

service to protect the forests, grasslands, and communities of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. SHEEHY, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. BUDD, Mr. SCHMITT, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. RICKETTS, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. LEE, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. RISCH, Mr. TILLIS, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, and Mr. HOEVEN):

S. 143. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to repeal the natural gas tax; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. MORAN (for himself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. ERNST, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. RICKETTS, and Mr. GRASSLEY):

S. 144. A bill to amend the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 with respect to the definition of biofuels and sustainable aviation fuel, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. RISCH (for himself, Mr. WICKER, Mr. COTTON, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Ms. ERNST, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. CASSIDY, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mrs. BRITT, and Mr. ROUNDS):

S. 145. A bill to require the redesignation of Ansarallah as a foreign terrorist organization; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BARRASSO, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. BUDD, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. WICKER, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. SHEEHY, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. HEINRICH, and Mr. PETERS):

S. 146. A bill to require covered platforms to remove nonconsensual intimate visual depictions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. COONS, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. SMITH, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. HIRONO, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. BENNET, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Ms. SLOTKIN):

S. Res. 28. A resolution honoring the service of women in combat roles in the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 6

At the request of Mr. LANKFORD, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 6, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit a health care practitioner from failing to exercise the proper degree of care in the case of a child who survives an abortion or attempted abortion.

S. 30

At the request of Mr. SCHMITT, the name of the Senator from Missouri

(Mr. HAWLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 30, a bill to require each agency to repeal 3 existing regulations before issuing a new regulation, and for other purposes.

S. 50

At the request of Ms. ERNST, the names of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BUDD) were added as cosponsors of S. 50, a bill to prohibit the intentional hindering of immigration, border, and customs controls, and for other purposes.

S. 84

At the request of Ms. ERNST, the names of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. FETTERMAN) and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 84, a bill to require U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement to take into custody certain aliens who have been charged in the United States with a crime that resulted in the death or serious bodily injury of another person, and for other purposes.

S. 92

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. HAWLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 92, a bill to require Senate approval before the United States assumes any obligation under a WHO pandemic agreement and to suspend funding for the WHO until such agreement is ratified by the Senate.

S. 103

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 103, a bill to amend the Protecting Americans from Foreign Adversary Controlled Applications Act to extend the deadline by which TikTok must be sold in order to avoid being banned.

S.J. RES. 1

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. HAWLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 1, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to limiting the number of terms that a Member of Congress may serve.

AMENDMENT NO. 8

At the request of Ms. ERNST, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. FETTERMAN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 8 proposed to S. 5, a bill to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to take into custody aliens who have been charged in the United States with theft, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 15

At the request of Mr. BENNET, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 15 intended to be proposed to S. 5, a bill to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to take into custody aliens who have been

charged in the United States with theft, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 19

At the request of Mr. BENNET, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 19 intended to be proposed to S. 5, a bill to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to take into custody aliens who have been charged in the United States with theft, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 53

At the request of Mr. Kaine, the names of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) and the Senator from Delaware (Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 53 intended to be proposed to S. 5, a bill to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to take into custody aliens who have been charged in the United States with theft, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 53 intended to be proposed to S. 5, supra.

AMENDMENT NO. 54

At the request of Mr. COONS, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN), the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) and the Senator from Arizona (Mr. GALLEGO) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 54 intended to be proposed to S. 5, a bill to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to take into custody aliens who have been charged in the United States with theft, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Mr. DAINES, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. SHEEHY, and Mr. RISCH):

S. 140. A bill to address the forest health crisis on the National Forest System and public lands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I want to turn to a separate matter, and I think all of us are heartbroken by what we see happening in Los Angeles with the devastating fires. There has been a horrific loss of life, of homes, and businesses due to these California fires, and the loss is just staggering.

As we speak, firefighters, first responders—including the Wyoming National Guard—are working around the clock to keep residents safe. I am grateful for their heroic efforts.

As they do their job, we here in the Senate need to do ours, and there are a lot of questions that need to be answered. One of my biggest questions is: How do we prevent that next wildfire from happening? Well, when it comes to the environment, liberal politicians want to control what car we drive, what kind of stove we cook on, how long we can take in the shower. Yet

they neglect our forests. They put up roadblocks to forest management tools that work. They have done that legislatively. They have done it with regulations as well.

What is especially crazy is that these restrictions are made in the name of protecting the environment, an environment that they are hurting. Nothing could be worse for the environment than massive wildfires. And as a result, our public lands have turned into tinderboxes, and it is because of policies that we have seen come out of this body, this administration, Democrat administrations prior to that.

And Wyoming is no stranger to wildfires. This past fire season was especially devastating in Northern Wyoming. I was on the frontlines thanking the firefighters in Wyoming this summer. We had the House Draw fire in Johnson County, the Elk fire that spanned Johnson and Sheridan Counties.

