a minor, deceased, or unable to act on their own behalf, a family member, legal guardian, or a person appointed by the court may assume the victim's rights.

However, many jurisdictions have wrongfully ruled these individuals are precluded from receiving restitution for their own lost income or expenses.

Parents, who lovingly cared for their child who was the victim of a crime, may not receive compensation for taking time off of work to help their child heal. Family members whose loved ones did not survive a brutal attack may not receive restitution.

This is wrong. We should be thanking these brave and thoughtful citizens. Instead, the government is casting them aside.

This is an especially concerning issue in crimes of violence and in Tribal communities, like my district, where locating and protecting missing and exploited women and children is a major challenge.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, S. 3706, the Victims' Voices Outside and Inside the Courtroom Effectiveness Act, or the Victims' VOICES Act, is bipartisan legislation that would amend the Mandatory Victims Restitution Act to make certain family members, friends, legal guardians, and others eligible to receive repayment for expenses incurred as a result of helping victims of crime seek justice and restorative care.

While the intention of the MVRA is to ensure that victims of violent crime, crimes against property, and other crimes are compensated by defendants for their losses, the limitations placed on who may receive restitution can create unfair consequences for those who have provided much-needed support to victims.

That is why it has become necessary for Congress to consider the broader impact of the diverse judicial interpre-

tations of the MVRA on those individuals who play a vital role in helping victims recover and heal.

Victims of crime often experience a range of emotional, physical, and psychological challenges that can make it difficult to navigate the complex, legal, and therapeutic processes involved in pursuing justice and healing.

In the wake of these crimes, particularly violent crimes, support from family members, friends, legal guardians, and others is crucial for victims not only to actively participate in the investigation and prosecution of their cases, but to receive the medical care, psychological treatment, and other support services that they so desperately need.

These exceptional people play a critical role in providing comfort and assistance to victims of crime, which requires significant time and effort. Oftentimes, mothers, fathers, sisters, brothers, guardians, and best friends take on the daunting responsibility of transporting their loved ones over several weeks and months or sometimes even years to meet with investigators and prosecutors or to receive treatment, therapy, or other services.

They sit through monthlong trials, sentencing hearings, and other court proceedings alongside their traumatized loved ones, providing support and encouragement while spending countless hours away from their jobs, needing additional childcare, and spending huge amounts of money on travel.

Unfortunately, several jurisdictions have refused to allow repayment of the money spent or not earned by family members and others who they have determined do not meet the MVRA's definition of "victim."

Despite recognizing the good policy reasons for allowing a court to order reimbursement to a victim's representative for such expenditures, the Sixth, Eighth, and Tenth Circuits, as well as many lower courts, have held that the language of the MVRA limits restitution to losses incurred only by victims and not by those who help them. We must not allow this injustice to persist.

It is, therefore, necessary that Congress makes clear that family members and others should receive compensation for the costs they have incurred as a result of aiding victims of crime as they traverse the lengthy and often overwhelming path to justice.

This legislation would satisfy this objective by clarifying that restitution should be made to family members and others in the same manner as victims for lost income, childcare, transportation, and other expenses incurred to participate in an investigation or prosecution, attend proceedings, or transport the victim for medical care, treatment, or therapy.

By ensuring that courts are authorized to order restitution in this manner, this legislation would encourage the provision of support to victims and ensure perpetrators of crime are made

to pay for all of the losses they cause while advancing fairness, accountability, and justice.

I commend the sponsor of the House version of this bill, Ms. HAGEMAN, along with her bipartisan lead Cosponsors, Representatives LUCY MCBATH, HANK JOHNSON, and NATHANIEL MORAN for their efforts, along with the Senate sponsors of this bill.

I encourage my colleagues to join me and a broad coalition of victims' advocacy groups and law enforcement in support of this thoughtful, bipartisan legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Speaker, those families and the victims of crime should not be discriminated against. Our men and women in blue agree. This legislation is endorsed and supported by law enforcement organizations and victims' rights groups, including the National District Attorneys Association, RAVEN, National Children's Alliance, Major County Sheriffs of America, RAINN, and the National Native American Law Enforcement Association.

Let's work together by lightening the burden for victims and their families and making it easier to finally access justice.

Again, I thank Representative MCBATH for co-leading this bill with me in the House and I thank Senator CORNYN for his leadership on this important effort in the Senate.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on S. 3706, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, family members, legal guardians, and others work closely with victims of crime as they work to resolve the trauma of their victimization and the offenses committed against them. Having a strong support system can help victims feel empowered and less isolated in their experiences, which can ultimately strengthen their resolve to participate in the investigation and prosecution of the crime, and to seek treatment for injuries seen and unseen.

S. 3706, the Victims' VOICES Act would authorize courts to order defendants to pay restitution not only to victims of crime for their losses, but also to others for the costs they incur as they stand with victims in the pursuit of justice. I support this bipartisan legislation and encourage my colleagues to do the same.

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

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Speaker, the victims and their families should receive full restitution when they are the victims of crimes. It is for that reason that I have supported and am sponsoring S. 3706, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Ms.

HAGEMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 3706.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

IMPROVING ACCESS TO OUR COURTS ACT

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 227) to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide an additional place for holding court for the Pecos Division of the Western District of Texas, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 227

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 “Improving Access to Our Courts Act”.

SEC. 2. ADDITIONAL PLACES FOR HOLDING COURT.

(a) PECOS DIVISION OF THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS.—Section 124(d)(6) of title 28, United States Code, is amended, in the matter preceding paragraph (7), by inserting “and Alpine” after “Pecos”.

(b) WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON.—Section 128(b) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by inserting “Mount Vernon,” after “Tacoma.”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on S. 227.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, Americans depend on the Federal court system to protect their rights and obtain relief when their rights are violated. It is also where criminals are prosecuted, highlighting the importance of making our communities safer. That is why improving and ensuring accessibility to courts for our citizens is so important.

This important bill adds four words to the United States Code to save thousands of Americans in Texas and Washington from having to make long, burdensome trips just to reach the nearest Federal courthouse.

The bill authorizes Federal courts in the Western District of Texas and

Western District of Washington to hold court in Alpine, Texas, and Mount Vernon, Washington, respectively.

Both Alpine and Mount Vernon already have existing facilities necessary to hold court, so the cost of the bill is little or nothing. By authorizing these districts to utilize their locations already built, we will reduce the administrative burdens on the court system and logistic burdens on which businesses count.

For example, the Judicial Conference of the United States has noted that Americans in the Western District of Texas must drive as far as 100 miles to reach the courthouse in Pecos, Texas.

The Judicial Conference identified a similar hardship for Americans in the Western District of Washington. That is why I support this commonsense, bipartisan legislation and urge both sides of the aisle to do the same.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, the Improving Access to Our Courts Act would amend title 28 of the United States Code to provide an additional place for holding court in the Western District of Texas and in the Western District of Washington.

These additional courthouses are needed to better serve the 12.2 million people who call these two districts home.

Both districts are comprised of wide areas of land. The Western District of Washington takes up half of Washington State and the Western District of Texas covers the western 68 counties of the State, which is over 92,000 square miles and is so large that it is in two separate time zones.

Consequently, the citizens of these two districts often need to travel for hours to access the courthouse doors. On paper, our basic rights do not change depending on where we live, yet in practice that is exactly what is happening.

It makes no sense that just because someone lives in a more rural, expansive district, they should incur dramatically increased travel time and administrative costs to seek justice. Adding courthouses is a small step in the right direction toward making the judicial system accessible to all Americans no matter where they live.

The Judicial Conference has recommended the addition of these two courthouses, a recommendation that grew even more urgent after the Western District of Washington’s Beltingham facility had part of its roof collapse.

□ 1700

This country cannot have a flourishing justice system when its buildings are falling apart, its staff are underpaid, and there is a perpetual shortage of judges to fairly administer the laws.

This bill will not fix all of these problems, but it will take a small step to

help millions of Americans gain equal access to justice, and I think it is a step worth taking.

We previously passed the House version of this legislation, and I look forward to once again voting in favor of this important legislation, this time to send it to President Biden’s desk.

Finally, I thank Representatives TONY GONZALES, RICK LARSEN, and SUZAN DELBENE in the House and Senators CORNYN, MURRAY, CRUZ, and CANTWELL in the Senate for working on a bipartisan basis to introduce this legislation to improve the lives of the residents of Texas and Washington.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation makes a modest but important change to help improve access to justice for millions of Americans. I thank the sponsors, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleague from New York in urging that this bipartisan bill be passed.

Mr. Speaker, I will close simply by saying it is seldom that people come before this body saying: I have something that will cost the government little or nothing but will save Americans a great deal.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WEBER of Texas). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 227.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

FOREIGN EXTORTION PREVENTION TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS ACT

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 4548) to make a technical correction to the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 by repealing section 5101 and enacting an updated version of the Foreign Extortion Prevention Act.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 4548

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 “Foreign Extortion Prevention Technical Corrections Act”.

SEC. 2. TECHNICAL CORRECTION TO 2024 NDAA.

(a) REPEAL OF PREVIOUS VERSION OF FEPA.—Section 5101 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118-31) is repealed, and each provision of law amended by that section is

amended to read as it read on the day before the date of enactment of that Act.

(b) PROHIBITION OF DEMAND FOR BRIBE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 63 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§ 1352. Demands by foreign officials for bribes

“(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) FOREIGN OFFICIAL.—The term ‘foreign official’ means—

“(A)(i) any official or employee of a foreign government or any department, agency, or instrumentality thereof; or

“(ii) any senior foreign political figure, as defined in section 1010.605 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulation;

“(B) any official or employee of a public international organization;

“(C) any person acting in an official capacity for or on behalf of—

“(i) a government, department, agency, or instrumentality described in subparagraph (A)(i); or

“(ii) a public international organization.

“(2) PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION.—The term ‘public international organization’ means—

“(A) an organization that is designated by Executive order pursuant to section 1 of the International Organizations Immunities Act (22 U.S.C. 288); or

“(B) any other international organization that is designated by the President by Executive order for the purposes of this section, effective as of the date of publication of the order in the Federal Register.

“(b) PROHIBITION OF DEMAND FOR A BRIBE.—

“(1) OFFENSE.—It shall be unlawful for any foreign official or person selected to be a foreign official to corruptly demand, seek, receive, accept, or agree to receive or accept, directly or indirectly, anything of value personally or for any other person or non-governmental entity, by making use of the mails or any means or instrumentality of interstate commerce—

“(A) from—

“(i) any person (as defined in section 104A of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977 (15 U.S.C. 78dd-3), except that that definition shall be applied without regard to whether the person is an offender) while the foreign official or person selected to be a foreign official, or a person acting on behalf of the foreign official or person selected to be a foreign official, is in the territory of the United States;

“(ii) an issuer (as defined in section 3(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78c(a))), or any officer, director, employee, or agent of an issuer or any stockholder thereof acting on behalf of the issuer; or

“(iii) a domestic concern (as defined in section 104 of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977 (15 U.S.C. 78dd-2)), or any officer, director, employee, or agent of a domestic concern or any stockholder thereof acting on behalf of the domestic concern; and

“(B) in return for—

“(i) being influenced in the performance of any act or decision of the foreign official or person selected to be a foreign official in the official capacity of the foreign official or person selected to be a foreign official;

“(ii) being induced to do or omit to do any act in violation of the lawful duty of the foreign official or person selected to be a foreign official;

“(iii) conferring any improper advantage; or

“(iv) using the influence of the foreign official or person selected to be a foreign official with a foreign government or instrumentality thereof to affect or influence any act

or decision of that government or instrumentality,

in connection with obtaining or retaining business for or with, or directing business to, any person.

“(2) PENALTIES.—Any person who violates paragraph (1) shall be fined not more than \$250,000 or 3 times the monetary equivalent of the thing of value, imprisoned for not more than 15 years, or both.

“(3) JURISDICTION.—An offense under paragraph (1) shall be subject to extraterritorial Federal jurisdiction.

“(4) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, and annually thereafter, the Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of State as relevant, shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and post on the publicly available website of the Department of Justice, a report—

“(A) focusing, in part, on demands by foreign officials for bribes from entities domiciled or incorporated in the United States, and the efforts of foreign governments to prosecute such cases;

“(B) addressing United States diplomatic efforts to protect entities domiciled or incorporated in the United States from foreign bribery, and the effectiveness of those efforts in protecting such entities;

“(C) summarizing major actions taken under this section in the previous year, including enforcement actions taken and penalties imposed;

“(D) evaluating the effectiveness of the Department of Justice in enforcing this section; and

“(E) detailing what resources or legislative action the Department of Justice needs to ensure adequate enforcement of this section.

“(5) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—This subsection shall not be construed as encompassing conduct that would violate section 30A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78dd-1) or section 104 or 104A of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977 (15 U.S.C. 78dd-2; 15 U.S.C. 78dd-3) whether pursuant to a theory of direct liability, conspiracy, complicity, or otherwise.”

(2) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 63 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“1352. Demands by foreign officials for bribes.”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 4548.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, S. 4548 makes technical and conforming changes to the Foreign Extortion Prevention Act, which was enacted as part of last year's National Defense Authorization Act.

The FEPA was introduced to create a Federal offense that would contemplate a Foreign Corruption Practices Act. Again, the Foreign Corruption Practices Act, which has been in place for many years, is the act that the American people rely on to make sure that Americans, no matter where they are doing business, abide by U.S. practices, no bribes, and no mislaid funds. In fact, it is the reason that the United States is the envy of the world when it comes to contracting with our companies.

While the FCPA prohibits the paying of a bribe to a foreign official, the FEPA prohibits the demanding of a bribe by a foreign official. However, the FEPA text that was enacted last year in the NDAA had several flaws.

First, the law was added to the domestic bribery statute in title 18, creating an inconsistency in the sections that are being defined in the elements of the crime. These inconsistencies may prevent the FEPA and the domestic bribery statute from operating in the way that Congress intended.

Second, there were inconsistencies between the language of the FCPA and the FEPA. Because these statutes are intended to be complementary, with parts of them addressing the same problem, we need to harmonize it.

For that reason, this technical and conforming change has been brought to the committee's attention. We stand for it, we have reviewed it, and in fact, we hope that all will vote on it.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 4548, the Foreign Extortion Prevention Technical Corrections Act.

Last year, we enacted the Foreign Extortion Prevention Act, or FEPA, landmark legislation that would combat kleptocracy and help protect the rule of law.

FEPA was the first expansion of our country's antibribery and anticorruption laws in nearly 50 years. This law provides another useful tool to combat corruption and stop it at its source by making it a crime for any foreign official to solicit or accept a bribe from any American person or American company.

It was already the law that U.S. persons who offer to pay bribes overseas could be prosecuted, but there was no corresponding law prohibiting foreign entities and officials from demanding or accepting bribes.

Foreign corrupt officials too often demand bribes from companies hoping to do business with them. This unethical practice unfairly benefits dishonest companies, granting them a competitive advantage, and placing law-abiding companies and citizens, including American ones, at a disadvantage.

FEPA changed that by stopping corruption at its source. The passage of FEPA was a watershed moment for our

democracy, particularly because research shows that the vast majority of bribe-demanding foreign officials never face consequences in their own countries. FEPA makes it much harder for these foreign officials to cultivate a culture where corruption and bribery are the norm.

After FEPA was enacted into law, it became clear that certain technical corrections were necessary to fully effectuate the law. This legislation would make those necessary changes to ensure that our fight to end corruption is well equipped. I was proud to vote for FEPA last year, and I am proud to vote for it again through this bill.

I must observe that consideration of this bill is bittersweet today because the House sponsor of FEPA was our late, beloved colleague, SHEILA JACKSON LEE, who we lost just this past weekend.

Her impact on this Chamber was immeasurable, and she was the champion of so many issues from criminal justice to voting rights to civil rights and civil liberties and so much more.

She was also passionate about fighting against corruption, both at home and abroad, and passage of today's bill would be a small tribute to the mark that she has left on this country and on all of us.

This legislation simply makes technical corrections to the Foreign Extortion Prevention Act, important bipartisan anticorruption legislation, which was enacted last year. This bill has already passed the Senate.

I urge all Members to support the bill and send it to the President's desk, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, the bill before us isn't just another example of the hard-working SHEILA JACKSON LEE that both of us served with for more than two decades.

In closing, I take a moment to pay tribute to the gentlewoman, not on my side of the aisle, not always on my side of a vote, but never has our committee had a harder working, more dedicated Member, a Member who I had the honor of traveling with to many places, including the Middle East, Africa, and elsewhere.

She would get up early. She would work late. She would add meetings on top of meetings, even on congressional delegations that seemed to be filled beyond the possibility of doing it all.

I don't remember a piece of legislation on which she wasn't prepared to opine with accuracy and proper briefing, and I don't remember an opportunity missed to offer an amendment or a need for greater transparency.

I join my colleague, Mr. NADLER, in saying she will be missed. She will be missed because nobody could have had somebody more interested in transparency, in proper reporting, and quite frankly, the importance of this body. She was a person of the House, and she will be missed.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 4548.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROTECTING AND ENHANCING PUBLIC ACCESS TO CODES ACT

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1631) to amend title 17, United States Code, to reaffirm the importance of, and include requirements for, works incorporated by reference into law, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1631

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 "Protecting and Enhancing Public Access to Codes Act" or the "Pro Codes Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Congress, the executive branch, and State and local governments have long recognized that the people of the United States benefit greatly from the work of private standards development organizations with expertise in highly specialized areas.

(2) The organizations described in paragraph (1) create technical standards and voluntary consensus standards through a process requiring openness, balance, consensus, and due process to ensure all interested parties have an opportunity to participate in standards development.

(3) The standards that result from the process described in paragraph (2) are used by private industry, academia, the Federal Government, and State and local governments that incorporate those standards by reference into laws and regulations.

(4) The standards described in paragraph (3) further innovation, commerce, and public safety, all without cost to governments or taxpayers because standards development organizations fund the process described in paragraph (2) through the sale and licensing of their standards.

(5) Congress and the executive branch have repeatedly declared that, wherever possible, governments should rely on voluntary consensus standards and have set forth policies and procedures by which those standards are incorporated by reference into laws and regulations and that balance the interests of access with protection for copyright.

(6) Circular A-119 of the Office of Management and Budget entitled "Federal Participation in the Development and Use of Voluntary Consensus Standards and in Conformity Assessment Activities", issued in revised form on January 27, 2016, recognizes the benefits of voluntary consensus standards and incorporation by reference, stating that "[i]f a standard is used and published in an agency document, your agency must observe and protect the rights of the copyright holder and meet any other similar obligations."

(7) Federal agencies have relied extensively on the incorporation by reference system to leverage the value of technical standards and voluntary consensus standards for the benefit of the public, resulting in more than 23,000 sections in the Code of Federal Regulations that incorporate by reference technical and voluntary consensus standards.

(8) State and local governments have also recognized that technical standards and voluntary consensus standards are critical to protecting public health and safety, which has resulted in many such governments—

(A) incorporating those standards by reference into their laws and regulations; or

(B) entering into license agreements with standards development organizations to use the standards created by those organizations.

(9) Standards development organizations rely on copyright protection to generate the revenues necessary to fund the voluntary consensus process and to continue creating and updating these important standards.

(10) The people of the United States have a strong interest in—

(A) ensuring that standards development organizations continue to utilize a voluntary consensus process—

(i) in which all interested parties can participate; and

(ii) that continues to create and update standards in a timely manner to—

(I) account for technological advances;

(II) address new threats to public health and safety; and

(III) improve the usefulness of those standards; and

(B) the provision of access that allows people to read technical and voluntary consensus standards that are incorporated by reference into laws and regulations.

(11) As of the date of enactment of this Act, many standards development organizations make their standards available to the public free of charge online in a manner that does not substantially disrupt the ability of those organizations to earn revenue from the industries and professionals that purchase copies and subscription-access to those standards (such as through read-only access), which ensures that the public may read the current, accurate version of such a standard without significantly interfering with the revenue model that has long supported those organizations and their creation of, and investment in, new standards.

(12) Through this Act, and the amendments made by this Act, Congress intends to balance the goals of furthering the creation of standards and ensuring public access to standards that are incorporated by reference into law or regulation.

SEC. 3. WORKS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE INTO LAW.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 1 of title 17, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

§ 123. W

“(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) CIRCULAR A-119.—The term ‘Circular A-119’ means Circular A-119 of the Office of Management and Budget entitled ‘Federal Participation in the Development and Use of Voluntary Consensus Standards and in Conformity Assessment Activities’, issued in revised form on January 27, 2016.

“(2) INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘incorporated by reference’ means, with respect to a standard, that the text of a Federal, State, local, or municipal law or regulation—

“(i) references all or part of the standard; and

“(ii) does not copy the text of that standard directly into that law or regulation.

“(B) APPLICATION.—The creation or publication of a work that includes both the text of a law or regulation and all or part of a standard

that has been incorporated by reference, as described in subparagraph (A), shall not affect the status of the standard as incorporated by reference under that subparagraph.

“(3) STANDARD.—The term ‘standard’ means a standard or code that is—

“(A) a technical standard, as that term is defined in section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note); or

“(B) a voluntary consensus standard, as that term is used for the purposes of Circular A-119.

“(4) STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION.—The term ‘standards development organization’ means a holder of a copyright under this title that plans, develops, establishes, or coordinates voluntary consensus standards using procedures that incorporate the attributes of openness, balance of interests, due process, an appeals process, and consensus in a manner consistent with the requirements of Circular A-119.

“(5) PUBLICLY ACCESSIBLE ONLINE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘publicly accessible online’, with respect to material, means that the material is displayed for review in a readily accessible manner on a public website that conforms with the accessibility requirements of section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794d), including the regulations implementing that section as set forth in part 1194 of title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulation.

“(B) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—If a user is required to create an account or agree to the terms of service of a website or organization in order to access material online, that requirement shall not be construed to render the material not publicly accessible online for the purposes of subparagraph (A), if—

“(i) there is no monetary cost to the user to access that material; and

“(ii) no personally identifiable information collected pursuant to such a requirement is used without the affirmative and express consent of the user.

“(b) STANDARDS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE INTO LAW OR REGULATION.—A standard to which copyright protection subsists under section 102(a) at the time of its fixation shall retain such protection, notwithstanding that the standard is incorporated by reference, if the applicable standards development organization, within a reasonable period of time after obtaining actual or constructive notice that the standard has been incorporated by reference, makes all portions of the standard so incorporated publicly accessible online at no monetary cost and in a format that includes a searchable table of contents and index, or equivalent aids to facilitate the location of specific content.

“(c) BURDEN OF PROOF.—In any proceeding in which a party asserts that a standards development organization has failed to comply with the requirements under subsection (b) for retaining copyright protection with respect to a standard, the burden of proof shall be on the party making that assertion to prove that the standards development organization has failed to comply with those requirements.”

(b) PRO CODES ACT REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The United States Copyright Office is required to prepare and submit a comprehensive report to the House Judiciary Committee, which shall include—

(A) a detailed assessment of this Act’s effect on case law;

(B) an analysis of this Act’s effectiveness in achieving its stated goals;

(C) a review of any challenges or obstacles encountered during the implementation process;

(D) recommendations for legislative or regulatory modifications to improve the effectiveness of this Act; and

(E) an overview of the impact of this Act on the public, including access to legal information and compliance costs for governments, businesses, and individuals.

(2) TIMELINE FOR SUBMISSION.—

(A) The initial report must be submitted within two years of the enactment of this Act.

(B) Subsequent reports shall be submitted every five years on the anniversary of the first report’s submission.

(c) GAO STUDY ON DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES.—

(1) STUDY DIRECTED.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study on the potential disparate impact of this Act on historically disadvantaged communities.

(2) ELEMENTS OF THE STUDY.—The study shall include, but not be limited to:

(A) An analysis of how limited access to technical standards incorporated in the PRO Codes Act could disproportionately hinder the ability of historically disadvantaged communities to assert their legal rights and advocate for legal reforms.

(B) An assessment of how the potential costs associated with accessing standards could create additional barriers for residents of historically disadvantaged communities seeking to understand and enforce their rights.

(C) An examination of potential disparities in outcomes for historically disadvantaged communities arising from the implementation of the PRO Codes Act.

(D) Recommendations on ways to mitigate any identified disparate impacts on historically disadvantaged communities.

(3) REPORT.—The Comptroller General shall submit a report to Congress within two years of the enactment of this Act, detailing the findings of the GAO Study on the impact of PRO Codes on historically disadvantaged communities from paragraphs (1) and (2).

(d) STUDY OF COSTS FOR STATES, CITIES, MUNICIPALITIES, COUNTIES, SPECIAL DISTRICTS, ASSOCIATED WITH STANDARDS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE (SIBR).—

(1) REQUIREMENT FOR COST ANALYSIS.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a comprehensive study of the costs associated with the implementation of this Act. This study will encompass levels of government, including state, cities, municipalities, counties, and special district governments, to ensure a complete understanding of the potential financial impact.

(2) SCOPE OF ANALYSIS.—The analysis shall include, but not be limited to:

(A) Fees charged by Standard Development Organizations to state, cities, municipalities, counties, and special district governments for access to standards incorporated by reference.

(B) An analysis of indirect costs to state, cities, municipalities, counties, and special district governments associated with compliance with this Act.

(3) REPORTING.—The Comptroller General shall submit a report to Congress within two years of the enactment of this Act, detailing the findings of the cost analysis required under paragraph (2). The report shall include recommendations on potential actions to improve cost-effectiveness related to SIBRs.

(e) U.S. GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE (GAO) STUDY ON CONSUMERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study on the potential impact of this Act on consumers.

(2) ELEMENTS OF THE STUDY.—

(A) Implications for consumer protection under this Act.

(B) Potential for increased costs or confusion among consumers due to new regulations.

(C) Accessibility of information about rights and protections for consumers under this Act.

(D) Recommendations to enhance consumer protection and information accessibility.

(3) REPORT.—The Comptroller General shall submit a report to Congress within one year of the enactment of this Act, detailing the findings of the GAO Study on the impact of this Act on consumers.

(f) U.S. GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE (GAO) STUDY ON DIGITAL PRIVACY AND DATA PROTECTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study on the potential impact of this Act on digital privacy and data protection.

(2) ELEMENTS OF THE STUDY.—

(A) Analysis of how this Act affects the protection of personal data.

(B) Evaluation of the Act’s compliance requirements related to data security.

(C) Recommendations for strengthening digital privacy protections.

(3) REPORT.—The Comptroller General shall submit a report to Congress within 18 months of the enactment of this Act, detailing the findings of the GAO Study on the impact of this Act on digital privacy and data protection.

(g) U.S. GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE (GAO) STUDY ON ACCESS TO THE LAW.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study on the impact of this Act specifically on platforms that offer legal codes online at no cost to the public. The study will assess how the Act influences these platforms’ operations and the public’s access to and understanding of the law.

(2) ELEMENTS OF THE STUDY.—

(A) Assessment of how this Act influences the operations of online platforms that provide public access to legal codes and other regulatory documents.

(B) Evaluation of the Act’s provisions that may limit or enhance public accessibility to legal information via these platforms.

(C) Analysis of potential barriers introduced by the Act that could hinder public understanding of legal standards and codes.

(D) Recommendations for amendments or new provisions to ensure continued and enhanced public access to legal codes and standards, fostering transparency and legal literacy.

(3) REPORT.—The Comptroller General shall submit a report to Congress within two years of the enactment of this Act, detailing the findings of the GAO Study.

(h) U.S. GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE (GAO) STUDY ON INCLUSIVE OF ACCESSIBILITY AND USABILITY STANDARDS FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study on the impact of this Act on disabled populations, specifically assessing whether the Act’s definition of “publicly accessible” is sufficiently inclusive of accessibility and usability standards for people with disabilities.

(2) ELEMENTS OF THE STUDY.—

(A) Evaluation of how the accessibility provisions of this Act impact the ability of people with disabilities to access and use public codes and standards.

(B) Examination of current gaps in accessibility that may prevent full participation of disabled individuals in public and legal affairs as affected by the Act.

(C) Recommendations to ensure this Act aligns with federal accessibility standards and effectively serves the needs of the disabled community.

(3) REPORT.—The Comptroller General shall submit a report to Congress within 18 months of the enactment of this Act, detailing the findings of the GAO Study on the accessibility of this Act for disabled populations.

(i) U.S. GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE (GAO) STUDY ON AFFORDABLE HOUSING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study on the potential impact of this Act on the development and accessibility of affordable housing.

(2) ELEMENTS OF THE STUDY.—

(A) Analysis of this Act’s impact on the costs and regulatory barriers to building affordable housing.

(B) Evaluation of the Act’s impact on the availability of affordable housing units in urban and rural areas.

(C) Assessment of the Act’s cost on affordable housing projects.

(3) REPORT.—The Comptroller General shall submit a report to Congress within two years of the enactment of this Act, detailing the findings of the GAO Study on the impact of this Act on affordable housing.

(j) U.S. GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE (GAO) STUDY ON SDO ACCESS CONDITIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study on whether Standards Development Organizations (SDOs) condition access to standards under this Act by requiring users to create accounts, agree to restrictive terms of service, or meet other potentially burdensome conditions.

(2) ELEMENTS OF THE STUDY.—

(A) Assessment of the extent to which SDOs impose conditions that could restrict public access to standards and legal codes, such as account creation, agreement to terms of service, or other barriers.

(B) Evaluation of the impact of these conditions on the public's ability to freely access, distribute, share, and print essential legal information.

(C) Analysis of potential violations of the fundamental principle that laws should be accessible without undue restrictions, considering the implications for transparency and accountability.

(D) Recommendations for legislative or regulatory measures to ensure that access to legal information under this Act is not conditioned on undue or discriminatory terms.

(3) REPORT.—The Comptroller General shall submit a report to Congress within 18 months of the enactment of this Act, detailing the findings of the GAO Study.

(k) U.S. GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE (GAO) STUDY ON EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION AT SDOs.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study on executive compensation within Standards Development Organizations (SDOs), particularly those with substantial revenue streams and tax-exempt status.

(2) ELEMENTS OF THE STUDY.—

(A) Analysis of the revenue sources of large SDOs, including details on income from sales of publications, fees for training and certification services, and membership dues.

(B) Examination of the scale of executive compensation at these organizations, including total executive compensation as a proportion of total revenues and in comparison to industry standards.

(C) Evaluation of the governance practices related to executive compensation at SDOs, including transparency, accountability, and alignment with nonprofit organization standards.

(D) Recommendations for potential regulatory or legislative actions to ensure that executive compensation at tax-exempt SDOs remains within reasonable limits and aligns with best practices for nonprofit management.

(3) SUBMISSION.—The Comptroller General shall submit this report to Congress within 18 months of the enactment of this Act, detailing the findings of the GAO.

(l) U.S. GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE (GAO) STUDY ON THIS ACT AND HOMEOWNER COSTS FOR BUILDING CODE ACCESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study on how this Act would affect the costs imposed on homeowners' access to building codes.

(2) ELEMENTS OF THE STUDY.—

(A) Examination of the financial impact on homeowners, particularly focusing on how these costs might deter necessary maintenance, safety upgrades, and other costs associated with renovations.

(B) Evaluation of how this Act would affect the availability and affordability of building codes across different regions and income groups.

(C) Recommendations for improving this Act to make building codes more accessible and affordable for homeowners.

(3) REPORT.—The Comptroller General shall submit a report to Congress within 18 months of the enactment of this Act.

(m) U.S. GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE (GAO) ON SMALL BUSINESSES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study on the potential impact of this Act on small businesses.

(2) ELEMENTS OF THE STUDY.—

(A) The extent to which compliance burdens are affected by this Act.

(B) Analysis of small businesses' ability to compete with larger entities under the new regulatory framework.

(C) Availability and effectiveness of legal resources for small businesses navigating this Act.

(D) Recommendations to mitigate any identified negative impacts on small businesses.

(3) REPORT.—The Comptroller General shall submit a report to Congress within one year of the enactment of this Act, detailing the findings of the GAO Study on the impact of this Act on small businesses.

(n) U.S. GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE (GAO) STUDY ON FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study on the potential impact of this Act on First Amendment rights, specifically the public's ability to access, read, share, and debate the law, including codes incorporated by reference.

(2) ELEMENTS OF THE STUDY.—

(A) Analysis of how this Act may lead standard development organizations to place the law behind paywalls, thus restricting public access to essential legal information and potentially violating First Amendment rights.

(B) Evaluation of the economic, legal, and social impacts of restricting public access to codes and standards referenced in the Act.

(C) Examination of precedents and legal interpretations regarding public access to laws and how they align with First Amendment protections.

(D) Recommendations for legislative or regulatory changes to ensure that all laws and standards referenced in the Act are accessible without undue financial or procedural barriers.

(3) REPORT.—The Comptroller General shall submit a report to Congress within one year of the enactment of this Act, detailing the findings of the GAO Study on the impact of this Act on First Amendment rights.

(o) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 1 of title 17, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“123. Works incorporated by reference into law.”.

SEC. 4. STUDY OF STANDARDS COST TO GOVERNMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study on the financial impact to federal, state, and local governments in the United States associated with acquiring access to standards incorporated by reference into law.

(b) SCOPE.—The study under subsection (a) shall—

(1) Analyze the total expenditure by government entities for accessing these standards;

(2) Assess any financial burdens or resource constraints these costs impose on governments, particularly for smaller municipalities;

(3) Evaluate the cost-effectiveness of current mechanisms for acquiring these standards; and

(4) Examine the impacts on public services due to the costs associated with accessing these standards.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit a report to Congress that includes—

(1) The findings of the study conducted under subsection (a); and

(2) Recommendations to mitigate any adverse financial impacts identified by the study, in-

cluding suggestions for legislative or administrative actions as appropriate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) each will control 20 minutes.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I claim the time in opposition.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the motion?

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, no.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As such, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN) will control 20 minutes in opposition.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 1631.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, this bill is not without controversy. You will see it here today, but this bill couldn't be more important because it maintains the balance that for more than 100 years has allowed people to have access to the right material necessary to understand the complex laws of the building code, the fire code, automotive standards, and the like.

There have been complaints from one side that we don't go far enough, that we allow any free access to these copyrighted materials. As you will hear today, there are those who believe that they should all be free, throwing out more than 200 years of tradition that those who produce materials are entitled to their copyright and the protection that comes with it.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this bill to defend Americans' right to access, understand, and debate the law. The Pro Codes Act threatens public access to the law and undermines due process by keeping essential legal standards hidden behind restrictive barriers. Instead of providing open access, the bill offers only limited public access.

Under this flawed bill, individuals would be forced to forfeit personal information just to view the standards. The standards would not be available in useful formats, preventing users from searching, copying, pasting, printing, downloading, or retweeting.

To get full access to the law, some people would have to pay, creating a two-tiered system, a free but limited economy-class access, and a full-access version for those who can afford to pay. This is neither fair nor just not in keeping with our tradition of everybody who is going to be held accountable under the law has to be able to fully access the law.

Despite bipartisan concerns, we had no hearings, we had multiple failed Judiciary Committee markups, and finally, a sparsely attended markup. Some are working to rush the Pro Codes Act through here in the suspension format.

Ranking Member NADLER himself, although he supports the bill, did note during the markup that since we began consideration of this legislation, we missed many opportunities to strengthen the bill through a better process. If there was a compromise to be had, we would not know because, unfortunately, we were not given an opportunity to find out. We should not be bypassing regular order, especially for a bill with such far-reaching implications like the Pro Codes Act.

For years, I fought to preserve the fundamental right of the public to access the law. I submitted amicus briefs in multiple court cases where certain Standards Development Organizations sued the nonprofit Public Resource Organization for posting online legal standards.

The courts repeatedly side with Public Resource and me, enforcing the idea that no one should control who can read and distribute the law.

In these cases, the SDOs argued that free and full access to the codes would financially harm them. Despite Public Resource posting incorporated standards for 15 years, the court observed that the SDOs produced no quantifiable evidence of past or future market harms. The court concluded that free and easy access to the law provided a substantial public benefit.

I would note that while the standard-setting organizations were complaining during the years that they were unable to prevent the posting of these standards, they made substantial revenue. For example, the American Society for Testing and Materials, the year after the decision, had a net income of \$36 million.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a link to the records from the American Society for Testing and Materials.

<https://projects.propublica.org/nonprofits/organizations/231352024>.

□ 1715

Ms. LOFGREN. When a member of the House Judiciary Committee asked Shira Perlmutter, the Register of Copyrights and the Director of the U.S. Copyright Office, for her opinion of the Pro Codes Act, this is what she said: "The public should have access to standards when they are incorporated into the law, because the public does have the right of access to the law. While the standards themselves may be protected by copyright, the use of them generally falls under fair use as it is for the purpose of understanding, using, and applying the law. So at present we think the courts are handling this in an appropriate way."

If the Copyright Office believes the courts are handling this issue appropriately, why are we pushing this bill?

We are trying to solve a problem that doesn't exist.

Despite repeatedly losing in courts, some SDOs have turned to Congress, using the same failed arguments about financial harm that failed to persuade the courts. One of the SDOs that sued has gained substantial revenue using other means, manuals and other things that they do.

The proponents claim that the experts who develop these codes should be able to charge the public for access once the codes become law. Using that same logic, public interest lobbyists would be entitled to charge the public to read the laws that they drafted.

In addition to these flaws, the Pro Codes Act disproportionately affects marginalized communities, particularly poor and disabled tenants who need access to building codes.

Organizations like the NAACP have highlighted how inaccessible standards would leave low-income communities vulnerable in disputes, stating that access to these standards is access to justice.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, where do I begin? The gentlewoman is aware that in previous Congresses we have held hearings, and this bill is not new, but in fact is in its third iteration before the Congress.

Additionally, she is right, we did schedule a markup, and the gentlewoman objected. We waited, and we scheduled it again. A quorum being present, by a vote of 19-4, overwhelmingly it was passed out of the Judiciary Committee, the committee of jurisdiction for copyright.

Just for the purpose of the Speaker, I want to read one clause of the Constitution. Article I, Section 8, Clause 8: "[The Congress shall have power] to promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries."

Mr. Speaker, that is a solemn obligation of the Constitution. For nearly 250 years, we have made sure that, in fact, authors, musicians, anyone producing copyrighted material, have had protection. We have not, historically, even partially opened that up.

In this case, we have gone much further on this legislation. We have provided a form of fair use. Any citizen can go online and read any part of any of these documents, thousands of pages. They can look at them, they can take notes. They can do any number of things. What they can't do is distribute it to others, circumventing the copyright.

To put it in perspective, for the first 100-plus years of this, there was no controversy. They printed books, and they sold the books, and it was a copyright violation if you copied the book, if you made a duplicate of it. Nobody argued that because it made common sense.

This makes common sense, too. We are making 100 percent of the material contained in any of these pro codes available. What we are not doing is allowing people to say they are giving something that in fact they have stolen from the author.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER), the ranking member of the full committee.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, the Pro Codes Act is sensible, bipartisan legislation that strikes a balance between copyright protection and public access to information, thus resolving a clear uncertainty in the law.

This legislation would allow standards developing organizations, or SDOs, to retain their copyrights when their standards are incorporated by reference into the law, so long as they make a copy freely available online.

SDOs are organizations that develop and publish standards to govern certain highly technical industries. These best practices govern everything from consumer safety and household utility installation to home electrical wiring and plumbing planning.

SDOs make sure that your house won't catch on fire, your plumbing is up to code, your water boiler is installed correctly, and everything in between. You rely on your local contractor, and your contractor relies on their SDO standards.

State and local legislatures, which generally do not have the requisite experts on staff to write highly technical standards, often choose to incorporate rigorously developed and diligently updated SDO standards by reference into the law. In this way, legislators can key their State's laws to codes that are regularly updated, as mistakes are fixed, new methods are developed, and technological advancements are incorporated into best practices.

However, this practice exists at the crux of a dilemma in American intellectual property law today. On one hand, everyone typically benefits when local, State, or Federal legislators adopt content developed by SDOs into their laws. The law benefits from dynamic safety codes created by experts in their fields, and SDOs in turn benefit from more customers for their published works. If the copyright to that material were taken away, the incentives for the SDOs would disappear and the mutually beneficial relationship would no longer exist.

On the other hand, Americans also have an essential interest in knowing that they can access the laws that govern them. Because of this principle, once a code is enacted into law, Americans must have access to this information because if you can't find the code, you don't know how it will affect you.

The Pro Codes Act seeks to find the middle ground between these two competing interests. This legislation would

allow SDOs to retain their copyrights when their standards are incorporated by reference into the law so long as they make a copy available online at no cost.

Although I support this legislation, I do want to note that the bill could have been improved further had we held a hearing, as I and others had requested. A hearing would have enabled Members to ask questions of stakeholders with various viewpoints, to make any necessary refinements, and to convince more of our colleagues that this bill is the right path forward. Unfortunately, that process did not occur. Be that as it may, I still believe that this legislation would improve our laws by protecting SDOs' intellectual property rights while ensuring that Americans have access to the laws that bind them.

I thank Chairman ISSA and Congressman ROSS for introducing this bipartisan legislation. I urge all Members to support this legislation.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. ROSS).

Ms. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Pro Codes Act, which I am proud to lead alongside Representative ISSA.

The Pro Codes Act is a commonsense solution that balances providing free, public access to codes and standards that have been incorporated into law with ensuring that important code development work can continue.

The industry codes and standards that keep us healthy and safe every day are created by standards development organizations, SDOs, which regularly convene experts to write and modify standards to ensure electrical codes, building codes, crisis management codes, and more are up to date.

Importantly, the standards the SDOs put out are approved by consensus and adopted by industries voluntarily. However, Congress and Federal agencies have recognized repeatedly that government should rely on these standards whenever possible, which has led to their incorporation into law.

I firmly believe that codes that have been incorporated into law should be available to the public at no cost, and this bill recognizes that. It is why it requires these codes to be available online. That said, code development costs money, and SDOs cannot operate without funding, and they earn that funding by maintaining copyrights to their codes, which allows them to sell print copies and access to their work. These sales fund code development at no cost to the taxpayer. Ultimately, this bill strikes a critical balance between having good, safe codes and having public access.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD an article by David Halperin from this March titled:

“Congress Should Reject Bill to Let Private Groups Control Access to U.S. Laws.”

The article can be found at the following link: <https://www.republicreport.org/2024/congress-should-reject-bill-to-let-private-groups-control-access-to-u-s-laws/>.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, here is a paragraph that is important and really places the question before us succinctly: “In the regime posited by the Pro Codes Act, if citizens, or advocates, or journalists, or business operators, or lawmakers, or even judges wanted to read, quote, or comment on the law, they would have to register and provide their personal information to a private SDO, hand-copy the words of a standard from a read-only website, and if they quoted too much, they would risk being sued by an SDO for copyright infringement. That is not the right way to provide access to our laws.”

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a letter signed by 21 groups, ranging from the American Library Association to the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, or the AFSCME union, Center for Democracy and Technology, Electronic Frontier Foundation, iFixit, and repair.org. Yes, the right to repair movement is threatened by the Pro Codes Act.

Here is what they said, although the bill does make some publicly accessible material online available, this bill would likely “. . . entrench some of the most obstructive current practices. . . .”

They note further that courts have recognized “no one can own the law.”

Last year, the D.C. Circuit stated that legal text falls plainly outside the realm of copyright protection, and in 2020 the Supreme Court of the United States reaffirmed that if every citizen is presumed to know the law, it needs no argument to show that all should have free access to its contents.

APRIL 9, 2024.

Re: Opposition to H.R. 1631, the “Protecting and Enhancing Public Access to Codes Act” (Pro Codes Act)

Chairman JIM JORDAN,
Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.
Ranking Member JERRY NADLER,
Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN JORDAN, RANKING MEMBER NADLER, AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE: The undersigned organizations write to express our strong opposition to the “Protecting and Enhancing Public Access to Codes Act” (Pro Codes Act). The trade associations and civil society groups that signed this letter agree with the findings of Congress in the Pro Codes Act that technical standards are critical to the public interest. Our interest is in ensuring that copyright law is not exploited to create a monopoly in which private standards development organizations (SDOs) control access to the codes and regulations that govern public health and safety. Further, courts have found there is no evidence to support the SDOs' claims that they have lost revenue due to the public dissemination of their standards. In addition to the substantive issues outlined in this let-

ter, the undersigned organizations are concerned that the committee has never held an actual hearing on this bill.

PRO CODES WOULD LIMIT ACCESS TO PUBLICLY BENEFICIAL STANDARDS

Under this bill, standards development organizations would retain their copyright in a standard that is incorporated by reference into law, so long as the standard is made “publicly accessible” online. However, SDOs often require users to provide their personal information to access the standards, raising privacy concerns. Pro Codes would also entrench some of the most obstructive current practices of standards development organizations, providing read-only access to the codes and limiting their use through restrictive licenses that prohibit copying, printing, and linking. When standards are made available in this way, they are often inaccessible to people with print disabilities; the public is restricted in how they can use and share to the standards; and they must sacrifice their personal privacy for the privilege.

Providing free public access to the law furthers the purposes of copyright: to allow public access to knowledge. Consider Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act, which requires federal agencies to make websites and other information technology offerings accessible to people with disabilities. Section 508 incorporates by reference the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) standards set by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). Because the public can access these standards, they can look up exactly what federal agencies are required to adhere to when making information available. Without access to the WCAG standards, the public would have fewer tools to hold website owners accountable.

NO ONE OWNS THE LAW

Although a standard might be developed by an industry group to promote its interests, once it is incorporated into law by reference—typically at the request of the industry group—it belongs to everyone. Courts have recognized that no one can own the law. Last year, the D.C. Circuit stated that legal text “falls plainly outside the realm of copyright protection.” In 2020, the Supreme Court of the United States reaffirmed that “if every citizen is presumed to know the law, it needs no argument to show . . . that all should have free access to its contents.” By extending copyright protection to the law, Pro Codes is unconstitutional under the First, Fifth, and Fourteenth Amendments, which guarantee the public's right to read, share, and discuss the law.

PROVIDING ACCESS TO THE LAW IS FAIR USE

Even if standards incorporated into the law by reference could retain copyright protection, their reproduction would be a fair use. In September 2023, the D.C. Circuit ruled that making standards incorporated by reference publicly available is a lawful fair use that serves a nonprofit, educational purpose of providing the public with a free and comprehensive repository of the law. The court correctly applied copyright law in determining that the substantial public benefits of free and easy access to the law, including government-mandated codes and standards, must be considered against any potential monetary losses to the copyright holders.

The court found that although Public.Resource.org has been posting incorporated standards for fifteen years, “the plaintiffs have been unable to produce any economic analysis showing that Public Resources activity has harmed any relevant market for their standards. To the contrary, ASTM's sales have increased over that time. . . .” The court explained that because governments did not update their regulations incorporating standards as frequently

as SDOs updated their standards, industry players continued to license the standards, even before their adoptions as laws, to keep current.

Pro Codes assumes that the fundamental purpose of copyright law is to create monopolies for rights holders, when in fact it is to promote the dissemination of knowledge for the public good. SDOs do not need a copyright incentive; the development of standards advances the economic interests of their members. Although Pro Codes by its terms would not overturn decisions such as *ASTM v. PublicResources* that found that fair use permitted the third-party posting of an incorporated standard, the intent of the legislation is clearly to put the thumb on the scale against a fair use finding.

We urge Congress to engage with our organizations and the public to meet its ostensible goal of making mandatory regulations available online for free so people can know, share, and comment on them. Pro Codes will only serve to unnecessarily ration public access to US law.

Sincerely,

American Council of the Blind, American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME); American Foundation for the Blind, American Library Association (ALA), Association of Research Libraries (ARL), Authors Alliance, Center for Democracy & Technology, Copia Institute, eBook Study Group, Electronic Frontier Foundation (EFF), Fight for the Future, Foundation for American Innovation, iFixit, Library Futures, NYU Engelberg Center, Public.Resource.Org (PRO), Repair.org, Program on Information Justice and Intellectual Property Project on the Right to Research, Public Citizen, Public Knowledge, Public.Resource.Org (PRO), Society of American Archivists (SAA), SPARC, Wikimedia Foundation.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I just note that when the standards setting organization sued Public.Resource.Org, the D.C. Circuit Court said this in ruling for freedom of the law: "Once a standard is incorporated by reference into the law, it effectively becomes part of the law, and the public has a right to access it. The court noted that the public's need to access the law outweighs the financial interests of the SDOs."

As to fair use, the court concluded that Pro's use of the standards constituted fair use. The decision considered the nature of the work, the purpose and character of the use (non-profit educational purposes), and the effect on the market. It found that the public benefit of free and easy access to the law was substantial.

Finally, the U.S. Supreme Court told us: "Officials who speak with the force of law cannot claim copyright in the works they create in the course of their official duties." They emphasized that the public must have free access to the law, as these works are in the public domain once they are incorporated into legal statutes.

They reaffirmed the government edicts doctrine that held that annotations in Georgia's Official Code created by the State legislature could not be copyright protected.

The rule of law needs to be enforced, but also the rule of law means that people need to have full access to the law to copy it, to debate it, to know it,

to understand it, to transmit it. This pro code bill would violate those fundamental principles. We should not support the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve.

Ms. LOFGREN. Does the gentleman have additional speakers?

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I do not have additional speakers at this time.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire how much time is remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has 11 minutes remaining.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I note that in *Veeck v. Southern Building Code*, in the 5th Circuit, a more conservative circuit, they ruled that model building codes adopted by reference into law could be copied freely. The court reasoned that once a standard is incorporated into the law, it becomes public domain material, underscoring the need for free access to legal standards.

□ 1730

I note also the First Circuit, not exactly a liberal bastion, in *Building Officials & Code Administrators v. Code Technology*, found that once a model building code has been adopted into law, it enters the public domain.

This case highlighted the importance of public access to laws and regulations, reinforcing the notion that such standards should not be restricted by copyright claims.

The proponents of this bill suggest that should we not overturn the court decisions, that somehow these standard-setting organizations will fail to do the standards that they have done traditionally. There is no evidence for that whatsoever.

As I mentioned earlier in my remarks, the standard-setting organizations continue to make millions and millions of dollars in revenue even though they lost in court and failed to maintain their copyright protection on these incorporated-by-reference measures. That is going to continue. There is no evidence whatsoever that that will not continue.

Further, it is very evident—and I think most of the Members of the House who served in State legislatures where this usually occurs know—that the standard-setting organizations usually approach the legislative bodies, asking them to incorporate the standards by reference. They are not unwilling participants in this measure. They are just trying to profit by owning the law, which should not be permissible.

Once a standard developed by an industry group is incorporated by reference into law, it belongs to everyone. I will give an example of why that would matter.

In the wake of the 2010 Deepwater Horizon spill in the Gulf of Mexico, the oil industry was under heavy scrutiny. The American Petroleum Institute eventually posted on its website many of its safety standards, including all

the standards that had been incorporated by reference into Federal law. That was in 2010, before the court decisions.

However, until that decision by the American Petroleum Institute, as the Deepwater Horizon poured oil into the Gulf for 5 months, and in the weeks after, it had been difficult for citizens, even Members of Congress, to evaluate the adequacy of Federal regulations because key components of those regulations were hidden behind paywalls.

In the regime, as I mentioned earlier, even with the Pro Codes Act exceptions, in order to comment on or gain access to information, you have to give up your data. There may be reasons why a journalist or a Member of Congress might not want to give up all of their personal information to find out what the law is. That is not the way America should work.

Once you pass the law, the law is owned by the people. It is not owned by corporations. It is not owned by associations. It is not owned by anybody who developed the standards.

The people of the United States own the law that governs them, and to impinge or impede in any way their access to fully understand the law, to debate it, to post it, to complain about it, to be fully American in the discussion of that law, that is really contrary to what the Court has told us, to what Justice Roberts has told us, and to our history as a nation. It is a big mistake.

I do not challenge the good intentions of the proponents of this bill. I am sure they are well-intentioned. It is just that the outcome is not permissible. It flies in the face of due process, the First Amendment, and the Fifth Amendment, and we should not adopt this bill today.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to how much time is remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has 11½ minutes remaining.

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

Mr. Speaker, there are a couple of things I want to set straight. The gentleman regularly talks about cost. The bill clearly says at no cost. This material has to be available at no cost.

The gentleman continues talking about private information. It makes it clear, in the amended portion of this bill, that private information is safeguarded. Notwithstanding that, for everyone in America who has used a computer, all these entities ask for is, in fact, to log in with a name and identification. This facilitates better service when you return.

However, we also all know that anybody can get a free Gmail account under any name, so the idea that you are giving out personally identifiable information, that is a choice if you use yours rather than a one-time-use Gmail or other mail you may have just gotten.

As a matter of fact, this is no more invasive than when I log in to do my

Wordle daily with The New York Times, and I feel pretty comfortable that I am safe there.

Lastly, I want to make sure we understand that these books and their digital versions are not just laws. These books, by testimony even from Mr. MASSIE, a distinguished member of the committee, are how-to books. Extensively, Mr. MASSIE, one of the four votes that sided with Ms. LOFGREN, in fact, told us how he used the book as a guideline to do construction of his own home.

In open court, he said that he didn't go to get a permit. He wasn't trying to comply with the law. He used the book because it taught him how to do a good job. He used it sometimes and didn't use it others.

I am paraphrasing my colleague, and I hope I have done it accurately, but in fact, it is clear that there is so much more information than just a law.

We all pore through laws in this body. We know what laws look like. Laws are so complex in the way they are written that usually you need a separate book to understand them, and this is no exception.

If we do not protect the copyright here as the Constitution requires, we will regret it because, in fact, a building code that says, yes, you must have so many electrical plugs between a certain place doesn't tell you that you can have more, doesn't tell you how to do more, doesn't teach you.

These books published by the standard-setters for generations have been how-to. They have been available in libraries to read, but not to make copies of. They have been available online, as the gentlewoman said, but, in some cases, without the protections we seek today.

I want to close this portion of my statement by saying one thing: The gentlewoman made a point that some of these organizations do have large revenues. Most are nonprofits, and they exist for the benefit of producing these standards. This body does not look at a copyright holder and say that because a songwriter or musician is making good money, his song should be given away for free. How much you make and how you spend it, especially for a nonprofit, should never be questioned as to whether or not they are entitled to a copyright.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I would like to note that the idea that you could conceal your identity to access this material is not really a full answer to the fact that the Supreme Court has told us no one can own the law.

The point about the revenue going into these associations, it is not because the revenue for a copyright holder is material to their rights. It is because those who have suggested that violating due process and putting the law behind doors is justified because of

the financial need of the standard-setting organizations are not correct. They don't have that need. Even if they did, it would not be sufficient to overcome the public's right to know what the law is.

The Electronic Frontier Foundation put together a little analysis: "Access to Law Should Be Fully Open: Tell Congress Not to Be Fooled by the Pro Codes Act."

Mr. Speaker, I include that analysis in the RECORD.

[From eff.org, Oct. 25, 2023]

ACCESS TO LAW SHOULD BE FULLY OPEN:
TELL CONGRESS NOT TO BE FOOLED BY THE
PRO CODES ACT

(By Corynne McSherry)

TELL CONGRESS: ACCESS TO LAWS SHOULD BE
FULLY OPEN

At EFF, we are especially proud of the work we have done helping our client, Public.Resource.Org (PRO), improve public access to the law. Public Resource's mission is to make all government information available to the governed. As part of that mission, it posts safety codes such as the National Electrical Code, on its website, for free, in a fully accessible format—where those codes have been adopted into law by reference.

You didn't learn about incorporation by reference from Schoolhouse Rock, but it's one of the key ways policymakers create law. A huge portion of the regulations we all live by (such as fire safety codes, or the National Electrical Code) are initially written—by industry experts, government officials, and other volunteers—under the auspices of standards development organizations (SDOs). Federal, state, or municipal policymakers then review the codes and decide whether the standard is a good broad rule. If so, it is adopted into law "by reference." In other words, the regulation cites the code by name but doesn't copy and paste the entire thing into law (useful when the code is long and detailed). For example, if a regulation requires compliance with the National Fire Safety Code, it might simply refer to specific provisions or the code as a whole, rather than copying it in directly. But that doesn't make compliance any less mandatory.

When a pipeline bursts, journalists might want to investigate whether the pipeline complied with federal regulations, or compare federal, state, and local rules. When a toy is recalled, parents want to know whether its maker followed child safety rules. When a fire breaks out, homeowners and communities want to know whether the building complied with fire safety regulations. Online access to safety regulations helps make that review—and accountability—possible.

The rub: the SDOs claim to own copyright in these rules, even after they become law, and that they are therefore allowed to sell and otherwise control access to them. Based on that claim, they sued Public Resource for copyright infringement.

But court after court has recognized that no one can own the law. The Supreme Court held as much in its very first copyright case, and recently reaffirmed it: if "every citizen is presumed to know the law," the Court observed, "it needs no argument to show . . . that all should have free access to its contents." And in September 2023, after a decade of litigation, a federal appeals court held that Public Resource's database was a lawful fair use.

Which brings us to the latest threat. Having lost in court, the SDOs are now looking

to Congress to shore up their copyright claim, via the Pro Codes Act. It's a tricky bit of legislation that seems innocuous if you don't know the context.

Pro Codes' main provision requires that:

An original work of authorship otherwise subject to protection under this title that has been adopted or incorporated by reference, in full or in part, into any Federal, State, or municipal law or regulation, shall retain such protection only if the owner of the copyright makes the work available at no monetary cost for viewing by the public in electronic form on a publicly accessible website in a location on the website that is readily accessible to the public.

Sounds good, right? In fact, it sounds obvious: mandatory regulations should be made available online, for free, so people can more easily know, share, and comment on them. Here's the trick: this language would effectively endorse the claim that SDOs can "retain" copyright in the law, as long as they let the public read it online.

There are many problems with this approach. First and foremost, "access" here means read-only, and subject to licensing limits. We already know what that looks like: currently the SDOs that make their codes available to the public online do so through clunky, disorganized, siloed websites, largely inaccessible to the print-disabled, and subject to onerous contractual terms (like a requirement to give up your personal information). The public can't copy, print, or even link to specific portions of the codes. In other words, you can look at the law (as long as you aren't print-disabled and you know what to look for), but you can't share it, compare it, or comment on it. As multiple amici who filed briefs in support of Public Resource explained, the public needs more.

Second, it doesn't really make sense. The many volunteers who develop these codes neither need nor want a copyright incentive. The SDOs don't need it either—they don't do anything creative (convening volunteers is important work, but not creative work), and they make plenty of profit through trainings, membership fees, and selling standards that haven't been incorporated into law.

Third, it's unconstitutional under the First, Fifth, and Fourteenth Amendments, which guarantee the public's right to read, share, and discuss the law.

Finally, there is no need for this bill. It simply mandates that SDOs do badly what Public Resource is already doing, better, for free.

The Pro Codes Act is a deceptive power grab that will help giant industry associations ration access to huge swaths of U.S. law. Tell Congress not to fall for it.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, here is what they say: "You didn't learn about incorporation by reference from Schoolhouse Rock, but it is one of the key ways policymakers create law. A huge portion of the regulations we all live by, such as fire safety codes, or the National Electric Code, are initially written by industry experts, government officials, and other volunteers under the auspices of standards development organizations, SDOs. Federal, State, or municipal policymakers then review the codes and decide whether the standard is a good broad rule. If so, it is adopted into law 'by reference.' In other words, the regulation cites the code by name but doesn't copy and paste the entire thing into law (useful when the code is long and detailed). For example, if a regulation requires

compliance with the National Fire Safety Code, it might simply refer to specific provisions or the code as a whole, rather than copying it directly, but that doesn't make compliance any less mandatory.

"When a pipeline bursts, journalists might want to investigate whether the pipeline complied with Federal regulations, or compare Federal, State, and local rules. When a toy is recalled, parents want to know whether its maker followed child safety rules. When a fire breaks out, homeowners and communities want to know whether the building complied with fire safety regulations. Online access to safety regulations helps make that review—and accountability—possible."

The SDOs claim copyright in these rules, but the courts have found otherwise. They come to us because they don't like the answers that the court has given them. They don't like the fact that the Supreme Court held as much in its very first copyright case and recently reaffirmed it, saying this: "Every citizen is presumed to know the law," and "it needs no argument to show . . . that all should have free access to its contents."

In September 2023, after a decade of litigation, the Federal appeals court held that Public Resource's database was lawful fair use, which brings us to the threat that this bill poses for us. It is a bit tricky.

The Pro Codes Act's main provision is that the code that has been adopted is protected by copyright. It provides some weak ability to access, but the access means read only, subject to licensing limits. We know already that when that is done, they are "clunky, disorganized, siloed websites, largely inaccessible to the print-disabled, and subject to onerous contractual terms, like a requirement to give up your personal information. The public can't copy, print, or even link to specific portions of the codes. In other words, you can look at the law, as long as you aren't print-disabled and you know what to look for, but you can't share it, compare it, or comment on it. As multiple amici"—and I helped with some of those briefs—"who filed briefs in support of Public Resource explained, the public needs more.

"Second, it doesn't really make sense. The many volunteers who develop these codes neither need nor want a copyright incentive. The SDOs don't need it either." As I mentioned earlier, they are doing things very well even without the ability to harness improperly, I would say, copyright law for profit.

Finally, it is unconstitutional. There are some who say that this bill is important, but it is questionable that Congress can actually even overturn through legislation the longstanding court doctrine that mandates free and full access to the law. That is primarily because those decisions are firmly rooted in the constitutional doctrine of due process as outlined in the Fifth and 14th Amendments.

Additionally, the concept of fair use has been interpreted through judicial precedent to align with the freedoms protected by the First Amendment.

I will conclude by saying that to protect public access to the law, we should oppose the Pro Codes Act. We should uphold the principles of due process and ensure that everyone has a right to access, discuss, and understand the laws that govern them.

We should not turn over owning the law to private-sector entities. The law belongs to all of us. It belongs to the public and should not be withheld from the American public.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, there are a number of things that I think we want to settle for the record here today.

First of all, the protecting of privacy is important, but let's understand, for the first 230 years or 220 years of our existence, we didn't have an internet. We printed documents.

Only the ability to digitally copy somebody's copyrighted material and then put it out on the internet created this situation. The courts have tried to grapple with the internet, but they failed in this case.

Let me give you a good example. If you were to open those books or the online version of them, you would see diagrams. I am going to tell you, Mr. Speaker, I have gone through a few lawbooks in my time. I have never seen a diagram. A diagram is more than a law. A diagram or a picture or details of how to or multiple alternatives of how one can safely do something, all of those things are, in fact, not within the law.

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As a matter of fact, the calculation, the formulas on which you can calculate different uses, how much, what size wire to use for a certain amount of amps over a certain distance, all of those things are teaching. These teaching books have been around now for most of our time.

In fact, these organizations have books that they sell in vast amounts. It is only those books that basically continue to give them revenue. The idea that over time we may obsolete books is an idea that we would over time obsolete the ability of these people to create these how-to guides without the government paying for them.

The gentlewoman may be comfortable with the government paying for people to meet and produce these things. She may even be comfortable with the idea that these things would be printed as the document itself in the law, but I am sure she would be uncomfortable looking at that much law sitting there and then somebody saying: It doesn't tell me how to do it.

I will tell you one thing about the government. They passed the IRS laws, but it takes a legion of private-sector

companies to teach you how to file your income tax. That is really where we are.

Whether it is the diagrams or our constitutional responsibility which we are meeting here today to ensure that the authors are fairly compensated, this bill narrowly provides a balance that enables us to continue to support copyright for those who create it and those who provide this important service.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. Issa) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1631, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2024

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 8812) to provide for improvements to the rivers and harbors of the United States, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 8812

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 "Water Resources Development Act of 2024".

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

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Secretary defined.

TITLE I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 101. Continuing authority programs.

Sec. 102. Community project advisor.

Sec. 103. Minimum real estate interest.

Sec. 104. Study of water resources development projects by non-Federal interests.

Sec. 105. Construction of water resources development projects by non-Federal interests.

Sec. 106. Review process.

Sec. 107. Electronic submission and tracking of permit applications.

Sec. 108. Vertical integration and acceleration of studies.

Sec. 109. Systemwide improvement framework and encroachments.

Sec. 110. Fish and wildlife mitigation.

Sec. 111. Harbor deepening.

Sec. 112. Emerging harbors.

Sec. 113. Remote and subsistence harbors.

Sec. 114. Additional projects for underserved community harbors.

- Sec. 115. Inland waterways regional dredge pilot program.
- Sec. 116. Dredged material disposal facility partnerships.
- Sec. 117. Maximization of beneficial use.
- Sec. 118. Economic, hydraulic, and hydrologic modeling.
- Sec. 119. Forecast-informed reservoir operations.
- Sec. 120. Updates to certain water control manuals.
- Sec. 121. Water supply mission.
- Sec. 122. Real estate administrative fees.
- Sec. 123. Challenge cost-sharing program for management of recreation facilities.
- Sec. 124. Retention of recreation fees.
- Sec. 125. Databases of Corps recreational sites.
- Sec. 126. Services of volunteers.
- Sec. 127. Nonrecreation outgrant policy.
- Sec. 128. Improvements to National Dam Safety Program.
- Sec. 129. Rehabilitation of Corps of Engineers constructed dams.
- Sec. 130. Treatment of projects in covered communities.
- Sec. 131. Ability to pay.
- Sec. 132. Tribal partnership program.
- Sec. 133. Funding to process permits.
- Sec. 134. Project studies subject to independent external peer review.
- Sec. 135. Control of aquatic plant growths and invasive species.
- Sec. 136. Remote operations at Corps dams.
- Sec. 137. Harmful algal bloom demonstration program.
- Sec. 138. Support of Army civil works missions.
- Sec. 139. National coastal mapping program.
- Sec. 140. Watershed and river basin assessments.
- Sec. 141. Removal of abandoned vessels.
- Sec. 142. Corrosion prevention.
- Sec. 143. Missouri River existing features protection.
- Sec. 144. Federal breakwaters and jetties.
- Sec. 145. Temporary relocation assistance pilot program.
- Sec. 146. Easements for hurricane and storm damage reduction projects.
- Sec. 147. Shoreline and riverine protection and restoration.
- Sec. 148. Sense of Congress related to water data.
- Sec. 149. Sense of Congress relating to comprehensive benefits.
- Sec. 150. Reporting and oversight.
- Sec. 151. Sacramento River watershed Native American site and cultural resource protection pilot program.
- Sec. 152. Emergency drought operations pilot program.
- Sec. 153. Report on minimum real estate interest.
- Sec. 154. Levee Owners Board.
- Sec. 155. Definition.
- TITLE II—STUDIES AND REPORTS**
- Sec. 201. Authorization of proposed feasibility studies.
- Sec. 202. Expedited completion.
- Sec. 203. Expedited modification of existing feasibility studies.
- Sec. 204. Corps of Engineers reports.
- Sec. 205. GAO studies.
- Sec. 206. Annual report on harbor maintenance needs and trust fund expenditures.
- Sec. 207. Examination of reduction of microplastics.
- Sec. 208. Post-disaster watershed assessment for impacted areas.
- Sec. 209. Upper Barataria Basin and Morganza to the Gulf of Mexico Connection, Louisiana.
- Sec. 210. Upper Mississippi River System Flood Risk and Resiliency Study.
- Sec. 211. New Jersey hot spot erosion mitigation.
- Sec. 212. Oceanside, California.
- Sec. 213. Coastal Washington.
- Sec. 214. Cherryfield Dam, Narraguagus River, Maine.
- Sec. 215. Poor Farm Pond Dam, Worcester, Massachusetts.
- Sec. 216. National Academy of Sciences study on Upper Rio Grande Basin.
- Sec. 217. Chambers, Galveston, and Harris Counties, Texas.
- Sec. 218. Sea sparrow accounting.
- Sec. 219. Wilson Lock floating guide wall, Alabama.
- Sec. 220. Algiers Canal Levees, Louisiana.
- TITLE III—DEAUTHORIZATIONS AND MODIFICATIONS**
- Sec. 301. Deauthorization of inactive projects.
- Sec. 302. General reauthorizations.
- Sec. 303. Conveyances.
- Sec. 304. Lakes program.
- Sec. 305. Maintenance of navigation channels.
- Sec. 306. Asset divestiture.
- Sec. 307. Upper Mississippi River restoration program.
- Sec. 308. Coastal community flood control and other purposes.
- Sec. 309. Shore protection and restoration.
- Sec. 310. Hopper dredge McFarland replacement.
- Sec. 311. Acequias irrigation systems.
- Sec. 312. Pacific region.
- Sec. 313. Selma, Alabama.
- Sec. 314. Barrow, Alaska.
- Sec. 315. San Francisco Bay, California.
- Sec. 316. Santa Ana River Mainstem, California.
- Sec. 317. Faulkner Island, Connecticut.
- Sec. 318. Broadkill Beach, Delaware.
- Sec. 319. Federal Triangle Area, Washington, District of Columbia.
- Sec. 320. Washington Aqueduct.
- Sec. 321. Washington Metropolitan Area, Washington, District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia.
- Sec. 322. Northern estuaries ecosystem restoration, Florida.
- Sec. 323. New Savannah Bluff Lock and Dam, Georgia and South Carolina.
- Sec. 324. Dillard Road, Patoka Lake, Indiana.
- Sec. 325. Larose to Golden Meadow, Louisiana.
- Sec. 326. Morganza to the Gulf of Mexico, Louisiana.
- Sec. 327. Port Fourchon Belle Pass Channel, Louisiana.
- Sec. 328. Upper St. Anthony Falls Lock and Dam, Minnesota.
- Sec. 329. Missouri River levee system, Missouri.
- Sec. 330. Table Rock Lake, Missouri and Arkansas.
- Sec. 331. Missouri River mitigation, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, and Nebraska.
- Sec. 332. New York and New Jersey Harbor and Tributaries, New York and New Jersey.
- Sec. 333. Western Lake Erie basin, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan.
- Sec. 334. Willamette Valley, Oregon.
- Sec. 335. Columbia River Channel, Oregon and Washington.
- Sec. 336. Buffalo Bayou Tributaries and Resiliency study, Texas.
- Sec. 337. Matagorda Ship Channel Jetty Deficiency, Port Lavaca, Texas.
- Sec. 338. San Antonio Channel, San Antonio, Texas.
- Sec. 339. Western Washington State, Washington.
- Sec. 340. Environmental infrastructure.
- Sec. 341. Specific deauthorizations.
- Sec. 342. Congressional notification of deferred payment agreement request.
- TITLE IV—WATER RESOURCES INFRASTRUCTURE**
- Sec. 401. Project authorizations.
- Sec. 402. Facility investment.
- SEC. 2. SECRETARY DEFINED.**
- In this Act, the term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Army.
- TITLE I—GENERAL PROVISIONS**
- SEC. 101. CONTINUING AUTHORITY PROGRAMS.**
- (a) **PILOT PROGRAM FOR ALTERNATIVE PROJECT DELIVERY FOR CONTINUING AUTHORITY PROGRAM PROJECTS.—**
- (1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall implement a pilot program, in accordance with this subsection, allowing a non-Federal interest or the Secretary to carry out a project under a continuing authority program through the use of an alternative delivery method.
- (2) **CONSISTENCY.**—The Secretary shall implement the pilot program under this subsection through a single office, which shall be headed by a Director.
- (3) **PARTICIPATION IN PILOT PROGRAM.**—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Director shall—
- (A) solicit project proposals from non-Federal interests by posting program information on a public-facing website and reaching out to non-Federal interests that have previously submitted project requests to the Secretary;
- (B) review such proposals and select projects, taking into consideration geographic diversity among the selected projects and the alternative delivery methods used for the selected projects; and
- (C) notify the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate of each project selected under subparagraph (B), including—
- (i) identification of the project name, type, and location, and the associated non-Federal interest;
- (ii) a description of the type of alternative delivery method being used to carry out the project; and
- (iii) a description of how the project meets the authorized purposes and requirements of the applicable continuing authority program.
- (4) **COST SHARE.**—The Federal and non-Federal shares of the cost of a project carried out pursuant to this subsection shall be consistent with the cost share requirements of the applicable continuing authority program.
- (5) **MODIFICATIONS TO PROCESSES.**—With respect to a project selected under paragraph (3), the Secretary shall—
- (A) allow the non-Federal interest to contribute more than the non-Federal share of the project required under the applicable continuing authority program;
- (B) allow the use of return on Federal investment as an alternative to benefit-cost analysis;
- (C) allow the use of a real estate acquisition audit process to replace existing crediting, oversight, and review processes and procedures; and
- (D) notwithstanding any otherwise applicable requirement of a continuing authority program, allow the use of a single contract with the non-Federal interest that incorporates the feasibility and construction phases, and may also include the operations and maintenance of the project.

