

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise also today to express my outrage in passing an irresponsible tax cut that Republicans gave. They gave \$100,000 tax breaks to the largest and most polluting SUVs and left out millions of working-class families.

The \$350 billion tax cut left out the working poor, left out a lot of Latinos in my district and a whole lot of people in the State of California. That is because Republicans prevented families that I represent in my district that make under \$26,625 from receiving a child tax credit.

Thirty percent of Latino families in my district will not be able to claim any child tax credit at all; that is 1.6 million Latino families in the State. By contrast, only 17 percent of Latino families will see any benefit from the dividend tax cut. Thirty-one percent of Californian families also are not being helped by any child tax credit, and that is 2.4 million children in California alone, all children. So while SUVs continue to pollute our air, keep us dependent on foreign oil, spew out greenhouse gases and get a big tax break, working families get nothing.

#### BURMA SHOULD FREE AUNG SAN SUU KYI

(Mr. ROHRBACHER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, shortly after I was elected to Congress 15 years ago, I went to the jungles of Burma and met with a group of young people who were then struggling for freedom and democracy in their country. They showed me a picture of Thomas Jefferson and said, We do not like Karl Marx. We want to have a government like you have in the United States, where people are free.

I will never forget that. They were up against one of the most brutal dictatorships in history, the SLORC regime, the military dictatorship that runs the country of Burma, although they would like to call it Myanmar.

The bottom line is the SLORC dictatorship is still in power after all of these years, and they have just put under arrest Aung San Suu Kyi, one of the true heroes of freedom on this planet, a Nobel Prize winner. Aung San Suu Kyi, we do not know where she is. She is under arrest. They murdered and brutalized many of the democratic activists there.

Today, this Congress needs to be aware of what is going on in Burma, and we must warn the dictators in Burma they will not get away with the dirty deed if they have touched one hair on the head of Aung San Suu Kyi.

#### NO MORE BUSINESS AS USUAL

(Ms. DELAURO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak on a matter of urgent concern. Today we put the House on notice that business as usual will stop until this body restores tax relief for millions of working low-income Americans.

We act and we speak out today because of a simple act of treachery: Congress taking from hard-working poor people to give to the rich, an act that abandoned millions of families and their children, 12 million children, and a tax bill that will cost \$1 trillion over the next decade, that will give 184,000 millionaires a tax break of \$93,000. The administration and this Republican majority could not find \$3.5 billion to help one out of every six children.

These millionaires must somehow have greater moral value than the working poor, people who are scheduled to get nothing in this bill. Mr. Speaker, this is the most unconscionable legislation ever passed in this body with no economic justification and no moral justification; and we are through doing business as usual in this body until this gets fixed.

#### BUSINESS AS USUAL WILL STOP

(Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I want to join my colleague, the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), in saying that it would be unconscionable for the House to continue to do business as usual when the voices and the needs of millions of hard-working American families have been closed out of the people's House. Without being able to participate in the final negotiations over the tax bill, with Vice President CHENEY in the room, the Republican leaders of the Senate, the Republican leaders of the House, they decided to simply exclude some 6 million families, some 12 million children who would be entitled to the \$400 increase in the child tax credit.

That means that this summer those families on behalf of their children, those families that go to work every day would not get a \$400 check as will millions of other American families on behalf of their children. But this administration and this Congress closed those voices out of the debate on the tax bill. They have quietly cut a bill to exclude the Senate amendment that was there to protect those families and to protect their children, and to help them educate their children and provide health care for their children.

No, we cannot continue to do business as usual when this Republican leadership and the administration cuts millions of Americans out of the Democratic system.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON). Pursuant to clause 8 of

rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which a vote is objected to under clause 8 of rule XX.

RECORD votes on postponed questions will be taken later today.

#### ZUNI INDIAN TRIBE WATER RIGHTS SETTLEMENT ACT OF 2003

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 222) to approve the settlement of the water rights claims of the Zuni Indian Tribe in Apache County, Arizona, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 222

*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 "Zuni Indian Tribe Water Rights Settlement Act of 2003".

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) It is the policy of the United States, in keeping with its trust responsibility to Indian tribes, to promote Indian self-determination, religious freedom, political and cultural integrity, and economic self-sufficiency, and to settle, wherever possible, the water rights claims of Indian tribes without lengthy and costly litigation.

(2) Quantification of rights to water and development of facilities needed to use tribal water supplies effectively is essential to the development of viable Indian reservation communities, particularly in arid western States.

(3) On August 28, 1984, and by actions subsequent thereto, the United States established a reservation for the Zuni Indian Tribe in Apache County, Arizona upstream from the confluence of the Little Colorado and Zuni Rivers for long-standing religious and sustenance activities.

(4) The water rights of all water users in the Little Colorado River basin in Arizona have been in litigation since 1979, in the Superior Court of the State of Arizona in and for the County of Apache in Civil No. 6417, In re The General Adjudication of All Rights to Use Water in the Little Colorado River System and Source.

(5) Recognizing that the final resolution of the Zuni Indian Tribe's water claims through litigation will take many years and entail great expense to all parties, continue to limit the Tribe's access to water with economic, social, and cultural consequences to the Tribe, prolong uncertainty as to the availability of water supplies, and seriously impair the long-term economic planning and development of all parties, the Tribe and neighboring non-Indians have sought to settle their disputes to water and reduce the burdens of litigation.

(6) After more than 4 years of negotiations, which included participation by representatives of the United States, the Zuni Indian Tribe, the State of Arizona, and neighboring non-Indian communities in the Little Colorado River basin, the parties have entered into a Settlement Agreement to resolve all of the Zuni Indian Tribe's water rights claims and to assist the Tribe in acquiring surface water rights, to provide for the Tribe's use of groundwater, and to provide for the wetland restoration of the Tribe's lands in Arizona.

(7) To facilitate the wetland restoration project contemplated under the Settlement Agreement, the Zuni Indian Tribe acquired certain lands along the Little Colorado River near or adjacent to its Reservation that are important for the success of the project and will likely acquire a small amount of similarly situated additional lands. The parties have agreed not to object to the United States taking title to certain of these lands into trust status; other lands shall remain in tribal fee status. The parties have worked extensively to resolve various governmental concerns regarding use of and control over those lands, and to provide a successful model for these types of situations, the State, local, and tribal governments intend to enter into an Intergovernmental Agreement that addresses the parties' governmental concerns.

(8) Pursuant to the Settlement Agreement, the neighboring non-Indian entities will assist in the Tribe's acquisition of surface water rights and development of groundwater, store surface water supplies for the Zuni Indian Tribe, and make substantial additional contributions to carry out the Settlement Agreement's provisions.

(9) To advance the goals of Federal Indian policy and consistent with the trust responsibility of the United States to the Tribe, it is appropriate that the United States participate in the implementation of the Settlement Agreement and contribute funds for the rehabilitation of religious riparian areas and other purposes to enable the Tribe to use its water entitlement in developing its Reservation.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to approve, ratify, and confirm the Settlement Agreement entered into by the Tribe and neighboring non-Indians;

(2) to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to execute and perform the Settlement Agreement and related waivers;

(3) to authorize and direct the United States to take legal title and hold such title to certain lands in trust for the benefit of the Zuni Indian Tribe; and

(4) to authorize the actions, agreements, and appropriations as provided for in the Settlement Agreement and this Act.

### SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) EASTERN LCR BASIN.—The term "Eastern LCR basin" means the portion of the Little Colorado River basin in Arizona upstream of the confluence of Silver Creek and the Little Colorado River, as identified on Exhibit 2.10 of the Settlement Agreement.

(2) FUND.—The term "Fund" means the Zuni Indian Tribe Water Rights Development Fund established by section 6(a).

(3) INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT.—The term "Intergovernmental Agreement" means the intergovernmental agreement between the Zuni Indian Tribe, Apache County, Arizona and the State of Arizona described in article 6 of the Settlement Agreement.

(4) PUMPING PROTECTION AGREEMENT.—The term "Pumping Protection Agreement" means an agreement, described in article 5 of the Settlement Agreement, between the Zuni Tribe, the United States on behalf of the Tribe, and a local landowner under which the landowner agrees to limit pumping of groundwater on his lands in exchange for a waiver of certain claims by the Zuni Tribe and the United States on behalf of the Tribe.

(5) RESERVATION; ZUNI HEAVEN RESERVATION.—The term "Reservation" or "Zuni Heaven Reservation", also referred to as "Kolhu:wala:wa", means the following property in Apache County, Arizona: Sections 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, and 35, Township 15 North, Range 26 East, Gila and Salt River Base and

Meridian; and Sections 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 23, 26, and 27, Township 14 North, Range 26 East, Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian.

(6) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(7) SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT.—The term "Settlement Agreement" means that agreement dated June 7, 2002, together with all exhibits thereto. The parties to the Settlement Agreement include the Zuni Indian Tribe and its members, the United States on behalf of the Tribe and its members, the State of Arizona, the Arizona Game and Fish Commission, the Arizona State Land Department, the Arizona State Parks Board, the St. Johns Irrigation and Ditch Co., the Lyman Water Co., the Round Valley Water Users' Association, the Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District, the Tucson Electric Power Company, the City of St. Johns, the Town of Eagar, and the Town of Springerville.

(8) SRP.—The term "SRP" means the Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District, a political subdivision of the State of Arizona.

(9) TEP.—The term "TEP" means Tucson Electric Power Company.

(10) TRIBE, ZUNI TRIBE, OR ZUNI INDIAN TRIBE.—The terms "Tribe", "Zuni Tribe", or "Zuni Indian Tribe" means the body politic and federally recognized Indian nation, and its members.

(11) ZUNI LANDS.—The term "Zuni Lands" means all the following lands, in the State of Arizona, that, on the effective date described in section 9(a), are—

(A) within the Zuni Heaven Reservation;

(B) held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Tribe or its members; or

(C) held in fee within the Little Colorado River basin by or for the Tribe.

### SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION, RATIFICATIONS, AND CONFIRMATIONS.

(a) SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT.—To the extent the Settlement Agreement does not conflict with the provisions of this Act, such Settlement Agreement is hereby approved, ratified, confirmed, and declared to be valid. The Secretary is authorized and directed to execute the Settlement Agreement and any amendments approved by the parties necessary to make the Settlement Agreement consistent with this Act. The Secretary is further authorized to perform any actions required by the Settlement Agreement and any amendments to the Settlement Agreement that may be mutually agreed upon by the parties to the Settlement Agreement.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Zuni Indian Tribe Water Rights Development Fund established in section 6(a), \$19,250,000, to be allocated by the Secretary as follows:

(1) \$3,500,000 for fiscal year 2004, to be used for the acquisition of water rights and associated lands, and other activities carried out, by the Zuni Tribe to facilitate the enforceability of the Settlement Agreement, including the acquisition of at least 2,350 acre-feet per year of water rights before the deadline described in section 9(b).

(2) \$15,750,000, of which \$5,250,000 shall be made available for each of fiscal years 2004, 2005, and 2006, to take actions necessary to restore, rehabilitate, and maintain the Zuni Heaven Reservation, including the Sacred Lake, wetlands, and riparian areas as provided for in the Settlement Agreement and under this Act.

(c) OTHER AGREEMENTS.—Except as provided in section 9, the following 3 separate agreements, together with all amendments thereto, are approved, ratified, confirmed, and declared to be valid:

(1) The agreement between SRP, the Zuni Tribe, and the United States on behalf of the Tribe, dated June 7, 2002.

(2) The agreement between TEP, the Zuni Tribe, and the United States on behalf of the Tribe, dated June 7, 2002.

(3) The agreement between the Arizona State Land Department, the Zuni Tribe, and the United States on behalf of the Tribe, dated June 7, 2002.

### SEC. 5. TRUST LANDS.

(a) NEW TRUST LANDS.—Upon satisfaction of the conditions in paragraph 6.2 of the Settlement Agreement, and after the requirements of section 9(a) have been met, the Secretary shall take the legal title of the following lands into trust for the benefit of the Zuni Tribe:

(1) In T. 14 N., R. 27 E., Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian:

(A) Section 13: SW 1/4, S 1/2 NE 1/4 SE 1/4, W 1/2 SE 1/4, SE 1/4 SE 1/4;

(B) Section 23: N 1/2, N 1/2 SW 1/4, N 1/2 SE 1/4, SE 1/4 SE 1/4, N 1/2 SW 1/4 SE 1/4, SE 1/4 SE 1/4 SW 1/4 SE 1/4;

(C) Section 24: NW 1/4, SW 1/4, S 1/2 NE 1/4, N 1/2 SE 1/4; and

(D) Section 25: N 1/2 NE 1/4, SE 1/4 NE 1/4, NE 1/4 SE 1/4.

(2) In T. 14 N., R. 28 E., Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian:

(A) Section 19: W 1/2 E 1/2 NW 1/4, W 1/2 NW 1/4, W 1/2 NE 1/4 SW 1/4, NW 1/4 SW 1/4, S 1/2 SW 1/4;

(B) Section 29: SW 1/4 SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NW 1/4 NW 1/4 SW 1/4, S 1/2 N 1/2 SW 1/4, S 1/2 SW 1/4, S 1/2 NW 1/4 SE 1/4, SW 1/4 SE 1/4;

(C) Section 30: W 1/2, SE 1/4; and

(D) Section 31: N 1/2 NE 1/4, N 1/2 S 1/2 NE 1/4, S 1/2 SE 1/4 NE 1/4, NW 1/4, E 1/2 SW 1/4, N 1/2 NW 1/4 SW 1/4, SE 1/4 NW 1/4 SW 1/4, E 1/2 SW 1/4 SW 1/4, SW 1/4 SW 1/4 SW 1/4.

(b) FUTURE TRUST LANDS.—Upon satisfaction of the conditions in paragraph 6.2 of the Settlement Agreement, after the requirements of section 9(a) have been met, and upon acquisition by the Zuni Tribe, the Secretary shall take the legal title of the following lands into trust for the benefit of the Zuni Tribe:

(1) In T. 14 N., R. 26E., Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian: Section 25: N 1/2 NE 1/4, N 1/2 S 1/2 NE 1/4, NW 1/4, N 1/2 NE 1/4 SW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4 SW 1/4.