To put this into perspective, in Southern California, we saw about 40,000 acres burn in just over a week—40,000 acres. In Wyoming, it was over 275,000 acres. Now, you might not have heard about this since Wyoming has one of the smallest populations. It actually is the smallest population State in the country. Our population is clearly just a fraction of Los Angeles, but these were big fires. Yet we can learn lessons from each other on how to prevent the next fire.

In the Senate, I have been working to promote effective forest management practices at every level. So today I have introduced a bill called the Wildfire Prevention Act. My bill allows Agencies to treat more acres and remove more redtape to better protect our forests and our fellow Americans. It sets clear standards and clear expectations for forest management that we currently lack in this country. It provides the tools for the Agencies for the prevention and preparation for the next time, and it requires a lot more openness about the limits and the challenges that we face on these important issues.

This is about protection, not punishment. It is about protecting the people, protecting our clean air. And as long as America lacks proper forest management, then we are going to continue to see terrible costly tragedies like what we are seeing today in California and we saw this past summer in Wyoming. With better forest management, we can lessen the damage of forest fires.

The Federal Government can and will help Californians rebuild. California needs to rebuild with resilience. They need to rebuild with a commitment of preventing a similar fire in the future.

We have seen massive mismanagement. Anybody watching the interviews with the Governor of California, the fire chief in California, the mayor of L.A. will say there has been massive mismanagement, gross incompetence by the elected leadership in California. This needs to change to protect the

people who live there from the terrible mistakes in judgments of these elected officials.

It is not a crisis that we can solve ourselves or that will solve itself. My bill will make us better prepared to fight fires in the future.

It should be attached to any disaster relief that goes to California.

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

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

S. 140

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 “Wildfire Prevention Act of 2025”.

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

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Definitions.

TITLE I—ACCOMPLISHMENTS OVER RHETORIC

Sec. 101. Accelerating treatments on Federal land.

Sec. 102. Annual reports.

Sec. 103. Transparency in hazardous fuels reduction activity reporting.

Sec. 104. Regional forest carbon accounting.

Sec. 105. Wildland fire performance metrics.

TITLE II—FOREST MANAGEMENT

Sec. 201. Vegetation management, facility inspection, and operation and maintenance relating to electric transmission and distribution facility rights-of-way.

Sec. 202. Timber sales on National Forest System land.

Sec. 203. Categorical exclusion for high-priority hazard trees.

Sec. 204. Intervenor status.

Sec. 205. Utilizing grazing for wildfire risk reduction.

TITLE III—CULTURAL CHANGE IN AGENCIES

Sec. 301. Mandatory use of existing authorities.

Sec. 302. Public-private wildfire technology deployment and testbed partnership.

Sec. 303. Repeal of FLAME reports.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) FEDERAL LAND.—The term “Federal land” means—

(A) land of the National Forest System; and

(B) public lands (as defined in section 103 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1702)), the surface of which is administered by the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

(2) HAZARDOUS FUELS REDUCTION ACTIVITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “hazardous fuels reduction activity” means any vegetation management activity to reduce the risk of wildfire, including mechanical treatments and prescribed burning.

(B) EXCLUSION.—The term “hazardous fuels reduction activity” does not include the awarding of a contract to conduct any activity described in subparagraph (A).

(3) NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “National Forest System” has the meaning given the term in section 11(a) of the Forest and Rangeland

Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1609(a)).

(B) EXCLUSION.—The term “National Forest System” does not include any forest reserve not created from the public domain.

(4) SECRETARY CONCERNED.—The term “Secretary concerned” means—

(A) the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service, with respect to Federal land described in paragraph (1)(A); and

(B) the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, with respect to Federal land described in paragraph (1)(B).

(5) WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE.—The term “wildland-urban interface” has the meaning given the term in section 101 of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6511).

TITLE I—ACCOMPLISHMENTS OVER RHETORIC

SEC. 101. ACCELERATING TREATMENTS ON FEDERAL LAND.

(a) BASELINE TREATMENTS FOR FUELS REDUCTION AND FOREST HEALTH.—For Federal land, the Secretary concerned shall determine—

(1) for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023—

(A) the number of acres mechanically thinned, for acres commercially thinned and for acres pre-commercially thinned; and

(B) the number of acres treated by prescribed fire; and

(2) the average of the numbers described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1) over the period of fiscal years 2019 through 2023.

(b) ANNUAL GOALS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For Federal land for fiscal year 2025 and each fiscal year thereafter, the Secretary concerned shall establish annual—

(A) mechanical thinning goals for acres commercially thinned and for acres pre-commercially thinned; and

(B) prescribed fire goals.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) FISCAL YEARS 2025 AND 2026.—For each of fiscal years 2025 and 2026, the goals established under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1) shall be not less than the number of acres described in subsection (a)(2).

