



HOUSE COMMITTEE ON
NATURAL RESOURCES
CHAIRMAN BRUCE WESTERMAN

To: Subcommittee on Water, Wildlife and Fisheries Republican Members
From: Subcommittee on Water, Wildlife and Fisheries Staff: Richie O’Connell (richie@mail.house.gov), Kirby Struhar (kirby.struhar@mail.house.gov), and Jackson Renfro (jackson.renfro@mail.house.gov); x5-8331
Date: Monday, June 1, 2026
Subject: Legislative Hearing on 4 Bills

The Subcommittee on Water, Wildlife and Fisheries will hold a legislative hearing on four bills: H.R. 2406 (Rep. Bonamici), “*National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Sexual Harassment and Assault Prevention Improvements Act of 2025*”; H.R. 8401 (Rep. Begich), To amend the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 to allow the transport, purchase, and sale of pelts of, and handicrafts, garments, and art produced from, Southcentral and Southeast Alaska northern sea otters that are taken for subsistence purposes; H.R. 8542 (Rep. Ezell), “*Offshore Parity Act of 2026*”; and H.R. 8904 (Rep. Radewagen), To amend the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act to provide for the regulation of fishing in marine national monuments.

The hearing will take place on **Wednesday, June 3, 2026, at 2:00 p.m., in room 1324 Longworth House Office Building.**

Member offices are requested to notify Will Gardner (Will.Gardner@mail.house.gov) by 4:30 p.m. on Tuesday, June 2, 2026, if their Member intends to participate in the hearing.

I. KEY MESSAGES

- The Antiquities Act has been abused under presidents of both parties, but President Trump has restored sound science and transparency to fishing regulations in marine national monuments.
- H.R. 8904 enhances the durability of President Trump’s policies by codifying that fishing in marine national monuments designated under the Antiquities Act must be regulated under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA). This bill allows the U.S. to remain as the gold standard for fisheries management, while encouraging responsible access to our marine resources.
- H.R. 8401 promotes subsistence harvest of sea otters for Alaska Natives by permitting the sale and transfer of sea otter pelts.
- H.R. 8542 provides greater state management of marine and fishery resources by extending from three nautical miles to three marine leagues (nine nautical miles) the state waters for Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama in the Gulf of America. This change is consistent with the boundaries of state waters off the Gulf coasts of Florida and Texas.

II. WITNESSES

Panel I (Members of Congress)

- *To Be Announced*

Panel II (Administration Witnesses)

- **Dr. Tim Petty**, Assistant Secretary for Oceans and Atmosphere, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. [*H.R. 2406, H.R. 8542, and H.R. 8904*]

Panel III (Outside Experts)

- **Mr. William Gibbons-Fly**, Executive Director, American Tunaboat Association, Annapolis, MD [*H.R. 8904*]
- **Brigadier General Joe Spraggins**, Executive Director, Mississippi Department of Marine Resources, Biloxi, MS [*H.R. 8542*]
- **Captain Marty Scanlon**, President, Blue Water Fishermen’s Association, Hauppauge, NY [*H.R. 8904*]
- **Dr. Alan Friedlander**, Chief Scientist (Retired), National Geographic Pristine Seas, Honolulu, HI [*H.R. 8904*] [*Minority Witness*]

III. BACKGROUND

[H.R. 2406 \(Rep. Bonamici\), “National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Sexual Harassment and Assault Prevention Improvements Act of 2025”](#)

Sexual harassment and sexual assault present an ongoing, pervasive challenge within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). NOAA’s Commissioned Officer Corps (NOAA Corps) is one of the country’s eight uniformed services.¹ There are approximately 360 NOAA Corps officers who are charged with nautical charting and operating NOAA research vessels and hurricane aircraft.² NOAA Corps officers generally rotate assignments every two to three years,³ and often operate in remote locations.

The Fiscal Year (FY) 2017 National Defense Authorization Act included provisions to address sexual harassment and assault issues at NOAA by requiring the agency to develop a policy for preventing and responding to sexual assault and sexual harassment of its workforce.⁴ In response, NOAA issued its Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Prevention and Response Policy in February 2018.⁵ In 2021, the Government Accountability Office released a report, which found that NOAA has made substantial progress since 2017 in preventing and responding

¹ “About the NOAA Corps | Office of Marine and Aviation Operations.” NOAA. www.oma.noaa.gov/noaa-corps/about-noaa-corps.