(6) CREDIT OR REIMBURSEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A project selected under paragraph (3) that is carried out by a non-Federal interest pursuant to this subsection shall be eligible for credit or reimbursement for the Federal share of the cost of the project if, before initiation of construction of the project—

(i) the non-Federal interest enters into a written agreement with the Secretary under section 221 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 1962d–5b), including an agreement to pay the non-Federal share of the cost of operation and maintenance of the project, consistent with the applicable continuing authority program; and

(ii) the Director—

(I) reviews the plans for construction of the project developed by the non-Federal interest;

(II) determines that the project meets the requirements of the applicable continuing authority program;

(III) determines that the project outputs are consistent with the project scope;

(IV) determines that the plans comply with applicable Federal laws and regulations; and

(V) verifies that the construction documents, including supporting information, have been signed by an Engineer of Record.

(B) APPLICATION OF CREDIT.—With respect to a project selected under paragraph (3), the Secretary may only apply credit under subparagraph (A) toward the non-Federal share of that project.

(C) APPLICATION OF REIMBURSEMENT.—The Secretary may only provide reimbursement under subparagraph (A) if the Director certifies that—

(i) the non-Federal interest has obligated funds for the cost of the project selected under paragraph (3) and has requested reimbursement of the Federal share of the cost of the project; and

(ii) the project has been constructed in accordance with—

(I) all applicable permits or approvals; and

(II) the requirements of this subsection.

(D) MONITORING.—The Director shall regularly monitor and audit any project constructed by a non-Federal interest pursuant to this subsection to ensure that—

(i) the construction is carried out in compliance with the requirements of this subsection; and

(ii) the costs of construction are reasonable.

(7) EVALUATIONS AND REPORTING.—The Director shall annually submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report on the progress and outcomes of projects carried out pursuant to this subsection, including—

(A) an assessment of whether the use of alternative delivery methods has resulted in cost savings or time efficiencies; and

(B) identification of changes to laws or policies needed in order to implement more projects using alternative delivery methods.

(8) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) ALTERNATIVE DELIVERY METHOD.—The term “alternative delivery method” means a project delivery method that is not the traditional design-bid-build method, including progressive design-build, public-private partnerships, and construction manager at risk.

(B) CONTINUING AUTHORITY PROGRAM.—The term “continuing authority program” has the meaning given that term in the section 7001(c)(1)(D) of Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282d).

(C) DIRECTOR.—The term “Director” means the Director of the office through which the Secretary is implementing the pilot program under this subsection.

(D) RETURN ON FEDERAL INVESTMENT.—The term “return on Federal investment” means, with respect to Federal investment in a water resources development project, the economic return on the investment for the Federal Government, taking into consideration qualitative returns for any anticipated life safety, risk reduction, economic growth, environmental, and social benefits accruing as a result of the investment.

(9) SUNSET.—The authority to commence pursuant to this subsection a project selected under paragraph (3) shall terminate on the date that is 10 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(10) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection \$50,000,000 for each fiscal year.

(b) MODIFICATIONS TO CONTINUING AUTHORITY PROGRAMS.—

(1) DELEGATION OF DECISIONMAKING AUTHORITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except with respect to a project carried out pursuant to subsection (a), the Secretary shall delegate decision-making authority and review of projects under a continuing authority program to the District Commander of the district of the Corps of Engineers in which the project is located.

(B) SCOPE OF AUTHORITY.—Authority delegated under subparagraph (A) shall include authority related to the approval of project initiation, allocation of funds within statutory limits, and oversight of project implementation.

(2) PROCEDURE FOR EXTENDING COST LIMITS.—

(A) INITIAL DETERMINATION.—If, during the preconstruction phase of a project under a continuing authority program, the total Federal costs of the project are projected to exceed the established Federal per-project limit, the District Commander to whom authority has been delegated under paragraph (1) with respect to the project shall conduct an assessment to determine whether the project can continue to be carried out with a revised scope.

(B) TRANSITION TO NEW FEASIBILITY STUDY CASE 1.—If the District Commander determines under subparagraph (A) that a project cannot continue to be carried out with a revised scope within the existing authority for the project, and the cost of completing the project is not projected to exceed twice the applicable established per-project limit—

(i) the project may be considered a new feasibility study and shall be prioritized for investigation funds from the Secretary to minimize starts and stops on project implementation; and

(ii) such transition to a new feasibility study shall require approval from the Secretary and shall include a notification to Congress.

(C) TRANSITION TO NEW FEASIBILITY STUDY CASE 2.—If the District Commander determines under subparagraph (A) that a project cannot continue to be carried out with a revised scope within the existing authority for the project, and the cost of completing the project is projected to exceed twice the applicable established per-project limit, the project may only continue as a feasibility study subject to the requirements of section 105 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2215).

(D) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—A project carried out pursuant to subparagraph (B) shall not count towards the annual program funding authorization limits for the applicable continuing authority program.

(3) CONTINUING AUTHORITY PROGRAM DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term “continuing authority program” has the meaning given that term in the section 7001(c)(1)(D) of

Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282d).

(c) EMERGENCY STREAMBANK AND SHORELINE PROTECTION.—Section 14 of the Flood Control Act of 1946 (33 U.S.C. 701r) is amended by striking “\$25,000,000” and inserting “\$50,000,000”.

(d) STORM AND HURRICANE RESTORATION AND IMPACT MINIMIZATION PROGRAM.—Section 3(c) of the Act of August 13, 1946 (33 U.S.C. 426g(e)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “\$37,500,000” and inserting “\$62,500,000”; and

(2) in paragraph (2)(B), by striking “\$10,000,000” and inserting “\$12,500,000”.

(e) SMALL RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS.—Section 107(b) of the River and Harbor Act of 1960 (33 U.S.C. 577(b)) is amended by striking “\$10,000,000” and inserting “\$12,500,000”.

(f) AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION.—Section 206 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (33 U.S.C. 2330) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by adding at the end the following:

“(3) ANADROMOUS FISH.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), for projects carried out under subsection (a)(3), the non-Federal interest shall provide 15 percent of the cost of construction, including provision of all lands, easements, rights-of-way, and necessary relocations.”; and

(2) in subsection (d), by striking “\$10,000,000” and inserting “\$15,000,000”.

(g) REMOVAL OF OBSTRUCTIONS; CLEARING CHANNELS.—Section 2 of the Act of August 28, 1937 (33 U.S.C. 701g) is amended by striking “\$500,000” and inserting “\$1,000,000”.

(h) PROJECT MODIFICATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF ENVIRONMENT OR DROUGHT RESILIENCY.—Section 1135 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2309a) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by inserting “OR DROUGHT RESILIENCY” after “ENVIRONMENT”;

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking “for the purpose of improving” and inserting the following: “for the purpose of—

“(1) improving”;

(B) in paragraph (1) (as so designated), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; or”;

“(2) providing drought resiliency.”;

(C) by adding at the end the following: “(2) will improve” and inserting “(2) will provide for drought resiliency or will improve”;

(4) in subsection (d), by striking “\$10,000,000” and inserting “\$12,500,000”;

(5) in subsection (h), by striking “\$50,000,000” and inserting “\$62,000,000”; and

(6) by adding at the end the following:

“(j) DROUGHT RESILIENCE.—Drought resilience measures carried out under this section may include—

“(1) water conservation measures to mitigate and address drought conditions;

“(2) removal of sediment captured behind a dam for the purpose of restoring or increasing the authorized storage capacity of the project concerned;

“(3) the planting of native plant species that will reduce the risk of drought and the incidence of nonnative species; and

“(4) other actions that increase drought resilience, water conservation, or water availability.”.

(i) SMALL FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 (33 U.S.C. 701s) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 205. SMALL FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out a program for the implementation, in partnership with non-Federal interests, of small structural or nonstructural projects

for flood risk management, stormwater management, and related purposes not specifically authorized by Congress when in the opinion of the Chief of Engineers such work is advisable.

“(b) COST SHARE.—

“(1) FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT AND STORMWATER PURPOSES.—

“(A) NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—The non-Federal share for a project implemented under this section of the costs assigned to purposes described in subsection (a) shall be 35 percent.

“(B) REQUIREMENT.—The non-Federal interest for a project implemented under this section shall pay 5 percent of the costs assigned to purposes described in subsection (a) during construction of the project.

“(2) OTHER PURPOSES.—The non-Federal share for a project implemented under this section of the costs assigned to purposes not described in subsection (a) shall be consistent with the cost share requirements of section 103 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2213).

“(3) LANDS.—The non-Federal interest for a project implemented under this section shall provide all lands, easements, rights-of-way, dredged material disposal areas, and perform all related necessary relocations.

“(c) AGREEMENTS.—Construction of a project under this section shall be initiated only after a non-Federal interest has entered into an agreement with the Secretary to pay—

“(1) the non-Federal share of the costs of construction required by this section; and

“(2) 100 percent of any operation, maintenance, replacement, and rehabilitation costs associated with the project in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

“(d) COMPLETENESS.—A project implemented under this section shall be complete in itself and shall not commit the United States to any additional improvement for the successful operation of the project.

“(e) FLEXIBILITY IN PROJECT DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION.—The Secretary is authorized to, in coordination with the non-Federal interest for a project implemented under this section, incorporate natural features and nature-based features, water reuse and recycling practices, and other innovative stormwater management practices and techniques, including green infrastructure, permeable pavements, rain gardens, and retention basins into the project.

“(f) CONSIDERATION.—In implementing a project under this section, the Secretary shall, where appropriate, examine opportunities to include features for the reclamation, treatment, and reuse of flood water and stormwater associated with the project that will not result in—

“(1) a determination that the project is not economically justified; or

“(2) the limitation described in subsection (h)(1) conflicting with the required Federal share of the cost of the project.

“(g) STORMWATER-RELATED PROJECTS.—For any project for stormwater management implemented under this section, the Secretary shall include management of stormwater that flows at a rate of less than 800 cubic feet per second for the 10-percent flood.

“(h) FUNDING.—

“(1) LIMITATION.—Not more than \$15,000,000 in Federal funds may be allocated under this section for a single project within a single specific geographic area, such as a city, town, or county.

“(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$90,000,000 for each fiscal year.”.

(2) EFFECT ON EXISTING AGREEMENTS.—Nothing in the amendment made by this sub-

section shall affect any agreement in effect on the date of enactment of this Act under section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 (33 U.S.C. 701s), except that, upon request by the non-Federal interest for the project that is the subject of such an agreement, the Secretary and the non-Federal interest may modify the agreement to reflect the requirements of such section 205, as so amended.

(j) COMMUNITY REVITALIZATION PROGRAM.—Section 165(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note) is amended—

(1) by striking the subsection heading and inserting “COMMUNITY REVITALIZATION PROGRAM”;

(2) in paragraph (1), by striking “pilot program” and inserting “program”;

(3) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by amending subparagraph (A) to read as follows:

“(A) solicit project proposals from non-Federal interests by posting program information on a public-facing website and reaching out to non-Federal interests that have previously submitted project requests to the Secretary; and”;

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking “a total of 20 projects” and inserting “projects”;

(4) by striking paragraph (4) and inserting the following:

“(4) PRIORITY PROJECTS.—In carrying out this subsection, the Secretary shall prioritize the following projects:

“(A) Projects located in coastal communities in western Alaska impacted by Typhoon Merbok.

“(B) The Hatch Dam project, Arizona, carried out pursuant to section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 (33 U.S.C. 701s).

“(C) Projects located in Guam.”;

(5) by adding at the end the following:

“(6) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection \$50,000,000 for each fiscal year.”.

SEC. 102. COMMUNITY PROJECT ADVISOR.

(a) COMMUNITY PROJECT ADVISOR.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish a single office to assist non-Federal interests in accessing Federal resources related to water resources development projects, which shall be headed by a community project advisor appointed by the Secretary.

(b) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The community project advisor appointed under this section shall—

(1) provide guidance to potential non-Federal interests on accessing programs, services, and other assistance made available by the Corps of Engineers relating to water resources development projects, including under—

(A) continuing authority programs (as such term is defined in section 7001(c)(1)(D) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282d));

(B) section 14 of the Act of March 3, 1899 (33 U.S.C. 408);

(C) section 206 of the Flood Control Act of 1960 (33 U.S.C. 709a);

(D) section 22 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 1962d-16);

(E) section 203 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2231);

(F) section 204 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2232);

(G) section 203 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (33 U.S.C. 2269);

(H) section 5014 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note); and

(I) the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (33 U.S.C. 3901 et seq.);

(2) conduct outreach and workshops for potential non-Federal interests to provide in-

formation on such assistance, including processes for accessing such assistance; and

(3) identify programs, services, and other assistance made available by other Federal and State agencies relating to water resources development projects for purposes of advising potential non-Federal interests on the best available applicable assistance.

(c) PRIORITIZATION.—In carrying out activities under this section, to the maximum extent practicable, the community project advisor shall prioritize providing assistance with respect to water resources development projects that will benefit a rural community, a small community, or a community described in the guidance issued by the Secretary under section 160 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note).

(d) ELECTRONIC PORTAL.—

(1) DEVELOPMENT.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall develop an online, interactive portal that—

(A) contains information relating to the assistance described in subsection (b); and

(B) can be used by a potential non-Federal interest as a succinct guide to accessing such assistance based on the applicable potential water resources development project.

(2) AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary shall ensure that the portal developed under paragraph (1) is made available in a prominent location on the public-facing website of the headquarters of the Corps of Engineers and of each district and division of the Corps of Engineers.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$10,000,000 for each fiscal year.

SEC. 103. MINIMUM REAL ESTATE INTEREST.

(a) REAL ESTATE PLAN.—The Secretary shall provide to the non-Federal interest for an authorized water resources development project a real estate plan for the project that includes a description of the real estate interests required for construction, operation and maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, or replacement of the project, including any specific details and legal requirements necessary for implementation of the project.

(b) IDENTIFICATION OF MINIMUM INTEREST.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For each authorized water resources development project for which an interest in real property is required for any applicable construction, operation and maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, or replacement, the Secretary shall identify the minimum interest in the property necessary to carry out the applicable activity.

(2) DETERMINATION.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary shall identify an interest that is less than fee simple title in cases where the Secretary determines that—

(A) such an interest is sufficient for construction, operation and maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, and replacement of the applicable project; and

(B) the non-Federal interest cannot legally make available to the Secretary an interest in fee simple title for purposes of the project.

(c) REQUIREMENT.—The non-Federal interest for an authorized water resources development project shall provide for the project an interest in the applicable real property that is the minimum interest identified under subsection (b).

(d) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Secretary shall annually submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report containing—

(1) a summary of all instances in which the Secretary identified under subsection (b) fee simple title as the minimum interest necessary with respect to an activity for which

the non-Federal interest requested the use of an interest less than fee simple title; and

(2) with respect to each such instance, a description of the legal requirements that resulted in identifying fee simple title as the minimum interest.

(e) EXISTING AGREEMENTS.—At the request of a non-Federal interest, an agreement entered into under section 221 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 1962d-5b) between the Secretary and the non-Federal interest before the date of enactment of this Act may be amended to reflect the requirements of this section.

SEC. 104. STUDY OF WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS BY NON-FEDERAL INTERESTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 203 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2231) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “may undertake a federally authorized feasibility study of a proposed water resources development project, or,” and inserting the following: “may undertake and submit to the Secretary—

“(A) a federally authorized feasibility study of a proposed water resources development project; or”;

(ii) by striking “upon the written approval” and inserting the following:

“(B) upon the determination”;

(iii) in subparagraph (B) (as so designated)—

(I) by striking “undertake”; and

(II) by striking “, and submit the study to the Secretary” and inserting “or constructed by a non-Federal interest pursuant to section 204”;

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A)—

(I) by striking “, as soon as practicable,”; and

(II) by striking “non-Federal interests to” and inserting “non-Federal interests that”;

(ii) by striking subparagraph (A) and inserting the following:

“(A) provide clear, concise, and transparent guidance for the non-Federal interest to use in developing a feasibility study that complies with requirements that would apply to a feasibility study undertaken by the Secretary;”;

(iii) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(iv) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) provide guidance to a non-Federal interest on obtaining support from the Secretary to complete elements of a feasibility study that may be considered inherently governmental and required to be done by a Federal agency; and

“(D) provide contacts for employees of the Corps of Engineers that a non-Federal interest may use to initiate coordination with the Secretary and identify at what stages coordination may be beneficial.”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) DETERMINATION.—If a non-Federal interest requests to undertake a feasibility study on a modification to a constructed water resources development project under paragraph (1)(B), the Secretary shall expeditiously provide to the non-Federal interest the determination required under such paragraph with respect to whether conceptual modifications, as presented by the non-Federal interest, are consistent with the authorized purposes of the project.”;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (3)—

(i) in subparagraph (B), by striking “receives a request under this paragraph” and inserting “receives a study submission under

subsection (a) or receives a request under subparagraph (A)”;

(ii) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REQUIRED.—The Secretary shall notify a non-Federal interest if, upon initial review of a submission received under subsection (a) or a receipt of a request under subparagraph (A), the Secretary requires additional information to perform the required analyses, reviews, and compliance processes and include in such notification a detailed description of the required information.”;

(B) by striking paragraph (4) and inserting the following:

“(4) NOTIFICATION.—Upon receipt of a study submission under subsection (a) or receipt of a request under paragraph (3)(A), the Secretary shall notify the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate of the submission or request and a timeline for completion of the required analyses, reviews, and compliance processes and shall notify the non-Federal interest of such timeline.”; and

(C) in paragraph (5), by striking “receiving a request under paragraph (3)” and inserting “receiving a study submission under subsection (a) or a request under paragraph (3)(A)”;

(3) in subsection (d)—

(A) by striking “If a project” and inserting the following:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—If a project”;

(B) by inserting “or modification to the project” before “an amount equal to”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) MAXIMUM AMOUNT.—Any credit provided to a non-Federal interest under this subsection may not exceed the maximum Federal cost for a feasibility study initiated by the Secretary under section 1001(a)(2) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282c(a)).”;

(4) by adding at the end the following:

“(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary \$1,000,000 for each fiscal year to carry out this section.”.

(b) GUIDANCE.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall update any guidance as necessary to reflect the amendments made by this section.

(c) IMPLEMENTATION.—Any non-Federal interest that has entered in a written agreement with the Secretary related to carrying out a feasibility study pursuant to section 203 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2231) before the date of enactment of this Act may submit to the Secretary a request to amend such agreement to reflect the amendments made by this section.

SEC. 105. CONSTRUCTION OF WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS BY NON-FEDERAL INTERESTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 204 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2232) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(1)—

(A) by striking “an appropriate non-Federal interest” and inserting “a non-Federal interest carrying out a project, or separable element of a project, under this section”;

(B) by striking “on construction for any project” and inserting “for the construction of any project or separable element”;

(C) by inserting “, consistent with the authorized cost share for the project,” after “United States funds”;

(2) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(A), by striking clauses (i) through (iii) and inserting the following:

“(i) the non-Federal interest—

“(I) enters into a written agreement with the Secretary under section 221 of the Flood

Control Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 1962d-5b), including an agreement to pay the non-Federal share, if any, of the cost of operation and maintenance of the project;

“(II) makes any information relevant to carrying out the project available to the Secretary to review; and

“(III) identifies features of the project or separable element that are outside the scope of the authorized project; and

“(ii) the Secretary—

“(I) reviews the plans for construction by the non-Federal interest;

“(II) determines the project outputs are consistent with the authorized project and construction would not result in life safety concerns;

“(III) determines that the plans comply with applicable Federal laws and regulations; and

“(IV) verifies that the construction documents, including supporting information, have been signed by an Engineer of Record; and”;

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by redesignating subparagraphs (B) and (C) as subparagraphs (C) and (D), respectively; and

(ii) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following:

“(B) the non-Federal interest has obligated or expended funds for the cost of a discrete segment or separable element thereof and has requested reimbursement of the Federal share of the cost of the discrete segment or separable element;”;

(iii) in subparagraph (C) (as so redesignated), by inserting “, discrete segment of the project, or separable element of the project,” after “the project”;

(C) in paragraph (5)—

(i) by striking subparagraph (A)(ii) and inserting the following:

“(ii) before the review and approval of plans under paragraph (1)(A)(ii), the Secretary makes the determinations required under subclauses (II) and (III) of paragraph (1)(A)(ii) with respect to the discrete segment.”;

(ii) in subparagraph (B)(ii), by striking “plans approved under paragraph (1)(A)(i)” and inserting “the plans reviewed under paragraph (1)(A)(ii)”;

(iii) in subparagraph (C)(i), by striking “paragraph (1)(A)(iii)” and inserting “paragraph (1)(A)(i)”;

(iv) in subparagraph (D)(i) by striking “paragraph (1)(A)(iii)” and inserting “paragraph (1)(A)(i)”;

(D) by adding at the end the following:

“(6) EXCLUSIONS.—The Secretary may not provide credit or reimbursement for—

“(A) activities required by the non-Federal interest to initiate design and construction that would otherwise not be required by the Secretary; or

“(B) delays incurred by the non-Federal interest resulting in project cost increases.”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this section \$1,000,000 for each fiscal year.”.

(b) GUIDANCE.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall update any guidance as necessary to reflect the amendments made by this section.

(c) IMPLEMENTATION.—Any non-Federal interest that has entered in a written agreement with the Secretary to carry out a water resources development project pursuant to section 204 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2232) before the date of enactment of this Act may submit to the Secretary a request to amend

such agreement to reflect the amendments made by this section.

SEC. 106. REVIEW PROCESS.

Section 14 of the Act of March 3, 1899 (33 U.S.C. 408) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (c) and (d) as subsections (d) and (e), respectively, and inserting after subsection (b) the following:

“(c) REVIEW PROCESS.—

“(1) CONSISTENCY.—The Secretary shall establish a single office within the Corps of Engineers with the expertise to provide consistent and timely recommendations under subsection (a) for applications for permission submitted pursuant to such subsection.

“(2) PREAPPLICATION MEETING.—At the request of a non-Federal entity that is planning on submitting an application for permission pursuant to subsection (a), the Secretary, acting through the office established under paragraph (1), shall meet with the non-Federal entity to—

“(A) provide clear, concise, and specific technical requirements for non-Federal entity to use in the development of the application;

“(B) recommend the number of design packages to submit for the proposed action, and the stage of development at which to submit such packages; and

“(C) identify potential concerns or conflicts with such proposed actions.

“(3) CONTRIBUTED FUNDS.—The Secretary may use funds accepted from a non-Federal entity under subsection (b)(3) for purposes of conducting a meeting described in paragraph (2).”; and

(2) in subsection (d), as so redesignated—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “the Secretary shall inform” and inserting “the Secretary, acting through the head of the office established under subsection (c), shall inform”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “the Secretary shall” and inserting “the Secretary, acting through the head of the office established under subsection (c), shall”.

SEC. 107. ELECTRONIC SUBMISSION AND TRACKING OF PERMIT APPLICATIONS.

(a) ELECTRONIC SYSTEM.—Section 2040(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 2345(a)) is amended—

(1) in the subsection heading, by striking “DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRONIC” and inserting “ELECTRONIC”;

(2) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall implement an electronic system to allow the electronic—

“(A) preparation and submission of applications for permits and requests for jurisdictional determinations under the jurisdiction of the Secretary; and

“(B) tracking of documents related to Federal environmental reviews for projects under the jurisdiction of the Secretary or for which the Corps of Engineers is designated as the lead Federal agency.”;

(3) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (E), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(B) in subparagraph (F), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(G) documents related to Federal environmental reviews for projects under the jurisdiction of the Secretary or for which the Corps of Engineers is designated as the lead Federal agency.”; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

“(5) COORDINATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary shall use the electronic system required under paragraph (1) to enhance inter-agency coordination in the preparation of

documents related to Federal environmental reviews.”.

(b) SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS.—Section 2040(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 2345(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (5)(C), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(6) enable a non-Federal interest for a project to—

“(A) submit information related to the preparation of any Federal environmental review document associated with the project; and

“(B) track the status of a Federal environmental review associated with the project.”.

(c) RECORD RETENTION.—Section 2040(d) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 2345(d)) is amended—

(1) in the subsection heading, by striking “RECORD OF DETERMINATIONS” and inserting “RECORD RETENTION”;

(2) in paragraph (1), by inserting “, and all Federal environmental review documents included in the electronic system” before the period at the end; and

(3) in paragraph (2), by inserting “and all Federal environmental review documents included in the electronic system,” before “after the 5-year”.

(d) AVAILABILITY OF RECORDS.—Section 2040(e) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 2345(e)) is amended—

(1) in the subsection heading, by striking “DETERMINATIONS” and inserting “RECORDS”; and

(2) in paragraph (1), by inserting “, and all final Federal environmental review documents included in the electronic system,” before “available to the public”.

(e) DEADLINE FOR ELECTRONIC SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION.—Section 2040(f)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 2345(f)(1)) is amended by striking “2 years after the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022” and inserting “1 year after the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024”.

(f) APPLICABILITY.—Section 2040(g) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 2345(g)) is amended by inserting “, and the requirements described in subsections (d) and (e) relating to Federal environmental documents shall apply with respect to Federal environmental review documents that are prepared after the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024” before the period at the end.

(g) E-NEPA.—

(1) CONSISTENCY.—Section 2040 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 2345) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(i) CONSISTENCY WITH E-NEPA.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall take into consideration the results of the permitting portal study conducted pursuant to the amendment made by section 321(b) of the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 (137 Stat. 44).”.

(2) COOPERATION.—The Secretary shall cooperate with the Council on Environmental Quality in conducting the permitting portal study required pursuant to the amendment made by section 321(b) of the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 (137 Stat. 44).

(h) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 2040 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 2345) is amended in the section heading by striking “PERMIT APPLICATIONS” and inserting “PERMIT APPLICATIONS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS”.

SEC. 108. VERTICAL INTEGRATION AND ACCELERATION OF STUDIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1001(a) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282c(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “of initiation” and inserting “on which the Secretary determines the Federal interest for purposes of the report pursuant to section 905(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2282(b))”; and

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking “cost of \$3,000,000; and” and inserting the following: “cost of—

“(A) \$3,000,000 for a project with an estimated construction cost of less than \$500,000,000; and”;

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) \$5,000,000 for a project with an estimated construction cost of greater than or equal to \$500,000,000; and”.

(b) ADJUSTMENT.—Section 905(b)(2)(B) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2282(b)(2)(B)) is amended by striking “\$200,000” and inserting “\$300,000”.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 905(b)(4) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2282(b)(4)) is amended by striking “(A) TIMING.—” and all that follows through “The cost of” and inserting “The cost of”.

SEC. 109. SYSTEMWIDE IMPROVEMENT FRAMEWORK AND ENCROACHMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 5(c) of the Act of August 18, 1941 (33 U.S.C. 701n(c)) is amended—

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

“(2) SYSTEMWIDE IMPROVEMENT PLAN.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the status of compliance of a non-Federal interest with the requirements of a levee owner’s manual, or any other eligibility requirement established by the Secretary related to the maintenance and upkeep responsibilities of the non-Federal interest, the Secretary shall consider the non-Federal interest to be eligible for repair and rehabilitation assistance under this section if—

“(i) in coordination with the Secretary, the non-Federal interest develops a systemwide improvement plan that—

“(I) identifies any items of deferred or inadequate maintenance and upkeep, including any such items identified by the Secretary or through periodic inspection of the flood control work;

“(II) identifies any additional measures, including repair and rehabilitation work, that the Secretary determines necessary to ensure that the flood control work performs as designed and intended; and

“(III) includes specific timelines for addressing such items and measures; and

“(i) the Secretary—

“(I) determines that the systemwide improvement plan meets the requirements of clause (i); and

“(II) determines that the non-Federal interest makes satisfactory progress in meeting the timelines described in clause (i)(III).

“(B) GRANDFATHERED ENCROACHMENTS.—At the request of the non-Federal interest, the Secretary—

“(i) shall review documentation developed by the non-Federal interest showing a covered encroachment does not negatively impact the integrity of the flood control work;

“(ii) shall make a written determination with respect to whether removal or modification of such covered encroachment is necessary to ensure the encroachment does not negatively impact the integrity of the flood control work; and

“(iii) may not determine that a covered encroachment is a deficiency requiring corrective action unless such action is necessary to ensure the encroachment does not negatively

impact the integrity of the flood control work.”; and

(2) in paragraph (4), by adding at the end the following:

“(C) COVERED ENCROACHMENT.—The term ‘covered encroachment’ means a permanent nonproject structure that—

“(i) is located inside the boundaries of a flood control work;

“(ii) is depicted on construction drawings or operation and maintenance plans for the flood control work that are signed by an engineer of record; and

“(iii) is determined, by the Secretary, to be an encroachment of such flood control work.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 3011 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 701n note) is repealed.

(c) TRANSITION.—The amendments made by this section shall have no effect on any written agreement signed by the Secretary and a non-Federal interest pursuant to section 5(c)(2) of the Act of August 18, 1941 (as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act) if the non-Federal interest otherwise continues to meet the requirements of section 5(c)(2) as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act.

(d) PARTICIPATION IN PREPAREDNESS EXERCISES.—The Secretary may not condition the eligibility of a non-Federal interest for rehabilitation assistance under section 5 of the Act of August 18, 1941 (33 U.S.C. 701n) on the participation of the non-Federal interest in disaster preparedness exercises that are unrelated to necessary repairs, rehabilitation, maintenance, and upkeep of a flood control work.

SEC. 110. FISH AND WILDLIFE MITIGATION.

Section 906 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2283) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “After November 17, 1986, the Secretary” and inserting “The Secretary”; and

(ii) by striking “shall not submit” and all that follows through “unless such report contains” and inserting “may not approve any proposal related to a water resources project unless the Secretary has prepared a report relating to the project that contains”;

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking “The Secretary” and inserting the following:

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary”; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) IDENTIFICATION.—The Secretary shall consult with the non-Federal interest for a water resources project, and other stakeholders, to the maximum extent practicable—

“(i) to identify mitigation implementation practices or accepted assessment methodologies used in the region of the water resources project and incorporate such practices and methodologies into the mitigation plan for such project; and

“(ii) to identify projects that have not been constructed, or concepts described in mitigation plans for other water resources projects, that may be used to meet the restoration or mitigation needs of the water resources project.”; and

(C) in paragraph (3)(B)(iv)(I), by inserting “or a description of the requirements for a third-party mitigation instrument that would be developed in the case that a contract for future delivery of credits will be used” after “to be used”;

(2) in subsection (i)(1)(A)—

(A) in clause (i), by inserting “, for immediate delivery or future delivery to be identified in the mitigation instrument” after “banks”; and

(B) in clause (ii), by inserting “, for immediate delivery or future delivery to be identified in the mitigation instrument” after “programs”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(1) SEPARABLE ELEMENTS.—Mitigation of fish and wildlife losses required under this section that is provided in the form of credit shall be considered a separable element of a project without requiring further evaluation.

“(m) TRANSPARENCY.—The Secretary shall ensure that—

“(1) the mitigation requirements for each water resources project—

“(A) are made publicly available (including on a website of the headquarters of the Corps of Engineers); and

“(B) include the location of the project, the anticipated schedule for mitigation, the type of mitigation required, the amount of mitigation required, and the remaining mitigation needs;

“(2) the mitigation plan for such project is made publicly available, as applicable;

“(3) the information described in paragraph (1) is updated regularly; and

“(4) carrying out the requirements of this subsection with respect to each water resources project is considered a project expense.

“(n) COORDINATION.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary shall ensure that the project delivery team and regulatory team of the Corps of Engineers work in coordination to successfully carry out mitigation efforts.”.

SEC. 111. HARBOR DEEPENING.

(a) CONSTRUCTION.—Section 101(a)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2211(a)(1)) is amended by striking “50 feet” each place it appears and inserting “55 feet”.

(b) OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.—Section 101(b)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2211(b)(1)) is amended by striking “50 feet” and inserting “55 feet”.

SEC. 112. EMERGING HARBORS.

Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall—

(1) issue guidance for the purpose of carrying out section 210(c)(3)(B) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2238(c)(3)(B)); and

(2) develop a mechanism to accept the non-Federal share of funds from a non-Federal interest for maintenance dredging carried out under such section.

SEC. 113. REMOTE AND SUBSISTENCE HARBORS.

Section 2006 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 2242) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking paragraphs (1) through (3) and inserting the following:

“(1) the project would be located in the State of Hawaii or Alaska, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the United States Virgin Islands, or American Samoa; and

“(2)(A) over 80 percent of the goods transported through the harbor would be consumed within the United States, as determined by the Secretary, including consideration of information provided by the non-Federal interest; or

“(B) the long-term viability of the community in which the project is located, or the long-term viability of a community that is located in the region that is served by the project and that will rely on the project, would be threatened without the harbor and navigation improvement.”; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “benefits of the project to” and

inserting “benefits of the project to any of”; and

(B) in paragraph (4), by striking “; and” and inserting “; or”.

SEC. 114. ADDITIONAL PROJECTS FOR UNDERSERVED COMMUNITY HARBORS.

Section 8132 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (33 U.S.C. 2238e) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “section based on an assessment of” and all that follows through “the local or regional economic benefits of the project;” and inserting the following: “section—

“(1) based on an assessment of—

“(A) the local or regional economic benefits of the project;”;

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (2) and (3) as subparagraphs (B) and (C), respectively (and by conforming the margins accordingly);

(C) in subparagraph (C) (as so redesignated) by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) that are located—

“(A) in a harbor where passenger and freight service is provided to island communities dependent on that service; or

“(B) in a lake, or any related connecting channels, within the United States that is included in the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909.”;

(2) in subsection (g)(2), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting “, or a marina or berthing area that is located adjacent to, or is accessible by, a Federal navigation project,” before “for which”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(i) PROJECTS FOR MARINA OR BERTHING AREAS.—The Secretary may carry out not more than 10 projects under this section that are projects for an underserved community harbor that is a marina or berthing area described in subsection (g)(2).”.

SEC. 115. INLAND WATERWAYS REGIONAL DREDGE PILOT PROGRAM.

Section 8133(c) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3720) is amended to read as follows:

“(c) PROJECTS.—In awarding contracts under subsection (a), the Secretary shall consider projects that—

“(1) improve navigation reliability on inland waterways that are accessible year-round;

“(2) increase freight capacity on inland waterways; and

“(3) have the potential to enhance the availability of containerized cargo on inland waterways.”.

SEC. 116. DREDGED MATERIAL DISPOSAL FACILITY PARTNERSHIPS.

Section 217(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (33 U.S.C. 2326a(b)) is amended—

(1) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—

“(A) NON-FEDERAL USE.—The Secretary—

“(i) at the request of a non-Federal entity, may permit the use of any dredged material disposal facility under the jurisdiction of, or managed by, the Secretary by the non-Federal entity if the Secretary determines that such use will not reduce the availability of the facility for the authorized water resources development project on a channel in the vicinity of the disposal facility;

“(ii) at the request of a non-Federal entity, shall permit the non-Federal entity to use a non-Federal disposal facility for the disposal of material dredged by the non-Federal entity, regardless of any connection to a Federal navigation project, if—

“(I) permission for such use has been granted by the owner of the non-Federal disposal facility; and

“(II) the Secretary determines that the dredged material disposal needs required to maintain, perform authorized deepening, or restore the navigability and functionality of authorized navigation channels in the vicinity of the non-Federal disposal facility for the 20-year period following the date of the request, including all planned and routine dredging operations necessary to maintain such channels for the authorized purposes during such period, can be met by the available gross capacity of other dredged material disposal facilities in the vicinity of the non-Federal disposal facility; and

“(iii) shall impose fees to recover capital, operation, and maintenance costs associated with such uses.

“(B) DETERMINATIONS.—The Secretary shall—

“(i) delegate determinations under clauses (i) and (ii)(II) of subparagraph (A) to the District Commander of the district in which the relevant disposal facility is located; and

“(ii) make such determinations not later than 90 days after receiving the applicable request.”;

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking “USE OF FEES” and inserting “FEES”;

(B) by striking “Notwithstanding” and inserting the following:

“(A) USE.—Notwithstanding”;

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) REDUCTION IN AMOUNT.—In collecting any fee under this subsection, the Secretary shall reduce the amount imposed under paragraph (1)(A)(iii) to account for improvements made to the non-Federal disposal facility by the non-Federal entity to recover the capacity of the non-Federal disposal facility.”;

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) DISPOSITION STUDIES.—

“(A) REQUIREMENT.—Upon request by the owner of a non-Federal disposal facility, the Secretary shall carry out a disposition study of the non-Federal disposal facility, in accordance with section 1168 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2018 (33 U.S.C. 578b), if—

“(i) the Secretary has not used the non-Federal disposal facility for the disposal of dredged material during the 20-year period preceding the date of the request; and

“(ii) the Secretary determines that the non-Federal disposal facility is not needed for such use by the Secretary during the 20-year period following the date of the request.

“(B) CONCLUSIVE PRESUMPTIONS.—For purposes of carrying out a disposition study required under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall—

“(i) consider the non-Federal disposal facility to be a separable element of a project; and

“(ii) consider a Federal interest in the non-Federal disposal facility to no longer exist.

“(4) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

“(A) GROSS CAPACITY.—The term ‘gross capacity’ means the total quantity of dredged material that may be placed in a dredged material disposal facility, taking into consideration any additional capacity that can be constructed at the facility.

“(B) NON-FEDERAL DISPOSAL FACILITY.—The term ‘non-Federal disposal facility’ means a dredged material disposal facility under the jurisdiction of, or managed by, the Secretary that is owned by a non-Federal entity.”.

SEC. 117. MAXIMIZATION OF BENEFICIAL USE.

(a) BENEFICIAL USE OF DREDGED MATERIAL.—Section 1122 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (33 U.S.C. 2326 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking “Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish a pilot program” and inserting “The Secretary is authorized”;

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

“(1) promoting resiliency and reducing the risk to property and infrastructure of flooding and storm damage;”;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “the pilot program” and inserting “this section”;

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

“(1) identify and carry out projects for the beneficial use of dredged material.”;

(3) in subsection (c)(1)—

(A) by striking “In carrying out the pilot program, the” and inserting “The”;

(B) by striking “under the pilot program” and inserting “under this section”;

(4) in subsection (d), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “the pilot program” and inserting “this section”;

(5) in subsection (f)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “the pilot program” and inserting “this section”;

(B) in paragraph (4), by striking “the pilot program” and inserting “the implementation of this section”;

(6) by striking subsection (g) and redesignating subsection (h) as subsection (g).

(b) REGIONAL SEDIMENT MANAGEMENT.—Section 204 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (33 U.S.C. 2326) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1), by striking “rehabilitation of projects” and inserting “rehabilitation of projects, including projects for the beneficial use of dredged materials described in section 1122 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (33 U.S.C. 2326 note).”;

(2) in subsection (f), by adding at the end the following:

“(12) Osceola County, Florida.”.

(c) BENEFICIAL USE OF DREDGED MATERIAL.—Section 125(a)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2326g) is amended—

(1) by striking “It is the policy” and inserting the following:

“(A) POLICY.—It is the policy”;

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) NATIONAL GOAL.—To the greatest extent practicable, the Secretary shall ensure that not less than 70 percent by tonnage of suitable dredged material obtained from the construction or operation and maintenance of water resources development projects is used beneficially.”.

(d) MAXIMIZATION OF BENEFICIAL USE IN DREDGED MATERIAL MANAGEMENT PLANS.—Each dredged material management plan for a federally authorized water resources development project, and each regional sediment plan developed under section 204 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (33 U.S.C. 2326), including any such plan under development on the date of enactment of this Act, shall—

(1) maximize the beneficial use of suitable dredged material; and

(2) to the maximum extent practicable, prioritize the use of such dredged material in water resources development projects in areas vulnerable to coastal land loss or shoreline erosion.

(e) TRANSFER OF SUITABLE DREDGED MATERIAL.—The Secretary is authorized to transfer to a non-Federal interest at no cost, for the purpose of beneficial use, suitable dredged material that the Secretary has determined is in excess of the amounts of such material identified as needed for use by the Secretary.

SEC. 118. ECONOMIC, HYDRAULIC, AND HYDROLOGIC MODELING.

(a) MODEL DEVELOPMENT.—The Secretary, in collaboration with other Federal and State agencies, National Laboratories, and nonprofit research institutions (including institutions of higher education and centers and laboratories focused on economics or water resources), shall develop, update, and maintain economic, hydraulic, and hydrologic models, including models for compound flooding, for use in the planning, design formulation, modification, and operation of water resources development projects and water resources planning.

(b) COORDINATION AND USE OF MODELS AND DATA.—In carrying out subsection (a), to the extent practicable, the Secretary shall—

(1) work with the non-Federal interest for a water resources development project to identify existing relevant economic, hydraulic, and hydrologic models and data;

(2) utilize, where appropriate, economic, hydraulic, and hydrologic models and data provided to the Secretary by the agencies, laboratories, and institutions described in subsection (a); and

(3) upon written request by a non-Federal interest for a project, provide to the non-Federal interest draft or working economic, hydraulic, and hydrologic models, and any data generated by such models with respect to the project, not later than 30 days after receiving such request; and

(4) in accordance with section 2017 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 2342), make final economic, hydraulic, and hydrologic models, and any data generated by such models, available to the public, as quickly as practicable, but not later than 30 days after receiving a written request for such models or data.

(c) MODEL OUTPUTS.—To the extent practicable and appropriate, the Secretary shall incorporate data generated by models developed under this section into the formulation of feasibility studies for, and the operation of, water resources development projects.

(d) FUNDING.—The Secretary is authorized to transfer to other Federal and State agencies, National Laboratories, and nonprofit research institutions, including institutions of higher education, such funds as may be necessary to carry out subsection (a) from amounts available to the Secretary.

(e) IN-KIND CONTRIBUTION CREDIT.—A partnership agreement entered into under section 221 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 1962d-5b) may provide, at the request of the non-Federal interest for the applicable project, that the Secretary credit toward the non-Federal share of the cost of the project the value of economic, hydraulic, and hydrologic models required for the project that are developed by the non-Federal interest in accordance with any policies and guidelines applicable to the relevant partnership agreement pursuant to such section.

(f) REVIEW.—The Secretary shall review economic, hydraulic, and hydrologic models developed under this section in the same manner as any such models developed under any other authority of the Secretary.

(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COMPOUND FLOODING.—The term “compound flooding” means a flooding event in which two or more flood drivers, such as coastal storm surge-driven flooding and inland rainfall-driven flooding, occur simultaneously or in close succession and the potential adverse effects of the combined flood drivers may be greater than that of the individual flood driver components.

(2) ECONOMIC.—The term “economic”, as used in reference to models, means relating to the evaluation of benefits and cost attributable to a project for an economic justification under section 209 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 1962-2).

SEC. 119. FORECAST-INFORMED RESERVOIR OPERATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In updating a water control manual for any reservoir constructed, owned, or operated by the Secretary, including a reservoir for which the Secretary is authorized to prescribe regulations for the use of storage allocated for flood control or navigation pursuant to section 7 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (33 U.S.C. 709), the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, incorporate the use of forecast-informed reservoir operations.

(b) GUIDELINES.—The Secretary, in coordination with relevant Federal and State agencies and non-Federal interests, shall issue clear and concise guidelines for incorporating the use of forecast-informed reservoir operations into water control manuals for reservoirs described in subsection (a).

(c) ASSESSMENT.—

The Secretary shall carry out an assessment of geographically diverse reservoirs described in subsection (a) to determine the viability of using forecast-informed reservoir operations at such reservoirs.

(2) PRIORITY AREAS.—In carrying out the assessment described in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall include an assessment of—

(A) each reservoir located in the South Pacific Division of the Corps of Engineers; and

(B) reservoirs located in each of the North-western Division and the South Atlantic Division of the Corps of Engineers.

(3) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out this subsection, the Secretary shall consult with relevant Federal and State agencies and non-Federal interests.

SEC. 120. UPDATES TO CERTAIN WATER CONTROL MANUALS.

Section 8109 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3702) is amended by inserting “or that incorporate the use of forecast-informed reservoir operations into such manuals” before the period at the end.

SEC. 121. WATER SUPPLY MISSION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall—

(1) include water supply as a primary mission of the Corps of Engineers in planning, prioritization, designing, constructing, modifying, operating, and maintaining water resources development projects; and

(2) give equal consideration to the water supply mission in the planning, prioritization, designing, constructing, modifying, operating, and maintaining of water resources development projects.

(b) LIMITATIONS.—

(1) NO NEW AUTHORITY.—Nothing in subsection (a) authorizes the Secretary to initiate a water resources development project or modify an authorized water resources development project.

(2) LIMITATIONS.—Nothing in subsection (a) affects—

(A) any existing authority of the Secretary, including—

(i) authorities of the Secretary with respect to navigation, hydropower, flood control, and environmental protection and restoration;

(ii) the authority of the Secretary under section 6 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (33 U.S.C. 708); and

(iii) the authority of the Secretary under section 301 of the Water Supply Act of 1958 (43 U.S.C. 390b);

(B) any applications for permits under the jurisdiction of the Secretary, or lawsuits relating to such permits or water resources development projects, pending as of the date of enactment of this Act;

(C) the application of any procedures to assure public notice and an opportunity for public hearing for such permits; or

(D) the authority of a State to manage, use, or allocate the water resources of that State.

(c) REPORTS.—

(1) INITIAL REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report detailing—

(A) the steps taken to comply with subsection (a); and

(B) actions identified by non-Federal interests that may be taken, consistent with existing authorized purposes of the applicable water resources development projects, to—

(i) reallocate storage space in existing water resources development projects for municipal and industrial water supply purposes pursuant to section 301 of the Water Supply Act of 1958 (43 U.S.C. 390b);

(ii) enter into surplus water supply contracts pursuant to section 6 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (33 U.S.C. 708);

(iii) modify the operations of an existing water resources development project to produce water supply benefits incidental to, and consistent with, the authorized purposes of the project, including by—

(I) adjusting the timing of releases for other authorized purposes to create opportunities for water supply conservation, use, and storage;

(II) capturing stormwater;

(III) releasing water from storage to replenish aquifer storage and recovery; and

(IV) carrying out other conservation measures that enhance the use of a project for water supply; and

(iv) cooperate with State, regional, and local governments and planning authorities to identify strategies to augment water supply, enhance drought resiliency, promote contingency planning, and assist in the planning and development of alternative water sources.

(2) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report that includes—

(A) identification of—

(i) the steps taken to comply with subsection (a); and

(ii) the specific actions identified under paragraph (1)(B) that were taken; and

(B) an assessment of the results of such steps and actions.

SEC. 122. REAL ESTATE ADMINISTRATIVE FEES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall initiate the development of guidance to standardize processes for developing, updating, and tracking real estate administrative fees administered by the Corps of Engineers.

(b) GUIDANCE.—In developing guidance under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) outline standard methodologies to estimate costs for purposes of setting real estate administrative fees;

(2) define the types of activities involved in managing real estate instruments that are included for purposes of setting such fees;

(3) establish cost-tracking procedures to capture data relating to the activities described in paragraph (2) for purposes of setting such fees;

(4) outline a schedule for divisions or districts of the Corps of Engineers to review, and update as appropriate, real estate administrative fees, including specifying what such reviews should entail and the frequency of such reviews; and

(5) provide opportunities for stakeholder input on real estate administrative fees.

(c) PUBLICLY AVAILABLE.—The Secretary shall make publicly available on the website of each Corps of Engineers district—

(1) the guidance developed under this section; and

(2) any other relevant information on real estate administrative fees, including lists of real estate instruments requiring such fees, and methodologies used to set such fees.

SEC. 123. CHALLENGE COST-SHARING PROGRAM FOR MANAGEMENT OF RECREATION FACILITIES.

Section 225 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (33 U.S.C. 2328) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking “To implement” and inserting the following:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—To implement”.

(B) in paragraph (1) (as so designated), by striking “non-Federal public and private entities” and inserting “non-Federal public entities and private nonprofit entities”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) REQUIREMENTS.—Before entering into an agreement under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall ensure that the non-Federal public entity or private nonprofit entity has the authority and capability—

“(A) to carry out the terms of the agreement; and

“(B) to pay damages, if necessary, in the event of a failure to perform.”;

(2) by striking subsection (c) and inserting the following:

“(c) USER FEES.—

“(1) COLLECTION OF FEES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may allow a non-Federal public entity or private nonprofit entity that has entered into an agreement pursuant to subsection (b) to collect user fees for the use of developed recreation sites and facilities, whether developed or constructed by the non-Federal public entity or private nonprofit entity or the Department of the Army.

“(B) USE OF VISITOR RESERVATION SERVICES.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—A non-Federal public entity or a private nonprofit entity described in subparagraph (A) may use, to manage fee collections and reservations under this section, any visitor reservation service that the Secretary has provided for by contract or interagency agreement, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

“(ii) TRANSFER.—The Secretary may transfer, or cause to be transferred by another Federal agency, to a non-Federal public entity or a private nonprofit entity described in subparagraph (A) user fees received by the Secretary or other Federal agency under a visitor reservation service described in clause (i) for recreation facilities and natural resources managed by the non-Federal public entity or private nonprofit entity pursuant to a cooperative agreement entered into under subsection (b).

“(2) USE OF FEES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A non-Federal public entity or private nonprofit entity that collects a user fee under paragraph (1)—

“(i) may retain up to 100 percent of the fees collected, as determined by the Secretary; and

“(ii) notwithstanding section 210(b)(4) of the Flood Control Act of 1968 (16 U.S.C. 460d-3(b)(4)), shall use any retained amounts for operation, maintenance, and management activities relating to recreation and natural resources at recreation site at which the fee is collected.

“(B) REQUIREMENTS.—The use by a non-Federal public entity or private nonprofit entity of user fees collected under paragraph (1)—

“(i) shall remain subject to the direction and oversight of the Secretary; and

“(ii) shall not affect any existing third-party property interest, lease, or agreement with the Secretary.

“(3) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The authority of a non-Federal public entity or private nonprofit entity under this subsection shall be subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be necessary to protect the interests of the United States.”; and

(3) in subsection (d)—

(A) by striking “For purposes” and inserting the following:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes”; and

(B) by striking “non-Federal public and private entities. Any funds received by the Secretary under this section” and inserting the following: “non-Federal public entities, private nonprofit entities, and other private entities.

“(2) DEPOSIT OF FUNDS.—Any funds received by the Secretary under this subsection”; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

“(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) NON-FEDERAL PUBLIC ENTITY.—The term ‘non-Federal public entity’ means a non-Federal public entity as defined in the memorandum issued by the Corp of Engineers on April 4, 2018, and titled ‘Implementation Guidance for Section 1155, Management of Recreation Facilities, of the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 2016, Public Law 114-322’.

“(2) PRIVATE NONPROFIT ENTITY.—The term ‘private nonprofit entity’ means an organization that is described in section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of that Code.”.

SEC. 124. RETENTION OF RECREATION FEES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 210(b) of the Flood Control Act of 1968 (16 U.S.C. 460d-3(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “Notwithstanding” and all that follows through “to establish” and inserting “Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), the Secretary of the Army may establish”;

(2) in paragraph (3), by striking “vehicle. Such maximum amount” and inserting “vehicle, which amount”; and

(3) by striking paragraph (4) and inserting the following:

“(4) DEPOSIT IN TREASURY.—Subject to paragraph (5), the fees collected under this subsection shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

“(5) RETENTION AND USE BY SECRETARY.—

“(A) RETENTION.—Of the fees collected under this subsection, the Secretary may retain, for use in accordance with subparagraph (B)(ii), beginning in fiscal year 2035 and each fiscal year thereafter, the total amount of fees collected under this subsection for the fiscal year.

“(B) USE.—The amounts retained by the Secretary under subparagraph (A) shall—

“(i) be deposited in a special account, to be established in the Treasury; and

“(ii) be available for use, without further appropriation, for the operation and maintenance of recreation sites and facilities under the jurisdiction of the Secretary, subject to the condition that not less than 80 percent of fees collected at a specific recreation site shall be used at such site.

“(6) TREATMENT.—Fees collected under this subsection—

“(A) shall be in addition to annual appropriated funding provided for the operation and maintenance of recreation sites and facilities under the jurisdiction of the Secretary; and

“(B) shall not be used as a basis for reducing annual appropriated funding for such operation and maintenance.”.

(b) SPECIAL ACCOUNTS.—Amounts in the special account for the Corps of Engineers described in section 210(b)(4) of the Flood Control Act of 1968 (16 U.S.C. 460d-3(b)(4)) (as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act) that are unobligated on that date shall—

(1) be transferred to the special account established under paragraph (5)(B)(i) of section 210(b) of the Flood Control Act of 1968 (as added by subsection (a)(3)); and

(2) be available to the Secretary of the Army for operation and maintenance of any recreation sites and facilities under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Army, without further appropriation, subject to paragraph (5)(B)(ii) of such section (as added by subsection (a)(3)).

SEC. 125. DATABASES OF CORPS RECREATIONAL SITES.

The Secretary shall regularly update publicly available databases maintained, or cooperatively maintained, by the Corps of Engineers with information on sites operated or maintained by the Secretary that are used for recreational purposes, including the operational status of, and the recreational opportunities available at, such sites.

SEC. 126. SERVICES OF VOLUNTEERS.

The Secretary may recognize a volunteer providing services under the heading “Department of Defense—Civil—Department of the Army—Corps of Engineers—Civil—General Provisions” in chapter IV of title I of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1983 (33 U.S.C. 569c) through an award or other appropriate means, except that such award may not be in the form of a cash award.

SEC. 127. NONRECREATION OUTGRANT POLICY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall update the policy guidance of the Corps of Engineers for the evaluation and approval of nonrecreational real estate outgrant requests for the installation, on lands and waters operated and maintained by the Secretary, of infrastructure for the provision of broadband services.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—In updating the policy guidance under subsection (a), the Secretary shall ensure that the policy guidance—

(1) requires the consideration of benefits to the public in evaluating a request described in subsection (a);

(2) requires the Secretary to consider financial factors when determining whether there is a viable alternative to the installation for which approval is requested as described in subsection (a);

(3) requires that a request described in subsection (a) be expeditiously approved or denied after submission of a completed application for such request; and

(4) requires the Secretary to include in any denial of such a request detailed information on the justification for the denial.

(c) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in this section affects or alters the responsibility of the Secretary—

(1) to sustain and protect the natural resources of lands and waters operated and maintained by the Secretary; or

(2) to carry out a water resources development project consistent with the purposes for which such project is authorized.

SEC. 128. IMPROVEMENTS TO NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 2 of the National Dam Safety Program Act (33 U.S.C. 467) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (16) as paragraph (17); and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (15) the following:

“(16) UNDERSERVED COMMUNITY.—The term ‘underserved community’ means a community with a population of less than 50,000 that has a median household income of less than 80 percent of the statewide median household income.”.

(b) NATIONAL INVENTORY OF DAMS AND LOW-HEAD DAMS.—Section 6 of the National Dam Safety Program Act (33 U.S.C. 467d) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 6. NATIONAL INVENTORY OF DAMS AND LOW-HEAD DAMS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Army shall maintain and update information on the inventory of dams and low-head dams in the United States.

“(b) DAMS.—The inventory maintained under subsection (a) shall include any available information assessing each dam based on inspections completed by a Federal agency, a State dam safety agency, or a Tribal government.

“(c) LOW-HEAD DAMS.—The inventory maintained under subsection (a) shall include—

“(1) the location, ownership, description, current use, condition, height, and length of each low-head dam;

“(2) any information on public safety conditions at each low-head dam; and

“(3) any other relevant information concerning low-head dams.

“(d) DATA.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall—

“(1) coordinate with Federal and State agencies, Tribal governments, and other relevant entities; and

“(2) use data provided to the Secretary by those agencies and entities.

“(e) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary shall make the inventory maintained under subsection (a) publicly available (including on a publicly available website), including—

“(1) public safety information on the dangers of low-head dams; and

“(2) a directory of financial and technical assistance resources available to reduce safety hazards and fish passage barriers at low-head dams.

“(f) CLARIFICATION.—Nothing in this section provides authority to the Secretary to carry out an activity, with respect to a low-head dam, that is not explicitly authorized under this section.

“(g) LOW-HEAD DAM DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘low-head dam’ means a river-wide artificial barrier that generally spans a stream channel, blocking the waterway and creating a backup of water behind the barrier, with a drop off over the wall of not less than 6 inches and not more than 25 feet.”.

(c) REHABILITATION OF HIGH HAZARD POTENTIAL DAMS.—Section 8A of the National Dam Safety Program Act (33 U.S.C. 467f-2) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(2), by striking subparagraph (C) and inserting the following:

“(C) GRANT ASSURANCE.—As part of a grant agreement under subparagraph (B), the Administrator shall require that each eligible subrecipient to which the State awards a grant under this section provides an assurance from the dam owner, with respect to the dam to be rehabilitated, that the dam owner will carry out a plan for maintenance of the dam during the expected life of the dam.”;

(2) in subsection (d)(2)(C), by striking “commit” and inserting “for a project not including removal, obtain a commitment from the dam owner”;

(3) by striking subsection (e) and inserting the following:

“(e) FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT PLANS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—As a condition of receipt of assistance under this section, an eligible subrecipient shall demonstrate that a floodplain management plan to reduce the impacts of future flood events from a controlled

or uncontrolled release from the dam or management of water levels in the area impacted by the dam—

“(A) for a removal—

“(i) is in place; and

“(ii) identifies areas that would be impacted by the removal of the dam and includes a communication and outreach plan for the project and the impact of the project on the affected communities; or

“(B) for a project not including removal—

“(i) is in place; or

“(ii) will be—

“(I) developed not later than 2 years after the date of execution of a project agreement for assistance under this section; and

“(II) implemented not later than 2 years after the date of completion of construction of the project.

“(2) REQUIREMENT.—In the case of a plan for a removal, the Administrator may not impose any additional requirements or conditions other than the requirements in paragraph (1)(A).

“(3) INCLUSIONS.—A plan under paragraph (1)(B) shall address—

“(A) potential measures, practices, and policies to reduce loss of life, injuries, damage to property and facilities, public expenditures, and other adverse impacts of flooding in the area protected or impacted by the dam;

“(B) plans for flood fighting and evacuation; and

“(C) public education and awareness of flood risks.

“(4) PLAN CRITERIA AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT.—The Administrator, in consultation with the Board, shall provide criteria, and may provide technical support, for the development and implementation of floodplain management plans prepared under this subsection.”;

(4) in subsection (g)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “Any” and inserting “Except as provided in subparagraph (C), any”;

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) UNDERSERVED COMMUNITIES.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to a project carried out by or for the benefit of an underserved community.”.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 14 of the National Dam Safety Program Act (33 U.S.C. 467j) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “2023” and inserting “2028”; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “and low-head dams” after “inventory of dams” each place it appears; and

(ii) by amending subparagraph (B) to read as follows:

“(B) MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF ALLOCATION.—The amount of funds allocated to a State under this paragraph for a fiscal year may not exceed the amount that is equal to 4 times the amount of funds committed by the State to implement dam safety activities for that fiscal year.”;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking the subsection heading and inserting “NATIONAL INVENTORY OF DAMS AND LOW-HEAD DAMS”;

(B) by striking “2023” and inserting “2028”;

(3) in subsection (c), by striking “2023” and inserting “2028”;

(4) in subsection (d), by striking “2023” and inserting “2028”;

(5) in subsection (e), by striking “2023” and inserting “2028”;

(6) in subsection (f), by striking “2023” and inserting “2028”.

(e) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 15 of the National Dam Safety Program Act (33 U.S.C. 467o) is repealed.

SEC. 129. REHABILITATION OF CORPS OF ENGINEERS CONSTRUCTED DAMS.

Section 1177 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (33 U.S.C. 467f-2 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (e)—

(A) by striking “The Secretary” and inserting the following:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Secretary”;

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) EXCEPTION.—For a project under this section for which the Federal share of the costs is expected to exceed \$60,000,000, the Secretary may expend more than such amount only if—

“(A) the Secretary submits to Congress the determination made under subsection (a) with respect to the project; and

“(B) construction of the project substantially in accordance with the plans, and subject to the conditions described in such determination is specifically authorized by Congress.”;

(2) in subsection (f), by striking “2017 through 2026” and inserting “2025 through 2030”.

SEC. 130. TREATMENT OF PROJECTS IN COVERED COMMUNITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out a feasibility study for a project that serves a covered community, the Secretary shall adjust the calculation of the benefit-cost ratio for the project in order to equitably compare such project to projects carried out in the contiguous States of the United States and the District of Columbia.

(b) EVALUATION.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall—

(1) compute the benefit-cost ratio without adjusting the calculation as described in subsection (a);

(2) compute an adjusted benefit-cost ratio by adjusting the construction costs for the project to reflect what construction costs would be if the project were carried out in a comparable community in the contiguous States that is nearest to the community in which the project will be carried out;

(3) include in the documentation associated with the feasibility study for the project the ratios calculated under paragraph (1) and paragraph (2); and

(4) consider the adjusted benefit-cost ratio calculated under paragraph (2) in selecting the tentatively selected plan for the project.

(c) COVERED COMMUNITY DEFINED.—In this section, the term “covered community” means a community located in the State of Hawaii, Alaska, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the United States Virgin Islands, or American Samoa.

SEC. 131. ABILITY TO PAY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 103(m) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2213(m)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1) by striking “an agricultural” and inserting “a”;

(2) by striking paragraphs (2) and (3) and inserting the following:

“(2) CRITERIA.—The Secretary shall determine the ability of a non-Federal interest to pay under this subsection by considering—

“(A) per capita income data for the county or counties in which the project is to be located;

“(B) the per capita non-Federal cost of construction of the project for the county or counties in which the project is to be located;

“(C) the financial capabilities of the non-Federal interest for the project;

“(D) the guidance issued under section 160 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note); and

“(E) any additional criteria relating to the non-Federal interest’s financial ability to

carry out its cost-sharing responsibilities determined appropriate by the Secretary.

“(3) PROCEDURES.—For purposes of carrying out paragraph (2), the Secretary shall develop procedures—

“(A) to allow a non-Federal interest to identify the amount such non-Federal interest would likely be able to pay; and

“(B) for a non-Federal interest to submit a request to the Secretary to reduce the required non-Federal share.”;

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(5) BENEFITS ANALYSIS CONSIDERATIONS.—In calculating the benefits and costs of project alternatives relating to the height of a flood risk reduction project for purposes of determining the national economic development benefits of the project, the Secretary—

“(A) shall include insurance costs incurred by homeowners; and

“(B) may consider additional costs incurred by households, as appropriate.

“(6) EXCEPTION.—This subsection shall not apply to project costs greater than the national economic determination plan.

“(7) REPORT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Not less frequently than annually, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report describing all determinations of the Secretary under this subsection regarding the ability of a non-Federal interest to pay.

“(B) CONTENTS.—The Secretary shall include in each report required under subparagraph (A) a description, for the applicable year, of—

“(i) requests by a non-Federal interest to reduce the non-Federal share required in a cost-sharing agreement;

“(ii) the determination of the Secretary with respect to each such request; and

“(iii) the basis for each such determination.

“(C) INCLUSION IN CHIEF’S REPORT.—The Secretary shall include each determination to reduce the non-Federal share required in a cost-sharing agreement for construction of a project in the report of the Chief of Engineers for the project.”.

(b) UPDATE TO GUIDANCE.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall update any agency guidance or regulation relating to the ability of a non-Federal interest to pay as necessary to reflect the amendments made by this section.

(c) PRIORITY PROJECTS.—The Secretary shall make a determination under section 103(m) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, as amended by this section, of the ability to pay of the non-Federal interest for the following projects:

(1) Any authorized water resources development project for which the Secretary waives the cost-sharing requirement under section 1156 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2310).

(2) Any authorized watercraft inspection and decontamination station established, operated, or maintained pursuant to section 104(d) of the River and Harbor Act of 1958 (33 U.S.C. 610(d)).

(3) The Chattahoochee River Program, authorized by section 8144 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3724).

(4) The project for navigation, Craig Harbor, Alaska, authorized by section 1401(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (130 Stat. 1709).

(5) The project for flood risk management, Westminster, East Garden Grove, California Flood Risk Management, authorized by section 401(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2735).

(6) Modifications to the L-29 levee component of the Central and Southern Florida project, authorized by section 203 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 1176), in the vicinity of the Tigertail camp.

(7) Any authorized water resources development projects in Guam.

(8) The project for flood risk management, Ala Wai Canal, Hawaii, authorized by section 1401(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2018 (132 Stat. 3837).

(9) The project for flood control Kentucky River and its tributaries, Kentucky, authorized by section 6 of the Act of August 11, 1939 (chapter 699, 53 Stat. 1416).

(10) The project for flood risk management on the Kentucky River and its tributaries and watersheds in Breathitt, Clay, Estill, Harlan, Lee, Leslie, Letcher, Owsley, Perry, and Wolfe Counties, Kentucky, authorized by section 8201(a)(31) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3746).

(11) The project for flood control, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, authorized by section 5 of the Act of June 22, 1936 (chapter 688, 49 Stat. 1573).

(12) The project for ecosystem restoration, Resacas, in the vicinity of the City of Brownsville, Texas, authorized by section 1401(5) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2018 (132 Stat. 3839).

(13) Construction of any critical restoration project in the Lake Champlain watershed, Vermont and New York, authorized by section 542 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 2671; 121 Stat. 1150; 134 Stat. 2680; 136 Stat. 3822).

(14) Any authorized flood control and storm damage reduction project in the United States Virgin Islands that was impacted by Hurricanes Irma and Maria.

(15) Construction of dredged material stabilization and retaining structures related to the project for navigation, Lower Willamette and Columbia Rivers, from Portland, Oregon, to the sea, authorized by the first section of the Act of June 18, 1878 (chapter 267, 20 Stat. 157, chapter 264).

(16) Any water-related environmental infrastructure project authorized by section 219 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-580).

SEC. 132. TRIBAL PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.

Section 203 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (33 U.S.C. 2269) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “the term ‘Indian tribe’ has the meaning given the term” and inserting “the terms ‘Indian tribe’ and ‘Indian Tribe’ have the meanings given the terms”;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(B)—

(i) by striking “or in proximity” and inserting “, in proximity”;

(ii) by inserting “, or in proximity to a river system or other aquatic habitat with respect to which an Indian Tribe has Tribal treaty rights” after “Alaska Native villages”;

(B) in paragraph (2)(A), by striking “flood hurricane and storm damage reduction, including erosion control,” and inserting “flood or hurricane and storm damage reduction, including erosion control and stormwater management (including management of stormwater that flows at a rate of less than 800 cubic feet per second for the 10-percent flood),”; and

(C) in paragraph (4), by striking “\$26,000,000” each place it appears and inserting “\$28,500,000”; and

(3) by striking subsection (e).

SEC. 133. FUNDING TO PROCESS PERMITS.

Section 214(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (33 U.S.C. 2352(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by adding at the end the following:

“(D) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term ‘Indian Tribe’ means—

“(i) an Indian Tribe, as such term is defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304); and

“(ii) any entity formed under the authority of one or more Indian Tribes, as so defined.”;

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by inserting “Indian Tribe,” after “public-utility company,” each place it appears; and

(B) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “, including an aquatic ecosystem restoration project” before the period at the end; and

(3) by striking paragraph (4).

SEC. 134. PROJECT STUDIES SUBJECT TO INDEPENDENT EXTERNAL PEER REVIEW.

Section 2034 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 2343) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d)(2)—

(A) by striking “assess the adequacy and acceptability of the economic” and insert the following: “assess the adequacy and acceptability of—

“(A) the economic”;

(B) in subparagraph (A), as so redesignated, by adding “and” at the end; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) the consideration of nonstructural alternatives under section 73(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1974 (33 U.S.C. 701b-11(a)) for projects for flood risk management.”;

(2) by striking subsection (h); and

(3) by redesignating subsections (i) through (l) as subsections (h) through (k), respectively.

SEC. 135. CONTROL OF AQUATIC PLANT GROWTHS AND INVASIVE SPECIES.

Section 104 of the River and Harbor Act of 1958 (33 U.S.C. 610) is amended—

(1) in subsection (e)(3), by inserting “, and monitoring and contingency planning for,” after “early detection of”; and

(2) in subsection (g)(2)(A), by inserting “the Connecticut River Basin,” after “the Ohio River Basin.”.

SEC. 136. REMOTE OPERATIONS AT CORPS DAMS.

During the 10-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, with respect to a water resources development project owned, operated, or managed by the Corps of Engineers, the Secretary may not use remote operation activities at a navigation or hydroelectric power generating facility at such project as a replacement for activities performed, as of the date of enactment of this Act, by personnel under the direction of the Secretary at such project unless the Secretary provides to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate written notice that—

(1) use of the remote operation activities—

(A) does not affect activities described in section 314 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2321);

(B) will address any cyber and physical security risks to such project in accordance with applicable Federal law and agency guidance; and

(C) is necessary to increase the availability and capacity, as applicable, of such project, including a project on a lower use waterway; and

(2) the remote operation activities were developed under a public process that included engagement with such personnel and other stakeholders who may be affected by the use of such activities.