(B) FISCAL YEARS 2027 AND 2028.—For each of fiscal years 2027 and 2028, the goals established under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1) shall be not less than 20 percent more than the number of acres described in subsection (a)(2).

(C) FISCAL YEAR 2029 AND SUBSEQUENT FISCAL YEARS.—For fiscal year 2029 and each fiscal year thereafter, the goals established under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1) shall be not less than 40 percent more than the number of acres described in subsection (a)(2).

(c) REGIONAL ALLOTMENTS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary concerned shall assign annual acreage allotments for mechanical thinning and prescribed fire on Federal land, categorized by National Forest System region or by State, as appropriate.

(d) PUBLICATION.—The Secretary concerned shall make publicly available the data described in subsections (a), (b), and (c), including by publishing that data on the website of the Forest Service and the website of the Bureau of Land Management.

(e) SAVINGS PROVISION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to supersede or conflict with any other provision of law, including—

(1) section 40803(b) of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (16 U.S.C. 6592(b)); and

(2) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

(f) **APPLICABILITY OF NEPA.**—The establishment of annual goals under subsection (b)(1) and the assignment of regional allotments under subsection (c) shall not be subject to the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

SEC. 102. ANNUAL REPORTS.

Not later than September 30, 2025, and annually thereafter, the Secretary concerned shall publish on a public website of the Forest Service and a public website of the Bureau of Land Management the following information with respect to the Federal land during the preceding fiscal year:

(1) The number of acres treated pursuant to section 40803(b) of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (16 U.S.C. 6592(b)).

(2)(A) The number of acres mechanically thinned;

(B) the number of acres treated by prescribed fire; and

(C) whether the number of acres described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) met or exceeded the acres described in section 101(b)(2).

(3) Any limitations or challenges, including litigation or delays in the preparation of environmental documentation, that hindered the Secretary concerned from meeting or exceeding the annual goals established under section 101(b)(1), if applicable.

(4) The number of acres that have undergone a regeneration harvest.

(5) The number of acres described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (2) and paragraph (4) that are in an area identified as having—

(A) the expectation that, without remediation, at least 25 percent of standing live basal area greater than 1 inch in diameter may die over a 15-year time frame due to insects and diseases, as depicted on the National Insect and Disease Composite Risk Map; or

(B) a very high or high wildfire hazard potential.

(6) The number of acres described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (2) and paragraph (4) that use either of the following streamlined authorities for environmental review:

(A) A categorical exclusion.

(B) An emergency action authority of the Secretary concerned.

(7) The number of acres described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (2) and paragraph (4) with respect to which partners are used to carry out the work through—

(A) a good neighbor agreement under section 8206 of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (16 U.S.C. 2113a);

(B) a master stewardship agreement;

(C) a contract or agreement entered into under the Tribal Forest Protection Act of 2004 (25 U.S.C. 3115a); or

(D) a stewardship end-result contract.

SEC. 103. TRANSPARENCY IN HAZARDOUS FUELS REDUCTION ACTIVITY REPORTING.

(a) **INCLUSION OF HAZARDOUS FUELS REDUCTION REPORT IN MATERIALS SUBMITTED IN SUPPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary concerned shall include in the materials submitted in support of the President's budget pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, a report describing—

(A) for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2030, the number of acres of Federal land on which the Secretary concerned carried out hazardous fuels reduction activities during each of the preceding 6 fiscal years, as assessed by the Secretary concerned using—

(i) the methodology of the Secretary concerned in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act; and

(ii) the methodology described in paragraph (2); and

(B) for fiscal year 2031 and each fiscal year thereafter, the number of acres of Federal land on which the Secretary concerned carried out hazardous fuels reduction activities during each of the preceding 6 fiscal years, as assessed by the Secretary concerned using the methodology described in paragraph (2).

(2) **REQUIREMENTS.**—For purposes of the reports required under paragraph (1), the Secretary concerned shall—

(A) in determining the number of acres of Federal land on which the Secretary concerned carried out hazardous fuels reduction activities during each fiscal year covered by the report—

(i) record acres of Federal land on which hazardous fuels reduction activities were completed during each such fiscal year; and

(ii) record each acre described in clause (i) once in the report with respect to a fiscal year, regardless of whether multiple hazardous fuels reduction activities were carried out on such acre during such fiscal year; and

(B) with respect to the acres of Federal land recorded in the report, include information on—

(i) which such acres are located in the wildland-urban interface;

(ii) the level of wildfire risk (high, moderate, or low) on the first and last day of each fiscal year covered by the report;

(iii) the types of hazardous fuels reduction activities completed for such acres, delineating between whether such activities were conducted—

(I) in a wildfire managed for resource benefits; or

(II) through a planned project;

(iv) the cost per acre of hazardous fuels reduction activities carried out during each fiscal year covered by the report;

(v) the region or System unit in which the acres are located; and

(vi) the effectiveness of the hazardous fuels reduction activities on reducing the risk of wildfire.

