



HOUSE COMMITTEE ON
NATURAL RESOURCES
CHAIRMAN BRUCE WESTERMAN

To: House Committee on Natural Resources Republican Members
From: House Committee on Natural Resources Republican Staff
Date: Monday, February 9, 2026
Subject: Markup of 12 Bills

The House Committee on Natural Resources will hold a markup on **Wednesday, February 11, 2026, at 1:45 p.m., in room 1324 Longworth House Office Building**. The bills to be considered include: H.R. 755 (Rep. Ciscomani); H.R. 1352 (Rep. Subramanyam); H.R. 1945 (Rep. Onder); H.R. 2196 (Rep. Hudson); H.R. 3706 (Rep. Babin); H.R. 3922 (Rep. Neguse); H.R. 4463 (Rep. Norman); H.R. 4671 (Rep. Harder); H.R. 5419 (Rep. Kean); H.R. 5497 (Rep. Tiffany); H.R. 6300 (Rep. Hageman); and H.R. 6380 (Rep. Ciscomani).

Member offices are requested to notify Madeline Kelley (Madeline.Kelley@mail.house.gov) by 4:30 p.m. on Tuesday, February 10, 2026, to confirm their Member's attendance at the markup.

I. KEY MESSAGES & TOPLINE ACTIONS

- Bills expected to move by regular order: H.R. 5497 (Rep. Tiffany), "*Apostle Islands National Park and Preserve Act*" and H.R. 6300 (Rep. Hageman), "*Grasslands Grazing Act of 2025*".
- Please note that H.R. 5497 and H.R. 6300 will each have an amendment in the nature of a substitute (ANS). Members should ensure that amendments are drafted to the ANS.
- Bills expected to move by unanimous consent: H.R. 755 (Rep. Ciscomani), "*Critical Mineral Consistency Act of 2025*"; H.R. 1352 (Rep. Subramanyam), To designate the General George C. Marshall House, in the Commonwealth of Virginia, as an affiliated area of the National Park System, and for other purposes; H.R. 1945 (Rep. Onder), "*America's National Churchill Museum National Historic Landmark Act*"; H.R. 2196 (Rep. Hudson), To provide for an extension of the legislative authority of the National Emergency Medical Services Memorial Foundation to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs; H.R. 3706 (Rep. Babin), "*Standards for Understanding Source and Habitat Identification Act*" or the "*SUSHI Act*"; H.R. 3922 (Rep. Neguse), "*Cross-Boundary Wildfire Solutions Act*"; H.R. 4463 (Rep. Norman), To amend the Catawba Indian Tribe of South Carolina Land Claims Settlement Act of 1993; H.R. 4671 (Rep. Harder), "*Ensuring Casualty Assistance for our Firefighters Act*"; H.R. 5419 (Rep. Kean), "*Enhancing Administrative Reviews for Broadband Deployment Act*"; and H.R. 6380 (Rep. Ciscomani), "*Chiricahua National Park Act*".

II. EXPECTED LEGISLATION

[H.R. 5497](#) (Rep. Tiffany), “*Apostle Islands National Park and Preserve Act*”

The Apostle Islands National Lakeshore includes 21 islands and 12 miles of mainland shore on Lake Superior in northern Wisconsin.¹ Often called “Wisconsin’s Crown Jewel,” this unique archipelago is the largest in the Great Lakes region.² The islands are defined by colorful sandstone formations, including cliffs, arches, sea caves, and sandy beaches.³ The mainland lakeshore boasts areas of hemlock-white-pine-northern hardwood forests, with pockets of boreal forest.⁴ The Apostle Islands offer pristine habitat for a variety of mammals, migratory birds, fish, and amphibians.⁵ The area is also rich in historic and cultural resources, having originally been inhabited by the Ojibwe people and now home to several historic lighthouses and underwater shipwrecks.⁶ In winter, the Apostle Islands develop stunning ice caves, which many visitors consider a “bucket list” winter activity.⁷ When Lake Superior freezes over, these ice caves are reachable by foot about a mile away from the shore.⁸ The Apostle Islands offer a wide variety of year-round outdoor recreation opportunities, including hiking, kayaking, boating, camping, fishing, sailing, hunting and trapping, and scuba diving.⁹ Visitation continues to rise for this relatively isolated National Park Service (NPS) unit, and, in 2024, Apostle Islands saw more than 250,000 visitors.¹⁰