(2) In T. 14 N., R. 27 E., Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian:

(A) Section 14: SE 1/4 SW 1/4, SE 1/4;

(B) Section 16: S 1/2 SW 1/4 SE 1/4;

(C) Section 19: S 1/2 SE 1/4 SE 1/4;

(D) Section 20: S 1/2 SW 1/4 SW 1/4, E 1/2 SE 1/4 SE 1/4;

(E) Section 21: N 1/2 NE 1/4, E 1/2 NE 1/4 NW 1/4, SE 1/4 NW 1/4, W 1/2 SW 1/4 NE 1/4, N 1/2 NE 1/4 SW 1/4, SW 1/4 NE 1/4 SW 1/4, E 1/2 NW 1/4 SW 1/4, SW 1/4 NW 1/4 SW 1/4, W 1/2 SW 1/4 SW 1/4;

(F) Section 22: SW 1/4 NE 1/4 NE 1/4, NW 1/4 NE 1/4, S 1/2 NE 1/4, N 1/2 NW 1/4, SE 1/4 NW 1/4, N 1/2 SW 1/4 NW 1/4, SE 1/4 SW 1/4 NW 1/4, N 1/2 N 1/2 SE 1/4, N 1/2 NE 1/4 SW 1/4;

(G) Section 24: N 1/2 NE 1/4, S 1/2 SE 1/4;

(H) Section 29: N 1/2 N 1/2;

(I) Section 30: N 1/2 N 1/2, N 1/2 S 1/2 NW 1/4, N 1/2 SW 1/4 NE 1/4; and

(J) Section 36: SE 1/4 SE 1/4 NE 1/4, NE 1/4 NE 1/4 SE 1/4.

(3) In T. 14 N., R. 28 E., Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian:

(A) Section 18: S 1/2 NE 1/4, NE 1/4 SW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4 SW 1/4, S 1/2 NW 1/4 SW 1/4, S 1/2 SW 1/4, N 1/2 SE 1/4, N 1/2 SW 1/4 SE 1/4, SE 1/4 SE 1/4;

(B) Section 30: S 1/2 NE 1/4, W 1/2 NW 1/4 NE 1/4; and

(C) Section 32: N 1/2 NW 1/4 NE 1/4, SW 1/4 NE 1/4, S 1/2 SE 1/4 NE 1/4, NW 1/4, SW 1/4, N 1/2 SE 1/4, SW 1/4 SE 1/4, N 1/2 SE 1/4 SE 1/4, SW 1/4 SE 1/4 SE 1/4.

(c) **NEW RESERVATION LANDS.**—Upon satisfaction of the conditions in paragraph 6.2 of the Settlement Agreement, after the requirements of section 9(a) have been met, and upon acquisition by the Zuni Tribe, the Secretary shall take the legal title of the following lands in Arizona into trust for the benefit of the Zuni Tribe and make such lands part of the Zuni Indian Tribe Reservation in Arizona: Section 34, T. 14 N., R. 26 E., Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian.

(d) **LIMITATION ON SECRETARIAL DISCRETION.**—The Secretary shall have no discretion regarding the acquisitions described in subsections (a), (b), and (c).

(e) **LANDS REMAINING IN FEE STATUS.**—The Zuni Tribe may seek to have the legal title to additional lands in Arizona, other than the lands described in subsection (a), (b), or (c), taken into trust by the United States for the benefit of the Zuni Indian Tribe pursuant only to an Act of Congress enacted after the date of enactment of this Act specifically authorizing the transfer for the benefit of the Zuni Tribe.

(f) **FINAL AGENCY ACTION.**—Any written certification by the Secretary under subparagraph 6.2.B of the Settlement Agreement constitutes final agency action under the Administrative Procedure Act and is reviewable as provided for under chapter 7 of title 5, United States Code.

(g) **NO FEDERAL WATER RIGHTS.**—Lands taken into trust pursuant to subsection (a), (b), or (c) shall not have Federal reserved rights to surface water or groundwater.

(h) **STATE WATER RIGHTS.**—The water rights and uses for the lands taken into trust pursuant to subsection (a) or (c) must be determined under subparagraph 4.1.A and article 5 of the Settlement Agreement. With respect to the lands taken into trust pursuant to subsection (b), the Zuni Tribe retains any rights or claims to water associated with these lands under State law, subject to the terms of the Settlement Agreement.

(i) **FORFEITURE AND ABANDONMENT.**—Water rights that are appurtenant to lands taken into trust pursuant to subsection (a), (b), or (c) shall not be subject to forfeiture and abandonment.

(j) **AD VALOREM TAXES.**—With respect to lands that are taken into trust pursuant to subsection (a) or (b), the Zuni Tribe shall make payments in lieu of all current and future State, county, and local ad valorem property taxes that would otherwise be applicable to those lands if they were not in trust.

(k) **AUTHORITY OF TRIBE.**—For purposes of complying with this section and article 6 of the Settlement Agreement, the Tribe is authorized to enter into—

(1) the Intergovernmental Agreement between the Zuni Tribe, Apache County, Arizona, and the State of Arizona; and

(2) any intergovernmental agreement required to be entered into by the Tribe under the terms of the Intergovernmental Agreement.

(l) **FEDERAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENTS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall acknowledge the terms of any intergovernmental agreement entered into by the Tribe under this section.

(2) **NO ABROGATION.**—The Secretary shall not seek to abrogate, in any administrative or judicial action, the terms of any intergovernmental agreement that are consistent with subparagraph 6.2.A of the Settlement Agreement and this Act.

(3) **REMOVAL.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), if a judicial action is commenced during a dispute over any intergovernmental agreement entered into under this section, and the United States is allowed to

intervene in such action, the United States shall not remove such action to the Federal courts.

(B) **EXCEPTION.**—The United States may seek removal if—

(i) the action concerns the Secretary's decision regarding the issuance of rights-of-way under section 8(c);

(ii) the action concerns the authority of a Federal agency to administer programs or the issuance of a permit under—

(I) the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.);

(II) the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.);

(III) the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.); or

(IV) any other Federal law specifically addressed in intergovernmental agreements; or

(iii) the intergovernmental agreement is inconsistent with a Federal law for the protection of civil rights, public health, or welfare.

(m) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect the application of the Act of May 25, 1918 (25 U.S.C. 211) within the State of Arizona.

(n) **DISCLAIMER.**—Nothing in this section repeals, modifies, amends, changes, or otherwise affects the Secretary's obligations to the Zuni Tribe pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act to convey certain lands to the Zuni Indian Tribe for religious purposes" approved August 28, 1984 (Public Law 98-408; 98 Stat. 1533) (and as amended by the Zuni Land Conservation Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-486; 104 Stat. 1174)).

#### SEC. 6. DEVELOPMENT FUND.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FUND.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund to be known as the "Zuni Indian Tribe Water Rights Development Fund", to be managed and invested by the Secretary, consisting of—

(A) the amounts authorized to be appropriated in section 4(b); and

(B) the appropriation to be contributed by the State of Arizona pursuant to paragraph 7.6 of the Settlement Agreement.

(2) **ADDITIONAL DEPOSITS.**—The Secretary shall deposit in the Fund any other monies paid to the Secretary on behalf of the Zuni Tribe pursuant to the Settlement Agreement.

(b) **MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND.**—The Secretary shall manage the Fund, make investments from the Fund, and make monies available from the Fund for distribution to the Zuni Tribe consistent with the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.) (referred to in this section as the "Trust Fund Reform Act"), this Act, and the Settlement Agreement.

(c) **INVESTMENT OF THE FUND.**—The Secretary shall invest amounts in the Fund in accordance with—

(1) the Act of April 1, 1880 (21 Stat. 70, ch. 41, 25 U.S.C. 161);

(2) the first section of the Act of June 24, 1938 (52 Stat. 1037, ch. 648, 25 U.S.C. 162a); and

(3) subsection (b).