² *Id.*

³ *Id.*

⁴ P.L. 114-328.

⁵ “Workplace Violence Prevention and Response Program.” NOAA. 2025. www.noaa.gov/workplace-violence-prevention-response-program.

to cases of sexual harassment and assault, but which concluded that the agency has still fallen short in key aspects of tackling this important subject.⁶

H.R. 2406 responds to these shortcomings by expanding the coverage of NOAA’s sexual harassment prevention and response policy to include observers and voting members and staff of regional fishery management councils. The legislation also expands existing reporting requirements, requiring the Director of NOAA’s Civil Rights Office to report a synopsis of each case of sexual harassment and the disciplinary action taken in its quarterly briefings to the NOAA Administrator. Similar reporting requirements are in place for the annual report the Secretary of Commerce is required to submit to the House Committee on Natural Resources and the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation. Additionally, the bill directs NOAA to develop a restricted reporting system that allows survivors of sexual assaults to receive services without triggering an investigative process. H.R. 2406 also includes direct procedures for a vessel’s responsible entity to report an incident of sexual assault or sexual harassment to the Commandant of the Coast Guard.

H.R. 8401 (Rep. Begich). To amend the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 to allow the transport, purchase, and sale of pelts of, and handicrafts, garments, and art produced from, Southcentral and Southeast Alaska northern sea otters that are taken for subsistence purposes.

The Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (MMPA, or Act)⁷ was enacted “to conserve marine mammal populations and protect them from extinction or depletion as a result of human activities.”⁸ Title I of the MMPA contains most of the Act’s provisions, including the moratorium on the take of marine mammals, the process for performing and developing stock assessments, the development of regulations, and provisions addressing commercial fishing.⁹ The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) jointly administer the Act.¹⁰ While NMFS manages the majority of marine mammal populations, the FWS manages sea otters, Pacific walruses, West Indian manatees, and polar bears.¹¹

The MMPA comprehensively regulates the take of marine mammals incidental to commercial fishing operations. It also allows NMFS and FWS to develop regulations authorizing the incidental take of “small numbers” of marine mammals for non-fishing activities.¹² The Act defines “take” as meaning “to harass, hunt, capture, or kill, or attempt to harass, hunt, capture, or kill any marine mammal.”¹³ Section 101(b) of the MMPA exempts the take of marine mammals

⁶ *Sexual Assault and Harassment: NOAA Has Made Substantial Progress in Prevention and Response but Could Further Improve Its Processes*. GAO. 2021. www.gao.gov/products/gao-21-560. Accessed May 26, 2026.

⁷ P.L. 92-522

⁸ Anthony R. Marshak. “The Marine Mammal Protection Act (P.L. 92-522): Primer and Issues for Congress.” Congressional Research Service. January 5, 2024. Available at <https://sgp.fas.org/crs/misc/R47892.pdf>.

⁹ *Id.*

¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹ “Marine Mammals | U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service.” FWS. www.fws.gov/program/marine-mammals.

¹² Anthony R. Marshak. “The Marine Mammal Protection Act (P.L. 92-522): Primer and Issues for Congress.” Congressional Research Service. January 5, 2024. Available at <https://sgp.fas.org/crs/misc/R47892.pdf>.

¹³ *Id.*

by Alaska Natives for subsistence purposes or “for purposes of creating and selling authentic native articles of handicrafts and clothing.”¹⁴

Recently, southeast Alaska has experienced a massive increase in sea otters, placing undue pressure on the region’s fisheries.¹⁵ Managed as a marine mammal species by the FWS, sea otters are harvested by Alaska Natives for subsistence purposes. H.R. 8401, introduced by Representative Nicholas Begich (R-AK-At Large), amends Section 102 of the MMPA to clarify that the Act does not prohibit “the transport, purchase, sale of, or any offer to purchase or sell” a pelt of a sea otter from southeast or south central Alaska, or “the transport, purchase, sale, export of, or any offer to purchase, sell or export” of handicraft or artwork made from those pelts.¹⁶

H.R. 8542 (Rep. Ezell), “Offshore Parity Act of 2026”