Congress designated the Apostle Islands as a national lakeshore in 1970, following decades of interest, including an earlier feasibility study examining the area’s potential as a national park.¹¹ Senator Gaylord Nelson (D-WI) led the effort, and even flew over the Apostle Islands with President John F. Kennedy en route to Ashland, Wisconsin.¹² Once on the ground, President Kennedy described the Islands as a “part of our American heritage” and discussed the need to conserve such special areas.¹³

More than 50 years later, Representative Tom Tiffany’s (R-WI-07) legislation would redesignate the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore as the “Apostle Islands National Park and Preserve.” Designating the Apostle Islands as a national park would further recognize the area’s unique characteristics and growing popularity. National park status would also attract higher visitation,

¹ “Apostle Islands,” National Park Service, <https://www.nps.gov/apis/index.htm>.

² *Id.* “Why the Apostle Islands are the Crown Jewel of Wisconsin,” Apostle Islands Cruises, May 31, 2023, <https://www.apostleisland.com/2023/05/31/why-the-apostle-islands-are-the-crown-jewel-of-wisconsin/>.

³ “Apostle Islands: Nature & Science,” National Park Service, <https://www.nps.gov/apis/learn/nature/index.htm>.

⁴ *Id.*

⁵ “Apostle Islands: Wildlife,” National Park Service, <https://www.nps.gov/apis/learn/nature/wildlife.htm>.

⁶ *Id.*

⁷ “Apostle Islands: Mainland Ice Caves,” National Park Service, <https://www.nps.gov/apis/mainland-caves-winter.htm>.

⁸ “Explore The Ice Caves At Wisconsin’s Apostle Islands,” Travel Wisconsin, <https://www.travelwisconsin.com/article/natural-attractions-and-parks/explore-the-ice-caves-at-wisconsins-apostle-islands>.

⁹ *Id.*

¹⁰ The most recent year for which data is available. “Love our Lakeshore: New report shows more people are visiting Apostle Islands, new record for national parks visits,” Friends of the Apostle Islands, March 6, 2025, <https://friendsoftheapostleislands.org/2025/03/06/love-our-lakeshore-new-nps-report-shows-more-people-are-visiting-apostle-islands-national-lakeshore/>.

¹¹ Danielle Kaeding, “Apostle Islands National Lakeshore Marks 50th Anniversary,” Wisconsin Public Radio, September 26, 2020, <https://www.wpr.org/culture/apostle-islands-national-lakeshore-marks-50th-anniversary>.

¹² *Id.*

¹³ *Id.*

ensuring more Americans experience this unique area. Importantly, this designation would allow for continued hunting and trapping on Sand Island by creating the Apostle Islands National Preserve. In response to tribal feedback, H.R. 5497 ensures that no tribal treaty or reserved right is altered. An ANS will be offered at markup to add a requirement that the Apostle Islands National Park and Preserve map be made available on an NPS website.

Hearing information, including testimony, may be viewed [here](#), and the hearing memo may be viewed [here](#).

Staff contact: Aniela Butler (Aniela@mail.house.gov) and Brandon Miller (Brandon.Miller@mail.house.gov)

H.R. 6300 (Rep. Hageman), “Grasslands Grazing Act of 2025”

Across the country, the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) manages 193 million acres of land, including nearly 4 million acres of national grasslands.¹⁴ Under the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974,¹⁵ Congress expressly defined national grasslands as part of the National Forest System (NFS).¹⁶ USFS acquired 20 national grasslands under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937,¹⁷ which also authorized grazing on these lands as part of the agency’s overall multiple-use and sustained yield mission.¹⁸