(d) **AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS FROM THE FUND.**—The funds authorized to be appropriated pursuant to section 3104(b)(2) and funds contributed by the State of Arizona pursuant to paragraph 7.6 of the Settlement Agreement shall be available for expenditure or withdrawal only after the requirements of section 9(a) have been met.

(e) **EXPENDITURES AND WITHDRAWAL.**—

(1) **TRIBAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Zuni Tribe may withdraw all or part of the Fund on approval by the Secretary of a tribal management plan as described in the Trust Fund Reform Act.

(B) **REQUIREMENTS.**—In addition to the requirements under the Trust Fund Reform Act, the tribal management plan shall require that the Zuni Tribe spend any funds in accordance with the purposes described in section 4(b).

(2) **ENFORCEMENT.**—The Secretary may take judicial or administrative action to enforce the provisions of any tribal management plan to ensure that any monies withdrawn from the Fund under the plan are used in accordance with this Act.

(3) **LIABILITY.**—If the Zuni Tribe exercises the right to withdraw monies from the Fund, neither the Secretary nor the Secretary of the Treasury shall retain any liability for the expenditure or investment of the monies withdrawn.

(4) **EXPENDITURE PLAN.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Zuni Tribe shall submit to the Secretary for approval an expenditure plan for any portion of the funds made available under this Act that the Zuni Tribe does not withdraw under this subsection.

(B) **DESCRIPTION.**—The expenditure plan shall describe the manner in which, and the purposes for which, funds of the Zuni Tribe remaining in the Fund will be used.

(C) **APPROVAL.**—On receipt of an expenditure plan under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall approve the plan if the Secretary determines that the plan is reasonable and consistent with this Act.

(5) **ANNUAL REPORT.**—The Zuni Tribe shall submit to the Secretary an annual report that describes all expenditures from the Fund during the year covered by the report.

(f) **FUNDS FOR ACQUISITION OF WATER RIGHTS.**—

(1) **WATER RIGHTS ACQUISITIONS.**—Notwithstanding subsection (e), the funds authorized to be appropriated pursuant to section 4(b)(1)—

(A) shall be available upon appropriation for use in accordance with section 4(b)(1); and

(B) shall be distributed by the Secretary to the Zuni Tribe on receipt by the Secretary from the Zuni Tribe of a written notice and a tribal council resolution that describe the purposes for which the funds will be used.

(2) **RIGHT TO SET OFF.**—In the event the requirements of section 9(a) have not been met and the Settlement Agreement has become null and void under section 9(b), the United States shall be entitled to set off any funds expended or withdrawn from the amount appropriated pursuant to section 4(b)(1), together with any interest accrued, against any claims asserted by the Zuni Tribe against the United States relating to water rights at the Zuni Heaven Reservation.

(3) **WATER RIGHTS.**—Any water rights acquired with funds described in paragraph (1) shall be credited against any water rights secured by the Zuni Tribe, or the United States on behalf of the Zuni Tribe, for the Zuni Heaven Reservation in the Little Colorado River General Stream Adjudication or in any future settlement of claims for those water rights.

(g) **NO PER CAPITA DISTRIBUTIONS.**—No part of the Fund shall be distributed on a per capita basis to members of the Zuni Tribe.

#### SEC. 7. CLAIMS EXTINGUISHMENT; WAIVERS AND RELEASES.

(a) **FULL SATISFACTION OF MEMBERS' CLAIMS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The benefits realized by the Tribe and its members under this Act, including retention of any claims and rights, shall constitute full and complete satisfaction of all members' claims for—

(A) water rights under Federal, State, and other laws (including claims for water rights in groundwater, surface water, and effluent) for Zuni Lands from time immemorial

through the effective date described in section 9(a) and any time thereafter; and

(B) injuries to water rights under Federal, State, and other laws (including claims for water rights in groundwater, surface water, and effluent, claims for damages for deprivation of water rights, and claims for changes to underground water table levels) for Zuni Lands from time immemorial through the effective date described in section 9(a).

(2) NO RECOGNITION OR ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIVIDUAL WATER RIGHT.—Nothing in this Act recognizes or establishes any right of a member of the Tribe to water on the Reservation.

(b) TRIBE AND UNITED STATES AUTHORIZATION AND WATER QUANTITY WAIVERS.—The Tribe, on behalf of itself and its members and the Secretary on behalf of the United States in its capacity as trustee for the Zuni Tribe and its members, are authorized, as part of the performance of their obligations under the Settlement Agreement, to execute a waiver and release, subject to paragraph 11.4 of the Settlement Agreement, for claims against the State of Arizona, or any agency or political subdivision thereof, or any other person, entity, corporation, or municipal corporation, under Federal, State, or other law for any and all—

(1) past, present, and future claims to water rights (including water rights in groundwater, surface water, and effluent) for Zuni Lands from time immemorial through the effective date described in section 9(a) and any time thereafter, except for claims within the Zuni Protection Area as provided in article 5 of the Settlement Agreement;

(2) past and present claims for injuries to water rights (including water rights in groundwater, surface water, and effluent and including claims for damages for deprivation of water rights and any claims for changes to underground water table levels) for Zuni Lands from time immemorial through the effective date described in section 9(a); and

(3) past, present, and future claims for water rights and injuries to water rights (including water rights in groundwater, surface water, and effluent and including any claims for damages for deprivation of water rights and any claims for changes to underground water table levels) from time immemorial through the effective date described in section 9(a), and any time thereafter, for lands outside of Zuni Lands but located within the Little Colorado River basin in Arizona, based upon aboriginal occupancy of lands by the Zuni Tribe or its predecessors.

(c) TRIBAL WAIVERS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.—The Tribe is authorized, as part of the performance of its obligations under the Settlement Agreement, to execute a waiver and release, subject to paragraphs 11.4 and 11.6 of the Settlement Agreement, for claims against the United States (acting in its capacity as trustee for the Zuni Tribe or its members, or otherwise acting on behalf of the Zuni Tribe or its members), including any agencies, officials, or employees thereof, for any and all—

(1) past, present, and future claims to water rights (including water rights in groundwater, surface water, and effluent) for Zuni Lands, from time immemorial through the effective date described in section 9(a) and any time thereafter;

(2) past and present claims for injuries to water rights (including water rights in groundwater, surface water, and effluent and any claims for damages for deprivation of water rights) for Zuni Lands from time immemorial through the effective date described in section 9(a);

(3) past, present, and future claims for water rights and injuries to water rights (including water rights in groundwater, surface water, and effluent and any claims for dam-

ages for deprivation of water rights) from time immemorial through the effective date described in section 9(a), and any time thereafter, for lands outside of Zuni Lands but located within the Little Colorado River basin in Arizona, based upon aboriginal occupancy of lands by the Zuni Tribe or its predecessors;

(4) past and present claims for failure to protect, acquire, or develop water rights of, or failure to protect water quality for, the Zuni Tribe within the Little Colorado River basin in Arizona from time immemorial through the effective date described in section 9(a); and

(5) claims for breach of the trust responsibility of the United States to the Zuni Tribe arising out of the negotiation of the Settlement Agreement or this Act.

(d) TRIBAL WAIVER OF WATER QUALITY CLAIMS AND INTERFERENCE WITH TRUST CLAIMS.—

(1) CLAIMS AGAINST THE STATE AND OTHERS.—

(A) INTERFERENCE WITH TRUST RESPONSIBILITY.—The Tribe, on behalf of itself and its members, is authorized, as part of the performance of its obligations under the Settlement Agreement, to waive and release all claims against the State of Arizona, or any agency or political subdivision thereof, or any other person, entity, corporation, or municipal corporation under Federal, State, or other law, for claims of interference with the trust responsibility of the United States to the Zuni Tribe arising out of the negotiation of the Settlement Agreement or this Act.