The Gulf of America is one of the country’s greatest economic engines, featuring some of its most abundant oil and gas resources. Commercial and recreational fishing also contribute millions of dollars in economic value and provide tremendous amounts of seafood. In 2023, for example, NOAA’s data show that commercial fishing in the Gulf of America landed more than 1.2 billion pounds of seafood,¹⁷ the second-most of any region behind the North Pacific.¹⁸ That same year, recreational fishing trip expenditures in the Gulf totaled \$5.8 billion, the most of any region and more than the Mid-Atlantic, New England, Pacific, North Pacific, and Western Pacific regions combined.¹⁹ The Gulf of America is truly “one of the most productive bodies of water on earth.”²⁰

For most coastal states, state agencies have jurisdiction over marine waters extending three nautical miles from the coastline.²¹ However, through the Submerged Lands Act of 1953, Congress granted Texas and Florida jurisdictions that each extend up to nine nautical miles from their respective portions of the Gulf of America’s coastline.²²

Sponsored by Representative Mike Ezell (R-MS-04), H.R. 8542 eliminates this disparity by granting the three remaining Gulf states, Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana, jurisdiction that extends up to nine nautical miles into the Gulf of America. This change would not only increase state management of fishery resources, but it would also give the states access to more revenue sources, enhancing prospects for economic development.

¹⁴ P.L. 92-522.

¹⁵ “Southeast Alaska Communities Call on Federal Government to Address the Region’s Booming Sea Otter Population.” KTOO. August 19, 2025. www.ktoo.org/2025/08/19/southeast-alaska-communities-call-on-federal-government-to-address-the-regions-booming-sea-otter-population/.

¹⁶ H.R. 8401. 119th Congress. www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/house-bill/8401/text?s=2&r=1&hl=hr+8401.

¹⁷ *Economic and Social Status and Trends Series*. NOAA. 2026. https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/s3/2026-02/FEUS-2023-web_0.pdf.

¹⁸ *Id.*

¹⁹ *Id.*

²⁰ *Strategy for Restoring the Gulf of Mexico Recommendations to the Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Task Force*. FWS. <https://www.fws.gov/doicdata/dwh-ar-documents/1187/DWH-AR0002936.pdf>

²¹ “Outer Continental Shelf | Bureau of Ocean Energy Management.” BOEM. www.boem.gov/oil-gas-energy/leasing/outer-continental-shelf.

²² *Id.*; “Ezell, Carter, Higgins, Figures Introduce Bipartisan Offshore Parity Act to Expand Gulf State Boundaries.” The Office of Congressman Mike Ezell. April 28, 2026. <https://ezell.house.gov/news/documentsingle.aspx?DocumentID=2107>.

The legislation amends Section 306 of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA)—which deals with state jurisdiction for fisheries management—to grant Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi jurisdiction extending out to three marine leagues, or nine nautical miles, from the coast.²³ The bill also contains a rule of construction to ensure that the federal government retains the jurisdiction over highly migratory species, species listed under the Endangered Species Act, or species subject to international agreements.²⁴ Still, these provisions give the states a larger role in fisheries management in the Gulf, reflecting previous efforts that have demonstrated that empowering states can lead to better data collection and increased access to fishery resources.

H.R. 8542 also amends the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (OCSLA) to allow for each of the three states to submit a request for the Secretary of the Interior to delegate to the state certain oil and gas leasing authorities between three and nine miles off its coast. The delegation will occur only if the Secretary of the Interior finds that the state will provide adequate resources to carry out such authorities, that the state has demonstrated to the Secretary of the Interior that it will effectively and faithfully administer OCSLA’s rules and authorities, and that “such delegation will not create an unreasonable burden on any lessee.”²⁵ Any delegation of authority would also require the applicable state to indemnify the U.S. against any related liability associated with those leases.²⁶ This transfer of leases could provide greater state funding from these oil and gas activities, which would in part help fund vital coastal restoration activities.

In bringing parity across the five gulf states, H.R. 8542 would allow for more effective, collaborative management of the Gulf’s vibrant fisheries and allow each of the gulf states access to more revenues from energy resource development.

H.R. 8904 (Rep. Radewagen), To amend the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act to provide for the regulation of fishing in marine national monuments.

Signed into law in 1976, the MSA is the principal statute that governs marine fisheries management in U.S. federal waters up to 200 nautical miles offshore, within the nation’s exclusive economic zone. The MSA established a federal fishery management system based on cooperative federalism, empowering the eight regional fishery management councils to craft fishery management plans (FMPs) to manage their resources.