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA)¹⁹ provides the statutory framework for federal grazing permits. FLPMA generally authorizes permits for 10-year terms, with renewal eligibility subject to continued compliance.²⁰ USFS issues grazing permits under FLPMA that allow livestock producers to graze animals (mostly sheep and cattle) on designated NFS allotments, subject to compliance with federal law, land and resource management plans, and site-specific operating instructions.²¹ However, Section 402(a) of FLPMA authorizes grazing permits on “lands within National Forests” without explicitly referencing the broader NFS.²² As a result, unlike permittees grazing on other NFS lands, grazing permittees operating on national grasslands lack statutory clarity regarding permit renewal eligibility. Representative Harriet Hageman’s (R-WY-AL) legislation removes this inconsistency by making a technical edit to conform FLPMA’s grazing eligibility language to Congress’s existing definition of the NFS. This fix will improve transparency and bring parity to grazing permittees across the entire NFS, ultimately bolstering rangeland health and rural economies. At markup, an ANS will be offered that reflects technical assistance from the USFS, ensuring that this technical fix applies to all USFS grasslands across the country.

¹⁴ Anne Riddle, “National Forest System Management: Overview and Issues for Congress,” Congressional Research Service, May 18, 2023, <https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/R43872>.

¹⁵ P.L. 93-378.

¹⁶ 16 U.S.C. 1609(a), <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/16/1609>.

¹⁷ P.L. 75-210.

¹⁸ *Id.*; 36 CFR Part 213, <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-36/chapter-II/part-213>.

¹⁹ P.L. 94-579.

²⁰ Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, Section 402, <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/COMPS-1719/pdf/COMPS-1719.pdf>.

²¹ “Why does the Forest Service permit livestock grazing on National Forest System lands?,” U.S. Forest Service, <https://www.fs.usda.gov/rangeland-management/grazing/allowgrazing.shtml>.

²² *Id.*

Hearing information, including testimony, may be viewed [here](#), and the hearing memo may be viewed [here](#).

Staff contacts: Aniela Butler (Aniela@mail.house.gov) and Hannah Devereaux (Hannah.Devereaux@mail.house.gov).

H.R. 755 (Rep. Ciscomani), “Critical Mineral Consistency Act of 2025”

H.R. 755 would amend the Energy Act of 2020²³ to include critical materials in the definition of critical mineral. The Energy Act of 2020, which defines critical minerals, directs the Secretary of Energy to develop a critical *materials* list that includes all minerals on the U.S. Geological Survey’s (USGS) list of critical *minerals* but adds: “any non-fuel mineral, element, substance, or material that the Secretary of Energy determines: (i) has a high risk of supply chain disruption and (ii) serves an essential function in one or more energy technologies, including technologies that produce, transmit, store, and conserve energy.”²⁴ The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) uses a forward-looking methodology for material determination that accounts for international demand scenarios and growth trajectories specifically for energy technologies. The Energy Act of 2020 also requires USGS to publish a list of critical minerals every three years.²⁵ While USGS consistently updates its methodology, as stipulated by the Energy Act of 2020,²⁶ the current criteria use historical data to determine supply risk to the U.S. economy and national security.²⁷

These methodologies have led each agency to publish different lists. DOE’s 2023 critical *materials* list, unlike the 2025 USGS list of critical *minerals*, contains electrical steel, silicon, and silicon carbide.²⁸ The discrepancies between the lists make it difficult for regulators and producers to determine the proper emphasis to place on each resource and how to allocate efforts towards recovery. As introduced, H.R. 755 would ensure that the materials on the DOE list would also appear on the USGS list of critical *minerals*, just as the minerals on USGS’s list already appear on DOE’s *materials* list.

At markup, Chairman Bruce Westerman (R-AR-04) will offer an ANS that allows each agency to maintain separate lists but creates a third list, referred to as the Critical Minerals and Materials List (CMML), that includes all items on each list. The ANS also ensures that the agencies coordinate the content and publication timing of their lists and directs all agencies to utilize the CMML when administering programs involving critical minerals or critical materials. These changes allow both the Department of the Interior (DOI) and DOE to retain autonomy in creating their own lists while increasing efficiency and accessibility for both the list-generating agencies

²³ 30 U.S.C. §1606.