(B) INJURY OR THREAT OF INJURY TO WATER QUALITY.—The Tribe, on behalf of itself and its members, is authorized, as part of the performance of its obligations under the Settlement Agreement, to waive and release, subject to paragraphs 11.4, 11.6, and 11.7 of the Settlement Agreement, all claims against the State of Arizona, or any agency or political subdivision thereof, or any other person, entity, corporation, or municipal corporation under Federal, State, or other law, for—

(i) any and all past and present claims, including natural resource damage claims under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.), the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.), or any other applicable statute, for injury to water quality accruing from time immemorial through the effective date described in section 9(a), for lands within the Little Colorado River basin in the State of Arizona; and

(ii) any and all future claims, including natural resource damage claims under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.), the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.), or any other applicable statute, for injury or threat of injury to water quality, accruing after the effective date described in section 9(a), for any lands within the Eastern LCR basin caused by—

(I) the lawful diversion or use of surface water;

(II) the lawful withdrawal or use of underground water, except within the Zuni Protection Area, as provided in article 5 of the Settlement Agreement;

(III) the Parties' performance of any obligations under the Settlement Agreement;

(IV) the discharge of oil associated with routine physical or mechanical maintenance of wells or diversion structures not inconsistent with applicable law;

(V) the discharge of oil associated with routine start-up and operation of well pumps not inconsistent with applicable law; or

(VI) any combination of the causes described in subclauses (I) through (V).

(2) CLAIMS OF THE UNITED STATES.—The Tribe, on behalf of itself and its members, is authorized to waive its right to request that the United States bring—

(A) any claims for injuries to water quality under the natural resource damage provisions of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.), the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.) or any other applicable statute, for lands within the Little Colorado River Basin in the State of Arizona, accruing from time immemorial through the effective date described in section 9(a); and

(B) any future claims for injuries or threat of injury to water quality under the natural resource damage provisions of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.), the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.), or any other applicable statute, accruing after the effective date described in section 9(a), for any lands within the Eastern LCR basin, caused by—

(i) the lawful diversion or use of surface water;

(ii) the lawful withdrawal or use of underground water, except within the Zuni Protection Area, as provided in article 5 of the Settlement Agreement;

(iii) the Parties' performance of any obligations under the Settlement Agreement;

(iv) the discharge of oil associated with routine physical or mechanical maintenance of wells or diversion structures not inconsistent with applicable law;

(v) the discharge of oil associated with routine start-up and operation of well pumps not inconsistent with applicable law; or

(vi) any combination of the causes described in clauses (i) through (v).

(3) LIMITATIONS.—Notwithstanding the authorization for the Tribe's waiver of future water quality claims in paragraph (1)(B)(ii) and the waiver in paragraph (2)(B), the Tribe, on behalf of itself and its members, retains any statutory claims for injury or threat of injury to water quality under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.) and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.), as described in subparagraph 11.4(D)(3) and (4) of the Settlement Agreement, that accrue at least 30 years after the effective date described in section 9(a).

(e) WAIVER OF UNITED STATES WATER QUALITY CLAIMS RELATED TO SETTLEMENT LAND AND WATER.—

(1) PAST AND PRESENT CLAIMS.—As part of the performance of its obligations under the Settlement Agreement, the United States waives and releases, subject to the retentions in paragraphs 11.4, 11.6 and 11.7 of the Settlement Agreement, all claims against the State of Arizona, or any agency or political subdivision thereof, or any other person, entity, corporation, or municipal corporation for—

(A) all past and present common law claims accruing from time immemorial through the effective date described in section 9(a) arising from or relating to water quality in which the injury asserted is to the Tribe's interest in water, trust land, and natural resources in the Little Colorado River basin in the State of Arizona; and

(B) all past and present natural resource damage claims accruing through the effective date described in section 9(a) arising from or relating to water quality in which the claim is based on injury to natural resources or threat to natural resources in the Little Colorado River basin in Arizona, only for those cases in which the United States, through the Secretary or other designated Federal official, would act on behalf of the

Tribe as a natural resource trustee pursuant to the National Contingency Plan, as set forth, as of the date of enactment of this Act, in section 300.600(b)(2) of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations.

(2) **FUTURE CLAIMS.**—As part of the performance of its obligations under the Settlement Agreement, the United States waives and releases, subject to the retentions in paragraphs 11.4, 11.6 and 11.7 of the Settlement Agreement, the State of Arizona, or any agency or political subdivision thereof, or any other person, entity, corporation, or municipal corporation for—

(A) all future common law claims arising from or relating to water quality in which the injury or threat of injury asserted is to the Tribe's interest in water, trust land, and natural resources in the Eastern LCR basin in Arizona accruing after the effective date described in section 9(a) caused by—

(i) the lawful diversion or use of surface water;

(ii) the lawful withdrawal or use of underground water, except within the Zuni Protection Area, as provided in article 5 of the Settlement Agreement;

(iii) the Parties' performance of any obligations under the Settlement Agreement;

(iv) the discharge of oil associated with routine physical or mechanical maintenance of wells or diversion structures not inconsistent with applicable law;

(v) the discharge of oil associated with routine start-up and operation of well pumps not inconsistent with applicable law; or

(vi) any combination of the causes described in clauses (i) through (v); and

(B) all future natural resource damage claims accruing after the effective date described in section 9(a) arising from or relating to water quality in which the claim is based on injury to natural resources or threat to natural resources in the Eastern LCR basin in Arizona, only for those cases in which the United States, through the Secretary or other designated Federal official, would act on behalf of the Tribe as a natural resource trustee pursuant to the National Contingency Plan, as set forth, as of the date of enactment of this Act, in section 300.600(b)(2) of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, caused by—

(i) the lawful diversion or use of surface water;

(ii) the lawful withdrawal or use of underground water, except within the Zuni Protection Area as provided in article 5 of the Settlement Agreement;

(iii) the Parties' performance of their obligations under this Settlement Agreement;

(iv) the discharge of oil associated with routine physical or mechanical maintenance of wells or diversion structures not inconsistent with applicable law;

(v) the discharge of oil associated with routine start-up and operation of well pumps not inconsistent with applicable law; or

(vi) any combination of the causes described in clauses (i) through (v).

(f) **EFFECT.**—Subject to subsections (b) and (e), nothing in this Act or the Settlement Agreement affects any right of the United States, or the State of Arizona, to take any actions, including enforcement actions, under any laws (including regulations) relating to human health, safety and the environment.

#### SEC. 8. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

(a) **WAIVER OF SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY.**—If any party to the Settlement Agreement or a Pumping Protection Agreement files a lawsuit only relating directly to the interpretation or enforcement of this Act, the Settlement Agreement, an agreement described in paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of section 4(c), or a Pumping Protection Agreement, naming the

United States or the Tribe as a party, or if any other landowner or water user in the Little Colorado River basin in Arizona files a lawsuit only relating directly to the interpretation or enforcement of Article 11, the rights of de minimis users in subparagraph 4.2.D or the rights of underground water users under Article 5 of the Settlement Agreement, naming the United States or the Tribe as a party—

(1) the United States, the Tribe, or both may be added as a party to any such litigation, and any claim by the United States or the Tribe to sovereign immunity from such suit is hereby waived, other than with respect to claims for monetary awards except as specifically provided for in the Settlement Agreement; and

(2) the Tribe may waive its sovereign immunity from suit in the Superior Court of Apache County, Arizona for the limited purposes of enforcing the terms of the Intergovernmental Agreement, and any intergovernmental agreement required to be entered into by the Tribe under the terms of the Intergovernmental Agreement, other than with respect to claims for monetary awards except as specifically provided in the Intergovernmental Agreement.