(3) **TRANSPARENCY.**—The Secretary concerned shall make each report submitted under paragraph (1) publicly available on the website of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior, as applicable.

(b) **ACCURATE DATA COLLECTION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary concerned shall implement standardized procedures for tracking data relating to hazardous fuels reduction activities carried out by the Secretary concerned.

(2) **ELEMENTS.**—The standardized procedures required under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) regular, standardized data reviews of the accuracy and timely input of data used to track hazardous fuels reduction activities;

(B) verification methods that validate whether such data accurately correlates to the hazardous fuels reduction activities carried out by the Secretary concerned;

(C) an analysis of the short- and long-term effectiveness of the hazardous fuels reduction activities on reducing the risk of wildfire; and

(D) for hazardous fuels reduction activities that occur partially within the wildland-urban interface, methods to distinguish which acres are located within the wildland-urban interface and which acres are located outside the wildland-urban interface.

(3) **REPORT.**—Not later than 14 days after implementing the standardized procedures required under paragraph (1), the Secretary concerned shall submit to Congress a report that describes—

(A) such standardized procedures; and

(B) program and policy recommendations to Congress to address any limitations in tracking data relating to hazardous fuels reduction activities under this subsection.

SEC. 104. REGIONAL FOREST CARBON ACCOUNTING.

Not later than September 30, 2025, and every 3 years thereafter, the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service, shall—

(1) using data from the forest inventory and analysis program, determine the net forest carbon balance on the land in the National Forest System of each Forest Service region, including whether the National Forest System land is—

(A) a carbon source; or

(B) a carbon sink; and

(2) publish the information described in paragraph (1) on the website of the Forest Service.

SEC. 105. WILDLAND FIRE PERFORMANCE METRICS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary concerned shall submit to the committees of Congress described in subsection (c) a report on existing key performance indicators and potential outcome-based performance measures to reduce wildfire risk on Federal land.

(b) **INCLUSIONS.**—The report submitted under subsection (a) shall identify solutions to track the implementation and effectiveness of hazardous fuels reduction activities and forest restoration treatments, including strategies—

(1) to track whether land management activities are reducing wildfire hazards and ways to quantify and track acres in maintenance status;

(2) to track place-based and locally led outcomes;

(3) to standardize national-level monitoring measures;

(4) to quantify catastrophic wildfire risk reduction;

(5) to identify modeling and data challenges that are preventing the transition to annual wildfire risk mapping updates; and

(6) to integrate advanced technologies or a combination of technologies and analyses that will benefit the quality of information reported.

(c) **COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DESCRIBED.**—The committees of Congress referred to in subsection (a) are—

(1) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate;

(2) the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate;

(3) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives; and

(4) the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives.

TITLE II—FOREST MANAGEMENT

SEC. 201. VEGETATION MANAGEMENT, FACILITY INSPECTION, AND OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE RELATING TO ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION FACILITY RIGHTS-OF-WAY.

(a) **HAZARD TREES WITHIN 50 FEET OF ELECTRIC POWER LINE.**—Section 512(a)(1)(B)(ii) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1772(a)(1)(B)(ii)) is amended by striking “10” and inserting “50”.

(b) **PERMITS AND AGREEMENTS WITH OWNERS AND OPERATORS OF ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION OR DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES.**—Section 512 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1772) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking “MANAGEMENT” and inserting “MANAGEMENT”;

(2) by redesignating subsections (j) and (k) as subsections (k) and (l), respectively; and

(3) by inserting after subsection (i) the following:

“(j) PERMITS AND AGREEMENTS WITH OWNERS AND OPERATORS OF ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION OR DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In any special use permit or easement on National Forest System or Bureau of Land Management land provided to the owner or operator of an electric transmission or distribution facility, the Secretary concerned may provide permission to cut and remove trees or other vegetation from within the vicinity of the electric transmission or distribution facility without requiring a separate timber sale, if that cutting and removal is consistent with—

“(A) the applicable plan;

“(B) the applicable land and resource management plan or land use plan; and

“(C) other applicable environmental laws (including regulations).

“(2) USE OF PROCEEDS.—A special use permit or easement that includes permission for cutting and removal described in paragraph (1) shall include a requirement that, if the owner or operator of the electric transmission or distribution facility sells any portion of the material removed under the permit or easement, the owner or operator shall provide to the Secretary concerned any proceeds received from the sale, less any transportation costs incurred in the sale.

