

bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to reauthorize and improve the Federal Aviation Administration and other civil aviation programs, and for other purposes.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. THUNE (for himself, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. ROUNDS, and Mr. LUJÁN):

S. 4301. A bill to grant States and Indian Tribes the authority to waive the 2-year foreign residence requirement for educators in rural and Tribal areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. THUNE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 4301

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

#### SECTION 1. MODIFICATION OF DEFINITIONS TO INCLUDE INDIAN TRIBES.

Section 101(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (36), by striking “and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands” and inserting “the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and each Indian Tribe”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(53) The term ‘Indian Tribe’ has the meaning given that term in section 4(e) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304(e)).

“(54) The terms ‘Tribal government’ and ‘Tribal entity’ mean the recognized governing body of an Indian Tribe.

“(55) The term ‘State educational agency’ has the meaning given that term in section 8101(49) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801(49)).”

#### SEC. 2. EXCHANGE VISITOR VISA EXTENSION FOR EDUCATORS IN RURAL AND TRIBAL AREAS.

Section 214 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1184) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(s)(1) If the Governor of a State or a Tribal government requests a waiver of the 2-year foreign residence requirement under section 212(e) on behalf of an alien described in clause (i) or (ii) of that section who is a primary or secondary school teacher or an education specialist in that State, the Secretary of Homeland Security may not grant such a waiver unless—

“(A) in the case of an alien who is otherwise contractually obligated to return to a foreign country, the government of such country furnishes the Director of the United States Information Agency with a statement in writing that it has no objection to such waiver;

“(B) the grant of such waiver would not cause the number of waivers allotted for that State for that fiscal year to exceed 30;

“(C) the alien demonstrates a bona fide offer of full-time employment as a teacher or an education specialist at a primary or secondary school in a rural or Tribal area in that State; and

“(D)(i) in the case of a request made by a Governor, the alien agrees to begin employment with such a primary or secondary school not later than 90 days after receiving such waiver, and agrees to continue to work

for a total of not less than 3 years (unless the Secretary of Homeland Security determines that extenuating circumstances exist, such as closure of the school or hardship to the alien, which would justify a lesser period of employment at the school, in which case the alien must demonstrate another bona fide offer of employment at a primary or secondary school for the remainder of such 3-year period), in rural and underserved area (as defined by the State educational agency); or

“(ii) in the case of a request made by a Tribal government, the alien—

“(I) agrees to begin employment with such a primary or secondary school of an Indian Tribe, including any Bureau of Indian Education funded school operated pursuant to a grant under the Tribally Controlled Schools Act of 1988 (25 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.) or a contract under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.), not later than 90 days after receiving such waiver; and

“(II) agrees to continue to work for a total of not less than 3 years (unless the Secretary of Homeland Security determines that extenuating circumstances exist, such as closure of the school or hardship to the alien, which would justify a lesser period of employment at the school, in which case the alien must demonstrate another bona fide offer of employment at a primary or secondary school for the remainder of such 3-year period).

“(2)(A) Notwithstanding section 248(a)(2), the Secretary of Homeland Security may change the status of an alien who qualifies under this subsection and section 212(e) to that of an alien described in section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b). The numerical limitations contained in subsection (g)(1)(A) shall not apply to any alien whose status is changed pursuant to this subparagraph, if the alien obtained a waiver of the 2-year foreign residence requirement upon a request by an interested Federal agency or an interested State agency.

“(B) No person who has obtained a change of status under subparagraph (A) and who has failed to fulfill the terms of the contract with the primary or secondary school named in the waiver application shall be eligible to apply for an immigrant visa, for permanent residence, or for any other change of non-immigrant status, until such person has resided and been physically present in the country of his or her nationality or his or her last residence for an aggregate of at least 2 years following his or her departure from the United States.

“(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, the 2-year foreign residence requirement under section 212(e) shall apply with respect to an alien described in clause (i) or (ii) of such section who has not otherwise been accorded status under section 101(a)(27)(H), if at any time the alien ceases to comply with any agreement entered into under pursuant to paragraph (1)(C).

“(4) Any spouse or children of an alien granted a waiver under this subsection shall be included in such waiver.

“(5) In the case of a request submitted under paragraph (1) by a Tribal entity, the Governor of the State in which the Tribal entity is located may endorse such request.”

By Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. SULLIVAN):

S. 4310. A bill to exchange non-Federal land held by the Chugach Alaska Corporation for certain Federal Land in the Chugach Region, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 4310

*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 “Chugach Alaska Land Exchange Oil Spill Recovery Act of 2024”.

#### SEC. 2. PURPOSE; FINDINGS.

(a) PURPOSE.—The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to authorize, direct, and expedite the exchange of land and interests in land between Chugach Alaska and the United States; and

(2) to consolidate Federal ownership of the surface and subsurface estate of Federal land and interests acquired under the Program.

(b) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) on March 24, 1989, the oil tanker Exxon Valdez ran aground in Prince William Sound, Alaska, spilling 11,000,000 gallons of crude oil, spreading in the months that followed and covering approximately 1,300 miles of coastline, with immense impact for fish and wildlife and their habitats, and for local industries and communities;

(2) civil settlement funds of \$900,000,000 paid by Exxon to the United States and the State of Alaska were used to establish the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council (referred to in this section as “EVOSTC”) and to develop the Program;

(3) through the Program, the EVOSTC dedicated nearly 60 percent of the funds to acquire fee title of, and conservation easements on, the surface estate of more than 600,000 acres in the area impacted by the oil spill, including 241,000 acres of surface estate land and conservation easements in the Chugach Region, giving the United States ownership of, and conservation easements on, 241,000 acres of formerly Native-owned land within the Chugach Region;

(4) the conflict described in the Chugach Region Land Study Report and in this Act occurred when surface estate was purchased by the EVOSTC for conservation purposes while development rights remained for the subsurface (dominant estate) owned by Chugach Alaska, which shall be resolved by Chugach Alaska trading 231,036 acres of subsurface estate under surface fee and conservation easements on surface land owned by the Federal Government for 65,403 acres of fee simple land owned by the Federal Government;

(5) most of the surface land and conservation easements on surface land in the Chugach Region described in paragraph (3) that were acquired by the EVOSTC were purchased from 4 Alaska Native Village Corporations—

(A) Chenega Corporation;

(B) the English Bay (Nanwalek Corporation);

(C) the Eyak Corporation; and

(D) the Tatitlek Corporation;

(6) in accordance with section 14 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1613), when a Village Corporation selects and receives title to the surface estate to fulfill its land entitlement, the Regional Corporation receives title to the subsurface, resulting in split ownership between Alaska Native entities from the same region;

(7) Chugach Alaska holds the dominant subsurface estate to approximately 241,000 acres of surface land acquired by the EVOSTC from the Village Corporations

under paragraph (5) that is protected under the Program;

(8) none of the acquisitions described in paragraph (5) by the EVOSTC included the subsurface interests owned by Chugach Alaska, despite awareness by the EVOSTC of the provisions in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) creating split ownership and the existing right of the subsurface owner to use the surface if it constitutes reasonable use in the development of subsurface resources;

(9) due to the split estate ownership described in paragraph (8), which became a split between Chugach Alaska and the Federal Government, there is a clear conflict with the preservation goal of the Program and the responsibility of Chugach Alaska, on behalf of the Alaska Native shareholders of Chugach Alaska, to develop the subsurface estate under the land;

(10) recognizing the conflicts between the mandates in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) on Native Corporations and the goals of the Program, and the significant social and economic impact of the Program on the region and on Chugach Alaska and the land held by Chugach Alaska, Congress directed, in section 1113 of the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act (Public Law 116-9; 133 Stat. 614), that the Bureau of Land Management conduct a study and identify accessible and economically viable Federal land that could be exchanged with Chugach Alaska, and to recommend exchange options that would consolidate ownership of the surface and subsurface estates of land in the Program;

(11) the Bureau of Land Management submitted the Chugach Region Land Study Report to Congress in December 2022, over a year after the 18-month deadline;

(12) in the Chugach Region Land Study Report, the Bureau of Land Management explained that the Program acquisitions have greatly increased the complexity and the costs of any development by Chugach Alaska of its subsurface interests, significantly reduced Native-owned land and Native control over management of land in the region, and, along with the larger oil spill cleanup effort, highly disrupted the socio-cultural environment and economies in the Alaska Native communities in the region;

(13) the Chugach Region Land Study Report identifies land available for exchange from both the Federal Government and Chugach Alaska to inform a land exchange to address the impact of the Program on Chugach Alaska and the ability of Chugach Alaska to meet its responsibilities to its Native shareholders under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.);

(14) the land exchange between Chugach Alaska and the Federal Government in this Act—

(A) furthers objectives under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), including balancing land selections between areas that are significant in cultural history and traditions and areas that have potential economic value for development; and

(B) facilitates more efficient Federal land management of the Program by Federal acquisition of nearly 231,000 acres of subsurface estate that underlies federally owned surface fee and conservation easements to perfect conservation of the surface, which is the purpose of the Program; and

(15) the land exchange in this Act, based on the findings in this section, is in the public interest.

### SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) ANSCA TERMS.—The terms “Native Corporation”, “Regional Corporation”, and

“Village Corporation” have the meanings given those terms in section 3 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1602).

(2) CHUGACH ALASKA.—The term “Chugach Alaska” means the Chugach Alaska Corporation, a Regional Corporation.

(3) CHUGACH REGION LAND STUDY REPORT.—The term “Chugach Region Land Study Report” means the report and recommendations submitted to Congress by the Secretary pursuant to section 1113 of the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act (Public Law 116-9; 133 Stat. 614).

(4) FEDERAL EXCHANGE LAND.—The term “Federal exchange land” means the approximately 65,403 acres of fee simple land located in the Chugach Region as described in section 4(e).

(5) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—The term “non-Federal land” means the parcels of subsurface land comprising approximately 231,000 acres—

(A) owned by Chugach Alaska and conveyed to Chugach Alaska pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.);

(B) described in section 4(f); and

(C) for which—

(i) the United States has acquired fee title to the surface estate or a conservation easement on the surface estate pursuant to the Program; or

(ii) the State has acquired fee title to, and the United States has acquired a conservation easement in, the surface estate pursuant to the Program.

(6) PROGRAM.—The term “Program” means the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Habitat Protection and Acquisition Program of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council.

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

(8) STATE.—The term “State” means the State of Alaska.

### SEC. 4. LAND EXCHANGE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, if Chugach Alaska offers to convey to the Secretary all rights, title, and interest in and to the non-Federal land, the Secretary shall accept the offer and convey in exchange all rights, title, and interest of the Federal Government in and to the Federal exchange land.

(b) CONDITION ON ACCEPTANCE.—Title to the non-Federal land exchanged in subsection (a) shall be in a form that is acceptable to the Secretary.

(c) TREATMENT OF LAND CONVEYED.—Except as otherwise provided, any land conveyed to Chugach Alaska under subsection (a) shall be considered to be land conveyed by the Secretary under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.).

(d) VALID EXISTING RIGHTS.—The conveyances under subsection (a) shall be subject to any valid existing rights, reservations, rights-of-way, or other encumbrances of third parties in, to, or on the Federal exchange land or the non-Federal land as of the date of enactment of this Act.

(e) CONVEYANCE OF FEDERAL EXCHANGE LAND.—On receipt of title to the non-Federal land, the Secretary shall simultaneously convey to Chugach Alaska—

(1) all rights, title, and interest in and to the National Forest System land of the Forest Service identified in the Chugach Regional Land Study and Report, comprising approximately 63,443 total acres, comprising—

(A) T. 3 N., R. 10 E., Seward Meridian, Drier Bay Parcel, comprising approximately 2,996 acres of surface estate;

(B) T. 17 and 18 S., R. 7 and 8 E., Copper River Meridian, Kushtaka Lake Parcel, comprising approximately 7,876 acres of surface and subsurface estate;

(C) T. 2 N., R. 1 and 2 E., Seward Meridian, Snow River Parcel, comprising approximately 11,462 acres of surface and subsurface estate;

(D) T. 17 and 18 S., R. 8 W., Copper River Meridian, Hinchinbrook Island Parcel, comprising approximately 2,646 acres of surface and subsurface estate;

(E) T. 17 S., R. 7 E., secs. 5, 8, 18, 19, and 30 through 33, Copper River Meridian, Kushtaka Lake Parcel, comprising approximately 6,375 acres of surface and subsurface estate;

(F) T. 18 S., R. 7 E., secs. 6 and 7, Copper River Meridian, Kushtaka Lake Parcel, comprising approximately 1,280 acres of surface and subsurface estate;

(G) T. 16 S., R. 5 E., secs. 24 through 26 and 36, Copper River Meridian, Martin River Parcel, comprising approximately 2,240 acres of surface and subsurface estate;