Councils are comprised of stakeholders from the commercial and recreational fishing sectors, scientists, seafood processors, and other experts.²⁷ This democratic structure allows for diverse viewpoints to be considered as Councils develop FMPs, providing the regional flexibility needed to sustainably manage the nation’s federal fisheries. FMPs are developed in accordance with ten national standards,²⁸ which bring transparency and scientific rigor to the regulatory process, along with further regional flexibility.

²³ H.R. 8542. 119th Congress. www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/house-bill/8542/text?s=7&r=1&hl=hr+8542.

²⁴ *Id.*

²⁵ *Id.*

²⁶ *Id.*

²⁷ “Partners: Regional Fishery Management Councils.” NOAA Fisheries. www.fisheries.noaa.gov/topic/partners.

²⁸ “National Standard Guidelines.” NOAA Fisheries. <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/laws-policies/national-standard-guidelines>.

The MSA’s management framework has allowed the U.S. to become the world’s gold standard in fisheries management and enjoys broad, bipartisan support.²⁹ Despite the MSA’s successful track record, arbitrary and unilateral marine national monument designations under the Antiquities Act have circumvented and undermined MSA’s science-based, transparent management framework. Enacted in 1906, the Antiquities Act “authorizes the President to proclaim national monuments on federal lands that contain historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, or other objects of historic or scientific interest.”³⁰ In practice, federal courts have interpreted this statute’s broad language to allow presidents to designate monuments unilaterally and restrict or prevent certain activities within them. Presidents of both parties have used the Antiquities Act to designate large swaths of the ocean as marine national monuments, which has restricted access to abundant fishing grounds. Importantly, these actions are taken without input from the applicable regional fishery management council and other interested stakeholders.

President George W. Bush established the nation’s first four marine national monuments in the Western Pacific: the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument in 2006 and the Marianas Trench Marine National Monument, the Rose Atoll Marine National Monument, and the Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument in 2009.³¹ At those times, Papahānaumokuākea encompassed 89.5 million acres, Marianas Trench encompassed 60.9 million acres, and Pacific Remote Islands encompassed 55.6 million acres.³² Later, in 2014, President Barack Obama expanded the Pacific Remote Islands by 261.3 million acres and the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument by 283.4 million acres.³³

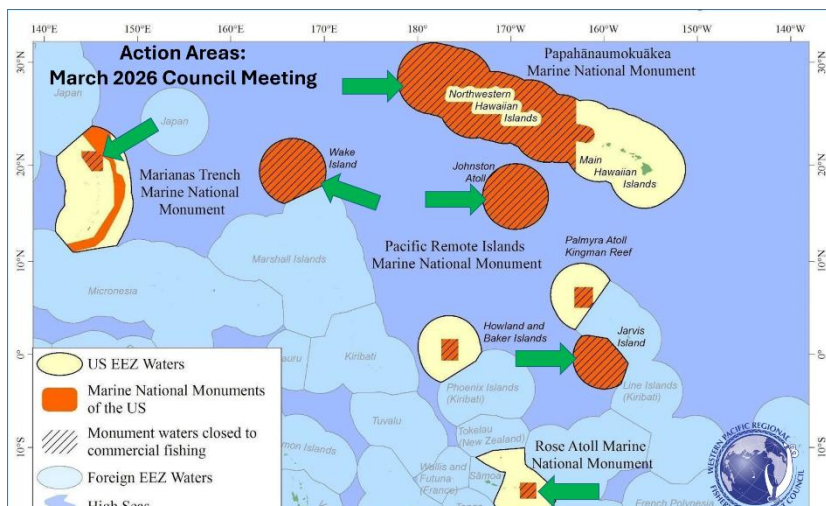


Figure 1 Map of Marine Monuments in the Western Pacific | Source: Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council

Commercial fishing has been largely prohibited across large swaths of these marine monuments,³⁴ which disproportionately harms places like American Samoa, whose economy is largely dependent on the tuna fishery. Expansive marine national monuments also restrict the U.S. fleet from accessing almost 500,000 square miles

³⁰ Carol Hardy Vincent. “National Monuments and the Antiquities Act.” Congressional Research Service. Updated February 11, 2025. Available at https://www.congress.gov/crs_external_products/R/PDF/R41330/R41330.50.pdf.
³¹ *Id.*
³² *Id.*
³³ *Id.*
³⁴ Presidential Proclamation 9478. *Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument Expansion*. <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/DCPD-201600535/pdf/DCPD-201600535.pdf>; Presidential Proclamation 9173. *Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument Expansion*. <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/DCPD-201400709/pdf/DCPD-201400709.pdf>.

in U.S. waters,³⁵ a policy that only cedes ground to adversaries like China, which poses a direct threat to our national security in the region. Forcing the U.S. fleet into international waters also increases its operating costs.