²⁴ “What Are Critical Materials and Critical Minerals?,” *U.S. Department of Energy*, <https://www.energy.gov/cmm/what-are-critical-materials-and-critical-minerals> (last visited February 5, 2026).

²⁵ 30 U.S.C. §1606.

²⁶ *Id.*

²⁷ *Methodology and Technical Input for the 2025 U.S. List of Critical Minerals—Assessing the Potential Effects of Mineral Commodity Supply Chain Disruptions on the U.S. Economy*, U.S. Geological Survey, August 25, 2025, <https://doi.org/10.3133/ofr20251047>.

²⁸ *Notice of Final Determination on 2023 DOE Critical Materials List*, 88 Fed. Reg. 51798, August 4, 2023, <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2023/08/04/2023-16611/notice-of-final-determination-on-2023-doe-critical-materials-list>.

and those using them. During the 118th Congress, a similar version of H.R. 755 passed the House of Representatives by a roll call vote of 245-155.²⁹

Hearing information, including testimony, may be viewed [here](#), and the hearing memo may be viewed [here](#).

Staff contacts: Rob MacGregor (Robert.MacGregor@mail.house.gov) and Annie Caputo (Annie.Caputo@mail.house.gov).

H.R. 1945 (Rep. Onder), “America’s National Churchill Museum National Historic Landmark Act”

Sponsored by Representative Bob Onder (R-MO-03), H.R. 1945 designates America’s National Churchill Museum (Museum) at Westminster College in Fulton, Missouri, as a National Historic Landmark. The Museum honors the life and legacy of Sir Winston Churchill and marks the site of his landmark 1946 speech, “The Sinews of Peace.”³⁰ The Museum includes the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Aldermanbury, which was relocated from London, England, and reconstructed, stone by stone, in the 1960s to commemorate the 20th anniversary of Churchill’s address.³¹ In 2009, Congress recognized the Museum as the nation’s first official tribute to Churchill.³² Today, the Museum serves as a hub for leadership education, public engagement, and cultural enrichment. In addition to designating the Museum as a National Historic Landmark, H.R. 1945 authorizes a special resource study of the site. H.R. 1945 supports continued stewardship of this nationally significant site and affirms its enduring role in honoring Churchill’s legacy.

Hearing information, including testimony, may be viewed [here](#), and the hearing memo may be viewed [here](#).

Staff contacts: Aniela Butler (Aniela@mail.house.gov) and Hannah Devereaux (Hannah.Devereaux@mail.house.gov).

H.R. 2196 (Rep. Hudson), To provide for an extension of the legislative authority of the National Emergency Medical Services Memorial Foundation to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs.

Emergency medical services (EMS) providers are the first to respond during natural disasters, accidents, public health emergencies, and other crises.³³ Despite their essential role, there is no permanent memorial in the nation’s capital to honor EMS professionals who have lost their lives in the line of duty. In 2018, Congress authorized the National EMS Memorial Foundation to establish a commemorative work in Washington, D.C., under the Commemorative Works Act for

²⁹ H.R. 8446, 118th Congress, <https://www.congress.gov/votes/house/118-2/462>.

³⁰ “The Sinews of Peace (‘Iron Curtain Speech’),” International Churchill Society, <https://winstonchurchill.org/resources/speeches/1946-1963-elder-statesman/the-sinews-of-peace/>.

³¹ “About,” America’s National Churchill Museum, <https://www.nationalchurchillmuseum.org/about-the-winston-churchill-museum.html>.

³² *Id.*

³³ R. LeGrand Rogers, et al., “EMS Essentials: A Resident’s Guide to Prehospital Care,” Emergency Medicine Residents’ Association, May 2016, <https://www.emra.org/siteassets/emra/publications/books/emra-ems-essentials.pdf>.

EMS providers.³⁴ The National EMS Memorial Foundation has advanced through several stages of the federal approval process and is currently engaged in site selection and environmental review, but delays in design approval and fundraising prevented completion before the authorization expired in 2025.³⁵

H.R. 2196, sponsored by Representative Richard Hudson (R-NC-09), extends the National EMS Memorial Foundation’s authority for an additional seven years, allowing more time to complete federal approvals and raise private funds.³⁶ At markup, an ANS will be offered to ensure the reauthorization covers a full seven-year period.