“(3) EFFECT.—Nothing in paragraph (2) shall require the sale of any material removed under a permit or easement that includes permission for cutting and removal described in paragraph (1).”

SEC. 202. TIMBER SALES ON NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM LAND.

Section 14(d) of the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 472a(d)) is amended, in the first sentence, by striking “\$10,000” and inserting “\$55,000”.

SEC. 203. CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION FOR HIGH-PRIORITY HAZARD TREES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) HIGH-PRIORITY HAZARD TREE.—The term “high-priority hazard tree” means a standing tree that—

(A) presents a visible hazard to people or Federal property due to conditions such as deterioration of or damage to the root system, trunk, stem, or limbs of the tree, or the direction or lean of the tree, as determined by the Secretary;

(B) is determined by the Secretary to be highly likely to fail and, if it failed, would be highly likely to cause injury to people or damage to Federal property; and

(C) is—

(i) within 300 feet of a National Forest System road with a maintenance level of 3, 4, or 5;

(ii) along a National Forest System trail; or

(iii) in a developed recreation site on National Forest System land that is operated and maintained by the Secretary.

(2) HIGH-PRIORITY HAZARD TREE ACTIVITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “high-priority hazard tree activity” means a forest management activity that mitigates the risks associated with high-priority hazard trees, which may include pruning, felling, and disposal of those high-priority hazard trees.

(B) EXCLUSIONS.—The term “high-priority hazard tree activity” does not include—

(i) any activity conducted in a wilderness area or wilderness study area;

(ii) any activity for the construction of a permanent road or permanent trail;

(iii) any activity conducted on Federal land on which, by Act of Congress or Presidential proclamation, the removal of vegetation is restricted or prohibited;

(iv) any activity conducted in an area in which activities described in subparagraph (A) would be inconsistent with the applicable land and resource management plan; or

(v) any activity conducted in an inventoried roadless area.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Agriculture.

(b) CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop a categorical exclusion (as defined in 111 of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4336e)) for high-priority hazard tree activities.

(2) ADMINISTRATION.—In developing and administering the categorical exclusion under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(A) comply with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.); and

(B) apply the extraordinary circumstances procedures under section 220.6 of title 36, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations), in determining whether to use the categorical exclusion.

(3) PROJECT SIZE LIMITATION.—A project carried out using the categorical exclusion developed under paragraph (1) may not exceed 3,000 acres.

SEC. 204. INTERVENOR STATUS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of a civil action relating to a qualified project described in subsection (b), a unit of local government or an Indian Tribe shall be—

(1) entitled to intervene, as of right, in any subsequent civil action; and

(2) considered to be a full participant in any settlement negotiation relating to the qualified project if the unit of local government or Indian Tribe, as applicable, intervenes.

(b) DESCRIPTION OF QUALIFIED PROJECT.—A qualified project referred to in subsection (a) is a project that—

(1) is located on Federal land adjacent, or with sufficient minimum contacts, as determined by the Secretary concerned, to the land under the jurisdiction of the unit of local government or Indian Tribe, as applicable;

(2) has been approved by the Secretary concerned; and

(3)(A) reduces the risk posed by wildfire, insect, or disease; or

(B) generates revenue from the harvesting of timber.

SEC. 205. UTILIZING GRAZING FOR WILDFIRE RISK REDUCTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary concerned shall develop and submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a strategy to analyze and identify opportunities to use livestock grazing as a wildfire risk reduction tool on Federal land, consistent with the laws applicable to the Secretary concerned.

(b) INCLUSIONS.—The strategy developed under subsection (a) shall include an analysis of—

(1) opportunities—

(A) to increase the use of any authorities applicable to livestock grazing, including modifications to grazing permits or leases to allow variances;

(B) to use targeted grazing to reduce hazardous fuels;

(C) to integrate advanced technologies to dynamically adjust livestock placement;

(D) to increase the use of livestock grazing to eradicate invasive annual grasses and as a post-fire restoration and recovery strategy, as appropriate; and

(E) to facilitate and expedite the temporary use of vacant allotments during extreme weather events or natural disasters; and

(2) any other opportunities determined to be appropriate by the Secretary concerned.

(c) EFFECT ON EXISTING GRAZING PROGRAMS.—Nothing in this section affects—

(1) any livestock grazing program carried out by the Secretary concerned as of the date of enactment of this Act; or

(2) any statutory authority for any program described in paragraph (1).

TITLE III—CULTURAL CHANGE IN AGENCIES

SEC. 301. MANDATORY USE OF EXISTING AUTHORITIES.

Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, with respect to each unit of Federal land that contains land described in section 102(5), the Secretary concerned shall use not fewer than 1 of the following streamlined authorities for environmental review:

(1) Section 603(a) of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6591b(a)).

(2) Section 605(a) of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6591d(a)).

(3) Section 606(b) of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6591e(b)).

(4) Section 40806(b) of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (16 U.S.C. 6592b(b)).

(5) Section 40807 of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (16 U.S.C. 6592c).

(6) Section 207 of the Wildfire Suppression Funding and Forest Management Activities Act (16 U.S.C. 6591c note; Public Law 115-141).

SEC. 302. PUBLIC-PRIVATE WILDFIRE TECHNOLOGY DEPLOYMENT AND TESTBED PARTNERSHIP.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

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

(A) the Committees on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, Energy and Natural Resources, and Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate; and

(B) the Committees on Agriculture, Natural Resources, and Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives.

(2) COVERED AGENCY.—The term “covered agency” means—

(A) each Federal land management agency (as defined in section 802 of the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (16 U.S.C. 6801));

(B) the Department of Defense;

(C) the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration;

(D) the United States Fire Administration;

(E) the Federal Emergency Management Agency;

(F) the National Aeronautics and Space Administration;

(G) the Bureau of Indian Affairs; and

(H) any other Federal agency involved in wildfire response.

(3) COVERED ENTITY.—The term “covered entity” means—

(A) a private entity;

(B) a nonprofit organization; and

(C) an institution of higher education (as defined in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001)).

(4) PILOT PROGRAM.—The term “Pilot Program” means the deployment and testbed pilot program established under subsection (b).

(5) SECRETARIES.—The term “Secretaries” means the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior, acting jointly.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretaries, in coordination with the heads of the covered agencies, shall establish a deployment and testbed pilot program for new and innovative wildfire prevention, detection, communication, and mitigation technologies.

(c) FUNCTIONS.—In carrying out the Pilot Program, the Secretaries shall—

(1) incorporate the Pilot Program into an existing interagency coordinating group on wildfires;

(2) in consultation with the heads of covered agencies, identify key technology priority areas with respect to the deployment of wildfire prevention, detection, communication, and mitigation technologies, including—

(A) hazardous fuels reduction activities or treatments;

(B) dispatch communications;

(C) remote sensing and tracking;

(D) safety equipment; and

(E) common operating pictures or operational dashboards; and

(3) connect each covered entity selected to participate in the Pilot Program with the appropriate covered agency to coordinate real-time and on-the-ground testing of technology during wildland fire mitigation activities and training.

(d) **APPLICATIONS.**—To participate in the Pilot Program, a covered entity shall submit to the Secretaries an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretaries may require, which shall include a proposal to test technologies specific to key technology priority areas identified under subsection (c)(2).

(e) **PRIORITIZATION OF EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES.**—In selecting covered entities to participate in the Pilot Program, the Secretaries shall give priority to covered entities developing and applying emerging technologies that address issues identified by the Secretaries, including artificial intelligence, quantum sensing, computing and quantum-hybrid applications, augmented reality, and 5G private networks and device-to-device communications supporting nomadic mesh networks, for wildfire mitigation.

(f) **OUTREACH.**—The Secretaries, in coordination with the heads of the covered agencies, shall make publicly available the key technology priority areas identified under subsection (c)(2) and invite covered entities to apply to test and demonstrate their technologies to address those priority areas.

(g) **REPORTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and each year thereafter for the duration of the Pilot Program, the Secretaries shall submit to the appropriate committees a report that includes the following with respect to the Pilot Program:

(1) A list of participating covered entities.

(2) A brief description of the technologies tested by such covered entities.

(3) An estimate of the cost of acquiring the technology tested in the Pilot Program and applying it at scale.

(4) Outreach efforts by Federal agencies to covered entities developing wildfire technologies.

(5) Assessments of, and recommendations relating to, new technologies with potential adoption and application at-scale in the wildfire prevention, detection, communication, and mitigation efforts of Federal land management agencies (as defined in section 802 of the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (16 U.S.C. 6801)).

(h) **TERMINATION.**—The Pilot Program shall expire on the date that is 7 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 303. REPEAL OF FLAME REPORTS.

Section 502 of the FLAME Act of 2009 (43 U.S.C. 1748a) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (h); and

(2) by redesignating subsection (i) as subsection (h).

By Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Mr. SHEEHY, Mr. RISCH, Ms. SMITH, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. BENNET, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mr. CRAPO):

S. 142. A bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to wildland fire-

fighters in recognition of their strength, resiliency, sacrifice, and service to protect the forests, grasslands, and communities of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

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

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

S. 142

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 “Wildland Firefighters Congressional Gold Medal Act”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Wildland fires have increased in intensity and severity over the 30-year period preceding the date of enactment of this Act, causing catastrophic destruction to homes, infrastructure, and valuable Federal, State, and private lands. More than 1,000,000,000 acres of land across the United States are at risk of wildfire, including approximately 117,000,000 acres of Federal land that have been identified as high or very high risk for wildfire potential.

