

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,
Washington, DC, August 3, 2016.

Hon. ROB BISHOP,
Chairman, Committee on Natural Resources,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN BISHOP: Thank you for your letter concerning H.R. 4576, the "Ensuring Access to Pacific Fisheries Act." As you note, the bill contains provisions within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means.

I appreciate your willingness to work with my Committee on this legislation. In order to allow H.R. 4576 to move expeditiously to the House floor, I will not seek a sequential referral on this bill. The Committee on Ways and Means takes this action with our mutual understanding that by foregoing formal consideration of H.R. 4576, we do not waive any jurisdiction over subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and that our Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as this bill or similar legislation moves forward. Our Committee also reserves the right to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this or similar legislation, and asks that you support any such request.

I would appreciate your response to this letter confirming this understanding, and would request that you include a copy of this letter and your response in the Congressional Record during the floor consideration of this bill. Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

KEVIN BRADY,
Chairman.

Mr. SABLAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

This bill implements two important fisheries treaties: the Convention on the Conservation and Management of High Seas Fisheries Resources in the North Pacific Ocean and the Convention on the Conservation and Management of High Seas Fisheries Resources in the South Pacific Ocean. These treaties cover bottom- and mid-water fisheries in the Pacific Ocean's international waters, and implementing them will give the United States a seat at the table to ensure access for our fishermen and sound management of the resource.

H.R. 4576 also updates the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Convention Act and amends the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Convention Act, and makes important changes to the High Seas Driftnet Fishing Moratorium Protection Act. This set of changes will enhance our ability to combat illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing and give greater protection to sharks.

I applaud the efforts of the gentlewoman from American Samoa (Mrs. RADEWAGEN) to bring this bill to the floor in its current form.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting it.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. RADEWAGEN. 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 American Samoa (Mrs. RADEWAGEN) that the

House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4576, 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.

REAUTHORIZING THE HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM

Mrs. RADEWAGEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 295) to reauthorize the Historically Black Colleges and Universities Historic Preservation program, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 295

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

SECTION 1. HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM REAUTHORIZED.

Section 507(d)(2) of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (54 U.S.C. 302101 note) is amended by striking the period at the end and inserting "and each of fiscal years 2017 through 2023."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from American Samoa (Mrs. RADEWAGEN) and the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from American Samoa.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. RADEWAGEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

H.R. 295, introduced by Congressman CLYBURN of South Carolina, reauthorizes the Historically Black Colleges and Universities Historic Preservation program. Since 1988, this program has allowed historically Black colleges and universities to document, preserve, and stabilize historic structures on their campuses. Over \$60 million has been awarded to these colleges and universities for this program, ensuring that their rich history remains preserved for future generations.

I urge my colleagues to adopt this important measure.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SABLAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN), the sponsor of the bill.

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 295, my bill to reau-

thorize the Historically Black Colleges and Universities Historic Preservation program. This bill has been cosponsored by my colleagues in the Congressional Black Caucus and is broadly supported by all of our colleagues. It received a unanimous vote in the House Natural Resources Committee earlier this year, and I thank Mrs. RADEWAGEN and Mr. SABLAN and all of our colleagues for their support.

As a former high school history teacher, I have worked during my tenure in Congress to preserve and protect our Nation's historic treasures. Historically Black colleges and universities, commonly called HBCUs, are some of the most important historic educational institutions in our country. Many of them have buildings and sites on their campuses that have existed for over a century. Unfortunately, many of the historic buildings and sites on these campuses have deteriorated over the years and are at risk of being lost completely if not preserved and protected.

In 1998, at the request of the Congressional Black Caucus, the United States Government Accountability Office surveyed 103 HBCU campuses to identify the historically significant sites on these campuses and project the cost of restoring and preserving these properties. The GAO identified 712 historic buildings and sites and projected a cost of \$755 million to restore and preserve them. Each of these sites has national significance to American history, and I believe we have an obligation to be stewards of these cultural treasures.

Congress first authorized grants to HBCUs for historic preservation in 1996. In 2003, working with our former colleague, the gentleman from Utah, Jim Hansen, and our current colleague, and my friend, the gentleman from Tennessee, JIMMY DUNCAN, Congress expanded the program that was originally championed by our former colleague, the gentleman from Tennessee, Bob Clement. Ten million dollars was authorized annually for 5 years.

The bill before us today extends that authorization at the same level for an additional 7 years. I have seen the transformative effect of these historic preservation grants on HBCU campuses in my district and across the country.

Arnette Hall at Allen University in Columbia, South Carolina, was designed by an African American architect and constructed by the university students themselves in 1891. Before being restored to the Secretary of the Interior's standards, Arnette Hall had been boarded up for nearly 40 years.

Testifying before the Committee on Natural Resources earlier this year, Claflin University's president, Dr. Henry Tisdale, spoke of the tremendous impact the restorations of Ministers and Tingley Halls have had on his institution.

Last June, I spoke at the rededication of historic Chappelle Auditorium, on the campus of Allen University, which was painstakingly restored thanks to funding from this program.

Originally built in 1925, this building was central to the cultural life of African Americans in South Carolina for generations.

In 1947, Reverend Joseph A. DeLaine attended a NAACP event at Chappelle Auditorium that inspired him to organize Black families in Clarendon County to petition their school district to provide buses for Black students who, at the time, were forced to make a daily walk of 9.4 miles to school. This case, *Briggs v. Elliot*, precipitated the frontal attack on segregation in the country and was later combined with four other cases that became *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas*, at the United States Supreme Court. Overturning the “separate but equal” fallacy, *Brown* ended legal segregation in this country.

Historic buildings and sites at 59 HBCUs in 20 States have benefited from this program. Their stories are similar to those in my district that I have just shared.