#### (b) TRIBAL USE OF WATER.

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—With respect to water rights made available under the Settlement Agreement and used on the Zuni Heaven Reservation—

(A) such water rights shall be held in trust by the United States in perpetuity, and shall not be subject to forfeiture or abandonment;

(B) State law shall not apply to water uses on the Reservation;

(C) the State of Arizona may not regulate or tax such water rights or uses (except that the court with jurisdiction over the decree entered pursuant to the Settlement Agreement or the Norviel Decree Court may assess administrative fees for delivery of this water);

(D) subject to paragraph 7.7 of the Settlement Agreement, the Zuni Tribe shall use water made available to the Zuni Tribe under the Settlement Agreement on the Zuni Heaven Reservation for any use it deems advisable;

(E) water use by the Zuni Tribe or the United States on behalf of the Zuni Tribe for wildlife or instream flow use, or for irrigation to establish or maintain wetland on the Reservation, shall be considered to be consistent with the purposes of the Reservation; and

(F)(i) not later than 3 years after the deadline described in section 9(b), the Zuni Tribe shall adopt a water code to be approved by the Secretary for regulation of water use on the lands identified in subsections (a) and (b) of section 5 that is reasonably equivalent to State water law (including statutes relating to dam safety and groundwater management); and

(ii) until such date as the Zuni Tribe adopts a water code described in clause (i), the Secretary, in consultation with the State of Arizona, shall administer water use and water regulation on lands described in that clause in a manner that is reasonably equivalent to State law (including statutes relating to dam safety and groundwater management).

#### (2) LIMITATION.

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the Zuni Tribe or the United States shall not sell, lease, transfer, or transport water made available for use on the Zuni Heaven Reservation to any other place.

(B) **EXCEPTION.**—Water made available to the Zuni Tribe or the United States for use on the Zuni Heaven Reservation may be severed and transferred from the Reservation to

other Zuni Lands if the severance and transfer is accomplished in accordance with State law (and once transferred to any lands held in fee, such water shall be subject to State law).

#### (c) RIGHTS-OF-WAY.

(1) **NEW AND FUTURE TRUST LAND.**—The land taken into trust under subsections (a) and (b) of section 5 shall be subject to existing easements and rights-of-way.

#### (2) ADDITIONAL RIGHTS-OF-WAY.

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary, in consultation with the Tribe, shall grant additional rights-of-way or expansions of existing rights-of-way for roads, utilities, and other accommodations to adjoining landowners if—

(i) the proposed right-of-way is necessary to the needs of the applicant;

(ii) the proposed right-of-way will not cause significant and substantial harm to the Tribe's wetland restoration project or religious practices; and

(iii) the proposed right-of-way acquisition will comply with the procedures in part 169 of title 25, Code of Federal Regulations, not inconsistent with this subsection and other generally applicable Federal laws unrelated to the acquisition of interests across trust lands.

(B) **ALTERNATIVES.**—If the criteria described in clauses (i) through (iii) of subparagraph (A) are not met, the Secretary may propose an alternative right-of-way, or other accommodation that complies with the criteria.

(d) **CERTAIN CLAIMS PROHIBITED.**—The United States shall make no claims for reimbursement of costs arising out of the implementation of this Act or the Settlement Agreement against any Indian-owned land within the Tribe's Reservation, and no assessment shall be made in regard to such costs against such lands.

(e) **VESTED RIGHTS.**—Except as described in paragraph 5.3 of the Settlement Agreement (recognizing the Zuni Tribe's use of 1,500 acre-feet per annum of groundwater) this Act and the Settlement Agreement do not create any vested right to groundwater under Federal or State law, or any priority to the use of groundwater that would be superior to any other right or use of groundwater under Federal or State law, whether through this Act, the Settlement Agreement, or by incorporation of any abstract, agreement, or stipulation prepared under the Settlement Agreement. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, the rights of parties to the agreements referred to in paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of section 4(c) and paragraph 5.8 of the Settlement Agreement, as among themselves, shall be as stated in those agreements.

(f) **OTHER CLAIMS.**—Nothing in the Settlement Agreement or this Act quantifies or otherwise affects the water rights, claims, or entitlements to water of any Indian tribe, band, or community, other than the Zuni Indian Tribe.

#### (g) NO MAJOR FEDERAL ACTION.

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Execution of the Settlement Agreement by the Secretary as provided for in section 4(a) shall not constitute major Federal action under the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

(2) **SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT.**—In implementing the Settlement Agreement, the Secretary shall comply with all aspects of—

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

(B) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.); and

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

**SEC. 9. EFFECTIVE DATE FOR WAIVER AND RELEASE AUTHORIZATIONS.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—The waiver and release authorizations contained in subsections (b) and (c) of section 7 shall become effective as of the date the Secretary causes to be published in the Federal Register a statement of all the following findings:

(1) This Act has been enacted in a form approved by the parties in paragraph 3.1.A of the Settlement Agreement.

(2) The funds authorized by section 4(b) have been appropriated and deposited into the Fund.

(3) The State of Arizona has appropriated and deposited into the Fund the amount required by paragraph 7.6 of the Settlement Agreement.

(4) The Zuni Indian Tribe has either purchased or acquired the right to purchase at least 2,350 acre-feet per annum of surface water rights, or waived this condition as provided in paragraph 3.2 of the Settlement Agreement.

(5) Pursuant to subparagraph 3.1.D of the Settlement Agreement, the severance and transfer of surface water rights that the Tribe owns or has the right to purchase have been conditionally approved, or the Tribe has waived this condition as provided in paragraph 3.2 of the Settlement Agreement.

(6) Pursuant to subparagraph 3.1.E of the Settlement Agreement, the Tribe and Lyman Water Company have executed an agreement relating to the process of the severance and transfer of surface water rights acquired by the Zuni Tribe or the United States, the pass-through, use, or storage of the Tribe's surface water rights in Lyman Lake, and the operation of Lyman Dam.

(7) Pursuant to subparagraph 3.1.F of the Settlement Agreement, all the parties to the Settlement Agreement have agreed and stipulated to certain Arizona Game and Fish abstracts of water uses.

(8) Pursuant to subparagraph 3.1.G of the Settlement Agreement, all parties to the Settlement Agreement have agreed to the location of an observation well and that well has been installed.

(9) Pursuant to subparagraph 3.1.H of the Settlement Agreement, the Zuni Tribe, Apache County, Arizona and the State of Arizona have executed an Intergovernmental Agreement that satisfies all of the conditions in paragraph 6.2 of the Settlement Agreement.

(10) The Zuni Tribe has acquired title to the section of land adjacent to the Zuni Heaven Reservation described as Section 34, Township 14 North, Range 26 East, Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian.

(11) The Settlement Agreement has been modified if and to the extent it is in conflict with this Act and such modification has been agreed to by all the parties to the Settlement Agreement.

(12) A court of competent jurisdiction has approved the Settlement Agreement by a final judgment and decree.

