

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 para-

graph 7.6 of the Settlement Agreement shall revert to the State of Arizona.

DESIGNATING SERVICE IN THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Con. Res. 20, which was submitted earlier today by Senators LOTT and DODD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 20) permitting the Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate to designate another member of the Committee to serve on the Joint Committee on Printing in place of the Chairman.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 20) was agreed to, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 20

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That effective for the One Hundred Eighth Congress, the Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate may designate another member of the Committee to serve on the Joint Committee on Printing in place of the Chairman.

PROVIDING FOR MEMBERS OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING AND THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS ON THE LIBRARY

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 84, which was submitted earlier today by Senators LOTT and DODD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 84) providing for members on the part of the Senate of the Joint Committee on Printing and the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 84) was agreed to, as follows:

S. RES. 84

Resolved, That the following named Members be, and they are hereby, elected members of the following joint committees of Congress:

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING: Mr. Chambliss, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Smith, Mr. Inouye, and Mr. Dayton.

JOINT COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS ON THE LIBRARY: Mr. Stevens, Mr. Lott, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Dodd, and Mr. Schumer.

IMPROVED FIRE SAFETY IN NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H. Con. Res. 85, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 85) expressing the sense of the Congress with regard to the need for improved fire safety in nonresidential buildings in the aftermath of the tragic fire on February 20, 2003, at a nightclub in West Warwick, Rhode Island.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, yesterday the House passed H. Con. Res. 85, a resolution paying respect to the victims of the tragic nightclub fire on February 20, 2003 in West Warwick, RI, and expressing the sense of Congress regarding the need for improved fire safety in buildings used by the public. I thank my colleagues for expediting consideration of this important resolution in the Senate today.

The West Warwick fire is a devastating loss that has affected the lives of thousands of Rhode Islanders. Mr. President, 99 people have died, and nearly 190 people were injured, many of whom are still in hospitals in critical condition.

In the first minutes and hours of this tragedy, our firefighters, police, and emergency medical personnel performed heroically under horrific circumstances, as did many of the patrons who were at the scene and helped to save others.

I want to express my heartfelt condolences to the many families of those who perished in the West Warwick fire, and to let them know that our thoughts and prayers are with them and with the survivors who will struggle with the physical and mental toll of this horrible event for the rest of their lives.

This was a catastrophe brought on by a series of bad decisions. Fault will be sorted out in time, but there are already lessons learned.

State and local officials across the country are, and should be, reexamining their fire and building codes and stepping up enforcement of safety practices in public buildings to make sure that a tragedy like this does not happen again. Congress should do everything it can to support this effort and to encourage both state and local governments and federal agencies to adopt and strictly enforce the most current fire and building consensus codes.

In addition, as our nation continues to fight the war on terror, the response to the West Warwick fire provides a

good illustration of how far we've come—and how far we have to go—in improving our emergency management capabilities. Local first responders were on the scene within minutes to help rescue victims, treat the injured, and fight the tremendous blaze that consumed the Station nightclub. As casualties continued to mount, the Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency coordinated the massive rescue and recovery efforts by state and local agencies from Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. Several hospitals in Rhode Island and Massachusetts received scores of victims suffering from severe burns and smoke inhalation, many of whom remain in critical condition today.

There is no question that the response to the West Warwick fire was better than it would have been before September 11, 2001, thanks to our state's efforts over the past 18 months to strengthen emergency preparedness. Federal assistance in this regard has helped, including equipment and training grants from the Department of Justice's Office of Domestic Preparedness, FIRE Grants from the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and bioterror preparedness grants from the Department of Health and Human Services, which included funding to create regional hospital plans to respond to terrorism.

But we can do better. As tragic as the West Warwick fire was, it was a localized event involving deaths and injuries in the hundreds rather than thousands, yet it overwhelmed our state's emergency response systems and hospital emergency room capacity. Assistance from surrounding states and Federal agencies was required to manage the immense tasks of emergency response, medical care, and identifying scores of bodies.

Rhode Island and other states, with the support of the Federal Government, will continue our efforts to strengthen the security of our homeland, and we will apply the hard lessons learned in West Warwick about safety in public buildings.

Mr. President, I thank my colleagues for supporting this important resolution to urge state and local officials and owners of entertainment facilities to examine their safety practices, fire codes, and enforcement capabilities to ensure that such a tragedy never befalls any community again.

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, 3 weeks ago—on a cold winter evening—several hundred people gathered at the Station nightclub, a popular venue for live bands in West Warwick, RI. They had come to spend time with friends and to listen to music. Too quickly, this festive occasion turned to horror.

A local television cameraman—who ironically was there to shoot footage for a news story on nightclub safety—captured the scene in an extraordinary piece of video that will haunt Rhode Islanders for many years. A pyrotechnic display on stage ignited nearby sound-

proofing material, and the flames spread through the nightclub with shocking speed. By most estimates, it took only 2 minutes—2 minutes—from the moment that soundproofing caught fire, until the building was engulfed in flames and filled with superheated, toxic, black smoke.

As this disaster unfolded, heroic emergency personnel rushed to the rescue, placing their own lives in jeopardy. Eyewitness accounts described amazing acts of bravery at the scene. Firefighters saved dozens of men and women, whom they pulled from the doorways and windows of the burning building. Meanwhile, EMTs did their best to stabilize those who were gravely injured and worked with the police to help bring order to the prevailing chaos.

Rhode Island is blessed with a network of fine hospitals, several of which have received national recognition for the quality of their care. On that night, medical teams provided the best treatment for the injured, many of whom have a long recovery ahead. At Rhode Island Hospital—which received 65 fire victims, nearly all at once—an entire floor was converted into a burn unit overnight. Surgeons, nurses, technicians and other support staff must have been overwhelmed by the trauma, but they persevered.

Rhode Island's new Governor, Don Carcieri has been brilliant in managing the State's response to this crisis. Less than 2 months after taking office, Governor Carcieri has demonstrated remarkable leadership abilities in the aftermath of the fire. His efforts came at a critical time and helped ensure that every public official delivered a consistent, productive message.

Whether speaking to all Rhode Islanders at a televised press conference or visiting quietly with grieving families, Governor Carcieri has emerged as a strong, reassuring presence during a very difficult time for Rhode Island. He has expressed our anger at what when wrong, and our compassion for the victims and their loved ones.

Federal agencies also responded immediately to this enormous tragedy. I am grateful for all of the assistance that Rhode Island has received thus far: from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Small Business Administration.

My family and I extend our heartfelt sympathy to the families at this time of great sadness. I hope they will take some comfort in knowing that even with a population of more than 1 million people, Rhode Island is small enough that its citizens consider one another as neighbors. That sense of closeness—developed over decades of shared experiences, both joyful and sorrowful—binds us together and is part of what makes Rhode Island unique among the States.

Those connections are especially strongly felt in small towns and villages, such as Potowomut, where my