There are many more buildings and sites on these campuses that are in dire need of restoration and preservation. H.R. 295 will renew our commitment to the stewardship of this critical aspect of American history.

Although it will not provide all of the funding the GAO estimated is needed to preserve every threatened site, H.R. 295 will continue the progress Congress has made in preserving these unique treasures.

I thank Chairman BISHOP, subcommittee Chairman McCLINTOCK, and Ranking Members GRIJALVA and TSONGAS for their support of this important legislation, and I urge all of my colleagues to support it.

Mrs. RADEWAGEN. Mr. Speaker, I would advise the gentleman that I have no additional speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

H.R. 295 is a great bill. I would like to thank the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN), my esteemed colleague, for all of his hard work.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. RADEWAGEN. 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 American Samoa (Mrs. RADEWAGEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 295, 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.

ALYCE SPOTTED BEAR AND WALTER SOBOLEFF COMMISSION ON NATIVE CHILDREN ACT

Mrs. RADEWAGEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the

bill (S. 246) to establish the Alyce Spotted Bear and Walter Soboleff Commission on Native Children, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 246

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 “Alyce Spotted Bear and Walter Soboleff Commission on Native Children Act”.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **COMMISSION.**—The term “Commission” means the Alyce Spotted Bear and Walter Soboleff Commission on Native Children established by section 3.

(2) **INDIAN.**—The term “Indian” has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b).

(3) **INDIAN TRIBE.**—The term “Indian tribe” has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b).

(4) **NATIVE CHILD.**—The term “Native child” means—

(A) an Indian child, as that term is defined in section 4 of the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 1903);

(B) an Indian who is between the ages of 18 and 24 years old; and

(C) a Native Hawaiian who is not older than 24 years old.

(5) **NATIVE HAWAIIAN.**—The term “Native Hawaiian” has the meaning given the term in section 7207 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7517).

(6) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(7) **TRIBAL COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY.**—The term “Tribal College or University” has the meaning given the term in section 316(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1059c(b)).

SEC. 3. COMMISSION ON NATIVE CHILDREN.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—There is established a commission in the Office of Tribal Justice of the Department of Justice, to be known as the “Alyce Spotted Bear and Walter Soboleff Commission on Native Children”.

(b) **MEMBERSHIP.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Commission shall be composed of 11 members, of whom—

(A) 3 shall be appointed by the President, in consultation with—

(i) the Attorney General;

(ii) the Secretary;

(iii) the Secretary of Education; and

(iv) the Secretary of Health and Human Services;

(B) 3 shall be appointed by the Majority Leader of the Senate, in consultation with the Chairperson of the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate;

(C) 1 shall be appointed by the Minority Leader of the Senate, in consultation with the Vice Chairperson of the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate;

(D) 3 shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, in consultation with the Chairperson of the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives; and

(E) 1 shall be appointed by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, in consultation with the Ranking Member of the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

(2) **REQUIREMENTS FOR ELIGIBILITY.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to subparagraph (B), each member of the Commission shall have significant experience and expertise in—

(i) Indian affairs; and

(ii) matters to be studied by the Commission, including—

(I) health care issues facing Native children, including mental health, physical health, and nutrition;

(II) Indian education, including experience with Bureau of Indian Education schools and public schools, tribally operated schools, tribal colleges or universities, early childhood education programs, and the development of extra-curricular programs;

(III) juvenile justice programs relating to prevention and reducing incarceration and rates of recidivism; and

(IV) social service programs that are used by Native children and designed to address basic needs, such as food, shelter, and safety, including child protective services, group homes, and shelters.

(B) **EXPERTS.**—

(i) **NATIVE CHILDREN.**—1 member of the Commission shall—

(I) meet the requirements of subparagraph (A); and

(II) be responsible for providing the Commission with insight into and input from Native children on the matters studied by the Commission.

(ii) **RESEARCH.**—1 member of the Commission shall—

(I) meet the requirements of subparagraph (A); and

(II) have extensive experience in statistics or social science research.

(3) **TERMS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Each member of the Commission shall be appointed for the life of the Commission.

(B) **VACANCIES.**—A vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

(c) **OPERATION.**—

(1) **CHAIRPERSON.**—Not later than 15 days after the date on which all members of the Commission have been appointed, the Commission shall select 1 member to serve as Chairperson of the Commission.

(2) **MEETINGS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Commission shall meet at the call of the Chairperson.

(B) **INITIAL MEETING.**—The initial meeting of the Commission shall take place not later than 30 days after the date described in paragraph (1).

(3) **QUORUM.**—A majority of the members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number of members may hold hearings.

(4) **RULES.**—The Commission may establish, by majority vote, any rules for the conduct of Commission business, in accordance with this Act and other applicable law.

(d) **NATIVE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.**—

(1) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—The Commission shall establish a committee, to be known as the “Native Advisory Committee”.

(2) **MEMBERSHIP.**—

(A) **COMPOSITION.**—The Native Advisory Committee shall consist of—

(i) 1 representative of Indian tribes from each region of the Bureau of Indian Affairs who is 25 years of age or older; and

(ii) 1 Native Hawaiian who is 25 years of age or older.

(B) **QUALIFICATIONS.**—Each member of the Native Advisory Committee shall have experience relating to matters to be studied by the Commission.

(3) **DUTIES.**—The Native Advisory Committee shall—

(A) serve as an advisory body to the Commission; and

(B) provide to the Commission advice and recommendations, submit materials, documents, testimony, and such other information as the Commission determines to be necessary to carry out the duties of the Commission under this section.

(4) **NATIVE CHILDREN SUBCOMMITTEE.**—The Native Advisory Committee shall establish a subcommittee that shall consist of at least 1 member