Hearing information, including testimony, may be viewed [here](#), and the hearing memo may be viewed [here](#).

Staff contacts: Aniela Butler (Aniela@mail.house.gov) and Hannah Devereaux (Hannah.Devereaux@mail.house.gov).

H.R. 3706 (Rep. Babin), “Standards for Understanding Source and Habitat Identification Act” or “SUSHI Act”

Illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing is a serious threat to ocean ecosystems.³⁷ Entities that engage in IUU fishing “circumvent conservation and management measures” and “avoid the operational costs associated with sustainable fishing practices.”³⁸ These practices can threaten sustainable fisheries in the U.S., damage fishing communities and coastal economies, and pose a grave threat to our national security.³⁹

H.R. 3706 directs the Under Secretary of Commerce for Standards and Technology and the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to work with other federal agencies to “jointly develop a standard methodology, based on chemical analysis, for identifying the country of origin of seafood to support enforcement against unlawful, unreported, and unregulated fishing.”⁴⁰

An ANS will be offered at markup defining IUU fishing consistent with the current definition that was developed pursuant to the High Seas Driftnet Moratorium Protection Act,⁴¹ clarifying that the methodology should combat both IUU fishing and seafood fraud and making other technical changes. Similar legislation, S. 283, “Illegal Red Snapper and Tuna Enforcement Act,” introduced by Senator Ted Cruz (R-TX), passed the Senate by unanimous consent in July 2025.⁴²

³⁴ P.L. 115-275, <https://uscode.house.gov/statutes/pl/115/275.pdf>.

³⁵ “Project Timeline,” National EMS Memorial Foundation, <https://www.emsmemorial.org/new-page>.

³⁶ *Id.*

³⁷ “Understanding Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing,” NOAA Fisheries, <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/insight/understanding-illegal-unreported-and-unregulated-fishing>.

³⁸ *Id.*

³⁹ *Id.*

⁴⁰ H.R. 3706, 119th Congress, <https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/house-bill/3706/text?s=1&r=4>.

⁴¹ 16 U.S.C. 1826j(e).

⁴² S.283, 119th Congress, <https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/senate-bill/283/all-actions?s=2&r=144>.

Hearing information, including testimony, may be viewed [here](#), and the hearing memo may be viewed [here](#).

Staff contact: Kirby Struhar (Kirby.Struhar@mail.house.gov).

H.R. 4463 (Rep. Norman), To amend the Catawba Indian Tribe of South Carolina Land Claims Settlement Act of 1993.

The Catawba Indian Nation (Tribe) is located by the town of Rock Hill, South Carolina, close to the North Carolina border. After the Tribe was left landless in the 1800s, South Carolina purchased approximately 630 acres for the Tribe in 1943 within the boundaries of the Tribe's original reservation.⁴³ The Tribe entered into a federal trust relationship in 1942, which Congress terminated in 1962 as part of a broader termination policy.⁴⁴ Following litigation and a federal policy shift toward tribal self-determination, Congress restored the Tribe to federal recognition through the Catawba Indian Tribe of South Carolina Land Claims Settlement Act of 1993 (Settlement Act).⁴⁵

The Settlement Act approved the Tribe-State Settlement Agreement between the Tribe and the State of South Carolina. It also resolved the Tribe's land claims and established land, leasing, and gaming frameworks. The Settlement Act also explicitly restricted the Tribe's future membership to lineal descendants of people on the final base membership roll who continued to maintain political relations with the Tribe.⁴⁶ A review of 74 tribal settlement acts enacted since 1975 found that fewer than 10 percent included provisions addressing future tribal membership, and those that did generally deferred to tribal constitutions or ordinances.⁴⁷

H.R. 4463, introduced by Representative Ralph Norman (R-SC-05), repeals the clause in the Settlement Act regarding future membership criteria. The process for recognizing tribal membership would instead be governed by the Tribe's constitution, consistent with current Federal policy on self-determination.

Hearing information from the 119th Congress, including testimony, may be viewed [here](#), and the hearing memo may be viewed [here](#).