In April 2025, President Trump issued a proclamation to reinstate commercial fishing in the Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument.³⁶ Although a judge struck down NMFS's ensuing letter authorizing immediate resumption of fishing activities,³⁷ the Western Pacific Fishery Management Council has formally recommended to the Secretary of Commerce to restore commercial fishing in the Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument through the appropriate MSA process.³⁸ The Council will also submit restoring fishing in Rose Atoll, Marianas Trench, and Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monuments as actions consistent with President Trump's Executive Order 14276, "Restoring American Seafood Competitiveness."³⁹

Fishing restrictions are not unique to the Pacific region. In 2016, President Obama established the Northeast Canyons and Seamounts Marine National Monument,⁴⁰ its establishment banned commercial fishing and phased out American lobster and red crab commercial fishing. Notably, in October 2015, prior to the monument's designation, several members of the Massachusetts delegation sent a letter to President Obama urging him to "include additional opportunities for our Massachusetts constituents to express their views on the potential designation in the context of ongoing conservation efforts."⁴¹ Further, upon designation of the monument, several organizations sued to challenge this action, arguing that it

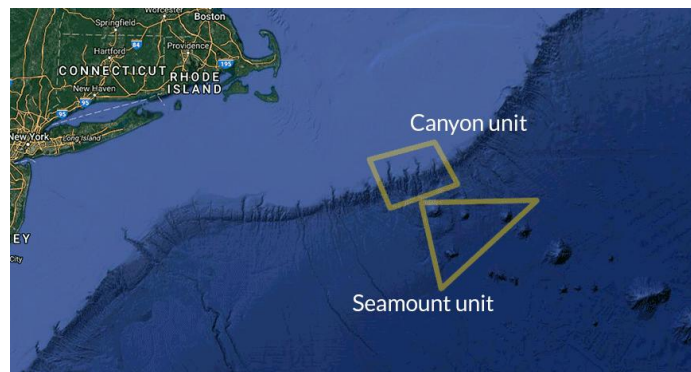


Figure 2 Map of Northeast Canyons and Seamounts Marine National Monument | Source: sciencenews.org

³⁵ "Reopening U.S. Fishing Grounds." American Samoa. 2025. www.americansamoa.gov/reopening-u-s-fishing-grounds.

³⁶ "Fact Sheet: President Donald J. Trump Unleashes American Commercial Fishing in the Pacific." The White House. April 17 2025. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/fact-sheets/2025/04/fact-sheet-president-donald-j-trump-unleashes-american-commercial-fishing-in-the-pacific/>.

³⁷ "US Judge Blocks Commercial Fishing in Pacific Islands Heritage Marine National Monument." Seafoodsource.com. 2026. <https://www.seafoodsource.com/news/environment-sustainability/us-judge-blocks-commercial-fishing-pacific-islands-heritage-marine-national-monument>.

³⁸ "WP Council Takes Final Action on Commercial Fishing Access in Pacific Marine National Monuments." Western Pacific Fishery Council. March 25, 2026. www.wpcouncil.org/press-release-wp-council-takes-final-action-on-commercial-fishing-access-in-pacific-marine-national-monuments-25-march-2026/.

³⁹ *Id.*

⁴⁰ Presidential Proclamation 9496. *Northeast Canyons and Seamounts Marine National Monument*. <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/DCPD-201600596/pdf/DCPD-201600596.pdf>.

⁴¹ Letter from Massachusetts Senators Ed Markey and Elizabeth Warren and Representatives Stephen Lynch, William Keating, and Seth Moulton to President Barack Obama. Urging engagement with stakeholders ahead of any marine national monument designation. October 13, 2015. <https://republicans-naturalresources.house.gov/UploadedFiles/Obama-marine-monument-letter-MA-delegation-10-13-15.pdf>.

would restrict access to the fishery and undermine the industry’s ongoing efforts to improve gear and fishing practices to protect the marine environment.⁴²

Since then, commercial fishing in this monument has been subject to a regulatory pendulum: President Trump opened the monument to commercial fishing in 2020,⁴³ President Biden closed it in 2021,⁴⁴ and, most recently, President Trump reopened it in February 2026.⁴⁵ The lack of access and regulatory certainty has stifled activity and economic investment and harms the coastal communities that have historically relied on access to these fisheries.