(b) DEADLINE FOR EFFECTIVE DATE.—If the publication in the Federal Register required under subsection (a) has not occurred by December 31, 2006, sections 4 and 5, and any agreements entered into pursuant to sections 4 and 5 (including the Settlement Agreement and the Intergovernmental Agreement) shall not thereafter be effective and shall be null and void. Any funds and the interest accrued thereon appropriated pursuant to section 4(b)(2) shall revert to the Treasury, and any funds and the interest accrued thereon appropriated pursuant to paragraph 7.6 of the Settlement Agreement shall revert to the State of Arizona.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ar-

izona (Mr. RENZI) and the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI).

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

Mr. Speaker, S. 222, authored by Senator JOHN KYL and identical legislation provided by the Senator and introduced by me and other members of the Arizona delegation, would resolve water rights claims and litigation in the Little Colorado River basin.

I would like to commend the commitment and the perseverance of Senator JOHN KYL, who has put many hours and much time into this important bill.

The bill provides much-needed assurance to settlement participants and is the result of 4 years of good-faith negotiations between the Federal Government, the Zuni Indian Tribe, the State of Arizona, and local water users and utilities.

By settling water rights claims and litigation, the legislation will allow the Zuni Indian Tribe to restore and repair wetlands important to the tribe's religious and cultural traditions. Wetland restoration will be done through a variety of means, including surface and groundwater development, while grandfathering current non-Indian water rights. This grandfathering mechanism provides certainty to the local non-Indian communities that depend on water resources in the Little Colorado basin.

The settlement also avoids lengthy and costly litigation. The parties involved have come together to find a responsible, commonsense solution that improves the environment, fulfills religious and cultural traditions, and provides a clear water supply roadmap for the area.

It is now up to Congress to take the final steps to make the settlement a reality. I ask my colleagues to pass this important legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

(Mrs. CHRISTENSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, S. 222 is a unique water rights settlement, carefully designed to protect the Zunis' most sacred sites, while at the same time preserving access to water supplies for upstream water users.

□ 1230

I extend my compliments to the Zuni people, the State of Arizona and the non-Indian organizations who participated in the negotiations that resulted in this historic water settlement.

Mr. Speaker, we have no objection to the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. HAYWORTH).

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from the First District and would like to pause at this time, Mr. Speaker, to really commend my new colleague for stepping into the people's House and doing the people's work, and again, I would just simply pause at this juncture, knowing that some of the atmospheric that are at work today, I would just, Mr. Speaker, ask my colleagues to stop and think about the legislation at hand and what other tactics may come into play that could be counterproductive and hurt the very people so many in this Chamber come to champion.

It was my privilege to originally sponsor this legislation in the 107th Congress, and it is my honor to cosponsor this bill with my good friend and colleague from the First District, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI).

This legislation ratifies the settlement concerning the Zuni Indian tribe's water rights on the Little Colorado River in eastern Arizona. The bill will provide for a wetlands restoration at Zuni Heaven, an area of land along the Colorado River that is sacred to the Zuni tribe of New Mexico. Consistent with the principles of tribal sovereignty, Indian self-determination and religious freedom, this legislation will settle ancient water rights and ensure that those rights are preserved for all future generations of the Zuni people.

The Zuni tribe's water claim is no new development. In fact, litigation of the water rights on the Little Colorado River Basin has been ongoing for nearly a quarter of a century now. This legislation represents a culmination of this process in a way that will reduce expenses for all parties involved. Indeed, we should look at this settlement process demonstrated in this particular case as a model for other settlements.

The affected parties have recognized that final resolution of these water claims through litigation is counterproductive and hurtful to the tribe, neighboring non-Indian water users, local towns, utility and irrigation companies, the State of Arizona and, ultimately, Mr. Speaker, to the United States. Therefore, negotiations have brought forward a settlement agreed to by all parties; and we now, Mr. Speaker, in the people's House have the opportunity to codify this settlement with passage of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, the merit of this legislation speaks for itself. Again, I commend my colleague, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI), for bringing this bill forward in such an expeditious manner, making it one of his top priorities, bringing it to the floor today.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to end on a hopeful note, that while other atmospheric may be at work in this Chamber, this is a chance to strike a blow for common sense, for Native American self-determination and for something

that is vital to the people of Arizona and New Mexico.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER).

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me the time, and I thank her for presenting this bill on the floor. And this bill has been properly represented. It is a matter of sorting out the equities between Indian water right users and non-Indian water right users, the needs for wetlands development and to protect the sacred rights of the lands of the Zuni people.

That is what the legislative process is supposed to be about, but that is not what it was about 2 weeks ago when we passed a tax bill. We could talk about balancing the equities of the Zuni people and the water rights of this bill.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. RENZI. Requesting regular order, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON). Members are reminded that they should always confine their remarks to the subject matter before the House.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, that I am.

We are talking about a bill that has gone through many, many years of negotiation and a bill that is designed to balance the equities. We spent considerable time on a tax bill.

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I would ask for a germane issue and regular order; I would ask that the issue at hand, which is the water rights for the Zunis, be addressed and not be used for a side show, and ask for regular order, please.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, regular order is what the gentleman from California is following.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will listen to the gentleman's remarks, and expects that the gentleman will confine his remarks to the bill before the House, and if the gentleman's remarks lose the requisite nexus, the Chair will sustain a point of order.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, once again, I would say that this bill is about a legislative process where all sides have been heard, agreement has come. That is why this bill is on suspension. And yet we have seen that that legislative process has not worked for millions of American families and their children when the tax bill left out their equitable claim; as the Zunis claim an equitable claim for their traditional water rights, for the historic water rights, these people were making an equitable claim on behalf of their children.

They were making an equitable claim that their children, their family, should get the same \$400 that millions of other American families got, but in designing the tax bill, the Republicans simply left out those wage earners, those people who go to work who earn \$10,000 to \$26,000 a year, some 12 million children who will not get the benefit of the child tax credit.

The Zunis would argue, if we simply cut them out of the water development rights, if we simply cut them out of their historic water rights and we gave it to non-Indians for use in development or we protected the wetlands and we did not take care of their sacred lands, they would argue it is not fair.

I am simply presenting that the arguments that are presented here today on behalf of the Zunis, which are very reasonable, very fair, were never presented on behalf of millions of Americans when they were cut out of a tax bill; and they will now not receive their check this summer as will others.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, regular order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would remind Members it is essential to maintain a nexus between the subject matter before the House and the scope of their arguments.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. The gentleman from California would say to the Chair, I think there is a very strong nexus being maintained here. It is about equity and it is about justice, and it is about economic justice. It is about historic claims.

The child tax credit is not new. It is an old claim before this Congress, where the Congress decided the children of the Zuni tribe would be entitled to a tax credit if their parents worked. Many Zunis, I suspect, are eligible for that tax credit, but they are not under this tax bill because of the difficulty in finding the kind of wages that would pay what would make them eligible for that kind of tax credit.

The nexus is here. The nexus is clear. The nexus is about an abuse of the legislative process, unlike the one which we are going through here. That is why my colleague from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO) said that we should not operate business as usual. The ranking member of the Committee on Ways and Means suggested the same thing, and I would just say that I think they are correct.

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she might consume to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO).

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me the time.

This bill will provide critical access to the Little Colorado River Basin to allow the Zuni Indian tribe acquisition of surface water rights and development of ground water. The acquisition of water rights and associated lands are vital to the Zuni Indian tribe's future economic development.