Staff contact: Hannah Hulehan (Hannah.Hulehan@mail.house.gov).

H.R. 5419 (Rep. Kean), “*Enhancing Administrative Reviews for Broadband Deployment Act*”

Broadband deployment lags in rural and tribal areas due to lower population densities, vast distances, and rugged topography.⁴⁸ Much of the necessary infrastructure must cross federal land

⁴³ Veronica E. Velarde Tiller, *Tiller's Guide to Indian Country: Economic Profiles of American Indian Reservations*. 2nd ed. Pg. 913.

⁴⁴ *Id.*

⁴⁵ Congressional Record. H.R. 2399 – 103rd Congress (1993-1994): Catawba Indian Tribe of South Carolina Land Claims Settlement Act of 1993.

⁴⁶ P.L. 103-116.

⁴⁷ Email between the Congressional Research Service and Rep. Norman's Staff, dated March 13, 2024.

⁴⁸ Colby Leigh Rachfal, “The Digital Divide: What Is It, Where Is It, and Federal Assistance Programs,” Congressional Research Service, March 9, 2021, <https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/R46613>.

managed by DOI or the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), where providers face layered permitting requirements, redundant reviews, and slow interagency coordination for rights-of-way and communications use authorizations.⁴⁹ These regulatory hurdles increase costs, delay projects, and contribute to persistent rural and tribal broadband gaps.⁵⁰ H.R. 5419 addresses these root causes by requiring DOI and USDA to identify and address key regulatory barriers and by prioritizing on-the-ground staffing to process broadband permits. Ultimately, this legislation will streamline approvals, cut red tape, and accelerate broadband deployment, particularly in rural and tribal communities. At markup, an amendment will be offered reflecting technical assistance from DOI.

Hearing information, including testimony, may be viewed [here](#), and the hearing memo may be viewed [here](#).

Staff contacts: Aniela Butler (Aniela@mail.house.gov) and Brandon Miller (Brandon.Miller@mail.house.gov).

H.R. 6380 (Rep. Ciscomani), “Chiricahua National Park Act”

In 1924, President Calvin Coolidge established Chiricahua National Monument in the Chiricahua Mountains of southeastern Arizona.⁵¹ The area, which the Apache called “The Land of Standing-Up Rocks,” is known for its ancient volcanic hoodoos, pinnacles, and other rock formations.⁵² Chiricahua National Monument contains evidence of diverse human history spanning thousands of years, including that of prehistoric indigenous peoples, Chiricahua Apache, Buffalo Soldiers, and European American pioneers and ranchers.⁵³ Chiricahua is a popular hiking and camping destination, offering scenic trails that showcase unique rock formations and forested areas with a wide variety of desert flora, including prickly pear, yucca, agave, and hedgehog cactus.⁵⁴ H.R. 6380, sponsored by Rep. Juan Ciscomani (R-AZ-06), would redesignate Chiricahua National Monument as Chiricahua National Park. Local supporters of this legislation believe that elevating Chiricahua to full national park status would allow Chiricahua to take its place among the other “crown jewels” of the National Park System, increase visitation, and benefit nearby gateway communities.⁵⁵ At markup, an amendment will be offered making minor changes and addressing technical assistance from DOI.

⁴⁹ “Special Uses—Communications Uses,” U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. Forest Service, <https://www.fs.usda.gov/managing-land/lands-minerals-geology/special-uses/communications-uses>; *Streamlining Federal Siting Working Group Final Report*, FCC Broadband Deployment Advisory Committee, January 24, 2018, <https://www.fcc.gov/sites/default/files/bdac-federalsting-01232018.pdf>; “Broadband Deployment: Agencies Should Take Steps to Better Meet Deadline for Processing Permits,” U.S. Government Accountability Office, April 10, 2024, <https://www.gao.gov/products/gao-24-106157#>.

⁵⁰ *Streamlining Federal Siting Working Group Final Report*, FCC Broadband Deployment Advisory Committee, January 24, 2018, <https://www.fcc.gov/sites/default/files/bdac-federalsting-01232018.pdf>.