(H) T. 16 S., R. 6 E., secs. 16, 19 through 21, and 25 through 36, Copper River Meridian, Martin River Parcel, comprising approximately 8,305 acres of surface and subsurface estate;

(I) T. 17 S., R. 6 E., secs. 1 through 4, and 10, Copper River Meridian, Martin River Parcel, comprising approximately 3,170 acres of surface and subsurface estate;

(J) T. 16 S., R. 4 E., secs. 1 through 4, 9 through 13, and 24, Copper River Meridian, Johnson River Parcel, comprising approximately 5,200 acres of surface and subsurface estate;

(K) T. 16 S., R. 5 E., secs. 5 through 9, and 15 through 22, Copper River Meridian, Johnson River Parcel, comprising approximately 6,165 acres of surface and subsurface estate; and

(L) T. 19 S., R. 15 E., secs. 12 through 14, 23, 24, 26, 27, 33, and 34, Copper River Meridian, Robinson Mountains Parcel, comprising approximately 5,728 acres of surface and subsurface estate; and

(2) all rights, title, and interest in and to the Federal land administered by the Bureau of Land Management and National Park Service identified in the Chugach Regional Land Study and Report, comprising approximately 1,960 total acres, comprising—

(A) T. 21 S., R. 24 E., Copper River Meridian, Taan Fjord Parcel, comprising approximately 450 acres of surface and subsurface estate;

(B) T. 21 and 22 S., R. 24 E., Copper River Meridian, Kageet Point Parcel, comprising approximately 310 acres of surface and subsurface estate; and

(C) T. 9 S., R. 2 W., secs. 5 and 6, Copper River Meridian, Thompson Pass Parcel, comprising 1,200 acres of surface and subsurface estate.

(f) CONVEYANCE OF NON-FEDERAL LAND.—

(1) CONVEYANCE.—The non-Federal land to which Chugach Alaska may convey to the Secretary all rights, title, and interest, that the Secretary determines to be applicable, includes—

(A) the approximately 130,469.93 subsurface acres, which comprises—

(i) T. 13 S., R. 1 W., sec. 19, Copper River Meridian, comprising approximately 467 acres;

(ii) T. 13 S., R. 2 W., secs. 23 through 27, Copper River Meridian, comprising approximately 2,627 acres;

(iii) T. 15 S., R. 2 W., secs. 3 through 9, 17 through 19, and 29 through 33, Copper River Meridian, comprising approximately 8,277.36 acres;

(iv) T. 16 S., R. 2 W., secs. 1 through 4, and 6, Copper River Meridian, comprising approximately 2,373.34 acres;

(v) T. 14 S., R. 3 W., secs. 32 and 33, Copper River Meridian, comprising approximately 240 acres;

(vi) T. 15 S., R. 3 W., secs. 3 through 7, portions of secs. 8 and 9, and secs. 12, 13, 18, 19, 24, 25, 35, and 36, Copper River Meridian, comprising approximately 3,486.36 acres;

(vii) T. 16 S., R. 3 W., secs. 1, 11, and 15, Copper River Meridian, comprising approximately 962 acres;

(viii) T. 13 S., R. 4 W., secs. 26, 27, and 32 through 34, Copper River Meridian, comprising approximately 2,494.05 acres;

(ix) T. 14 S., R. 4 W., secs. 1 through 11, 15 through 21, 25, 30, and 31, Copper River Meridian, comprising approximately 6,750.98 acres;

(x) T. 15 S., R. 4 W., secs. 8 through 12, 16 through 22, and 24, Copper River Meridian, comprising approximately 5,839.15 acres;

(xi) T. 13 S., R. 5 W., secs. 3, 9 through 11, 14 through 20, a portion of sec. 21, and secs. 31 and 36, Copper River Meridian, comprising approximately 4,216.36 acres;

(xii) T. 14 S., R. 5 W., sec. 1, a portion of sec. 2, secs. 6 through 12, 14 through 21, 29, and 30, Copper River Meridian, comprising approximately 9,057.6 acres;

(xiii) T. 15 S., R. 5 W., secs. 23 and 24, Copper River Meridian, comprising approximately 292.97 acres;

(xiv) T. 12 S., R. 6 W., secs. 11, 13, 14, 23, and 24, Copper River Meridian, comprising approximately 1,980.69 acres;

(xv) T. 12 S., R. 7 W., secs. 32, 34, 35, and 36, Copper River Meridian, comprising approximately 343 acres;