Along those same lines, the child tax credit is critical in helping low-income families achieve some level of economic security.

This bill secures tribal rights to assure water supplies for present and future generations, while at the same time providing for sound management

of an increasingly scarce resource. Because of the importance and the sacredness of all forms and sources of water, all prayers and songs of the three major components of the Zuni religion contain language asking for rain and snow to ensure that all crops have enough water to finish their life pass, to provide sustenance for their Zuni children.

Likewise, ensuring access to the child tax credit will help Zuni families to provide economic sustenance to their children. In Arizona, 138,000 families with children, 21 percent of families in the State, are not helped by the child tax credit increase because of the Republicans last-minute actions; 403,000 Arizona children, including Zuni children, would be eligible if the child tax credit were made fully refundable, with an additional \$259 million in credits going to families in that State. The children of military personnel, Zunis who have served in our military, their children are going to be left behind.

We cannot in good conscience debate a bill here today that does not take into consideration the economics of the issues of the Zuni tribe, their water rights, their religious rights, their economic rights. It is about the economic security of working families, of low-income wage earners in this country, that we debate here today: water rights, economic rights, child tax credit.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, could I ask for regular order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would remind Members, quoting from annotations in the House Rules and Manual under rule XVII, clause 1, that during debate on a bill a Member under recognition must confine his remarks to the pending legislation; that is, the Member must not dwell on another measure not before the House. Rather, the Member must maintain a constant nexus between debate and the subject matter of the bill.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I believe that the constant nexus has been made and that bridge has been kept.

I ask unanimous consent to bring up H.R. 2286 that would fix this terrible injustice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the guidelines consistently issued by successive Speakers, as recorded on page 712 of the House Rules and Manual, the Chair is constrained not to entertain the gentlewoman's request until it has been cleared by the bipartisan floor and committee leaderships.

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

We are committed to the water rights settlement, but we are also committed to fixing the tax bill that was recently passed and providing benefits to the millions of people who have been left out.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Mrs. CUBIN).

Mrs. CUBIN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time.

I just wanted to ask any Member who has spoken to this bill on the other side if, in fact, they are in favor of the bill that is before us today? Would anyone like to enter into a colloquy?

No one would like to enter into a colloquy on that issue, whether or not they are in favor or opposed to the vote that is here?

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. CUBIN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, what is the colloquy about?

Mrs. CUBIN. I would like to know whether or not the gentleman is in favor of the bill that is here before us today or not.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I supported the bill. I just do not support business as usual right now, as the gentlewoman understands.

Mrs. CUBIN. Then follow-up question, does the gentleman intend to follow his support for the bill with an affirmative vote on the bill?

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I have a follow-up question for the gentlewoman from Wyoming. Does she support improving the child tax credit so that millions of American families can get a tax credit, many in the gentlewoman's State that have been cut out of the tax bill?

Mrs. CUBIN. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, does the gentleman intend to answer the question?

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Colloquies are two-way conversations. Would the gentlewoman support the unanimous consent request to bring up the fixing of the tax bill?

Mrs. CUBIN. No, sir, I do not.

Does the gentleman intend to answer my question?

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I answered the gentlewoman's question. I strongly support the bill.

Mrs. CUBIN. Will the gentleman vote in favor of the bill?

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. No, I will not.

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 222.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the

Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

□ 1245

#### GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK LAND EXCHANGE ACT

Mrs. CUBIN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 273) to provide for the expeditious completion of the acquisition of land owned by the State of Wyoming within the boundaries of Grand Teton National Park, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 273

*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 "Grand Teton National Park Land Exchange Act".

#### SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this Act:

(1) The term "Federal lands" means public lands as defined in section 103(e) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1702(e)).

(2) The term "Governor" means the Governor of the State of Wyoming.

(3) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(4) The term "State lands" means lands and interest in lands owned by the State of Wyoming within the boundaries of Grand Teton National Park as identified on a map titled "Private, State & County Inholdings Grand Teton National Park", dated March 2001, and numbered GTNP/0001.

#### SEC. 3. ACQUISITION OF STATE LANDS.

(a) The Secretary is authorized to acquire approximately 1,406 acres of State lands within the exterior boundaries of Grand Teton National Park, as generally depicted on the map referenced in section 2(4), by any one or a combination of the following—

(1) donation;

(2) purchase with donated or appropriated funds; or

(3) exchange of Federal lands in the State of Wyoming that are identified for disposal under approved land use plans in effect on the date of enactment of this Act under section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712) that are of equal value to the State lands acquired in the exchange.

(b) In the event that the Secretary or the Governor determines that the Federal lands eligible for exchange under subsection (a)(3) are not sufficient or acceptable for the acquisition of all the State lands identified in section 2(4), the Secretary shall identify other Federal lands or interests therein in the State of Wyoming for possible exchange and shall identify such lands or interests together with their estimated value in a report to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives. Such lands or interests shall not be available for exchange unless authorized by an Act of Congress enacted after the date of submission of the report.

#### SEC. 4. VALUATION OF STATE AND FEDERAL INTERESTS.

(a) AGREEMENT ON APPRAISER.—If the Secretary and the Governor are unable to agree on the value of any Federal lands eligible for exchange under section 3(a)(3) or State lands, then the Secretary and the Governor may select a qualified appraiser to conduct an ap-

praisal of those lands. The purchase or exchange under section 3(a) shall be conducted based on the values determined by the appraisal.

(b) NO AGREEMENT ON APPRAISER.—If the Secretary and the Governor are unable to agree on the selection of a qualified appraiser under subsection (a), then the Secretary and the Governor shall each designate a qualified appraiser. The two designated appraisers shall select a qualified third appraiser to conduct the appraisal with the advice and assistance of the two designated appraisers. The purchase or exchange under section 3(a) shall be conducted based on the values determined by the appraisal.

(c) APPRAISAL COSTS.—The Secretary and the State of Wyoming shall each pay one-half of the appraisal costs under subsections (a) and (b).

#### SEC. 5. ADMINISTRATION OF STATE LANDS ACQUIRED BY THE UNITED STATES.

The State lands conveyed to the United States under section 3(a) shall become part of Grand Teton National Park. The Secretary shall manage such lands under the Act of August 25, 1916 (commonly know as the "National Park Service Organic Act"), and other laws, rules, and regulations applicable to Grand Teton National Park.

#### SEC. 6. AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for the purposes of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON). Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Mrs. CUBIN) and the gentleman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Mrs. CUBIN).

Mrs. CUBIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I rise today to support a bill that is of great interest to the State of Wyoming and to many, many environmental groups across the country. It is not often that I can stand here and agree with the positions of most of the environmental groups that we deal with on a daily basis, but this Grand Teton National Park Land Exchange Act is one such environmental issue that I think everyone should support if they are in fact interested in maintaining the integrity of Grand Teton National Park.

One of the worst things that I can think of happening to Grand Teton National Park is to have an ultra-, ultra-wealthy person build themselves a mansion or a symbol of their wealth at the base of the Grand Tetons and destroy that beautiful open space and land that we fight so hard to protect and to fund every year. The Grand Teton National Park Land Exchange Act was introduced by Senator THOMAS and cosponsored by Senator ENZI and is supported by all five elected Wyoming State officials, the National Park Service, the local communities, and all of the environmental organizations that I am aware of. The measure passed the Senate on April 3, 2003, under unanimous consent.

This bill presents a unique opportunity with regard to Federal land management in our national parks that would greatly benefit the American people, as well as Wyoming school