SEC. 137. HARMFUL ALGAL BLOOM DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.

Section 128 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 610 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting “or affecting water bodies of regional, national, or international importance” after “projects”;

(2) in subsection (b)(1), by striking “and State agencies” and inserting “, State, and local agencies, institutions of higher education, and private organizations, including nonprofit organizations”;

(3) in subsection (c) in paragraph (6), insert “Watershed” after “Okeechobee”;

(4) in subsection (e), by striking “\$25,000,000” and inserting “\$35,000,000”; and

(5) by adding at the end the following:

“(f) PRIORITY.—In carrying out the demonstration program under subsection (a), the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent possible, prioritize carrying out program activities that—

“(1) reduce nutrient pollution;

“(2) utilize natural and nature-based approaches, including oysters;

“(3) protect, enhance, or restore wetlands or flood plains, including river and streambank stabilization;

“(4) develop technologies for remote sensing, monitoring, or early detection of harmful algal blooms, or other emerging technologies; and

“(5) combine removal of harmful algal blooms with a beneficial use, including conversion of retrieved algae biomass into biofuel, fertilizer, or other products.

“(g) AGREEMENTS.—In carrying out the demonstration program under subsection (a), the Secretary may enter into agreements with a non-Federal entity for the use or sale of successful technologies developed under this section.”.

SEC. 138. SUPPORT OF ARMY CIVIL WORKS MISSIONS.

Section 8159 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3740) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (4), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(5) Western Washington University, Bellingham to conduct academic research on water quality, aquatic ecosystem restoration (including aquaculture), and the resiliency of water resources development projects in the Pacific Northwest to natural disasters;

“(6) the University of North Carolina Wilmington to conduct academic research on flood mitigation, coastal resiliency, water resource ecology, water quality, aquatic ecosystem restoration (including aquaculture), coastal restoration, and resource-related emergency management in North Carolina and Mid-Atlantic region; and

“(7) California State Polytechnic University, Pomona to conduct academic research on integrated design and management of water resources development projects, including for the purposes of flood risk management, ecosystem restoration, water supply, water conservation, and sustainable aquifer management.”.

SEC. 139. NATIONAL COASTAL MAPPING PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized to carry out a national coastal mapping program to provide recurring national coastal mapping along the coasts of the United States to support Corps of Engineers navigation, flood risk management, environmental restoration, and emergency operations missions.

(b) SCOPE.—In carrying out the program under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) disseminate coastal mapping data and new or advanced geospatial information and

remote sensing tools for coastal mapping derived from the analysis of such data to the Corps of Engineers, other Federal agencies, States, and other stakeholders;

(2) implement coastal surveying based on findings of the national coastal mapping study carried out under section 8110 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3702);

(3) conduct research and development on bathymetric LiDAR and ancillary technologies necessary to advance coastal mapping capabilities in order to exploit data with increased efficiency and greater accuracy;

(4) with respect to any region affected by a hurricane rated category 3 or higher—

(A) conduct coastal mapping of such region;

(B) determine volume changes at Federal projects in such region;

(C) quantify damage to navigation infrastructure in such region;

(D) assess environmental impacts to such region, measure any coastal impacts; and

(E) make any data gathered under this paragraph publicly available not later than 2 weeks after the acquisition of such data;

(5) at the request of another Federal entity or a State or local government entity, provide subject matter expertise, mapping services, and technology evolution assistance;

(6) enter into an agreement with another Federal agency or a State agency to accept funds from such agency to expand the coverage of the program to efficiently meet the needs of such agency;

(7) coordinate with representatives of the Naval Meteorology and Oceanography Command, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, United States Geological Survey, and any other representative of a Federal agency that the Secretary determines necessary, to support any relevant Federal, State, or local agency through participation in working groups, committees, and organizations;

(8) maintain the panel of senior leaders established under section 8110(e) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022;

(9) convene an annual coastal mapping community of practice meeting to discuss and identify technical topics and challenges to inform such panel in carrying out the duties of such panel; and

(10) to the maximum extent practicable, to procure any surveying or mapping services in accordance with chapter 11 of title 40, United States Code.

(c) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section for each fiscal year \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended.

SEC. 140. WATERSHED AND RIVER BASIN ASSESSMENTS.

Section 729 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2267a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (12), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(B) in paragraph (13), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(14) Connecticut River Watershed, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont;

“(15) Lower Rouge River Watershed, Michigan; and

“(16) Grand River Watershed, Michigan.”;

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(g) **FEASIBILITY REPORT ON PROJECT SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS FROM ASSESSMENTS.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—At the request of a non-Federal interest for an assessment completed under this section, the Secretary is authorized to prepare a feasibility report, in accordance with the requirements of section 905, recommending the construction or modification of a water resources development project to address a water resources need of a river basin or watershed of the United States identified in the assessment.

“(2) **PRIORITY WATERSHEDS.**—In carrying out this subsection, the Secretary shall give priority to—

“(A) the watersheds of the island of Maui, Hawaii, including the Waihi, Honokōwai, Kahana, Honokahua, and Honolua watersheds, including the coral reef habitat north of Lahaina off the northwestern coast of the island of Maui; and

“(B) the watersheds of the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, and Guam.”.

SEC. 141. REMOVAL OF ABANDONED VESSELS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 19 of the Act of March 3, 1899 (33 U.S.C. 414) is amended—

(1) by striking “SEC. 19. (a) That whenever” and inserting the following:

“**SEC. 19. VESSEL REMOVAL BY CORPS OF ENGINEERS.**

“(a) **REMOVAL OF OBSTRUCTIVE VESSELS.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—That whenever”;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking “described in this section” and inserting “described in this subsection”; and

(B) by striking “under subsection (a)” and inserting “under paragraph (1)”; and

(3) by striking “(b) The owner” and inserting the following:

“(2) **LIABILITY OF OWNER, LESSEE, OR OPERATOR.**—The owner”;

(4) by adding at the end the following:

“(b) **REMOVAL OF ABANDONED VESSEL.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary is authorized to remove from the navigable waters of the United States a covered vessel that does not obstruct the navigation of such waters, if—

“(A) such removal is determined to be in the public interest by the Secretary, in consultation with any State in which the vessel is located or any Indian Tribe with jurisdiction over the area in which the vessel is located, as applicable; and

“(B) in the case of a vessel that is not under the control of the United States by reason of seizure or forfeiture, the Commandant of the Coast Guard determines that the vessel is abandoned.

“(2) **INTERAGENCY AGREEMENTS.**—In removing a covered vessel under this subsection, the Secretary—

“(A) shall enter into an interagency agreement with the head of any Federal department, agency, or instrumentality that has control of such vessel; and

“(B) is authorized to accept funds from such department, agency, or instrumentality for the removal of such vessel.

“(3) **LIABILITY.**—The owner of a covered vessel shall be liable to the United States for the costs of removal, destruction, and disposal of such vessel under this subsection.

“(4) **COVERED VESSEL DEFINED.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—In this subsection, the term ‘covered vessel’ means a vessel—

“(i) determined to be abandoned by the Commandant of the Coast Guard; or

“(ii) under the control of the United States by reason of seizure or forfeiture pursuant to any law.

“(B) **EXCLUSION.**—The term ‘covered vessel’ does not include—

“(i) any vessel for which the Secretary has removal authority under subsection (a) or section 20;

“(ii) an abandoned barge for which the Commandant of the Coast Guard has the au-

thority to remove under chapter 47 of title 46, United States Code; and

“(iii) a vessel—

“(I) for which the owner is not identified, unless determined to be abandoned by the Commandant of the Coast Guard; or

“(II) for which the owner has not agreed to pay the costs of removal, destruction, or disposal.

“(5) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2029.”.

(b) **CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**—Section 20 of the Act of March 3, 1899 (33 U.S.C. 416) is amended by striking “the preceding section of this Act” and inserting “section 19(a)”.

SEC. 142. CORROSION PREVENTION.

Section 1033(c) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2350(c)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(2) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4); and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

“(3) the carrying out of an activity described in paragraph (1) or (2) through a program in corrosion prevention that is—

“(A) offered or accredited by an organization that sets industry standards for corrosion mitigation and prevention; or

“(B) an industrial coatings applicator program that is—

“(i) an employment and training activity (as defined in section 3 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3102)); or

“(ii) registered under the Act of August 16, 1937 (commonly known as the ‘National Apprenticeship Act’; 50 Stat. 664, chapter 663; 29 U.S.C. 50 et seq.); and”.

SEC. 143. MISSOURI RIVER EXISTING FEATURES PROTECTION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Before carrying out a covered action with respect to a covered in-river feature, the Secretary shall perform an analysis to identify whether such action will—

(1) contribute to adverse effects of increased water levels during flood events adjacent to the covered in-river feature;

(2) increase risk of flooding on commercial and residential structures and critical infrastructure adjacent to the covered in-river feature;

(3) decrease water levels during droughts adjacent to the covered in-river feature;

(4) affect the navigation channel, including crossflows, velocity, channel depth, and channel width, adjacent to the covered in-river feature;

(5) contribute to bank erosion on private lands adjacent to the covered in-river feature;

(6) affect ports or harbors adjacent to the covered in-river feature; or

(7) affect harvesting of sand adjacent to the covered in-river feature.

(b) **MITIGATION.**—If the Secretary determines that a covered action will result in an outcome described in subsection (a), the Secretary shall mitigate such outcome.

(c) **SAVINGS CLAUSE.**—Nothing in this section may be construed to affect the requirements of section 906 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2283).

(d) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **COVERED ACTION.**—The term “covered action” means the construction of, modification of, operational changes to, or implementation of a covered in-river feature.

(2) **COVERED IN-RIVER FEATURE.**—The term “covered in-river feature” means in-river features on the Missouri River used to create and maintain dike notches, chutes, and complexes for interception or rearing authorized

pursuant to section 601(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (100 Stat. 4143; 113 Stat. 306; 121 Stat. 1155) and section 334 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 306; 136 Stat. 3799).

SEC. 144. FEDERAL BREAKWATERS AND JETTIES.

Section 8101 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (33 U.S.C. 2351b) is amended—

(1) by inserting “, pile dike,” after “jetty” each place it appears; and

(2) in subsection (b)(2)—

(A) by striking “if” and all that follows through “the Secretary” and inserting “if the Secretary”;

(B) by striking “breakwater; and” and inserting “breakwater and—”

(C) by redesignating subparagraph (B) as subparagraph (A);

(D) in subparagraph (A) (as so redesignated), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; or”; and

(E) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) the pile dike has disconnected from an authorized navigation project as a result of a lack of such regular and routine Federal maintenance activity.”.

SEC. 145. TEMPORARY RELOCATION ASSISTANCE PILOT PROGRAM.

Section 8154(g)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3734) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(F) Project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, Norfolk Coastal Storm Risk Management, Virginia, authorized by section 401(3) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2738).”.

SEC. 146. EASEMENTS FOR HURRICANE AND STORM DAMAGE REDUCTION PROJECTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—With respect to a project for hurricane and storm damage reduction for which the Secretary is requiring a perpetual easement, the Secretary shall, upon request by the non-Federal interest for the project, certify real estate availability and proceed to construction of such project with a nonperpetual easement if—

(1) such certification and construction are in compliance with the terms of the report of the Chief of Engineers for the project and the applicable project partnership agreement; and

(2) the Secretary provides the non-Federal interest with formal notice that, in the event in which the nonperpetual easement expires and is not extended, the Secretary will be unable to—

(A) fulfill the Federal responsibility with respect to the project or carry out any required nourishment of the project under the existing project authorization;

(B) carry out repair and rehabilitation of the project under section 5 of the Act of August 18, 1941 (33 U.S.C. 701n); and

(C) provide any other relevant Federal assistance with respect to the project.

(b) DISCLOSURE.—For any project for hurricane storm damage risk reduction, or a proposal to modify such a project, that is authorized after the date of enactment of this Act for which a perpetual easement is required for Federal participation in the project, the Secretary shall include in the report of the Chief of Engineers for the project a disclosure of such requirement.

(c) MANAGEMENT.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary shall, at the request of the non-Federal interest for a project for hurricane storm damage risk reduction, identify and accept the minimum real estate interests necessary to carry out the project, in accordance with section 103.

(d) HURRICANE AND STORM DAMAGE REDUCTION PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—During the 2-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this

Act, notwithstanding any requirement of the Secretary for a covered project to comply with the memorandum of the Corps of Engineers entitled “Standard Estates – Perpetual Beach Nourishment and Perpetual Restrictive Dune Easement” and dated August 4, 1995, the Secretary shall carry out each covered project in a manner consistent with the previously completed initial construction and periodic nourishments of the project, including repair and restoration work on the project under section 5(a) of the Act of August 18, 1941 (33 U.S.C. 701n(a)).

(2) COVERED PROJECT DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term “covered project” means an authorized project for hurricane and storm damage reduction in any one of the following locations:

(A) Brevard County, Canaveral Harbor, Florida – Mid Reach.

(B) Brevard County, Canaveral Harbor, Florida – North Reach.

(C) Brevard County, Canaveral Harbor, Florida – South Reach.

(D) Broward County, Florida – Segment II.

(E) Broward County, Florida – Segment III.

(F) Dade County, Florida – Main Segment.

(G) Dade County, Florida – Sunny Isles Segment.

(H) Duval County, Florida.

(I) Fort Pierce Beach, Florida.

(J) Lee County, Florida – Captiva.

(K) Lee County, Florida – Gasparilla.

(L) Manatee County, Florida.

(M) Martin County, Florida.

(N) Nassau County, Florida.

(O) Palm Beach County, Florida – Jupiter/Carlin Segment.

(P) Palm Beach County, Florida – Delray Segment.

(Q) Palm Beach County, Florida – Mid Town.

(R) Palm Beach County, Florida – North Boca.

(S) Palm Beach County, Florida – Ocean Ridge.

(T) Panama City Beaches, Florida.

(U) Pinellas County, Florida – Long Key.

(V) Pinellas County, Florida – Sand Key Segment.

(W) Pinellas County, Florida – Treasure Island.

(X) Sarasota, Lido Key, Florida.

(Y) Sarasota County, Florida – Venice Beach.

(Z) St. Johns County, Florida – St. Augustine Beach.

(AA) St. Johns County, Florida – Vilano Segment.

(BB) St. Lucie County, Florida – Hutchinson Island.

(3) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that, for the purpose of constructing and maintaining a project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, the minimum estate necessary for easements may not exceed the life of the project nor be less than 50 years.

(e) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in this section may be construed to affect the requirements of section 103(d) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2213(d)).

SEC. 147. SHORELINE AND RIVERINE PROTECTION AND RESTORATION.

Section 212(e)(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (33 U.S.C. 2332(e)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(L) Shoreline of the State of Connecticut.”.

SEC. 148. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATED TO WATER DATA.

It is the sense of Congress that, for the purpose of improving water resources management, the Secretary should—

(1) develop and implement a framework for integrating, sharing, and using water data;

(2) identify and prioritize key water data needed to support water resources management and planning, including—

(A) water data sets, types, and associated metadata; and

(B) water data infrastructure, technologies, and tools;

(3) in consultation with other Federal agencies, States, Indian Tribes, local governments, and relevant stakeholders, develop and adopt common national standards for collecting, sharing, and integrating water data, infrastructure, technologies, and tools;

(4) ensure that water data is publicly accessible and interoperable;

(5) integrate water data and tools through nationwide approaches to data infrastructure, platforms, models, and tool development; and

(6) support the adoption of new technologies and the development of tools for water data collection, sharing, and standardization.

SEC. 149. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO COMPREHENSIVE BENEFITS.

It is the sense of Congress that in carrying out any feasibility study, the Secretary should follow, to the maximum extent practicable—

(1) the guidance described in the memorandum relating to “Comprehensive Documentation of Benefits in Feasibility Studies”, dated April 3, 2020, and April 13, 2020, and signed by the Assistant Secretary for Civil Works and the Director of Civil Works, respectively; and

(2) the policies described in the memorandum relating to “Policy Directive – Comprehensive Documentation of Benefits in Decision Document” dated January 5, 2021, and signed by the Assistant Secretary for Civil Works.

SEC. 150. REPORTING AND OVERSIGHT.

(a) INITIAL REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure and Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Environment and Public Works and Appropriations of the Senate a report detailing the status of the reports described in paragraph (2).

(2) REPORTS DESCRIBED.—The reports described in this paragraph are the following:

(A) The comprehensive backlog and operation and maintenance report required under section 1001(b)(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 579a(b)(2)).

(B) The report on managed aquifer recharge required under section 8108(d) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (33 U.S.C. 2357(d)).

(C) The plan on beneficial use of dredged material required under section 8130(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3717).

(D) The updated report on Corps of Engineers Reservoirs required under section 8153 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3734).

(E) The report on dredge capacity require under section 8205 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3754).

(F) The report on the assessment of the consequences of changing operation and maintenance responsibilities required under section 8206 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3756).

(G) The report on the western infrastructure study required under section 8208 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3756).

(H) The report on excess lands for Whittier Narrows Dam, California, required under section 8213 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3758).

(I) The report on recreational boating in the Great Lakes basin required under section 8218 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3761).

(J) The report on the disposition study on hydropower in the Willamette Valley, Oregon, required under section 8220 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3762).

(K) The report on corrosion prevention activities required under section 8234 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3767).

(3) ELEMENTS.—The Secretary shall include in the report required under paragraph (1) the following information with respect to each report described in paragraph (2):

(A) A summary of the status of each such report, including if the report has been initiated.

(B) The amount of funds that—
(i) have been made available to carry out each such report; and

(ii) the Secretary requires to complete each such report.

(C) A detailed assessment of how the Secretary intends to complete each such report, including an anticipated timeline for completion.

(D) Any available information that is relevant to each such report that would inform the committees described in paragraph (1).

(b) ANNUAL REPORTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 10 days after the date on which the budget of the President for each fiscal year is submitted to Congress pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure and Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Environment and Public Works and Appropriations of the Senate a report on the status of each covered report.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The Secretary shall include in the report required under paragraph (1) the following information:

(A) A summary of the status of each covered report, including if each such report has been initiated.

(B) The amount of funds that—
(i) have been made available to carry out each such report; and

(ii) the Secretary requires to complete each such report.

(C) A detailed assessment of how the Secretary intends to complete each covered report, including an anticipated timeline for completion.

(3) PUBLICLY AVAILABLE.—The Secretary shall make each report required under paragraph (1) publicly available on the website of the Corps of Engineers.

(4) NOTIFICATION OF COMMITTEES.—The Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on the Environment and Public Works of the Senate on an annual basis a draft of each covered report.

(5) DEFINITION OF COVERED REPORT.—In this subsection, the term “covered report”—

(A) means any report or study required to be submitted by the Secretary under this Act or any Act providing authorizations for water resources development projects enacted after the date of enactment of this Act to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate that has not been so submitted; and

(B) does not include a feasibility study (as such term is defined in section 105 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2215(d)).

SEC. 151. SACRAMENTO RIVER WATERSHED NATIVE AMERICAN SITE AND CULTURAL RESOURCE PROTECTION PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish a pilot program in accordance with this section to protect Native American burial sites, village sites, and cultural resources identified or discovered at civil works projects in the watershed of the Sacramento River and its tributaries, including the American, Bear, Yuba, and Feather Rivers, in the State of California.

(b) REBURIAL.—

(1) REBURIAL AREAS.—In carrying out the pilot program, the Secretary shall, in consultation with and with the consent of each affected Indian Tribe, identify, and, as applicable, cooperate with appropriate Tribal, local, State, and Federal Government property owners to set aside, areas that may be used for the reburial of Native American human remains and funerary objects that—

(A) have been identified or discovered at the site of a covered civil works project;

(B) have been rightfully claimed by any affected Indian Tribe; and

(C) can be reburied in such areas in a manner secure from future disturbances, with the consent of such property owner or owners, as applicable.

(2) RECOVERY AND REBURIAL STANDARDS.—

(A) TIMING OF RECOVERY.—

(i) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out the pilot program, the Secretary shall work in good faith with each affected Indian Tribe, and each owner of property affected by the recovery process, to ensure that—

(I) the recovery of a burial site, village site, or cultural resources from the site of a covered civil works project under the pilot program is completed, pursuant to a written plan or protocol, not later than 45 days after the initiation of such recovery; and

(II) with respect to a burial site, village site, or cultural resources identified at the site of a covered civil works project before construction of the covered civil works project commences, such recovery is completed before such construction commences on the portion of the covered civil works project affected by the recovery process.

(ii) ALTERNATIVE TIMETABLE.—Notwithstanding the deadlines established by clause (i), the Secretary, each relevant non-Federal interest for the covered civil works project, each affected Indian Tribe, and each owner of property affected by the recovery process may negotiate and agree to an alternative timetable for recovery other than that required by such clause, based on the circumstances of the applicable covered civil works project.

(B) GUIDANCE.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Secretary shall develop and issue written guidance for recovery and reburial under the pilot program that meets or exceeds the recovery and reburial standards in policy statements and guidance issued by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

(C) EMINENT DOMAIN PROHIBITION.—No Federal entity may exercise the power of eminent domain to acquire any property to be used for reburial under the pilot program.

(3) RECOVERY AND REBURIAL.—

(A) RECOVERY AND REBURIAL BY SECRETARY.—In carrying out the pilot program, the Secretary shall, at Federal expense, in consultation with and with the consent of each affected Indian Tribe, and with appropriate dignity and in accordance with the guidance developed under paragraph (2)—

(i) recover any cultural resources identified or discovered at the site of a covered civil works project and rightfully claimed by any affected Indian Tribe;

(ii) rebury any human remains and funerary objects so recovered at the applicable

areas identified and set aside under paragraph (1); and

(iii) repatriate any other cultural resources so recovered to the affected Indian Tribe that has rightfully claimed such cultural resources.

(B) TRIBAL AUTHORIZATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Upon the request of an affected Indian Tribe, the Secretary shall authorize, pursuant to a memorandum of agreement entered into under clause (ii), the Indian Tribe to assume recovery and reburial responsibilities under the pilot program of cultural resources that have been rightfully claimed by the affected Indian Tribe, and shall reimburse the affected Indian Tribe for reasonable costs directly related to such recovery and reburial.

(ii) MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT.—In carrying out clause (i)—

(I) with respect to a burial site, village site, or cultural resources identified at a covered civil works project before construction of the project commences, the Secretary shall, upon request by the affected Indian Tribe, enter into a written memorandum of agreement with the affected Indian Tribe to authorize the necessary recovery and reburial activities before such construction commences; and

(II) with respect to a burial site, village site, or cultural resources discovered at a covered civil works project after construction of the project commences, the Secretary shall, upon request by the affected Indian Tribe, enter into a written memorandum of agreement with the affected Indian Tribe to authorize the necessary recovery and reburial activities not later than 45 days after such discovery.

(iii) LIMITATION.—Reimbursement under clause (i) shall not exceed 1 percent of the total cost of construction of the applicable covered civil works project, pursuant to the terms outlined in paragraph (6).

(4) TRIBAL MONITORS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the pilot program, the Secretary may hire a Tribal monitor or monitors, and shall allow any affected Indian Tribe to hire a Tribal monitor or monitors, at Federal expense, during the construction of any covered civil works project, for each area of construction, including for each burial site and village site with respect to which Native American cultural resources are being recovered for reburial.

(B) QUALIFICATIONS.—The Secretary or affected Indian Tribe, as applicable, shall ensure that preference in hiring Tribal monitors under this paragraph is provided to qualified Native Americans, including individuals who—

(i) have a professional relationship with the affected Indian Tribe; or

(ii) possess knowledge of, and expertise in, the customs of the affected Indian Tribe.

(C) LIMITATION.—The Federal expense of Tribal monitors hired under this paragraph shall not exceed 1 percent of the total cost of construction of the applicable covered civil works project, pursuant to the terms outlined in paragraph (6).

(5) IDENTIFICATION AND INVENTORY.—In carrying out the pilot program, the Secretary shall accept identifications made by an affected Indian Tribe of Native American burial sites and village sites at the site of a covered civil works project, and include such identifications in any inventory document for such project.

(6) TIMING OF PAYMENTS.—The Secretary shall enter into a contract or other agreement to make a payment to an affected Indian Tribe for reimbursement of reasonable costs under paragraph (3)(B) or actual expenses under paragraph (4), subject to market-based pricing, which payment shall be

made not later than 90 days after the affected Indian Tribe submits an invoice for such costs or expenses to the Secretary.

(C) CONVEYANCE AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary may convey to an affected Indian Tribe for use as a cemetery or reburial area any area that is located on land owned by the Department of the Army and is identified and set aside under subsection (b)(1).

(2) RETENTION OF NECESSARY PROPERTY INTERESTS.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary shall retain any necessary right-of-way, easement, or other property interest that the Secretary determines to be necessary to carry out the authorized purposes of any Corps of Engineers project related to the conveyed land.

(D) CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION PROVIDED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Secretary shall develop and issue written guidance regarding the confidentiality of information provided to the Department of the Army by Indian Tribes in connection with any covered civil works project under the pilot program.

(2) NONPUBLIC INFORMATION.—The following information provided to the Department of the Army by an Indian Tribe under the pilot program shall be treated as confidential and nonpublic information, to protect Native American burial sites, village sites, and cultural resources, and their locations, from unauthorized excavation, desecration, or vandalism:

(A) Information regarding the locations of burial sites, village sites, and cultural resources, including maps designating such locations.

(B) Information regarding cultural or traditional practices related to such sites or resources.

(E) AVOIDANCE OF DUPLICATION.—In carrying out the pilot program, the Secretary shall avoid, to the maximum extent practicable, duplication of efforts relating to compliance with this section and any other applicable provision of law.

(F) APPLICABILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 208 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (33 U.S.C. 2338) shall not apply to a covered civil works project during the period during which the Secretary is carrying out the pilot program.

(2) EXISTING CONTRACTS.—Nothing in this section shall affect any contract relating to a covered civil works project entered into by the Secretary of the Army before the date of enactment of this Act.

(G) PERIOD.—The Secretary shall carry out the pilot program until the date that is 4 years after the date on which the pilot program is established.

(H) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) AFFECTED INDIAN TRIBE.—The term “affected Indian Tribe” means any Indian Tribe that attaches religious or other significance to any burial site, village site, or cultural resources identified or discovered at a covered civil works project.

(2) BURIAL SITE.—The term “burial site” means any natural or prepared physical location, whether originally below, on, or above the surface of the earth, where Native American cultural resources are present as a result of a death rite or ceremony of a culture.

(3) COVERED CIVIL WORKS PROJECT.—The term “covered civil works project” means a civil works project that is—

(A) located in the watershed of the Sacramento River and its tributaries, including the American, Bear, Yuba, and Feather Rivers, within the State of California;

(B) being constructed, reconstructed, or repaired, or operated and maintained, using Federal funds; and

(C) owned, authorized, permitted, carried out, or operated and maintained by the Department of the Army, including a project carried out by a non-Federal interest under section 204 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2232) or section 1043 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note).

(4) CULTURAL RESOURCES.—The term “cultural resources” means—

(A) human remains; or

(B) funerary objects or other ceremonial objects.

(5) FUNERARY OBJECTS.—The term “funerary objects” means items that are associated with the death rite or ceremony of a culture.

(6) HUMAN REMAINS.—The term “human remains” means the physical remains of a human body, including such remains that have been cremated and that may be in any state of decomposition or skeletal completeness (including ashes or small bone fragments).

(7) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term “Indian Tribe” has the meaning given that term in section 102 of the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 5130).

(8) PILOT PROGRAM.—The term “pilot program” means the pilot program established under this section.

(9) RIGHTFULLY CLAIMED.—The term “rightfully claimed” means claimed by—

(A) with respect to cultural resources identified or discovered on Federal or Tribal lands at the site of a covered civil works project—

(i) the person or entity with ownership or control of the cultural resources under section 3 of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3002); or

(ii) with respect to cultural resources not subject to such Act, the appropriate person or entity determined in accordance with the priority order established by such section; and

(B) with respect to cultural resources identified or discovered on other lands at the site of a covered civil works project—

(i) in the case of Native American human remains and funerary objects associated with such remains, the lineal descendants of the Native American, as determined in accordance with the laws of the State of California; or

(ii) in any case in which such lineal descendants cannot be ascertained, and in the case of other funerary objects or other ceremonial objects—

(I) the Indian Tribe that has the closest cultural affiliation with the cultural resources; or

(II) if the cultural affiliation of the cultural resources cannot be reasonably ascertained—

(aa) the Indian Tribe that is recognized as aboriginally occupying the area in which the cultural resources were identified or discovered; or

(bb) if it can be shown by a preponderance of the evidence that a different Indian Tribe has a stronger cultural relationship with the cultural resources than the Indian Tribe specified in item (aa), the Indian Tribe that has the strongest demonstrated relationship with such cultural resources.

(10) VILLAGE SITE.—The term “village site” means any natural or prepared physical location, whether below, on, or above the surface of the earth, where a Native American village has been present.

SEC. 152. EMERGENCY DROUGHT OPERATIONS PILOT PROGRAM.

(A) DEFINITION OF COVERED PROJECT.—In this section, the term “covered project” means a project—

(1) that is located in the State of California, the State of Nevada, or the State of Arizona; and

(2)(A) of the Corps of Engineers for which water supply is an authorized purpose; or

(B) for which the Secretary develops a water control manual under section 7 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (commonly known as the “Flood Control Act of 1944”) (58 Stat. 890, chapter 665; 33 U.S.C. 709).

(b) EMERGENCY OPERATION DURING DROUGHT.—Consistent with other authorized project purposes and in coordination with the non-Federal interest, in operating a covered project during a drought emergency in the project area, the Secretary may carry out a pilot program to operate the covered project with water supply as the primary project purpose.

(c) UPDATES.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary may update the water control manual for a covered project to include drought operations and contingency plans.

(d) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out subsection (b), the Secretary shall ensure that—

(1) operations described in that subsection—

(A) are consistent with water management deviations and drought contingency plans in the water control manual for the covered project;

(B) impact only the flood pool managed by the Secretary; and

(C) shall not be carried out in the event of a forecast or anticipated flood or weather event that would require flood risk management to take precedence;

(2) to the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary uses forecast-informed reservoir operations; and

(3) the covered project returns to the operations that were in place prior to the use of the authority provided under that subsection at a time determined by the Secretary, in coordination with the non-Federal interest.

(e) CONTRIBUTED FUNDS.—The Secretary may receive and expend funds contributed by a non-Federal interest to carry out activities under this section.

(f) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report on the pilot program carried out under this section.

(2) INCLUSIONS.—The Secretary shall include in the report under paragraph (1) a description of the activities of the Secretary that were carried out for each covered project and any lessons learned from carrying out those activities.

(g) LIMITATIONS.—Nothing in this section—

(1) affects, modifies, or changes the authorized purposes of a covered project;

(2) affects existing Corps of Engineers authorities, including authorities with respect to navigation, hydropower, flood damage reduction, and environmental protection and restoration;

(3) affects the ability of the Corps of Engineers to provide for temporary deviations;

(4) affects the application of a cost-share requirement under section 101, 102, or 103 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2211, 2212, 2213);

(5) supersedes or modifies any written agreement between the Federal Government and a non-Federal interest that is in effect on the date of enactment of this Act;

(6) supersedes or modifies any amendment to an existing multistate water control plan for the Colorado River Basin, if applicable;

(7) affects any water right in existence on the date of enactment of this Act;

(8) preempts or affects any State water law or interstate compact governing water;

(9) affects existing water supply agreements between the Secretary and the non-Federal interest; or

(10) affects any obligation to comply with the provisions of any Federal or State environmental law, including—

(A) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.);

(B) the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.); and

(C) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

SEC. 153. REPORT ON MINIMUM REAL ESTATE INTEREST.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that through this Act, as well as through section 1115 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2018, that Congress has provided the Secretary all of the authority, and all of the direction, needed to acquire interests in real estate that are less than fee simple title.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report indicating whether they agree with the sense of Congress in subsection (a).

(c) DISAGREEMENT.—Should the result of report required in subsection (b) be that the Secretary disagrees with the sense of Congress in subsection (a), not later than 1 year after the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report specifying recommendations and technical drafting assistance for statutory language that would provide the Secretary the intended authority and expressed in subsection (a).

SEC. 154. LEEVE OWNERS BOARD.

Section 9003 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 3302) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 9003. LEEVE OWNERS BOARD.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF OWNERS BOARD.—There is hereby established a Levee Owners Board (hereinafter in this section referred to as the ‘Owners Board’) composed of the eleven members appointed by the Secretary. The members shall be appointed so as to represent various regions of the country, including at least one Federal levee system owner-operator from each of the eight civil works divisions of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The Secretary of the Army shall designate, and the Administrator of FEMA may designate, a representative to act as an observer of the Owners Board.

“(1) TERMS OF MEMBERS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A member of the Owners Board shall be appointed for a period of 3 years.

“(B) REAPPOINTMENT.—A member of the Owners Board may be reappointed to the Owners Board, as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

“(C) VACANCIES.—A vacancy on the Owners Board shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment was made.

“(2) CHAIRPERSON.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The members of the Owners Board shall appoint a chairperson from among the members of the Owners Board.

“(b) DUTIES OF THE OWNERS BOARD.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Owners Board shall meet not less frequently than semiannually to develop and make recommendations to the Secretary and Congress regarding levee system reliability throughout the United States.

“(2) ADVICE AND RECOMMENDATIONS.—The Owners Board shall provide—

“(A) prior to the development of the budget proposal of the President for a given fiscal

year, advice and recommendations to the Secretary regarding overall levee system reliability;

“(B) advice and recommendations to Congress regarding any feasibility report for a flood risk management project that has been submitted to Congress;

“(C) not later than 60 days after the date of the submission of the budget proposal of the President to Congress, advice and recommendations to Congress regarding flood risk management project construction and rehabilitation priorities and corresponding spending levels;

“(D) advice and recommendations to the Secretary and the Congress regarding effectiveness of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers levee safety program, including comments and recommendations on the budgets and expenditures as described in subsection (c)(2); and

“(E) advice and recommendations to the Secretary, the Congress, and the Administrator regarding effectiveness of the levee safety initiative established by section 9005, including comments and recommendations on the budgets and expenditures described in subsection (c)(2).

“(3) INDEPENDENT JUDGMENT.—Any advice or recommendations made by the Owners Board shall reflect the independent judgment of the Owners Board.

“(c) DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY.—The Secretary shall—

“(1) designate an Executive Secretary who shall assist the Chairman in administering the Owners Board and ensuring that the Owners Board operates in accordance with chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code;

“(2) provide to the Owners Board such detailed reports of Corps activities and expenditures related to flood risk management and levees, including for the Corps levee safety program and the levee safety initiative, not less frequently than semiannually; and

“(3) submit to the Owners Board a courtesy copy of any completed feasibility report for a flood risk management project submitted to Congress.

“(d) ADMINISTRATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Owners Board shall be subject to chapter 10 of title 5, other than section 1013, and with the consent of the appropriate agency head, the Owners Board may use the facilities and services of any Federal agency.

“(2) MEMBERS NOT CONSIDERED SPECIAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.—For the purposes of complying with chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code, the members of the Owners Board shall not be considered special Government employees (as defined in section 202 of title 18, United States Code).

“(3) TRAVEL EXPENSE.—Non-Federal members of the Owners Board while engaged in the performance of their duties away from their homes or regular places of business, may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code.”

SEC. 155. DEFINITION.

For the purposes of this Act, the term “State” shall have the meaning given to such term in the Act of October 15, 1940 (33 U.S.C. 701h-1).

TITLE II—STUDIES AND REPORTS

SEC. 201. AUTHORIZATION OF PROPOSED FEASIBILITY STUDIES.

(a) NEW PROJECTS.—The Secretary is authorized to conduct a feasibility study for the following projects for water resources development and conservation and other purposes, as identified in the reports titled “Report to Congress on Future Water Resources Development” submitted to Congress pursuant to section 7001 of the Water Resources

Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282d) or otherwise reviewed by Congress:

(1) LUXAPALLILA CREEK, MILLPORT, ALABAMA.—Project for flood risk management, Town of Millport and vicinity, Alabama.

(2) YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA.—Project for flood risk management, Yavapai County, in the vicinity of the City of Cottonwood, Arizona.

(3) CLEAR LAKE, CALIFORNIA.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, Clear Lake, Lake County, California.

(4) COSUMNES RIVER WATERSHED, CALIFORNIA.—Project for flood risk management, ecosystem restoration, water supply, and related purposes, Cosumnes River watershed, California.

(5) HESPERIA, CALIFORNIA.—Project for flood risk management, city of Hesperia, California.

(6) PILLAR POINT HARBOR, CALIFORNIA.—Project for flood risk management and storm damage risk reduction, Pillar Point Harbor, California.

(7) RIALTO CHANNEL, CALIFORNIA.—Project for flood risk management, Rialto Channel, city of Rialto and vicinity, California.

(8) SALINAS RIVER, CALIFORNIA.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, Salinas River, California.

(9) SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA.—Project for flood risk management, city of San Bernardino, California.

(10) SAN DIEGO BAY, CALIFORNIA.—Project for flood risk management, San Diego Bay, California.

(11) SAN DIEGO AND ORANGE COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA.—Project for flood and coastal storm risk management and ecosystem restoration, San Diego and Orange Counties, California.

(12) SAN FELIPE LAKE AND PAJARO RIVER, SAN BENITO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—Project for flood risk management, San Felipe Lake and Pajaro River, San Benito County, California.

(13) CITY OF SAN MATEO, CALIFORNIA.—Project for flood risk management, including stormwater runoff reduction, City of San Mateo, California.

(14) SANTA ANA RIVER, ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA.—Project for flood risk management, water supply, and recreation, Santa Ana River, Anaheim, California.

(15) SANTA ANA RIVER, JURUPA VALLEY, CALIFORNIA.—Project for ecosystem restoration and recreation, Santa Ana River, Jurupa Valley, California.

(16) SWEETWATER RESERVOIR, CALIFORNIA.—Project for ecosystem restoration and water supply, Sweetwater Reservoir, California.

(17) FOUNTAIN CREEK AND TRIBUTARIES, COLORADO.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, Fountain Creek, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, Colorado.

(18) CITY OF NORWALK, CONNECTICUT.—Project for flood risk management, City of Norwalk, Connecticut, in the vicinity of the Norwalk wastewater treatment plant.

(19) CONNECTICUT SHORELINE, CONNECTICUT.—Project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, Connecticut shoreline, Connecticut.

(20) PARK RIVER CONDUIT, CITY OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.—Project for flood risk management, including stormwater management, City of Hartford, Connecticut and vicinity.

(21) WESTPORT BEACHES, CONNECTICUT.—Project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction and ecosystem restoration, Westport, Connecticut.

(22) DELAWARE INLAND BAYS WATERSHED, DELAWARE.—Project for flood risk management, hurricane and storm risk reduction, and ecosystem restoration, including shoreline stabilization, Delaware Inland Bays watershed, Delaware.

(23) TOWN OF MILTON, DELAWARE.—Project for flood risk management, Town of Milton, Delaware.

(24) CITY OF WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.—Project for flood risk management and hurricane and storm risk reduction, City of Wilmington, Delaware.

(25) ANACOSTIA RIVER BANK AND SEAWALLS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND MARYLAND.—Project for navigation, ecosystem restoration, and recreation, including dredging and sediment management, Anacostia River bank and seawalls, Washington, District of Columbia, and Prince George's County, Maryland.

(26) FLETCHERS COVE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Project for recreation, including dredging, Fletchers Cove, District of Columbia.

(27) EAST LAKE TOHOPEKALIGA, FLORIDA.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, including sediment and debris management, East Lake Tohopekaliga, Florida.

(28) FLORIDA SPACEPORT SYSTEM MARINE INTERMODAL TRANSPORTATION WHARF, FLORIDA.—Project for navigation, Florida Spaceport System Marine Intermodal Transportation Wharf, in the vicinity of Cape Canaveral, Florida.

(29) FORT GEORGE INLET, JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.—Project for coastal storm risk management, including shoreline damage prevention and mitigation, Fort George Inlet, city of Jacksonville, Florida.

(30) LAKE CONWAY, FLORIDA.—Project for flood risk management, navigation, and ecosystem restoration, including sediment and debris management, Lake Conway, Florida.

(31) MACDILL AIR FORCE BASE, TAMPA, FLORIDA.—Project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction and ecosystem restoration in the vicinity of MacDill Air Force Base, City of Tampa, Florida.

(32) PALATKA BARGE PORT, PUTNAM COUNTY, FLORIDA.—Project for navigation, Palatka Barge Port, Putnam County, Florida.

(33) CAMP CREEK TRIBUTARY, GEORGIA.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, including stream restoration, along the Camp Creek Tributary in Fulton County, Georgia.

(34) COLLEGE PARK, GEORGIA.—Project for flood risk management, City of College Park, Georgia.

(35) PROCTOR CREEK, SMYRNA, GEORGIA.—Project for flood risk management, Proctor Creek, Smyrna, Georgia, including Jonquil Driver Stormwater Park.

(36) TYBEE ISLAND, GEORGIA.—Project for ecosystem restoration and hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, Tybee Island, Georgia, including by incorporating other Federal studies conducted on the effect of the construction of Savannah Harbor Channel on the shoreline of Tybee Island.

(37) GUAM.—Project for flood risk management and coastal storm risk management, Guam.

(38) KAUA'I, HAWAII.—Project for flood and coastal storm risk management, county of Kaua'i, Hawaii.

(39) KAIKA-WAIALUA WATERSHED, HAWAII.—Project for flood risk management, Kaiika-Waialua watershed, O'ahu, Hawaii.

(40) BERWYN, ILLINOIS.—Project for comprehensive flood risk management, City of Berwyn, Illinois.

(41) BUTTERFIELD CREEK, ILLINOIS.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, Butterfield Creek, Illinois.

(42) FRANKLIN PARK, ILLINOIS.—Project for flood risk management, ecosystem restoration, and water supply, Village of Franklin Park, Illinois.

(43) ROCKY RIPPLE, INDIANA.—Project for flood risk management, Town of Rocky Ripple, Indiana.

(44) BAYOU RIGAUD TO CAMINADA PASS, LOUISIANA.—Project for navigation, Bayou Rigaud to Caminada Pass, Louisiana.

(45) HAGAMAN CHUTE, LAKE PROVIDENCE, LOUISIANA.—Project for navigation, including widening, Hagaman Chute, Lake Providence, Louisiana.

(46) LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN STORM SURGE REDUCTION PROJECT, LOUISIANA.—Project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, Lake Pontchartrain, Orleans, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Livingston, St. James, St. John, St. Charles, Jefferson, and St. Bernard Parishes, Louisiana.

(47) LIVINGSTON PARISH FLOOD PROTECTION, LOUISIANA.—Project for flood risk management, Livingston Parish, Louisiana.

(48) NATCHITOCHE, LOUISIANA.—Project for flood risk management, City of Natchitoches, Louisiana.

(49) NEW ORLEANS METRO AREA, LOUISIANA.—Project for ecosystem restoration and water supply, including mitigation of saltwater wedges, for the City of New Orleans and metro area, Louisiana.

(50) PILOTTOWN, LOUISIANA.—Project for navigation and flood risk management, including dredging, in the vicinity of Pilottown, Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana.

(51) BALTIMORE INLAND FLOODING, MARYLAND.—Project for inland flood risk management, City of Baltimore and Baltimore County, Maryland.

(52) BEAVERDAM CREEK, PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND.—Project for flood risk management, Beaverdam Creek, Prince George's County, Maryland, in the vicinity of United States Route 50 and railroads.

(53) MARYLAND BEACHES, MARYLAND.—Project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction and flood risk management in the vicinity of United States Route 1, Maryland.

(54) CAPE COD CANAL, MASSACHUSETTS.—Project for recreation, Cape Cod Canal, in the vicinity of Tidal Flats Recreation Area, Massachusetts.

(55) LEOMINSTER, MASSACHUSETTS.—Project for flood risk management, City of Leominster, Massachusetts.

(56) LOWER COBB BROOK, MASSACHUSETTS.—Project for flood risk management, Lower Cobb Brook, City of Taunton, Massachusetts.

(57) SUNSET BAY, CHARLES RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS.—Project for navigation, flood risk management, recreation, and ecosystem restoration, including dredging, in the vicinity of Sunset Bay, Charles River, cities of Boston, Watertown, and Newton, Massachusetts.

(58) SQUANTUM CAUSEWAY, MASSACHUSETTS.—Project for flood and coastal storm risk management, Squantum, in the vicinity of East Squantum Street and Dorchester Street Causeway, Quincy, Massachusetts.

(59) TOWN NECK BEACH, SANDWICH, MASSACHUSETTS.—Project for flood risk management and coastal storm risk management, including shoreline damage prevention and mitigation, Town Neck Beach, town of Sandwich, Massachusetts.

(60) WESTPORT HARBOR, MASSACHUSETTS.—Project for flood risk management, hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, and navigation, including improvements to the breakwater at Westport Harbor, Town of Westport, Massachusetts.

(61) ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN.—Project for water supply, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

(62) KALAMAZOO RIVER WATERSHED, MICHIGAN.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, Kalamazoo River Watershed and tributaries, Michigan.

(63) MCCOMB, MISSISSIPPI.—Project for flood risk management, city of McComb, Mississippi.

(64) MILES CITY, MONTANA.—Project for flood risk management, Miles City, Montana.

(65) BERKELEY HEIGHTS, NEW PROVIDENCE, AND SUMMIT, NEW JERSEY.—Project for flood risk management, Township of Berkeley Heights, Borough of New Providence, and City of Summit, New Jersey.

(66) BERRY'S CREEK, NEW JERSEY.—Project for flood risk management, Berry's Creek, New Jersey.

(67) FLEISCHER BROOK, NEW JERSEY.—Project for flood risk management, Fleischer Brook, New Jersey.

(68) GUTTENBERG, NEW JERSEY.—Project for flood risk management, Guttenberg, New Jersey, in the vicinity of John F. Kennedy Boulevard East.

(69) PASSAIC RIVER BASIN, NEW JERSEY.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Morris, and Passaic Counties, New Jersey.

(70) PASSAIC RIVER, PATERSON, NEW JERSEY.—Project for navigation and flood risk management, Passaic River, Paterson, New Jersey.

(71) GREAT FALLS RACEWAYS, PATERSON, NEW JERSEY.—Project for flood risk management and hydropower, Paterson, New Jersey.

(72) PAULSBORO, NEW JERSEY.—Project for navigation, Borough of Paulsboro, New Jersey.

(73) VILLAGE OF RIDGEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.—Project for flood risk management along the Ho-Ho-Kus Brook and Saddle River, Village of Ridgewood, New Jersey.

(74) WOLF CREEK, NEW JERSEY.—Project for flood risk management, Wolf Creek, Ridgefield, New Jersey.

(75) DOÑA ANA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO.—Project for water supply, Doña Ana County, New Mexico.

(76) HATCH, NEW MEXICO.—Project for flood risk management, including the Hatch Dam Project, Village of Hatch, New Mexico.

(77) NAMBE RIVER WATERSHED, NEW MEXICO.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, including sediment and debris management, Nambe River Watershed, New Mexico.

(78) OTERO COUNTY, NEW MEXICO.—Project for flood risk management, Otero County, New Mexico.

(79) BABYLON, NEW YORK.—Project for flood risk management, hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, navigation, and ecosystem restoration, Town of Babylon, New York.

(80) BRONX RIVER, NEW YORK.—Project for flood risk management and hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, Bronxville, Tuckahoe, and Yonkers, New York.

(81) BROOKHAVEN, NEW YORK.—Project for flood risk management, hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, and ecosystem restoration, Town of Brookhaven, New York.

(82) HIGHLANDS, NEW YORK.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, Highland Brook (also known as "Buttermilk Falls Brook") and tributaries, Town of Highlands, Orange County, New York.

(83) INWOOD HILL PARK, NEW YORK.—Project for ecosystem restoration, Inwood Hill Park, Spuyten Duyvil Creek, Manhattan, New York.

(84) ISLIP, NEW YORK.—Project for flood risk management, Town of Islip, New York.

(85) OYSTER BAY, NEW YORK.—Project for coastal storm risk management and flood risk management in the vicinity of Tobay Beach, Town of Oyster Bay, New York.

(86) PASCACK BROOK, ROCKLAND COUNTY, NEW YORK.—Project for flood risk management, Pascack Brook, Rockland County, New York, including the Village of Spring Valley.

(87) SPARKILL CREEK, ORANGETOWN, NEW YORK.—Project for flood risk management and erosion, Sparkill Creek, Orangetown, New York.

(88) TURTLE COVE, NEW YORK.—Project for ecosystem restoration, Pelham Bay Park, Eastchester Bay, in the vicinity of Turtle Cove, Bronx, New York.

(89) SOMERS, NEW YORK.—Project for ecosystem restoration and water supply, Town of Somers, New York.

(90) CAPE FEAR RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, NORTH CAROLINA.—Project for flood risk management, in the vicinity of Northeast Cape Fear River and Black River, North Carolina.

(91) LELAND, NORTH CAROLINA.—Project for flood risk management, navigation, ecosystem restoration, and recreation, including bank stabilization, for Jackeys Creek in the Town of Leland, North Carolina.

(92) MARION, NORTH CAROLINA.—Project for flood risk management, including riverbank stabilization, along the Catawba River, City of Marion, North Carolina.

(93) PENDER COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.—Project for flood risk management in the vicinity of North Carolina Highway 53, Pender County, North Carolina.

(94) PIGEON RIVER, NORTH CAROLINA.—Project for flood risk management, Pigeon River, in the vicinity of the towns of Clyde and Canton, Haywood County, North Carolina.

(95) UNION COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA.—Project for flood risk management, water supply, and recreation, Union County, South Carolina.

(96) OGALLALA AQUIFER.—Project for flood risk management and water supply, including aquifer recharge, for the Ogallala Aquifer, Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

(97) COE CREEK, OHIO.—Project for flood risk management, Coe Creek, City of Fairview Park, Ohio.

(98) GREAT MIAMI RIVER, OHIO.—Project for flood risk management, ecosystem restoration, and recreation, including incorporation of existing levee systems, for the Great Miami River, Ohio.

(99) LAKE TEXOMA, OKLAHOMA AND TEXAS.—Project for water supply, including increased needs in southern Oklahoma, Lake Texoma, Oklahoma and Texas.

(100) SARDIS LAKE, OKLAHOMA.—Project for water supply, Sardis Lake, Oklahoma.

(101) SIUSLAW RIVER, FLORENCE, OREGON.—Project for flood risk management and streambank erosion, Siuslaw River, Florence, Oregon.

(102) WILLAMETTE RIVER, LANE COUNTY, OREGON.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, Willamette River, Lane County, Oregon.

(103) ALLEGHENY RIVER, PENNSYLVANIA.—Project for navigation and ecosystem restoration, Allegheny River, Pennsylvania.

(104) BOROUGH OF POTTSTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.—Project for alternate water supply, Borough of Pottstown, Pennsylvania.

(105) BOROUGH OF NORRISTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.—Project for flood risk management, including dredging along the Schuylkill River, in the Borough of Norristown and vicinity, Pennsylvania.

(106) WEST NORRITON TOWNSHIP, PENNSYLVANIA.—Project for flood risk management and streambank erosion, Stony Creek, in the vicinity of Whitehall Road, West Norriton Township, Pennsylvania.

(107) GUAYAMA, PUERTO RICO.—Project for flood risk management, Río Guamaní, Guayama, Puerto Rico.

(108) NARANJITO, PUERTO RICO.—Project for flood risk management, Río Guadiana, Naranjito, Puerto Rico.

(109) OROCOVIS, PUERTO RICO.—Project for flood risk management, Río Orocovis, Orocovis, Puerto Rico.

(110) PONCE, PUERTO RICO.—Project for flood risk management, Río Inabón, Ponce, Puerto Rico.

(111) SANTA ISABEL, PUERTO RICO.—Project for flood risk management, Río Descalabrado, Santa Isabel, Puerto Rico.

(112) YAUCO, PUERTO RICO.—Project for flood risk management, Río Yauco, Yauco, Puerto Rico.

(113) GREENE COUNTY, TENNESSEE.—Project for water supply, including evaluation of Nolichucky River capabilities, Greene County, Tennessee.

(114) DAVIDSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE.—Project for flood risk management, City of Nashville, Davidson County, Tennessee.

(115) GUADALUPE COUNTY, TEXAS.—Project for flood risk management, Guadalupe County, including City of Santa Clara, Texas.

(116) HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, Halls Bayou, Harris County, Texas.

(117) WINOOSKI RIVER BASIN, VERMONT.—Project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, Winooski River basin, Vermont.

(118) CEDARBUSH CREEK, GLOUCESTER COUNTY, VIRGINIA.—Project for navigation, Cedarbush Creek, Gloucester County, Virginia.

(119) CHICKAHOMINY RIVER, JAMES CITY COUNTY, VIRGINIA.—Project for flood and coastal storm risk management, Chickahominy River, James City County, Virginia.

(120) JAMES CITY COUNTY, VIRGINIA.—Project for flood risk management and navigation, James City County, Virginia.

(121) TIMBERNECK CREEK, GLOUCESTER COUNTY, VIRGINIA.—Project for navigation, Timberneck Creek, Gloucester County, Virginia.

(122) YORK RIVER, YORK COUNTY, VIRGINIA.—Project for flood risk management and coastal storm risk management, York River, York County, Virginia.

(123) WAHIAKUM COUNTY, WASHINGTON.—Project for flood risk management and sediment management, Grays River, in the vicinity of Rosburg, Wahkiakum County, Washington.

(124) ARCADIA, WISCONSIN.—Project for flood risk management, city of Arcadia, Wisconsin.

(125) CITY OF LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN.—Project for flood risk management, City of La Crosse, Wisconsin.

(126) RIVER FALLS, WISCONSIN.—Project for ecosystem restoration, city of River Falls, Wisconsin.

(b) PROJECT MODIFICATIONS.—The Secretary is authorized to conduct a feasibility study for the following project modifications:

(1) BLACK WARRIOR AND TOMBIGBEE RIVERS, ALABAMA.—Modifications to the project for navigation, Coffeerville Lock and Dam, authorized pursuant to section 4 of the Act of July 5, 1884 (chapter 229, 23 Stat. 148; 35 Stat. 818), and portion of the project for navigation, Warrior and Tombigbee Rivers, Alabama and Mississippi, consisting of the Demopolis Lock and Dam on the Warrior-Tombigbee Waterway, Alabama, authorized by section 2 of the Act of March 2, 1945 (59 Stat. 17), for construction of new locks to maintain navigability.

(2) FARMINGTON DAM, CALIFORNIA.—Modifications to the project for flood control and other purposes, the Calaveras River and Littlejohn Creek and tributaries, California, authorized by section 10 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (chapter 665, 58 Stat. 902), for improved flood risk management and to support water supply recharge and storage.

(3) HUMBOLDT HARBOR AND BAY, CALIFORNIA.—Modifications to the project for navigation, Humboldt Harbor and Bay, California, authorized by the first section of the Act of July 3, 1930 (chapter 847, 46 Stat. 932; 82 Stat. 732; 110 Stat. 3663), for additional deepening and widening.

(4) SAN JOAQUIN RIVER BASIN, CALIFORNIA.—Modifications to the project for flood control, Sacramento-San Joaquin Basin Streams, California, authorized pursuant to the resolution of the Committee on Public Works of the House of Representatives adopted on May 8, 1964 (docket number 1371), for improved flood risk management, including dredging.

(5) MADERA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—Modifications to the project for flood risk management, water supply, and ecosystem restoration, Chowchilla River, Ash Slough, and Berenda Slough, Madera County, California, authorized pursuant to section 6 of the Act of June 22, 1936 (chapter 688, 49 Stat. 1595; 52 Stat. 1225).

(6) SACRAMENTO RIVER INTEGRATED FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT, CALIFORNIA.—Modifications to the project for flood control, Sacramento River, California, authorized by section 2 of the Act of March 1, 1917 (chapter 144, 39 Stat. 949; 76 Stat. 1197), to enhance flood risk reduction, to incorporate natural and nature-based features, and to incorporate modifications to the portion of such project north of the Fremont Weir for the purposes of integrating management of such system with the adjacent floodplain.

(7) THAMES RIVER, CONNECTICUT.—Modifications to the project for navigation, Thames River, Connecticut, authorized by the first section of the Act of March 2, 1945 (59 Stat. 13), to increase authorized depth.

(8) HANAPÉPÉ RIVER, HAWAII.—Modifications to the project for local flood protection, Hanapépé River, island of Kaua'i, Hawaii, authorized by section 10 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (chapter 665, 58 Stat. 903), to improve protection provided by levees and flood control features.

(9) LAUPĀHOEHOE HARBOR, HAWAII.—Modifications to the project for navigation, Laupāhoehoe Harbor, Hawaii, authorized pursuant to section 107 of the River and Harbor Act of 1960 (74 Stat. 486), for seawall repair and mitigation.

(10) WAIMEA RIVER, KAUAI, HAWAII.—Modifications to the project for coastal storm risk management and ecosystem restoration, Waimea River, Kaua'i, Hawaii, authorized pursuant to section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 (33 U.S.C. 701s), to improve protection provided by levees and flood control features.

(11) CHICAGO SANITARY AND SHIP CANAL DISPERSAL BARRIER, ILLINOIS.—Modifications to the project for Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal and Dispersal Barrier, Illinois, initiated under section 1135 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2294 note; 100 Stat. 4251; 118 Stat. 1352), for the construction of an emergency access boat ramp in the vicinity of Romeoville, Illinois.

(12) EAST SAINT LOUIS AND VICINITY, ILLINOIS.—Modifications to the project for ecosystem restoration and recreation, authorized by section 1001(18) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (121 Stat. 1052), to reevaluate levels of flood risk management and integrate the Spring Lake Project, as recommended in the report of the Chief of Engineers issued on December 22, 2004.

(13) LOUISVILLE METROPOLITAN FLOOD PROTECTION SYSTEM RECONSTRUCTION, JEFFERSON AND BULLITT COUNTIES, KENTUCKY.—Modifications to the project for flood risk management, Louisville Metropolitan Flood Protection System Reconstruction, Jefferson and Bullitt Counties, Kentucky, authorized by section 401(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2735), to expand project scope and incorporate features identified in the document prepared for the non-Federal sponsor of the project, issued in June 2017, and titled "20-Year Comprehensive

Facility Plan, Critical Repair and Reinvestment Plan, Volume 4: Ohio River Flood Protection”.

(14) CALCASIEU RIVER AND PASS, LOUISIANA.—Modifications to the project for navigation, Calcasieu River and Pass, Louisiana, authorized by section 101 of the River and Harbor Act of 1960 (74 Stat. 481), to include channel deepening and jetty extension.

(15) MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, OUACHITA RIVER, LOUISIANA.—Modifications to the project for flood control of the Mississippi River in its alluvial valley and for its improvement from the Head of Passes to Cape Girardeau, Missouri, authorized by the first section of the Act of May 15, 1928 (chapter 569, 45 Stat. 534), to include bank stabilization on the portion of the project consisting of the Ouachita River from Monroe to Caldwell Parishes, Louisiana.

(16) MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, OUACHITA RIVER, LOUISIANA.—Modifications to the project for flood control of the Mississippi River in its alluvial valley and for its improvement from the Head of Passes to Cape Girardeau, Missouri, authorized by the first section of the Act of May 15, 1928 (45 Stat. 534, chapter 569), to study the feasibility of adding 62 miles of the east bank of the Ouachita River Levee System at and below Monroe Parish to Caldwell Parish, Louisiana.

(17) HODGES VILLAGE DAM, OXFORD, MASSACHUSETTS.—Modifications to the project for flood risk management, Hodges Village Dam, Oxford, Massachusetts, authorized pursuant to section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 (33 U.S.C. 701s), to add recreation and ecosystem restoration as a project purpose, including in the vicinity of Greenbriar Park.

(18) NEW BEDFORD, FAIRHAVEN, AND ACUSHNET, MASSACHUSETTS.—Modifications to the project for hurricane-flood protection at New Bedford, Fairhaven, and Acushnet, Massachusetts, authorized by section 201 of the Flood Control Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 305), for navigation improvements and evaluation of the current barrier function.

(19) HOLLAND HARBOR, MICHIGAN.—Modifications to the portion of the project for navigation Holland (Black Lake), Michigan, authorized by the first section of the Act of June 14, 1880 (chapter 211, 21 Stat. 183; 30 Stat. 1130; 46 Stat. 929; 49 Stat. 1036; 68 Stat. 1252), consisting of the Federal Channel of Holland Harbor, for additional deepening.

(20) MONROE HARBOR, MICHIGAN.—Modifications to the project for navigation, Monroe Harbor, Michigan, authorized by the first section of the Act of July 3, 1930 (chapter 847, 46 Stat. 930), for additional deepening.

(21) PORT HURON, MICHIGAN.—Modifications to the project for navigation, Channels in Lake Saint Clair Michigan, authorized by the first section of the Act of August 30, 1935 (chapter 831, 49 Stat. 1036), for additional deepening at the mouth of the Black River, Port Huron, Michigan.

(22) SAINT JOSEPH HARBOR, MICHIGAN.—Modifications to the portion of the project for navigation, Saint Joseph, Michigan, authorized by the first section of the Act of June 14, 1880 (chapter 211, 21 Stat. 183; 30 Stat. 1130; 49 Stat. 1036; 72 Stat. 299), consisting of the Federal Channel of Saint Joseph Harbor, for additional deepening.

(23) SAINT MARYS RIVER, MICHIGAN.—Modifications to the project for navigation Middle and West Neebish channels, Saint Marys River, Michigan, authorized by the first section of the Act of June 13, 1902 (chapter 1079, 32 Stat. 361; 70 Stat. 54), to bring the channels to a consistent depth.

(24) SURRY MOUNTAIN LAKE DAM, NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Modifications to the project for flood protection and recreation, Surry Mountain Lake dam, authorized pursuant to section 5 of the Act of June 22, 1936 (chapter 688, 49

Stat. 1572; 52 Stat. 1216; 58 Stat. 892), to add ecosystem restoration as a project purpose, and to install the proper gates and related equipment at Surry Mountain Lake to support stream flow augmentation releases.

(25) BAYONNE, NEW JERSEY.—Modifications to the project for navigation, Jersey Flats and Bayonne, New Jersey, authorized by the first section of the Act of September 22, 1922 (chapter 427, 42 Stat. 1038), for improvements to the navigation channel, including channel extension, widening, and deepening, in the vicinity of Bayonne Dry Dock, New Jersey.

(26) LONG BEACH, NEW YORK.—Modifications to the project for storm damage reduction, Atlantic Coast of Long Island from Jones Inlet to East Rockaway Inlet, Long Beach Island, New York, authorized by section 101(a)(21) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (110 Stat. 3665), to include additional replacement of beach groins to offer storm protection, erosion prevention, and reduce the need for future renourishment.

(27) BALD HEAD ISLAND, NORTH CAROLINA.—Modifications to the project for hurricane-flood control protection, Cape Fear to the North Carolina-South Carolina State line, North Carolina, authorized by section 203 of the Flood Control Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 1419), to add coastal storm risk management and hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, including shoreline stabilization, as an authorized purpose of the project for the village of Bald Head Island, North Carolina.

(28) RENO BEACH-HOWARD FARMS, OHIO.—Modifications to the project for flood control, Reno Beach-Howard Farms, Ohio, authorized by section 203 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 1178), to improve project levees and to provide flood damage risk reduction to the portions of Jerusalem Township, Ohio, not currently benefited by the project.

(29) DELAWARE RIVER MAINSTEM AND CHANNEL DEEPENING, DELAWARE, NEW JERSEY, AND PENNSYLVANIA.—Modifications to the project for navigation, Delaware River Mainstem and Channel Deepening, Delaware, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, authorized by section 101(6) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4802; 113 Stat. 300; 114 Stat. 2602), to increase the authorized depth.

(30) DELAWARE RIVER, MANTUA CREEK (FORT MIFFLIN) AND MARCUS HOOK, PENNSYLVANIA.—Modifications to the project for navigation, Delaware River, Philadelphia to the sea, authorized by the first section of the Act of June 25, 1910 (chapter 382, 36 Stat. 637; 46 Stat. 921; 49 Stat. 1030; 52 Stat. 803; 59 Stat. 14; 68 Stat. 1249; 72 Stat. 297), to deepen the anchorage areas at Mantua Creek (Fort Mifflin) and Marcus Hook.

(31) CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.—Modifications to the project for navigation, Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, authorized by section 1401(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (130 Stat. 1708), including improvements to the portion of the project that serves the North Charleston Terminal.

(32) GALVESTON BAY AREA, TEXAS.—Modifications to the following projects for deepening and associated dredged material placement, disposal, and environmental mitigation navigation:

(A) The project for navigation, Galveston Bay Area, Texas City Channel, Texas, authorized by section 201 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (100 Stat. 4090).

(B) The project for navigation and environmental restoration, Houston-Galveston Navigation Channels, Texas, authorized by section 101(a)(30) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (110 Stat. 3666).

(C) The project for navigation, Galveston Harbor Channel Extension Project, Houston-

Galveston Navigation Channels, Texas, authorized by section 1401(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2018 (132 Stat. 3836).

(D) The project for navigation, Houston Ship Channel Expansion Channel Improvement Project, Harris, Chambers, and Galveston Counties, Texas, authorized by section 401(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2734).

(33) GALVESTON HARBOR CHANNEL EXTENSION PROJECT, HOUSTON-GALVESTON NAVIGATION CHANNELS, TEXAS.—Modifications to the project for navigation, Galveston Harbor Channel Extension Project, Houston-Galveston Navigation Channels, Texas, authorized by section 1401(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2018 (132 Stat. 3836), to include further deepening and extension of the Federal channel and Turning Basin 2.

(34) GATHRIGHT RESERVOIR AND FALLING SPRING DAM, VIRGINIA.—Modifications to the project for navigation and flood control, Gathright Reservoir and Falling Spring dam, Virginia, authorized by section 10 of the Flood Control Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 645), to include recreation as an authorized project purpose.

(35) MOUNT ST. HELENS SEDIMENT CONTROL, WASHINGTON.—Modifications to the project for sediment control and navigation, Mount St. Helens, Washington, authorized by chapter IV of title I of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1985 (99 Stat. 318; 114 Stat. 2612), to include dredging to address flood risk management and navigation for federally authorized channels on the Cowlitz River and at the confluence of the Cowlitz and Columbia Rivers.

(c) SPECIAL RULE.—Each study authorized by subsection (b) shall be considered a new phase investigation and afforded the same treatment as a general reevaluation.

SEC. 202. EXPEDITED COMPLETION.

(a) FEASIBILITY STUDIES.—The Secretary shall expedite the completion of a feasibility study for each of the following projects, and if the Secretary determines that the project is justified in a completed report, may proceed directly to preconstruction planning, engineering, and design of the project:

(1) Project for ecosystem restoration, Claiborne and Millers Ferry Locks and Dams Fish Passage, Lower Alabama River, Alabama, authorized pursuant to section 216 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1830).

(2) Project for navigation, Akutan Harbor Navigational Improvements, Alaska, authorized pursuant to section 203 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (33 U.S.C. 2269).

(3) Project for ecosystem restoration, Central and South Florida, Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Program, Lake Okeechobee Watershed Restoration, Florida, authorized by section 601(b)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 2680).

(4) Project for coastal storm risk management, Miami-Dade Back Bay, Florida, authorized pursuant to the Act of June 15, 1955 (chapter 140, 69 Stat. 132).

(5) Project for navigation, Tampa Harbor, Pinellas and Hillsborough Counties, Florida, Deep Draft Navigation, authorized by the resolution of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives, dated July 23, 1997.

(6) Project for ecosystem restoration, Central and South Florida, Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Program, Western Everglades Restoration Project, Florida, authorized by section 601(b)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 2680).

(7) Project for flood risk management, Ala Wai Canal General Reevaluation, Hawaii, authorized by section 1401(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2018 (132 Stat. 3837).

(8) Project for flood risk management, Amite River and Tributaries, East of the Mississippi, Louisiana, authorized by the resolution of the Committee on Public Works of the United States Senate, adopted April 14, 1967.

(9) Project for coastal storm risk management, Baltimore Metropolitan, Baltimore City, Maryland, authorized by the resolution of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the House of Representatives, dated April 30, 1992.

(10) Project for coastal storm risk management, Nassau County Back Bays, New York, authorized pursuant to the Act of June 15, 1955 (chapter 140, 69 Stat. 132).

(11) Project for coastal storm risk management, Surf City, North Carolina, authorized by section 7002(3) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (128 Stat. 1367).

(12) Project for flood risk management, Tar-Pamlico River Basin, North Carolina, authorized by the resolutions adopted by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives dated April 11, 2000, and May 21, 2003.

(13) Project for coastal storm risk management, Puerto Rico, authorized by section 204 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1828).

(14) Project for ecosystem restoration, Hatchie-Loosahatchie, Mississippi River Miles 775-736, Tennessee and Arkansas, authorized by section 1202(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2018 (132 Stat. 3803).

(b) POST-AUTHORIZATION CHANGE REPORTS.—The Secretary shall expedite completion of a post-authorization change report for the following projects:

(1) Project for ecosystem restoration, Central and South Florida, Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Program, Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands, Florida, authorized by section 601(b)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 2680).

(2) Project for water reallocation, Stockton Lake Reallocation Study, Missouri, at the project for flood control, hydropower, water supply, and recreation, Stockton Lake, Missouri, authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1954 (Public Law 83-780).

(3) Project for ecosystem restoration and recreation, Los Angeles River, California, authorized by section 1407(7) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (130 Stat. 1714).

SEC. 203. EXPEDITED MODIFICATION OF EXISTING FEASIBILITY STUDIES.

The Secretary shall expedite the completion of the following feasibility studies, as modified by this section, and if the Secretary determines that a project that is the subject of the feasibility study is justified in the completed report, may proceed directly to preconstruction planning, engineering, and design of the project:

(1) MARE ISLAND STRAIT, CALIFORNIA.—The study for navigation, Mare Island Straight channel, authorized by section 406 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 323; 136 Stat. 3753), is modified to authorize the Secretary to consider the benefits of deepening the channel to support activities of the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating.

(2) SAVANNAH HARBOR, GEORGIA.—Section 8201(b)(4) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3750) is amended by striking “, without evaluation of additional deepening” and inserting “, including evaluation of additional deepening”.