(xvi) T. 13 S., R. 7 W., secs. 1 through 22, 24, 25, and 27 through 36, Copper River Meridian, comprising approximately 17,234.88 acres;

(xvii) T. 14 S., R. 7 W., secs. 2, 3, and 6, Copper River Meridian, comprising approximately 203 acres;

(xviii) T. 13 S., R. 8 W., secs. 1, 9 through 11, 13 through 29, and 32 through 36, Copper River Meridian, comprising approximately 9,282.25 acres;

(xix) T. 14 S., R. 8 W., secs. 1 through 5, Copper River Meridian, comprising approximately 629.25 acres;

(xx) T. 13 S., R. 9 W., sec. 24, Copper River Meridian, comprising approximately 10 acres;

(xxi) T. 10 S., R. 10 W., sec. 32, Copper River Meridian, comprising approximately 1.19 acres;

(xxii) T. 3 N., R. 7 E., secs. 1 through 4, 8 through 17, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, and 29, Seward Meridian, comprising approximately 9,314 acres;

(xxiii) T. 4 N., R. 7 E., secs. 11, 14, 15, 21 through 28, and 33 through 36, Seward Meridian, comprising approximately 8,684.96 acres;

(xxiv) T. 3 N., R. 8 E., secs. 4 through 7, 18, and 19, Seward Meridian, comprising approximately 1,120.50 acres;

(xxv) T. 4 N., R. 8 E., secs. 29 through 32, and 36, Seward Meridian, comprising approximately 1,404.25 acres;

(xxvi) T. 1 N., R. 10 E., secs. 5 and 8, Seward Meridian, comprising approximately 743 acres;

(xxvii) T. 3 S., R. 2 W., secs. 22, 23, 25, 26, 33, 35, and 36, Seward Meridian, comprising approximately 2,125 acres;

(xxviii) T. 4 S., R. 2 W., secs. 2, 3, 4, and 11, Seward Meridian, comprising approximately 1,225 acres;

(xxix) T. 5 S., R. 3 W., secs. 18, 19, 20, 23, 26 through 29, and 32 through 36, Seward Meridian, comprising approximately 3,670 acres;

(xxx) T. 5 S., R. 4 W., sec. 13, Seward Meridian, comprising approximately 380 acres;

(xxxi) T. 6 S., R. 4 W., sec. 7, Seward Meridian, comprising approximately 613 acres;

(xxxii) T. 5 S., R. 5 W., sec. 33, Seward Meridian, comprising approximately 620 acres;

(xxxiii) T. 6 S., R. 5 W., secs. 4, 9, 28, 29, 32, and 33, Seward Meridian, comprising approximately 3,205 acres;

(xxxiv) T. 7 S., R. 5 W., sec. 4, Seward Meridian, comprising approximately 230 acres;

(xxxv) T. 8 S., R. 6 W., secs. 7 through 12, 14 through 22, and 27 through 34, Seward Meridian, comprising approximately 6,797.39 acres;

(xxxvi) T. 7 S., R. 7 W., secs. 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11 through 14, 16, 17, 23, and 24, Seward Meridian, comprising approximately 6,031.78 acres;

(xxxvii) T. 8 S., R. 7 W., secs. 24, 25, 35, and 36, Seward Meridian, comprising approximately 705.65 acres; and

(xxxviii) T. 7 S., R. 8 W., secs. 1, 5, 8, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23, 26 (lots 1 through 4), 27, 28, and 29, Seward Meridian, comprising approximately 6,831.97 acres;

(B) the approximately 24,911.65 subsurface acres in which the fee title to the surface estate has been acquired by the State, and a conservation easement in the surface estate has been acquired by the United States, pursuant to the Program, which comprises—

(i) T. 16 S., R. 4 W., sec. 6, Copper River Meridian, comprising approximately 157.49 acres;

(ii) T. 15 S., R. 5 W., secs. 35 and 36, Copper River Meridian, comprising approximately 1,280 acres;

(iii) T. 16 S., R. 5 W., secs. 3, 4, 10, 11, and 12, Copper River Meridian, comprising approximately 1,479 acres;

(iv) T. 11 S., R. 8 W., secs. 4 and 9, Copper River Meridian, comprising approximately 579 acres;

(v) T. 12 S., R. 8 W., sec. 1, Copper River Meridian, comprising approximately 130 acres;

(vi) T. 9 S., R. 9 W., secs. 26, 27, 33, 34, and 35, Copper River Meridian, comprising approximately 1,524.26 acres;

(vii) T. 10 S., R. 10 W., secs. 15, 16, 22, 23, 27, 28, 32, and 33, Copper River Meridian, comprising approximately 2,183.65 acres;

(viii) T. 4 N., R. 7 E., secs. 12 and 13, Seward Meridian, comprising approximately 1,145 acres;

(ix) T. 3 N., R. 8 E., secs. 12 and 13, Seward Meridian, comprising approximately 304 acres;

(x) T. 4 N., R. 8 E., secs. 1 through 5, 7 through 30, and 33 through 35, Seward Meridian, comprising approximately 14,712.25 acres; and

(xi) T. 4 N., R. 9 E., secs. 6, 7, 17, 18, and 19, Seward Meridian, comprising approximately 1,417 acres; and

(C) the approximately 75,655.4 subsurface acres in which a conservation easement in the surface estate has been acquired by the United States pursuant to the Program, which comprises—

(i) T. 13 S., R. 2 W., secs. 33 and 34, Copper River Meridian, comprising approximately 1,131.75 acres;

(ii) T. 14 S., R. 2 W., secs. 4 through 8, and 31, Copper River Meridian, comprising approximately 2,104.92 acres;

(iii) T. 14 S., R. 3 W., secs. 12 through 16, 21 through 23, and 28 through 31, Copper River Meridian, comprising approximately 5,319.37 acres;

(iv) T. 14 S., R. 3 W., secs. 6 through 8, and 17 through 20, Copper River Meridian, comprising approximately 3,899.44 acres;

(v) T. 15 S., R. 3 W., secs. 8 and 9, and the southern part of sec. 13, Copper River Meridian, comprising approximately 125 acres;

(vi) T. 16 S., R. 3 W., secs. 1, 11, 12, 14, and 15, Copper River Meridian, comprising approximately 506 acres;

(vii) T. 14 S., R. 4 W., secs. 28 and 29, Copper River Meridian, comprising approximately 660.15 acres;

(viii) T. 14 S., R. 4 W., secs. 1, 5 through 8, 10 through 15, 22 through 27, and 34 through 36, Copper River Meridian, comprising approximately 3,516 acres;

(ix) T. 15 S., R. 5 W., secs. 27, 28, 33, and 34, Copper River Meridian, comprising approximately 1,455.63 acres;

(x) T. 11 S., R. 6 W., secs. 25, 26, and 34 through 36, Copper River Meridian, comprising approximately 2,088.26 acres;

(xi) T. 12 S., R. 6 W., secs. 1 through 3, 8 through 10, and 16 through 19, Copper River Meridian, comprising approximately 2,777.5 acres;

(xii) T. 11 S., R. 7 W., sec. 31, Copper River Meridian, comprising approximately 577.8 acres;

(xiii) T. 12 S., R. 7 W., sec. 5 through 7, 10 through 15, and 18 through 24, Copper River Meridian, comprising approximately 6,596.93 acres;

(xiv) T. 13 S., R. 7 W., secs. 18 and 19, Copper River Meridian, comprising approximately 700 acres;

(xv) T. 10 S., R. 8 W., secs. 33 and 34, Copper River Meridian, comprising approximately 1,197 acres;

(xvi) T. 11 S., R. 8 W., secs. 1 through 4, 10 through 16, 21 through 26, 31, 35, and 36, Copper River Meridian, comprising approximately 7,647.41 acres;

(xvii) T. 12 S., R. 8 W., secs. 1, 12 through 14, and 24, Copper River Meridian, comprising approximately 591.75 acres;

(xviii) T. 12 S., R. 8 W., secs. 1 through 3, 10, 11, 14 through 16, 21 and 22, Copper River Meridian, comprising approximately 2,112 acres;

(xix) T. 12 S., R. 8 W., secs. 5 through 8, 18, and 19, Copper River Meridian, comprising approximately 1,220.5 acres;

(xx) T. 13 S., R. 8 W., secs. 13, 14, 17, 19 through 21, 23, 24, and 28 through 30, Copper River Meridian, comprising approximately 1,400 acres;

(xxi) T. 11 S., R. 9 W., secs. 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36, Copper River Meridian, comprising approximately 1,157.75 acres;

(xxii) T. 12 S., R. 9 W., secs. 1 through 4, 9 through 15, 22, 23, 24, 26, and 27, Copper River Meridian, comprising approximately 6,445.71 acres;

(xxiii) T. 13 S., R. 9 W., secs. 24 and 25, Copper River Meridian, comprising approximately 345.33 acres;

(xxiv) T. 2 N., R. 7 E., sec. 1, Seward Meridian, comprising approximately 64.16 acres;

(xxv) T. 3 N., R. 7 E., secs. 24, 25, and 36, Seward Meridian, comprising approximately 385.75 acres;

(xxvi) T. 1 N., R. 8 E., secs. 11, 14, 15, 22, 23, 26, and 27, Seward Meridian, comprising approximately 1,667.65 acres;

(xxvii) T. 2 N., R. 8 E., secs. 2 through 11, 26, 30, 31, 32, and 35, Seward Meridian, comprising approximately 4,339.84 acres;

(xxviii) T. 3 N., R. 8 E., secs. 1 through 4, 8 through 11, 14 through 17, 19 through 23, and 26 through 35, Seward Meridian, comprising approximately 11,339.4 acres;

(xxix) T. 4 N., R. 8 E., sec. 35, Seward Meridian, comprising approximately 1.5 acres;

(xxx) T. 1 N., R. 9 E., secs. 1, 2, 11 through 14, and 24, Seward Meridian, comprising approximately 1,560.25 acres; and

(xxxi) T. 1 N., R. 10 E., secs. 6, 7, 17 through 20, 29 and 30, Seward Meridian, comprising approximately 2,720.65 acres.

(2) MANAGEMENT.—Land acquired by the Secretary under this subsection shall—

(A) become part of the unit of Federal land in which the land acquired by the Secretary is located; and

(B) be administered in accordance with that unit of Federal land.

#### SEC. 5. MAPS, ESTIMATES, AND DESCRIPTIONS.

(a) MINOR ERRORS.—The Secretary and Chugach Alaska may correct, by mutual

agreement, any minor errors in any map, acreage estimate, or description of any land conveyed or exchanged under this Act.

(b) CONFLICT.—If there is a conflict between a map, an acreage estimate, or a description of land in this Act, the map shall control unless the Secretary and Chugach Alaska mutually agree otherwise.

## SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

### SENATE RESOLUTION 680—CONDEMNING THE VIOLENT, ANTI-AMERICAN AND ANTI-ISRAEL PROTESTS THAT ARE OCCURRING ON CAMPUSES OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION NATIONWIDE

Mr. BUDD (for himself, Mr. LEE, Mr. RISCH, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. CRUZ, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Ms. ERNST, and Mr. BARRASSO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 680

Whereas the Department of State designated Hamas as a foreign terrorist organization in October of 1997;

Whereas the attack on Israel by Hamas on October 7, 2023, was tragic and horrific, and a reminder of the evil that motivates Hamas;

Whereas Israel has the right to defend itself and its people;

Whereas violent, anti-American and anti-Israel protests have erupted on campuses of institutions of higher education nationwide in response to Israel's defense of itself and its people;

Whereas, since April 18, 2024, more than 1,500 individuals have been arrested on campuses of institutions of higher education for engaging in violent, anti-Israel and anti-American protests;

Whereas some reporting has identified "many American flags torn, burned, and desecrated" at these violent protests;

Whereas thousands of patriotic law enforcement officials have spent countless hours protecting the people of the United States from the violence at these protests;

Whereas violent, anti-American and anti-Israel protestors replaced the American flag at City College of New York with the Palestinian flag;

Whereas patriotic New York Police Department officials removed the Palestinian flag and replaced it with an American flag;

Whereas the American flag was taken down by violent anti-American and anti-Israel protestors at the University of North Carolina and replaced with a Palestinian flag, which was then taken down by patriotic law enforcement officials and interim Chancellor Lee Roberts, who restored the American flag to its rightful position;

Whereas a group of violent anti-American and anti-Israel protestors thereafter attempted to take down the American flag again;

Whereas a group of patriotic fraternity brothers at the University of North Carolina protected the American flag from being desecrated and replaced with a Palestinian flag by violent, anti-American and anti-Israel individuals;

Whereas the people of the United States celebrate these patriotic fraternity brothers at the University of North Carolina and have sought to recognize and reward their heroic actions against the violent, anti-American and anti-Israel individuals; and

Whereas fraternities can serve as institutions that promote patriotism, brotherhood,

and overall support for the common good: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) condemns the violent, anti-American and anti-Israel protests that are occurring on campuses of institutions of higher education nationwide; and

(2) expresses its thanks for the patriotic actions of law enforcement in New York City and in Chapel Hill, the University of North Carolina interim Chancellor Lee Roberts, and fraternity brothers at the University of North Carolina.

### SENATE RESOLUTION 681—SUPPORTING THE DESIGNATION OF MAY 10, 2024, AS "NATIONAL ASIAN AMERICAN, NATIVE HAWAIIAN, AND PACIFIC ISLANDER MENTAL HEALTH DAY"

Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. SCHATZ, and Ms. WARREN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 681

Whereas the Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander (referred to in this preamble as "AANHPI") community is among the fastest growing population groups in the United States and has made significant economic, cultural, and social contributions;

Whereas the AANHPI community is extremely diverse in terms of socioeconomic background, education level, types of employment, languages spoken, cultures of origin, acculturation, and migration and colonization status;

Whereas AANHPIs have among the lowest rates of utilization of mental health services, and 63.7 percent of the estimated 2,600,000 AANHPIs who meet criteria for a mental health problem do not receive treatment;

Whereas, from 2018 to 2020, AANHPI youth ages 10 to 24 years old in the United States were the only racial or ethnic population in this age category whose leading cause of death was suicide;

Whereas it is imperative to disaggregate AANHPI population data to get an accurate representation of the depth and breadth of the mental health issues for each subpopulation, so that specific culturally and linguistically appropriate solutions can be developed;

Whereas language access continues to be a critical issue whether due to the limited number of providers with the necessary language skills to provide in-language services or the significant language loss faced by Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander communities due to colonization;

Whereas there is a need to significantly increase the number of providers, including paraprofessionals, representing AANHPI communities and provide them with necessary training and ongoing support;

Whereas historical discrimination and current racial violence toward AANHPIs increase trauma and stress, underlying precursors to mental health problems;

Whereas there is a critical need to raise awareness about, and improve mental health literacy among, the AANHPI community to reduce the stigma associated with mental health issues; and

Whereas May is both National Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander Heritage Month, an opportunity to celebrate

the vast contributions of this population to the society of the United States, and National Mental Health Awareness Month, recognizing the importance of mental health to the well-being and health of families and communities and connecting the importance of one's cultural heritage to good mental health: Now, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of May 10, 2024, "National Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander Mental Health Day";

(2) recognizes the importance of mental health to the well-being and health of families and communities;

(3) acknowledges the importance of raising awareness about mental health and improving the quality of care for Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander communities;

(4) recognizes that celebrating one's cultural and linguistic heritage is beneficial to mental health; and

(5) encourages Federal, State, and local health agencies to adopt laws, policies, and guidance to improve help-seeking rates for mental health services for the Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander community and other communities of color.

### SENATE RESOLUTION 682—CONDEMNING THE DECISION BY THE BIDEN ADMINISTRATION TO HALT THE SHIPMENT OF UNITED STATES MADE AMMUNITION AND WEAPONS TO THE STATE OF ISRAEL

Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. COTTON, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CRUZ, Ms. ERNST, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. GRASSLEY, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. DAINES, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. SULIVAN, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. BUDD, Mr. MULLIN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. WICKER, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. THUNE, Mr. YOUNG, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. RISCH, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. LANKFORD, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. SCHMITT, Mr. RICKETTS, Mr. LEE, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. MORAN, Mr. VANCE, and Mr. MCCONNELL) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 682

Whereas the United States is the largest supplier of military aid to the State of Israel, providing \$158,000,000,000 in bilateral assistance and missile defense funding since World War II, which has been used by the State of Israel in part to protect itself from attacks by the Islamic Republic of Iran and its proxies;

Whereas, in 2016, the United States and the State of Israel signed a third 10-year Memorandum of Understanding, under which the United States pledged to provide \$38,000,000,000 in military aid, subject to congressional appropriation, to the State of Israel between fiscal years 2019 and 2028;

Whereas, on October 7, 2023, Hamas launched an unprovoked attack against the State of Israel, brutally murdering more than 1,200 innocent men, women, and children while injuring thousands more;

Whereas, on October 7, 2023, Hamas took more than 240 innocent civilians hostage, including babies, children, women, elderly,