⁵¹ “Chiricahua National Monument, Management,” National Park Service, <https://www.nps.gov/chir/learn/management/index.htm>.

⁵² “Chiricahua National Monument, Nature and Science,” National Park Service, <https://www.nps.gov/chir/learn/nature/index.htm>.

⁵³ *Id.*

⁵⁴ Mary Beth Skyllis, “This Arizona Monument Could Be Our Next National Park,” Backpacker.com, March 13, 2023, <https://www.backpacker.com/news-and-events/news/chiricahua-national-monument-national-park/>.

⁵⁵ Sarah Min Heller, “Congress considers making Chiricahua National Monument Arizona’s fourth national park,” Cronkite News, May 24, 2023, <https://cronkitenews.azpbs.org/2023/05/24/chiricahua-national-monument-arizonas-fourth-national-park/>.

Hearing information, including testimony, may be viewed [here](#), and the hearing memo may be viewed [here](#).

Staff contacts: Aniela Butler (Aniela@mail.house.gov) and Brandon Miller (Brandon.Miller@mail.house.gov).

H.R. 1352 (Rep. Subramanyam), To designate the General George C. Marshall House, in the Commonwealth of Virginia, as an affiliated area of the National Park System, and for other purposes.

Born in 1880, George C. Marshall rose from humble origins to become a leading military figure of World War II and the architect of the famous Marshall Plan that followed.⁵⁶ During crucial periods of his career, General Marshall called the Dodona Manor (Manor) and its eight-acre grounds in Leesburg, Virginia, home.⁵⁷ While a resident of the Manor from 1941 to 1959, Marshall held prestigious titles, including Chief of Staff of the Army, Special Envoy to China, Secretary of State, Secretary of Defense, and President of the American Red Cross, and was a recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize.⁵⁸ In 1996, NPS designated the home as a National Historic Landmark. Then, a 10-year, \$7-million restoration of the home allowed the Manor to become a public museum on Veterans Day 2005.⁵⁹ More recently, a push to designate the Manor as an affiliated area of the National Park System gained traction when NPS concluded that the Manor met all three requirements for designation.⁶⁰ H.R. 6210 would designate the George C. Marshall House as an affiliated area of the National Park System.

The home would not be managed or administered by NPS and would not be added to the federal estate.⁶¹ An amendment will be offered at markup reflecting technical assistance from DOI.

Hearing information, including testimony, may be viewed [here](#), and the hearing memo may be viewed [here](#).

Staff contacts: Aniela Butler (Aniela@mail.house.gov) and Hannah Devereaux (Hannah.Devereaux@mail.house.gov).

⁵⁶ “George C. Marshall,” U.S. Department of War, <https://history.defense.gov/Multimedia/Biographies/Article-View/Article/571266/george-c-marshall/>; “George C. Marshall’s Dodona Manor,” George C. Marshall International Center, <https://www.georgecmarshall.org/dodona-manor>.

⁵⁷ “George C. Marshall’s Dodona Manor,” George C. Marshall International Center, <https://www.georgecmarshall.org/dodona-manor>.

⁵⁸ “George C. Marshall’s Dodona Manor,” Visit Loudoun, <https://www.visitloudoun.org/listing/george-c-marshalls-dodona-manor/13/>.

⁵⁹ *Id.*

⁶⁰ “General George C. Marshall House: Reconnaissance Survey,” National Park Service, April 2022, <https://bloximages.chicago2.vip.townnews.com/loudounnow.com/content/tncms/assets/v3/editorial/5/76/57690580-daf5-11ed-9aa3-cba5493c9199/643996ffa5253.pdf.pdf>.

⁶¹ “Marshall’s Leesburg Home Moves Toward Park Service Affiliation,” LoudounNow, https://www.loudounnow.com/news/leesburg/marshall-s-leesburg-home-moves-toward-park-service-affiliation/article_5d379f02-daf5-11ed-86f7-57f5656d18a2.html.

H.R. 3922 (Rep. Neguse), “*Cross-Boundary Wildfire Solutions Act*”

Wildfires do not respect political or jurisdictional boundaries, and often burn through a patchwork of federal, state, tribal, local, and private lands governed by different agencies, rules, and programs.⁶² To minimize wildfire risk across all jurisdictions, cross-boundary collaboration and cooperation are essential. Tools such as Good Neighbor Authority have been highly successful in allowing states, tribes, and counties to conduct cross-boundary treatments that restore ecosystem health and reduce the likelihood and severity of catastrophic wildfires.⁶³ However, more can be done to identify federal barriers to cross-boundary forest management, improve coordination with non-federal entities, and address federal fragmentation or duplication in cross-boundary wildfire mitigation efforts.⁶⁴ H.R. 3922 closes this gap by directing the U.S. Government Accountability Office to conduct a study of wildfire mitigation efforts across federal and non-federal lands. H.R. 3922 also requires an examination of federal programs, rules, and authorities that either facilitate or hinder wildfire mitigation across jurisdictional and ownership boundaries. At markup, an amendment will be offered addressing technical assistance from USFS and making technical amendments to the bill.

Hearing information, including testimony, may be viewed [here](#), and the hearing memo may be viewed [here](#).

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H.R. 4671 (Rep. Harder), “*Ensuring Casualty Assistance for our Firefighters Act*”

In 2024, DOI employed 5,780 wildland firefighters.⁶⁵ In 2025, USFS employed 11,364 firefighters. Collectively, the federal wildland firefighting workforce comprises approximately 17,000 people.⁶⁶ As wildfire seasons grow longer and more severe, the job of wildland firefighters has become increasingly demanding and dangerous. Between 2013 and 2022, there were 96 wildland firefighter fatalities.⁶⁷ USFS’s Casualty Assistance Program provides coordinated support and resources to USFS wildland firefighters and their families in the event of a serious injury, illness, or fatality, ensuring proper assistance during times of crisis.⁶⁸ However, no such program exists for DOI firefighters, creating a significant disparity in the federal wildland firefighting workforce. H.R. 4671 would require the Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) to develop a Wildland Fire Management Casualty Assistance Program to support the

⁶² “Federal Response to Escalating Wildfires,” National League of Cities, July 5, 2023, <https://www.nlc.org/article/2023/07/05/federal-response-to-escalating-wildfires/>.

⁶³ 16 U.S.C. 2113a.

⁶⁴ Chris Currie, “Testimony Before the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, U.S. Senate: Wildfire Disasters: Opportunities to Improve Federal Response, Recovery, and Mitigation,” U.S. Government Accountability Office, March 14, 2024, <https://www.gao.gov/assets/870/868633.pdf>; William M. Downing, et al., “Human ignitions on private lands drive USFS cross-boundary wildfire transmission and community impacts in the western US,” *Scientific Reports*, February 15, 2022, <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-022-06002-3>.

⁶⁵ The most recent year for which data is available. “Workforce,” U.S. Department of the Interior, <https://www.doi.gov/wildlandfire/workforce>.

⁶⁶ “Wildland Firefighting Workforce,” U.S. Forest Service, <https://www.fs.usda.gov/managing-land/fire/workforce>.

⁶⁷ Kelsey G. Glover, et al., “104 Wildland Firefighters Suffer Increasing Risk of Job-Related Death,” *Journal of Burn Care & Research*, April 17, 2024, <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC11023474/>.

⁶⁸ *Id.*

families of firefighters and wildland fire support personnel who suffer illness, critical injury, or death in the line of duty. This bill requires the Secretary to set up standardized processes for notifying next-of-kin, reimbursing travel expenses, providing casualty assistance officers, and supplying centralized case management, benefit, and financial assistance information. Similar language passed the House of Representatives as part of the strongly bipartisan H.R. 471, the “Fix Our Forest Act.”⁶⁹

Hearing information, including testimony, may be viewed [here](#), and the hearing memo may be viewed [here](#).

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III. CBO SCORES

None available.

IV. EFFECT ON CURRENT LAW (RAMSEYER)

[H.R. 755](#)

[H.R. 2196](#)

[H.R. 4463](#)

[H.R. 6300](#)

⁶⁹ H.R. 471, 119th Congress, <https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/house-bill/471>.