(3) HONOLULU HARBOR, HAWAII.—The study to modify the project for navigation, Honolulu, Hawaii, authorized by the first section of the Act of March 3, 1905 (chapter 1482, 33 Stat. 1146; 136 Stat. 3750), is modified to authorize the Secretary to consider the benefits of the project modification on disaster resilience and enhanced national security from utilization of the harbor by the Department of Defense.

(4) ALEXANDRIA TO THE GULF OF MEXICO, LOUISIANA.—The study for flood control, navigation, wetland conservation and restoration, wildlife habitat, commercial and recreational fishing, saltwater intrusion, freshwater and sediment diversion, and other purposes, in the area drained by the intercepted drainage system of the West Atchafalaya Basin Protection Levee, from Alexandria, Louisiana to the Gulf of Mexico, being carried out under Committee Resolution 2535 of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives, adopted July 23, 1997, is modified to include the parishes of Pointe Coupee, Allen, Calcasieu, Jefferson Davis, Acadia, Iberville, and Cameron within the scope of the study.

(5) SAW MILL RIVER, NEW YORK.—The study for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration to address areas in the City of Yonkers and the Village of Hastings-on-the-Hudson within the 100-year flood zone, Saw Mill River, New York, authorized by section 8201(a)(70) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3748), is modified to authorize the Secretary to include within the scope of the study areas surrounding the City of Yonkers and the Village of Hastings-on-the-Hudson and the Village of Elmsford and the Village of Ardsley.

SEC. 204. CORPS OF ENGINEERS REPORTS.

(a) REPORT ON RECREATIONAL ACCESS FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report on access for individuals with disabilities to covered recreational areas.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary shall include in the report submitted under paragraph (1)—

(A) existing policies or guidance for complying with the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.) at covered recreational areas;

(B) a complete list of covered recreational areas, and the status of each covered recreational area with respect to compliance with the requirements of such Act;

(C) identification of policy changes, internal guidance changes, or changes to shoreline management plans that may result in increased access for individuals with disabilities to covered recreational areas, including access to fishing-related recreational activities at covered recreational areas;

(D) an analysis of barriers that exist for covered recreational areas to fully comply with the requirements of such Act; and

(E) identification of specific covered recreational areas that could be improved or modified to better accommodate visitors with disabilities, including to increase recreational fishing access for individuals with disabilities.

(3) COVERED RECREATIONAL AREA DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term “covered recreational area” means all sites constructed, owned, operated, or maintained by the Secretary that are used for recreational purposes.

(b) REPORT ON TURBIDITY IN THE WILLAMETTE VALLEY, OREGON.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report on instances of high turbidity in a reservoir in the Willamette Valley resulting from a drawdown in the reservoir.

(2) SCOPE.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(A) collaborate with any relevant Federal, State, and non-Federal entities;

(B) identify and report instances during the 10-year period preceding the date of enactment of this Act in which turbidity concerns have arisen following a drawdown at a reservoir in the Willamette Valley, including Foster Lake and Green Peter Lake;

(C) report on turbidity monitoring that the Secretary performs during drawdowns to identify, and if necessary correct, turbidity issues;

(D) provide a summary of turbidity monitoring records collected during drawdowns with respect to which turbidity concerns have been raised by the public, including a comparison between turbidity prior to a drawdown, during a drawdown, and following refilling;

(E) identify lessons learned associated with turbidity resulting from drawdowns and indicate how changes based on those lessons learned are being implemented; and

(F) identify opportunities to minimize monetary strains on non-Federal entities caused by increased turbidity levels.

(c) REPORT ON SECURITY AT SOO LOCKS, MICHIGAN.—

(1) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report that—

(A) highlights any security deficiencies that exist with respect to the Soo Locks;

(B) highlights any supply chain, logistical, and economic effects that would result from a malfunction or failure of the Soo Locks;

(C) highlights any effects on the Great Lakes Navigation System that would result from such a malfunction or failure;

(D) highlights any potential threats to the integrity of the Soo Locks;

(E) details the Corps of Engineers security measures in place to protect the Soo Locks; and

(F) contains recommendations, as necessary, and cost estimates for such recommendations, for—

(i) strengthening security measures for the Soo Locks; and

(ii) reducing the effects on the supply chain that would result from a malfunction or failure of the Soo Locks.

(2) SOO LOCKS DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term “Soo Locks” means the locks at Sault Sainte Marie, Michigan, authorized by section 1149 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (100 Stat. 4254; 121 Stat. 1131; 136 Stat. 3844).

(d) REPORT ON FLORIDA SEAGRASS REHABILITATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and each year thereafter for 4 years, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report on any planned or ongoing efforts to promote, rehabilitate, and enhance the growth of seagrasses in Florida stormwater treatment areas.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Secretary shall coordinate with relevant Federal, State, and local agencies and other regional stakeholders.

(3) FLORIDA STORMWATER TREATMENT AREA DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term “Florida stormwater treatment area” means a stormwater treatment area in the State of Florida authorized by or pursuant to section 601 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 2680; 121 Stat. 1268; 132 Stat. 3786).

(e) REPORT ON SHORELINE USE PERMITS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report describing the use of the authority under part 327 of title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, with respect to the issuance of new, or modifications to existing, shoreline use permits at the Table Rock Lake project of the Corps of Engineers, located in Missouri and Arkansas, authorized as one of the multipurpose reservoir projects in the White River Basin by section 4 of the Act of June 28, 1938 (52 Stat. 1218).

(2) CONTENTS.—The Secretary shall include in the report required under paragraph (1)—

(A) a review of existing regulatory and administrative requirements related to the lease, rent, sublease, or other usage agreement by a permittee for permitted facilities under a shoreline use permit, including a floating, nonfloating, or fixed-floating structure;

(B) a description of the authority and public-interest rationale for such requirements, including impacts on local businesses, property owners, and prospective lessors, renters, or other contractual users of such facilities; and

(C) a description of the authority for the transfer of shoreline use permits upon transfer of the permitted facility by sale or other means.

(f) REPORT ON RELOCATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report on the policies of the Corps of Engineers relating to using property buyouts as part of coastal storm risk management projects.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In developing the report under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall consider ways in which current policies on mandatory property buyouts may—

(A) diminish the incentives for local communities to work with the Corps of Engineers; and

(B) increase vulnerabilities of communities to flood risk, including communities described in the guidance issued by the Secretary under section 160 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note).

(g) REPORT ON FUEL EFFICIENCY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report on fuel efficiency of each vessel within the fleet of vessels owned by the Corps of Engineers.

(2) CONTENTS.—In the report submitted under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall include the following:

(A) A list of vessels that are commercially available and may be used to carry out the missions of the Corps of Engineers that can

be incorporated into the fleet of vessels owned by the Corps of Engineers to increase fuel efficiency of such fleet.

(B) A list of modifications that can be made to increase fuel efficiency of such fleet and the associated cost of such modifications.

(C) A life cycle cost analysis of replacing vessels owned by the Corps of Engineers with vessels that are more fuel efficient.

(D) A description of technologies used or available to the Secretary to evaluate fuel efficiency of each vessel owned by the Corps of Engineers.

(E) A description of other opportunities to increase fuel efficiency of each such vessel.

(F) A description of potential cost savings by increasing fuel efficiency of such vessels.

(G) A description of State or local policies or requirements regarding efficiencies or emissions of vessels, or related technology, that the Secretary must comply with at water resources development projects, and any impact such policies and requirements have on project costs.

(h) REPORT ON BOAT RAMPS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report detailing—

(1) the number of boat ramps constructed by the Secretary that are located at a site constructed, owned, operated, or maintained by the Secretary;

(2) the number of such boat ramps that are operational; and

(3) the number of such boat ramps that require maintenance in order to be made operational.

SEC. 205. GAO STUDIES.

(a) STUDY ON DONOR PORTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall initiate a review of the treatment of donor ports under section 2106 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2238c) that includes—

(A) a description of the funding available to donor ports under such section, including a description of how eligibility for such donor ports has been modified;

(B) a summary of all funds that have been provided to donor ports under such section;

(C) an assessment of how the Secretary provides funding under such section to donor ports, including—

(i) a complete description of the process and data used to determine eligibility; and

(ii) the impact construction and maintenance dredging and deep draft navigation construction projects, have on donor port eligibility;

(D) an assessment of other major container ports that are not currently eligible as a donor port under such section and a description of the criteria that exclude such container ports from eligibility; and

(E) recommendations to improve the provision of funds under such section.

(2) REPORT.—Upon completion of the review required under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report containing the results of such review.

(b) STUDY ON DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall complete an analysis of—

(A) the extent to which the Corps of Engineers utilizes digital infrastructure tech-

nologies for delivery of authorized water resources development projects, including 3D modeling;

(B) the digital technology systems utilized by the Corps of Engineers;

(C) the digital technology systems utilized by non-Federal entities working with the Secretary on authorized water resources development projects;

(D) the cost to the Government of supporting multiple digital technology systems utilized by the Corps of Engineers;

(E) available digital technology systems that may be used to for the delivery of authorized water resources development projects;

(F) any security concerns related to the use of digital technology systems and how such concerns may be addressed;

(G) the benefits of expanding the adoption of digital technology systems for use by the Corps of Engineers, including for delivery of authorized water resources development projects, in order to—

(i) maximize interoperability with other systems, products, tools, or applications;

(ii) boost productivity;

(iii) manage complexity;

(iv) reduce project delays and cost overruns;

(v) enhance safety and quality;

(vi) reduce total costs for the entire lifecycle of authorized water resources development projects;

(vii) reduce emissions and quantify other sustainable and resilient impacts;

(viii) promote more timely and productive information sharing; and

(ix) increase transparency as the result of the real-time sharing of information; and

(H) how the Corps of Engineers could better leverage digital technology systems to enable 3D model delivery and digital project delivery for—

(i) seamless application integration;

(ii) workflow and State-based access control capabilities;

(iii) audit trails; and

(iv) automation capabilities supporting a closed-loop process.

(2) REPORT.—Upon completion of the analysis required under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report on the findings of such analysis.

(c) STUDY ON CORPS OF ENGINEERS DISASTER PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RELATED INFORMATION COLLECTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall initiate an analysis of Corps of Engineers disaster preparedness and response activities, including—

(A) an accounting of postdisaster expenditures from the “Corps of Engineers–Civil–Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies” account for each fiscal year beginning with fiscal year 2004, including—

(i) the amounts transferred to such account from other accounts of the Corps of Engineers to cover postdisaster activities in each fiscal year;

(ii) the name and location of the authorized water resources development projects impacted by the transfer of funds described in clause (i);

(iii) a summary of the activities and actions carried out with amounts available in such account, including the amount provided for salaries and expenses; and

(iv) trends in the provision of post-disaster assistance that may impact future spending through such account;

(B) an evaluation of—

(i) the publicly available information on disaster response and preparedness related to authorized water resources development projects, such as levees;

(ii) the impacts of natural disasters on authorized water resources development projects, including how such disasters affect the performance of such projects and resiliency of such projects to such disasters; and

(iii) whether the Corps of Engineers utilizes, or shares with non-Federal interests, information regarding such impacts in assessing whether modifications to such projects would reduce the likelihood of repetitive impacts or be in the public interest; and

(C) recommendations to improve the provision of assistance for response to natural disasters under section 5 of the Act of August 18, 1941 (33 U.S.C. 701n).

(2) REPORT.—Upon completion of the analysis required under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report on the findings of such analysis.

(d) STUDY ON HOMELESS ENCAMPMENTS ON CORPS OF ENGINEERS PROPERTY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall initiate an analysis of—

(A) unauthorized homeless encampments on water resources development projects constructed by the Corps of Engineers and lands owned or under the control of the Corps of Engineers;

(B) any actual or potential impacts of such encampments on the construction, operation and maintenance, or management of such projects and lands, including potential impacts on flood risk reduction or ecosystem restoration efforts, water quality, or public safety;

(C) efforts to remove or deter such encampments from such projects and lands, or remove any materials associated with such encampments that are unauthorized to be present and pose a potential threat to public safety, including manmade, flammable materials in urban and arid regions; and

(D) constraints on the ability of the Corps of Engineers to remove or deter such encampments due to Federal, State, or local laws, regulations, or ordinances.

(2) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out the analysis required under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall consult with the Secretary, the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, and other relevant Federal, State, and local government officials and interested parties.

(3) REPORT.—Upon completion of the analysis required under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report on the findings of such analysis.

(e) STUDY ON FEDERAL-STATE DATA SHARING EFFORTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall initiate an analysis of the coordination of the Secretary with other Federal and State agencies and academic institutions in carrying out the development, update, modernization, and utilization of scientific, peer-reviewed data on the predictability of future resiliency, sea-level rise, and flood impacts.

(2) SCOPE.—In conducting the analysis required under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall—

(A) consult with the Secretary, the heads of other relevant Federal and State agencies, and academic institutions that collect, analyze, synthesize, and utilize scientific, peer-reviewed data on the predictability of future resiliency, sea-level rise, and flooding events;

(B) examine the methodologies and mechanisms for collecting, analyzing, synthesizing, and verifying such data; and

(C) review and report on the opportunities for, and appropriateness of, the Secretary and relevant non-Federal interests to utilize such data in the planning, design, construction, and operation and maintenance of authorized water resources development projects.

(3) REPORT.—Upon completion of the analysis required under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report on the findings of such analysis.

(f) STUDY ON INSTITUTIONAL BARRIERS TO NATURE-BASED FEATURES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall initiate an analysis of—

(A) nature-based features that are incorporated into authorized water resources development projects by the Corps of Engineers and the type of such projects;

(B) any limitation on the authority of the Secretary to incorporate nature-based features into authorized water resources development projects;

(C) regulatory processes necessary for the use of nature-based features, including permitting timelines;

(D) the level of efficacy and effectiveness of nature-based features at authorized water resources development projects that have—

(i) utilized such nature-based features; and

(ii) undergone extreme weather events, including hurricanes; and

(E) institutional barriers within the Corps of Engineers preventing broader consideration and integration of nature-based features, including—

(i) staff experience with, and expertise on, nature-based features;

(ii) official Corps of Engineers guidance on nature-based features;

(iii) time constraints or other expediency expectations; or

(iv) life cycle costs associated with incorporating nature-based features into water resources development projects.

(2) REPORT.—Upon completion of the analysis required under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report on the findings of such analysis.

(3) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection, the term “nature-based feature” has the meaning given the terms “natural feature” and “nature-based feature” in section 1184 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (32 U.S.C. 2289a).

(g) STUDY ON ECOSYSTEM SERVICES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall initiate an analysis of the use of ecosystem restoration by the Corps of Engineers for flood control or flood risk management projects.

(2) SCOPE.—In conducting the analysis under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall assess—

(A) how the Corps of Engineers complies, integrates, and prioritizes ecosystem restoration in benefit-cost analysis and generation of project alternatives;

(B) the geographic distribution and frequency of ecosystem restoration for flood control or flood risk management projects;

(C) the rationale and benefit-cost analyses that drive decisions to incorporate ecosystem restoration into flood control or flood risk management projects;

(D) the additional long-term comprehensive benefits to local communities related to ecosystem restoration for flood control or flood risk management projects;

(E) recommendations for prioritizing ecosystem restoration as a tool for flood control and flood risk management projects; and

(F) the percentage of the annual construction budget utilized for ecosystem restoration projects over the past 5 years at flood control or flood risk management projects.

(3) REPORT.—Upon completion of the analysis required under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report on the findings of such analysis.

(h) STUDY ON TRIBAL COORDINATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall initiate a review of the Corps of Engineers procedures to address the discovery of Tribal historic or cultural resources, including village sites, burial sites, and human remains, at authorized water resources development projects.

(2) SCOPE.—In conducting the review required under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall—

(A) evaluate the implementation of the Tribal Liaison requirements under section 8112 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (33 U.S.C. 2281a);

(B) describe the procedures used by the Corps of Engineers when Tribal historic or cultural resources are identified at authorized water resources development projects, including—

(i) coordination with relevant Tribes, Federal, State, and local agencies;

(ii) the role and effectiveness of the Tribal Liaison;

(iii) recovery and reburial standards;

(iv) any differences in procedures used by each Corps of Engineers district; and

(v) as applicable, the implementation of the requirements of section 306108 of title 54, United States Code (formerly known as section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act) or the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq); and

(C) provide recommendations to improve the coordination between the Corps of Engineers and Tribes for the identification and recovery of Tribal historic and cultural resources discovered at authorized water resources development projects.

(3) PRIORITIZATION.—In conducting the review required under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall prioritize reviewing procedures used by the Sacramento District in the South Pacific Division of the Corps of Engineers.

(4) REPORT.—Upon completion of the review required under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public

Works of the Senate a report on the findings of such review.

(i) **STUDY ON RISK RATING 2.0.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall initiate a review on the Risk Rating 2.0 initiative.

(2) **CONTENTS.**—The Comptroller General shall include in the review required under paragraph (1) the following:

(A) A description of—

(i) the Corps of Engineers processes for communicating changes to floodplain maps made as a result of Risk Rating 2.0 to affected communities and property owners; and

(ii) any measures the Corps of Engineers has put in place to assist owners of property that has been included in floodplain maps as a result of Risk Rating 2.0, including any options for mitigating flood risk and financial support programs.

(B) An evaluation of the transparency and clarity of information provided to property owners about such changes, including an assessment of the adequacy of outreach and education efforts to inform such property owners about available resources for flood risk mitigation.

(C) An assessment of—

(i) the broader effects of changes to floodplain maps as a result of Risk Rating 2.0 on communities, including potential economic and social effects of increased floodplain designations;

(ii) the role of local governments and community organizations in responding to and managing such changes;

(iii) how such changes may affect the benefit-cost analysis used by the Corps of Engineers; and

(iv) whether such changes affect the prioritization and justification of flood risk management projects.

(3) **REPORT.**—Upon completion of the review required under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report on the findings of such review.

SEC. 206. ANNUAL REPORT ON HARBOR MAINTENANCE NEEDS AND TRUST FUND EXPENDITURES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—On the date on which the budget of the President is submitted to Congress pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, for fiscal year 2026, and for each fiscal year thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report describing—

(1) with respect to the fiscal year for which the budget is submitted, the operation and maintenance costs associated with harbors and inland harbors described in section 210(a)(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2238(a)(2)), including a description of the costs required to achieve and maintain the constructed width and depth for such harbors and inland harbors and the costs for expanded uses at eligible harbors and inland harbors (as defined in section 210(d)(2) of such Act), on a project-by-project basis;

(2) as of the date on which the report is submitted, expenditures and deposits into the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund established under section 9505 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986;

(3) an identification of the amount of funding requested in the budget of the President for the operation and maintenance costs as-

sociated with such harbors and inland harbors, on a project-by-project basis;

(4) an explanation of how the amount of funding described in paragraph (2) complies with the requirements of section 102 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2238 note);

(5) an identification of the unmet operation and maintenance needs associated with such harbors and inland harbors, on a project-by-project basis, that remains after accounting for the amount identified under paragraph (3); and

(6) a description of deposits made into the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund in the fiscal year preceding the fiscal year of the applicable budget submission and the sources of such deposits.

(b) **ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT.**—In the first report required to be submitted under subsection (a), the Secretary shall identify, to the maximum extent practicable, transportation cost savings realized by achieving and maintaining the constructed width and depth for the harbors and inland harbors described in section 210(a)(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, on a project-by-project basis.

(c) **PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.**—The Secretary shall make the report submitted under subsection (a) available to the public, including on the internet.

(d) **CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.**—

(1) **ASSESSMENT OF HARBORS AND INLAND HARBORS.**—Section 210(e)(3) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2238(e)(3)) is repealed.

(2) **HARBOR MAINTENANCE TRUST FUND DEPOSITS AND EXPENDITURES.**—Section 330 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (26 U.S.C. 9505 note) and the item related to such section in the table of contents for such Act, are repealed.

SEC. 207. EXAMINATION OF REDUCTION OF MICROPLASTICS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Engineer Research and Development Center and, where appropriate, in consultation with other Federal agencies, shall carry out research and development activities relating to measures that may be implemented to reduce the release of microplastics into the environment associated with carrying out the civil works missions of the Corps of Engineers.

(b) **FOCUS AREAS.**—In carrying out subsection (a), the Secretary shall, at a minimum—

(1) review efforts to reduce the release of microplastics associated with sandblasting or hydro-blasting vessels owned or operated by the Corps of Engineers;

(2) research whether natural features or nature-based features can be used effectively to reduce the release of microplastics into the environment; and

(3) describe the potential costs and benefits, and the effects on the timeline for carrying out water resources development projects, of implementing measures to reduce the release of microplastics into the environment.

SEC. 208. POST-DISASTER WATERSHED ASSESSMENT FOR IMPACTED AREAS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall carry out a post-disaster watershed assessment under section 3025 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2267b) for the following areas:

(1) Areas of Maui, Hawaii, impacted by the August 2023 wildfires.

(2) Areas near Belen, New Mexico, impacted by the April 2022 wildfires.

(b) **REPORT TO CONGRESS.**—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Com-

mittee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report on the status of the post-disaster watershed assessments carried out under subsection (a).

SEC. 209. UPPER BARATARIA BASIN AND MORGANZA TO THE GULF OF MEXICO CONNECTION, LOUISIANA.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall evaluate constructing a connection between the Upper Barataria Basin Hurricane and Storm Damage Risk Reduction project, Louisiana, authorized by section 8401(3) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 U.S.C. 3839), and the project for hurricane and storm damage reduction, Morganza to the Gulf of Mexico, Louisiana, authorized by section 1001(24) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (121 Stat. 1053).

(b) **SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall complete the evaluation described in subsection (a) and submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate any recommendations related to constructing a connection between the projects described in such subsection.

SEC. 210. UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER SYSTEM FLOOD RISK AND RESILIENCY STUDY.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall conduct a study to evaluate and recommend local and systemic measures to improve flood resiliency and reduce flood risk in the floodplain, including the floodway, of the Upper Mississippi River System.

(b) **COMPONENTS.**—In carrying out the study required under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) develop recommendations to reduce costs and damages associated with flooding and enable people located in areas adjacent to, and economies dependent on, the Upper Mississippi River System to be more resilient to flood events;

(2) identify opportunities to support navigation, environmental sustainability, and environmental restoration goals for the Upper Mississippi River System, including recommending measures that are incidental flood risk measures that may achieve such goals;

(3) describe the existing flood risk conditions of the Upper Mississippi River System;

(4) develop and recommend integrated, comprehensive, and systems-based approaches for flood risk reduction and floodplain management to minimize the threat to life, health, safety, and property resulting from flooding by using structural and non-structural measures in the Upper Mississippi River System;

(5) investigate and provide recommendations for modifications to authorized water resources development projects in Upper Mississippi River States within the floodplain of the Upper Mississippi River System, including modifications to the authorized purposes of such projects to further flood risk management and resiliency;

(6) perform a systemic analysis of flood resiliency and flood risk to determine the feasibility of protecting authorized water resources development projects for flood control and navigation in the Upper Mississippi River System;

(7) develop management plans and actions, to be carried out by the responsible Federal agency or State government, to reduce flood risk and improve resiliency in the Upper Mississippi River System;

(8) identify and provide recommendations for any necessary changes to Federal or State law to carry out recommendations provided pursuant to this section;

(9) recommend followup studies of problem areas in the Upper Mississippi River System for which data or technology does not allow immediate solutions; and

(10) recommend additional monitoring of, or systemic adaptive management measures for, authorized water resources development projects to respond to changing conditions in the Upper Mississippi River System.

(c) **COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION.**—In carrying out the study required under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) coordinate with the Upper Mississippi River States, including collectively through the Upper Mississippi River Basin Association;

(2) consult with the appropriate Federal agencies, levee and drainage districts, and units of local government, and the Mississippi River Commission; and

(3) seek and consider input from the Upper Mississippi navigation industry, agriculture and conservation organizations, and other interested parties in such States.

(d) **CONTINUATION OF STUDY.**—The following studies shall be considered a continuation of the study carried out under subsection (a):

(1) Any study recommended to be carried out in a report that the Chief of Engineers prepares for the study conducted under this section.

(2) Any study spun off from the study conducted under this section before completion of such study.

(e) **CORPS OF ENGINEERS DISTRICT.**—The Secretary shall carry out the study required under subsection (a) through the St. Louis District in the Mississippi Valley Division of the Corps of Engineers.

(f) **COST SHARE.**—The Federal share of the cost of the study carried out under subsection (a) and any study carried out pursuant to subsection (d) shall be 75 percent.

(g) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER STATE.**—The term “Upper Mississippi River State” means any of the States of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, or Wisconsin.

(2) **UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER SYSTEM.**—The term “Upper Mississippi River System” has the meaning given the term in section 1103(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 652(b)).

SEC. 211. NEW JERSEY HOT SPOT EROSION MITIGATION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall conduct one or more studies on the effects of hot spot erosion on authorized coastal storm risk management projects in the State of New Jersey, which shall include, with respect to each affected project included in a study—

(1) the specific area of the project that is affected by hot spot erosion; and

(2) the impact of hot spot erosion on the effectiveness of the project in meeting the purpose of coastal storm risk management.

(b) **FORM.**—A study conducted under subsection (a) may be in the form of a general reevaluation report, an engineering documentation report, or any other method of assessment that the Secretary determines appropriate.

(c) **RECOMMENDATIONS.**—Based on the study or studies carried out under subsection (a), the Secretary shall develop recommendations for mitigating the effects of hot spot erosion on authorized coastal storm risk management projects in the State of New Jersey, which may include recommendations relating to—

(1) the design and construction of seawalls, jetties, berms, groins, breakwaters, or other physical structures;

(2) the use of natural features and nature-based features, including living shorelines; and

(3) modifications to authorized project designs or renourishment schedules.

(d) **HOT SPOT EROSION DEFINED.**—In this section, the term “hot spot erosion” means the loss of sediment in a specific, concentrated area, significantly faster than in immediately surrounding areas, due to natural processes.

SEC. 212. OCEANSIDE, CALIFORNIA.

The Secretary—

(1) shall—

(A) expedite the completion of the study of plans for mitigation and beach restoration authorized by section 414 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 2636); and

(B) produce a report of the Chief of Engineers with a recommended plan for mitigation and beach restoration based on updated sediment sampling and analysis; and

(2) may, if the Secretary determines that the mitigation and beach restoration plans described in such study are technically feasible and environmentally acceptable, proceed directly to preconstruction planning, engineering, and design of the mitigation and beach restoration work.

SEC. 213. COASTAL WASHINGTON.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary is authorized to carry out comprehensive studies for riverine and coastal flooding of coastal areas in the State of Washington.

(b) **REQUIREMENTS.**—In carrying out a study under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) conduct a comprehensive analysis of current riverine and coastal flooding and corresponding risk reduction measures with an emphasis on resiliency to maintain or enhance current levels of risk management in response to changing conditions;

(2) establish a method of projecting sea level rise with limited tide gage information and develop applicable tools to address the unique coastal flooding process in the Pacific Northwest region;

(3) conduct research and development to understand the atmospheric, oceanic, geologic, and coastal forcing and response conditions necessary to develop a numerical modeling system that may be used for developing coastal hazard data, and how to best include that information in such a modeling system;

(4) identify coastal vulnerabilities and risks in riverine and coastal areas due to sea level change, extreme weather, and increased coastal storm risk;

(5) identify Tribal and economically disadvantaged communities (as defined by the Secretary under section 160 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note) with riverine and coastal flooding vulnerabilities and risks; and

(6) recommend actions necessary to protect critical public infrastructure, communities, and critical natural or cultural resources.

(c) **DATA NEEDS.**—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable and where appropriate, use existing data provided to the Secretary by Federal and State agencies, Indian Tribes, and other stakeholders, including data obtained through other Federal programs.

SEC. 214. CHERRYFIELD DAM, NARRAGUAGUS RIVER, MAINE.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall carry out a disposition study under section 216 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (33 U.S.C. 549a) for the deauthorization and potential removal of the Cherryfield Local Protection Project, Narraguagus River, Maine, constructed pursuant to section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 (33 U.S.C. 701s).

(b) **REPORT TO CONGRESS.**—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives

and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report on the status of the disposition study required under subsection (a).

SEC. 215. POOR FARM POND DAM, WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall carry out a disposition study under section 216 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (33 U.S.C. 549a) for the deauthorization and potential removal of the Poor Farm Pond Dam, Worcester, Massachusetts.

(b) **REPORT TO CONGRESS.**—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report on the status of the disposition study required under subsection (a).

SEC. 216. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES STUDY ON UPPER RIO GRANDE BASIN.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall seek to enter into an agreement with the National Academy of Sciences to prepare a report containing—

(1) the results of a study on the management and operations of the dams and reservoirs in the Upper Rio Grande Basin, including the Heron, El Vado, Abiquiu, Cochiti, Jemez Canyon, and Elephant Butte dams and reservoirs; and

(2) recommendations for future management and operation strategies for such dams and reservoirs with a goal of optimizing currently authorized project purposes and enhancing resiliency, including to drought and weather variations.

(b) **CONSULTATION.**—In preparing the report under subsection (a), the National Academy of Sciences shall consult with relevant Federal agencies.

(c) **REPORT.**—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate the report prepared under subsection (a).

SEC. 217. CHAMBERS, GALVESTON, AND HARRIS COUNTIES, TEXAS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall carry out a disposition study under section 216 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (33 U.S.C. 549a) for the release, transfer, conveyance, or exchange of excess easements, or the exchange of land, held for placement of dredged material for the project for navigation, Houston Ship Channel Expansion Channel Improvement Project, Harris, Chambers, and Galveston Counties, Texas, authorized by section 401(l) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2734).

(b) **ACTIONS.**—In carrying out the study required under subsection (a) the Secretary shall—

(1) ensure that the relevant non-Federal interest is provided right of first refusal for any potential release, transfer, conveyance, or exchange of excess easements; and

(2) work alongside the non-Federal interest in identifying opportunities for land exchanges, where possible.

SEC. 218. SEA SPARROW ACCOUNTING.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall share data and coordinate with relevant Federal, State, and local agencies to obtain an accurate count of Cape Sable Seaside Sparrows in Florida during each year and, to the maximum extent practicable, during the 5-year period preceding each such year.

(b) **SUBMISSION OF INFORMATION TO CONGRESS.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually

thereafter during the 10-year period beginning on such date of enactment, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate the information obtained under subsection (a).

SEC. 219. WILSON LOCK FLOATING GUIDE WALL, ALABAMA.

On the request of the relevant Federal entity, the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, use all relevant authorities to expeditiously provide technical assistance, including engineering and design assistance, and cost estimation assistance to the relevant Federal entity in order to address the impacts to navigation along the Tennessee River at the Wilson Lock and Dam, Alabama.

SEC. 220. ALGIERS CANAL LEVEES, LOUISIANA.

The Secretary shall issue a report to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate within 60 days of the passage of this Act detailing the Corps plan to assume responsibilities for the Algiers Canal Levee as outlined in section 8340(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3795).

TITLE III—DEAUTHORIZATIONS AND MODIFICATIONS

SEC. 301. DEAUTHORIZATION OF INACTIVE PROJECTS.

Section 301 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 579d-2) is amended by striking subsections (a) through (c) and inserting the following:

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

“(1) to identify water resources development projects, and separable elements of projects, authorized by Congress that are no longer viable for construction due to—

“(A) a lack of local support;

“(B) a lack of available Federal or non-Federal resources; or

“(C) an authorizing purpose that is no longer relevant or feasible;

“(2) to create an expedited and definitive process for Congress to deauthorize water resources development projects and separable elements that are no longer viable for construction; and

“(3) to allow the continued authorization of water resources development projects and separable elements that are viable for construction.

“(b) PROPOSED DEAUTHORIZATION LIST.—

“(1) PRELIMINARY LIST OF PROJECTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall develop a preliminary list of each water resources development project, or separable element of a project, authorized for construction before June 10, 2014, for which—

“(i) planning, design, or construction was not initiated before the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024; or

“(ii) planning, design, or construction was initiated before the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024, but for which no funds, Federal or non-Federal, were obligated for planning, design, or construction of the project or separable element of the project during the current fiscal year or any of the 10 preceding fiscal years.

“(B) USE OF COMPREHENSIVE CONSTRUCTION BACKLOG AND OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE REPORT.—The Secretary may develop the preliminary list from the comprehensive construction backlog and operation and maintenance reports developed pursuant to section 1001(b)(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 579a).

“(2) PREPARATION OF PROPOSED DEAUTHORIZATION LIST.—

“(A) PROPOSED LIST AND ESTIMATED DEAUTHORIZATION AMOUNT.—The Secretary shall—

“(i) prepare a proposed list of projects for deauthorization comprised of a subset of projects and separable elements identified on the preliminary list developed under paragraph (1) that are projects or separable elements described in subsection (a)(1), as determined by the Secretary; and

“(ii) include with such proposed list an estimate, in the aggregate, of the Federal cost to complete such projects.

“(B) DETERMINATION OF FEDERAL COST TO COMPLETE.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), the Federal cost to complete shall take into account any allowances authorized by section 902 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2280), as applied to the most recent project schedule and cost estimate.

“(3) PUBLIC COMMENT AND CONSULTATION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall solicit comments from the public and the Governors of each applicable State on the proposed deauthorization list prepared under paragraph (2)(A).

“(B) COMMENT PERIOD.—The public comment period shall be 90 days.

“(4) PREPARATION OF FINAL DEAUTHORIZATION LIST.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall prepare a final deauthorization list by—

“(i) considering any comments received under paragraph (3); and

“(ii) revising the proposed deauthorization list prepared under paragraph (2)(A) as the Secretary determines necessary to respond to such comments.

“(B) APPENDIX.—The Secretary shall include as part of the final deauthorization list an appendix that—

“(i) identifies each project or separable element on the proposed deauthorization list that is not included on the final deauthorization list; and

“(ii) describes the reasons why the project or separable element is not included on the final deauthorization list.

“(c) SUBMISSION OF FINAL DEAUTHORIZATION LIST TO CONGRESS FOR CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW; PUBLICATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the close of the comment period under subsection (b)(3), the Secretary shall—

“(A) submit the final deauthorization list and appendix prepared under subsection (b)(4) to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate; and

“(B) publish the final deauthorization list and appendix in the Federal Register.

“(2) EXCLUSIONS.—The Secretary shall not include in the final deauthorization list submitted under paragraph (1) any project or separable element with respect to which Federal funds for planning, design, or construction are obligated after the development of the preliminary list under subsection (b)(1)(A) but prior to the submission of the final deauthorization list under paragraph (1)(A) of this subsection.”

SEC. 302. GENERAL REAUTHORIZATIONS.

(a) LAS VEGAS, NEVADA.—Section 529(b)(3) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 2658; 119 Stat. 2255; 125 Stat. 865; 136 Stat. 4631) is amended by striking “\$40,000,000” and inserting “\$60,000,000”.

(b) INVASIVE SPECIES IN ALPINE LAKES PILOT PROGRAM.—Section 507(c) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (16 U.S.C. 4701 note) is amended by striking “2028” and inserting “2030”.

(c) ENVIRONMENTAL BANKS.—Section 309(e) of the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protec-

tion and Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 3957(e)) is amended by striking “12” and inserting “14”.

(d) LEVEE SAFETY INITIATIVE.—Section 9005(g)(2)(E)(i) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 3303a(g)(2)(E)(i)) is amended by striking “2028” and inserting “2033”.

(e) NON-FEDERAL IMPLEMENTATION PILOT PROGRAM.—Section 1043(b) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note) is amended by striking “2026” each place it appears and inserting “2030”.

(f) ASIAN CARP PREVENTION AND CONTROL PILOT PROGRAM.—Section 509(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 610 note) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)(C)(ii), by striking “2024” and inserting “2030”; and

(2) in paragraph (7), by striking “2 years thereafter” and inserting “2 years after the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024”.

(g) TRANSFER OF EXCESS CREDIT.—Section 1020 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2223) is amended by striking “2028” and inserting “2033” each place it appears.

(h) PILOT PROGRAMS ON THE FORMULATION OF CORPS OF ENGINEERS PROJECTS IN RURAL COMMUNITIES AND ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES.—Section 118 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (e), by striking “5 years and 10 years” and inserting “5 years, 10 years, and 15 years”;

(2) in subsection (g), by striking “10 years” and inserting “15 years”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(h) PRIORITY PROJECTS.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall prioritize the following projects:

“(1) The project for flood risk management, city of Rialto, California, authorized by section 201 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024.

“(2) The project for ecosystem restoration and recreation, Santa Ana River, Jurupa Valley, California, authorized by section 201 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024.

“(3) The project for flood control and other purposes, Kentucky River and its tributaries, Kentucky, authorized by section 6 of the Act of August 11, 1939 (chapter 699, 53 Stat. 1416).

“(4) The project for flood risk management, Kentucky River, Kentucky, authorized by section 8201(a)(31) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3746).

“(5) The project for navigation, Hagaman Chute, Lake Providence, Louisiana, authorized by section 201 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024.

“(6) The project for flood risk management, Otero County, New Mexico, authorized by section 201 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024.

“(7) The project for flood control and other purposes, Susquehanna River Basin, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, authorized by section 5 of the Act of June 22, 1936 (chapter 688, 49 Stat. 1573).

“(8) The project for flood risk management and ecosystem restoration, Winooski River basin, Vermont, authorized by section 201 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024.

“(9) The project for flood risk management and sediment management, Grays River, Wahkiakum County, Washington, authorized by section 201 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024.”

(i) REHABILITATION OF EXISTING LEVEES.—Section 3017(e) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 3303a note) is amended by striking “2028” and inserting “2033”.

SEC. 303. CONVEYANCES.

(a) **GENERALLY APPLICABLE PROVISIONS.**—

(1) **SURVEY TO OBTAIN LEGAL DESCRIPTION.**—The exact acreage and the legal description of any real property to be conveyed under this section shall be determined by a survey that is satisfactory to the Secretary.

(2) **APPLICABILITY OF PROPERTY SCREENING PROVISIONS.**—Section 2696 of title 10, United States Code, shall not apply to any conveyance under this section.

(3) **COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.**—An entity to which a conveyance is made under this section shall be responsible for all reasonable and necessary costs, including real estate transaction and environmental documentation costs, associated with the conveyance.

(4) **LIABILITY.**—An entity to which a conveyance is made under this section shall hold the United States harmless from any liability with respect to activities carried out, on or after the date of the conveyance, on the real property conveyed. The United States shall remain responsible for any liability with respect to activities carried out, before such date, on the real property conveyed.

(5) **ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.**—The Secretary may require that any conveyance under this section be subject to such additional terms and conditions as the Secretary considers necessary and appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(b) **CITY OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.**—

(1) **CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.**—Upon receipt from the City of Los Angeles, California, of an amount that is not less than fair market value, as determined by the Secretary, the Secretary shall convey to the City of Los Angeles, California, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the real property described in paragraph (2), for the purpose of housing a fire station, swiftwater rescue facility, and firefighter training facility.

(2) **PROPERTY.**—The property to be conveyed under this subsection is the approximately 11.25 acres of land, including improvements on that land, located at 5101 Sepulveda Boulevard, Sherman Oaks, California.

(c) **SALINAS DAM AND RESERVOIR, CALIFORNIA.**—

(1) **CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.**—Upon receipt from the County of San Luis Obispo, California, of an amount that is not less than fair market value, as determined by the Secretary, the Secretary shall convey to the County of San Luis Obispo, California, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the real property described in paragraph (2).

(2) **PROPERTY.**—The property to be conveyed under this subsection is Salinas Dam and Reservoir (Santa Margarita Lake), California.

(3) **SAFETY REQUIREMENTS.**—The Secretary shall, in consultation with appropriate Federal and non-Federal entities, ensure the property described in paragraph (2) meets applicable State and Federal dam safety requirements before conveying such property under this subsection.

(d) **PORT OF SKAMANIA COUNTY, WASHINGTON.**—

(1) **CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.**—Upon receipt from the Port of Skamania County, Washington, of an amount that is not less than fair market value, as determined by the Secretary, the Secretary shall convey to the Port of Skamania County, Washington, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the real property described in paragraph (2).

(2) **PROPERTY.**—The property to be conveyed under this subsection is the approximately 1.6 acres of land, including improvements on that land, consisting of the following: Lot I-2 in the Fifth Addition to the

Plats of Relocated North Bonneville recorded in Volume B of Plat Records, Pages 51 and 52, Skamania County Auditor's File No. 94016.

(3) **WAIVER OF PROPERTY SCREENING PROVISION.**—Section 401(e) of Public Law 100-581 (102 Stat. 2944) shall not apply to the conveyance under this subsection.

(e) **TECHNICAL CORRECTION.**—Section 8377(e)(3)(B) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3825) is amended by striking “reserved and retained” and inserting “reserved and retained”.

SEC. 304. LAKES PROGRAM.

Section 602(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (100 Stat. 4148; 104 Stat. 4646; 110 Stat. 3758; 118 Stat. 295; 121 Stat. 1076; 134 Stat. 2703; 136 Stat. 3778) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (33), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in paragraph (34) by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

- “(35) East Lake Tohopekaliga, Florida;
- “(36) Dillon Lake, Ohio;
- “(37) Hillcrest Pond, Pennsylvania;
- “(38) Falcon Lake, Zapata County, Texas; and
- “(39) Lake Casa Blanca, Webb County, Texas.”

SEC. 305. MAINTENANCE OF NAVIGATION CHANNELS.

Section 509(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (110 Stat. 3759; 113 Stat. 339; 114 Stat. 2679; 136 Stat. 3779) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(23) West Dundalk Branch Channel and Dundalk-Seagirt Connecting Channel, Baltimore Harbor Anchorages and Channels, Maryland.

“(24) Crown Bay Marina Channel, United States Virgin Islands.

“(25) Pidgeon Industrial Area Harbor, Memphis, Tennessee.

“(26) McGriff Pass Channel, Florida.

“(27) Oak Harbor Channel and Breakwater, Washington.

“(28) Ediz Hook, Port Angeles, Washington.”

SEC. 306. ASSET DIVESTITURE.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 109 of the River and Harbor Act of 1950 (33 U.S.C. 534) is amended—

(1) by striking “That the Secretary of the Army” and inserting the following:

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of the Army”;

(2) by striking “with or without consideration” and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting the following:

“with or without consideration if, prior to any transfer or conveyance of a bridge, the Secretary and the State authority, or political subdivision thereof, execute an agreement containing the following terms and conditions:

“(1) The State authority, or political subdivision thereof, shall assume responsibility for the operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, and rehabilitation of the bridge, including the preservation, protection, inspection and evaluation of, and future construction on, the bridge.

“(2) Operation of the bridge shall be consistent with the purposes of, and may not constrain or change, the operation and maintenance of the water resources development project in connection to which the bridge was constructed or acquired.

“(3) The State authority, or political subdivision thereof, shall hold the United States harmless from any liability with respect to the operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, and rehabilitation of the bridge, including preservation, protection, inspection and evaluation of, and future construction on, the bridge.

“(4) Any additional terms or conditions that the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(b) **FUNDS.**—The Secretary may transfer to the State authority, or political subdivision thereof, to which a bridge is transferred or conveyed under this section any funds made available to the Secretary for necessary replacement or rehabilitation of the bridge.”

(b) **REPORT ON BRIDGE INVENTORY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report on bridges owned, operated, and maintained by the Corps of Engineers.

(2) **REQUIREMENTS.**—The Secretary shall include in the report required under paragraph (1)—

(A) a list of bridges carrying passengers that are—

- (i) not located in recreational areas; and
- (ii) not required to be owned, operated, and maintained by the Corps of Engineers for the proper functioning of water resources development projects;

(B) a description of the location of such bridges and applicable State authority or political subdivision to which such bridges may be transferred or conveyed under section 109 of the River and Harbor Act of 1950 (33 U.S.C. 534) (as amended by this section); and

(C) a description of measures taken by the Corps of Engineers to reduce the number of bridges owned, operated, and maintained by the Corps of Engineers.

SEC. 307. UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER RESTORATION PROGRAM.

Section 1103(e)(4) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 652(e)(4)) is amended by striking “\$15,000,000 for fiscal year 1999 and each fiscal year thereafter” and inserting “\$15,000,000 for fiscal year 2024 and \$20,000,000 for each fiscal year thereafter”.

SEC. 308. COASTAL COMMUNITY FLOOD CONTROL AND OTHER PURPOSES.

Section 103(k)(4) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2213(k)(4)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) in clause (i), by striking “makes” and inserting “made”; and

(B) in clause (ii), by striking “repays an amount equal to ⅔ of the remaining principal by” and inserting “made a payment of an additional \$200,000,000 for that eligible deferred payment agreement on or before”;

(2) in subparagraph (B) by inserting “interest’s” after “non-Federal”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) **REFUND OF CREDIT.**—Any agreement made that applied credits to satisfy the terms of a pre-payment made under subsection (k)(4)(A) that resulted in total payment in excess of the amount now required under subsection (k)(4)(A) shall be modified to indicate that the excess credits continue to apply toward any remaining principal of the respective project, or at the request of the non-Federal interest, the agreement shall be modified to retroactively transfer back those excess credits to the non-Federal interest such that those credits may be applied by the non-Federal interest to any cost-shared project identified by the non-Federal interest.”

SEC. 309. SHORE PROTECTION AND RESTORATION.

Section 8327 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3788) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking “DELAWARE”; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the heading, by striking “DELAWARE”;

(B) by striking “the State of Delaware” and inserting “the covered geographic area” each place it appears; and

(C) in paragraph (7), by adding at the end the following:

“(C) COVERED GEOGRAPHIC AREA.—The term ‘covered geographic area’ means—

“(i) the State of Delaware;

“(ii) Fire Island National Seashore, New York; and

“(iii) the hamlets of Massapequa Park, Massapequa, Amityville, Copiague, Lindenhurst, West Babylon, Babylon, West Islip, West Bay Shore, Brightwaters, Bay Shore, Islip, East Islip, Great River, Oakdale, West Sayville, Saville, Bayport, Blue Point, Patchogue, East Patchogue, Bellport, Brookhaven, Shirley, Mastic Beach, Mastic, Moriches, Center Moriches, East Moriches, and Eastport, New York.”.

SEC. 310. HOPPER DREDGE MCFARLAND REPLACEMENT.

If the Secretary replaces the Federal hopper dredge McFarland referred to in section 563 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (110 Stat. 3784; 121 Stat. 1105) with another Federal hopper dredge, the Secretary shall—

(1) place the replacement Federal hopper dredge in a ready reserve status;

(2) periodically perform routine underway dredging tests of the equipment (not to exceed 70 days per year) of the replacement Federal hopper dredge in a ready reserve status to ensure the ability of the replacement Federal hopper dredge to perform urgent and emergency work; and

(3) in consultation with affected stakeholders, place the replacement Federal hopper dredge in active status in order to perform dredging work if the Secretary determines that private industry has failed—

(A) to submit a responsive and responsible bid for work advertised by the Secretary; or

(B) to carry out a project as required pursuant to a contract between the industry and the Secretary.

SEC. 311. ACEQUIAS IRRIGATION SYSTEMS.

Section 1113 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (100 Stat. 4232; 110 Stat. 3719, 136 Stat. 3781) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d)—

(A) by striking “The non-Federal” and inserting the following:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The non-Federal”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) RECONNAISSANCE STUDY.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the Federal share of a reconnaissance study carried out by the Secretary under this section shall be 100 percent.”; and

(2) in subsection (e), by striking “\$80,000,000” and inserting “\$90,000,000”.

SEC. 312. PACIFIC REGION.

Section 444 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (110 Stat. 3747; 113 Stat. 286) is amended by inserting “Hawaii,” after “Guam.”.

SEC. 313. SELMA, ALABAMA.

The Federal share of the cost of the project for flood risk management, Selma Flood Risk Management and Bank Stabilization, Alabama, authorized by section 8401(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3838), shall be 100 percent.

SEC. 314. BARROW, ALASKA.

For purposes of implementing the coastal erosion project, Barrow, Alaska, authorized pursuant to section 116 of the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010 (123 Stat. 2851) the Secretary may consider the North Slope Bor-

ough to be in compliance with section 402(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 701b-12(a)) on adoption by the North Slope Borough Assembly of a floodplain management plan to reduce the impacts of flood events in the immediate floodplain area of the project, if the plan—

(1) was developed in consultation with the Secretary and the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency in accordance with the guidelines developed under section 402(c) of such Act; and

(2) is approved by the Secretary.

SEC. 315. SAN FRANCISCO BAY, CALIFORNIA.

Section 142 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 2930; 100 Stat. 4158) is amended—

(1) by striking “The Secretary” and inserting “(a) The Secretary”;;

(2) by inserting “, Contra Costa,” before “and Solano”;; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(b) ADDITIONAL PURPOSES.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

“(1) include the ocean shorelines of each county;

“(2) with respect to the bay and ocean shorelines of each county—

“(A) investigate measures to adapt to rising sea levels;

“(B) consider the needs of economically disadvantaged communities within the study area, including identification of areas in which infrastructure for transportation, wastewater, housing, and other economic assets of such communities are most vulnerable to flood or shoreline risks; and

“(C) to the maximum extent practicable, consider the use of natural features or nature-based features and the beneficial use of dredged materials; and

“(3) with respect to the bay and ocean shorelines, and streams running to the bay and ocean shorelines, of each county, investigate the effects of proposed flood or shoreline protection, coastal storm risk reduction, environmental infrastructure, and other measures or improvements on—

“(A) the local economy, including recreation;

“(B) aquatic ecosystem restoration, enhancement, or expansion efforts or opportunities;

“(C) public infrastructure protection and improvement;

“(D) stormwater runoff capacity and control measures, including those that may mitigate flooding;

“(E) erosion of beaches and coasts; and

“(F) any other measures or improvements relevant to adapting to rising sea levels.”.

SEC. 316. SANTA ANA RIVER MAINSTEM, CALIFORNIA.

(a) SANTA ANA CREEK, INCLUDING SANTIAGO CREEK.—

(1) MODIFICATION.—The project for flood control, Santa Ana River Mainstem Project, including Santiago Creek, California, authorized by section 401(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (100 Stat. 4113; 101 Stat. 1329-111; 104 Stat. 4611; 110 Stat. 3713; 121 Stat. 1115), is modified to require the Secretary to treat construction of the Santiago Creek Channel as a separable element of the project.

(2) PROHIBITION.—The Secretary may not construct the Santiago Creek Channel unless such construction minimizes the impacts to existing trees in, or adjacent to, the Santiago Creek Channel.

(3) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection shall affect the authorization for other portions of the project described in paragraph (1).

(4) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) SANTIAGO CREEK CHANNEL.—The term “Santiago Creek Channel” means the por-

tion of the project for flood control, Santa Ana River Mainstem Project, including Santiago Creek, California, authorized by section 401(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (100 Stat. 4113; 101 Stat. 1329-111; 104 Stat. 4611; 110 Stat. 3713; 121 Stat. 1115), consisting of Santiago Creek downstream of the I-5 Interstate Highway to the confluence with the Santa Ana River.

(B) SEPARABLE ELEMENT.—The term “separable element” has the meaning given such term in section 103 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2213).

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall provide the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate with an update on implementation of the project for flood control, Santa Ana River Mainstem, including Santiago Creek, California, authorized by section 401(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (100 Stat. 4113; 101 Stat. 1329-111; 104 Stat. 4611; 110 Stat. 3713; 121 Stat. 1115).

(2) SPECIFICATIONS.—In providing the update required under paragraph (1), the Secretary is directed to provide specific information on—

(A) efforts by the Secretary and the non-Federal interest for the project to acquire the lands or interests in lands necessary to implement the project;

(B) the status of potential reimbursement requests by the non-Federal interest for such lands or interests; and

(C) the status of ongoing requests by the non-Federal interest for approval by the Secretary of pending land (or interest in land) appraisals and litigation settlements associated with such lands or interests in lands.

SEC. 317. FAULKNER ISLAND, CONNECTICUT.

Section 527 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (110 Stat. 3767) is amended by striking “\$4,500,000” and inserting “\$8,000,000”.

SEC. 318. BROADKILL BEACH, DELAWARE.

The project for hurricane and storm damage risk reduction, Delaware Beneficial Use of Dredged Material for the Delaware River, Delaware, authorized by section 401(3) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2736; 136 Stat. 3788) is modified to include the project for hurricane and storm damage reduction, Delaware Bay coastline, Delaware and New Jersey–Broadkill Beach, Delaware, authorized by section 101(a)(11) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 275).

SEC. 319. FEDERAL TRIANGLE AREA, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

In carrying out the feasibility study for the project for flood risk management, Federal Triangle Area, Washington, District of Columbia, authorized by section 8201(a)(12) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3745), the Secretary may accept and expend funds contributed by other Federal agencies within the study area.

SEC. 320. WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.

Section 8146(d) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (40 U.S.C. 9501 note; 136 Stat. 3729) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting “Water and Sewer Authority” after “District of Columbia”; and

(2) in paragraph (3), by striking “Fairfax County” and inserting “the Fairfax County Water Authority”.

SEC. 321. WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, AND VIRGINIA.

The Federal share of the cost of the feasibility study for the project for water supply, Washington, District of Columbia, Maryland,

and Virginia, authorized by section 8201(a)(14) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3745) shall be 100 percent.

SEC. 322. NORTHERN ESTUARIES ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, FLORIDA.

Section 8215(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(6) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of the cost of carrying out paragraph (1) shall be 100 percent.”.

SEC. 323. NEW SAVANNAH BLUFF LOCK AND DAM, GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

Section 1319(c) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (130 Stat. 1703; 136 Stat. 3792) is amended—

(1) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Project is modified to include—

“(A) full repair of the New Savannah Bluff Lock and Dam structure;

“(B) modification of the structure such that the structure is able to maintain a stable pool with the same daily average elevation as is achieved by the existing structure, as measured at both the United States Geological Survey Gage 02196999, located at the New Savannah Bluff Lock and Dam, and the United States Geological Survey Gage 02196670, located in the vicinity of the Fifth Street Bridge, Augusta, Georgia, which at the New Savannah Bluff Lock and Dam is between 114.5 and 115 feet National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD29);

“(C) construction of a fish passage structure as recommended in the report of the Chief of Engineers for the Project, dated August 17, 2012, or such other Project feature that appropriately mitigates impacts to fish habitat caused by the Project without removing the dam; and

“(D) conveyance by the Secretary to Augusta-Richmond County, Georgia, of the park and recreation area adjacent to the New Savannah Bluff Lock and Dam, without consideration.”;

(2) in paragraph (2), by adding at the end the following:

“(C) CEILING.—The costs of construction to be paid by the Georgia Ports Authority as a non-Federal interest for the Project for the modifications authorized under paragraph (1) shall not exceed the costs that would be paid by such non-Federal interest for construction of the fish passage structure recommended in the report of the Chief of Engineers for the Project, dated August 17, 2012.”; and

(3) in paragraph (3), by striking “the cost sharing of the Project as provided by law” and inserting “the cost sharing of the fish passage structure as recommended in the report of the Chief of Engineers for the Project, dated August 17, 2012”.

SEC. 324. DILLARD ROAD, PATOKA LAKE, INDIANA.

(a) TRANSFER AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary is authorized to transfer, without consideration, to the State of Indiana, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the real property interests described in subsection (b).

(b) PROPERTY.—The real property interests to be transferred under this section are any easements on the approximately 11.85 acres of land associated with Dillard Road, located in Patoka Township, Crawford County, Indiana, that is subject to the Department of the Army license granted to the State of Indiana numbered DACW27–3–22–690, as described in Exhibit A of such license, including improvements on that land.

(c) DISPOSAL.—The Secretary may, under subchapter III of chapter 5 of subtitle I of

title 40, United States Code, dispose of any portion of the real property interests described in subsection (b) of which the State of Indiana does not accept transfer.

(d) REVERSION.—If the Secretary determines that the land described in subsection (b) ceases to be used as a road, all right, title, and interest in and to the real property interests shall revert, at the discretion of the Secretary, to the United States.

(e) COSTS OF TRANSFER.—The State of Indiana shall be responsible for all reasonable and necessary costs, including real estate transaction and environmental documentation costs, associated with the transfer under this section.

(f) LIABILITY.—The State of Indiana shall hold the United States harmless from any liability with respect to activities carried out, on or after the date of the conveyance, on the land described in subsection (b).

(g) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary may require that the transfer under this section be subject to such additional terms and conditions as the Secretary considers necessary and appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

SEC. 325. LAROSE TO GOLDEN MEADOW, LOUISIANA.

(a) SCOPING OF EVALUATION.—

(1) STUDY.—Not later than June 30, 2025, the Secretary shall complete a study of the following relating to the covered project:

(A) Any project modifications undertaken by the non-Federal interest for the covered project since 2005 not constructed in accordance with section 14 of the Act of March 3, 1899 (33 U.S.C. 408).

(B) Current elevations required for the covered project to meet the 100-year level of risk reduction.

(C) Whether project modifications undertaken by the non-Federal interest for the covered project since 2005 were injurious to the covered project or the public.

(D) Any deviations from design guidelines acceptable for the covered project.

(E) Improvements needed for the covered project to address any deficiencies according to current design guidelines of the Corps of Engineers district in which the covered project is located.

(F) A re-evaluation of project economics.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after completing the study under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report that includes—

(A) the results of the study;

(B) a recommendation for a pathway into a systemwide improvement plan created pursuant to section 5(c)(2) of the Act of August 18, 1941 (33 U.S.C. 701n(c)) (as amended by this Act); and

(C) recommendations for improvement to the covered project to address any deficiencies.

(b) COVERED PROJECT DEFINED.—In this section, the term “covered project” means the Larose to Golden Meadow project, Louisiana, authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1965 as the Grand Isle and vicinity project.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$3,000,000.

SEC. 326. MORGANZA TO THE GULF OF MEXICO, LOUISIANA.

Section 1001(24) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (121 Stat. 1053) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(C) CREDIT.—The Secretary shall credit toward the non-Federal share of the cost of the project described in subparagraph (A) the cost of work carried out by the non-Federal interest for interim flood protection after March 31, 1989, if the Secretary determines that the work—

“(i) is integral to the project;

“(ii) complies with all applicable Federal laws, regulations, and policies that were in place at the time the work was completed; and

“(iii) notwithstanding the date described in this subparagraph, is otherwise in compliance with the requirements of section 221 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 1962d-5b).”.

SEC. 327. PORT FOURCHON BELLE PASS CHANNEL, LOUISIANA.

(a) STUDY REQUEST.—If the non-Federal interest for the Port Fourchon project requests to undertake a feasibility study for a modification to the project under section 203(a)(1)(B) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (as amended by this Act), the Secretary shall provide to the non-Federal interest, not later than 30 days after the date on which the Secretary receives such request, a determination in accordance with section 203(a)(1)(3) of such Act (as amended by this Act).

(b) NOTIFICATION OF ADDITIONAL ANALYSES AND REVIEWS.—Not later than 30 days after receiving a feasibility study for modification to the Port Fourchon project submitted by the non-Federal interest for the project under section 203(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2231(a)), the Secretary shall—

(1) review the study and determine, in accordance with section 203(b)(3)(C) such Act (as amended by this Act), whether additional information is needed for the Secretary to perform the required analyses, reviews, and compliance processes;

(2) provide the non-Federal interest with a comprehensive list of additional information needs, as applicable; and

(3) if additional information is not needed, inform the non-Federal interest that the study submission is complete.

(c) ANALYSIS, REVIEW, AND COMPLIANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), not later than 180 days after the Secretary receives the study for the Port Fourchon project described in subsection (b), the Secretary shall complete the analyses, review, and compliance processes for the project required under section 203(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, issue a finding of no significant impact or a record of decision, and submit such finding or decision to the non-Federal interest.

(2) EXCEPTION.—The Secretary may delay the issuance of the finding or record of decision required under paragraph (1) if—

(A) the Secretary has not received necessary information or approvals from another entity, including the non-Federal interest, in a manner that affects the ability of the Secretary to meet any requirements under State, local, or Federal law; or

(B) significant new information or circumstances, including a major modification to an aspect of the Port Fourchon project, requires additional analysis by the Secretary.

(3) NOTIFICATION OF ADDITIONAL TIME.—If the Secretary determines that more than 180 days will be required to carry out paragraph (1), the Secretary shall notify the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate, and the non-Federal interest and describe the basis for requiring additional time.

(d) PORT FOURCHON PROJECT DEFINED.—In this section, the term “Port Fourchon project” means the project for navigation, Port Fourchon Belle Pass Channel, Louisiana, authorized by section 403(a)(4) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 (134 Stat. 2743).

SEC. 328. UPPER ST. ANTHONY FALLS LOCK AND DAM, MINNESOTA.

The Upper St. Anthony Falls Lock and Dam (as such term is defined in section 2010 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (128 Stat. 1270; 136 Stat. 3795)) is modified to remove navigation as an authorized purpose.

SEC. 329. MISSOURI RIVER LEVEE SYSTEM, MISSOURI.

Section 111 of the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2009 (123 Stat. 607) is amended by striking “\$7,000,000” and inserting “\$65,000,000”.

SEC. 330. TABLE ROCK LAKE, MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall permit the ongoing presence of an eligible structure at the Table Rock Lake project.

(b) PRIVATELY OWNED SEWER AND SEPTIC SYSTEM.—The Secretary shall permit the ongoing presence of an eligible structure that is a privately owned sewer and septic system at the Table Rock Lake project until—

(1) the abandonment of such system by the holder of a license for right-of-way for such system; or

(2) the failure of such system.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ELIGIBLE STRUCTURE.—The term “eligible structure” means a privately owned sewer and septic system for which a license for right-of-way has been provided by the Secretary and is in effect on the date of enactment of this Act, dwelling unit, shed, retaining wall, deck, patio, gazebo, driveway, or fence—

(A) that is located on fee land or land subject to a flowage easement; and

(B) that does not impact the reservoir level or pose a failure risk to the dam of the Table Rock Lake project.

(2) FEE LAND.—The term “fee land” means the land acquired in fee title by the United States for the Table Rock Lake project.

(3) TABLE ROCK LAKE PROJECT.—The term “Table Rock Lake project” means the Table Rock Lake project of the Corps of Engineers, located in Missouri and Arkansas, authorized as one of the multipurpose reservoir projects in the White River Basin by section 4 of the Act of June 28, 1938 (52 Stat. 1218).

SEC. 331. MISSOURI RIVER MITIGATION, MISSOURI, KANSAS, IOWA, AND NEBRASKA.

(a) ACQUISITION OF LANDS.—In acquiring any land, or interests in land, to satisfy the total number of acres required for the covered project, the Secretary—

(1) may only acquire land, or an interest in land, that—

(A) is on the riverward side of levees; or

(B) will contribute to future flood risk resiliency projects;

(2) may only acquire land, or an interest in land, with the approval of the Governor of the State in which the land is located; and

(3) may not acquire land, or an interest in land, by eminent domain.

(b) APPLICATION OF LANDS.—The Secretary shall apply all covered land toward the number of acres required for the covered project in accordance with section 334 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 306; 136 Stat. 3799).

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COVERED LAND.—The term “covered land” means any land or interests in land that—

(A) is acquired by a Federal agency other than the Corps of Engineers;

(B) is located within the meander belt of the lower Missouri River; and

(C) the Secretary, in consultation with the head of any Federal agency that has acquired the land or interest in land, determines meets the purposes of the covered project.

(2) COVERED PROJECT.—The term “covered project” means the project for mitigation of fish and wildlife losses, Missouri River Bank Stabilization and Navigation Project, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, and Nebraska, authorized by section 601(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (100 Stat. 4143; 113 Stat. 306; 121 Stat. 1155; 136 Stat. 2395).

SEC. 332. NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY HARBOR AND TRIBUTARIES, NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The study for flood and storm damage reduction for the New York and New Jersey Harbor and Tributaries project, authorized by the Act of June 15, 1955 (chapter 140, 69 Stat. 132, 134 Stat. 2676) and being carried out pursuant to the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (Public Law 113-2), is modified to require the Secretary, upon the request of the non-Federal interest for the project, to include within the scope of such study an investigation of, and recommendations relating to, projects and activities to maximize the net public benefits, including ecological benefits and societal benefits, from the reduction of the comprehensive flood risk within the geographic scope of the project from the isolated and compound effects of factors described in section 8106(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (33 U.S.C. 2282g).

(b) ASSOCIATED PROJECTS.—The Secretary is authorized to carry out projects and activities recommended pursuant to subsection (a) if such projects and activities otherwise meet the criteria for projects carried out under a continuing authority program (as defined in section 7001(c)) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282d(c)).

(c) CONTINUATION.—Any study recommended to be carried out in a report that the Chief of Engineers prepares for such study shall be considered a continuation of the study described in subsection (a).

(d) CONSIDERATION; CONSULTATION.—In developing recommendations pursuant to subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) consider the use of natural and nature-based features;

(2) consult with applicable Federal and State agencies and other stakeholders within the geographic scope of the project; and

(3) solicit public comments.

(e) INTERIM PROGRESS; REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall transmit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report detailing—

(1) any recommendations made pursuant to subsection (a);

(2) any projects or activities carried out under subsection (b);

(3) any additional, site-specific areas within the geographic scope of the project for which additional study is recommended by the Secretary; and

(4) any interim actions related to reduction of comprehensive flood risk within the geographic scope of the project undertaken by the Secretary during the study period.

(f) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Any additional action authorized by this section shall not delay any existing study, engineering, or planning work underway as of the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 333. WESTERN LAKE ERIE BASIN, OHIO, INDIANA, AND MICHIGAN.

Section 441 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 328) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “flood control,” and inserting “flood risk management, hurricane and storm damage risk reduction,”;

(2) in subsection (b), by striking “the study” and inserting “any study under this section”;

(3) by striking subsection (c) and inserting the following:

“(c) TREATMENT OF STUDIES.—Any study carried out by the Secretary under this section after the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024 shall be treated as a continuation of the initial study carried out under this section.

“(d) PROJECTS.—A project resulting from a study carried out under this section may be implemented pursuant to section 212.”.

SEC. 334. WILLAMETTE VALLEY, OREGON.

The Secretary may not complete its review of, and consultation with other Federal agencies on, the operation and maintenance of the projects for flood control, navigation, and other purposes, Willamette River Basin, Oregon, authorized by section 4 of the Act of June 28, 1938 (chapter 795, 52 Stat. 1222; 62 Stat. 1178; 64 Stat. 177; 68 Stat. 1264; 74 Stat. 499; 100 Stat. 4144), until the Secretary prepares and formally analyzes an alternative that ceases hydropower operations at the projects, notwithstanding hydropower being an authorized purpose of such projects.

SEC. 335. COLUMBIA RIVER CHANNEL, OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

In carrying out maintenance activities on the project for navigation, Columbia River Channel, Oregon and Washington, authorized by section 101(b)(13) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 280), the Secretary is authorized to include, as part of the full operating costs of the Cutter Suction Dredge provided by the non-Federal interest for the project, any costs of replacing the Cutter Suction Dredge that the Secretary and the non-Federal interest agree are necessary.

SEC. 336. BUFFALO BAYOU TRIBUTARIES AND RESILIENCY STUDY, TEXAS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall expedite completion of the Buffalo Bayou Tributaries and Resiliency Study, Texas, carried out pursuant to title IV of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (132 Stat. 76).

(b) REPORTS.—The final report of the Chief of Engineers for the study described in subsection (a) shall contain recommendations for projects that—

(1) align with community objectives;

(2) avoid or minimize adverse effects on the environment and community; and

(3) promote the resiliency of infrastructure.

(c) DEADLINE.—Not later than December 31, 2025, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate the final report described in subsection (b).

SEC. 337. MATAGORDA SHIP CHANNEL JETTY DEFICIENCY, PORT LAVACA, TEXAS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The project for navigation, Matagorda Ship Channel, Port Lavaca, Texas, authorized by section 101 of the River and Harbor Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 298), is modified to authorize the Secretary to carry out the repairs for the Matagorda Ship Channel Jetty Deficiency, as described in the report titled “Matagorda Ship Channel Project Deficiency Report” and published by the Secretary in the June 2020 Matagorda Ship Channel Project Deficiency Report.

(b) COST SHARE.—The non-Federal share of the cost of the repairs carried out pursuant to subsection (a) shall be 10 percent.

SEC. 338. SAN ANTONIO CHANNEL, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

The project for flood control, San Antonio channel improvement, Texas, authorized by section 203 of the Flood Control Act of 1954 as part of the project for flood protection on

the Guadalupe and San Antonio Rivers, Texas (68 Stat. 1259; 90 Stat. 2921; 114 Stat. 2611), is modified to require the Secretary to carry out the project substantially in accordance with Alternative 7, as identified in the final General Re-evaluation Report and Environmental Assessment for the project, dated January 2014.

SEC. 339. WESTERN WASHINGTON STATE, WASHINGTON.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.**—The Secretary may establish a program to provide environmental assistance to non-Federal interests in Chelan County, Island County, King County, Kittitas County, Pierce County, San Juan County, Snohomish County, Skagit County, and Whatcom County, Washington.

(b) **FORM OF ASSISTANCE.**—Assistance provided under this section may be in the form of design and construction assistance for water-related environmental infrastructure and resource protection and development projects in the counties listed in subsection (a) or make defined term for Western Washington State, including projects for wastewater treatment and related facilities, water supply and related facilities, environmental restoration, and surface water resource protection and development.

(c) **OWNERSHIP REQUIREMENT.**—The Secretary may provide assistance for a project under this section only if the project is publicly owned.

(d) **PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Before providing assistance under this section to a non-Federal interest, the Secretary shall enter into a partnership agreement under section 221 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 1962d-5b) with the non-Federal interest with respect to the project to be carried out with such assistance.

(2) **REQUIREMENTS.**—Each partnership agreement for a project entered into under this subsection shall provide for the following:

(A) Development by the Secretary, in consultation with appropriate Federal and State officials, of a facilities or resource protection and development plan, including appropriate engineering plans and specifications.

(B) Establishment of such legal and institutional structures as are necessary to ensure the effective long-term operation of the project by the non-Federal interest.

(3) **COST SHARING.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Federal share of the cost of a project under this section—

(i) shall be 75 percent; and

(ii) may be provided in the form of grants or reimbursements of project costs.

(B) **CREDIT FOR INTEREST.**—In case of a delay in the funding of the Federal share of a project that is the subject of an agreement under this section, the non-Federal interest shall receive credit for reasonable interest accrued on the cost of providing the non-Federal share of the project cost.