H.R. 8904, introduced by Representative Amata Coleman Radewagen (R-AS-At Large), tackles this longstanding issue by requiring that fisheries in marine national monuments be regulated under the MSA. The legislation amends Section 304 of the MSA, which broadly addresses the Secretary of Commerce’s role in developing FMPs, to state that “fishing in a marine national monument shall not be prohibited or otherwise regulated through a Presidential proclamation” under the Antiquities Act, but that fishing in these monuments shall continue to be regulated under the MSA.

H.R. 8904 will build on the MSA’s successes over the last 50 years and ensure that the MSA is not undermined by a president’s unilateral decision or at the behest of organizations that continue to undermine the competitiveness of the American seafood sector and the individuals and coastal communities that power it.

IV. MAJOR PROVISIONS & ANALYSIS

H.R. 2406 (Rep. Bonamici), “National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Sexual Harassment and Assault Prevention Improvements Act of 2025”

Section 3. Policy on Prevention of and Response to Sexual Harassment Involving National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Personnel.

- Requires quarterly reports from the Director of NOAA’s Civil Rights Office to the NOAA Administrator to report a synopsis of each case of sexual harassment and the disciplinary action taken in each case.

Section 4. Annual Report on Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault, and Equal Employment.

- Requires annual reports from the Secretary of Commerce to the House Committee on Natural Resources and the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation to include a similar synopsis of each case involving sexual harassment and sexual assault.

Section 5. Investigation and Criminal Referral Requirements.

- Requires NOAA to develop a restricted reporting system that allows survivors of sexual assaults to receive services without triggering an investigative process.

⁴² “New England Fishermen Challenge Obama’s Marine National Monument.” Pacific Legal Foundation. January 20, 2022. <https://pacificlegal.org/press-release/new-england-fishermen-challenge-obamas-marine-national-monument/>.

⁴³ *Id.*

⁴⁴ *Id.*

⁴⁵ “Unleashing American Commercial Fishing in the Atlantic.” The White House. February 6, 2026.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2026/02/unleashing-american-commercial-fishing-in-the-atlantic/>.

- Includes direct procedures for a vessel’s responsible entity to report an incident of sexual assault or sexual harassment to the Commandant of the Coast Guard.

H.R. 8401 (Rep. Begich), To amend the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 to allow the transport, purchase, and sale of pelts of, and handicrafts, garments, and art produced from, Southcentral and Southeast Alaska northern sea otters that are taken for subsistence purposes.

Section 1. Transport, purchase, and sale of pelts of, and handicrafts, garments, and art produced from southcentral and southeast Alaska northern sea otters taken for subsistence purposes.

- Amends Section 102 of the MMPA to clarify that the Act does not prohibit “the transport, purchase, sale of, or any offer to purchase or sell” a pelt of a sea otter from southeast and southcentral Alaska, or “the transport, purchase, sale, export of, or any offer to purchase, sell or export” of handicraft or artwork made from those pelts.

H.R. 8542 (Rep. Ezell), “Offshore Parity Act of 2026”

Section 3. Delegation of the management of oil, gas, and other energy activities on the expanded submerged land of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama.

- Amends OCSLA to establish a process to give control to Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana over the oil and gas programs in the waters that would newly become subject to state jurisdiction.

Section 4. State jurisdiction under Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act.

- Amends the MSA to give Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama management authority of fisheries up to three marine leagues from the coastline.

H.R. 8904 (Rep. Radewagen), To amend the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act to provide for the regulation of fishing in marine national monuments.

Sec. 1. Regulation of Fishing in Marine National Monuments.

- Amends Section 304 of the MSA to prohibit fishing in a marine national monument from being regulated through Presidential proclamation or the Antiquities Act of 1906.
- Provides that fishing in a marine national monument shall continue to be regulated under the MSA.

V. COST

The Congressional Budget Office has not provided a cost estimate for any of these bills.

VI. ADMINISTRATION POSITION

The Trump administration's position on any of these bills is unknown at this time.

VII. EFFECT ON CURRENT LAW

[H.R. 2406](#)

[H.R. 8401](#)

[H.R. 8542](#)

[H.R. 8904](#)