(2) The Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs collectively employ more than 18,700 wildland firefighters to combat wildfires across millions of acres of public and private lands each year, while thousands more workers and volunteers serve as State, local, and contract wildland firefighters.

(3) As the wildland-urban interface expands, wildfires increasingly find their way out of the backcountry and into the backyards of communities across the United States. Wildland firefighters are evolving their skillsets, tactics, and strategies to address the growing threat of wildfire in the 21st century.

(4) While the protection of life and property remains a top priority, wildland firefighters also have an important role in responsible forest management and conservation. Wildland firefighters perform prescribed burns and other forest management activities, including timber harvests, contribute to healthy forests, and reduce catastrophic wildfire risk.

(5) Each wildland firefighter is specialized and trained to work in dynamic and extraordinarily dangerous environments. Wildland firefighters routinely work long days while on a 2-week rotation, often sleeping in inhospitable conditions.

(6) According to the Forest Service, firefighters generally work 16-hour days while fighting a fire, and they typically exceed 2,500 operational hours in a 6-month period.

(7) Wildland firefighter crews are all-hazards frontline emergency responders that use any means necessary to protect life and property while responding to floods, hurricanes, pandemics, and acts of terrorism.

(8) Engine and hand crews, the primary firefighting workforce, come in varying sizes and modules that can be tailored to fit the specific needs and terrain obstacles that each fire presents.

(9) Interagency hotshot crews are highly skilled mobile hand crews with elite knowledge about fire suppression tactics.

(10) Pilots and aerial fire suppression crews take to the skies with air tankers and heli-

copters to drop water and fire retardant, supporting decision-makers on the ground.

(11) Aerially-delivered firefighters, including helitack crews and smokejumpers, exit helicopters and jump from planes into remote and difficult-to-reach areas, providing quick and targeted fire suppression and emergency medical short-haul extraction. These fire personnel provide oversight and direct action on initial and extended attack incidents.

(12) Wildland firefighters in the United States also answer the call to fight wildfires internationally. During the record-setting fires in Australia in 2020, the United States sent 362 firefighters to help. During Canada's historic 2023 fire season, more than 2,000 Federal wildland firefighters answered the call.

(13) As of the date of enactment of this Act, the United States maintains mutual assistance and cooperation agreements for wildland firefighting efforts with Canada, Mexico, Australia, New Zealand, and Portugal.

(14) The increases in the severity of wildfires and in annual fire season active months have also increased the demand for wildland firefighters and associated employees. Recruitment and retention of wildland firefighters has been a national issue for many years.

(15) Wildland firefighters put their lives on the line to keep the people of the United States safe, and some pay the ultimate sacrifice to do so. Between January 1, 2019, and January 1, 2025, 98 wildland firefighters have lost their lives fighting fires. Acute and secondary effects from wildfire, such as wildfire smoke exposure, are directly linked to tens of thousands of firefighter and civilian deaths each year.

(16) June 30 to July 6 of each year is recognized as a Week of Remembrance to honor the fallen wildland firefighters who sacrificed their lives to protect the wildlands of the United States.

(17) National Wildland Firefighter Day is held annually on July 2 to recognize all who are devoted to wildland firefighting.

(18) The exemplary efforts of wildland firefighters are deserving of recognition, and it is appropriate and proper to honor those who have previously served, as well as current and future firefighters. Wildland firefighters showcase principles of duty, respect, and integrity in every aspect of service. Each firefighter exhibits strength, resiliency, and grit to protect the forests, grasslands, and communities of the United States. Wildland firefighters do not shy away from dangerous situations, but instead risk life and limb to help others. The outstanding accomplishments of these brave individuals continue an unparalleled legacy of public service.

SEC. 3. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.

(a) **PRESENTATION AUTHORIZED.**—The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate shall make appropriate arrangements for the presentation, on behalf of Congress, of a single gold medal of appropriate design in honor of wildland firefighters, collectively, in recognition of their strength, resiliency, sacrifice, and service to protect the forests, grasslands, and communities of the United States.

(b) **DESIGN AND STRIKING.**—For purposes of the presentation described in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury (referred to in this Act as the “Secretary”) shall strike a gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be determined by the Secretary, in consultation with the National Interagency Fire Center.

(c) **DISPOSITION OF MEDAL.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Following the presentation of the gold medal under subsection

(a), the gold medal shall be given to the National Interagency Fire Center, where the gold medal shall be displayed, as appropriate, and made available for research.