(C) **CREDIT FOR LAND, EASEMENTS, AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY.**—Notwithstanding section 221(a)(4)(G) of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 1962d-5b(a)(4)(G)), the non-Federal interest shall receive credit for land, easements, rights-of-way, and relocations toward the non-Federal share of project cost (including all reasonable costs associated with obtaining permits necessary for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the project on publicly owned or controlled land), except that the credit may not exceed 25 percent of total project costs.

(D) **OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.**—The non-Federal share of operation and maintenance costs for projects constructed with assistance provided under this section shall be 100 percent.

(e) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—There is authorized to be appropriated \$242,000,000 to carry out this section.

(2) **CORPS OF ENGINEERS EXPENSES.**—Not more than 10 percent of the amounts made available to carry out this section may be used by the Secretary to administer projects under this section at Federal expense.

(f) **CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**—Section 219(f)(404) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 is repealed.

SEC. 340. ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE.

(a) **NEW PROJECTS.**—Section 219(f) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 336; 121 Stat. 1258; 136 Stat. 3808) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(406) **BUCKEYE, ARIZONA.**—\$12,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water reclamation, City of Buckeye, Arizona.

“(407) **FLAGSTAFF, ARIZONA.**—\$5,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water reclamation, City of Flagstaff, Arizona.

“(408) **PAGE, ARIZONA.**—\$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water reclamation, City of Page, Arizona.

“(409) **SAHUARITA, ARIZONA.**—\$4,800,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water reclamation, in the town of Sahuarita, Arizona.

“(410) **TUCSON, ARIZONA.**—\$20,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water reclamation, City of Tucson, Arizona.

“(411) **WINSLOW, ARIZONA.**—\$3,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water reclamation, City of Winslow, Arizona.

“(412) **ADELANTO, CALIFORNIA.**—\$4,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the City of Adelanto, California.

“(413) **APTOS, CALIFORNIA.**—\$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the town of Aptos, California.

“(414) **BISHOP, CALIFORNIA.**—\$2,500,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the city of Bishop, California.

“(415) **BLOOMINGTON, CALIFORNIA.**—\$20,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in Bloomington, California.

“(416) **BUTTE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.**—\$50,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, water supply, environmental restoration, and surface water resource protection in Butte County, California.

“(417) **CALIFORNIA CITY, CALIFORNIA.**—\$1,902,808 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in the city of California City, California.

“(418) **CARSON, CALIFORNIA.**—\$11,000,000 for water and water supply infrastructure in the City of Carson, California.

“(419) **CEDAR GLEN, CALIFORNIA.**—\$35,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and water storage, in Cedar Glen, California.

“(420) **CULVER CITY, CALIFORNIA.**—\$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and drinking water, in City of Culver City, California.

“(421) **COLTON, CALIFORNIA.**—\$20,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Colton, California.

“(422) **EAST SAN FERNANDO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA.**—\$50,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, drinking water, and water supply, in the City of Los Angeles, California, including Sun Valley.

“(423) **FRESNO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.**—\$20,000,000 for water and water supply infrastructure, including stormwater manage-

ment, surface water resource protection, and environmental restoration, in Fresno County, California.

“(424) **GEORGETOWN DIVIDE PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA.**—\$20,500,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and water storage, for communities served by the Georgetown Divide Public Utility District, California.

“(425) **GRAND TERRACE, CALIFORNIA.**—\$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Grand Terrace, California.

“(426) **HAYWARD, CALIFORNIA.**—\$15,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including related environmental infrastructure, in the city of Hayward, California.

“(427) **HOLLISTER, CALIFORNIA.**—\$5,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the city of Hollister, California.

“(428) **KERN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.**—\$50,000,000 for water and water supply infrastructure in Kern County, California.

“(429) **LAKE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.**—\$20,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in Lake County, California.

“(430) **LAKE TAHOE BASIN.**—\$20,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in the communities within the Lake Tahoe Basin in Nevada and California.

“(431) **LA QUINTA, CALIFORNIA.**—\$4,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, in the City of La Quinta, California.

“(432) **LAKEWOOD, CALIFORNIA.**—\$8,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the city of Lakewood, California.

“(433) **LAWNDALE, CALIFORNIA.**—\$6,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, and environmental infrastructure, in the city of Lawndale, California.

“(434) **LONE PINE, CALIFORNIA.**—\$7,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the town of Lone Pine, California.

“(435) **LOMITA, CALIFORNIA.**—\$5,500,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and stormwater management, in the city of Lomita, California.

“(436) **LOS BANOS, CALIFORNIA.**—\$4,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Los Banos, California.

“(437) **LOS OLIVOS, CALIFORNIA.**—\$4,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the town of Los Olivos, California.

“(438) **LYNWOOD, CALIFORNIA.**—\$12,000,000 for water and water supply infrastructure in the city of Lynwood, California.

“(439) **MADERA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.**—\$27,500,000 for water and water supply infrastructure in Madera County, California.

“(440) **MILPITAS, CALIFORNIA.**—\$15,000,000 for water and water supply infrastructure in the city of Milpitas, California.

“(441) **MONTECITO, CALIFORNIA.**—\$18,250,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and stormwater management, in the town of Montecito, California.

“(442) **OAKLAND-ALAMEDA ESTUARY, CALIFORNIA.**—\$30,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the cities of Oakland and Alameda, California.

“(443) **OXNARD, CALIFORNIA.**—\$40,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, conservation, water reuse and related facilities, environmental restoration, and surface water resource protection, in the city of Oxnard, California.

“(444) **PATTERSON, CALIFORNIA.**—\$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and environmental restoration, in the city of Patterson, California.

“(445) POMONA, CALIFORNIA.—\$35,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and drinking water, in Pomona, California.

“(446) ROHNERT PARK, CALIFORNIA.—\$10,000,000 for water and water supply infrastructure in the city of Rohnert Park, California.

“(447) SALINAS, CALIFORNIA.—\$20,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in the city of Salinas, California.

“(448) SAN BENITO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—\$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in San Benito County, California.

“(449) SAN BUENAVENTURA, CALIFORNIA.—\$18,250,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water reclamation, City of San Buenaventura, California.

“(450) SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—\$200,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in San Diego County, California.

“(451) SOUTH GATE, CALIFORNIA.—\$5,000,000 for water and water supply infrastructure in the city of South Gate, California.

“(452) SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—\$5,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including drinking water and water supply, in San Luis Obispo County, California.

“(453) STANISLAUS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—\$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and stormwater management, in Stanislaus County, California.

“(454) TULARE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—\$20,000,000 for water and water supply infrastructure, including stormwater management, surface water resource protection, and environmental restoration, in Tulare County, California.

“(455) WATSONVILLE, CALIFORNIA.—\$28,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the city of Watsonville, California.

“(456) YOLO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—\$20,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and stormwater management, in Yolo County, California.

“(457) YORBA LINDA WATER DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA.—\$6,500,000 for water and water supply infrastructure in communities served by the Yorba Linda Water District, California.

“(458) FREMONT COUNTY, COLORADO.—\$50,000,000 for water and water supply infrastructure, in Fremont County, Colorado.

“(459) EAST HAMPTON, CONNECTICUT.—\$25,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in the town of East Hampton, Connecticut.

“(460) EAST LYME, CONNECTICUT.—\$25,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in the town of East Lyme, Connecticut.

“(461) BETHANY BEACH TO REHOBOTH BEACH, DELAWARE.—\$25,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, water storage and treatment, and environmental restoration in the town of Bethany Beach, Delaware, and the city of Rehoboth Beach, Delaware.

“(462) WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.—\$25,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, water storage and treatment, and environmental restoration in the City of Wilmington, Delaware.

“(463) BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA.—\$50,000,000 for water and water-related infrastructure, including stormwater management, water storage and treatment, surface water protection, and environmental restoration, in Broward County, Florida.

“(464) DELTONA, FLORIDA.—\$31,200,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the City of Deltona, Florida.

“(465) LONGBOAT KEY, FLORIDA.—\$2,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the Town of Longboat Key, Florida.

“(466) MARION COUNTY, FLORIDA.—\$10,000,000 for water and water supply infrastructure, including water supply, in Marion County, Florida.

“(467) OVIEDO, FLORIDA.—\$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water storage and treatment, in the city of Oviedo, Florida.

“(468) OSCEOLA COUNTY, FLORIDA.—\$5,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, and environmental restoration, in Osceola County, Florida.

“(469) CENTRAL FLORIDA.—\$45,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in Brevard County, Orange County, and Osceola County, Florida.

“(470) CENTRAL COASTAL GEORGIA, GEORGIA.—\$50,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management and water supply, in Bryan, Camden, Chatham, Effingham, Glynn, and McIntosh Counties, Georgia.

“(471) DEKALB COUNTY, GEORGIA.—\$40,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including drinking water and water treatment, in DeKalb County, Georgia.

“(472) PORTERDALE, GEORGIA.—\$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, water supply, and environmental restoration in the city of Porterdale, Georgia.

“(473) BURLEY, IDAHO.—\$20,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water treatment, in the city of Burley, Idaho.

“(474) BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.—\$17,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the city of Belvidere, Illinois.

“(475) DUPAGE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.—\$5,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and drinking water, in the village of Clarendon Hills, Illinois.

“(476) FOX RIVER, ILLINOIS.—\$9,500,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water storage and treatment, in the villages of Lakemoor, Island Lake, and Volo, and McHenry County, Illinois.

“(477) GERMAN VALLEY, ILLINOIS.—\$5,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including drinking water and water treatment, in the village of German Valley, Illinois.

“(478) LASALLE, ILLINOIS.—\$4,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, drinking water, water treatment, and environmental restoration, in the city of LaSalle, Illinois.

“(479) ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS.—\$4,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including drinking water and water treatment, in the city of Rockford, Illinois.

“(480) SAVANNA, ILLINOIS.—\$2,000,000 for water and water supply infrastructure, including drinking water, in the city of Savanna, Illinois.

“(481) SHERRARD, ILLINOIS.—\$7,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including drinking water and water treatment, in the village of Sherrard, Illinois.

“(482) BROWNSVILLE, KENTUCKY.—\$14,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and drinking water, in the city of Brownsville, Kentucky.

“(483) MONROE, LOUISIANA.—\$7,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, water supply, and drinking water, in the city of Monroe, Louisiana.

“(484) POINTE CELESTE, LOUISIANA.—\$50,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including pump stations, in Pointe Celeste, Louisiana.

“(485) FRANKLIN, MASSACHUSETTS.—\$1,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the town of Franklin, Massachusetts.

“(486) WINTHROP, MASSACHUSETTS.—\$1,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the town of Winthrop, Massachusetts.

“(487) MILAN, MICHIGAN.—\$3,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and drinking water, in the city of Milan, Michigan.

“(488) SOUTHEAST MICHIGAN.—\$58,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management and water supply, in Genesee, Macomb, Oakland, Wayne, and Washtenaw Counties, Michigan.

“(489) ELYSIAN, MINNESOTA.—\$5,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in the city of Elysian, Minnesota.

“(490) LE SUEUR, MINNESOTA.—\$3,200,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in the city of Le Sueur, Minnesota.

“(491) COLUMBIA, MISSISSIPPI.—\$4,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water quality enhancement and water supply, in the city of Columbia, Mississippi.

“(492) HANCOCK COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.—\$7,000,000 for environmental infrastructure, including water and wastewater infrastructure (including stormwater management), drainage systems, and water quality enhancement, Hancock County, Mississippi.

“(493) LAUREL, MISSISSIPPI.—\$5,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Laurel, Mississippi.

“(494) MOSS POINT, MISSISSIPPI.—\$11,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Moss Point, Mississippi.

“(495) OLIVE BRANCH, MISSISSIPPI.—\$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, water quality enhancement, and water supply, in the city of Olive Branch, Mississippi.

“(496) PICAYUNE, MISSISSIPPI.—\$5,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Picayune, Mississippi.

“(497) STARKVILLE, MISSISSIPPI.—\$6,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including drinking water, water treatment, water quality enhancement, and water supply, in the city of Starkville, Mississippi.

“(498) LAUGHLIN, NEVADA.—\$29,000,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply, in the town of Laughlin, Nevada.

“(499) PAHRUMP, NEVADA.—\$4,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the town of Pahrump, Nevada.

“(500) NEW HAMPSHIRE.—\$25,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, and related environmental infrastructure, in the counties of Belknap, Carroll, Hillsborough, Merrimack, Rockingham, and Strafford, New Hampshire.

“(501) BELMAR, NEW JERSEY.—\$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including related environmental infrastructure and stormwater management in Belmar Township, New Jersey.

“(502) CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY.—\$40,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and desalination, for the city of Cape May, the boroughs of West Cape May and Cape May Point, and Lower Township, New Jersey.

“(503) COLESVILLE, NEW JERSEY.—\$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in Colesville, New Jersey.

- “(504) DEPTFORD TOWNSHIP, NEW JERSEY.—\$4,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in Deptford Township, New Jersey.
- “(505) LACEY TOWNSHIP, NEW JERSEY.—\$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including related environmental infrastructure and stormwater management, in Lacey Township, New Jersey.
- “(506) MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY.—\$18,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the borough of Merchantville, New Jersey.
- “(507) PARK RIDGE, NEW JERSEY.—\$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the borough of Park Ridge, New Jersey.
- “(508) WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP, NEW JERSEY.—\$3,200,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in Washington Township, Gloucester County, New Jersey.
- “(509) BERNALILLO, NEW MEXICO.—\$20,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure in the town of Bernalillo, New Mexico.
- “(510) BOSQUE FARMS, NEW MEXICO.—\$10,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure in the village of Bosque Farms, New Mexico.
- “(511) CARMEL, NEW YORK.—\$3,450,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the town of Carmel, New York.
- “(512) DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW YORK.—\$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in Dutchess County, New York.
- “(513) KINGS COUNTY, NEW YORK.—\$100,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management (including combined sewer overflows), in Kings County, New York.
- “(514) MOHAWK RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, NEW YORK.—\$100,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, surface water resource protection, environmental restoration, and related infrastructure, in the vicinity of the Mohawk River and tributaries, including the counties of Albany, Delaware, Fulton, Greene, Hamilton, Herkimer, Lewis, Madison, Montgomery, Oneida, Otsego, Saratoga, Schoharie, and Schenectady, New York.
- “(515) MOUNT PLEASANT, NEW YORK.—\$2,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the town of Mount Pleasant, New York.
- “(516) NEWTOWN CREEK, NEW YORK.—\$25,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management (including combined sewer overflows), in the vicinity of Newtown Creek, New York City, New York.
- “(517) NEW YORK COUNTY, NEW YORK.—\$60,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management (including combined sewer overflows), in New York County, New York.
- “(518) ORANGE COUNTY, NEW YORK.—\$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in Orange County, New York.
- “(519) SLEEPY HOLLOW, NEW YORK.—\$2,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the village of Sleepy Hollow, New York.
- “(520) ULSTER COUNTY, NEW YORK.—\$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in Ulster County, New York.
- “(521) RAMAPO, NEW YORK.—\$4,000,000 for water infrastructure, including related environmental infrastructure, in the town of Ramapo, New York.
- “(522) RIKERS ISLAND, NEW YORK.—\$25,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management (including combined sewer overflows) on Rikers Island, New York.
- “(523) YORKTOWN, NEW YORK.—\$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the town of Yorktown, New York.
- “(524) CANTON, NORTH CAROLINA.—\$41,025,650 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the town of Canton, North Carolina.
- “(525) FAIRMONT, NORTH CAROLINA.—\$7,137,500 for water and wastewater infrastructure, in the town of Fairmont, North Carolina.
- “(526) MURPHY, NORTH CAROLINA.—\$1,500,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in the town of Murphy, North Carolina.
- “(527) ROBBINSVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.—\$3,474,350 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the town of Robbinville, North Carolina.
- “(528) WEAVERVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.—\$4,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the town of Weaverville, North Carolina.
- “(529) APPLE CREEK, OHIO.—\$350,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the village of Apple Creek, Ohio.
- “(530) BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, OHIO.—\$170,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the village of Brooklyn Heights, Ohio.
- “(531) CHAGRIN FALLS REGIONAL WATER SYSTEM, OHIO.—\$3,500,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the villages of Bentleyville, Chagrin Falls, Moreland Hills, and South Russell, and the Townships of Bainbridge, Chagrin Falls, and Russell, Ohio.
- “(532) CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO.—\$11,500,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in Cuyahoga County, Ohio.
- “(533) ERIE COUNTY, OHIO.—\$16,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management (including combined sewer overflows) in Erie County, Ohio.
- “(534) HURON, OHIO.—\$7,100,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the city of Huron, Ohio.
- “(535) KELLEYS ISLAND, OHIO.—\$1,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure in the village of Kelleys Island, Ohio.
- “(536) NORTH OLMS TED, OHIO.—\$1,175,165 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the city of North Olmsted, Ohio.
- “(537) PAINESVILLE, OHIO.—\$11,800,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the City of Painesville, Ohio.
- “(538) SOLON, OHIO.—\$14,137,341 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management (including combined sewer overflows), in the city of Solon, Ohio.
- “(539) SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO.—\$25,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including related environmental infrastructure, in Summit County, Ohio.
- “(540) STARK COUNTY, OHIO.—\$24,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including related environmental infrastructure, in Stark County, Ohio.
- “(541) TOLEDO AND OREGON, OHIO.—\$10,500,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the cities of Toledo and Oregon, Ohio.
- “(542) VERMILION, OHIO.—\$15,400,000 for wastewater infrastructure in the city of Vermilion, Ohio.
- “(543) WESTLAKE, OHIO.—\$750,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in the city of Westlake, Ohio.
- “(544) STILLWATER, OKLAHOMA.—\$30,000,000 for water infrastructure, including related environmental infrastructure and water storage, transmission, treatment, and distribution, in the city of Stillwater, Oklahoma.
- “(545) BEAVERTON, OREGON.—\$10,000,000 for water supply in the city of Beaverton, Oregon.
- “(546) CLACKAMAS COUNTY, OREGON.—\$50,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including combined sewer overflows, in Clackamas County, Oregon.
- “(547) WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON.—\$50,000,000 for water infrastructure and water supply in Washington County, Oregon.
- “(548) BERKS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.—\$7,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, stormwater management, drinking water, and water treatment, in Berks County, Pennsylvania.
- “(549) CHESTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.—\$7,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, stormwater management, drinking water, and water treatment, in Chester County, Pennsylvania.
- “(550) FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP, PENNSYLVANIA.—\$2,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management, in Franklin Township, Pennsylvania.
- “(551) INDIAN CREEK, PENNSYLVANIA.—\$50,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure in the boroughs of Telford, Franconia, and Lower Safford, Pennsylvania.
- “(552) PEN ARGYL, PENNSYLVANIA.—\$5,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the borough of Pen Argyl, Pennsylvania.
- “(553) CHESTERFIELD, SOUTH CAROLINA.—\$1,200,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the town of Chesterfield, South Carolina.
- “(554) CHERAW, SOUTH CAROLINA.—\$8,800,000 for water, wastewater, and other environmental infrastructure in the town of Cheraw, South Carolina.
- “(555) FLORENCE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA.—\$40,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in Florence County, South Carolina.
- “(556) LAKE CITY, SOUTH CAROLINA.—\$15,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management in the city of Lake City, South Carolina.
- “(557) TIPTON, HAYWOOD, AND FAYETTE COUNTIES, TENNESSEE.—\$50,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including related environmental infrastructure and water supply, in Tipton, Haywood, and Fayette Counties, Tennessee.
- “(558) AUSTIN, TEXAS.—\$50,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the city of Austin, Texas.
- “(559) AMARILLO, TEXAS.—\$38,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management and water storage and treatment systems, in the City of Amarillo, Texas.
- “(560) BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS.—\$40,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, in the City of Brownsville, Texas.
- “(561) CLARENDON, TEXAS.—\$5,000,000 for water infrastructure, including water storage, in the city of Clarendon, Texas.
- “(562) QUINLAN, TEXAS.—\$1,250,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure in the city of Quinlan, Texas.
- “(563) RUNAWAY BAY, TEXAS.—\$7,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management and water storage and treatment systems, in the city of Runaway Bay, Texas.
- “(564) WEBB COUNTY, TEXAS.—\$20,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure and water supply in Webb County, Texas.
- “(565) ZAPATA COUNTY, TEXAS.—\$20,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply, in Zapata County, Texas.
- “(566) KING WILLIAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA.—\$1,300,000 for wastewater infrastructure in King William County, Virginia.

“(567) POTOMAC RIVER, VIRGINIA.—\$1,000,000 for wastewater infrastructure, environmental infrastructure, and water quality improvements, in the vicinity of the Potomac River, Virginia.

“(568) CHELAN, WASHINGTON.—\$9,000,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply, storage, and distribution, in the city of Chelan, Washington.

“(569) COLLEGE PLACE, WASHINGTON.—\$5,000,000 for water infrastructure, including water supply and storage, in the city of College Place, Washington.

“(570) FERNDALE, WASHINGTON.—\$4,000,000 for water, wastewater, and environmental infrastructure, in the city of Ferndale, Washington.

“(571) LYNDEN, WASHINGTON.—\$4,000,000 for water, wastewater, and environmental infrastructure, in the city of Lynden, Washington.

“(572) OTHELLO, WASHINGTON.—\$14,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply and aquifer storage and recovery, in the city of Othello, Washington.”.

(b) PROJECT MODIFICATIONS.—

(1) CONSISTENCY WITH REPORTS.—Congress finds that the project modifications described in this subsection are in accordance with the reports submitted to Congress by the Secretary under section 7001 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act (33 U.S.C. 2282d), titled “Report to Congress on Future Water Resources Development”, or have otherwise been reviewed by Congress.

(2) MODIFICATIONS.—

(A) ALAMEDA AND CONTRA COSTA COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA.—Section 219(f)(80) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 121 Stat. 1258) is amended by striking “\$25,000,000” and inserting “\$45,000,000”.

(B) CALAVERAS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—Section 219(f)(86) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 121 Stat. 1259; 136 Stat. 3816) is amended by striking “\$13,280,000” and inserting “\$16,300,000”.

(C) CONTRA COSTA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—Section 219(f)(87) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 121 Stat. 1259) is amended—

(i) in the paragraph heading, by striking “WATER DISTRICT” and inserting “COUNTY”;

(ii) by inserting “\$80,000,000, of which not less than” before “\$23,000,000”;

(iii) by inserting “shall be” after “\$23,000,000”; and

(iv) by inserting “service area, and of which not less than \$57,000,000 shall be for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater management and water supply, within the service areas for the Delta Diablo Sanitation District and the Ironhouse Sanitary District, Contra Costa County” after “Water District”.

(D) LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—Section 219(f)(93) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 121 Stat. 1259; 136 Stat. 3816) is amended—

(i) by striking “\$103,000,000” and inserting “\$128,000,000”; and

(ii) by striking “Santa Clarity Valley” and inserting “Santa Clarita Valley”.

(E) LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.—Section 8319(e)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3785) is amended by striking “\$50,000,000” and inserting “\$100,000,000”.

(F) LOS OSOS, CALIFORNIA.—

(i) PROJECT DESCRIPTION.—Section 219(c)(27) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 114 Stat. 2763A–219; 121 Stat. 1209) is amended by striking “Waste-

water” and inserting “Water and wastewater”.

(ii) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION ASSISTANCE.—Section 219(e)(15) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 110 Stat. 3757; 121 Stat. 1192) is amended by striking “\$35,000,000” and inserting “\$43,000,000”.

(G) SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—Section 219(f)(101) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 121 Stat. 1260) is modified by striking “\$9,000,000” and inserting “\$24,000,000”.

(H) SOUTH PERRIS, CALIFORNIA.—Section 219(f)(52) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 336; 114 Stat. 2763A–220; 134 Stat. 2718) is amended by striking “\$50,000,000” and inserting “\$100,000,000”.

(I) PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA.—Section 219(f)(129) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 121 Stat. 1261) is amended by striking “\$7,500,000” and inserting “\$57,500,000”.

(J) ATLANTA, GEORGIA.—Section 219(e)(5) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 110 Stat. 3757; 113 Stat. 334) is amended by striking “\$75,000,000” and inserting “\$100,000,000”.

(K) EAST POINT, GEORGIA.—Section 219(f)(136) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 121 Stat. 1261; 136 Stat. 3817) is amended by striking “\$15,000,000” and inserting “\$20,000,000”.

(L) GUAM.—Section 219(f)(323) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (136 Stat. 3811) is amended by striking “\$10,000,000” and inserting “\$35,000,000”.

(M) MAUI, HAWAII.—Section 219(f)(328) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3811) is modified by striking “\$20,000,000” and inserting “\$50,000,000”.

(N) COOK COUNTY AND LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.—Section 219(f)(54) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 336; 114 Stat. 2763A–221) is amended by striking “\$100,000,000” and inserting “\$149,000,000”.

(O) FOREST PARK, ILLINOIS.—Section 219(f)(330) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3811) is amended by striking “\$10,000,000” and inserting “\$50,000,000”.

(P) MADISON AND ST. CLAIR COUNTIES, ILLINOIS.—Section 219(f)(55) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 114 Stat. 2763A–221; 134 Stat. 2718; 136 Stat. 3817) is amended—

(i) by inserting “(including stormwater)” after “wastewater”; and

(ii) by striking “\$100,000,000” and inserting “\$150,000,000”.

(Q) SOUTH CENTRAL ILLINOIS.—Section 219(f)(333) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3812) is amended—

(i) in the paragraph heading, by striking “MONTGOMERY AND CHRISTIAN COUNTIES, ILLINOIS” and inserting “SOUTH CENTRAL ILLINOIS”; and

(ii) by striking “Montgomery County and Christian County” and inserting “Montgomery County, Christian County, Fayette County, Shelby County, Jasper County, Richland County, Crawford County, and Lawrence County”.

(R) WILL COUNTY, ILLINOIS.—Section 219(f)(334) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3808) is amended by striking “\$30,000,000” and inserting “\$36,000,000”.

(S) BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA.—Section 219(f)(21) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 336; 114 Stat. 2763A–220; 121 Stat. 1226; 136 Stat.

3817) is amended by striking “\$90,000,000” and inserting “\$100,000,000”.

(T) EAST ATCHAFALAYA BASIN AND AMITE RIVER BASIN REGION, LOUISIANA.—Section 5082(i) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (121 Stat. 1226) is amended by striking “\$40,000,000” and inserting “\$45,000,000”.

(U) LAFOURCHE PARISH, LOUISIANA.—Section 219(f)(146) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 121 Stat. 1262) is amended by striking “\$2,300,000” and inserting “\$7,300,000”.

(V) SOUTH CENTRAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION, LOUISIANA.—Section 219(f)(153) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 336; 121 Stat. 1262; 136 Stat. 3817) is amended by striking “\$12,500,000” and inserting “\$17,500,000”.

(W) SOUTHEAST LOUISIANA REGION, LOUISIANA.—Section 5085(i) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (121 Stat. 1228) is amended by striking “\$17,000,000” and inserting “\$22,000,000”.

(X) FITCHBURG, MASSACHUSETTS.—Section 219(f)(336) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3812) is amended by striking “\$20,000,000” and inserting “\$30,000,000”.

(Y) HAVERHILL, MASSACHUSETTS.—Section 219(f)(337) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3812) is amended by striking “\$20,000,000” and inserting “\$30,000,000”.

(Z) LAWRENCE, MASSACHUSETTS.—Section 219(f)(338) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3812) is amended by striking “\$20,000,000” and inserting “\$30,000,000”.

(AA) LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS.—Section 219(f)(339) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3812) is amended by striking “\$20,000,000” and inserting “\$30,000,000”.

(BB) METHUEN, MASSACHUSETTS.—Section 219(f)(340) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3812) is amended by striking “\$20,000,000” and inserting “\$30,000,000”.

(CC) MACOMB COUNTY, MICHIGAN.—Section 219(f)(345) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3812) is amended by striking “\$40,000,000” and inserting “\$90,000,000”.

(DD) MICHIGAN.—Section 219(f)(157) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4825; 113 Stat. 336; 121 Stat. 1262; 136 Stat. 3818) is amended—

(i) in the paragraph heading, by striking “MICHIGAN COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOWS” and inserting “MICHIGAN”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (A) by striking “\$85,000,000” and inserting “\$160,000,000”.

(EE) BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI.—Section 219(f)(163) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 121 Stat. 1263) is amended by striking “\$5,000,000” and inserting “\$10,000,000”.

(FF) DESOTO COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.—Section 219(f)(30) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 336; 114 Stat. 2763A–220; 119 Stat. 282; 119 Stat. 2257; 122 Stat. 1623; 134 Stat. 2718) is amended by striking “\$130,000,000” and inserting “\$170,000,000”.

(GG) MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.—Section 219(f)(351) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 336; 136 Stat. 3813) is amended by striking “\$10,000,000” and inserting “\$22,000,000”.

(HH) MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.—Section 219(f)(352) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 336; 136 Stat. 3813) is amended by striking “\$10,000,000” and inserting “\$26,000,000”.

(II) RANKIN COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.—Section 219(f)(354) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 336; 136 Stat. 3813) is amended by striking “\$10,000,000” and inserting “\$22,000,000”.

(JJ) ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.—Section 219(f)(32) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 337; 121 Stat. 1233; 134 Stat. 2718) is amended by striking “\$70,000,000” and inserting “\$100,000,000”.

(KK) CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY.—Section 219(f)(357) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 336; 136 Stat. 3813) is amended by striking “\$119,000,000” and inserting “\$143,800,000”.

(LL) CENTRAL NEW MEXICO.—Section 593(h) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 380; 119 Stat. 2255; 136 Stat. 3820) is amended by striking “\$100,000,000” and inserting “\$150,000,000”.

(MM) KIRYAS JOEL, NEW YORK.—Section 219(f)(184) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 121 Stat. 1264) is amended by striking “\$5,000,000” and inserting “\$25,000,000”.

(NN) QUEENS, NEW YORK.—Section 219(f)(377) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3814) is amended by striking “\$119,200,000” and inserting “\$190,000,000”.

(OO) NEW YORK CITY WATERSHED.—Section 552(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (110 Stat. 3780; 136 Stat. 3821) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(3) CONSIDERATIONS.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary may consider natural and nature-based infrastructure.”

(PP) NORTH CAROLINA.—Section 5113 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (121 Stat. 1237) is amended in subsection (f) by striking “\$13,000,000” and inserting “\$50,000,000”.

(QQ) CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Section 219(f)(207) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 121 Stat. 1265) is amended by striking “\$2,500,000 for Flats East Bank” and inserting “\$25,500,000”.

(RR) CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Section 219(f)(206) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 121 Stat. 1265) is amended by striking “\$1,000,000” and inserting “\$31,000,000”.

(SS) OHIO.—Section 594 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 381; 119 Stat. 2261; 121 Stat. 1140; 121 Stat. 1944; 136 Stat. 3821) is amended in subsection (h) by striking “\$250,000,000” and inserting “\$300,000,000”.

(TT) MIDWEST CITY, OKLAHOMA.—Section 219(f)(231) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 121 Stat. 1266; 134 Stat. 2719) is amended by striking “\$5,000,000” and inserting “\$15,000,000”.

(UU) WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA.—Section 219(f)(236) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 121 Stat. 1266) is amended by striking “\$1,500,000” and inserting “\$3,000,000”.

(VV) SOUTHWESTERN OREGON.—Section 8359 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (136 Stat. 3802) is amended—

(i) in subsection (e)(1), by striking “\$50,000,000” and inserting “\$100,000,000”; and

(ii) in subsection (f), by inserting “Lincoln,” after “Lane.”

(WW) HATFIELD BOROUGH, PENNSYLVANIA.—Section 219(f)(239) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 121 Stat. 1266) is amended by striking “\$310,000” and inserting “\$3,000,000”.

(XX) NORTHEAST PENNSYLVANIA.—Section 219(f)(11) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334) is amended by striking “\$20,000,000 for water related infrastructure” and inserting

“\$70,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including water supply”.

(YY) PHOENIXVILLE BOROUGH, CHESTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.—Section 219(f)(68) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 114 Stat. 2763A–221) is amended by striking “\$2,400,000 for water and sewer infrastructure” and inserting “\$10,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, including stormwater infrastructure and water supply”.

(ZZ) LAKES MARION AND MOULTRIE, SOUTH CAROLINA.—Section 219(f)(25) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 336; 114 Stat. 2763A–220; 117 Stat. 1838; 130 Stat. 1677; 132 Stat. 3818; 134 Stat. 2719; 136 Stat. 3818) is amended by striking “\$165,000,000” and inserting “\$235,000,000”.

(AAA) MOUNT PLEASANT, SOUTH CAROLINA.—Section 219(f)(393) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3815) is amended by striking “\$7,822,000” and inserting “\$20,000,000”.

(BBB) SMITH COUNTY, TENNESSEE.—Section 219(f)(395) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3815) is amended by striking “\$19,500,000” and inserting “\$69,500,000”.

(CCC) DALLAS COUNTY REGION, TEXAS.—Section 5140 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (121 Stat. 1251) is amended in subsection (i) by striking “\$40,000,000” and inserting “\$100,000,000”.

(DDD) TEXAS.—Section 5138 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (121 Stat. 1250; 136 Stat. 3821) is amended in subsection (i) by striking “\$80,000,000” and inserting “\$200,000,000”.

(EEE) WESTERN RURAL WATER.—Section 595 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 383; 117 Stat. 139; 117 Stat. 142; 117 Stat. 1836; 118 Stat. 440; 121 Stat. 1219; 123 Stat. 2851; 128 Stat. 1316; 130 Stat. 1681; 134 Stat. 2719; 136 Stat. 3822) is amended—

(i) in subsection (c)(1)—

(I) by inserting by inserting “, including natural and nature-based infrastructure” after “water-related environmental infrastructure”;

(II) in subparagraph (C), by striking “and” at the end; and

(III) by adding at the end the following:

“(E) drought resilience measures; and”;

and

(ii) in subsection (i)—

(I) in paragraph (1), by striking “\$800,000,000” and inserting “\$850,000,000”; and

(II) in paragraph (2), by striking “\$200,000,000” and inserting “\$250,000,000”.

(FFF) MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.—Section 219(f)(405) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 334; 136 Stat. 3816) is amended by striking “\$4,500,000” and inserting “\$11,000,000”.

(3) EFFECT ON AUTHORIZATION.—Notwithstanding the operation of section 6001(e) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016), any project included on a list published by the Secretary pursuant to such section the authorization for which is amended by this subsection remains authorized to be carried out by the Secretary.

SEC. 341. SPECIFIC DEAUTHORIZATIONS.

(a) DEAUTHORIZATION OF DESIGNATED PORTIONS OF THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY DRAINAGE AREA, CALIFORNIA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The portion of the project for flood risk management, Los Angeles County Drainage Area, California, authorized by section 5 of the Act of June 22, 1936 (chapter 688, 49 Stat. 1589; 50 Stat. 167; 52 Stat. 1215; 55 Stat. 647; 64 Stat. 177; 104 Stat.

4611; 136 Stat. 3785), consisting of the flood channels described in paragraph (2), are no longer authorized beginning on the date that is 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) FLOOD CHANNELS DESCRIBED.—The flood channels referred to in paragraph (1) are the following flood channels operated and maintained by the Los Angeles County Flood Control District, as generally defined in Corps of Engineers operations and maintenance manuals and as may be further described in an agreement entered into under paragraph (3):

(A) Arcadia Wash Channel (Auburn Branch Channel).

(B) Arcadia Wash Channel (Baldwin Ave. Branch Channel).

(C) Arcadia Wash Channel (East Branch Channel).

(D) Arcadia Wash Channel (Lima St. Branch Channel).

(E) Bel Aire Dr./Sunset Canyon Channel.

(F) Big Dalton Wash Channel.

(G) Big Dalton Wash Channel (East Branch Inlet Channel).

(H) Blanchard Canyon Channel.

(I) Blue Gum Canyon Channel.

(J) Brand Canyon Channel.

(K) Childs Canyon Channel.

(L) Dead Horse Canyon Channel.

(M) Dunsmuir Canyon Channel.

(N) Eagle Canyon Channel.

(O) Elmwood Canyon Channel.

(P) Emerald Wash Channel.

(Q) Emerald Wash Channel (West Branch).

(R) Hay Canyon Channel.

(S) Higgins and Coldwater Canyon.

(T) Hillcrest Canyon Channel.

(U) La Tuna Canyon Channel.

(V) Little Dalton Diversion Channel.

(W) Little Dalton Wash Channel.

(X) Live Oak Wash Channel.

(Y) Mansfield St. Channel.

(Z) Marshall Creek Channel.

(AA) Marshall Creek Channel (West Branch).

(BB) Rexford-Monte Mar Branch.

(CC) Royal Boulevard Channel.

(DD) Rubio Canyon Diversion Channel.

(EE) San Dimas Wash Channel.

(FF) Sawtelle Channel.

(GG) Shields Canyon Channel.

(HH) Sierra Madre Villa Channel.

(II) Sierra Madre Wash.

(JJ) Sierra Madre Wash Inlet.

(KK) Snover Canyon Channel.

(LL) Stough Canyon Channel.

(MM) Thompson Creek Channel.

(NN) Walnut Creek Channel.

(OO) Webber Canyon Channel.

(PP) Westwood Branch Channel.

(QQ) Wilson Canyon Channel.

(RR) Winery Canyon Channel.

(3) AGREEMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall seek to enter into an agreement with the Los Angeles County Flood Control District to ensure that the Los Angeles County Flood Control District—

(A) will continue to operate, maintain, repair, rehabilitate, and replace as necessary, the flood channels described in paragraph (2)—

(i) in perpetuity at no cost to the United States; and

(ii) in a manner that does not reduce the level of flood protection of the project described in paragraph (1);

(B) will retain public ownership of all real property required for the continued functioning of the flood channels described in paragraph (2), consistent with authorized purposes of the project described in paragraph (1);

(C) will allow the Corps of Engineers to continue to operate, maintain, repair, rehabilitate, and replace any appurtenant structures, such as rain and stream gages, existing as of the date of enactment of this Act and located within the flood channels subject to deauthorization under paragraph (1) as necessary to ensure the continued functioning of the project described in paragraph (1); and

(D) will hold and save the United States harmless from damages due to floods, breach, failure, operation, or maintenance of the flood channels described in paragraph (2).

(4) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—The Secretary may accept and expend funds voluntarily contributed by the Los Angeles County Flood Control District to cover the administrative costs incurred by the Secretary to—

(A) enter into an agreement under paragraph (3); and

(B) monitor compliance with such agreement.

(b) THAMES RIVER, CONNECTICUT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the 25-foot-deep channel portion of the project for navigation, Thames River, Connecticut, authorized by the first section of the Act of July 3, 1930 (chapter 847, 46 Stat. 918), consisting of the area described in paragraph (2), is no longer authorized.

(2) AREA DESCRIBED.—The area referred to in paragraph (1) is the area—

(A) beginning at a point N706550.83, E1179497.53;

(B) running southeasterly about 808.28 feet to a point N705766.32, E1179692.10;

(C) running southeasterly about 2219.17 feet to a point N703725.88, E1180564.64;

(D) running southeasterly about 1594.84 feet to a point N702349.59, E1181370.46;

(E) running southwesterly about 483.01 feet to a point N701866.63, E1181363.54;

(F) running northwesterly about 2023.85 feet to a point N703613.13, E1180340.96;

(G) running northwesterly about 2001.46 feet to a point N705453.40, E1179554.02; and

(H) running northwesterly about 1098.89 feet to the point described in paragraph (1).

(c) SAINT PETERSBURG HARBOR, FLORIDA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the portion of the project for navigation, Saint Petersburg Harbor, Florida, authorized by section 101 the River and Harbor Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 165), consisting of the area described in paragraph (2) is no longer authorized.

(2) AREA DESCRIBED.—The area referred to in paragraph (1) is the portion of the Federal channel located within Bayboro Harbor, at approximately -82.635353 W and 27.760977 N, south of the Range 300 line and west of the Station 71+00 line.

(d) NORTH BRANCH, CHICAGO RIVER, ILLINOIS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the portion of the project for navigation North Branch channel, Chicago River, Illinois, authorized by section 22 of the Act of March 3, 1899 (chapter 425, 30 Stat. 1156), consisting of the area described in paragraph (2) is no longer authorized.

(2) AREA DESCRIBED.—The area referred to in paragraph (1) is the approximately one-mile long segment of the North Branch Channel on the east side of Goose Island, Chicago River, Illinois.

(e) PAPILLION CREEK WATERSHED, NEBRASKA.—Beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the project for flood protection and other purposes in the Papillion Creek Basin, Nebraska, authorized by section 203 of the Flood Control Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 743) is modified to deauthorize the portions of the project known as Dam Site 7 and Dam Site 12.

(f) TRUCKEE RIVER, NEVADA.—Beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the project for flood risk management, Truckee Meadows, Nevada, authorized by section 7002(2) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (128 Stat. 1366), is no longer authorized.

(g) NEWTOWN CREEK FEDERAL NAVIGATION CHANNEL, NEW YORK.—

(1) DEFINITION OF NEWTOWN CREEK NAVIGATION PROJECT.—In this subsection, the term “Newtown Creek navigation project” means the project for the Newtown Creek Federal navigation channel, New York, described in The Rivers and Harbors Act of 1919, Ch. 832, 40 Stat. 1275, 1276 (1919), The Rivers and Harbors Improvement Act of 1930, Ch. 847, 46 Stat. 918, 920 (1930), and The Rivers and Harbors Improvement Act of 1937, Ch. 832, 50 Stat. 844, 845 (1937).

(2) The Newtown Creek navigation project is modified to reduce, in part, the authorized dimensions of the project, such that the remaining authorized depths are as follows:

(A) A 18-foot deep channel with a center line beginning at point North 40.727729 and West 73.929142, thence to a point North 40.722214 and West 73.925874. [Reach EA]

(B) A 18-foot deep Turning Basin Southwest of a line formed by points North 40.726202 and West 73.927289; and North 40.723508 and West 73.924713. [Reaches E1A and GA]

(C) A 16-foot-deep channel with a center line beginning at a point North 40.722214 and West 73.925874, thence to a point North 40.718664 and West 73.924176. [Reaches EB and H]

(D) A 16-foot-deep channel with a center line beginning at a point North 40.718664 and West 73.924176, thence to a point North 40.717539 and West 73.927438. [Reach JA]

(E) A 14-foot-deep channel with a center line beginning at a point North 40.717539 and West 73.927438, thence to a point North 40.716611 and West 73.929278. [Reach JB]

(F) A 12-foot-deep channel with a center line beginning at a point North 40.716611 and West 73.929278, thence to a point North 40.713156 and West 73.931351. [Reaches JC and KA]

(3) DEAUTHORIZATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The portions of the Newtown Creek navigation project described in subparagraphs (B) through (E) are deauthorized.

(B) PORTION DESCRIBED.—A portion referred to in Paragraph (1) is a portion of the channel adjacent the Turning Basin, specifically the area—

(i) East of a line formed by points North 40.726202 and West 73.927289; and North 40.723508 and West 73.924713; [Reaches E1B and GB] and

(ii) Maspeth Creek. [Reach F]

(C) PORTION DESCRIBED.—A portion referred to in Paragraph (1) is a portion of the channel in East Branch, specifically the area—

(i) Beginning at a point North 40.718066 and West 73.923931; and

(ii) Extending upstream. [Reach I]

(D) PORTION DESCRIBED.—A portion referred to in Paragraph (1) is a portion of the channel in English Kills, specifically the area—

(i) Beginning at a point North 40.713156 and West 73.931351; and

(ii) Extending upstream. [Reach KB]

(E) PORTION DESCRIBED.—A portion referred to in Paragraph (1) as Dutch Kills, specifically the area—

(i) Beginning at a point North 40.737623 and West 73.94681; and

(ii) Extending upstream. [Reach L/L1]

(h) MONROE BAY AND CREEK FEDERAL CHANNEL, VIRGINIA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the portion of the project for navigation, Monroe Bay and

Creek, Virginia, authorized by the first section of the Act of July 3, 1930 (chapter 847, 46 Stat. 922), consisting of the area described in paragraph (2) is no longer authorized.

(2) AREA DESCRIBED.—The area referred to in paragraph (1) is the roughly 300 feet of the length of the Federal turning and anchorage basin in the vicinity of the property located at 829 Robin Grove Ln., Colonial Beach, Virginia, 22443.

(i) SEATTLE HARBOR, WASHINGTON.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the project for navigation, Seattle Harbor, Washington, authorized by the first section of the Act of August 30, 1935 (chapter 831, 49 Stat. 1039), is modified to deauthorize the portion of the project within the East Waterway consisting of the area described in paragraph (2).

(2) AREA DESCRIBED.—The area referred to in paragraph (1) is the area—

(A) beginning at the southwest corner of Block 386, Plat of Seattle Tidelands (said corner also being a point on the United States pierhead line);

(B) thence north 90°00'00" west along the projection of the south line of Block 386, 206.58 feet to the centerline of the East Waterway;

(C) thence north 14°30'00" east along the centerline and parallel with the northwesterly line of Block 386, 64.83 feet;

(D) thence north 33°32'59" east, 235.85 feet;

(E) thence north 39°55'22" east, 128.70 feet;

(F) thence north 14°30'00" east parallel with the northwesterly line of Block 386, 280.45 feet;

(G) thence north 90°00'00" east, 70.00 feet to the pierhead line and the northwesterly line of Block 386; and

(H) thence south 14°30'00" west, 650.25 feet along said pierhead line and northwesterly line of Block 386 to the point of beginning.

(j) STUDY ON ADDITIONAL DEAUTHORIZATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate on the impacts of deauthorization of the following projects:

(1) The portion of the project for flood protection on the Lower San Joaquin River and tributaries, California, authorized by section 10 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (chapter 665, 58 Stat. 901) consisting of the right bank of the San Joaquin River between levee miles 0.00 on the left bank of the Tuolumne River and levee mile 3.76 on the San Joaquin River, California; and

(2) The Freeport and Vicinity Coastal Storm Risk Management separable element of the project for coastal storm risk management and ecosystem restoration, Sabine Pass to Galveston Bay, authorized by section 1401 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2018 (132 Stat. 3838).

SEC. 342. CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION OF DEFERRED PAYMENT AGREEMENT REQUEST.

Section 103(k) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2213(k)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(5) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Upon receipt of a request for a renegotiation of terms by a non-Federal interest under paragraph (2), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report 30 days after enactment and quarterly thereafter regarding the status of the request.

“(B) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary should respond to any request for a renegotiation of terms

submitted under paragraph (2) in a timely manner.”

TITLE IV—WATER RESOURCES INFRASTRUCTURE

SEC. 401. PROJECT AUTHORIZATIONS.

The following projects for water resources development and conservation and other purposes, as identified in the reports titled “Report to Congress on Future Water Resources Development” submitted to Congress pursuant to section 7001 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282d) or otherwise reviewed by Congress, are authorized to be carried out by the

Secretary substantially in accordance with the plans, and subject to the conditions, described in the respective reports or decision documents designated in this section:

(1) NAVIGATION.—

A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Report of Chief of Engineers	D. Estimated Costs
1. CA	Oakland Harbor Turning Basins Widening, Oakland	May 30, 2024	Federal: \$408,164,600 Non-Federal: \$200,780,400 Total: \$608,945,000
2. MD	Baltimore Harbor Anchorages and Channels Modification of Seagirt Loop Channel, City of Baltimore, Deep Draft Navigation	June 22, 2023	Federal: \$47,956,500 Non-Federal: \$15,985,500 Total: \$63,942,000

(2) HURRICANE AND STORM DAMAGE RISK REDUCTION.—

A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Report of Chief of Engineers	D. Estimated Costs
1. DC, VA	Metropolitan Washington, District of Columbia, Coastal Storm Risk Management	June 17, 2024	Federal: \$9,899,000 Non-Federal: \$5,330,500 Total: \$15,230,000
2. FL	St. Johns County, Ponte Vedra Beach Coastal Storm Risk Management	April 18, 2024	Initial Federal: \$24,591,000 Initial Non-Federal: \$35,533,000 Total: \$60,124,000 Renourishment Federal: \$24,632,000 Renourishment Non-Federal: \$53,564,000 Renourishment Total: \$78,196,000
3. NY	South Shore Staten Island, Fort Wadsworth to Oakwood Beach, Richmond County, Coastal Storm Risk Management	February 6, 2024	Federal: \$1,730,973,900 Non-Federal: \$363,228,100 Total: \$2,094,202,000
4. RI	Rhode Island Coastline, Coastal Storm Risk Management	September 28, 2023	Federal: \$188,353,750 Non-Federal: \$101,421,250 Total: \$289,775,000

(3) FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT AND HURRICANE AND STORM DAMAGE RISK REDUCTION.—

A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Report of Chief of Engineers	D. Estimated Costs
1. LA	St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana Coastal Storm and Flood Risk Management	May 28, 2024	Federal: \$3,653,346,450 Non-Federal: \$2,240,881,550 Total: \$5,894,229,000

(4) NAVIGATION AND HURRICANE AND STORM DAMAGE RISK REDUCTION.—

A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Report of Chief of Engineers	D. Estimated Costs
1. TX	Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, Coastal Resilience Study, Brazoria and Matagorda Counties	June 2, 2023	Total: \$314,221,000

(5) FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT AND ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION.—

A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Report of Chief of Engineers	D. Estimated Costs
1. MS	Memphis Metropolitan Stormwater - North DeSoto County Feasibility Study, DeSoto County, Flood Risk Management and Ecosystem Restoration	December 18, 2023	Federal: \$44,295,000 Non-Federal: \$23,851,000 Total: \$68,146,000

(6) MODIFICATIONS AND OTHER PROJECTS.—

A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Decision Document	D. Estimated Costs
1. AZ	Tres Rios, Arizona Ecosystem Restoration Project	May 28, 2024	Federal: \$215,840,300 Non-Federal: \$116,221,700 Total: \$332,062,000
2. KS	Manhattan, Kansas Federal Levee System	May 6, 2024	Federal: \$29,454,750 Non-Federal: \$15,860,250 Total: \$45,315,000

A. State	B. Name	C. Date of Decision Document	D. Estimated Costs
3. MO	University City Branch, River Des Peres, University City, St. Louis County, Flood Risk Management	February 9, 2024	Federal: \$9,094,000 Non-Federal: \$4,897,000 Total: \$13,990,000

SEC. 402. FACILITY INVESTMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), using amounts available in the revolving fund established by the first section of the Civil Functions Appropriations Act, 1954 (33 U.S.C. 576) that are not otherwise obligated, the Secretary may—

(1) design and construct the new building for operations and maintenance in Galveston, Texas, described in the prospectus submitted to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate on May 22, 2024, pursuant to subsection (c) of such Act (33 U.S.C. 576(c)), substantially in accordance with such prospectus;

(2) design and construct the new warehouse facility at the Longview Lake Project near Lee's Summit, Missouri, described in the prospectus submitted to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate on May 22, 2024, pursuant to subsection (c) of such Act (33 U.S.C. 576(c)), substantially in accordance with such prospectus;

(3) design and construct the joint facility for the resident office for the Corpus Christi Resident Office (Construction) and the Corpus Christi Regulatory Field Office on existing federally owned property at the Naval Air Station, in Corpus Christi, Texas, described in the prospectus submitted to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate on June 6, 2023, pursuant to subsection (c) of such Act (33 U.S.C. 576(c)), substantially in accordance with such prospectus; and

(4) carry out such construction and infrastructure improvements as are required to support such building and facilities, including any necessary demolition of the existing infrastructure.

(b) REQUIREMENT.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Secretary shall ensure that the revolving fund established by the first section of the Civil Functions Appropriations Act, 1954 (33 U.S.C. 576) is appropriately reimbursed from funds appropriated for Corps of Engineers programs that benefit from the building and facilities constructed under this section.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GRAVES) and the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. NAPOLITANO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their re-

marks and include extraneous material in the RECORD on H.R. 8812.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, today, I rise in strong support of H.R. 8812, the Water Resources Development Act of 2024, WRDA 2024, a bill that delivers critical water resource infrastructure improvements for communities all over America.

Last month, we advanced WRDA 2024 out of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee with an overwhelming bipartisan vote of 61 yeas to 2 nays.

I thank Ranking Member RICK LARSEN, Water Resources and Environment Subcommittee Chair DAVID ROUZER and Ranking Member GRACE NAPOLITANO for all their hard work in developing this legislation and shepherding it through the committee and now across the line here on the floor.

I offer special thanks to Ranking Member GRACE NAPOLITANO for her work on the WRDA bill and the many contributions she has made to the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee over the many years that she has served.

I am proud that with WRDA 2024, we are continuing the bipartisan tradition of passing a WRDA bill every 2 years, something we began back in 2014.

WRDA 2024 has been developed through many months of work and significant participation from Members in this Chamber to address the water resource needs in communities all across the Nation.

This bipartisan legislation provides necessary authority and direction to the Corps to carry out its mission to maintain and improve our water resource infrastructure from ports to levees to navigation channels.

I am particularly proud that this bill charts a new path forward for systemic flood control on the upper Mississippi. It has been more than three decades since the great flood of 1993, and there has been very little progress in improving flood control along this stretch of the Mississippi. I believe this bill will finally change that.

That is why, in addition to authorizing new projects and studies, WRDA

2024 makes policy and programmatic reforms to streamline processes, reduce cumbersome red tape, and get projects done much faster.

Particularly important to my constituents are the steps this bill takes toward ensuring flood control and navigation are the top priorities on the Missouri River, along with the efforts to shore up the PL 84-99 program and long overdue reforms to move rural projects forward.

I could go on and on about the good things in this bill, but I would run out of time if I tried to list all the wins that this bill delivers, big and small, all over America.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support WRDA 2024, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman GRAVES for his kind words. I am pleased to join him and Ranking Member LARSEN, Chairman ROUZER, and members of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee in bringing H.R. 8812, the Water Resources Development Act of 2024, WRDA, to the House floor.

The Water Resources Development Act is our legislative commitment to investing in and protecting our communities from flooding and droughts, restoring our environmental ecosystems, and keeping our Nation's competitiveness by supporting our ports and harbors.

Through the biennial enactment of WRDA legislation, this committee has addressed local, regional, and national needs through authorization of the new Army Corps of Engineers projects, studies, and policies that benefit every corner of our country.

I am particularly thankful that we have been able to include in this WRDA policies to improve upon and address the needs of water supply. The bill for the first time makes water supply a primary mission of the Corps, finally.

I thank Representative LAMALFA for joining me in authoring this very important provision, as we have seen the need for the Corps to play a bigger role in water supply with the local communities, especially in drought-prone regions such as the West. This provision will prevent the bureaucratic and logistical roadblocks that many communities have faced when trying to

work with the Corps to improve stormwater capture, groundwater recharge, and other water supply improvements.

This legislation further includes a provision requiring the Corps to consider opportunities to reclaim, treat, and reuse stormwater in future small flood control projects. The bill also expands the Corps' authority to modify existing dams, basins, and channels for drought resiliency measures, including water conservation measures, removal of sediment, planting of native vegetation, and other actions that increase water efficiency.

Two months ago, the Corps finally funded the donor port provisions of WRDA 2020, 4 years later, in their work plan. This bill requires the Corps to provide an annual report on WRDA 2020 harbor maintenance provisions to make sure the direction of Congress on negotiated Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund expenditures are followed.

The bill also provides for hundreds of local concerns throughout the country. We took input from over 300 Members of Congress who improved this bill with their insights into the needs of the communities.

For my community, I am proud that this bill transfers the authorization of 44 channels in my region to the Los Angeles County Flood Control District. These channels are locally owned and have been successfully operated and maintained by Los Angeles County for decades. This provision will formalize the current operation of these channels.

The bill further creates a GAO study on the growing issue of homeless encampments on Corps properties. This has become an increasing concern in my district and across the country with the danger of homeless encampments in active flood channels. The study will propose options for the Corps and partnering with Federal, State, and local agencies to address the issue.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 8812, the Water Resources Development Act of 2024.

I thank my colleagues for their kind words, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. ROUZER), the chairman of the Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment.

Mr. ROUZER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 8812, the Water Resources Development Act of 2024, referred to in short as WRDA.

I acknowledge and thank Chairman GRAVES, Ranking Member LARSEN, and the ranking member of the subcommittee, Mrs. GRACE NAPOLITANO, for their work and partnership in crafting this bipartisan WRDA bill that we are considering today.

Today's WRDA bill will be the last for my good friend Congresswoman NAPOLITANO, who has served honorably and effectively in this Chamber for 26

years. I am incredibly grateful for her leadership and her many contributions to improve water resource policy during her many years of service. It has been a pleasure serving alongside her on the Water Resources and Environment Subcommittee, and I look forward to continuing to work with her as she finishes out this chapter of her stellar career in service.

Mr. Speaker, this year's WRDA bill was developed based on input from nearly 350 members of this body, which included more than 1,900 policy and project requests. The level of Member involvement demonstrates the impact, importance, and necessity of a bipartisan, bipartisan WRDA bill.

That is why I am pleased that our consideration of this legislation today continues the decades-long tradition of passing a WRDA bill every Congress. This consistent, predictable schedule enables Congress to better address water resource needs while providing direction to the Corps along with accountability.

The significant impact the Army Corps of Engineers has on our daily lives cannot be understated. Their projects serve the Nation by protecting life and property from storm events, including flooding caused by those, supporting navigation, and bolstering our economy.

The Corps operates and maintains 25,000 miles of navigable channels and 196 commercial lock and dam sites in 41 States. This work facilitates the movement of goods throughout our country and to critical export markets around the world. To reduce flood risk and storm damage, the Corps maintains 715 dams and 4,100 miles of levees and conducts beach nourishment projects along approximately 350 miles of shoreline, which by the way, are critically important to my district and coastal communities nationwide.

□ 1800

This bill authorizes the construction of 12 projects for navigation, hurricane and storm risk reduction, flood risk management, and ecosystem restoration. It authorizes more than 160 feasibility studies to evaluate new water resource projects and modifies existing ones. Additionally, this legislation includes policy reforms designed to increase transparency and expedite projects. Every project large and small is crucial to an effective and efficient water resource network. That is why the centerpiece of today's bill streamlines project delivery and empowers local communities to lead in the project development process.

As many of us know, the Corps' process can be challenging to navigate. We have addressed this through the establishment of a community project adviser at the Corps, assisting communities in accessing information on Corps programs and addressing project challenges. This bill also creates new ways for non-Federal project sponsors to lead their projects and reduces bu-

reaucratic hurdles to project delivery and development by delegating decisionmaking authorities for small projects to the district level rather than adding unnecessary time delays by requiring Washington's approval. WRDA 2024 also directs the Corps to use their existing online permit system to include NEPA documentation, increasing transparency for non-Federal sponsors.

In closing, I want to highlight two provisions significant to my constituents and the country. The language of this bill provides important clarity on the use of dredged material placement sites. Recently, Corps policy has disallowed the disposal of dredge material at Federal easement sites owned by States and localities. This legislation restores policy to its original interpretation, allowing for, once again, non-Federal placement at these sites, which are often owned by the same entities wishing to utilize them.

This year's bill also expands on WRDA 2022 programming, directing the Corps to carry out waterway debris and sediment mapping studies. WRDA 2024 builds off of the previous pilot program and creates a National Coastal Mapping Program, through which the Corps can map inland and coastal waterways nationwide to identify hazards leading to increased flood risk, providing important information to inland and coastal communities to mitigate future flood risk.

Mr. Speaker, the bottom line is this commonsense legislation will have many positive impacts nationwide, and I encourage my colleagues to support it.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. ROUZER for being a perfect partner, and I wish him well in next year's WRDA.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. STANTON).

Mr. STANTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Water Resources Development Act. First, I thank the chair of the subcommittee, Chairman ROUZER, and the amazing and incomparable Ranking Member GRACE NAPOLITANO for their leadership on this important legislation that invests in our Nation's water resources infrastructure.

In addition, I thank the professional staff, both Republican and Democrat. A bill of this magnitude and importance wouldn't get done without their great work. I thank them on behalf of all members of the committee.

For Arizona, this bill delivers long-term investments that I have long fought for, and ones we desperately need to address the ongoing, historic drought in the Southwest.

The bill confronts the drought by bolstering the ability of the Corps of Engineers to protect water supplies and assist our communities with drought resiliency and mitigation measures.

It also includes an additional \$50 million for my Arizona environmental infrastructure authority to assist more of our communities and Tribal nations with their water and wastewater infrastructure challenges.

Finally, it jump-starts the Tres Rios ecosystem restoration project to revitalize the Salt River and Gila River corridors in Phoenix that is part of the larger Rio Reimagined, a legacy project of the late great Senator John McCain and the late Representative Congressman Ed Pastor.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this critical bill.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE), who is the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, for purposes of a colloquy on H.R. 8812, the Water Resources Development Act of 2024.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, Chairman GRAVES for yielding to me.

Like many of our colleagues, I recognize the critical importance of the biennial Water Resources Development Act. I also appreciate the need to move the House version as quickly as possible.

However, I must raise serious concerns with the bill presented on suspension today. These concerns are shared by my colleagues on the Appropriations Committee on a bipartisan basis.

Certain sections of the bill would cede Congress' Article I authority to fund and oversee Federal agencies. This should not only concern the Appropriations Committee, but all Members of Congress. Allowing agencies to become self-funded is a terrible idea. This is true whatever form it takes, whether allowing agencies to spend incoming fees without congressional approval, accept funding from other sources including non-Federal sources, or transfer funds across agencies without congressional oversight. Such actions make the Federal bureaucracy far less accountable and embolden unelected officials to overstep their congressional mandates. The requirement that agencies receive appropriations from Congress each year is one of the most important checks on their authority and is critical to preserving the separation of powers under the Constitution.

Creating self-funded agencies also removes them from the top-line spending caps on appropriations, thereby increasing total spending and taking another piece of total spending outside of fiscal controls. Finally, it is the Appropriations Committee's exclusive jurisdiction to determine how much funding each Federal agency must work with, by carefully balancing the needs of the entire Federal Government. Putting certain agencies or activities outside of appropriations makes comprehensive budgeting more difficult, as agencies evade congressional controls.

Without much time to review this text, we were not able to have a meaningful dialogue and fix these serious issues before today's vote. Giving this much power to agencies is not an action we should take lightly.

The gentleman has provided his commitment to work through these issues before a final product is presented to the House. Because of that, I will not oppose the measure today. As we move forward, I expect that we as a conference will have an opportunity to thoroughly discuss this issue.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Reclaiming my time, Mr. Speaker, I appreciate very much the gentleman from Oklahoma and his willingness to work with me on that.

As he pointed out, we will have ample opportunity in conference to work these issues out.

I give the gentleman from Oklahoma my word that we will do just that.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. VAN ORDEN).

Mr. VAN ORDEN. Mr. Speaker, I stand in strong support of H.R. 8812 for the very specific reasons I represent Wisconsin's Third Congressional District.

We have the largest contiguous section in the Mississippi River of any congressional district in this country. We do not have a north-south highway, we have the Mississippi River.

This bill authorizes a new upper Mississippi River flood risk and resiliency study which is going to help the Corps work for a non-Federal interest by taking a systemwide approach to flood risk assessment. We have got a project to check out the flood risk management in the city of La Crosse, Wisconsin; a project for flood risk management of the Trempealeau River in Arcadia, Wisconsin, home of Ashley Furniture; and a project for the ecosystem restoration for the River Falls Kinni Corridor Project, in River Falls, Wisconsin.

Again, I support this bill very strongly, and I encourage my colleagues to do the same.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS).

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support the Water Resources Development Act of 2024 which addresses the needs of the water infrastructure nationwide.

This bill is a win for my home State of Georgia. It includes my amendment to protect the New Savannah Bluff Lock and Dam from the U.S. Corps of Engineers' plan to reduce water levels for Augusta, Georgia, an issue I was proud to work on with my colleague RICK ALLEN.

It allows the deepening of the Port of Savannah.

It includes report language reinforcing the authority of power marketing administrators to set hydro-power rates, which we are currently seeing have a large impact on energy prices in the district.

Thanks to Congressman DALE STRONG, it immediately provides a cost estimate to repair the Wilson Lock and Dam on the Tennessee River.

I look forward to the final passage of this vital piece of legislation and securing America's water resources for generations to come, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. KEAN).

Mr. KEAN of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to speak in support of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024 which came out of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee with strong bipartisan support.

This legislation includes Army Corps of Engineers water resources projects of national, regional, and local significance that help strengthen our Nation's global competitiveness.

Included in this legislation are eight priorities that I am advocating on behalf of. Among these are three projects and initiatives directly related to New Jersey's Seventh Congressional District. These include a new feasibility study for flood risk management covering Berkeley Heights, New Providence, and Summit.

Additionally, there is report language aimed at expediting the completion of a re-evaluation report for the Green Brook Sub Basin Flood Control Project in Middlesex, Somerset, and Union Counties, as well as the expedited completion of the Rahway flood mitigation feasibility study.

As a member of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, I am proud to support this critical piece of legislation that benefits our communities so we can continue to grow the economy, protect communities, and create jobs.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. BURCHETT).

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the chairman's indulgence and the people who work in this committee. I appreciate that young lady over there. She is just a delightful woman, and I thank her for her friendship.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Water Resources Development Act of 2024. This legislation will extend the Asian carp prevention and control pilot

programs that direct the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to prevent the spread of Asian carp in the Tennessee and Cumberland River watershed.

These fish are a disaster. Mr. Speaker, you need to go on YouTube and watch them. They are repopulating and nothing really can stop them right now. People love east Tennessee because of its natural beauty. It is home to many businesses, like Ingram Marine Group, MasterCraft, Malibu Boats, and others that rely on us to take care of our waterways.

Managing the spread of invasive carp has been an important issue for maintaining healthy water resource ecosystems in Tennessee and around the country. I encourage my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from the Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES).

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, in this environment where Congress is sitting here fighting over everything, I take just a minute to reflect on this legislation.

Every 2 years under Chairman GRAVES' leadership, we have seen this bill come up. This is a critical bill. It is everything from resilience, flood protection, in my home State hurricane protection, restoring our coastal wetlands, ensuring economic competitiveness of the ports all around the United States.

This is critical legislation, and this is a rare opportunity where Republicans and Democrats are coming together to make the right decisions.

I thank Chairman SAM GRAVES and Ranking Member LARSEN. I thank my good friend Congresswoman NAPOLITANO. I wish her the best with all her children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren and keep going.

I thank my friend DAVID ROUZER for all his work on this and of course the Ryans and all the staff who have put in countless hours.

From my home State of Louisiana, this is about our future. It is about resilience. It is about our ports and waterways. For example, in this legislation we have important legislation for the Morganza to the Gulf project ensuring the recognition of credit for the important work that the locals have done on that one.

Mr. Speaker, I thank all the folks involved, and I urge adoption of the legislation.

Mr. ROUZER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to manage the remainder of the time for the majority.

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

There was no objection.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, as I mentioned earlier, WRDA is a bipartisan product that includes provisions in every part of the country and authored by House Members themselves. It is an incredible task compiling all of these priorities and drafting the WRDA bill. I thank the many people who have helped this bill become a reality.

I thank the leadership at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Assistant Secretary Connor, Lieutenant General Spellmon, and their incredible staff who have worked through the hundreds of submissions we have received.

I thank the remarkable team at legislative counsel for putting all of these provisions into legislative text.

I am very fortunate to have some of the best water leaders in the country in my district and southern California who provided valuable input for this bill, including Los Angeles County Public Works Director Mark Pestrella, Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts General Manager Robert Ferrante, Metropolitan Water District Board Chair Adan Ortega, Los Angeles Harbor Commission President Lucille Roybal-Allard, and San Gabriel Valley Watermaster Tony Zampiello, who is retired.

I particularly thank the subcommittee chair DAVID ROUZER for his friendship and his collegiality through the hearings and meetings that led to this bipartisan accomplishment and for visiting my district.

□ 1815

I also thank all of my past co-chairs, who have been excellent. Most importantly, I thank the incredible Water Resources and Environment Subcommittee staff, including Alexa Williams, Logan Ferree, Ryan Seiger, and Ryan Hambleton, and the majority staff.

My special thanks go to my chief of staff, Joe Sheehy, and Melvin Sanchez.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support and vote for the WRDA 2024, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

I emphasize again the importance of this WRDA 2024 bill, which delivers improvements to flood control, infrastructure, ports and harbors, and inland waterways across the country.

As I mentioned earlier, this legislation was developed based on input from nearly 350 Members of this body on Army Corps projects, programs, and policies that are important to their constituencies. As a result, this bill not only authorizes locally supported water resource projects and studies to evaluate future projects, but it also provides the Corps and local project sponsors the tools to more effectively and efficiently complete those projects, saving both time and money.

Importantly, this bill will increase American competitiveness and strengthen our supply chains. I can't overstate how important that is.

As my colleagues know, these bills could not be done without the hard work and countless hours our staff put into this process. They had their work cut out for them with this bill, with more than 1,900 requests that were made and sorted through.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the Water Resources and Environment Subcommittee staff, Ryan Hambleton, Tim Petty, Lydia Denis, Adele Braun, Corey Kuipers, and Jacob Pratt.

I also thank the full committee staff, Jack Ruddy, Abigail Wenk, Meghan Holland, Tyler Sanderson, Chris Devine, Leslie Parker, Justin Harclerode, Kerry Goldberg, Payton Palazzolo, Tyler Micheletti, Brianna Garcia, and Rachel Sakrisson, and I thank the minority staff, led by Kathy Dedrick and Ryan Seiger. They all did a tremendous job.

Finally, I thank my colleagues here today on the committee and in this Chamber for their participation and work to develop this very important and crucial bill.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of H.R. 8812, what we know as WRDA 2024, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. ROUZER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 8812, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROUZER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess for a period of less than 15 minutes.

Accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 18 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. NEWHOUSE) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed. Votes will be taken in the following order:

Motions to suspend the rules and pass:

S. 3249;

H.R. 1631; and

H.R. 8812.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant

to clause 9 of rule XX, remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

CAPTAIN ELWIN SHOPTEESE VA CLINIC

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3249) to designate the outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs in Wyandotte County, Kansas City, Kansas, as the “Captain Elwin Shopteese VA Clinic”, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 363, nays 0, answered “present” 1, not voting 68, as follows:

[Roll No. 356]
YEAS—363

Adams	Clyburn	Jimenez
Aderholt	Cohen	Golden (ME)
Aguilar	Cole	Goldman (NY)
Alford	Collins	Gonzales, Tony
Allen	Comer	Gonzalez,
Allred	Cornolly	Vicente
Amo	Correa	Good (VA)
Amodei	Courtney	Gooden (TX)
Armstrong	Craig	Gottheimer
Arrington	Crawford	Graves (LA)
Auchincloss	Crenshaw	Graves (MO)
Bacon	Crockett	Green (TN)
Baird	Cuellar	Green, Al (TX)
Balderson	Curtis	Greene (GA)
Banks	Dauids (KS)	Grothman
Barr	Davis (IL)	Guest
Barragan	Davis (NC)	Guthrie
Bean (FL)	De La Cruz	Hageman
Beatty	Dean (PA)	Harder (CA)
Bera	DeGette	Harris
Bergman	DelBene	Harshbarger
Beyer	Deluzio	Hill
Bice	DeSaulnier	Himes
Biggs	DesJarlais	Hinson
Bilirakis	Dingell	Horsford
Bishop (NC)	Doggett	Houchin
Blumenauer	Donalds	Houlahan
Boebert	Duarte	Hoyer
Bonamici	Duncan	Hoyle (OR)
Bost	Edwards	Hudson
Boyle (PA)	Ellzey	Huffman
Brecheen	Emmer	Huizenga
Brown	Escobar	Hunt
Brownley	Eshoo	Issa
Bucshon	Espallat	Ivey
Budzinski	Estes	Jackson (IL)
Burchett	Ezell	Jackson (NC)
Burgess	Fallon	Jackson (TX)
Burlison	Feenstra	Jacobs
Calvert	Ferguson	James
Cammack	Finstad	Jeffries
Caraveo	Fischbach	Johnson (GA)
Carbajal	Fitzgerald	Johnson (LA)
Cardenas	Fitzpatrick	Johnson (SD)
Carey	Fleischmann	Jordan
Carl	Fletcher	Joyce (OH)
Carson	Flood	Joyce (PA)
Carter (GA)	Foster	Kamlager-Dove
Carter (LA)	Foushee	Kaptur
Cartwright	Fox	Kean (NJ)
Case	Frankel, Lois	Kelly (IL)
Casten	Franklin, Scott	Kelly (MS)
Castor (FL)	Frost	Kelly (PA)
Chavez-DeRemer	Fry	Kennedy
Cherfilus-	Fulcher	Khanna
McCormick	Gaetz	Kiggans (VA)
Chu	Garbarino	Kildee
Clark (MA)	Garcia (IL)	Kiley
Clarke (NY)	Garcia (TX)	Kilmer
Cline	Garcia, Mike	Kim (CA)
Cloud	Garcia, Robert	Kim (NJ)

Krishnamoorthi	Nadler	Smith (NJ)
Kustoff	Napolitano	Smith (WA)
LaHood	Neguse	Smucker
LaLota	Nehls	Sorensen
LaMalfa	Newhouse	Soto
Landsman	Nickel	Spanberger
Langworthy	Norcross	Spartz
Larsen (WA)	Norman	Stansbury
Latta	Nunn (IA)	Stanton
LaTurner	Ocasio-Cortez	Staubert
Lawler	Ocasio-Cortez	Steel
Lee (CA)	Omar	Stefanik
Lee (FL)	Owens	Steil
Lee (NV)	Pallone	Steube
Lee (PA)	Palmer	Stevens
Leger Fernandez	Panetta	Strickland
Levin	Pelosi	Strong
Lieu	Peltola	Suozzi
Lofgren	Perez	Sykes
Lopez	Perry	Takano
Loudermilk	Peters	Tenney
Lucas	Petterson	Thanedar
Luetkemeyer	Pfluger	Thompson (CA)
Luna	Pingree	Thompson (MS)
Luttrell	Pocan	Thompson (PA)
Lynch	Porter	Tiffany
Mace	Posey	Timmons
Malliotakis	Pressley	Titus
Maloy	Quigley	Tlaib
Mann	Ramirez	Tokuda
Manning	Reschenthaler	Tonko
Massie	Rodgers (WA)	Torres (CA)
Mast	Rogers (AL)	Torres (NY)
Matsui	Rogers (KY)	Trone
McBath	Rose	Underwood
McCaul	Rosendale	Van Drew
McClain	Ross	Van Dуйne
McClellan	Rouzer	Van Orden
McClintock	Ruiz	Vargas
McCollum	Rulli	Vasquez
McCormick	Rutherford	Veasey
McGarvey	Ryan	Velazquez
McGovern	Salazar	Wagner
Meeks	Salinas	Walberg
Menendez	Sanchez	Waltz
Meng	Sarbanes	Wasserman
Miller (IL)	Scanlon	Schultz
Miller (OH)	Schakowsky	Waters
Miller (WV)	Schiff	Weber (TX)
Miller-Meeks	Schneider	Webster (FL)
Mills	Scholten	Wenstrup
Moolenaar	Schrier	Westerman
Moore (AL)	Scott (VA)	Wild
Moore (UT)	Scott, David	Williams (GA)
Moore (WI)	Self	Williams (NY)
Moran	Sessions	Williams (TX)
Morelle	Sewell	Wilson (SC)
Moskowitz	Sherman	Wittman
Mrvan	Slotkin	Womack
Mullin	Smith (MO)	Yakym
Murphy	Smith (NE)	Zinke

ANSWERED “PRESENT”—1

Roy

NOT VOTING—68

Babin	Fong	Mooney
Balint	Gallego	Moulton
Bentz	Garamendi	Neal
Bishop (GA)	Gomez	Ogles
Blunt Rochester	Gosar	Pappas
Bowman	Granger	Pascrell
Buchanan	Griffith	Pence
Bush	Grijalva	Phillips
Carter (TX)	Hayes	Raskin
Casar	Hern	Ruppersberger
Castro (TX)	Higgins (LA)	Scalise
Ciscomani	Jayapal	Schweikert
Cleaver	Keating	Scott, Austin
Clyde	Kuster	Sherrill
Costa	Lamborn	Simpson
Crane	Larson (CT)	Swalwell
Crow	Lesko	Trahan
D’Esposito	Letlow	Turner
Davidson	Magaziner	Valadao
DeLauro	McHenry	Watson Coleman
Diaz-Balart	Meuser	Wexton
Dunn (FL)	Mfume	Wilson (FL)
Evans	Molinaro	

□ 1854

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A MOMENT OF SILENCE FOR REPRESENTATIVE SHEILA JACKSON LEE

(Mr. DOGGETT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, I invite my Texas colleagues, particularly, and others who may want to come up to honor our colleague, Sheila Jackson Lee.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor our colleague, Sheila Jackson Lee. It is strange to be here and not see her at a microphone because we know her as the outspoken and the oft-spoken colleague in this House.

When I was elected back in 1994, Sheila and I were part of a very small Democrat class of 13. Even then, certainly, and even last year or even a couple of months ago, I never thought that I would be memorializing her after an illness that took her far too swiftly.

She is an icon in Houston and in Texas politics. She always showed up for her constituents, just as she always showed up here. She chose to spend some of her final days helping those who were trying to recover from Hurricane Beryl, personally passing out food and water and connecting families to necessary assistance.

Sheila is known all over Houston for being a fighter for her community. Here in Washington, she was certainly a fierce advocate for many causes, but particularly racial justice and equality. She was responsible for our Nation now recognizing in the bipartisan effort she made with Senator CORNYN Juneteenth as a Federal holiday to recognize the horrors of slavery and our recovering from them.

She fought relentlessly to end the scourge of community violence in her work on the Violence Against Women Act, the Sentencing Reform Act, the Kimberly Vaughan Firearms Safe Storage Act.

Of course, she treasured her children, Erica and Jason, and her grandchildren, Ellison and Roy, as well as her dedicated staff members here in Washington and in Houston.

She graduated with honors in the first Yale University class to include women. She was a trailblazer there, as she was here, and a mentor to many. While a demanding boss, she had a great sense of humor, a side many do not remember. She seemed to be everywhere and involved in just about everything here, providing inspiration to many with her determined advocacy.

The stories from her former staff members who knew her best attest that she played a major role in their professional development and provided a launching pad for their careers.

With the bipartisan support of so many here, I ask that all join our delegation in a moment of silence for our

respected colleague, Sheila Jackson Lee. Let's be inspired by her legacy to meet the challenges that we face.

PROTECTING AND ENHANCING PUBLIC ACCESS TO CODES ACT

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1631) to amend title 17, United States Code, to reaffirm the importance of, and include requirements for, works incorporated by reference into law, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 248, nays 127, not voting 56, as follows:

[Roll No. 357]

YEAS—248

Aderholt	Edwards	Kim (CA)
Alford	Ellzey	Krishnamoorthi
Allen	Emmer	LaHood
Allred	Escobar	LaLota
Amo	Espallat	LaMalfa
Amodei	Estes	Landsman
Armstrong	Ezell	Langworthy
Auchincloss	Fallon	Larsen (WA)
Babin	Feenstra	Latta
Bacon	Finstad	LaTurner
Baird	Fischbach	Lawler
Balderson	Fitzgerald	Lee (FL)
Barr	Fitzpatrick	Lee (NV)
Barragán	Flood	Leger Fernandez
Bean (FL)	Foxx	Levin
Beatty	Frankel, Lois	Lieu
Bergman	Franklin, Scott	Lopez
Bice	Fry	Lucas
Blumenauer	Gallego	Luetkemeyer
Bost	Garbarino	Luttrell
Brown	Garcia (TX)	Mace
Brownley	Garcia, Mike	Malliotakis
Bucshon	Gimenez	Maloy
Calvert	Goldman (NY)	Mann
Caraveo	Gonzales, Tony	Manning
Carbajal	Graves (MO)	McBath
Carey	Green (TN)	McCaul
Carl	Guest	McClain
Carson	Guthrie	McClintock
Carter (GA)	Hageman	McCormick
Carter (TX)	Harder (CA)	McGarvey
Cartwright	Hill	Meeks
Castor (FL)	Hinson	Menendez
Chavez-DeRemer	Horsford	Meng
Cherfilus-	Houchin	Meuser
McCormick	Hoyle (OR)	Mfume
Chu	Hudson	Miller (OH)
Clark (MA)	Huizenga	Miller (WV)
Clarke (NY)	Hunt	Miller-Meeks
Cline	Issa	Mills
Clyburn	Ivey	Moolenaar
Cole	Jackson (IL)	Moore (AL)
Connolly	Jackson (NC)	Moore (UT)
Correa	Jackson (TX)	Moran
Costa	Jacobs	Moskowitz
Craig	James	Nadler
Crawford	Jeffries	Napolitano
Crenshaw	Johnson (GA)	Neguse
Crockett	Johnson (SD)	Nehls
Cuellar	Jordan	Newhouse
Curtis	Joyce (OH)	Nickel
Davids (KS)	Kaptur	Norcross
Davis (IL)	Kean (NJ)	Nunn (IA)
Davis (NC)	Kelly (IL)	Obernolte
De La Cruz	Kelly (MS)	Owens
Dean (PA)	Kelly (PA)	Palmer
DeGette	Kennedy	Panetta
DelBene	Kiggans (VA)	Pappas
Dingell	Kildee	Peltola
Duarte	Kiley	Peters
Duncan	Kilmer	Pettersen

Plfuger	Slotkin
Phillips	Smith (MO)
Pocan	Smith (NE)
Quigley	Smith (NJ)
Raskin	Smith (WA)
Reschenthaler	Smucker
Rodgers (WA)	Soto
Rogers (AL)	Spanberger
Rogers (KY)	Spartz
Ross	Stanton
Rouzer	Staubert
Rulli	Steel
Ryan	Stefanik
Salazar	Steil
Sanchez	Strickland
Scanlon	Strong
Schiff	Sykes
Scholten	Tenney
Schrier	Thanedar
Scott, David	Thompson (PA)
Sessions	Timmons
Sewell	Titus

Torres (CA)	Torres (NY)
Trone	Underwood
Van Drew	Van Dуйne
Van Orden	Vasquez
Velázquez	Walberg
Walberg	Waltz
Weber (TX)	Webster (FL)
Westerman	Westerman
Wild	Williams (NY)
Williams (NY)	Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)	Womack
Yakym	Zinke

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2024

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 8812) to provide for improvements to the rivers and harbors of the United States, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GRAVES) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 359, nays 13, not voting 59, as follows:

[Roll No. 358]

YEAS—359

Adams	García (IL)
Agullar	Garcia, Robert
Arrington	Golden (ME)
Banks	Gonzalez,
Bera	Vicente
Beyer	Good (VA)
Biggs	Gooden (TX)
Bilirakis	Gottheimer
Bishop (NC)	Graves (LA)
Boebert	Green, Al (TX)
Bonamici	Greene (GA)
Boyle (PA)	Grothman
Brecheen	Harris
Budzinski	Harshbarger
Burchett	Himes
Burgess	Houlahan
Burlison	Hoyer
Cammack	Huffman
Cárdenas	Joyce (PA)
Carter (LA)	Kamlager-Dove
Casar	Khanna
Case	Kim (NJ)
Casten	Kustoff
Clout	Lee (CA)
Cohen	Lee (PA)
Collins	Lofgren
Comer	Loudermilk
Courtney	Luna
Crane	Lynch
Deluzio	Massie
DeSaulnier	Mast
DesJarlais	Matsui
Doggett	McClellan
Donalds	McCullum
Eshoo	McGovern
Ferguson	Miller (IL)
Fleischmann	Moore (WI)
Fletcher	Morelle
Foster	Mrvan
Foushee	Mullin
Frost	Murphy
Fulcher	Norman
Gaetz	Ocasio-Cortez

Ogles	Ruthford
Omar	Salinas
Pallone	Sarbanes
Pelosi	Schakowsky
Perez	Schneider
Perry	Scott (VA)
Pingree	Self
Porter	Sherman
Posey	Sorensen
Pressley	Stansbury
Ramirez	Steube
Rose	Stevens
Rosendale	Suoizzi
Roy	Takano
Ruiz	Thompson (CA)
Rutherford	Thompson (MS)
Salinas	Tiffany
Sarbanes	Tlaib
Schakowsky	Tokuda
Schneider	Tonko
Scott (VA)	Vargas
Self	Veasey
Sherman	Wagner
Sorensen	Wasserman
Stansbury	Schultz
Steube	Waters
Stevens	Williams (GA)
Suoizzi	Wittman
Takano	
Thompson (CA)	
Thompson (MS)	
Tiffany	
Tlaib	
Tokuda	
Tonko	
Vargas	
Veasey	
Wagner	
Wasserman	
Schultz	
Waters	
Williams (GA)	
Wittman	

Adams	Cohen	Garcia, Robert
Aderholt	Cole	Gimenez
Aguilar	Collins	Goldman (NY)
Alford	Comer	Gonzales, Tony
Allred	Connolly	Gonzalez,
Amo	Correa	Vicente
Amodei	Costa	Gooden (TX)
Armstrong	Courtney	Gottheimer
Arrington	Craig	Graves (LA)
Auchincloss	Crawford	Graves (MO)
Babin	Crenshaw	Green (TN)
Bacon	Crockett	Green, Al (TX)
Balderson	Cuellar	Grothman
Banks	Curtis	Guest
Barr	Davids (KS)	Guthrie
Barragán	Davis (IL)	Hageman
Bean (FL)	Davis (NC)	Harder (CA)
Beatty	De La Cruz	Harshbarger
Bera	Dean (PA)	Hill
Bergman	DeGette	Himes
Beyer	DelBene	Hinson
Bice	Deluzio	Horsford
Bilirakis	DeSaulnier	Houchin
Bishop (NC)	DesJarlais	Houlahan
Blumenauer	Dingell	Hoyer
Boebert	Doggett	Hoyle (OR)
Bonamici	Donalds	Hudson
Bost	Duarte	Huffman
Boyle (PA)	Duncan	Huizenga
Brown	Edwards	Hunt
Brownley	Ellzey	Issa
Bucshon	Emmer	Ivey
Budzinski	Escobar	Jackson (IL)
Burchett	Eshoo	Jackson (NC)
Burgess	Espallat	Jackson (TX)
Burlison	Estes	Jacobs
Calvert	Ezell	James
Cammack	Fallon	Jeffries
Caraveo	Feenstra	Johnson (GA)
Carbajal	Ferguson	Johnson (SD)
Cárdenas	Finstad	Jordan
Carey	Fischbach	Joyce (OH)
Carl	Fitzgerald	Joyce (PA)
Carson	Fitzpatrick	Kamlager-Dove
Carter (GA)	Fleischmann	Kaptur
Carter (LA)	Fletcher	Kean (NJ)
Carter (TX)	Flood	Kelly (IL)
Cartwright	Foster	Kelly (MS)
Casar	Foushee	Kelly (PA)
Case	Foxx	Kennedy
Casten	Frankel, Lois	Khanna
Castor (FL)	Franklin, Scott	Kiggans (VA)
Chavez-DeRemer	Frost	Kildee
Cherfilus-	Fry	Kiley
McCormick	Fulcher	Kilmer
Chu	Gaetz	Kim (CA)
Clark (MA)	Gallego	Kim (NJ)
Clarke (NY)	Garbarino	Krishnamoorthi
Cline	Garcia (IL)	Kustoff
Cloud	Garcia (TX)	LaHood
Clyburn	Garcia, Mike	LaLota

NOT VOTING—56

Balint	Garamendi	Mooney
Bentz	Gomez	Moulton
Bishop (GA)	Gosar	Neal
Blunt Rochester	Granger	Pascrell
Bowman	Griffith	Pence
Buchanan	Grijalva	Ruppersberger
Bush	Hayes	Scalise
Castro (TX)	Hern	Schweikert
Ciscomani	Higgins (LA)	Scott, Austin
Cleaver	Jayapal	Sherrill
Clyde	Keating	Simpson
Crow	Kuster	Swalwell
D'Esposito	Lamborn	Trahan
Davidson	Larson (CT)	Turner
DeLauro	Lesko	Valadao
Diaz-Balart	Letlow	Watson Coleman
Dunn (FL)	Magaziner	Wexton
Evans	McHenry	Wilson (FL)
Fong	Molinaro	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. NEWHOUSE) (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1905

So (two-thirds not being in the affirmative) the motion was rejected.

LaMalfa	Newhouse	Smucker
Landsman	Nickel	Sorensen
Langworthy	Norcross	Soto
Larsen (WA)	Nunn (IA)	Spanberger
Latta	Obernalte	Spartz
LaTurner	Ocasio-Cortez	Stansbury
Lawler	Omar	Ogles
Lee (CA)	Owens	Stanton
Lee (FL)	Pallone	Stauber
Lee (NV)	Palmer	Steel
Lee (PA)	Panetta	Stefanik
Leger Fernandez	Pappas	Steil
Levin	Pelosi	Steube
Lieu	Peltola	Stevens
Lofgren	Perez	Strickland
Lopez	Peters	Strong
Loudermilk	Pettersen	Suozi
Lucas	Pfuger	Sykes
Luetkemeyer	Phillips	Takano
Luna	Pingree	Tenney
Lynch	Pocan	Thanedar
Mace	Porter	Thompson (CA)
Malliotakis	Posey	Thompson (MS)
Maloy	Pressley	Thompson (PA)
Mann	Quigley	Tiffany
Manning	Ramirez	Timmons
Massie	Raskin	Titus
Matsui	Reschenthaler	Tlaib
McBath	Rodgers (WA)	Tokuda
McCaull	Rogers (AL)	Tonko
McClain	Rogers (KY)	Torres (CA)
McClellan	Rose	Torres (NY)
McCollum	Ross	Trone
McCormick	Rouzer	Underwood
McGarvey	Ruiz	Van Drew
McGovern	Rulli	Van Dwyne
Meeks	Rutherford	Van Orden
Menendez	Meng	Vargas
Meyer	Meuser	Vasquez
Mfume	Miller (IL)	Veasey
Miller (OH)	Miller (WV)	Velázquez
Miller (WV)	Miller-Meeks	Wagner
Mills	Moolenaar	Walberg
Moore (AL)	Moore (UT)	Waltz
Moore (WI)	Moran	Wasserman
Moran	Morelle	Schiff
Morelle	Moskowitz	Schneider
Murphy	Mrvan	Scholten
Nadler	Mullin	Schrier
Napolitano	Murphy	Scott (VA)
Neguse	Nadler	Scott, David
Nehls	Napolitano	Self
	Neguse	Sessions
	Nehls	Sewell
		Sherman
		Slotkin
		Smith (MO)
		Smith (NE)
		Smith (NJ)
		Smith (WA)

NAYS—13

Biggs	Greene (GA)	Perry
Brecheen	Harris	Rosendale
Crane	Mast	Roy
Golden (ME)	McClintock	
Good (VA)	Norman	

NOT VOTING—59

Allen	Fong	Molinaro
Baird	Garamendi	Mooney
Balint	Gomez	Moulton
Bentz	Gosar	Noulton
Bishop (GA)	Granger	Pascarell
Blunt Rochester	Griffith	Pence
Bowman	Grijalva	Ruppersberger
Buchanan	Hayes	Scalise
Bush	Hern	Schweikert
Castro (TX)	Higgins (LA)	Scott, Austin
Ciscomani	Jayapal	Sherrill
Cleaver	Keating	Simpson
Clyde	Kuster	Swalwell
Crow	Lamborn	Trahan
D'Esposito	Larson (CT)	Turner
Davidson	Lesko	Valadao
DeLauro	Letlow	Watson Coleman
Diaz-Balart	Luttrell	Wexton
Dunn (FL)	Magaziner	Wilson (FL)
Evans	McHenry	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1912

Mr. JORDAN changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. VALADAO. Mr. Speaker, due to unexpected travel issues, I was not able to make votes this evening. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 356, YEA on Roll Call No. 357, and YEA on Roll Call No. 358.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. BUSH. Mr. Speaker, I was not present during today's vote series. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 356, NAY on Roll Call No. 357, and YEA on Roll Call No. 358.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. PASCARELL. Mr. Speaker, I regrettably missed three roll call votes. Had I been present I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 356 on S. 3249, YEA on Roll Call No. 357 on H.R. 1631, and YEA on Roll Call No. 358 on H.R. 8812.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I missed all votes today due to a funeral. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 356, YEA on Roll Call No. 357, and YEA on Roll Call No. 358.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I experienced unavoidable travel delays today returning to Washington from my district. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 356, NAY on Roll Call No. 357, and YEA on Roll Call No. 358.

EXPRESSING THE PROFOUND SORROW OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON THE DEATH OF THE HONORABLE SHEILA JACKSON LEE

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1366

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Honorable Sheila Jackson Lee, a Representative from the State of Texas.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That when the House adjourns today, it adjourn as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CRAWFORD). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

—————
HOUR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 9 a.m. tomorrow.

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

There was no objection.

—————
MOMENT OF SILENCE IN HONOR OF COREY COMPERATORE

(Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the tragic loss we had of a person in Pennsylvania during the Trump rally, Corey Comperatore, who was a husband, a father of two, and a volunteer fireman.

His whole life was that of service. He was very tragically one of the people who was struck by a sniper's bullet. Corey died on the spot.

Mr. Speaker, I ask to take a moment of silence to honor his memory, the sacrifice, and the terrible things his family is going through right now.

—————
ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on additional motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote incurs objection under clause 6 of rule XX.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

—————
GUIDANCE OUT OF DARKNESS ACT

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 890) to increase access to agency guidance documents, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 890

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 "Guidance Out Of Darkness Act" or the "GOOD Act".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) AGENCY.—The term "agency" has the meaning given the term in section 551 of title 5, United States Code.

(2) DIRECTOR.—The term "Director" means the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(3) GUIDANCE DOCUMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term "guidance document"—

(i) means an agency statement of general applicability (other than a rule that has the force and effect of law promulgated in accordance with the notice and comment procedures under section 553 of title 5, United States Code) that—

(I) does not have the force and effect of law; and

(II) is designated by an agency official as setting forth—

(aa) a policy on a statutory, regulatory, or technical issue; or

(bb) an interpretation of a statutory or regulatory issue; and

(ii) may include—

- (I) a memorandum;
- (II) a notice;
- (III) a bulletin;
- (IV) a directive;
- (V) a news release;
- (VI) a letter;
- (VII) a blog post;
- (VIII) a no-action letter;
- (IX) a speech by an agency official; and
- (X) any combination of the items described in subparagraphs (I) through (IX).

(B) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—The term “guidance document”—

(i) shall be construed broadly to effectuate the purpose and intent of this Act; and

(ii) shall not be limited to the items described in subparagraph (A)(ii).

SEC. 3. PUBLICATION OF GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS ON THE INTERNET.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to section 5, on the date on which an agency issues a guidance document, the agency shall publish the guidance document in accordance with the requirements under section 4.

(b) **PREVIOUSLY ISSUED GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS.**—Subject to section 5, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, each agency shall publish, in accordance with the requirements under section 4, any guidance document issued by that agency that is in effect on that date.

SEC. 4. SINGLE LOCATION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—All guidance documents published under section 3 by an agency shall be published in a single location on an internet website designated by the Director under subsection (d).

(b) **AGENCY INTERNET WEBSITES.**—Each agency shall, for guidance documents published by the agency under section 3, publish a hyperlink on the internet website of the agency that provides access to the guidance documents at the location described in subsection (a).

(c) **ORGANIZATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The guidance documents described in subsection (a) shall be—

(A) categorized as guidance documents; and

(B) further divided into subcategories as appropriate.

(2) **AGENCY INTERNET WEBSITES.**—The hyperlinks described in subsection (b) shall be prominently displayed on the internet website of the agency.

(d) **DESIGNATION.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall designate an internet website on which guidance documents shall be published under section 3.

SEC. 5. DOCUMENTS AND INFORMATION EXEMPT FROM DISCLOSURE UNDER FOIA.

If a guidance document issued by an agency is a document that is exempt from disclosure under section 552(b) of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the “Freedom of Information Act”), or contains information that is exempt from disclosure under that section, that document or information, as the case may be, shall not be subject to the requirements under this Act.

SEC. 6. RESCINDED GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS.

On the date on which a guidance document issued by an agency is rescinded, or, in the case of a guidance document that is rescinded pursuant to a court order, not later than the date on which the order is entered, the agency shall, at the location described in section 4(a)—

(1) maintain the rescinded guidance document; and

(2) indicate—

(A) that the guidance document is rescinded;

(B) if the guidance document was rescinded pursuant to a court order, the case number

of the case in which the order was entered; and

(C) the date on which the guidance document was rescinded.

SEC. 7. RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.

(a) **VALIDITY OF GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS.**—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to mean that noncompliance with any provision of this Act affects or otherwise impacts the validity of any guidance document.

(b) **CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW OF GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS.**—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect or otherwise impact whether a guidance document is subject to congressional review under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code.

SEC. 8. REPORT ON AGENCY COMPLIANCE.

Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report on agency compliance with this Act.

The **SPEAKER pro tempore**. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RASKIN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from South Carolina.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

The **SPEAKER pro tempore**. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I call upon my colleagues to support H.R. 890, the Guidance Out Of Darkness Act, or the GOOD Act.

This bill ensures agency guidance is transparent by requiring agencies to publish legal and regulatory guidance documents online in a single location.

Under current law, agencies are required to proactively disclose statements of policy and interpretations, also commonly known as guidance documents, which have been adopted by the agency and are not published in the Federal Register. These regulatory guidance documents represent agency statements intended to inform the public of how an agency interprets laws and regulations.

Despite this existing publishing requirement, the law currently lacks guidelines for how agencies must publish guidance documents. Federal agencies have typically used a variety of methods to issue their guidance documents, including websites, email, social media, and newsletters. As you can imagine, tracking down guidance documents across these different areas of publication is a very real burden.

H.R. 890 solves this problem by ensuring the central publishing of all guidance documents. This will help the American public and regulated organizations, especially small entities, bet-

ter understand agencies’ views of their obligations under the law.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this commonsense, bipartisan legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 890. I thank the gentlewoman for her leadership.

The bill is titled the Guidance Out Of Darkness Act, suggesting that agency guidance documents are currently sequestered away behind closed doors, shrouded in mystery. This is a bit melodramatic, gothic, and not exactly the reality.

Federal agencies are presently required to disclose any statement of policy and interpretations that are not otherwise published in the Federal Register, but it is true that there are not standardized requirements now for how and where to publish these guidance documents.

The GOOD Act would establish such requirements, directing agencies to publish them on a dedicated website of the agency. It would also require the OMB Director to designate a single website where all such guidance could be found.

This step to make agency guidance documents more organized and accessible makes good sense.

I appreciate my colleagues for working to address a number of concerns raised about the bill as originally drafted. For example, the bill now includes an exception to publishing a guidance document if that document is exempt from disclosure under FOIA, ensuring that the bill does not result in sensitive information winding up in the hands of our adversaries.

However, some valid concerns remain outstanding—chiefly, that the bill’s definition of “guidance document” may be overly broad to the extent that it undermines the transparency the bill is meant to advance.

I won’t oppose this bill today because I appreciate its stated goal of promoting transparency. I do ask our GOP colleagues to continue working with us in good faith to thoroughly examine and address some lingering concerns before it moves any further through the legislative process.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. COMER).

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 890, the Guidance Out Of Darkness Act, or the GOOD Act.

Regulatory guidance includes agency statements that, while not intended to have the force and effect of law, establish agency policies on statutory, regulatory, or technical issues. Since such guidance communicates how an agency will administer a law and its programs, it has a significant effect on regulated entities.

Regulated entities and the public should know what agency guidance says about the laws and programs that affect them. However, guidance documents are not easy to find. They are not consistently posted on agency websites.

This inconsistency burdens regulated entities. It especially burdens small businesses that often lack the resources to hire compliance experts. The problem is so bad that agency guidance documents are known as “regulatory dark matter.”

For a brief time, the prior administration brought needed sunshine to this situation. Following the GOOD Act’s passage by the House during the 115th Congress, the prior administration voluntarily adopted the bill’s reforms through an October 2019 executive order after the Senate failed to act.

Under the executive order, guidance was required to become fully transparent online. Across the government, each agency was directed to make available on its website a single searchable, indexed database with links to all guidance documents in effect.

As a result, for the first time, members of the public could easily find whatever agency guidance they needed online in one central location. The order was in effect during 2019 and 2020 but has since been rescinded.

Ever since, agencies have been pulling down their guidance web pages, and guidance has once again fallen into darkness, increasing the potential for agency abuse.

This is why we need to once again pass the GOOD Act in the House and require agencies to publish their regulatory guidance in a single, easily accessible location. The American public deserves nothing less from their government.

I thank my committee colleague, Representative RO KHANNA, for cosponsoring my legislation. I especially thank the ranking member for working with my staff to strengthen the bill and helping us advance a bipartisan bill here today.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this simple and necessary transparency bill.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I am in favor of this legislation. I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I encourage my House colleagues to support this commonsense bill to make agency guidance documents more transparent to the American public, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 890, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1930

ALLOWING CONTRACTORS TO CHOOSE EMPLOYEES FOR SELECT SKILLS ACT

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7887) to amend title 41, United States Code, to prohibit minimum experience or educational requirements for proposed contractor personnel in certain contract solicitations, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7887

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 “Allowing Contractors to Choose Employees for Select Skills Act” or the “ACCESS Act”.

SEC. 2. USE OF REQUIREMENTS REGARDING EDUCATION OF CONTRACTOR PERSONNEL.

(a) FLEXIBILITY IN CONTRACTOR EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS.—Chapter 33 of title 41, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“§ 3313. Flexibility in contractor education requirements

“(a) PROHIBITION.—A solicitation may not set forth any minimum educational requirement for proposed contractor personnel in order for a bidder to be eligible for award of a contract unless the contracting officer includes in the solicitation a written justification that explains why the needs of the executive agency cannot be met without any such requirement and clarifies how the requirement ensures the needs are met.

“(b) EXECUTIVE AGENCY DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘executive agency’ has the meaning given that term in section 133.”.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 33 of title 41, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“3313. Flexibility in contractor education requirements.”.

(c) OMB GUIDANCE.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall issue guidance to the heads of executive agencies for implementing the amendment made by subsection (a) that includes the following:

(1) Instructions for contracting officers for the justifications under section 3313(a) of title 41, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), including a requirement that each use of an education requirement be determined, justified, and reviewed.

(2) In the case of a solicitation in which education requirements are included, instructions on how alternative certifications, industry-recognized credentials, and work-based learning programs, including apprenticeships, may satisfy such requirements.

(d) APPLICABILITY.—The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to solicitations issued on or after the date that is 15 months after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(e) REPEAL.—Section 813 of the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (Public Law 106-398; 114 Stat. 1654A-214), as implemented in subpart 39.104 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation,

as in effect on July 1, 2024, is repealed as of the date that the guidance required by subsection (c) becomes effective.

(f) GAO REPORT.—Not later than 36 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit to Congress an evaluation of executive agency compliance with section 3313 of title 41, United States Code, as added by subsection (a).

(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) EDUCATION REQUIREMENT.—The term “education requirement” includes a requirement that can be met either through—

(A) education alone;

(B) education or experience; or

(C) a combination of education and experience.

(2) EXECUTIVE AGENCY.—The term “executive agency” has the meaning given that term in section 133 of title 41, United States Code.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RASKIN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from South Carolina.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, the Federal contractor workforce is several times larger than the 2 million strong civilian workforce the Federal Government employs today. That is because so much government work is outsourced. That includes, for instance, much of the operation and maintenance of the Federal IT systems and the safeguarding of their cybersecurity.

It was disturbing for me to learn, in the course of my work this Congress as chair of the Oversight Committee’s Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Information Technology, and Government Innovation, that many Federal contract solicitations bar qualified individuals from performing the work.

What are these barriers? Many Federal solicitations include unnecessary degree requirements mandating that individuals who perform various tasks hold specific education credentials such as a 4-year college degree, but training for many jobs in fields like IT and building construction is increasingly available through nondegree pathways like apprenticeships, boot camps, or certifications.

That is why a slew of major private-sector employees have pared back degree requirements in hiring in recent years. In fact, some of our biggest tech companies offer certification programs within their own companies to help their individuals be even more qualified for jobs that are available to them.

When it comes to cybersecurity, the public and private sectors together face

a shortage of roughly 700,000 workers. Clearly, the Federal Government cannot afford to erect unnecessary hurdles that prohibit those with the necessary technical skills and desire from doing such work simply because they lack a traditional degree.

The companies who employ them, those that offer apprenticeships and engage in skills-based hiring, should be encouraged to compete for government contracts and not be excluded from competition.

This bill helps ensure that Federal contractors are permitted to hire qualified professionals with the necessary knowledge, the necessary skills, and the necessary drive, even if they lack a traditional 4-year degree.

The bill does this by prohibiting contract officers from stipulating education requirements for contract employees without providing a written justification for doing so. That justification must show that education is necessary in order to perform the work and meet the needs of the agency.

To be clear, this bill in no way tells Federal contractors how to actually hire their staff. Rather, it removes an unnecessary restriction on their ability to hire qualified individuals.

The Federal Government shouldn't be barring from consideration for work qualified individuals who acquire their skills through alternative training. They deserve a chance at a job. They deserve a chance to compete.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this timely, necessary, and bipartisan bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I rise in support of H.R. 7887, the ACCESS Act, which is intended to address degree inflation, the growing trend of college graduates filling jobs that don't require college degrees. This can lead to reduced earnings for college degree holders, reduced employment opportunities for nondegree holders, and an overall drag on the economy in a time of very low unemployment, like ours, and of labor shortages.

Committee Democrats are supportive of efforts to eliminate minimum education and experience requirements for jobs that don't actually require such associated skills for successful performance, expanding opportunity for the more than 62 percent of the population, age 25 and older, who do not hold a bachelor's degree.

The ACCESS Act would prohibit Federal agencies from specifying minimum educational requirements for contractor personnel in solicitations, unless the solicitation also includes a written justification explaining why such requirements are actually necessary.

I had been concerned that this might create a blanket requirement that could be unnecessarily burdensome for Federal agencies in the instances in which minimum education or experience requirements are commonly and

reasonably understood to be necessary, but changes made to the bill after our committee markup have alleviated those concerns.

There are certainly some jobs for which some minimum education or experience appears to be totally unnecessary. For example, approximately 39 percent of postings for construction managers require a college degree, as do 52 percent of web developer postings and 34 percent of distribution manager postings.

This suggests that these roles are frequently performed in the economy totally successfully without a college degree and that the requirement is more about the subjective preference or traditions of the employer than the actual demands of the job. It makes sense for agency contracting officers to have to provide a written justification for choosing to require that contractors hire only college degree holders for such jobs, as this bill would require.

However, there are also an array of jobs for which some minimum education or experience requirements are indeed necessary. For example, in 2022, the Federal Government spent almost \$30 billion on medical services contracts and another \$29 billion on engineering and technical support services contracts. We do not want our contracting officers to have to provide a written explanation every single time they put out a solicitation that requires healthcare and engineering professionals to have advanced higher education degrees, and the bill has been appropriately and gratefully refined to eliminate this unnecessary burden.

I understand that the North America's Building Trades Unions have expressed concerns about just this point, but in cases where highly trained and educated Federal contractors are required to perform technical, scientific, and professional services, nothing in the bill would prevent the hiring of such individuals.

I am happy to continue supporting this legislation as an important step to expand opportunity to more Americans and to welcome more talent in service to our country.

I thank Chairwoman MACE and Chairman COMER for working with us to improve the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers. I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support H.R. 7887, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill to ensure that contract employees with the right skills can work for the Federal Government regardless if they have a traditional 4-year degree.

I thank Ranking Member RASKIN and all of my colleagues on the Oversight Committee who voted this out of the

committee for their bipartisan support. This doesn't hurt jobs. This helps people get jobs, even if they don't have a 4-year degree, whether they are joined to a labor union or not.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the support of Mr. RASKIN, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7887, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Mr. NORCROSS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

U.S. CONGRESSMAN SAM JOHNSON MEMORIAL VA CLINIC ACT

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4136) to name the Department of Veterans Affairs community-based outpatient clinic in Plano, Texas, as the "U.S. Congressman Sam Johnson Memorial VA Clinic".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4136

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 "U.S. Congressman Sam Johnson Memorial VA Clinic Act".

SEC. 2. NAME OF DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS COMMUNITY-BASED OUTPATIENT CLINIC, PLANO, TEXAS.

The Department of Veterans Affairs community-based outpatient clinic in Plano, Texas, shall after the date of the enactment of this Act be known and designated as the "U.S. Congressman Sam Johnson Memorial VA Clinic". Any reference to such clinic in any law, regulation, map, document, record, or other paper of the United States shall be considered to be a reference to the U.S. Congressman Sam Johnson Memorial VA Clinic.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) and the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. BUDZINSKI) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 4136.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4136, a bill to name the Department of Veterans Affairs community-

based outpatient clinic in Plano, Texas, as the “U.S. Congressman Sam Johnson Memorial VA Clinic.”

Sam Johnson, a legend and an American hero, was born October 11, 1930, in San Antonio, Texas. At the age of 20, Sam began a 29-year decorated career in the U.S. Air Force, retiring as a full bird colonel.

He flew nearly 100 combat missions with the Thunderbird demonstration team, as a fighter pilot in both the Korean and Vietnam wars, and as a commander of a tactical fighter wing. Later, Sam Johnson went on to serve as the director of the Air Force Fighter Weapons School.

On his 25th combat mission over Vietnam, Sam’s plane was shot down, and he was captured by North Vietnamese forces. Sam would then go on to spend the next 7 grueling years as a prisoner of war, more than 3 years of that time in solitary confinement. As Sam put it: The solitary confinement did not shake his fighting spirit. He was so resistant in captivity that he earned himself a windowless 3-by-9-foot concrete cell at the infamous “Hanoi Hilton,” where he was then released from in 1973.

A decade later, his right hand permanently disabled and left with a limp for the rest of his life, Sam Johnson continued his service in the Texas House of Representatives where he served a total of 7 years, but Sam wasn’t done yet. He ran for Congress in 1991, where he served our great Nation once again for 27 years and left an undeniable mark on this institution.

His fight for freedom and defending individual liberties never wavered, and American families are better off today because of Sam’s service.

Congressman JOHNSON served honorably as a pilot, a decorated war hero, and a statesman. It goes without saying that there is no one more fitting to name a VA clinic in Texas after than Congressman Sam Johnson.

Now, I know there are some that will raise concerns that this bill does not meet the committee’s rule for naming VA facilities. That is correct, and it is only because a small minority of the Texas delegation has not signed onto a letter expressing their support. I am not one to bend or break committee rules, but in this case, we simply can’t wait any longer.

Sam toiled in a prison camp for 7 years serving our country, and we should not wait another second to honor his service.

I thank the sponsor of this bill, Representative SELF, for leading this effort, and I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4136.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1945

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my support for H.R. 4136, to rename the Department of Veterans Affairs com-

munity-based outpatient clinic in Plano, Texas, as the “U.S. Congressman Sam Johnson Memorial VA Clinic”.

Congressman Sam Johnson was a combat veteran of both the Korean war and the Vietnam war, a fighter pilot, and a nearly 28-year Representative from Texas. He flew 62 missions during the Korean war. During his 25th mission in Vietnam, his F-4 Phantom fighter bomber was shot down on April 16, 1966.

His injuries included a broken arm, a broken back, and a dislocated shoulder, none of which were properly treated during his nearly 7-year imprisonment in Hanoi’s Hoa Lo, commonly referred to by many former POWs as the “Hanoi Hilton.”

For the last 18 months of his captivity, Johnson shared a cell with future Senator John McCain. Mr. Johnson weighed 120 pounds when he was released February 12, 1973. His right hand was permanently disabled, and he walked with a limp for the rest of his life.

Congressman Johnson graduated from Southern Methodist University in Dallas, Texas, in 1951 as a member of the Air Force ROTC. Following his service in Vietnam, he received a master’s degree in international affairs from George Washington University in 1974. He retired from the Air Force as a colonel in 1979.

Congressman Johnson’s political career followed shortly after. He was elected to the Texas State legislature in 1984 and won his seat in the U.S. House of Representatives in 1991. He served the Texas Third District for nearly 28 years before retiring in 2019.

Congressman Johnson passed away in May of 2020, but he will be remembered for his courage and lifetime of public service. It is only fitting that the Plano, Texas, clinic be named in his honor.

A dedicated public servant in war and in peace, Congressman Johnson is certainly deserving of this Nation’s gratitude.

Despite this bill not meeting all of our committee’s rules for naming VA facilities, Republican leadership has chosen to bring it to the floor. I am supporting this bill, and I trust that Republican leadership will grant the same consideration to Representative CROCKETT’s bill which honors our former colleague, Congresswoman Eddie Bernice Johnson, who served as the chief psychiatric nurse of the Dallas VA Medical Center for 16 years before her time in Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SELF), who also knew Sam Johnson very well.

Mr. SELF. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak on my bill to rename the Plano, Texas, VA Clinic after former Congressman, Air Force Fighter Pilot, and POW Sam Johnson.

Congressman Sam Johnson served in the U.S. Air Force for 29 years where he was the director of the Air Force Fighter Weapons School and flew the F-100 Super Sabre with the Air Force Thunderbirds precision flying demonstration team. He flew the slot.

He was a combat veteran of both the Korean and Vietnam wars as a fighter pilot, flying 87 combat missions.

On April 16, 1966, while flying his 25th combat mission over Vietnam, he was shot down and suffered a broken right arm, broken back, and dislocated shoulder. He was a prisoner of war for nearly 7 years, including 42 months in solitary confinement.

He was part of a group of 11 U.S. military prisoners known as the Alcatraz Gang, a group of prisoners separated from other captives because they would not break.

His heroic actions led him to be awarded two Silver Stars, three Legions of Merit, the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Bronze Star Medal, and two Purple Hearts.

In 1985, he was called on again to serve, only this time in the Texas State House of Representatives, where he served until being elected to this body in 1991.

He went on to serve in Congress until his retirement in 2019. During his time in Congress, Sam was a force. His House tenure included many accomplishments, including holding a position on the powerful House Ways and Means Committee.

I am proud to serve as Representative for Texas’ Third District, the same district that Sam served so honorably.

As I reflect on Sam’s life, I am reminded of a story that demonstrates his signature tenacity, toughness, and character.

Gib Lewis, Texas Speaker of the House of Representatives at the time, tried threatening Sam regarding a piece of legislation. Sam put his old, crooked hands, those that had been broken many times in torture, on Gib’s desk and said: What are you going to do, Gib? Break my hands?

There was absolutely nothing that Gib Lewis could say.

I truly can think of no individual who is more deserving of having a VA clinic named in his honor.

Ms. BUDZINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. CROCKETT).

Ms. CROCKETT. Mr. Speaker, I thank Congressman SELF for bringing this bill.

It is interesting to just hear the overlap between Congressman SELF’s bill and the bill that I have been trying to get out of committee. Congressman SELF is doing this on behalf of Congressman Johnson, and I am doing it on behalf of Congresswoman Johnson.

Interestingly enough, they both were from the Dallas area or spent time in the Dallas area, as my predecessor is not from Dallas herself. However, she started her career at the Dallas VA, the Dallas VA that she ended up representing in Congress for 30 years.

After becoming the first woman and the first Black woman to be a head nurse at the Dallas VA, she then became the first nurse to ever swear into Congress.

As it was already laid out about Congressman JOHNSON, she went into the Texas State House, as well. She went into the Texas State House in 1972 as one of the two first Black women to ever swear into the Texas House, and then she went on to the Texas Senate where she was one of two only Black women to still ever serve in our Texas Senate.

Most importantly, I currently represent the Dallas VA, and we lost a hero in Dallas. We lost a hero in this country just like here recently, her sorority sister, when we lost Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE.

I am just asking, considering the standards that are set out by this committee, that we allow my bill to move forward as well because the first standard is that such individual is deceased, which she meets. The person is either a veteran or a Member of Congress. She was a Member of Congress. The individual performed outstanding service for veterans. She did that in her 16 years in service directly but also in the work that she did afterwards.

In addition to that, each member of the congressional delegation has demonstrated their support in the form of a letter. This was not met by Congressman SELF's bill, and it is not met by mine. However, I will tell you, Mr. Speaker, that I stood with Congressman SELF on his bill, and I am happy to say that he stood with me on mine, as well.

The final requirement is letters of support from VSOs. We both have met those requirements. The only requests that I have—because I do, again, stand in support of this—is that we bring my bill to the floor as well to honor the late great Eddie Bernice Johnson who passed in December of 2023.

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

I would like to take a moment to respond to Ms. CROCKETT's comments about breaking precedent today with this naming bill.

Sam Johnson was a prisoner of war for 7 years. He was held in solitary confinement for more than 3 of those years in the infamous Hanoi Hilton.

After enduring hell on Earth, as he actually put it during his time in uniform, he kept serving our Nation, first as a commander of a tactical fighter unit, then as a State legislator, then as a Member of Congress. Sam was everything that Americans should aspire to be. He was a hero.

I understand and respect the precedent that we have had regarding naming bills, but in this case the reason for breaking that precedent is we are not going to sit here and play silly D.C. politics and take longer than he was a prisoner of war to pass a bill for naming this after Chairman and Colonel Sam Johnson.

I know Ms. CROCKETT would have liked to have had her naming bill that is pending for Congresswoman Eddie Bernice Johnson on the floor today, and I would be happy to work with the gentlewoman and both leadership teams to see if there is something we can do to move that forward.

However, today we are here to honor Sam Johnson. I will put this plainly. If you can find someone as deserving as Sam Johnson, then I will be glad to bypass precedent for them, as well.

I encourage everyone to support it. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE).

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee for yielding and for bringing this bill. Especially I thank Mr. SELF for his leadership in working for so long on this important bill.

Mr. Speaker, it is not often that we will walk amongst people who are larger than life. During my years in Congress, I have been honored to serve with two people whom I would put in that category: Sam Johnson and John Lewis. Both of them have amazing stories that are well chronicled.

I got to know Sam over the years that I served with him. It was a treat to be able to just sit down and hear stories and talk to him about the things I had heard about him because Sam was truly larger than life, Mr. Speaker. We heard stories of his early days as an Air Force pilot.

This was back in the days before the Apollo missions when our Air Force pilots were trying to push the boundaries to figure out just how far we could go, how fast we could go, and how high we could go. They were doing things that had never been done before.

I had heard a story that Sam challenged Buzz Aldrin. Buzz, of course, famously was the commander of the Apollo mission, the first mission to land on the Moon. He was the second man to walk on the Moon after Neil Armstrong. I heard that story, and one time after Sam had left Congress, I had the opportunity to meet Buzz Aldrin.

I said: I want to ask you about this story. I heard that Sam Johnson challenged you to a fighter pilot race.

He just lights up. Buzz Aldrin was just incredibly accomplished and was a national hero in his own right. He lights up at the words: Sam Johnson.

He said: That is not the whole story. Yes, Sam Johnson challenged me to a fighter pilot race. We would practice every day, and I would usually beat Sam.

He said that the night before the race, Sam had souped up his plane, and, sure enough, the next day we had this race, and Sam just flies by and wins the race.

Sam was just an incredible person. He had an unbelievable sense of humor. I got to see that.

Later on in life when we both had our physical challenges, we challenged each other to a scooter race. It was not

quite the same thing, but I never saw him laugh as much as at that because, again, Sam was just an amazing person who for all the things he went through still maintained a great sense of humor while he exhibited so much leadership.

Nonetheless, we know the story that Sam lived through 7 years in the Hanoi Hilton. He wrote a book about it. As I started to get to know Sam, I said: I am not going to really truly understand Sam unless I read the book. The book is called "Captive Warriors." So one week when I was going out of town, I got the book, and it was one of those books you get not for easy reading because it was a difficult read. I teared up a lot because he goes into great detail of the things that happened to him during those 7 years.

As Mr. SELF talked about, he was one of the elite men who was being held captive, and so they held him in a special place, a separate place. They put Sam in shackles for a number of those years he was held. They broke almost every bone in Sam's body, but they never broke Sam's spirit. That is the one thing I think that probably frustrated the Viet Cong so much is that for all the things they did to him physically and mentally they were never going to break Sam because he loved this country. He loved his commitment to service, and he maintained that throughout those 7 years.

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We know the medals he won: two Silver Stars, the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Bronze Star with Valor, and two Purple Hearts.

Sam wrote a line in his book, "Captive Warriors," that I will read: "If hell is here on Earth, it is located on an oddly shaped city block in downtown Hanoi, Vietnam."

This was a man that I had the true, distinct honor of serving with because of who he was. When you met Sam, you were not let down. You truly understood you were in the presence of greatness.

May we all strive to have the kind of character and integrity that Sam Johnson had when he lived his life. Let's honor him today by passing Mr. SELF's legislation to name the VA hospital in Plano, Texas, after my dear friend, an American hero, Sam Johnson.

Ms. BUDZINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in passing H.R. 4136, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Mr. Speaker, I have had the pleasure of actually doing some naming of many facilities for the VA in this position and also sponsoring some. I don't know, of all the great people in there, that there is a person who is more deserving in the naming of a facility than the Honorable Colonel and Congressman Sam Johnson.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in supporting this

resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4136.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BILLION DOLLAR BOONDOGGLE ACT OF 2023

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1258) to require the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to submit to Congress an annual report on projects that are over budget and behind schedule, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 1258

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 “Billion Dollar Boondoggle Act of 2023”.

SEC. 2. ANNUAL REPORT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term “covered agency” means—

(A) an Executive agency, as defined in section 105 of title 5, United States Code; and

(B) an independent regulatory agency, as defined in section 3502 of title 44, United States Code;

(2) the term “covered project” means a project funded by a covered agency—

(A) that is more than 5 years behind schedule, as measured against the original expected date for completion; or

(B) for which the amount spent on the project is not less than \$1,000,000,000 more than the original cost estimate for the project; and

(3) the term “project” means a major acquisition, a major defense acquisition program (as defined in section 4201 of title 10, United States Code), a procurement, a construction project, a remediation or clean-up effort, or any other time-limited endeavor, that is not funded through direct spending (as defined in section 250(c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 900(c))).

(b) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall issue guidance requiring covered agencies to include, on an annual basis in a report described in paragraph (2) of section 3516(a) of title 31, United States Code, or a consolidated report described in paragraph (1) of such section, information relating to each covered project of the covered agency, which shall include—

(1) a brief description of the covered project, including—

(A) the purpose of the covered project;

(B) each location in which the covered project is carried out;

(C) the contract or award number of the covered project, where applicable;

(D) the year in which the covered project was initiated;

(E) the Federal share of the total cost of the covered project; and

(F) each primary contractor, subcontractor, grant recipient, and subgrantee recipient of the covered project;

(2) an explanation of any change to the original scope of the covered project, including by the addition or narrowing of the initial requirements of the covered project;

(3) the original expected date for completion of the covered project;

(4) the current expected date for completion of the covered project;

(5) the original cost estimate for the covered project, as adjusted to reflect increases in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics;

(6) the current cost estimate for the covered project, as adjusted to reflect increases in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics;

(7) an explanation for a delay in completion or an increase in the original cost estimate for the covered project, including, where applicable, any impact of insufficient or delayed appropriations; and

(8) the amount of and rationale for any award, incentive fee, or other type of bonus, if any, awarded for the covered project.

(c) FORM.—If any information required under subsection (b) is classified, such information may be submitted in the form of a classified annex consistent with the protection of sources and methods.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RASKIN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from South Carolina.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, Congress must ensure that every taxpayer dollar is spent efficiently. Every year, the Government Accountability Office reports government projects that are above cost projections or behind schedule, from Federal IT programs to projects at the National Nuclear Security Administration. However, there are likely additional government projects that fly under the radar, falling years behind schedule or costing billions of dollars over budget.

The Billion Dollar Boondoggle Act would address this by informing policymakers of government-funded projects that are behind schedule or above cost projections. Under the bill, agencies must report to Congress on projects that are more than 5 years behind schedule or have expenditures that are at least \$1 billion more than the original cost estimate for the project. Agencies must provide an explanation if there is a delay in completion or an increase in costs for the project.

Congress has a duty to oversee the Federal Government for inefficiency

and waste. This bill informs policymakers and allows Congress to address failing government projects before further taxpayer dollars are wasted or misused.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Senator JONI ERNST for her leadership on this issue, and I thank Representative MILLER-MEEKS for introducing the House companion bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, the legislation would require additional reporting on certain Federal projects that are over budget by \$1 billion or 5 years behind schedule. Federal agencies would be required to include this information in their annual performance and accountability reports made to Congress and the President.

Congress, of course, has a duty to make sure that taxpayer dollars are being well and efficiently spent in the ways that we appropriate them. Additional oversight of projects that are vastly over budget or behind schedule makes good sense, and I support this bill.

I appreciate the fact that this version of the bill takes into consideration some technical comments that were provided to us by OMB.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS).

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE) for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill, the Billion Dollar Boondoggle Act, bipartisan legislation that would require the public disclosure of every taxpayer-funded project that is \$1 billion or more over budget or 5 years or more behind schedule.

This disclosure would include an explanation for the delays and added costs as well as the identification of the contractors.

In Congress, we are entrusted to be stewards of taxpayer dollars. In an example of protracted government-funded projects, the Department of Veterans Affairs had fumbled replacing its decades-old electronic health records system. An assessment found that the 2018 initial cost projection of \$10 billion over 10 years soon ballooned to \$50.8 billion over 28 years.

Government-funded projects that are excessively costly and delayed must be held to account. The bill will increase transparency over these projects to ensure we aren't wasting billions of hard-earned taxpayer dollars.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Iowa Senator JONI ERNST for championing this act in the Senate. I urge my colleagues to support and get the Billion Dollar Boondoggle Act to the President's desk.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I urge everyone to support the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I encourage all of my colleagues to support this commonsense bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1258, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ALL-AMERICAN FLAG ACT

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1973) to require the purchase of domestically made flags of the United States of America for use by the Federal Government.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 1973

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 "All-American Flag Act".

SEC. 2. REQUIREMENT FOR AGENCIES TO BUY DOMESTICALLY MADE UNITED STATES FLAGS.

(a) REQUIREMENT FOR AGENCIES TO BUY DOMESTICALLY MADE UNITED STATES FLAGS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 63 of title 41, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"§ 6310. Requirement for agencies to buy domestically made United States flags

"(a) REQUIREMENT.—Except as provided in subsections (b) through (d), funds appropriated or otherwise available to an agency may not be used for the procurement of any flag of the United States, unless such flag has been 100 percent manufactured in the United States from articles, materials, or supplies that have been grown or 100 percent produced or manufactured in the United States.

"(b) AVAILABILITY EXCEPTION.—Subsection (a) does not apply to the extent that the head of the agency concerned determines that satisfactory quality and sufficient quantity of a flag described in such subsection cannot be procured as and when needed at United States market prices.

"(c) EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN PROCUREMENTS.—Subsection (a) does not apply to the following:

"(1) Procurements by vessels in foreign waters.

"(2) Procurements for resale purposes in any military commissary, military exchange, or nonappropriated fund instrumentality operated by an agency.

"(3) Procurements for amounts less than the simplified acquisition threshold.

"(d) PRESIDENTIAL WAIVER.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The President may waive the requirement in subsection (a) if the President determines a waiver is necessary to comply with any trade agreement to which the United States is a party.

"(2) NOTICE OF WAIVER.—Not later than 30 days after granting a waiver under paragraph (1), the President shall publish a notice of the waiver in the Federal Register.

"(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

"(1) AGENCY.—The term 'agency' has the meaning given the term 'executive agency' in section 102 of title 40.

"(2) SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION THRESHOLD.—The term 'simplified acquisition threshold' has the meaning given that term in section 134."

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

"6310. Requirement for agencies to buy domestically made United States flags."

(b) APPLICABILITY.—Section 6310 of title 41, United States Code, as added by subsection (a)(1), shall apply with respect to any contract entered into on or after the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RASKIN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from South Carolina.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, American flags should be made in America. This bill ensures that the Federal Government buys U.S. flags that are made from 100 percent American materials.

According to the U.S. Department of Commerce and U.S. Census data, in 2017, the U.S. imported 10 million American flags. Of those, all but 50,000 came from China.

The Department of Defense and individual military departments are already generally required to buy American flags that are made entirely of U.S. materials, but civilian agencies do not have such restrictions. The All-American Flag Act applies current DOD requirements and exceptions across the government.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be an original cosponsor of the House companion bill, and I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, the American flag should be made in the USA. The All-American Flag Act is a bipartisan bill that I invite all Members to support. It would require all Federal agencies to purchase American flags that are manufactured right here in the USA, using materials grown and produced in the United States.

Under current law, this requirement applies only to the DOD and VA. This bill would extend it to all Federal agencies. I commend the gentleman

from Illinois (Mr. SORENSEN), our distinguished colleague and the author of the House bill, for his diligent and important work on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SORENSEN).

Mr. SORENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RASKIN) and the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE) for working on this effort with me.

Today, I ask this governing body: What is the most American thing that Members can think of? Is it George Washington, who looks over us? Is it the dome of the Capitol Building, under which Members do the work of the people?

Mr. Speaker, I believe the most American thing is the symbol that flies on my home in Moline, Illinois, on top of this important building, on the back of every ship that carries our military, and which is displayed so proudly behind the Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to stand here and see S. 1973, the All-American Flag Act, considered on the floor of the House of Representatives. Under current law, the government can buy flags that contain just 50 percent American-made materials, but I believe that American flags, paid for by American taxpayers, should be entirely made in the greatest country in the world, by the greatest workers in the world.

My bill would require the Federal Government to buy flags that are manufactured 100 percent in the United States, with materials 100 percent grown or produced in the United States.

In 2021, my home State of Illinois passed a law that all American flags purchased must be American made.

This legislation will bring the values of our neighbors back home to the Federal Government. Whether it is over a post office in Kewanee, Illinois, accompanying our troops to battle, or on a casket of a fallen hero, our patriotism has to begin and end here in this country.

In 1906, George Cohan wrote "You're a Grand Old Flag." The song's signature lyric, "She's a Grand Old Flag," came from a conversation that he had with a Civil War veteran who fought at Gettysburg.

My bill will ensure that all grand flags are made in this grand land. I am proud to see my bill come to the House floor today, and I urge all of my patriotic colleagues to be proud of their support for its swift passage and for our great Nation.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan bill to ensure American flags are made right here in America. This is something every American can get behind.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to support sending this legislation to the President's desk, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SORESENSEN), and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1973.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LABRUCE "BRUCE" TIDWELL POST OFFICE BUILDING

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6162) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 379 North Oates Street in Dothan, Alabama, as the "LaBruce 'Bruce' Tidwell Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6162

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

SECTION 1. LABRUCE "BRUCE" TIDWELL POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 379 North Oates Street in Dothan, Alabama, shall be known and designated as the "LaBruce 'Bruce' Tidwell Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "LaBruce 'Bruce' Tidwell Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RASKIN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from South Carolina.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 6162, which would name a post office in Dothan, Alabama, as the LaBruce "Bruce" Tidwell Post Office Building.

Mr. Speaker, Bruce Tidwell, a U.S. Navy veteran, served the community of Dothan, Alabama, as a letter carrier for the U.S. Postal Service for many

years. It is fitting that this post office being renamed is in the community where Mr. Tidwell worked.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 6162.

Mr. Tidwell was a lifelong resident of Dothan, Alabama. For 86 years, he was committed to a life of public service. He joined the Navy during World War II and was a radio operator. Following the war, he returned to his hometown and took a job at the oil mill.

Mr. Tidwell performed an essential role as a letter carrier for the Postal Service until he retired in 1985. In 2009, he moved to Raleigh, North Carolina. He passed away in 2012 at 89 years old.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to honor the life of Bruce Tidwell and his wonderful career in the Postal Service by naming the post office in Dothan, Alabama, after him, and I am pleased to offer my support for this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. MOORE).

Mr. MOORE of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 6162, my legislation to name the post office located at 379 North Oates Street in Dothan, Alabama, as the LaBruce "Bruce" Tidwell Post Office Building.

Bruce Tidwell enlisted in the United States Navy in 1943 and served as a radio operator on the LCT 801.

Born and raised in Dothan, Bruce returned to Dothan after the war ended in 1945 and began working at the Dothan Oil Mill.

After a few years, Bruce decided he wanted to become a letter carrier for the U.S. Postal Service.

From radio room to mail room, the Navy veteran, Bruce Tidwell, was dedicated to serving his State and his country.

Bruce was known for altering his usual mail route during the Vietnam war in order to ensure that those families with servicemembers received letters from home as quickly as possible because he knew how much that would mean to those families. He walked the route, and he changed the route to make sure those families got those letters to home.

He was beloved by the Dothan community where he lived for 86 years. There is no better post office to rename than the exact location in Dothan where Bruce worked.

I thank my Alabama colleagues and my colleagues here, Representative ADERHOLT, Representative CARL, Representative PALMER, Representative ROGERS, and Representative SEWELL, as well as Representative STRONG for their support of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation in honor of Mr. Bruce.

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

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I encourage my House colleagues to support this bill honoring an American veteran, hero, and postal letter carrier.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6162.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOHN MERCER LANGSTON POST OFFICE BUILDING

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7385) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 29 Franklin Street in Petersburg, Virginia, as the "John Mercer Langston Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7385

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

SECTION 1. JOHN MERCER LANGSTON POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 29 Franklin Street in Petersburg, Virginia, shall be known and designated as the "John Mercer Langston Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "John Mercer Langston Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RASKIN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from South Carolina.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bill, which would rename a post office in Petersburg, Virginia, for Mr. John Mercer Langston.

Mr. Langston grew up in Ohio and became an attorney who helped recruit African-American troops during the American Civil War. Later, Mr. Langston went on to serve as Virginia's first African-American Member

of Congress from 1890 to 1891 and the first president of Virginia Normal and Collegiate Institute, known today as Virginia State University.

I support naming a post office in memory of former Congressman Langston, and I encourage my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 7385.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Virginia (Ms. McCLELLAN) for any remarks she may have.

Ms. McCLELLAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Maryland for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill, H.R. 7385, to rename the Petersburg Post Office as the John Mercer Langston United States Postal Service Building.

John Mercer Langston broke barriers and redefined what was possible for Black Virginians in the late 19th century.

Born in 1829 in Louisa, Virginia, he was an abolitionist, attorney, diplomat, voting rights advocate, educational administrator, community leader, the founding dean of the law school of Howard University, founding president of Virginia State University, and my predecessor as the first African American elected to Congress from Virginia representing the Fourth District.

My connection to Mr. Langston is personal. My parents worked at Virginia State University where he was the first president. I grew up on that campus.

My father would often go to that post office to pay bills and to collect mail from the box. We used to joke he was the mayor of the post office because he knew everybody there. Now, as the first African-American woman elected to Congress from Virginia in the same district that Mr. Langston represented, it is my honor to put forth this bill and ask my colleagues to support renaming the post office, that I literally grew up in, after a legendary trailblazer in the Commonwealth of Virginia, John Mercer Langston.

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

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

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I encourage my House colleagues to support this bill honoring an American academic leader and former Member of Congress.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7385.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the

rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO OFFER RESOLUTION RAISING A QUESTION OF THE PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 2(a)(1) of rule IX, I seek recognition to give notice of my intent to raise a question of the privileges of the House.

The form of this resolution is as follows:

Impeaching Kimberly A. Cheatle, Director of the United States Secret Service, for high crimes and misdemeanors.

Resolved, that Kimberly A. Cheatle, Director of the United States Secret Service, is impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors and that the following Article of Impeachment be exhibited to the United States Senate.

Article of Impeachment exhibited by the House of Representatives of the United States of America in the name of itself and of the people of the United States of America against Kimberly A. Cheatle, Director of the United States Secret Service, in maintenance and support of its impeachment against her for high crimes and misdemeanors.

Article I: Dereliction of Duty.

The Constitution provides that the House of Representatives "shall have the sole power of impeachment" and that civil officers of the United States, including the Director of the United States Secret Service, "shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors."

In her conduct while Director of the United States Secret Service, Kimberly A. Cheatle, in violation of her oath to well and faithfully discharge the duties of her office, has been derelict in her duty to well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office to which she holds.

Federal law 18 U.S. Code 3056 provides that the United States Secret Service is authorized to protect "former Presidents and their spouses for their lifetimes," as well as "major Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates and, within 120 days of the general Presidential election, the spouses of such candidates." On July 13, 2024, Donald J. Trump was both a former President and a major Presidential candidate.

During a political event in Butler Township, Pennsylvania, hosted by Donald J. Trump's Presidential campaign on July 13, 2024, an event subject to protection by the United States Secret Service, an individual on an unsecured roof less than 500 feet from Donald J. Trump opened fire, shooting Donald J. Trump, a protectee of the United States Secret Service. An innocent bystander, Corey Comperatore, was killed and two other individuals,

David Dutch and James Copenhaver, were seriously injured by gunfire.

Kimberly A. Cheatle acknowledged on July 22, 2024, that "the Secret Service's solemn mission is to protect our Nation's leaders. On July 13th, we failed," and that "As the Director of the United States Secret Service, I take full responsibility for any security lapse." Kimberly A. Cheatle further acknowledged on July 22, 2024, that the events of July 13, 2024, were "the most significant operational failure at the Secret Service in decades."

On July 13, 2024, Kimberly A. Cheatle and her conduct as Director of the United States Secret Service failed to protect Donald J. Trump and other attendees at the event in Butler Township, Pennsylvania.

Kimberly A. Cheatle acknowledged on July 22, 2024, that this tragedy was preventable.

Wherefore Kimberly A. Cheatle, by such conduct, has demonstrated that she has been derelict in her duty to uphold her oath to well and faithfully discharge the duties of her office. Kimberly A. Cheatle thus warrants impeachment and trial, removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. MALOY). Under rule IX, a resolution offered from the floor by a Member other than majority leader or the minority leader as a question of privileges of the House has immediate precedence only at a time designated by the Chair within 2 legislative days after the resolution is properly noticed.

Pending that designation, the form of the resolution noticed by the gentlewoman from South Carolina will appear in the RECORD at this point.

The Chair will not at this point determine whether the resolution constitutes a question of privilege. That determination will be made at the time designated for consideration of the resolution.

RECOGNIZING NATIONAL PENNSYLVANIA DAY

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize July 20 as National Pennsylvania Day.

Pennsylvania gained the nickname the "Keystone State" because Thomas Jefferson referred to the Commonwealth as a keystone of the Federal Union for our role in the establishment and further success of the United States.

Our Commonwealth is where the Declaration of Independence was signed, our Constitution was written, and our flag was born. It also served as the first capital back in the early days of our Union.

Pennsylvania is the site of famous battles, such as the battle of Valley

Forge during the Revolutionary War and the battle of Gettysburg.

In Pennsylvania, we are pioneers. We are proud to be home to the first hospital, superhighway, and commercial oil well, the Drake Well in my district. We are also proud to have invented the slinky, little league baseball, the steam engine, and bubble gum.

Pennsylvania is also a beacon of education and innovation, home to prestigious universities and research institutions that drive advancements in science, medicine, and technology.

Throughout history, from our steel and coal mines to our farms and forests, Pennsylvania has led the way with an inspiring work ethic.

As a lifelong Pennsylvanian, I am proud of all that we have done and look forward to our future. I am proud to represent nearly one-third of the land mass of our great Commonwealth.

Mr. Speaker, I wish a happy Pennsylvania day to all Pennsylvanians.

ENDING THE USE OF EXCESSIVE FORCE AGAINST UNARMED PEOPLE OF COLOR

(Ms. BUDZINSKI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. BUDZINSKI. Madam Speaker, on July 6, Sonya Massey dialed 911 seeking safety, but instead of receiving help, she met with fatal gunfire from an officer of the law.

Like everyone who has seen the body camera footage of her final moments, I am shocked, horrified, and heartbroken.

This was an appalling act of senseless violence that strikes at the core of our humanity. I stand here today echoing the voices of my constituents in Springfield and Americans nationwide demanding justice and accountability.

We must confront and end the use of excessive force against unarmed people of color in this country.

My heart goes out to Sonya's children, her family, and all who loved her. They deserve answers and they deserve to see an end to this systemic issue.

Sonya Massey should be alive today. We owe it to her memory to ensure that such a tragedy never happens again.

□ 2030

HONORING KENNETH "MICKEY" SNYDER, JR.

(Mr. BURCHETT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BURCHETT. Madam Speaker, I recognize my dear friend, Mr. Kenneth Snyder, Jr., also known as Mickey, who just passed away. They had his funeral tonight. He was the age of 84. I can't believe it.

Mickey was born and raised in Knoxville and had a deep sense of commu-

nity and service. In West High School, he was honored as one of the top 50 athletes in the school's history, Madam Speaker, and he went on to play for the semiprofessional football team, the Knoxville Bears.

He had a passion for sports and mentoring young athletes, and he left a lasting impact on countless children, the current Congressman from the Second District being one of them. He coached me in baseball and football.

Mickey dedicated over 30 years of his life to the Knoxville Police Department until his retirement as a captain in 1993. He loved his family very much. He was married to his wife, Lana Sue Hinds, but we all call her Tootie, for 65 years. They raised three children together. They had four grandchildren and a great-grandson, and Mickey adored them all.

I offer my condolences to the family, including Tootie, along with their children and their spouses, Tracey and Dan, Kristie and Jennifer, and Little Mickey that just went by Mickey and Kiersten, along with all their other friends and family.

Mickey will be remembered for his kindness and ability to bring laughter and comfort to those around him, and he won't be forgotten by the people who knew and loved him, me being one of them.

Madam Speaker, I will truly miss Mickey Snyder. He was one in a million. He was a great mentor to a lot of young people, an excellent police officer, a great husband, a great father, and a great grandfather as well.

HONORING DENNIS CHARLES DUFFEY

(Ms. KAPTUR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor the life and legacy of Dennis Charles Duffey, a dedicated family man, a Vietnam veteran, a great labor leader, and a community servant who recently passed away on July 17 at 77.

Raised in central Toledo, he attended Macomber Vocational Technical High School and volunteered for the Navy before graduating, serving on a vessel in the Pacific during the Vietnam war until his honorable discharge.

He went on to a remarkable 50-year career with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 8, five times elected as its business manager and its State secretary-treasurer for 10 years. His leadership was transformative, growing its ranks by 60 percent while initiating pioneering programs in workforce development and member benefits. His commitment to fair labor practices allowed working men and women across Ohio to advance to the middle class.

Dennis' love for his family was immense as a doting father, grandfather, and GG Papa. Dennis lived this motto: There is nothing too good for the working man.

Dennis' legacy of hard work, good humor, always that great smile, humility, and love is cherished by all who knew him. May his loved ones find comfort now that he is no longer suffering. Dennis has earned a restful peace. He surely was a really good guy.

RECLASSIFYING MARIJUANA

(Mr. LAMALFA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, last month, the Biden administration took steps toward legalizing marijuana by attempting to reclassify it as a lower category drug, going around Congress in the process. If enacted, this would increase the use of an already dangerous substance.

We have already seen this in California, the State with the highest rate of marijuana users. It is no surprise that California also has the highest rate of welfare recipients. We have one-eighth of the Nation's population, and about one-third of the State's population is on assistance. I believe the government should disincentivize the use of this harmful drug and not allow banks to prop up this immoral industry.

Recently, there have been efforts in Congress to exempt financial institutions from penalties if they provide financial services to marijuana companies. The Federal Government should have no role in encouraging citizens to break Federal law by incentivizing banks to handle the money in these industries. These measures give a green light to the evil that comes from drug use.

The addicts will rely on State welfare and disability payments for unemployment. Their medical problems will increase, draining our already strained healthcare system, which taxpayers are going to foot the bill for that.

Let's not be doing any more to legalize marijuana or pretend that it is legal through financial institutions.

RECOGNIZING DR. ANGELA RICHARDSON

(Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize Dr. Angela Richardson. Dr. Richardson has shattered gigantic barriers by becoming the first African-American woman to achieve the rank of lieutenant at the Rocky Mount Police Department.

Her remarkable promotion to this historic position is a testament to her exceptional dedication in the field of law enforcement.

Lieutenant Richardson has a wealth of experience exceeding 30 years in law enforcement. She has a distinguished Ph.D. in public safety.

Lieutenant Richardson is a true trailblazer for law enforcement personnel. She stands as a beacon of inspiration for little girls in eastern North Carolina and beyond who may aspire to protect and serve.

Congrats, Lieutenant Richardson, and Sheldon, her husband, and thanks to the Rocky Mount Police Department for their dedication to public safety.

HONORING THE LIFE OF COREY COMPERATORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLY) is recognized for 42 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the subject of this Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise tonight to honor the life of a true hero, Corey Comperatore, who was tragically killed shielding his family from gunfire during former President Donald Trump's campaign rally in my hometown of Butler, Pennsylvania, on Saturday, July 13.

Many of us have come to know a little bit more about Corey over the last week. Tonight, over the next half hour, my colleagues and I will tell you more about Corey's story, who he was, his incredible life of service to his community and his country, and perhaps most importantly, his role as a father and loving husband.

I take this moment to offer our thoughts and prayers to the two Pennsylvanians who were injured during the shooting and continue to recover, Mr. David Dutch of New Kensington, Pennsylvania, and James Copenhaver of Moon Township, Pennsylvania, and, of course, to former President Donald Trump in his recovery. He showed incredible strength in the immediate aftermath of the shooting.

Who was Corey Comperatore? He was a constituent of mine from Sarver, Pennsylvania. He was a proud 1992 graduate of Freeport High School. He went on to honor his country as a dedicated 10-year veteran of the U.S. Army Reserves.

Corey's passion for his community and his commitment to his strong Christian faith led him to serve as an active member at the Cabot Church. Those who know Corey say his faith was the foundation of his whole life. His obituary reads this way: "He was a

man of God who loved Jesus with every fiber of his being. His actions were guided by his unwavering belief, and he inspired those around him to live with purpose and grace. His ability to lift the spirits of everyone he encountered was truly unparalleled."

Corey also believed in service to his community and to others. He spent much of his adult life as a member of the Buffalo Township Volunteer Fire Department in Butler County where he notably served as the chief in the early 2000s.

Above all, Corey was what his obituary calls "the quintessential family man and the best girl dad." I have pictures of Corey with his wife, Helen, and also pictures of his daughters, which we will put up later, but they are always going to be part of his legacy.

Helen, his daughters, Allyson and Kaylee Comperatore, will carry on, and so will the small acts of kindness that marked his everyday life. He was quick to help those in need. He never expected anything in return. His impact on the lives he touched was profound.

Tragically, Corey's life was cut short at the age of 50. Tonight, I want to extend my deepest condolences to the Comperatore family, their friends, and Corey's family at Buffalo Township Fire Department. God bless you all.

Before I introduce my colleagues to speak about Corey tonight, I want to take a few moments to talk about the community where this tragic assassination attempt took place. It is in my hometown of Butler, Pennsylvania. This is an all-American town of about 13,000 people that has been thrust into the national spotlight over the last week.

I have lived in Butler County nearly my whole life. I went to high school there. My wife and I have raised our family there. I later had a great opportunity and privilege to coach little league baseball, pony league baseball, and midget football. My family business is here. It has been here since 1957. Now, I am fortunate enough to represent this town here in the United States House of Representatives.

Butler Farm Show is where this rally was located. It is usually a family-friendly place. It is just a few miles from my home, just a little over 4 miles, and I drive past it almost every single day.

Since 1947, this has been a place of common ground where families and children can show their farm animals and where people gather in the summer for food and fun. It is also a popular spot in the Butler community for so many events.

On this morning, I was there with members of the House Homeland Security Committee, and I thank Chairman GREEN for allowing me to be there with them.

I can tell you that my community is still grieving. They are shocked by what happened on what was supposed to be another peaceful, sunny day on these very grounds.

I was at the Butler Farm Show with President Trump, with Corey, with David, and with James on July 13. My wife, Victoria, was there with my son, George, and three of our grandchildren.

What happened that day is a day like nothing I have ever experienced before. I can also tell you this: The people of Butler and all of western Pennsylvania are incredibly resilient. We always have been and always will be that way.

Like so many small towns in America, we are there for each other when the times get tough, and we will get through this. Tonight as we have other colleagues speak, I think our commitment is the American people have the right to know what happened that day at the farm show grounds in Butler, Pennsylvania.

They have the right to know, and we have the responsibility to find out for them what happened that day, how this could take place on those grounds, how that could take place in the United States of America, and we will not stop until we get the answers.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MEUSER), my dear friend who was there that day with me.

Mr. MEUSER. Madam Speaker, I rise as well to express my deep sympathy, and yes, eulogize a great Pennsylvanian, Corey Comperatore. I too, with my colleague, Representative KELLY, attended the rally last Saturday. Of course, it started as any rally does. People were very enthused and looking forward to the remarks of former President Trump.

Madam Speaker, 7 or 8 minutes into the speech, the shots rang out, and many lives were changed forever. It was a tragic day that could have been worse, but for the Comperatore family, it was a tragedy that they will live with forever.

We are here this evening to honor the life, legacy, and ultimate sacrifice of Corey Comperatore. As was expressed, he was a quintessential family man, and as has been expressed, the best girl dad, as well as a dedicated public servant and true local hero.

As the Nation now knows, Corey's life was taken by the shooter, by the gunman, at the rally in Butler last Saturday. In his final moments, Corey gave his life while shielding his wife and daughter from the bullets as they rang out.

He exemplified unparalleled bravery, shielding his wife and daughter and protecting them in his last moments. His courageous act saved his loved ones from the gunfire and truly serves as a testament to his character and his dedication to others.

Corey Comperatore served his community with distinction for so many years, for decades, actually, particularly as a firefighter in Buffalo Township where he served as chief in the early 2000s.

In addition to his service as a firefighter, Corey was a 10-year veteran of the United States Army Reserves, demonstrating his commitment to our Nation and its values.

He will always be remembered by his family as a man whose life was guided by faith, saying Corey inspired those around him to live with purpose and grace. His passion for family, life, and service to others will never be forgotten.

□ 2045

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DELUZIO), Representative from Pittsburgh.

Mr. DELUZIO. Madam Speaker, I think what you will hear on this floor tonight is a unified voice that we reject political violence, that we mourn Mr. Comperatore's loss of life, that we wish a speedy recovery to the victims.

In this country, there ought to be no place for political violence. There ought to be no place for hate in the hearts of freedom-loving people, certainly not in western Pennsylvania, where we reel from it today.

We can and often do disagree in this body all the time. The American people expect that of us. When we see the votes on the board, we see those disagreements resolved that way. We see them resolved in the ballot box in November.

We cannot solve our differences with violence. We must always condemn it in all its forms. It goes to the heart of American democracy that when we have those disputes, we resolve them peacefully.

What we saw in Butler not too long ago when that violence comes to our political system, when it comes to the heart of how we govern ourselves in our elections. We, of course, mourn the consequence, the cost of that violence. Mr. Comperatore, who we have heard so many talk about so eloquently, shielded his family from gunfire that day, showing some courage in the face of violence.

I wish a speedy recovery to those still recovering, including my constituent from Moon Township, Mr. Copenhaver, David Dutch of New Kensington, the former President, who of course survived this attack, and so many others who witnessed it and I am sure still suffer from it.

I thank my colleague for bringing us together in this important moment. I think it is important the American people hear us with a clear and unified voice calling for unity, rejecting the threat of violence in our elections.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON), the chairman of the Agriculture Committee.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I thank my good friend from Butler, my colleague for hosting this Special Order this evening and for recognizing me.

Tonight, we recognize Corey Comperatore's heroic actions, and we pay tribute to his lasting legacy. For three decades, Corey served the community as a Buffalo Township Fire De-

partment firefighter. He was a brother firefighter.

I had the privilege of just a few years ago sharing representation of Butler County with my good friend Mr. KELLY, and Buffalo Township was one of my municipalities that I served.

Corey eventually rose to the rank of chief of his station. He constantly put his life on the line to protect his neighbors, responding to emergencies with courage and skill and unwavering commitment to safety.

In the final moment of his life, his selfless courage was on full display. When gunshots were heard, he shielded the most precious people in his life: his wife and daughters.

Corey Comperatore is a hero whose inspiring bravery will be remembered. Corey was a local leader, active church member, veteran, former fire chief, and most importantly a beloved father and husband. Having formerly represented parts of Butler County, it has been inspiring to hear how well-respected Corey was throughout his hometown and his home county.

To Corey's family, we offer our deepest condolences. I cannot imagine the pain you are enduring, but please know you are not alone. Our Nation stands with you, united in our love and support, ready to offer comfort and strength during this challenging time.

As we navigate the difficult days ahead, let us draw strength from each other in Corey's memory. Let us remember the importance of holding our loved ones close, telling them that we care, we love them, and living our lives with the same compassion, bravery, and warmth that Corey exhibited.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. CARTWRIGHT).

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Madam Speaker, I wish to add my voice to those speaking in memory of and in honor of Corey Comperatore.

I talk a lot in this Chamber about putting people over politics, and that is what we are doing here, we Pennsylvanians tonight, in memory of Corey Comperatore.

When you sign up to serve in the U.S. military, you agree to be willing to give up your life, if necessary, for the cause of freedom and for everything we hold dear in these United States.

When you go out of your way to serve as a volunteer firefighter for three decades, you put the well-being of others, their homes and their businesses, above your own personal safety.

When you spend the last moments of your life shielding your family members from gunfire, you show your true character: bravery.

Corey Comperatore wasn't just brave. He was steadfast. He was a devoted father, husband, dedicated church member, and the kind of person who raised the spirits of those around him, always extending a helping hand to others and helping be the kind of close-knit community that makes Pennsylvania a great place to live.

It is no wonder that scores of firefighters and other first responders and neighbors have rallied around Corey's family in their time of need. Here in the House of Representatives in Washington, D.C., our hearts are with them, too.

We also continue to pray for the recovery of James Copenhaver and David Dutch, both still in serious condition in hospital care.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I yield to another member of the Pennsylvania delegation, Dr. JOHN JOYCE.

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and for holding this Special Order.

Tonight, we are here to mourn the passing of Corey Comperatore. As a firefighter, as a veteran of the U.S. Army reserves, Corey lived his life in service of those that he loved—his family, his friends, his community, and of course his country.

Through his years of service with the Buffalo Township Fire Department, Chief Comperatore was familiar with danger, and he did not hesitate to take action when he began to hear the sounds of bullets that Saturday afternoon, immediately shielding his wife and his daughter from the incoming fire. He gave his life shielding his family from the danger that was present around him.

The violence that Corey faced in his final moments was horrific. We have all made clear that horrific violence has no place in American political lives.

In the week since his death, his neighbors have continued to come forward, sharing incredible stories of a man who was compassionate, kind, and caring. Together, as a body, we mourn his death, and we pray for those he loved and those he has left behind.

Tonight, with my Pennsylvania colleagues, we join together in praying for the family of Corey Comperatore. May he rest in peace and may he rise in glory in his Savior, Jesus Christ.

Again, I thank my colleague from Pennsylvania for leading this Special Order.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I yield to another one of the Pennsylvanians with us tonight, my good friend, Mr. SCOTT PERRY.

Mr. PERRY. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend, MIKE KELLY, for yielding. It is sad that we have to be here. Corey Comperatore is now a hero, but we would sure rather have Corey back in our lives. I didn't know Corey, but I have come, like many, to learn something about him.

Each of us wonder, if we had to, what we would do in that moment; what we would do. Corey's resolve, Corey's mettle was already known to many. As it has been said, he was a volunteer firefighter and the chief, a devoted member of his local church, a member of the armed services of America. Probably other than loving his Savior, what

he found most important in the world was being a husband to Helen and a father to Allyson and Kaylee.

We need to know why Corey is no longer with us on behalf of the American people, and we are going to find out, but that is not what this is about. This is about honoring the life and the legacy of a man who loved his family, his God, and his country, and laid down his life.

He went to the rally, expecting safety, like everybody else, but in the face of unimaginable danger, when a moment means the difference between life and death, Corey shielded his wife and his daughter, the things he loved most in this world. For that, we honor him, we pray for him, we pray for his family and his community. We also know that he exemplifies the best not only in Butler, Pennsylvania, not only in Pennsylvania and our great Commonwealth, but in the United States of America and for all of humanity.

I thank the gentleman for this time this evening. God bless Corey Comperatore and God bless his family.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, tonight we talked about the tragic loss of Corey Comperatore. What is more tragic or could have been more tragic, what if Corey Comperatore had never been born?

What if there never had been a Corey Comperatore? What if Helen had never had a husband like Corey Comperatore? His daughters would not have had a father. He was called a girl dad.

His entire life was built on his strong faith and in service to his community, his country, and foremost, his family.

In these times, when our country seems to be so torn apart on everything political, I think it is time for us to take a little more time to reflect on who we are as Americans. We are not Republicans, we are not Democrats, we are not Independents; we are Americans. At the very heart of what it is we are, we are Americans.

Mr. Comperatore is exactly the example of those who serve, those who put others above themselves, those who put themselves in harm's way to protect those who are in danger. We come here tonight, and we talk about Corey.

That Saturday was a Saturday that his family will never forget. As they made their way from their home to the Butler Farm Show grounds to hear former President Donald Trump at his rally, they were so excited to be there.

However, tragically, evil struck, and America was once again reminded that at the end of the day, we are all Americans. Yes, we represent different parties. Yes, we represent different peoples, but at the end of the day, we are Americans.

The example that Corey Comperatore puts forward is that of a strong, faithful American, a man of faith, a man who loved his country, a man who loved his community, but above all, a man who loved his wife and daughters.

How tragic it would have been if he had never been born. As we mourn his

death, we also must celebrate his life. We must say a prayer because I know where he is now. I know where he rests. I know he is in the arms of God. As tragic as this has been for his family, I know his family knows the same thing.

I would hope that as we look into what happened, how this possibly could have happened, how in a little farm town in Pennsylvania evil could have prevailed, at least for a moment, but what has happened since then is our firm belief in our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ and our belief that Corey is now safe at home and will be there when his wife and daughters make that same trip sometime in the future.

Madam Speaker, this is a country that has been torn apart for so long by parties that go at each other day in and day out. I would hope that at some point we sit and take a look at the fact that one and a half million men and women in uniform have given their lives to give us the opportunity to be here on this floor and debate policy, and what is in the best interests of the people who sent us here, and that is the American people. At some point, we have to believe the oath we have taken, and we have to fulfill that oath.

□ 2100

I hope that as we look at the tragic loss of Corey Comperatore, we also give thanks to God that he was born in the first place, that his wife and daughters had an opportunity to have a loving father and a loving husband, and that now he is safe and at home in the Lord's arms.

I thank my colleagues for being here tonight, and I know everything comes from the heart on this. When something like this happens, we need to take a step back, take a deep breath, say a prayer, and ask God to be with us as we make our journey as Representatives of the most incredible Nation the world has ever known, the United States of America.

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD a resolution that we will be offering, and entering in now. It is H. Res. 1369.

Whereas Corey Comperatore was from Sarver, Pennsylvania, leaving behind his wife, Helen, and two daughters, Allyson and Kaylee;

Whereas Corey Comperatore was a respected community leader who dedicated years of service to the Buffalo Township Volunteer Fire Department of Sarver, Pennsylvania;

Whereas Corey Comperatore served his country as a veteran of the United States Army Reserves;

Whereas Corey Comperatore left behind a legacy of service for his country and his community, a devoted member of the Cabot Methodist Church; and

Whereas Corey Comperatore died a hero, protecting his family, shielding his wife and daughter from danger: Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) mourns the loss of Corey Comperatore, a husband, father, volunteer firefighter, community leader, and hero from Sarver, Pennsylvania;

(2) commemorates and celebrates the selfless and courageous life of Corey Comperatore;

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

REMEMBERING THE HONORABLE REPRESENTATIVE SHEILA JACKSON LEE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK) is recognized until 10 p.m. as the designee of the minority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of this Special Order hour.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, it is with great honor that I rise today to anchor the CBC Special Order hour. For the next 60 minutes, members of the CBC have an opportunity to honor Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE, an individual of great importance to the Congressional Black Caucus, Congress, the constituents we represent, and all Americans.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. HORSFORD).

Mr. HORSFORD. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleagues, Congresswoman SHEILA CHERFILUS-McCORMICK and Congressman JONATHAN JACKSON, for co-chairing our Special Order hour for the Congressional Black Caucus.

I rise tonight with my colleagues of the Congressional Black Caucus with a heavy heart to pay my personal respects and to remember a woman who meant so much to this body.

The loss that we all feel for our dear friend and colleague, Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE, is truly immeasurable. On behalf of the Congressional Black Caucus, I offer our sincerest condolences to Congresswoman JACKSON LEE's husband, Elwyn; her children, Jason and Erica; the entire Lee family; and, of course, her staff in Houston as well as here in Washington, D.C.

For nearly 30 years, Congresswoman JACKSON LEE served in this body with honor, integrity, loyalty, and her signature style. As chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus, it was a tremendous honor to be able to work with Congresswoman JACKSON LEE each and every day.

A woman of deep conviction, she was disciplined and principled. She was fearless in the face of challenge and adversity, and she always put her family, her community, and her country first.

Her impact on Houston, the Congress, and the country will not soon be forgotten. From her time serving on the Houston City Council to her service here in the House of Representatives, she has advocated for social and economic justice and the advancement of the most marginalized. She made children, working families, and the safety of our Nation the cause of her life.

From leading the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act legislation this Congress to H.R. 40, the Commission to Study and Develop Reparation Proposals for African Americans Act, to the Violence Against Women Act, to the Juneteenth National Independence Day Act, Congresswoman JACKSON LEE was a bold and courageous leader who always worked to make her community a better place.

I join my colleagues in honoring her memory and her legacy by continuing the fight for the issues she cared for the most.

She was a patriot and fighter to the very end, and this House was made better for her leadership. Words cannot express how deeply she will be missed by members of the Congressional Black Caucus, by the entire body, and by the constituents who she served.

May God rest her soul. We love Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE. May she rest in peace.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, let me first take a moment to thank Congresswoman SHEILA CHERFILUS-McCORMICK for her leadership and to thank the chair of the Congressional Black Caucus and the entire Congressional Black Caucus for leading this tribute tonight to our colleague, our sister, and our friend.

To SHEILA's family, her community, her friends, my deepest condolences. You know how much we love SHEILA, and we know how much they loved her and how much she is missed already. Now, let me say a couple of things.

First of all, I met SHEILA before I met SHEILA. This was when I was in the legislature. I went to the graduation where my niece was attending college, Prairie View College right out of Houston, Texas.

There was a great orator who spoke at that commencement. This was probably '95, '96. This orator spoke for probably about 2 to 3 hours in the hot sun. It was a great speech, and I will never forget that speech. It was over 2 hours, and everyone was listening intently in that hot sun.

Finally, when I actually met SHEILA, coming to Congress, I felt that I knew her because this speech was so profound.

She was, first of all, an effective legislator. We know her well as being right down here on the floor.

I think she had an amendment for every single bill that came to the floor, and they passed. She worked with Republicans. She worked with all of us.

She was at the Rules Committee until midnight. She had more energy, but she was brilliant with her energy, and she knew how to effectuate legislative change and get bills passed.

Of course, she led the effort for reparations, for the study and development of reparations. She picked that bill up, H.R. 40, from our beloved John Conyers. She led the effort to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act. She was the lead author of Federal legislation for the Juneteenth National Independence Day. We cannot forget that. I have to remind people of that, in her absence this year. As we celebrate Juneteenth, we cannot forget the name SHEILA JACKSON LEE.

My grandfather and my great-grandmother were born in Galveston. I had never visited Galveston until SHEILA invited me to Galveston to be with her the first year the legislation passed. What a reunion that was. To be with SHEILA JACKSON LEE in Galveston, Texas, was the highlight of that year for me.

She also was a constituent advocate. Let me tell you, right after Katrina, members of the Congressional Black Caucus were in New Orleans. SHEILA went back to Houston because she received so many evacuees. She called me up and said: Barbara, I don't care wherever you are going, you better come here to Houston.

I said: Yes, ma'am.

I went to Houston, and I saw how SHEILA JACKSON LEE in many ways ministered to these evacuees. She had me out there, and I was honored to be out there with her feeding people, clothing people, finding shelter, on the phones being advocates. She truly loved people.

□ 2110

When people got stuck at the airport in Houston—once my sister did, as well as constituents—I would call SHEILA. She would have me up all night long talking to people on the phone until the problem was resolved. She was dogged about constituent services. She loved people.

She was a caregiver also for her mother. Many don't remember this if you weren't here. Her mother lived in New York, and her mother was very ill. It was during the time that my mother was very ill. SHEILA stayed on that phone talking to caregivers. I was on the phone talking to my mother's caregiver. We were comparing notes, comparing medicines. She would get on a plane and fly up there and come back here. She was a daughter who truly loved her mother and took care of her mother until the very end. I learned a lot from Sheila going through what I went through with my mother as she was making her transition.

SHEILA was a global citizen. For those of you who traveled with her, you know she was a queen. SHEILA went to school in Nigeria. I have been in refugee camps with SHEILA. I have been on many codels with SHEILA, some of

which I led. SHEILA would call me way past the deadline—you all know what I am talking about—24 hours before the codel departed: I am going.

I said: But SHEILA, the deadline was 3 weeks ago.

She said: I am going.

I said: Yes, ma'am.

She went. She provided so much insight and input and brilliance on all of these codels. Members came back more informed and with more clarity about what the issues were we were dealing with.

The last codel that I led to Africa was, I believe, in 2022 when during that period the devastating flood in Pakistan occurred. SHEILA was chair of the Congressional Pakistan Caucus. She had me on the phone, as an appropriator, from Ghana calling back here making sure that we were ready to respond to the devastation in Pakistan.

SHEILA said: You have got to go with me to Pakistan.

I said: SHEILA, we are in Africa, and we have got to get back to America first. I have got to clear my schedule.

She said: No, no, no. You have got to go with me to Pakistan.

I said: SHEILA, I can't go, but I will do everything I can to help.

I could not go, but we landed here at Andrews. SHEILA flew to Houston, and the next morning she left for Pakistan. She spent, I guess, 5 days there helping people through that dire, terrible flood that was taking place.

She would call me every other hour: Where are we? Did you call USAID?

I would say: Yes, ma'am.

That is how SHEILA was. She was a person who was obsessed with taking care of people and changing the world and making life better for everyone.

Our personal friendship was deep and broad. She received the John Lewis award recently for the most number of 1 minutes. She called me that morning. She says: Barbara, I can't be there, but I want you to accept this award for me.

I said: SHEILA, they are not going to let me accept an award for you.

She said: Just do like I would do and tell them you are going to accept it anyway.

That was SHEILA. She would not take no for an answer.

Also, finally, I was her personal photographer. Many of you may have been also. SHEILA wanted to make sure she was in every single picture. If a real photographer wasn't around, she would pull me. I was looking at my pictures. I have more pictures of SHEILA than myself because she made sure she got those pictures taken. They weren't necessarily for her. They were for her constituents, for her family, for her grandchildren, for her husband. She wanted people to know and to be informed about her work as their public servant.

SHEILA deserves to rest now. She was a force of nature. Her spirit will live forever. She was fearless. She was loving. She was powerful.

I am reminded of one Scripture in Second Timothy. This reminds me of

SHEILA: For God did not give us the spirit of fear but of power and of love and of a sound mind.

May SHEILA's soul rest in peace, may she rest in power, and may she rest. God bless her.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. CLARKE).

Ms. CLARKE of New York. Madam Speaker, let me thank my colleagues, Congresswoman SHEILA CHERFILUS-McCORMICK, Congressman JONATHAN JACKSON, the chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus STEVEN HORSFORD, and my colleagues in the Congressional Black Caucus for this opportunity to share some thoughts about our dearly beloved colleague, Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE.

To Elwyn Lee, Erica and Jason, other members of the Lee family and staff, loved ones, friends and constituents, on behalf of myself, the Clarke family, and the people of the Ninth District of New York, I extend my deepest sympathies and heartfelt condolences.

Madam Speaker, I rise on this day to remember the gentlewoman from Texas, my friend, my mentor, my dear colleague, the honorable and incomparable Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE.

SHEILA was the granddaughter of Jamaican immigrants and a daughter of New York. I was blessed to have known her for many years. I have served with her for just short of 18 years. We both served on the Homeland Security Committee.

We bonded over many of our deep connections. My parents are Jamaican immigrants. As it turned out, SHEILA JACKSON LEE's uncle was one of my mother's biggest donors when she was a member of the New York City Council.

I had an opportunity as a councilmember to meet the incomparable SHEILA JACKSON LEE at many events and activities and occasions where we gathered. To come to Congress, as the only Black woman elected to Congress in the year 2007, I ran into someone who I had already become acquainted with and who put me under her wings.

As the author of the Violence Against Women Act, the Juneteenth National Independence Day Act, the woman who reintroduced the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act, and H.R. 40, the bill to provide a study on reparations, our Nation will long remember the scale and scope of her legislative acumen and successes. We were blessed because she was a justice seeker and relentlessly so.

There was not a piece of legislation, as one of my colleagues—I think it was Barbara—stated where she did not come in with an amendment if she found any inequities within that legislation. She was able to convince Members on both sides of the aisle of the need to include an amendment that would provide that breathing room for the oppressed in our communities.

We are grateful for not only her leadership of the people of Houston, Texas, but by extension the people across this Nation who have benefited from her work.

□ 2120

We in the Congressional Black Caucus and countless others across the Nation will long feel the gravity of her absence.

One of the projects that we worked on together is now resident at the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation, and that is the Sojourner Truth Legacy Project. Prior to my arrival here in the House of Representatives, Congresswoman LEE led a group of women to make sure that a bust of Sojourner Truth would be placed in the United States Capitol. She worked, and she worked, and she worked, and the year that I was elected, as it turns out, not only was the legislation passed to have that bust created, but it was actually placed in the new Capitol Visitor Center in 2007.

She was an integral part of establishing the Sojourner Truth Legacy Project at the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation where we look at the work of Black women across this Nation, those who are overlooked and who are marginalized and lift them up for the great works that they do in our communities and across the Nation in every community.

We will miss her counsel. She often spoke about the struggle to establish that bust which was the presence and the essence of Black women's power in this Capitol. We are forever grateful to SHEILA for her tenacity and her audacity that she was a warrior.

She was a true Representative and an advocate of and for the people who devoted all of her talent, intellect, expertise, and energy to the people. Whatever moments of hardship and uncertainty lie ahead, may we all draw strength from her memory and her legacy.

I pray that my sister, the Honorable SHEILA JACKSON LEE, rest in peace and that she rest in power. To her staff members who have been loyal to her, who have worked hard because she worked harder to make a difference in this body, I extend to you on behalf of the people of the Ninth District of New York, the Clarke family, and of course myself my deepest sympathies and heartfelt condolences.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from the Fourth Congressional District of Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON).

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I thank Congresswoman SHEILA CHERFILUS-McCORMICK, as well as Congressman JONATHAN JACKSON, for convening us together tonight to host this special tribute to our dearly loved and dearly departed colleague, Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE.

Today, I rise with a heavy heart to honor and remember my colleague, but more importantly, my friend, Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE.

The Congresswoman led an extraordinary life, and she leaves an extraordinary legacy of legislative and humanitarian service to mankind. Though short in stature, SHEILA JACKSON LEE stood tall, and she spoke with command and authority.

Never scared, SHEILA was bold and imposing. She never played herself cheap, and she certainly was not going to let anybody else do so.

She was a taskmaster to all who worked for her, and that included whether or not you were paid or just volunteering. The good thing about it is that when you left her office to go to work for someone else, Madam Speaker, they knew, and it was easy for you to get a job because they knew that you had been trained by fire, you had been forged by fire, and you had been trained by the best.

Like her constituents I often found myself calling her "Congresswoman." I had great respect for her. She was a dear friend who inspired me and countless others with her unwavering dedication, spirit, and work ethic.

I find solace in the knowledge that her spirit will live on through the lives she has touched and changed and the causes that she has championed. Her legacy will continue to guide us as we strive to build a more just and equitable society.

I extend my deepest condolences to her family, friends, and constituents. Let us honor her memory by continuing her work, lifting our voices to pursue justice, and most importantly, embodying the values she holds so dear. This is how we can truly honor her legacy.

Madam Speaker, I thank her for her service.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from the Seventh Congressional District of Maryland (Mr. MFUME).

Mr. MFUME. Madam Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentlewoman from Florida for yielding. I know there are a lot of people who have a lot to say about someone whom we cared about and loved, and so I do appreciate this opportunity. I thank her and the honorable gentleman from the State of Nevada (Mr. HORSFORD), who is the chair of the caucus, for convening this Special Order tonight.

It is a Special Order for a lawyer and a legislator, a woman who saw things that were not and found it in her heart to find a way to make those things come into existence. I extend my condolences to her husband, Elwyn, to her two adult children, to other members of the JACKSON LEE family, and to the people of Houston who knew her, embraced her, loved her, and kept her.

I first heard of SHEILA JACKSON LEE before she ever got here. In fact, I was a Member of the House then, and she came in with a big class. I think she got here in '95, and she won the election in 1994. I think JIM CLYBURN was a part of that class, BOBBY SCOTT, and MAXINE WATERS, a number of people

who came in the door bigger than life, and there was SHEILA who was also bigger than life.

They taught us along the way things that were sometimes not so obvious about fighting for what you believe in. She was a member of the Houston City Council before she got here, and they didn't know what to do with her because she would not stop fighting for the things that she believed in. Madam Speaker, one of which was gun control and gun safety long before it became something popular for people to talk about and to advocate.

It was in that Houston City Council that SHEILA passed their first-ever gun safety ordinance, putting the onus on parents to keep guns away from children in the house, to keep them locked, or to not have them there altogether. Some people thought it was an overreach, but nobody knows to this day how many lives may have been saved and how many children could have been injured that were not. It was many years later that that same council and many of the people of Houston thanked her for what she had done.

Before SHEILA got here, Craig Washington was the elected Member of that district, and in his first term, Sheila challenged him for the congressional seat.

She said: I need your support.

I said: SHEILA, Craig just supported me to be chair of the Black Caucus 2 years ago. I can't turn my back on him.

She said: Well, don't turn your back, turn your front. Just stay out of it.

I said: Okay, I am going to stay out of it.

Everybody said she couldn't do it, you can't beat Craig Washington, and we all now know how that story concluded.

When she came here and took the oath of office, I, like so many others, gave her a great big hug because I knew not just the Congressional Black Caucus but the Congress in general was going to be made better because of her indefatigable spirit.

SHEILA is a woman who never rested. You could walk the Halls here at midnight and see her hanging out at a Rules Committee meeting trying to make sure she can get an amendment or trying to make sure she can find a way to make a difference.

□ 2130

I remember that first year of 1995 when she got here. She went up to Charlie Rangel and said: I want to know everything you knew about Barbara Jordan.

Charlie said: Well, you did know Barbara, right?

She said: Yes. I loved her and admired her, but you know what I don't know because you served with her, so tell me all about the way she was here and how she made a real difference.

Then, she came over to me afterward and said: And I want you to stay here because I want you to tell me all about Mickey Leland. You served with him.

You and Mickey were buddies, and you sat with him the night before he left to take that flight that he never came back from. I want to know what you talked about and what is going to happen now that he is gone and I am here. How do I find a way, like with Barbara Jordan, to make a real difference in this House?

Her spirit was irrepressible. She had a personality that was all her own.

The word was that witnesses coming before the Judiciary Committee didn't want to come before the Judiciary Committee if they were wrong because they knew, as a trained lawyer, she would find a way to pick them apart. She did so over and over again. She did it not for herself but to have the truth come out and to make sure that the testimony was something that people could build on and learn from. She worked so hard.

I am looking at this white bouquet of flowers, and I almost picked it up and walked it over to that aisle, on the edge where, every year, every President that came down that aisle had to shake the hand, say hello to, and pay some homage to SHEILA JACKSON LEE.

We loved her. We still love her, and we will always love her. She was a worker who made all of us around her work harder, and we are all so much better because of the fact that she served here.

Madam Speaker, our dear friend, DON PAYNE, Jr., passed away a couple of months ago, and many of us went to Newark for the funeral. It was a tough loss, just like this is. I had served with his dad, so it was especially tough for me because his dad and I were buddies.

I point now to Congressman JACKSON of Illinois, who I said to that day: Thank you so much for taking care of SHEILA.

She could barely get up to Newark with us, but she cared so much about paying tribute and honor to someone she worked with and cared about that she found a way, barely walking, to get on that plane to go to that funeral and to come back.

I commended Congressman JACKSON for taking the time to do all that he could to make her trip better and to keep her safe from all that could have gone on, not so much on the trip but in terms of her health because we all knew that she was declining. We didn't know what was going on.

I thank JONATHAN for that. My thanks to all the members of the caucus who are here, all of whom have stories about SHEILA and our love for her.

Madam Speaker, I can say because I feel her spirit will remain in this place for a long, longtime to come. Every time somebody says Juneteenth, they are going to say SHEILA JACKSON LEE, or reparations, SHEILA JACKSON LEE.

She would run behind us: Have you signed on to H.R. 40 yet?

We would say yes. She would say: Go get me two others.

Again, I thank my colleague so much for yielding. My thanks to all from the

caucus who are here, and I thank Congresswoman LEE for reminding us of some stories that we had long since forgotten.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his comments.

Madam Speaker, it is my privilege to yield to the Honorable Assistant Leader JOE NEGUSE.

Mr. NEGUSE. Madam Speaker, first, I thank the distinguished gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. JACKSON) for hosting this important Special Order hour to honor our friend, our beloved colleague, Judge JACKSON LEE.

It is a blessing to be able to serve in the people's House with giants—Madam Speaker, you have had the opportunity tonight to hear from several—to be able to serve with Congresswoman LEE and to serve with Congressman MFUME, among many others, and to hear their perspectives on their time serving with Judge JACKSON LEE.

Mark Twain is credited with saying that history doesn't often repeat itself, but it does rhyme.

As Mr. MFUME was describing the late JUDGE JACKSON LEE and her adulation, respect, and admiration for Barbara Jordan, the first Black woman to ever be elected to United States Congress from the State of Texas, I am reminded of a story.

At the end of Congresswoman Jordan's life, she had a bone-deep devotion to the Constitution, bone-deep devotion and faith in the Constitution, which was shown on full display during her service in the Congress, in particular during the Watergate proceedings.

In 1996, when Barbara Jordan passed away, they were searching through her belongings, and they found in her purse a copy of the U.S. Constitution. I can see, as clear as day right now, our friend, Judge JACKSON LEE, on the Judiciary Committee, where myself and Representative JOHNSON and others had the privilege to serve with her, holding the Constitution out as she was questioning a variety of different witnesses who have come through that committee.

Judge LEE's faith, devotion, and commitment to the Constitution was bone deep. To hear Representative MFUME describe his conversations with her as she asked him about the great Barbara Jordan, it is beyond moving.

As I try to come up with the right word to describe Judge LEE—I call her Judge LEE because I would always call her Judge LEE. She would call me attorney general, although I have never been an attorney general, but she had decided that would be my moniker.

I have spent time over the past several days to conjure up the word that I would use to describe her. The best word that I have been able to come up with is prolific.

She was a prolific orator. One need only look at the C-SPAN records to see

that she spent more time on the House floor in this Chamber speaking directly to the American public than any Member of the U.S. House of Representatives. Think about that legacy.

She was a prolific legislator. We have heard from many of our colleagues about the many bills that she was able to get across the finish line, signed into law by multiple Presidents. For me, the work that I remember most vividly is her work to combat gun violence, which was a lifelong passion of hers that she pushed for on the Judiciary Committee.

She was a prolific colleague. I, too, joined my colleagues at the funeral for DON PAYNE, Jr., and I remember well seeing Judge LEE at that service and being so moved that someone fighting such a terrible disease would somehow muster the physical stamina, courage, and strength to venture to New Jersey to say good-bye to her friend.

About a month ago, 6 weeks ago, I got a call here in Washington, at 10:50 p.m. on a Wednesday night, from Representative JACKSON LEE. She was in Houston.

I thought perhaps that she was calling to check-in. I was eager to talk to her about her fight against cancer. She had fought so valiantly, as Representative BARBARA LEE articulated earlier, in her first bout with breast cancer over a decade before. I had shared with her that my wife had been battling breast cancer for the last year and that we were drawing strength knowing that she was steadying herself for this next battle.

She didn't call me to talk about the disease. She called to harangue me about a press conference that was scheduled for the next day, and she was eager to solicit my help in securing speakers for an important bill that she intended to roll out. Notwithstanding whatever physical ailments she might have been fighting at the moment, she was working until the end.

□ 2140

I know I am not the only one who was the recipient or a beneficiary of her calls. She was prolific.

I will close with my final observation. I remember coming into the Congress—and Representative MFUME mentioned this. I suspect others have as well—one of my first images of Judge JACKSON LEE was her sitting here, right next to the main entryway to this august Chamber during the State of the Union Address.

Without fail every year, she would be seated right here. A few days ago, I came across a commendation, a recounting of Judge JACKSON LEE's life, and this particular author's view of why Judge JACKSON LEE always found herself right here.

Their view, their belief, their theory was that for a Black woman representing tens of millions of people from the State of Texas, a woman who was in one of the first coed classes at Yale, one of the first Black women to

matriculate from that institution, it was important to her that others see her. It was important that young, Black women, like my 6-year-old daughter, could see her, could be inspired by her. It was important for them to know that if they worked hard enough, they too could find themselves shaking the hand of every President for the better part of the last quarter century. Reading that, it all made sense.

Godspeed, Judge LEE. Thank you for your service to our country. Your family is in our prayers.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Madam Speaker, it is now my privilege to yield to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts, Representative AYANNA PRESSLEY.

Ms. PRESSLEY. Madam Speaker, I thank Congresswoman SHEILA CHERFILUS-McCORMICK and Congressman JACKSON for convening this Special Order hour for, indeed, a special woman.

Madam Speaker, I rise to celebrate the life and legacy of Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE of Texas' 18th District.

SHEILA was a legislator, scholar, orator, truth teller, and justice seeker.

From Houston to Boston, from the Nation's Capitol to throughout the African diaspora, SHEILA JACKSON LEE is a name you should know. If you don't, trust me, you have benefited from her work—recognizing Juneteenth as a national holiday, reauthorizing the Violence Against Women Act, advocating for police accountability, reparations, and so much more.

Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE will always be remembered as a force to be reckoned with, who loved her constituents dearly, and represented them with sincerity.

I can see her now in my mind's eye: folders full of notes spilling over, research, question lines, floor statements, multiple bags, and layered clothing. She wore a colorful scarf to beat the chill and show her own unique style with her hair always in a regally braided crown.

With nearly 30 years of service in Congress, she spent every moment working toward progress. In our final text exchange before her transition to ancestor, she said to me, keep working on our priorities. We cannot give up.

So in her memory, alongside my colleagues in the Congressional Black Caucus, her staff, current and former, her constituents and her family, we will continue the fight for justice.

SJL, I already miss your rich and powerful voice, but most of all, I will miss how you used it for the people. Rest in peace and power.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Madam Speaker, it is now my privilege to yield to the gentleman from Louisiana, Mr. TROY CARTER.

Mr. CARTER of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, I thank very much my esteemed colleagues for the opportunity to be here.

We are here to honor the memory of a dear friend and colleague, Congress-

woman SHEILA JACKSON LEE, a true stateswoman and a fierce defender of justice, fairness, and our great democracy. A dedicated member of the Congressional Black Caucus, her contributions have been nothing short of transformative and incredible.

I was blessed to visit her numerous times in Houston, Texas, and travel with her around the world. She was also instrumental in helping so many Louisiana natives during Hurricane Katrina, providing exceptional case-work services in Houston.

After Katrina, so many of our people were homeless, lost, in need of love and care. SHEILA JACKSON LEE was there. She called us regularly to give us reports. Whenever there was an issue in Houston and it was someone from Louisiana, she was Johnny-on-the-spot.

It wasn't her district. It wasn't her people. They couldn't vote for her. It was her true love and passion for people that caused her to step up. She was a giant, although small in stature. Her heart was so big and her brain was even bigger.

I have never met anyone as passionate and as smart on every single issue she touched. When she stepped up, she spoke with a degree of power, familiarity, intellect, energy, and grace. They just don't make them like that anymore.

You heard my colleagues say that she would show up everywhere. Once we came back from a codel across the country, and because we had plane trouble, we were stuck waiting for another aircraft. There was an issue going on in India. We were all exhausted trying to make it home.

SHEILA said, I have to go there. I have a lot of natives of India in my community. We were all exhausted and everyone chuckled and said, we are all going home.

Next thing I know, I looked at CNN when I got home and there was SHEILA JACKSON LEE. She was there in the midst of it all by herself, not a part of a codel, not a part of a team, not a part of anything other than a person with a big heart that knew that she was needed.

She was the first female ranking member of the Judiciary Subcommittee for Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security. As a senior member of the House Committees on Judiciary, Homeland Security, and Budget, she spearheaded critical policies for institutional change.

□ 2150

Her reintroduction of the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act exemplified her unwavering commitment to uplifting the Black community and improving our Nation.

SHEILA called me, as our assistant leader just mentioned, and she said: I need you to go and run this press conference for me. I can't be there, but I need you to go and run the press conference, and I need you to address the family and let them know how much

we love them and how much we care. I can't be there, but I will be on the phone.

She was on the phone. We couldn't see her. I suspect she may have been in the hospital, but she spoke with the same degree of love, passion, and strength for the family who had been so wronged.

I was honored when she made that call to me personally in May to partner with her on the press conference promoting this critical piece of legislation. It is one of my most recent and fond memories of working closely with her. It was one of the very last official actions of her passion, and there are so many.

We will forevermore miss the intellect, the passion, the strength, and the courage of SHEILA JACKSON LEE. Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE will be sorely missed by her immediate family, her Congressional Black Caucus family, her Democratic Caucus family, all the citizens of Texas, and countless others she touched around the world. Her unwavering commitment to her principles and her tireless advocacy for the underrepresented has left an indelible mark on our Nation.

On a personal note, SHEILA was not just a colleague but also a treasured friend and mentor to me and many others. We devoted a bond of service for mankind. Her wisdom, compassion, and strength have guided us through many challenges. Her legacy will continue to inspire all of us as we strive to be better, do better, and try to continue the incredible work that she has done.

Rest in peace, my dear sister. Rest in peace.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Madam Speaker, may I inquire as to how much time is remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman has until 10 p.m., so there are about 9 minutes remaining.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. JACKSON), my co-anchor.

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I thank the Honorable SHEILA CHERFILUS-McCORMICK, my co-anchor on this Congressional Black Caucus Special Order hour, for yielding.

I affiliate myself with all the comments that my colleagues have shared regarding this remarkable woman, our colleague and dear friend, SHEILA JACKSON LEE.

Madam Speaker, I rise tonight to lend my voice to the chorus of those who have gathered in this Chamber to honor and give mournful recompense to the life and legacy of Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE, a woman of such grave significance who even in repose remains a towering figure among us.

SHEILA JACKSON LEE was no shrinking violet. She was no harbinger of demure expectations, and she did not cower in the face of adversity, nor did she retreat in the midst of a storm.

SHEILA JACKSON LEE did not do as some have already done; namely, get

elected to political office and forget where they come from. SHEILA JACKSON LEE carried the people of Houston with her because her dreams were their dreams too. Their adversities were her adversities too. She wanted for them no less what she wanted for herself.

Here is a woman who in her lifetime had to deal with policies who told her she had to sit in the back of the bus. She went from having people tell her she had to go through the back door to being a Member of Congress who passed laws to make America a better place for all people.

She lived long enough to see President Barack Obama ascend to the Presidency. She lived long enough to see Supreme Court Justice Ketanji Brown elevated to the Supreme Court. She was just a few days away from living to see Vice President HARRIS selected to be the Democratic nominee for the Presidency of the United States. What a life. What a witness. What a legacy.

Tonight, I say to you, a mighty oak has fallen. I shared so many evenings and days and times with Congresswoman LEE, my heart is filled, and I thank God for her having come this way.

I felt in many ways like the words in the book of "Animal Farm," "All animals are equal, but some are more equal. . . ." I never looked at myself as a peer of Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE. I was honored to carry her bags. I was honored to walk beside her. I was honored to be in the midst of her company. I thank God for having put me in a place where I could be from afar and then in my lifetime be able to work up close and hand in hand with her.

In this place where she will no longer stand is a hole that will never be filled in this Chamber because while none of us are indispensable, some of us can never be replaced. That is the legacy of SHEILA JACKSON LEE.

This is the brightness of the one who we remember, who in death has become both the singer and the song. Let the word go forth from this time and place that SHEILA JACKSON LEE was a steel magnolia, one of the daughters of thunder, a woman of such invention and personal power that you could hear the sound of the oceans gathering in her voice. She was, she is, and she will always be one of the great gifts of the African-American community to the future of America.

Tonight, we remember her. Tonight, we sit upon the ground and tell sad stories, and we laugh and joke about the death of a queen here in this Chamber. Under the canopy of this temple of democracy, we dare to make letters of her once and glorious life.

From serving as the first female ranking member of the judiciary Subcommittee for Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security, Sheila's talents made room for herself.

She will be missed, she will be mourned, and she will be lamented, but now she belongs to the ages. Like Bar-

bara Jordan, Shirley Chisholm, John Lewis, and Donald Payne, she will be watching over us.

Sleep on, my sister. You deserve your rest. You have won the race. God will bless you.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

The Nation mourns the loss of a tireless advocate for justice and a beacon of hope for so many. Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE was not just a Member of Congress. She was a force of nature, a relentless champion for civil rights, and a voice for the voiceless.

For nearly three decades, Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE's work in this Chamber showcased her unwavering commitment to justice and equality. Her reintroduction of the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act is just one example of her dedication to fight for equal justice.

This bill, which I was so proud to co-sponsor, aimed to hold law enforcement accountable, improving training, and rebuilding the trust of the communities they serve. It is a testament to her vision for a fair and more just America.

Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE believed deeply in the power of the Federal Government to enact meaningful reform. She knew that while no single policy could erase decades of systemic racism, it was imperative to take bold steps toward structural change. Her legacy will be felt in every stride we make toward justice.

To me, SHEILA JACKSON LEE was the originator. We always joked around when she said: She is the first SHEILA, and I am the second SHEILA. I always said: SHEILA, you are the originator.

Every time she saw me, she asked if I needed anything. I remember when I last spoke to her, I said: SHEILA, you sound strong today. And she said: SHEILA, whatever you need, call me. I will be there. If you need to know how to do it, I will show you. She made me a promise. She said: I will always be there.

The day she passed, I said: SHEILA, we will remember your legacy. She was at every Special Order hour, every single one, and the last one I looked back, and I said: SHEILA, are you ready? And she said she couldn't do it. Jonathan held her, and I knew that was the last time.

Rest in power, Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE. I yield back the balance of my time.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Kevin F. McCumber, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 1105. An act to amend the DNA Analysis Backlog Grant Program, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3019. An act to establish an inspections regime for the Bureau of Prisons, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK.
Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 58 minutes p.m.), under its previous order and pursuant to House Resolution 1366, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, July 23, 2024, at 9 a.m., as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Honorable SHEILA JACKSON LEE.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,
ETC.

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

EC-4938. A letter from the Under Secretary, Acquisition and Sustainment, Department of Defense, transmitting a certification of the Sentinel Intercontinental Ballistic Missile program, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 4376(b)(1); Added by Public Law 116-283, div. A, title XVIII, Sec. 1850(a); (134 Stat. 4265); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-4939. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of Defense, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation in regard to the authority to accept gifts for purpose of participation in United States Senate Youth Program; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-4940. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of Defense, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation in regard to military technician modernization; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-4941. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting draft legislation regarding Findings in Support of a Sustainable National Flood Insurance Program; to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-4942. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting draft legislation regarding Establishing Financial Resilience; to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-4943. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting draft legislation regarding Risk-Informed Approach for a Modern National Flood Insurance Program; to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-4944. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting draft legislation regarding Disclosure of Flood Risk Information Prior to Real Estate Transactions; to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-4945. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting draft legislation regarding Use of Replacement Cost Value in Determining Premium Rates; to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-4946. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting draft legislation regarding Consideration of Coastal and Inland Locations in Determining Premium Rates; to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-4947. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting draft legislation regarding Multi-Year Reauthoriza-

tion; to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-4948. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting draft legislation regarding Excessive Loss Properties; to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-4949. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting draft legislation regarding Flood Compliance and Mitigation Coverage; to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-4950. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting draft legislation regarding Increase Maximum Coverage Limits; to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-4951. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting draft legislation regarding Study the Efficacy of the Mandatory Purchase Requirement; to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-4952. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting draft legislation regarding Prohibit Coverage for New Construction in High-Risk Areas/Commercial Properties; to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-4953. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting draft legislation regarding Clarify Period to File Suit; to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-4954. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting draft legislation regarding Reduce Reporting Complexity; to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-4955. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting draft legislation regarding Remove Barriers to Switching to Private Polices; to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-4956. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of Defense, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation in regard to an amendment to the limitation on senior executive service personnel within the Department of Defense and codification of limitations; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-4957. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting a notification of a designation of acting officer, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, Sec. 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-4958. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel, General Law, Ethics, and Regulation, Department of the Treasury, transmitting two (2) notifications of a federal vacancy and nomination, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, Sec. 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-4959. A letter from the Director, National Science Foundation, transmitting the Foundation's 2024 CEOSE report, Making Visible the Invisible: STEM Talent of Rural America, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 19172(f)(2); Public Law 117-167, div. B, title V, Sec. 10512(f)(2); (136 Stat. 1616); to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

EC-4960. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting draft legislation regarding Borrowing Authority; jointly to the Committees on Financial Services and the Budget.

EC-4961. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of

Homeland Security, transmitting draft legislation regarding Means-Tested Assistance Program; jointly to the Committees on Financial Services and Ways and Means.

EC-4962. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Energy, transmitting proposed legislation to clarify the Secretary of Energy's authority to designate beryllium vendors under the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act of 2000; jointly to the Committees on the Judiciary and Education and the Workforce.

EC-4963. A letter from the Board Members, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting the 2024 annual report on the financial status of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance System, pursuant to 45 U.S.C. 369; Public Law 100-647, Sec. 7105; (102 Stat. 3772); jointly to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure and Ways and Means.

EC-4964. A letter from the Secretary, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting the 29th actuarial valuation of the railroad retirement system, pursuant to 45 U.S.C. 231u(a)(1); Aug. 29, 1935, ch. 812, Sec. 22(a)(1) (as amended by Public Law 107-90, Sec. 108(a)); (115 Stat. 890) and 45 U.S.C. 231f-1; Public Law 98-76, Sec. 502 (as amended by Public Law 104-66, Sec. 2221(a)); (109 Stat. 733); jointly to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure and Ways and Means.

EC-4965. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of Defense, transmitting legislative proposals that the Department of Defense requests be enacted during the second session of the 118th Congress; jointly to the Committees on Armed Services, the Judiciary, and Oversight and Accountability.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON
PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. BOST: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H.R. 4424. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to study and report on the prevalence of cholangiocarcinoma in veterans who served in the Vietnam theater of operations during the Vietnam era, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 118-600). Referred to the Committee on the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. JORDAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 1631. A bill to amend title 17, United States Code, to reaffirm the importance of, an include requirements for, works incorporated by reference into law, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 118-601). Referred to the Committee on the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mrs. FISCHBACH: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 1370. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 8997) making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes, and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 8998) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for the purposes. (Rept. 118-602). Referred to the House Calendar.

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 Mr. LAHOOD (for himself and Mr. DAVIS of Illinois):

H.R. 9076. A bill to reauthorize and modernize part B of title IV of the Social Security Act to strengthen child welfare services, expand the availability of prevention services to better meet the needs of vulnerable families, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GUTHRIE (for himself, Mr. PENCE, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. FULCHER, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. PFLUGER, Mr. ARMSTRONG, and Mr. BUCSHON):

H.R. 9077. A bill to transfer the duties of the Office of Public Participation of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to a Public Participation Division within the Office of External Affairs of such Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ADERHOLT (for himself, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. THANEDAR, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, Mr. NICKEL, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. COSTA, Mr. D'ESPOSITO, Mr. QUIGLEY, and Mr. CARL):

H.R. 9078. A bill to require on-time delivery of periodicals to unlock additional rate authority, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. BEYER:

H.R. 9079. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide non-immigrant status to nurses working in certain facilities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRECHEEN (for himself, Mr. NEHLS, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. OGLETS, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. SELF, Ms. BOEBERT, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. DONALDS, Ms. TENNEY, Mrs. LUNA, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. BOST, and Mr. MILLS):

H.R. 9080. A bill to direct the Director of the United States Secret Service to implement a uniform fitness standard for Secret Service Special Agents and Uniformed Division Officers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FEENSTRA (for himself, Mr. NUNN of Iowa, Mrs. HINSON, and Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS):

H.R. 9081. A bill to provide for emergency tax relief for taxpayers affected by the severe storms, flooding, straight-line winds, and tornadoes in certain Iowa counties; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE (for herself, Ms. SALAZAR, and Mr. CASTRO of Texas):

H.R. 9082. A bill to direct the Secretary of State to host regular Summits of the Americas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LATTA (for himself and Ms. MATSU):

H.R. 9083. A bill to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to require States to include supporting the physical security, cybersecurity, and resilience of local distribution systems in State energy security plans; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MCCORMICK (for himself, Mr. NEHLS, and Mr. VAN ORDEN):

H.R. 9084. A bill to amend section 102 of the Revised Statutes of the United States to provide that a person who refuses to answer certain questions or is finally convicted of perjury before either House of Congress shall be debarred from Federal employment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Ju-

diary, and in addition to the Committees on Oversight and Accountability, and Rules, 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. MEUSER:

H.R. 9085. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to make certain modifications to how agencies conduct periodic reviews of agency rules, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Small Business, 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 Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia (for herself and Mr. PANETTA):

H.R. 9086. A bill to require the Secretary of Defense to develop a strategy to increase membership in the Comprehensive Security Integration and Prosperity Agreement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MOLINARO:

H.R. 9087. A bill to require the Inspector General of the Department of Health and Human Services to investigate Head Start facilities that fail to produce their annual audits as required by law; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 9088. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make notices of intent to operate under section 501(c)(4) publicly available in the same manner as applications for exemption from tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. PETERSEN:

H.R. 9089. A bill to amend the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 to authorize certain funds for water and water supply infrastructure in Fremont County, Colorado, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. STEFANIK:

H.R. 9090. A bill to amend the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 to require recipients of Federal awards to collect and report data relating to subawards granted to entities outside of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. THANEDAR:

H.R. 9091. A bill to authorize an individual who is transitioning from receiving treatment furnished by the Secretary of Defense to treatment furnished by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to continue receiving treatment from such individual's mental health care provider of the Department of Defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on 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. VAN DREW:

H. Con. Res. 121. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that July 22 should be designated as a day of recognition to recognize the unsung heroes of America in wartime; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. LANGWORTHY (for himself, Mr. PFLUGER, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. VAN DREW, Ms. MACE, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. DONALDS, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. FRY, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. GALLEGOS, Mrs. BICE, Mr. BUCHANAN, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. FALLON, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. NEHLS, Mr. LAWLER, Mr. TURNER, Mr. MOLINARO, Mr. BALDERSON, Mrs. HOUCHIN, Mrs.

KIGGANS of Virginia, and Mrs. MCCLAIN):

H. Res. 1365. A resolution calling for the termination of United States Secret Service Director Kimberly Cheatle from her position, effective immediately; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOGGETT:

H. Res. 1366. A resolution expressing the profound sorrow of the House of Representatives on the death of the Honorable Sheila Jackson Lee; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania:

H. Res. 1367. A resolution establishing the Task Force on the Attempted Assassination of Donald J. Trump; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. STEUBE (for himself, Ms. GREENE of Georgia, Mr. OGLETS, Mr. SELF, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. BANKS, Mr. FRY, Mr. MILLS, and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey):

H. Res. 1368. A resolution impeaching Kimberly A. Cheatle, Director of the United States Secret Service, for high crimes and misdemeanors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania (for himself, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. PERRY, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. DELUZIO, Ms. WILD, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. EVANS, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. AMODEL, Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEREMER, Mr. BAIRD, Ms. VAN DUYN, Mrs. BICE, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. MOYLAN, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. NUNN of Iowa, Mr. FULCHER, Mr. SELF, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. WILLIAMS of New York, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. BANKS, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. ALFORD, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. COLLINS, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. LAWLER, Mr. PENCE, Mr. ISSA, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. PFLUGER, Mr. KEAN of New Jersey, Mr. WALBERG, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. ADERHOLT, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. ROSE, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mrs. HOUCHIN, Mr. LAMBORN, Ms. LETLOW, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. YAKYM, Mr. LALOTA, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. CARL, Mr. MCCORMICK, Mr. BACON, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. GUTHRIE, and Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia):

H. Res. 1369. A resolution remembering the life of Corey Comperatore who passed away on Saturday, July 13, 2024; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Ms. STEFANIK (for herself, Mr. DUNN of Florida, Mr. LOPEZ, and Mr. BOST):

H. Res. 1371. A resolution strongly condemning the Biden Administration and its Border Czar, Kamala Harris's, failure to secure the United States border; to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, 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. CROW (for himself, Ms. PETERSEN, Ms. CARAVEO, Mr. NEGUSE, and Ms. DEGETTE):

H. Res. 1372. A resolution expressing support for the designation of July 20, 2024, as "National Heroes Day" to honor the sacrifices of everyday heroes who save lives and improve their communities; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Ms. MACE:

H. Res. 1373. A resolution calling on Vice President Kamala Harris to convene and mobilize the principal officers of the executive departments of the Cabinet to activate section 4 of the 25th Amendment to declare President Joseph R. Biden, Jr. incapable of executing the duties of his office and to immediately exercise powers as acting President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VAN DREW (for himself, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. BACON, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. STAUBER, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. D'ESPOSITO, and Mr. CARTER of Georgia):

H. Res. 1374. A resolution honoring the dedication, bravery, and professionalism of correctional officers across the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY AND SINGLE SUBJECT STATEMENTS

Pursuant to clause 7(c)(1) of rule XII and Section 3(c) of H. Res. 5 the following statements are submitted regarding (1) the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution and (2) the single subject of the bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. LAHOOD:

H.R. 9076.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution—Congress has the power “To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.”

The single subject of this legislation is:

The bill would reauthorize and modernize part B of title IV of the Social Security Act to strengthen child welfare services, expand the availability of prevention services to better meet the needs of vulnerable families.

By Mr. GUTHRIE:

H.R. 9077.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

This legislation would remove existing authorities of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) to compensate individuals seeking to intervene in Commission proceedings and re-designate the Office of Public Participation as a Division under the existing Office of External Affairs

By Mr. ADERHOLT:

H.R. 9078.

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

Article 1, Section 1 and Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To require on-time delivery of periodicals to unlock additional rate authority, and for other purposes.

By Mr. BEYER:

H.R. 9079.

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

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Legislating

By Mr. BRECHEEN:

H.R. 9080.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18

The single subject of this legislation is:

To direct the Director of the United States Secret Service to implement a uniform fitness standard for Secret Service Special Agents and Uniformed Division Officers.

By Mr. FEENSTRA:

H.R. 9081.

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

Article I, Section 8, clause 1 (Taxing and Spending Clause)

The single subject of this legislation is:

Disaster Tax

By Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE:

H.R. 9082.

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

This bill is introduced pursuant to the powers granted to Congress under the General Welfare Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 1), the Commerce Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 3), and the Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 18).

The single subject of this legislation is:

To direct the Secretary of State to support the organization of a Summit of the Americas and the Cities Summit of the Americas.

By Mr. LATTA:

H.R. 9083.

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

This resolution is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to require States to include supporting the physical security, cybersecurity, and resilience of local distribution systems in State energy security plans.

By Mr. MCCORMICK:

H.R. 9084.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

The single subject of this legislation is:

Oversight

By Mr. MEUSER:

H.R. 9085.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 “The Congress shall have power to . . . provide for the . . . general welfare of the United States; . . .”

The single subject of this legislation is:

Requires agencies to do a more thorough review when periodically reviewing rules.

By Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia:

H.R. 9086.

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

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

national security

By Mr. MOLINARO:

H.R. 9087.

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

Article I Section VIII

The single subject of this legislation is:

Education

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 9088.

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

clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill would require the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to make publicly available the forms organizations that self-declare under Section 501(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code file with the IRS.

By Ms. PETTERSEN:

H.R. 9089.

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

Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article 1

The single subject of this legislation is:

This legislation would authorize funding for a water and water infrastructure project in Fremont County, Colorado.

By Ms. STEFANIK:

H.R. 9090.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the US Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Would require the reporting and public disclosure of every penny from a government grant or contract that is provided to an entity located in a foreign country of concern including North Korea, Communist China, Russia, and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

By Mr. THANEDAR:

H.R. 9091.

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

Congress shall have . . . power to make all laws. Article 1 Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To authorize an individual who is transitioning from receiving treatment furnished by the Secretary of Defense to treatment by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to continue receiving treatment from such individual's mental health care provider of the Department of Defense, and for other purposes.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 251: Mr. COSTA.

H.R. 307: Mrs. SYKES.

H.R. 552: Mr. NORMAN.

H.R. 561: Mr. MCGARVEY and Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.

H.R. 669: Ms. TLAIB.

H.R. 702: Ms. SCHOLTEN.

H.R. 834: Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ.

H.R. 854: Ms. CARAVEO.

H.R. 926: Ms. PETTERSEN and Mrs. RAMIREZ.

H.R. 927: Ms. STRICKLAND and Mrs. RAMIREZ.

H.R. 939: Mr. D'ESPOSITO.

H.R. 953: Mr. NEGUSE.

H.R. 987: Mr. STANTON and Mr. MAGAZINER.

H.R. 1015: Mr. STANTON and Mr. EZELL.

H.R. 1088: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.

H.R. 1118: Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LANDSMAN, Mr. NORCROSS, and Ms. CLARKE of New York.

H.R. 1124: Mrs. HAYES.

H.R. 1230: Mr. MFUME.

H.R. 1273: Mr. PANETTA.

H.R. 1277: Mr. STANTON.

H.R. 1316: Mr. MULLIN.

H.R. 1359: Ms. TLAIB.

H.R. 1385: Ms. SCHRIER.

H.R. 1478: Mr. KENNEDY and Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 1488: Ms. SCHOLTEN and Mr. SARBANES.

H.R. 1572: Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. MAGAZINER, Mr. RULLI,

Mr. SABLAN, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, and Mrs. WAGNER.

H.R. 1595: Ms. SALINAS.

H.R. 1638: Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, Ms. STANSBURY, and Mr. PHILLIPS.

H.R. 1649: Ms. SALINAS.

H.R. 1692: Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. MAGAZINER, Ms. STEVENS, and Mr. LARSEN of Washington.

H.R. 1831: Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania, Mr. RASKIN, and Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 1833: Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. ESHOO, and Mr. VEASEY.

H.R. 2407: Mr. BEAN of Florida, Mr. FONG, Ms. STANSBURY, and Mr. MRVAN.

H.R. 2439: Ms. SHERRILL and Mr. NICKEL.

- H.R. 2630: Mr. NORCROSS and Mr. TURNER.
H.R. 2672: Mr. STAUBER.
H.R. 2725: Mr. FOSTER, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. PETTERSEN, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK, and Mr. NEGUSE.
H.R. 2757: Mr. DELUZZIO.
H.R. 2840: Mrs. HAYES.
H.R. 2841: Mrs. HAYES.
H.R. 2851: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 2880: Mr. ROSE and Ms. CARAVEO.
H.R. 2949: Ms. PINGREE.
H.R. 2955: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.
H.R. 3086: Mr. NICKEL.
H.R. 3096: Mr. SABLAN and Ms. TOKUDA.
H.R. 3145: Mr. NADLER.
H.R. 3199: Ms. STEFANIK.
H.R. 3249: Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, and Mr. MILLS.
H.R. 3256: Mr. NEWHOUSE.
H.R. 3416: Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 3432: Mr. PHILLIPS.
H.R. 3464: Mrs. HARSHBARGER.
H.R. 3501: Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia.
H.R. 3537: Mr. VEASEY, Ms. SCHRIER, and Mr. GALLEGO.
H.R. 3554: Mr. D'ESPOSITO.
H.R. 3565: Mr. NICKEL.
H.R. 3583: Mrs. PELTOLA, Mr. TONKO, and Mrs. BEATTY.
H.R. 3592: Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. SORENSEN, and Mr. TIMMONS.
H.R. 3611: Mr. LAWLER.
H.R. 3644: Mr. OBERNOLTE, Mr. BIGGS, and Mrs. LESKO.
H.R. 3654: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.
H.R. 3875: Mr. NICKEL.
H.R. 4021: Mr. TURNER.
H.R. 4157: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. AMO, Mr. RUIZ, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. KEATING, Mr. MORELLE, and Mr. WILLIAMS of New York.
H.R. 4172: Mrs. DINGELL.
H.R. 4177: Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, and Mr. CLEAVER.
H.R. 4391: Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California.
H.R. 4392: Ms. SANCHEZ.
H.R. 4438: Mr. KENNEDY.
H.R. 4440: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 4571: Mr. KENNEDY.
H.R. 4721: Mr. BILIRAKIS.
H.R. 4740: Ms. DELBENE, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Ms. STANSBURY, and Ms. Omar.
H.R. 4777: Mrs. HAYES.
H.R. 4778: Mrs. HAYES.
H.R. 4858: Ms. TOKUDA.
H.R. 4867: Mr. KENNEDY.
H.R. 4893: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 4895: Ms. CLARKE of New York.
H.R. 4897: Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. WILD, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Ms. DELAURO.
H.R. 4937: Mr. MEUSER.
H.R. 4995: Mr. MAGAZINER.
H.R. 5003: Ms. SALINAS.
H.R. 5048: Mr. COSTA and Mr. LANDSMAN.
H.R. 5074: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.
H.R. 5208: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 5401: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.
H.R. 5420: Mr. NICKEL.
H.R. 5435: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 5455: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 5530: Mr. MORAN.
H.R. 5566: Ms. BUSH, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. SMITH of Washington, and Ms. SHERRILL.
H.R. 5569: Ms. PORTER.
H.R. 5601: Ms. BUDZINSKI.
H.R. 5669: Mr. NEGUSE.
H.R. 5683: Mr. KIM of New Jersey.
H.R. 5741: Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California.
H.R. 5748: Ms. TOKUDA.
H.R. 5785: Mr. D'ESPOSITO.
H.R. 5827: Mr. THANEDAR and Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.
H.R. 5909: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. EVANS, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.
H.R. 5934: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.
H.R. 6063: Mr. SUOZZI and Mr. PALLONE.
H.R. 6105: Mr. NADLER.
H.R. 6129: Mr. PETERS.
H.R. 6227: Mr. FONG.
H.R. 6275: Mr. MAGAZINER.
H.R. 6293: Mr. EVANS.
H.R. 6341: Mrs. HAYES.
H.R. 6342: Mr. NICKEL.
H.R. 6355: Mr. NUNN of Iowa, Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas, Mr. McCORMICK, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, and Mr. CARBAJAL.
H.R. 6379: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.
H.R. 6405: Mr. LANDSMAN and Ms. BONAMICI.
H.R. 6429: Mr. BANKS.
H.R. 6437: Mr. EVANS.
H.R. 6441: Mr. ZINKE.
H.R. 6551: Mr. D'ESPOSITO.
H.R. 6555: Mr. TRONE.
H.R. 6600: Mrs. TRAHAN.
H.R. 6612: Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia.
H.R. 6634: Ms. SANCHEZ.
H.R. 6640: Mrs. RAMIREZ.
H.R. 6672: Ms. SHERRILL.
H.R. 6731: Mr. FONG.
H.R. 6751: Ms. BROWN, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. CLYBURN, Ms. CROCKETT, Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, Ms. SEWELL, Ms. STRICKLAND, and Ms. TOKUDA.
H.R. 6763: Mr. NUNN of Iowa.
H.R. 6925: Mr. NICKEL.
H.R. 6928: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ and Ms. BUDZINSKI.
H.R. 7025: Mr. ADERHOLT and Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana.
H.R. 7039: Ms. SCANLON.
H.R. 7056: Mr. MEEKS, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. DEGETTE, and Mr. JEFFRIES.
H.R. 7123: Mr. NICKEL.
H.R. 7142: Mr. COHEN, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, and Mr. DUNN of Florida.
H.R. 7154: Mr. ROSENDALE.
H.R. 7198: Mr. FLOOD.
H.R. 7213: Mr. BILIRAKIS, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. TOKUDA, Ms. PETTERSEN, Mr. Courtney, Mr. LANDSMAN, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, and Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 7222: Mr. MILLER of Ohio.
H.R. 7248: Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida and Ms. CHU.
H.R. 7257: Ms. BROWN.
H.R. 7266: Mr. NICKEL.
H.R. 7297: Mr. TIMMONS.
H.R. 7307: Ms. CARAVEO.
H.R. 7384: Mr. PHILLIPS.
H.R. 7438: Ms. TENNEY, Mr. SMUCKER, Ms. STRICKLAND, Ms. DE LA CRUZ, and Mr. HUNT.
H.R. 7489: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 7546: Ms. TOKUDA.
H.R. 7555: Mr. NICKEL and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
H.R. 7597: Mr. OBERNOLTE.
H.R. 7623: Mr. NICKEL.
H.R. 7629: Mr. TONKO and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 7635: Mrs. MCGOVERN and Mrs. TRAHAN.
H.R. 7676: Mr. MAGAZINER.
H.R. 7746: Mr. NICKEL.
H.R. 7764: Mr. DUNN of Florida and Mr. FLOOD.
H.R. 7770: Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. MOYLAN, Mr. MOSKOWITZ, and Mr. FLOOD.
H.R. 7771: Ms. HOULAHAN.
H.R. 7820: Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK.
H.R. 7824: Mr. MAGAZINER.
H.R. 7825: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.
H.R. 7829: Mr. POSEY.
H.R. 7906: Mr. PANETTA and Ms. CHU.
H.R. 7921: Mr. MOORE of Utah.
H.R. 7924: Ms. WILSON of Florida.
H.R. 7940: Mr. BEYER.
H.R. 7941: Mr. BEYER.
H.R. 7944: Mr. DUNN of Florida.
H.R. 8018: Mr. BUCHANAN.
H.R. 8023: Mr. GOLDMAN of New York.
H.R. 8061: Mr. EDWARDS, Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. TIMMONS, and Mr. KILMER.
H.R. 8068: Mr. VAN ORDEN.
H.R. 8076: Ms. SCHOLTEN.
H.R. 8098: Mr. MAGAZINER.
H.R. 8119: Mr. FLOOD.
H.R. 8147: Mr. ROSE and Mr. COMER.
H.R. 8164: Ms. DEGETTE and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.
H.R. 8271: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 8298: Ms. JAYAPAL.
H.R. 8331: Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. CARBAJAL, and Mr. NICKEL.
H.R. 8426: Mr. NICKEL, Ms. SEWELL, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, and Mr. STANTON.
H.R. 8444: Ms. TOKUDA.
H.R. 8478: Mr. MAGAZINER and Mr. NICKEL.
H.R. 8501: Ms. BUSH, Mr. MOULTON, and Mr. CASAR.
H.R. 8599: Mr. WOMACK.
H.R. 8641: Mr. BERA.
H.R. 8693: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 8706: Mr. ROY.
H.R. 8733: Mr. CASTEN.
H.R. 8734: Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. HUIZENGA, and Mr. BERGMAN.
H.R. 8764: Ms. ROSS.
H.R. 8765: Ms. CHU, Mr. MULLIN, and Ms. STRICKLAND.
H.R. 8777: Mr. ALFORD.
H.R. 8784: Mr. YAKYM.
H.R. 8796: Mrs. TRAHAN.
H.R. 8824: Mr. BUCSHON.
H.R. 8825: Mr. BOWMAN and Ms. BUSH.
H.R. 8827: Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. SUOZZI, and Mr. RYAN.
H.R. 8828: Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, and Mr. CARSON.
H.R. 8830: Ms. SHERRILL.
H.R. 8842: Mr. AUCHINCLOSS.
H.R. 8858: Mr. VEASEY.
H.R. 8859: Ms. SEWELL, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mrs. DINGELL, and Mr. ROSE.
H.R. 8862: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 8898: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 8902: Mr. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. VAN ORDEN, and Mr. CAREY.
H.R. 8903: Mr. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. VAN ORDEN, and Mr. CAREY.
H.R. 8914: Mr. D'ESPOSITO.
H.R. 8918: Mr. GALLEGO.
H.R. 8936: Ms. ESHOO and Mr. GOLDMAN of New York.
H.R. 8938: Mr. VAN ORDEN.
H.R. 8941: Mr. GOSAR, Mr. D'ESPOSITO, and Mr. HORSFORD.
H.R. 8949: Mr. GALLEGO.
H.R. 8957: Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. WITTMAN, Ms. CRAIG, and Mrs. STEEL.
H.R. 8962: Ms. STANSBURY.
H.R. 8969: Mr. GOODEN of Texas.
H.R. 8974: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.
H.R. 8989: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 8992: Ms. SALINAS.
H.R. 8993: Mr. STAUBER, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. PHILLIPS.
H.R. 8996: Ms. LEE of California, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. NORTON, Mr. MOSKOWITZ, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Ms. TITUS.
H.R. 9003: Mr. CARSON.
H.R. 9007: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.
H.R. 9015: Mr. HUNT.
H.R. 9023: Mr. GOLDMAN of New York.
H.R. 9034: Mr. CLYDE, Mr. OGLE, Mr. BRECHEEN, Mr. MILLS, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Ms. MACE, and Mr. BIGGS.
H.R. 9035: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.
H.R. 9041: Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.
H.R. 9060: Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS.
H.R. 9061: Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.
H.R. 9075: Mrs. LUNA.
H.J. Res. 72: Ms. TOKUDA.
H.J. Res. 76: Ms. SHERRILL, Ms. MANNING, and Mr. DOGGETT.
H.J. Res. 82: Mr. MENENDEZ.
H.J. Res. 136: Mr. LAHOOD.

H.J. Res. 142: Mr. EZELL.
H.J. Res. 151: Ms. HAGEMAN.
H.J. Res. 152: Ms. HAGEMAN.
H.J. Res. 164: Ms. SALAZAR.
H.J. Res. 166: Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. ARRINGTON, and Mr. CRANE.
H. Con. Res. 118: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Mr. LYNCH, and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.
H. Con. Res. 119: Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, and Ms. GARCIA of Texas.

H. Res. 439: Mr. POCAN, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. STANTON, and Ms. CHU.
H. Res. 481: Mr. HIMES.
H. Res. 709: Mr. RESCHENTHALER.
H. Res. 861: Ms. OMAR.
H. Res. 882: Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania, Mr. MOSKOWITZ, and Ms. ROSS.
H. Res. 1042: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H. Res. 1199: Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. CARL, Mr. TRONE, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. PALLONE, and Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.
H. Res. 1257: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.

H. Res. 1286: Mr. VEASEY, Ms. WILD, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Mr. THANEDAR.
H. Res. 1307: Mr. MENENDEZ.
H. Res. 1329: Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California.
H. Res. 1336: Mr. VAN ORDEN and Mr. OGLES.
H. Res. 1355: Mr. CROW.
H. Res. 1358: Mr. MENENDEZ.
H. Res. 1360: Mr. NEHLS, Mr. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, and Mr. HUNT.
H. Res. 1363: Ms. MALOY.



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of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 118th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 170

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, JULY 22, 2024

No. 118

Senate

The Senate met at 11:30 and 2 seconds a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable BRIAN SCHATZ, a Senator from the State of Hawaii.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mrs. MURRAY).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, July 22, 2024.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable BRIAN SCHATZ, a Senator from the State of Hawaii, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATTY MURRAY,
President pro tempore.

Mr. SCHATZ thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL TUESDAY,
JULY 23, 2024, AT 3 P.M.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate stands adjourned until Tuesday, July 23, 2024, at 3 p.m.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 11:30 and 38 seconds a.m., adjourned until Tuesday, July 23, 2024, at 3 p.m.

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



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S5157

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CELEBRATING THE #ONEWORLD SOCCER TOURNAMENT OF WNY

HON. TIMOTHY M. KENNEDY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2024

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the #OneWorld Soccer Tournament of WNY, an incredible community initiative led by the Buffalo Maendeleo Soccer Club and Bridges from Borders. This inaugural event brought together underrepresented youth in Buffalo's Lower West Side for a soccer competition.

The organizations leading this project, the Buffalo Maendeleo Soccer Club and Bridges from Borders, work to support our local refugee and immigrant populations. The Buffalo Maendeleo Soccer Club provides safe community spaces for underserved children to play in a soccer league with their peers. Bridges from Borders is a nonprofit organization promoting mental health and wellbeing for immigrant families moving to Western New York.

Together, these organizations dedicated nine months to organizing the #OneWorld Soccer Tournament, with the goal of fostering unity and combating negative stereotypes placed onto minorities. The tournament took place on Saturday, July 13, 2024, with four teams competing in spirited and fun soccer games. Parents and players alike had a great time engaging in friendly competition and connecting with their community.

Following the tournament's great success, Maendeleo Soccer Club and Bridges from Borders plan to make the #OneWorld Tournament an annual event. They hope to expand their programming to more neighborhoods, continuing to bring young people together and build unity through soccer.

Please join me in congratulating the Buffalo Maendeleo Soccer Club and Bridges from Borders on the incredible success of the #OneWorld Soccer Tournament. Today, we thank these organizations for their dedication to serving our community and uplifting our youth.

RECOGNIZING THE RETIREMENT OF MAJOR MATTHEW D. WILEY

HON. ZACHARY NUNN

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2024

Mr. NUNN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Major Matthew D. Wiley for his retirement from the United States Air Force after 20 years of distinguished service.

Major Wiley enlisted in the Air Force after graduating from the University of Iowa in 2003. Throughout his career, he consistently demonstrated exceptional leadership, dedication, and a strong work ethic. In 2009, he commissioned and cross-trained in the Tactical Air

Control Party Officer career field. He has deployed multiple times in support of Operation Resolute Support, Operation Iraqi Freedom, and Operation Enduring Freedom. Among his many accomplishments, he notably became the first in his career field to receive the Air Force Commendation Medal with Valor in August of 2011. This prestigious award is reserved for those who display extraordinary heroism in the face of extreme danger. While in Afghanistan, Major Wiley's detachment was ambushed by insurgents, and he was forced to cross open fire to call in a danger close strafing run. This display of remarkable bravery and selflessness resulted in the elimination of 15 insurgents without a single American casualty. His quick thinking and courageous actions serve as a profound example for all.

Major Wiley has continued to excel as a leader, not only in combat but also in his roles as Flight Commander, Assistant Director of Operations, and Director of Operations, accumulating over 14 awards and decorations throughout his illustrious 20-year career. But he hasn't stopped there, he has spent these last two years of service here in the great state Iowa, striving to cultivate and shape the minds of young men and women, both as students as well as cadets. Through his role as Assistant Professor of Aerospace Studies as well his role as Operations Officer at Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps Detachment 250 at Iowa State University, he dedicates himself to the task of producing the highest quality and highest caliber of students and officers for not only the United States Air and Space Force but for this nation. Major Wiley not only reflects great credit upon himself, but he reflects great credit up the United States Air Force and his country.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing Major Wiley for his unwavering dedication to our country. His service before self, exceptional military achievements, and steadfast roles as a spouse, father, and friend have not only enhanced our national security but also stand as a testament to the values of bravery, devotion, and compassion. I join Major Wiley's family, friends, and colleagues in celebrating his retirement and extend to him my heartfelt best wishes for the future.

RECOGNIZING KEN HAYWARD'S IN- DUCTION TO THE MICHIGAN BASEBALL HALL OF FAME

HON. DEBBIE DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2024

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Ken Hayward, a resident of Ann Arbor, Michigan, on the occasion of his induction into the Michigan Baseball Hall of Fame. His contributions to Wolverine athletics and the state of Michigan are worthy of commendation.

Ken was born in 1963 to Bud and Pat Hayward as their only child. A native of Waterford, Michigan, Ken's talent and passion on the baseball diamond was evident from an early age. After a tremendous high school career, he received a scholarship to play baseball at the University of Michigan.

A four-time letterman, Ken was also a four-time First Team All-Big Ten honoree. His time on the team saw the Wolverines win two Big Ten Conference Titles, two NCAA Regional Championships, and multiple trips to the College World Series. He still holds Michigan career records for batting average, RBIs, and games played. Going the extra mile for his team, Ken also pitched for his last two seasons, going 12–2 and recording 7 saves. In 1985, as a senior and team captain, Ken batted 432 with 13 home runs and 64 RBIs in 65 games. His achievements earned him a Big Ten Medal of Honor and the 1985 Michigan Athlete of the Year award.

Shortly after he graduated from the University of Michigan, Ken embarked on a long and successful career in the hospitality industry. Starting in 1985 as a sales representative, by 2010 he was the Executive VP and Managing Director of Grand Hotel on Mackinac Island, consistently ranked as one of the world's top hotels. Ken was appointed to the Michigan Travel Commission by Gov. Jennifer Granholm in 2005 and then reappointed in 2008. Ken served as the commission's chairman from 2008 to 2010. During his tenure as chairman, Travel Michigan secured funding to develop the Pure Michigan advertising campaign, which continues today as a national brand and marketing effort for Michigan travel and tourism. Since 2021, Ken has been a VP at Blue Cross Blue Shield of Michigan, directing their social mission and community affairs.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in celebrating Ken Hayward and all the accomplishments he achieved on behalf of our Wolverines and the entire State of Michigan. A consummate professional, we couldn't have asked for a better representative of our great state. I thank Ken and congratulate him on this tremendous achievement.

RECOGNIZING THE 125TH ANNIVER- SARY OF THE FREEDOM OLD HOME WEEK PARADE

HON. CHRIS PAPPAS

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2024

Mr. PAPPAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Freedom's 125th Old Home Week Parade. Freedom has become an example of how small towns and other communities in New Hampshire can grow strongest through shared traditions that bring together a community's past and present.

In 1831, after the community of North Effingham voted to secede from the town of Effingham, they chose the name "Freedom"

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

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

for their new town—a tribute to their residents achieving their goal of self-determination. Freedom's location on the north end of Ossipee Lake has allowed the town to be a gateway between New Hampshire's Lakes Region and the White Mountains.

Old Home Week is a New Hampshire tradition that allows us to celebrate the places we call home. Created by New Hampshire governor Frank W. Rollins in 1899, Old Home Week was inspired as a way to encourage New Hampshire natives to return to their hometown after many younger New Hampshireers had moved west in search of economic opportunities. In the 21st century, globalization and technological advances have reduced social distance throughout the world, but the importance of strong, close-knit communities has remained the same. By proudly continuing the tradition of Old Home Week, Freedom envisions a community where current and former residents alike can be proud of their hometown.

Thank you to the town of Freedom for inviting me to experience their community as a part of the Old Home Week Parade. I admire all of the volunteers who made this experience possible for the 125th straight year. I hope everyone enjoys themselves in celebrating this wonderful town. To understand the importance of small towns building a proud community for their current and former residents, we all need to hear Freedom ring.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOHN B. LARSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2024

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, had I been present for Roll Call No. 349, Self Amendment No. 3, I would have voted Nay.

Had I been present for Roll Call No. 350, Jackson Amendment No. 4, I would have voted Yay.

CELEBRATING APOSTLE ALBERT D WILSON, JR. ON HIS 13TH PASTORAL ANNIVERSARY

HON. TIMOTHY M. KENNEDY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2024

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Apostle Albert D. Wilson, Jr. of The Greater Royal Worship Center on his 13th pastoral anniversary. A devoted man of God and a remarkable leader, Apostle Wilson has uplifted our community through his faith.

Apostle Wilson began his service to the church at the young age of six. He became an ordained minister in the early 2000s. In 2011, under the guidance of his grandfather, Apostle Wilson was appointed as the pastor of the church. Later, in 2019, he embraced the Lord's call and was installed as an Apostle.

Throughout his service, Apostle Wilson has expanded the church's reach and spread his message of faith throughout the community. He renamed the church to the Greater Royal Worship Center, inspired by the vision of his forefathers. Continuing to build out the

church's community engagement, Apostle Wilson established the Royal Body Shop Outreach Ministries in Albion, New York. Above all, Apostle Wilson leads with the principle of the three L's—We love, we lift, and we liberate.

In addition to his pastoral work, Apostle Wilson has dedicated himself to serving our community in multiple capacities. He is the director of the Martha Mitchell Community Center, which provides Buffalo residents with vital resources and services. During the COVID-19 pandemic, Apostle Wilson led efforts to combat vaccine misinformation and hosted numerous vaccination clinics at the center. Further, Apostle Wilson has been a leading figure with Voice Buffalo, participating in rallies calling for police reform. Standing alongside other faith-based leaders and community activists, Apostle Wilson called for unity and protection of all people.

Today, Apostle Wilson is a loving husband to his wife, Ykeeta Wilson, and a father to his seven children. Please join me in congratulating Apostle Albert D. Wilson, Jr. on thirteen years of pastoral service and celebrating his remarkable dedication to his faith and service to the community.

CELEBRATING THE TEN-YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF ICES PLAIN & FANCY ICE CREAM PARLOR

HON. CORI BUSH

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2024

Ms. BUSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, along with the people of St. Louis, to honor and celebrate the ten-year anniversary of Ices Plain & Fancy Ice Cream Parlor, a beloved institution in our community located in the Shaw neighborhood of St. Louis.

Founded in 2014 by visionary entrepreneurs, Ices Plain & Fancy has become a cornerstone of our local culinary scene, renowned for its innovative approach to ice cream making. By utilizing liquid nitrogen to craft their unique flavors, they offer not just a treat but an extraordinary experience for all who visit. It is with great pride that I recognize and celebrate the ten-year anniversary of Ices Plain & Fancy Ice Cream Parlor.

Over the past decade, Ices Plain & Fancy has continually demonstrated a commitment to quality and creativity. Their dedication to sourcing local ingredients and supporting sustainable practices has garnered admiration and loyalty from their patrons. Ices Plain & Fancy ice cream has brought many St. Louisans welcome respite on hot summer days. Their contributions to the local economy, culture, and culinary heritage cannot be overstated.

As they celebrate this remarkable ten-year milestone, I extend my heartfelt congratulations to the entire team at Ices Plain & Fancy. Their passion and hard work have made a lasting impact on our community, and I look forward to seeing their continued success in the years to come.

HONORING HARRODSBURG, KENTUCKY

HON. ANDY BARR

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2024

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the citizens of Harrodsburg, Kentucky as they celebrate the 250th anniversary of their founding.

James Harrod and a team of men were sent by Lord Dunmore to Kentucky to survey land promised by the British crown to soldiers who served in the French and Indian War. Harrod was the first to map out a town on June 16, 1774, making Harrod's Town (later Harrodsburg) the first permanent British settlement west of the Alleghenies and the first city in Kentucky. By 1776, they had established a county court, a county militia, and named James Harrod as a delegate to the Virginia Assembly. A blockhouse was established at Fort Harrod for the protection of settlers. After the Revolutionary War ended, the town grew rapidly and the original log cabins were replaced with brick structures.

Many men from Harrodsburg fought in the War of 1812. After the war, agriculture and education were very important. Bacon College, Greenville Institute for Young Ladies, and the Harrodsburg Female Academy all opened between 1839 and 1847. Shaker Village at Pleasant Hill was founded in 1805 and became very prosperous. The local economy was based on livestock, hemp, wheat, corn, and valuable racehorses. By the middle of the 1800s, Harrodsburg had been home to three Kentucky governors and one U.S. Ambassador as well as a nationally known resort, Graham Springs.

Like many areas in border states, Harrodsburg was divided by the Civil War and experienced much loss and destruction. Citizens picked up and treated wounded soldiers from both Union and Confederate forces following the nearby Battle of Perryville. After the war, the city rebuilt and prospered once again. The 20th century brought the Dix River Dam, constructed in the 1920s to provide electricity, and the reservoir, Lake Herrington, became a tourist attraction. A reproduction of Old Fort Harrod was constructed as well as a monument to George Rogers Clark which was dedicated by Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1934. Shaker Village was restored and became another tourist attraction. There has always been a strong military presence in Harrodsburg and World War II was no exception. D Company of the 192nd Tank Battalion was stationed in the Philippines in 1941 and included 66 men from Harrodsburg. Of the 66 Harrodsburg men in D Company, only 37 survived the war. They endured battle, the Infamous Bataan Death March, hell ships, and three and a half years of merciless captivity by Japan.

Today the city of Harrodsburg continues as a thriving community with robust agriculture, tourism, and industry. Dedicated leaders from founder James Harrod to today's Mayor Bob Williams have led the city of Harrodsburg. I am honored to lift up this great American community before the United States Congress and to congratulate them on their 250th anniversary.

HONORING THE MEMORY OF
CHARLES BENJAMIN BASYE

HON. BLAINE LUETKEMEYER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2024

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Charles Benjamin "Ben" Basye and his 43 years of dedication to serving this country. Ben served as a Navy pilot in the United States Pacific Fleet during World War II and in the Korean War.

For his time and service during World War II, Ben was awarded multiple medals including the World War II Medal and a Good Conduct Medal. In 1949, he was one of the first Navy Pilots to land a jet on a carrier. He did this in a Grumman F9F Panther Jet Fighter during the earliest stages of catapult take-off and landing operations. As a reservist, he served as a Consulting Engineer and Maintenance Officer. He retired from the Navy on his 60th birthday in 1987 at the rank of Captain.

Ben dedicated his life to improve the United States education system. Mr. Basye earned a Ph.D. in Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, to which he then served 37 years as an engineering professor in higher education. He wrote two books regarding his time in the military and education system and the values that should be upheld in these great American institutions.

Ben Basye was the embodiment of American ideals and exemplified at an extraordinary level what it means to be an American. Ben was willing to make any sacrifice, including the ultimate sacrifice, required to defend the values of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I am thankful for the opportunity to commemorate the life and service of a proud American, Veteran, and family man, Charles Benjamin Basye.

HONORING ELDER CORPORATION
FOR THEIR COMMITMENT TO
SERVICE MEMBERS

HON. ZACHARY NUNN

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2024

Mr. NUNN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and celebrate the exceptional work demonstrated by Elder Corporation, a company that consistently goes above and beyond for our service members.

In 1960, with grit, determination, and a single rubber-tired Ford tractor, J. Elder's father and grandfather founded RG Elder. Today, Elder Corporation takes on some of the largest excavation projects in Iowa, laying groundbreaking work across the metro area.

Elder Corporation employs service members and veterans throughout the state, offering unwavering support, promoting their well-being, and fostering a deep sense of appreciation for their contributions. They even go so far as to ensure that lawns are mowed, and driveways are shoveled, allowing the families of service members to focus on what truly matters.

As a Colonel in the U.S. Air Force, I understand firsthand the profound impact a supportive employer can have on the families of service members. I extend my sincerest

thanks to Elder Corporation and wish to honor them for their steadfast dedication to Iowans, whether they are here in our great state or deployed around the world.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating the tremendous work that Elder Corporation has done for our service members.

CELEBRATING 25 YEARS OF CAN-
TERBURY
WILLIAMSVILLE
WOODS

HON. TIMOTHY M. KENNEDY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2024

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 25th anniversary of Canterbury Woods Williamsville. Canterbury Woods provides seniors with a loving, welcoming home, where they receive top-quality care and are embraced by a supportive community. Through its parent organization, Episcopal Church. Home & Affiliates Inc., Canterbury Woods operates residences in the Village of Williamsville and the Elmwood Village.

After opening in 1999, Canterbury Woods Williamsville became the first continuing care retirement community in Western New York. This sixty-two-acre scenic property offers seniors the freedom to create their ideal lifestyle within the vibrant community. They provide residents with many essential services, including healthcare, independent and assisted living programs, memory care, skilled nursing, and rehabilitation resources.

In August 2023, Canterbury Woods grew its Williamsville campus as it opened the Canterbury Woods Performing Arts Center. This center brings live music, theater, and dance to residents and welcomes the entire community to enjoy performances.

Canterbury Woods' dedication to serving seniors with compassion and respect has earned them numerous accolades. Canterbury Woods facilities are accredited by the Continuing Care Accreditation Commission and have consistently earned Medicare's top 5-star Rating.

For 25 years, Canterbury Woods has provided exceptional care for the seniors in our community. Please join me in congratulating Canterbury Woods Williamsville on their 25th anniversary and thanking them for their remarkable service.

RECOGNIZING THE NEW NOVI
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE LOCA-
TION

HON. DEBBIE DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2024

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Novi Chamber of Commerce on the opening of their new office location in Novi. This office opening not only represents exciting opportunity for the future but allows reflection on the great service the Novi Chamber of Commerce has already provided to the community.

For over 50 years, The Chamber has committed itself to serving the businesses of Novi

and promoting prosperity in the region. By providing a community networking space for Novi businesses and industries to come together, The Chamber has shown its dedication to building up the Novi community. With traditions like the Annual Golf Tournament, Kentucky Derby, and Toast of the Town, The Chamber has routinely brought together its members to form a strong business community and network in the area. Additionally, The Chamber provides local businesses, non-profits, and citizens with tremendous resources and programs to promote prosperity and growth in the local economy. By regularly hosting networking events, educational programs, and promoting local businesses, they have fostered an environment of innovation, support, and success in Novi.

The work and legacy of the Novi Chamber of Commerce is commendable. This new office location will allow The Chamber to serve the community better than ever before. The Chamber is now located to allow citizens better access to the services of The Chamber and participate in the thriving economic community. The growth, prosperity, and support this change represents is an exciting development for the Sixth District. The newer, bigger, and more central location will equip The Novi Chamber of Commerce and the community with greater resources and opportunity to continue to grow and serve.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in celebrating the new office of the Novi Chamber of Commerce. We thank the Novi Chamber of Commerce and its team members for its service to the Sixth District and are excited to see how the new location helps serve the community well into the future.

HONORING CONGRESSIONAL
AWARD GOLD MEDAL WINNER
JAYDEN DANIEL

HON. MIKE COLLINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2024

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Jayden Daniel, a young man from Eatonton, Georgia, who has earned the esteemed Congressional Award Gold Medal.

Jayden is the son of Shannon and Mark Daniel and a 2024 graduate of Gatewood School. An athlete, Eagle Scout, student pilot, and entrepreneur, Jayden has become quite the accomplished young man.

In fact, he is the founder and operator of Lake Country Driveway Cleaning, a pressure-washing business that he started at the age of 17. Jayden is also a young man dedicated to improving his community through service, having already devoted more than 600 volunteer hours.

Every year, he leads a community-driven Easter basket project aimed at spreading joy to local kids in foster care. This project is known locally as "Baskets of Hope" and has distributed more than 2,350 baskets filled with treats, toys, and essentials to foster children in 12 Georgia counties.

According to Jayden, "whether it's supporting charitable causes or extending a helping hand to the less fortunate," his goal is to "make a positive impact in the lives of others." From raising money for children who are battling cancer, to laying wreaths at Arlington National Cemetery, to working at the local food

bank, Jayden has continued to rise to the occasion.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in applauding the service and commitment of Mr. Jayden Daniel, who has earned the highest honor that the U.S. Congress bestows upon American youth. His extraordinary achievements are not only worthy of the Congressional Award Gold Medal but also of our respect and gratitude.

God Bless Jayden in his future endeavors. I thank him for everything he does and for allowing me to represent him in Congress.

RECOGNIZING MANUEL “MANNY”
MORENO

HON. ERIC SWALWELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2024

Mr. SWALWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize Manuel “Manny” Moreno, president of PJMB Commercial, Inc, for his recently confirmed position as 2024–2025 Chair of the Building Owners and Managers Association (BOMA) International.

As president of PJMB Commercial, Inc. Manny oversees a 25-building portfolio of more than 560,000 square feet in the San Francisco Bay Area. He has been an active member on the BOMA California Board of Directors for almost a decade and is a past president of the BOMA Pacific Southwest Region.

Manny served a two-year term as president of BOMA/Oakland-East Bay from 2014 through 2015 and he remains involved in the local association’s Nominating Committee. In 2018, Moreno served as vice chair of BOMA International’s BOMAPAC Council and participated in the Daniel W. Chancey Leadership Academy.

At the BOMA International level, he also has also been involved in a variety of initiatives, including the Standard Methods of Floor Measurement Committee, the Office Building Standard Revision Task Force and the Diversity, Equity & Inclusion Committee.

Manny also serves on the Board of Managers for the Commercial Real Estate Certification Institute (CRECI), an independent certification body created by BOMA International and BOMI.

A dedicated community member, Manny serves as a Director on the Mountain House Community Services District Board of Directors. Giving back to his community, with a focus on its future, is a passion of his and he looks forward to his continued community involvement and service.

Manny is a husband to Ruby Moreno and a father to Lauren Moreno and Dominic Moreno.

Manny is focused, driven, and passionate about the commercial real estate industry, BOMA, and his community. Making a difference and having a positive impact on these areas are his guiding principles. I congratulate Manny on his new position as Chair of BOMA International and wish the best to him and the BOMA community.

RECOGNIZING JAVIER M. PEREZ,
JR. ON HIS RETIREMENT FROM
THE AMALGAMATED TRANSIT
UNION

HON. EMANUEL CLEAVER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2024

Mr. CLEAVER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with gratitude to recognize a great Missourian, Javier M. Perez, Jr., for his accomplishments with the Amalgamated Transit Union as he heads towards retirement. An experienced leader, dedicated professional, and advocate, Javier serves as a prime example of a true public servant and most importantly, a kind human being.

Javier began his illustrious career when he began driving a bus for the Kansas City Area Transit Authority in 1974. He became a member of Local 1287 and served as steward, Executive Board member, Vice President and was elected President in 1987. Furthermore, Javier earned a bachelor’s degree in labor studies at Antioch University through the George Meany Center, now known as the National Labor College. He also attended and completed the Trade Union Program at Harvard University in 2009.

As a dedicated advocate, Javier has continuously been involved in advancing the rights of Latinos. He has been an active community service volunteer heading voter registration drives and assisting with summer Mural projects as a member of the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement (LCLAA). Javier also served as a liaison for Cesar Chavez on two occasions during Chavez’s trips to Kansas City in 2002.

Javier continues to be a force for positive change within Kansas City. Javier was appointed by Missouri Governor Bob Holden to serve on the Kansas City Missouri Police Board as a commissioner and later was elected President of the Board. Javier was elected an International Vice President in September 1995 and has worked with many locals large and small. On August 29, 2013, Javier was unanimously elected to be the International Executive Vice President of the Amalgamated Transit Union, becoming the first Latino to reach this milestone.

Beyond his extraordinary career achievements, Javier’s tight-knit family continues to serve as an important pillar of his life. Javier spent over 40 exciting years with his lovely wife Lee Ann Perez until she passed into Glory in 2020. He continues to reside in Kansas City, Missouri, where he has three grown children and three grandchildren. Mr. Perez announced his retirement from the Amalgamated Transit Union, holding the second highest office in the international union.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me and Missouri’s Fifth Congressional District in congratulating Javier M. Perez, Jr. as he retires from his successful and impactful career representing Amalgamated Transit Union Members on the local, state, and national levels. Mr. Perez will continue to impact communities across Missouri and in his beloved Kansas City. On behalf of my colleagues and a grateful Nation, we thank him for his dedication and commitment to transportation improvements across the country.

RECOGNIZING THE 175TH ANNIVERSARY OF DAKOTA COUNTY, MINNESOTA

HON. ANGIE CRAIG

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2024

Ms. CRAIG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 175th anniversary of Dakota County, Minnesota. Dakota County was established as one of Minnesota Territory’s original nine counties in 1849, and has played an important role in the history of Minnesota since the beginning. Even as the function and responsibilities of county government have changed over the past 175 years, Dakota County has remained one of the most important and influential counties in the state of Minnesota. It’s now the third-largest county in the state and the largest in the Second Congressional District.

Indigenous people have been living in the land that is now known as Dakota County for many thousands of years. The lands of Dakota County were important for tribes to make use of the waterways for sustenance, transportation, and interaction with other tribes across the nation. The Bdote (confluence) of the two major rivers Misi zipi (Mississippi) and Mni sota (Minnesota) are also an important cultural location as the original birthplace of the Dakota people. By the time European settlers began making their way into Minnesota from the north and east, the Dakota and Ojibwe were the two main tribes, with the Kaposia band of Mdewakanton Dakota residing in this area, as well as Wahpekute and Sisseton groups nearby.

In 1851, Dakota leaders ceded millions of acres of land in Minnesota Territory to the U.S. government. This led to a marked increase in settlement in Dakota County. Dakota County was officially organized in 1853. The county seat was initially located at Kaposia (present-day South St. Paul) and then at Mendota before moving to Hastings in 1857, where it remains today.

Over the 175 years of its existence Dakota County has taken on many roles including providing public safety, keeping records, creating, maintaining, and repairing a system of county roads, assessing taxes, conducting elections, providing health care services addressing both the physical and mental health needs of its residents, operating a countywide library system and many popular county parks. Dakota County is regularly recognized on a national level for the high quality of its programs and services

I have been proud to partner with Dakota County on many important initiatives including the creation of the Veterans Memorial Greenway, and significant improvements to Interstate 35, as well as securing investments for the Dakota County Sheriff’s Office with body worn cameras and their electronic crimes unit.

It is my honor and privilege to represent Dakota County. I congratulate the Dakota County government on the celebration of their 175th anniversary, and recognize them for their many contributions to local residents, the state of Minnesota, and the Nation as a whole.

HONORING THE LIFE AND SERVICE
OF PAUL COTTON**HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON**

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2024

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and service of Paul Cotton.

Paul Cotton departed this earth at the age of 69, surrounded by his loved ones at Methodist Le Bonheur Hospital in Germantown, TN. Born on August 21, 1954, in Marks, MS, to the late Prince and Hazel Lee Cotton, Paul was one of twelve children raised in Jonestown, MS.

Paul embraced his faith in Christ early in life, which guided him throughout his journey. He graduated from Coahoma Agricultural High School and pursued a carpentry trade at Coahoma Junior College in the 1970s.

On February 24, 1974, Paul married the love of his life, Madgeline Cotton. Their union was blessed with six children: Gwendolyn, Shuwanda, Angela, Myrtis, Paul Jr., and Jerel. Paul also had a daughter named LaKeesha. At his passing, he was the proud grandfather of 14 grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren.

In 1979, Paul joined the United States Army Reserve, later extending his service with a contract until July 30, 1985. He earned honorary medals for his M-16 and hand grenade expertise and was honorably discharged after approximately five years of dedicated service.

Paul's vocation was in construction, where he built buildings, homes, highways, and roads across the United States for fifty years until his retirement. He was affectionately known as the "Jack of all Trades." Paul worked for Ingalls Shipyard in the late 1980s in Pascagoula, MS, and later for Mississippi Limestone. He also worked as an independent contractor and repaired cars in his spare time.

As the patriarch of his family, Paul was deeply loved by his wife, siblings, children, and grandchildren. His humble and kind-spirited nature made him one of a kind. To his children, he was a King, embodying work ethic, love, and values. Paul's memory will be cherished forever in the hearts of his loved ones.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the life, legacy, and service of Paul Cotton.

HONORING AMBASSADOR GILAD
ERDAN**HON. RITCHIE TORRES**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2024

Mr. TORRES of New York. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to recognize the extraordinary career of Israel's Ambassador to the United Nations, Gilad Erdan. Ambassador Erdan began his career in public service as an advisor, first to Ariel Sharon and then to Benjamin Netanyahu. In 2003, Ambassador Erdan was elected to the Knesset as a member of Likud. During his fourteen years as a Member of the Knesset, Ambassador Erdan served in a variety of ministerial positions. He was first ap-

pointed as the Minister for Environmental Protection following the 2009 elections. In this role, he worked to clean rivers, increase recycling, and protect Israel's coastline. In 2013, Ambassador Erdan was appointed the Minister of Communications and Minister of Home Front Defense. Subsequently, in 2014, he served as the Minister of Interior. Following the 2015 elections, Prime Minister Netanyahu appointed him Minister of Public Security. In this position, he combated terrorism, reformed cannabis law, and worked to protect children from online predators.

In 2020, Prime Minister Netanyahu announced that Erdan would serve concurrently as Ambassador to the United Nations and the United States—a distinction not bestowed upon an ambassador since the 1950s. In 2022, he was elected the Vice President of the 77th General Assembly, a major honor for any diplomat. While serving as Ambassador to the United Nations, Ambassador Erdan has fearlessly advocated for Israel's interests in front of the assembly. In his role as Ambassador, I have had the pleasure of working with him and witnessing his commitment to Israel first-hand. I wish him the best in his next role and am confident that he will continue to be a strong advocate for the people of Israel.

CELEBRATING THE OPENING OF
THE CLE ELUM DAM FISH PAS-
SAGE FACILITIES AND FISH RE-
INTRODUCTION PROJECT**HON. DAN NEWHOUSE**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2024

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to celebrate the opening of the Cle Elum Dam Fish Passage Facilities and Fish Reintroduction Project, a program to restore ecological connectivity and natural production of anadromous fish like sockeye salmon, spring Chinook salmon, summer steelhead, and coho salmon.

After years of studies, planning, and construction, the Cle Elum Fish Passage Project is finally ready to begin the important work of conserving our salmon species in the region. This impressive feat is accomplished through a multitude of projects, including a spill over dam, a fish collection facility, underground passage tunnels for juveniles, and multiple fish passage ramps.

I look forward to seeing what this program has in store, and I commend the Bureau of Reclamation, Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, and Garco Construction Inc. for their commitment to the conservation and protection of our wildlife and natural resources in Central Washington.

RECOGNIZING THE NAVAL AIR DE-
VELOPMENT CENTER IN WAR-
MINSTER, PENNSYLVANIA**HON. BRIAN K. FITZPATRICK**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2024

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, today it is my great honor to rise in recognition of the

countless invaluable contributions of the Naval Air Development Center (NADC) in Warminster, Pennsylvania, to the aerospace heritage of my community and our entire country.

For six decades, the NADC has been the cornerstone of United States Naval aviation research. Before the era of Silicon Valley and Research Triangle Park, NADC was the premier aviation research center and cradle of aerospace innovation.

Originally acquired from the Brewster Aircraft Corporation by the United States Government during World War II, the NADC transitioned to United States Navy management in 1947 and quickly became synonymous with innovation, pioneering advancements in pilotless aircraft, modern aircraft design, propulsion systems, electronics, surveillance technologies, acoustics processing, communications, navigation (including Global Positioning System (GPS)), and weaponry. Its mission was clear: to be a global leader in naval aviation research and development, and it accomplished this mission successfully.

The NADC housed over thirty laboratories, each focusing on various critical aspects of naval aviation. These hubs of innovation drew visionary engineers, scientists, technicians, and support staff from across the nation to take part in this groundbreaking research that pushed the boundaries of aerospace technology. Their collective efforts yielded numerous breakthroughs crucial to securing our national defense and advancing global aerospace capabilities.

Among their countless achievements, one of the most significant was the establishment of the Aviation Medical Acceleration Laboratory (AMAL). Central to this laboratory was the world's most powerful human centrifuge. Famously known as the "Johnsville Centrifuge", this facility played a critical role in advancing the understanding of high-performance jet aircraft's effects on pilots, significantly contributing to the training and safety protocols of pilots in groundbreaking programs like the North American X-15, Mercury, Gemini, Apollo Spacecrafts, and Space Shuttle missions.

In addition, the Anti-Submarine Warfare Laboratory was instrumental in developing cutting-edge technologies vital to the Navy's Cold War efforts. Innovations like the Lockheed P-3 Orion and S-3 Viking aircraft, Light Airborne Multi-Purpose System (LAMPS) helicopters, and advanced sonobuoys significantly enhanced their capability to detect and counter Soviet submarine threats.

Furthermore, the NADC served as the lead laboratory for several iconic aircraft, including the Grumman F-14 Tomcat, McDonnell Douglas F/A-18 Hornet tactical fighters, the Presidential Helicopter fleet, and the Take Charge and Move Out (TACAMO) communications platforms. Its influence extended beyond aircraft to encompass the entire spectrum of navigation systems used by Navy aircraft, submarines, and surface vessels.

The NADC crew systems office was also responsible for pioneering advancements in aviation life support, life sciences, and crew station technologies. From the Navy Common Ejection Seat (NACES) to flight helmets and flame-retardant NOMEX flight suits, the innovations and initiatives born out of this office underscore the profound impact the NADC has had in enhancing pilot safety and mission effectiveness.

The Naval Air Development Center's legacy has shaped the past and future of naval aviation and inspired generations of engineers, scientists, and innovators to pursue excellence in aerospace research and development.

Mr. Speaker, I stand before this esteemed chamber proud and humbled to celebrate the invaluable contributions of the NADC and commend their decades of dedication, expertise, leadership, ingenuity and innovation. Because of their commitment to fostering exploration, research, and development in aerospace technology, our Nation continues to be a leader on the global stage of aviation technology.

CELEBRATING THE OPENING OF
THE NEW WINNERS CHURCH
BUILDING IN DUMFRIES, VIRGINIA

HON. ABIGAIL DAVIS SPANBERGER

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2024

Ms. SPANBERGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize Winners Church of Dumfries, Virginia and extend my congratulations to them on the completion of their new church building. This expansion will enable them to continue their mission of service to the community.

Winners Church has served the people of Virginia's Seventh Congressional District for more than 13 years. Under the direction of Senior Pastor Henry Godwin, Winners Church has enriched the lives of Dumfries residents by fostering a sense of community and providing invaluable support to their congregants. This new building serves as a symbol of the continued dedication to service that Winners Church nurtures in their community and will continue to grow through their love and faith.

The mission of Winners Church is to be a place where overcomers are raised, hope is restored, purpose is realized, and potential is maximized. Since the church's founding in December of 2010, they have continuously provided for their community through annual events such as the turkey giveaway, back to school giveaway, tissue drive, and quarterly visits to shelters and assisted living homes throughout Dumfries. I applaud Pastor Godwin and the entire Winners Church family for their tireless work to develop a welcoming environment for the people of Dumfries and beyond, and for the support they have provided to our community.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating Winners Church on the opening of their new house of worship. This remarkable achievement is a testament to their unwavering dedication and their deep commitment to serving the people of Dumfries, Virginia.

CONGRESSIONAL LAW
ENFORCEMENT AWARDS

HON. VERN BUCHANAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2024

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to law enforcement men and

women who have provided distinguished service to the people of Florida's 16th Congressional District.

Law enforcement is a demanding profession that requires sacrifice, courage, and dedication to serve others. Every day, brave men and women put themselves in harm's way to enforce the laws of our society and protect public safety. They deserve our gratitude and respect.

Fourteen years ago, I established the 16th District Congressional Law Enforcement Awards to give special recognition to law enforcement officers, departments, or units for exceptional achievement.

This year, I will present Congressional law enforcement awards to the following winners chosen by an independent panel comprised of current and retired law enforcement personnel representing a cross-section of the district's law enforcement community:

Above and Beyond the Call of Duty Award: Lieutenant Nicholas Pruitt, Deputy Michael Ates, Deputy Althavia Brown, Deputy James Forkin, Deputy Christopher Houghton, and Detective Dwight Roberts of the Manatee County Sheriff's Office.

Dedication and Professionalism Award: Officer Andrew Adkins of the Holmes Beach Police Department, Officer Kevin Williams of the Bradenton Police Department, Trooper Taylor Ledford of the Florida Highway Patrol, Corporal Benjamin Schlabach of the Palmetto Police Department, Detective Matthew Hostetler, Detective Steven Luke, and Detective Carmine Luper of the Manatee County Sheriff's Office.

Gary Tibbetts Career Service Award: Major Todd Shear of the Manatee County Sheriff's Office, Captain (retired) William Knight and Detective Jeff Beckley of the Bradenton Police Department, and Special Agent (retired) Stephen Lieberman of the Florida Department of Law Enforcement.

Preservation of Life Award: Sergeant Russell Ackerman of the Bradenton Police Department, Officer Specialist Kelsey Dalton of the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Lieutenant Richard Rietz, Sergeant Randy Lamb, Sergeant Laszlo Nagy, Detective Eric Davis, Deputy Jake Essek, Deputy Joshua Groover, Deputy Brian Hart, Deputy Stanley Hartley, Deputy Brandon Howard, Deputy Lauren Jalowicz, Deputy Alexis Lyon, Deputy Robert Macchio, Deputy Paul McCartney, Deputy Humberto Noronha, Deputy Gregory Palso, Deputy Deborah Perry, Deputy Carrie Renninger, Deputy Patti Savageau, Deputy Hurlly Smith, and Deputy Arturo Velasquez of the Manatee County Sheriff's Office.

Unit Citation Award: Bradenton Police Department Narcotics Unit: Detective Eleazar Garcia and Detective Brandon Kells; Florida Highway Patrol Troop C Criminal Interdiction Unit: Sergeant Joshua Malloy, Trooper Jeremy Fields, Trooper Wesley Kelly, Trooper Deryck Lewis, Trooper Chris Nottingham, Trooper Sergio Pearce, Trooper Eric Schaub, K-9 Flip, K-9 Titan, and K-9 Lobo; Manatee County Sheriff's Office Fraud/Auto/Pawn Unit: Sergeant Jason Farrier, Detective Anthony Begley, Detective Joshua Breitwieser, Detective Gary Cummings III, Detective Samuel Ebeling, Detective Rachael Fossaceca, Detective Daniel Reyna, Detective Antonio Starnes, and Detective Randall Walker.

HONORING THE LIFE OF ALDO
PINESCHI, JR.

HON. DOUG LaMALFA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2024

Mr. LaMALFA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor my friend, Aldo Pineschi, Jr., who recently passed away in Roseville, California. His loss is felt throughout Northern California, and very personally to myself. My deepest condolences to his wife Lesli, their children, and to his extended family and many friends. Aldo was a quiet leader with tremendous influence, and also had a most caring spirit. There was little in Placer County that didn't have his wise advice and fingerprints on it. Aldo was a humble man who loved his community and did everything in his power to make it better. Never wanting to be in the limelight, he indeed was a light and help to dozens of charities, as well as encouraging all levels of government to come together to solve issues. Putting aside differences and finding areas of agreement was one of his specialties.

I value and will cherish the friendship that I shared with Aldo and will look back fondly at the times, over dinners, local events, we shared. No matter how far he had to travel, Aldo would be there giving me a smile from the back of a crowded town hall or business round table.

God Bless Aldo. I thank him for all he has done and the kindness that accompanied him every step on this earth. He will be missed.

INTRODUCTION OF THE INCREASED TRANSPARENCY IN
501(C)(4) ORGANIZATIONS ACT OF
2024

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2024

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today, I introduce the Increased Transparency in 501(c)(4) Organizations Act of 2024. This bill would require the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to make publicly available the forms organizations that self-declare under Section 501(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) file with the IRS. Americans have the right to know which organizations are operating under this section of the IRC.

To be eligible for tax-exempt status under 501(c)(4), organizations, often referred to as "social welfare organizations," must be "devoted exclusively to charitable, educational, or recreational purposes." They can apply for 501(c)(4) status, or they can self-declare. Previously, organizations seeking to self-declare were not required to notify the IRS of their existence. In 2015, however, the Protecting Americans from Tax Hikes Act of 2015 (PATH Act), which required an organization seeking to self-declare to file a notice with the IRS, was enacted into law. The PATH Act did not, however, make the filed notices, Form 8976, subject to public disclosure.

The IRS has opined that Form 8976 cannot be made available under the Freedom of Information Act or other disclosure laws. This opinion creates a discrepancy between those organizations for which the IRS must make publicly available information—all Section

501(c)(3) organizations and 501(c)(4) organizations that applied for that status—and self-declared 501(c)(4) organizations. This discrepancy appears to have been inadvertently created by the PATH Act.

This bill would fix this discrepancy by requiring the IRS to publicly disclose any filed Form 8976 upon request, thus allowing the public to know which organizations operate under 501(c)(4), as they do with organizations that operate under 501(c)(3). In the aftermath of the Supreme Court's Citizens United decision, which allows unlimited expenditures in political campaigns by these "social welfare" organizations, greater transparency is needed.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

HONORING THE LIFE OF BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN W. POGOREK

HON. CHRIS PAPPAS

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2024

Mr. PAPPAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and service of Brigadier General John "Pogo" Pogorek, who was Commander of the New Hampshire Air National Guard (NHANG). On July 8, 2024, he was the victim of a tragic accident near his home in Rochester, New Hampshire. General Pogorek was a beloved father, husband, son, and brother who dedicated his life to service in both the Air Force and NHANG.

Born in Ware, Massachusetts, General Pogorek received a Bachelor of Science in Human Factors Engineering from the United States Air Force Academy and was commissioned as an officer in 1989. He joined NHANG in January 1999, serving in numerous leadership roles, including commanding the 157th Maintenance, Operations, and Air Refueling Wing Groups. General Pogorek was promoted to Commander of the NHANG in June 2022 and served as the principal advisor to the Governor of New Hampshire.

General Pogorek made a remarkable impact on New Hampshire and our country throughout his 35 years of service. During his career he logged over 6,000 flight hours piloting T-1, C-130, KC-135, and KC-46 aircraft. He also helped design the KC-46 tail art and helped to bring back military airshows to New Hampshire. For his dedicated service, General Pogorek received accolades such as the Meri-

torious Service Medal with four oak leaf clusters, the Air Medal Aerial Achievement Medal with four oak leaf clusters, the Air Force Commendation Medal with oak leaf cluster, the AF Outstanding Unit Award, and several others. He was dedicated to the health and safety of everyone that is currently serving at Pease, and those that served there in the past, along with their families.

General Pogorek was deeply devoted to his family, and in 2018, he and his beloved wife Whitney established Red Gate Farm. The family farm quickly grew into a heritage breed meat business, where General Pogorek transitioned his service and dedication from country to community. General Pogorek and his family developed relationships selling their meat to local farmers markets as he adapted to life as a farmer.

General Pogorek's family and friends describe him as a kind, humble, funny, and resilient man. He had a passion for learning and inspired those around him, both within his career of service and outside of it. Those who knew General Pogorek recognized his dedication to his country and family, and admired his loyalty, kindness, and leadership. We are forever grateful for his selfless service and sacrifice.

During this difficult time, my thoughts and condolences are with his wife Whitney, his children, Megan, Jacob, Jenna, Jason, and Jackson, his mother Mary, his siblings, Karen, Donna, Kevin, and Sandra, and all of General Pogorek's loved ones. On behalf of the constituents of New Hampshire's First Congressional District, I commend General Pogorek for his exemplary service and sacrifice to our Nation. His legacy will endure, and he will be dearly missed.

REMEMBERING MARIA MACAULAY

HON. JOE WILSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2024

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, today a Service of Worship in Remembrance of and Thanksgiving for Life was held for Maria Locke Boineau Macaulay at the historic First Presbyterian Church of Columbia, South Carolina. Services were conducted by Reverend Dr. David H. Lauten, with organist Thomas Russell, and soloist Emma Hagood.

I am grateful Maria was the wife of my fellow former State Senator Alex Macaulay and my cherished Boineau second cousin.

I include in the RECORD the following obituary that was published in the service bulletin:

"Maria Locke Boineau Macaulay passed away in the morning of July 17, 2024. Born in Columbia on January 11, 1943, Maria was the proud daughter of the late Edward "Bru" Boineau and Helen Gayle Bell Boineau. She attended Columbia High, where at 5'2" and 95 pounds she earned the nickname "Moose." A lifelong lover of books and the Gamecocks, she graduated from the University of South Carolina with a bachelor's degree in English.

"After a brief stint in Charlotte, she returned to her home state and married her first (and only) husband Alex Macaulay of Columbia. In 1973, she moved with her husband and two children—also named Maria and Alex—to Walhalla, South Carolina where she established herself as a vibrant and active presence in the community. As a member of the Walhalla Presbyterian Church, she played in the hand bell choir with a focus and intensity that was truly something to behold. She worked years as an award winning and beloved substitute teacher at Walhalla High School. While the students never wished any ill will on their day to day teachers, they were always excited when they walked in the classroom and saw Mrs. Macaulay sitting behind the desk. In addition to her daily walks around Sertoma Field, she dedicated countless hours to the Oconee Public Library, delivering books throughout the county, serving as chairperson of the Library's Board of Trustees and as president of the Oconee County Friends of the Library. In 1999, she was appointed by the governor to the South Carolina State Library Board and would go on to chair its Board of Trustees as well.

"A devoted and exuberant mother and grandmother, Riri, as her six grandchildren called her, traveled across South Carolina and the mountains of western North Carolina taking them on vacations as well as attending an infinite number of sporting events, dance recitals, graduations, birthday parties, and other special and non-special occasions where she let the children know each and every time how much she loved them and how proud she was of them.

"Maria is survived by her husband, Alex Macaulay; her sister, Gayle Boineau Darby; her daughter, Maria Macaulay Sellers; her son, Alex Macaulay; a slew of grandchildren, Maria Locke Sellers, Sarah Calhoun Sellers, Eliza Maxwell Macaulay, Lee Edward Macaulay, Kate Eleanor Macaulay, and Julia Webster Macaulay; and an even bigger bundle of cousins, nieces and nephews."

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

The Senate met at 11:30:02 a.m., in pro forma session, and adjourned at 11:30:38 a.m., until 3 p.m. on Tuesday, July 23, 2024.

Committee Meetings

No committee meetings were held.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 16 public bills, H.R. 9076–9091; and 10 resolutions, H. Con. Res. 121; and H. Res. 1365–1369 and 1371–1374, were introduced. **Pages H4728–30**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages H4730–32**

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

H.R. 4424, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to study and report on the prevalence of cholangiocarcinoma in veterans who served in the Vietnam theater of operations during the Vietnam era, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 118–600);

H.R. 1631, to amend title 17, United States Code, to reaffirm the importance of, and include requirements for, works incorporated by reference into law, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 118–601); and

H. Res. 1370, providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 8997) making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes, and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 8998) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 118–602).

Page H4728

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein he appointed Representative Carl to act as Speaker pro tempore for today.

Page H4643

Recess: The House recessed at 12:24 p.m. and reconvened at 2 p.m. **Page H4645**

Whole Number of the House: The Speaker announced to the House that, in light of the passing of the gentlewoman from Texas, Ms. Jackson Lee, the whole number of the House is 432. **Page H4646**

Order of Business: Agreed by unanimous consent that it may be in order at any time on Wednesday, July 24, 2024, for the Speaker to declare a recess, subject to the call of the Chair, for the purpose of receiving in joint meeting His Excellency Benjamin Netanyahu, Prime Minister of Israel. **Page H4646**

Recess: The House recessed at 2:05 p.m. and reconvened at 3:45 p.m. **Page H4646**

Suspensions: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measures:

Designating the outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs in Wyandotte County, Kansas City, Kansas, as the “Captain Elwin Shopteese VA Clinic”: S. 3249, to designate the outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs in Wyandotte County, Kansas City, Kansas, as the “Captain Elwin Shopteese VA Clinic”, by a 2/3 yeas-and-nays vote of 363 yeas with none voting “nay” and one answering “present”, Roll No. 356;

Pages H4646–47, H4707

Naming the Department of Veterans Affairs medical center in West Palm Beach, Florida, as the “Thomas H. Corey VA Medical Center”: H.R. 7333, to name the Department of Veterans Affairs

medical center in West Palm Beach, Florida, as the “Thomas H. Corey VA Medical Center”;

Pages H4647–48

Renaming the community-based outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs in Butte, Montana, as the “Charlie Dowd VA Clinic”: S. 3285, to rename the community-based outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs in Butte, Montana, as the “Charlie Dowd VA Clinic”;

Pages H4648–50

Royalty Resiliency Act: H.R. 7377, amended, to amend the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 to improve the management of royalties from oil and gas leases;

Pages H4650–51

Financial Technology Protection Act: H.R. 2969, amended, to establish an Independent Financial Technology Working Group to Combat Terrorism and Illicit Financing;

Pages H4651–53

HUD Transparency Act of 2024: H.R. 7280, amended, to require the Inspector General of the Department of Housing and Urban Development to testify before the Congress annually;

Pages H4653–54

Foreign Extortion Prevention Technical Corrections Act: S. 4548, to make a technical correction to the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 by repealing section 5101 and enacting an updated version of the Foreign Extortion Prevention Act;

Pages H4656–58

Water Resources Development Act of 2024: H.R. 8812, amended, to provide for improvements to the rivers and harbors of the United States, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, by a 2/3 yea-and-nay vote of 359 yeas to 13 nays, Roll No. 358;

Pages H4665–H4706, H4708–09

Guidance Out Of Darkness Act: H.R. 890, amended, to increase access to agency guidance documents;

Pages H4709–11

U.S. Congressman Sam Johnson Memorial VA Clinic Act: H.R. 4136, to name the Department of Veterans Affairs community-based outpatient clinic in Plano, Texas, as the “U.S. Congressman Sam Johnson Memorial VA Clinic”;

Pages H4712–15

Billion Dollar Boondoggle Act: S. 1258, amended, to require the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to submit to Congress an annual report on projects that are over budget and behind schedule;

Pages H4715–16

All-American Flag Act: S. 1973, to require the purchase of domestically made flags of the United States of America for use by the Federal Government;

Pages H4716–17

Designating the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 379 North Oates Street in Dothan, Alabama, as the “LaBruce ‘Bruce’ Tidwell Post Office Building”: H.R. 6162, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 379 North Oates Street in Dothan, Alabama, as the “LaBruce ‘Bruce’ Tidwell Post Office Building”; and

Page H4717

Designating the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 29 Franklin Street in Petersburg, Virginia, as the “John Mercer Langston Post Office Building”: H.R. 7385, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 29 Franklin Street in Petersburg, Virginia, as the “John Mercer Langston Post Office Building”.

Pages H4717–18

Recess: The House recessed at 6:18 p.m. and reconvened at 6:30 p.m.

Page H4706

Suspension: The House failed to agree to suspend the rules and pass the following measure:

Protecting and Enhancing Public Access to Codes Act: H.R. 1631, amended, to amend title 17, United States Code, to reaffirm the importance of, and include requirements for, works incorporated by reference into law, by a 2/3 yea-and-nay vote of 248 yeas to 127 nays, Roll No. 357.

Pages H4658–65, H4708

Expressing the profound sorrow of the House of Representatives on the death of the Honorable Sheila Jackson Lee: The House agreed to H. Res. 1366, expressing the profound sorrow of the House of Representatives on the death of the Honorable Sheila Jackson Lee.

Page H4709

Meeting Hour: Agreed by unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 9 a.m. tomorrow, July 23rd.

Page H4728

Suspensions—Proceedings Postponed: The House debated the following measures under suspension of the rules. Further proceedings were postponed.

Victims’ Voices Outside and Inside the Courtroom Effectiveness Act: S. 3706, to amend section 3663A of title 18, United States Code, to clarify that restitution includes necessary and reasonable expenses incurred by a person who has assumed the victim’s rights;

Pages H4654–56

Improving Access to Our Courts Act: S. 227, to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide an additional place for holding court for the Pecos Division of the Western District of Texas; and

Page H4656

Allowing Contractors to Choose Employees for Select Skills Act: H.R. 7887, amended, to amend title 41, United States Code, to prohibit minimum

experience or educational requirements for proposed contractor personnel in certain contract solicitations.

Pages H4711–12

Privileged Resolution—Intent to Offer: Representative Mace announced her intent to offer a privileged resolution.

Page H4718

Quorum Calls—Votes: Three yea-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H4707, H4708, and H4708–09.

Adjournment: The House met at 12 p.m. and adjourned at 9:58 p.m., pursuant to House Resolution 1366, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Honorable Sheila Jackson Lee.

Committee Meetings

OVERSIGHT OF THE U.S. SECRET SERVICE AND THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT DONALD J. TRUMP

Committee on Oversight and Accountability: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Oversight of the U.S. Secret Service and the Attempted Assassination of President Donald J. Trump”. Testimony was heard from Kimberly Cheatle, Director, U.S. Secret Service.

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2025; DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2025; FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2025; AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2025

Committee on Rules: Full Committee held a hearing on H.R. 8997, the “Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2025”; H.R. 8998, the “Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2025”; H.R. 8773, the “Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2025”; and H.R. 9027, the “Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2025”. The Committee granted, by a record vote of 8–3, a rule providing for consideration of H.R. 8997, the “Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2025”, and H.R. 8998, the “Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2025”. The rule provides for consideration of H.R. 8997, the “Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2025”, under a structured rule.

The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule provides one hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees. The rule provides that an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 118–42 shall be considered as adopted and the bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. The rule waives all points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended. The rule makes in order only those amendments printed in part A of the Rules Committee report, amendments en bloc described in section 3 and pro forma amendments described in section 4. Each amendment shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment except as provided by section 4 of the rule, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. All points of order against the amendments printed in part A of the Rules Committee report or amendments en bloc described in section 3 of the rule are waived. The rule provides that the chair of the Committee on Appropriations or his designee may offer amendments en bloc consisting of amendments printed in part A of the Rules Committee report not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees, shall not be subject to amendment except as provided by section 4 of the rule, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. The rule provides that the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees may offer up to 10 pro forma amendments each at any point for the purpose of debate. The rule provides one motion to recommit. The rule further provides for consideration of H.R. 8998, the “Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act”, 2025, under a structured rule. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule provides one hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees. The rule provides that an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 118–41 shall be considered as adopted and the bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. The rule waives all points of

order against provisions in the bill, as amended. The rule makes in order only those amendments printed in part B of the Rules Committee report, amendments en bloc described in section 8 and pro forma amendments described in section 9. Each amendment shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment except as provided by section 9 of the rule, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. All points of order against the amendments printed in part B of the Rules Committee report or amendments en bloc described in section 8 of the rule are waived. The rule provides that the chair of the Committee on Appropriations or his designee may offer amendments en bloc consisting of amendments printed in part B of the Rules Committee report not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees, shall not be subject to amendment except as provided by section 9 of the rule, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. The rule provides that the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees may offer up to 10 pro forma amendments each at any point for the purpose of debate. Finally, the rule provides one motion to recommit. Testimony was heard from Chairman Cole, and Representatives Kaptur, Fleischmann, Joyce of Ohio, Hoyer, Harris, Hageman, Sarbanes, McCormick, Tlaib, Rose, Rosendale, and Stauber.

REPORT CARD: ASSESSING ELECTRONIC HEALTH RECORD MODERNIZATION AT THE CAPTAIN JAMES A. LOVELL FEDERAL HEALTH CARE CENTER

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Subcommittee on Technology Modernization held a hearing entitled "Report Card: Assessing Electronic Health Record Modernization at the Captain James A. Lovell Federal Health Care Center". Testimony was heard from Neil Evans, M.D., Acting Program Executive Director, Electronic Health Record Modernization Integration Office, Department of Veterans Affairs; and a public witness.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

**COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR TUESDAY,
JULY 23, 2024**

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, to hold an oversight hearing to examine how Zelle and the big banks fail to protect consumers from fraud, 3:30 p.m., SD-342.

House

Committee on Agriculture, Full Committee, hearing entitled "Financial Conditions in Farm Country", 10 a.m., 1300 Longworth.

Committee on Armed Services, Subcommittee on Readiness; and Subcommittee on Seapower and Projection Forces, joint hearing entitled "Mobility Aircraft Relevance and Survivability in a Contested Environment", 10 a.m., 2118 Rayburn.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, Subcommittee on Energy, Climate, and Grid Security, hearing entitled "The Fiscal Year 2025 Nuclear Regulatory Commission Budget", 10 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Health, hearing entitled "Are CDC's Priorities Restoring Public Trust and Improving the Health of the American People?", 10:30 a.m., 2322 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Innovation, Data, and Commerce, hearing entitled "The Fiscal Year 2025 Consumer Product Safety Commission Budget", 2 p.m., 2123 Rayburn.

Committee on Financial Services, Full Committee, hearing entitled "AI Innovation Explored: Insights into AI Applications in Financial Services and Housing", 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on the Middle East, North Africa, and Central Asia; and Subcommittee on the Indo-Pacific, joint hearing entitled "Fiscal Year 2025 Budget Request for South and Central Asian Affairs", 2 p.m., 2172 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Europe, hearing entitled "A Look at U.S. Policy in Georgia and Moldova Ahead of Their 2024 Elections", 2 p.m., 2200 Rayburn.

Committee on Homeland Security, Full Committee, hearing entitled "Examining the Assassination Attempt of July 13", 10 a.m., 310 Cannon.

Committee on House Administration, Full Committee, hearing entitled "Congress in a Post-Chevron World", 10:15 a.m., 1310 Longworth.

Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Crime and Federal Government Surveillance, hearing entitled "Oversight of the Federal Bureau of Prisons", 10 a.m., 2237 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Courts, Intellectual Property, and the Internet, hearing entitled "IP Litigation and the U.S. International Trade Commission", 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn.

Committee on Natural Resources, Subcommittee on Water, Wildlife and Fisheries, hearing on H.R. 1304, the "Rio San José and Rio Jemez Water Settlements Act of 2023";

H.R. 3977, the “Navajo-Gallup Water Supply Project Amendments Act of 2023”; H.R. 6599, the “Technical Corrections to the Northwestern New Mexico Rural Water Projects Act, Taos Pueblo Indian Water Rights Settlement Act, and Aamodt Litigation Settlement Act”; H.R. 7240, the “Fort Belknap Indian Community Water Rights Settlement Act of 2024”; H.R. 8685, the “Ohkay Owingeh Rio Chama Water Rights Settlement Act of 2024”; H.R. 8791, the “Fort Belknap Indian Community Water Rights Settlement Act of 2024”; H.R. 8920, the “Tule River Tribe Reserved Water Rights Settlement Act of 2024”; H.R. 8940, the “Northeastern Arizona Indian Water Rights Settlement Act of 2024”; H.R. 8945, the “Navajo Nation Rio San José Stream System Water Rights Settlement Act of 2024”; H.R. 8949, the “Yavapai-Apache Nation Water Rights Settlement Act of 2024”; H.R. 8951, the “Zuni Indian Tribe Water Rights Settlement Act of 2024” and H.R. 8953, the “Crow Tribe Water Rights Settlement Amendments Act of 2024”, 10:15 a.m., 1324 Longworth.

Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources, hearing on legislation on the CORE Act; H.R. 7053, the “Orphan Well Grant Flexibility Act of 2024”; H.R. 8665, the “Supercritical Geothermal Research and Development Act”; and H.R. 8954, the “Public Lands Renewable Energy Development Act of 2024”, 10:30 a.m., 1334 Longworth.

Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations; and Subcommittee on Higher Education and Workforce Development of the House Committee on Education and the Workforce, joint hearing entitled “Investigating how the Biden Administration Ignored Cries for Help from Students at Haskell Indian Nations University”, 3:15 p.m., 1334 Longworth.

Committee on Oversight and Accountability, Full Committee, hearing entitled “The Role of Pharmacy Benefit Managers in Prescription Drug Markets Part III: Transparency and Accountability”, 10 a.m., 2154 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Government Operations and the Federal Workforce, hearing entitled “Oversight of the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency”, 2 p.m., 2154 Rayburn.

Committee on Small Business, Subcommittee on Contracting and Infrastructure; and Subcommittee on Eco-

nomics Opportunity of the House Committee on Veterans’ Affairs, joint hearing entitled “Leveling the Playing Field: Examining the Landscape of Veteran Owned Small Businesses”, 10 a.m., 2360 Rayburn.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Subcommittee on Railroads, Pipelines, and Hazardous Materials, hearing entitled “Examining the State of Rail Safety in the Aftermath of the Derailment in East Palestine, Ohio”, 2 p.m., 2167 Rayburn.

Committee on Veterans’ Affairs, July 23, Subcommittee on Disability Assistance and Memorial Affairs, markup on H.R. 2971, the “Veterans Claims Education Act of 2023”; H.R. 6362, the “Protecting Benefits for Disabled Veterans Act of 2023”; H.R. 8792, the “Flowers for Fallen Heroes Act of 2024”; H.R. 8874, the “Modernizing All Veterans and Survivors Claims Processing Act”; H.R. 8879, the “Improving VA Training for Military Sexual Trauma Claims Act”; H.R. 8880, the “Simplifying Forms for Veterans Claims Act”; H.R. 8881, the “Rural Veterans’ Improved Access to Benefits Act of 2024”; H.R. 8893, the “Preserving Veterans’ Legacy Act”; H.R. 8910, the “Dayton National Cemetery Expansion Act of 2024”; H.R. 9053, the “Veterans 2nd Amendment Restoration Act”; H.R. 9054, the “Safeguarding Veterans 2nd Amendment Rights Act”; H.R. 9057, the “Gulf War Survivor Benefits Update Act of 2024”; H.R. 9055, the “Veterans’ Burial Improvement Act of 2024”; and H.R. 9056, the “VA Insurance Improvement Act”, 1 p.m., 360 Cannon.

Subcommittee on Disability Assistance and Memorial Affairs, hearing entitled “Is the Veterans Benefits Administration Properly Processing and Deciding Veterans Claims?”, 1:30 p.m., 360 Cannon.

Committee on Ways and Means, Subcommittee on Oversight, hearing entitled “Fueling Chaos: Tracing the Flow of Tax-Exempt Dollars to Antisemitism”, 10 a.m., 1100 Longworth.

Select Committee on the Strategic Competition Between the United States and the Chinese Communist Party, Full Committee, hearing entitled “The Great Firewall and the CCP’s Export of its Techno-Authoritarian Surveillance State”, 9:30 a.m., HVC–210.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

3 p.m., Tuesday, July 23

Senate Chamber

Program for Tuesday: Senate will resume consideration of the nomination of Kashi Way, of Maryland, to be a Judge of the United States Tax Court. At 5:30 p.m., Senate will vote on confirmation of the nomination of Colleen Duffy Kiko, of North Dakota, to be a Member of the Federal Labor Relations Authority.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

9 a.m. Tuesday, July 23

House Chamber

Program for Tuesday: Consideration of H.R. 8997—Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2025 (Subject to a Rule).
Consideration of H.R. 8998—Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2025 (Subject to a Rule).

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