(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the National Interagency Fire Center should ensure that the display and availability of the medal described in paragraph (1) be at appropriate locations, particularly locations associated with wildland firefighters.

SEC. 4. DUPLICATE MEDALS.

The Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in bronze of the gold medal struck under section 3, at a price sufficient to cover the costs thereof, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses.

SEC. 5. STATUS OF MEDALS.

(a) NATIONAL MEDALS.—The medals struck under this Act are national medals for purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

(b) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of sections 5134 and 5136 of title 31, United States Code, all medals struck under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

SEC. 6. AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS; PROCEEDS OF SALE.

(a) AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS.—There is authorized to be charged against the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund such amounts as may be necessary to pay for the costs of the medals struck under this Act.

(b) PROCEEDS OF SALES.—Amounts received from the sale of duplicate bronze medals authorized under section 4 shall be deposited into the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 28—HONORING THE SERVICE OF WOMEN IN COMBAT ROLES IN THE ARMED FORCES

Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. COONS, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. SMITH, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. HIRONO, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. BENNET, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Ms. SLOTKIN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

S. RES. 28

Whereas women have honorably served in the Armed Forces with distinction since the Revolutionary War;

Whereas the Department of Defense announced the opening of all military occupations and specialties to women in December 2015;

Whereas women have received numerous commendations for their service in combat since September 2001, including Bronze Stars and Silver Stars;

Whereas, since September 11, 2001, approximately 3,000 women have earned Combat Action Badges and Combat Action Ribbons; and

Whereas women in the Armed Forces serve in special forces units, including as Army Rangers, Air Force Special Operators, and in the Marine Corps Forces Special Operations Command; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the contribution, bravery, and sacrifices of women serving in combat roles in the Armed Forces; and

(2) encourages the continued celebration of the achievements of women in the Armed Forces to inspire future generations.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 79. Mr. KELLY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 5, to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to take into custody aliens who have been charged in the United States with theft, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 80. Mrs. BLACKBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 81. Mr. SCHMITT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 82. Ms. HIRONO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 83. Ms. HIRONO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 84. Mr. MURPHY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 85. Ms. HIRONO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 86. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 87. Mr. COONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 88. Mr. KING (for himself and Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 89. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 90. Mr. BENNET submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 91. Mr. HAWLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 8 proposed by Mr. THUNE (for Ms. ERNST (for herself and Mr. GRASSLEY)) to the bill S. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 92. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 79. Mr. KELLY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 5, to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to take into custody aliens who have been charged in the United States with theft, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 3, line 8, strike the end quote and final period and insert the following:

“(4) COOPERATION ON JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS; REQUEST FOR RELEASE.—

“(A) COOPERATION.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall establish rules for cooperating with requests from a Federal, State, Tribal or local official and for complying with court orders to ensure that any alien in the custody of the Department of Homeland Security who is required to appear in a court for another matter in which the alien is a defendant, victim, witness, potential witness, or person cooperating with an investigation of a major criminal activity, including proceedings for an offense described in paragraph (1)(E), is transported or transferred by an officer or employee of the Department for such court proceeding.

“(B) RELEASE.—Any alien being held in custody pursuant to an arrest or charge described in paragraph (1)(E) who is acquitted or not otherwise convicted of such charge within 90 days after the alien's first day of detention shall be entitled to a hearing to challenge the basis for the alien's custody under paragraph (1)(E) or to request to be released under subsection (a)(2).”

SA 80. Mrs. BLACKBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 5, to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to take into custody aliens who have been charged in the United States with theft, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ STATE AUTHORIZATION FOR ASSISTANCE IN THE ENFORCEMENT OF IMMIGRATION LAWS ENCOURAGED.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date that is 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, a State, or a political subdivision of a State, that has in effect a statute, policy, or practice that prohibits law enforcement officers of the State, or of a political subdivision of the State, from assisting or cooperating with Federal immigration law enforcement in the course of carrying out the officers' routine law enforcement duties may not receive any of the funds that would otherwise be allocated to the State under section 241(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1231(i)).

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed to require law enforcement officials from States, or from political subdivisions of States, to report or arrest victims or witnesses of a criminal offense.

(c) REALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—Any funds that are not allocated to a State, or to a political subdivision of a State, due to the failure of such State, or of the political subdivision of such State, to comply with subsection (a) shall be reallocated to States, or to political subdivisions of States, that comply with such subsection.

SA 81. Mr. SCHMITT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 5, to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to take into custody aliens who have been charged in the United States with theft, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Beginning on page 2, line 19, strike the end quote and semicolon and all that follows through “have the meaning” on page 3, line 1, and insert the following: “or arson”;

(2) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (4); and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following: