

Mr. Speaker, for the above reasons, I support this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to join me.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call on the President and House Leadership to come together with Chairman YOUNG and Ranking Member OBERSTAR and complete a robust and comprehensive transportation bill that addresses the economic needs of our country. A little less than five months ago, I, along with a majority of the House, voted for an extension. I did so reluctantly then, and will do so again today. But, we cannot continue down this path of short-term extensions.

Short-term extensions shortchange our economy, leaving state and local governments in a difficult situation when planning and assessing highway and transit projects. In fact, these short-term extensions result in an estimated \$2.1 billion in project delays and the loss of more than 90,000 jobs. As I said last time, we cannot continue to operate the government through continuing resolution. To do so not only puts our infrastructure in jeopardy, but the well being of our nation. I would hope that those opposing Chairman YOUNG and Ranking Member OBERSTAR's efforts realize that they are hindering our economy at a time when we need to get things moving again.

Mr. Speaker, nearly 3 million private-sector jobs have been lost since January 2001. We should be doing everything in our power to help get this economy back on track. A good robust transportation policy is a good place to start. For every \$1 billion invested in federal highway and transit spending, 47,000 jobs are created. These are good paying jobs. Jobs that provide money to families to put food on the table and clothe their children.

Yet, the President remarked a robust bill is somehow an entitlement program. It seems to me that he should take a second look at the bill that was proposed and reconsider his position. 1.7 million jobs would be a good start in trying to make up for the losses we have experienced in the last 3 years.

In Michigan, a good robust transportation bill would help our state begin an economic recovery due to the heavy loss of manufacturing jobs. It also would ensure that Michigan receives its fair share of transportation dollars. Michigan and other states need action on this bill soon. To prolong this process after this extension will have undesirable consequences on our economy.

I support my Transportation and Infrastructure Chairman and Ranking Member in their goals for our nation. They understand the investment we can put into our great nation through a robust bill. I stand by ready to help in any way I can.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, this extension is an important piece of legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ISAKSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3783.

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. YOUNG of Alaska. 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.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3783.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alaska?

There was no objection.

NATIVE AMERICAN TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS ACT OF 2003

Mr. POMBO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 523) to make technical corrections to laws relating to Native Americans, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 523

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION. 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Native American Technical Corrections Act of 2003".

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

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Definition of Secretary.

TITLE I—TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS AND OTHER PROVISIONS RELATING TO NATIVE AMERICANS

Subtitle A—Technical Amendments

Sec. 101. Bosque Redondo Memorial Act.

Sec. 102. Navajo-Hopi Land Settlement Act.

Sec. 103. Tribal sovereignty.

Sec. 104. Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians.

Sec. 105. Pueblo de Cochiti; modification of settlement.

Sec. 106. Four Corners Interpretive Center.

Sec. 107. Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians.

Sec. 108. Rehabilitation of Celilo Indian Village.

Subtitle B—Other Provisions Relating to Native Americans

Sec. 121. Barona Band of Mission Indians; facilitation of construction of pipeline to provide water for emergency fire suppression and other purposes.

Sec. 122. Conveyance of Native Alaskan objects.

Sec. 123. Pueblo of Acoma; land and mineral consolidation.

Sec. 124. Quinault Indian Nation; water feasibility study.

Sec. 125. Santee Sioux Tribe; study and report.

Sec. 126. Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community.

Sec. 127. Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians.

Sec. 128. Saginaw Chippewa Tribal College.

Sec. 129. Ute Indian Tribe; oil shale reserve.

TITLE II—PUEBLO OF SANTA CLARA AND PUEBLO OF SAN ILDEFONSO

Sec. 201. Definitions.

Sec. 202. Trust for the Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico.

Sec. 203. Trust for the Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico.

Sec. 204. Survey and legal descriptions.

Sec. 205. Administration of trust land.

Sec. 206. Effect.

Sec. 207. Gaming.

TITLE III—DISTRIBUTION OF QUINULT PERMANENT FISHERIES FUNDS

Sec. 301. Distribution of judgment funds.

Sec. 302. Conditions for distribution.

SEC. 2. DEFINITION OF SECRETARY.

In this Act, except as otherwise provided in this Act, the term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

TITLE I—TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS AND OTHER PROVISIONS RELATING TO NATIVE AMERICANS

Subtitle A—Technical Amendments

SEC. 101. BOSQUE REDONDO MEMORIAL ACT.

Section 206 of the Bosque Redondo Memorial Act (16 U.S.C. 431 note; Public Law 106-511) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking "2000" and inserting "2004"; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking "2001 and 2002" and inserting "2005 and 2006"; and

(2) in subsection (b), by striking "2002" and inserting "2007".

SEC. 102. NAVAJO-HOPI LAND SETTLEMENT ACT.

Section 25(a)(8) of Public Law 93-531 (commonly known as the "Navajo-Hopi Land Settlement Act of 1974") (25 U.S.C. 640d-24(a)(8)) is amended by striking "annually for fiscal years 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2000" and inserting "for each of fiscal years 2003 through 2008".

SEC. 103. TRIBAL SOVEREIGNTY.

Section 16 of the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U.S.C. 476), is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(h) TRIBAL SOVEREIGNTY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act—

"(1) each Indian tribe shall retain inherent sovereign power to adopt governing documents under procedures other than those specified in this section; and

"(2) nothing in this Act invalidates any constitution or other governing document adopted by an Indian tribe after June 18, 1934, in accordance with the authority described in paragraph (1)."

SEC. 104. COW CREEK BAND OF UMPQUA INDIANS.

Section 7 of the Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians Recognition Act (25 U.S.C. 712e) is amended in the third sentence by inserting before the period at the end the following: ", and shall be treated as on-reservation land for the purpose of processing acquisitions of real property into trust".

SEC. 105. PUEBLO DE COCHITI; MODIFICATION OF SETTLEMENT.

Section 1 of Public Law 102-358 (106 Stat. 960) is amended—

(1) by striking "implement the settlement" and inserting the following: "implement—

"(1) the settlement;";

(2) by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(2) the modifications regarding the use of the settlement funds as described in the agreement known as the 'First Amendment to Operation and Maintenance Agreement for Implementation of Cochiti Wetlands Solution', executed—

"(A) on October 22, 2001, by the Army Corps of Engineers;

"(B) on October 25, 2001, by the Pueblo de Cochiti of New Mexico; and

"(C) on November 8, 2001, by the Secretary of the Interior."

SEC. 106. FOUR CORNERS INTERPRETIVE CENTER.

Section 7 of the Four Corners Interpretive Center Act (113 Stat. 1706) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(2), by striking “2005” and inserting “2008”;

(2) in subsection (b), by striking “2002” and inserting “2005”; and

(3) in subsection (c), by striking “2001” and inserting “2004”.

SEC. 107. MISSISSIPPI BAND OF CHOCTAW INDIANS.

Section 1(a)(2) of Public Law 106-228 (114 Stat. 462) is amended by striking “report entitled” and all that follows through “is hereby declared” and inserting the following: “report entitled ‘Report of May 17, 2002, Clarifying and Correcting Legal Descriptions or Recording Information for Certain Lands placed into Trust and Reservation Status for the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians by Section 1(a)(2) of Pub. L. 106-228, as amended by Title VIII, Section 811 of Pub. L. 106-568’, on file in the Office of the Superintendent, Choctaw Agency, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, is declared”.

SEC. 108. REHABILITATION OF CELILO INDIAN VILLAGE.

Section 401(b)(3) of Public Law 100-581 (102 Stat. 2944) is amended by inserting “and Celilo Village” after “existing sites”.

Subtitle B—Other Provisions Relating to Native Americans**SEC. 121. BARONA BAND OF MISSION INDIANS; FACILITATION OF CONSTRUCTION OF PIPELINE TO PROVIDE WATER FOR EMERGENCY FIRE SUPPRESSION AND OTHER PURPOSES.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, subject to valid existing rights under Federal and State law, and to any easements or similar restrictions which may be granted to the city of San Diego, California, for the construction, operation and maintenance of a pipeline and related appurtenances and facilities for conveying water from the San Vicente Reservoir to the Barona Indian Reservation, or for conservation, wildlife or habitat protection, or related purposes, the land described in subsection (b), fee title to which is held by the Barona Band of Mission Indians of California (referred to in this section as the “Band”)—

(1) is declared to be held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Band; and

(2) shall be considered to be a portion of the reservation of the Band.

(b) LAND.—The land referred to in subsection (a) is land comprising approximately 85 acres in San Diego County, California, and described more particularly as follows: San Bernardino Base and Meridian; T. 14 S., R. 1 E.; sec. 21: W½ SE¼, 68 acres; NW¼ NW¼, 17 acres.

(c) GAMING.—The land taken into trust by subsection (a) shall neither be considered to have been taken into trust for gaming, nor be used for gaming (as that term is used in the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.)).

SEC. 122. CONVEYANCE OF NATIVE ALASKAN OBJECTS.

Notwithstanding any provision of law affecting the disposal of Federal property, on the request of the Chugach Alaska Corporation or Sealaska Corporation, the Secretary of Agriculture shall convey to whichever of those corporations that has received title to a cemetery site or historical place on National Forest System land conveyed under section 14(h)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1613(h)(1)) all artifacts, physical remains, and copies of any available field records that—

(1)(A) are in the possession of the Secretary of Agriculture; and

(B) have been collected from the cemetery site or historical place; but

(2) are not required to be conveyed in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.) or any other applicable law.

SEC. 123. PUEBLO OF ACOMA; LAND AND MINERAL CONSOLIDATION.

(a) DEFINITION OF BIDDING OR ROYALTY CREDIT.—The term “bidding or royalty credit” means a legal instrument or other written documentation, or an entry in an account managed by the Secretary, that may be used in lieu of any other monetary payment for—

(1) a bonus bid for a lease sale on the outer Continental Shelf; or

(2) a royalty due on oil or gas production; for any lease located on the outer Continental Shelf outside the zone defined and governed by section 8(g)(2) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1337(g)(2)).

(b) AUTHORITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary may acquire any nontribal interest in or to land (including an interest in mineral or other surface or subsurface rights) within the boundaries of the Acoma Indian Reservation for the purpose of carrying out Public Law 107-138 (116 Stat. 6) by issuing bidding or royalty credits under this section in an amount equal to the value of the interest acquired by the Secretary, as determined under section 1(a) of Public Law 107-138 (116 Stat. 6).

(c) USE OF BIDDING AND ROYALTY CREDITS.—On issuance by the Secretary of a bidding or royalty credit under subsection (b), the bidding or royalty credit—

(1) may be freely transferred to any other person (except that, before any such transfer, the transferor shall notify the Secretary of the transfer by such method as the Secretary may specify); and

(2) shall remain available for use by any person during the 5-year period beginning on the date of issuance by the Secretary of the bidding or royalty credit.

SEC. 124. QUINULT INDIAN NATION; WATER FEASIBILITY STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized to carry out, in accordance with Federal reclamation law (the Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388, chapter 1093), and Acts supplemental to and amendatory of that Act (43 U.S.C. 371 et seq.)), a water source, quantity, and quality feasibility study for land of the Quinalt Indian Nation to identify ways to meet the current and future domestic and commercial water supply and distribution needs of the Quinalt Indian Nation on the Olympic Peninsula, Washington.

(b) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF RESULTS.—As soon as practicable after completion of a feasibility study under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) publish in the Federal Register a notice of the availability of the results of the feasibility study; and

(2) make available to the public, on request, the results of the feasibility study.

SEC. 125. SANTEE SIOUX TRIBE; STUDY AND REPORT.

(a) STUDY.—Pursuant to reclamation laws, the Secretary, acting through the Bureau of Reclamation and in consultation with the Santee Sioux Tribe of Nebraska (referred to in this subtitle as the “Tribe”), shall conduct a feasibility study to determine the most feasible method of developing a safe and adequate municipal, rural, and industrial water treatment and distribution system for the Santee Sioux Tribe of Nebraska that could serve the tribal community and adjacent communities and incorporate population growth and economic development activities for a period of 40 years.

(b) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT.—At the request of the Tribe, the Secretary shall enter into a cooperative agreement with the Tribe for activities necessary to conduct the study required by subsection (a) regarding which the Tribe has unique expertise or knowledge.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after funds are made available to carry out this subtitle, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report containing the results of the study required by subsection (a).

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this section \$500,000, to remain available until expended.

SEC. 126. SHAKOPEE MDEWAKANTON SIOUX COMMUNITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, without further authorization by the United States, the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community in the State of Minnesota (referred to in this section as the “Community”) may lease, sell, convey, warrant, or otherwise transfer all or any part of the interest of the Community in or to any real property that is not held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Community.

(b) NO EFFECT ON TRUST LAND.—Nothing in this section—

(1) authorizes the Community to lease, sell, convey, warrant, or otherwise transfer all or part of an interest in any real property that is held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Community; or

(2) affects the operation of any law governing leasing, selling, conveying, warranting, or otherwise transferring any interest in that trust land.

SEC. 127. AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law (including any restrictive covenant in effect under, or required by operation of, a State law), title to land that the Secretary of the Interior agrees is to be acquired by the United States in accordance with the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U.S.C. 465), for the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians shall be taken in the name of the United States.

(b) COVENANTS.—A restrictive covenant referred to in subsection (a) shall be unenforceable against the United States if the land to which the restrictive covenant is attached was held in trust by the United States for, or owned by, the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, or an individual member of the Band, before the date on which the restrictive covenant attached to the land.

SEC. 128. SAGINAW CHIPPEWA TRIBAL COLLEGE.

Section 532 of the Equity in Educational Land Grant Status Act of 1994 (7 U.S.C. 301 note; Public Law 103-382) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (22) through (31) as paragraphs (23) through (32), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (21) the following:

“(22) Saginaw Chippewa Tribal College.”.

SEC. 129. UTE INDIAN TRIBE; OIL SHALE RESERVE.

Section 3405(c) of the Strom Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999 (10 U.S.C. 7420 note; Public Law 105-261) is amended by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following:

“(3) With respect to the land conveyed to the Tribe under subsection (b)—

“(A) the land shall not be subject to any Federal restriction on alienation; and

“(B) notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in the constitution, bylaws, or charter of the Tribe, the Act of May 11, 1938 (commonly known as the ‘Indian Mineral Leasing Act of 1938’) (25 U.S.C. 396a et seq.), the Indian Mineral Development Act of 1982

(25 U.S.C. 2101 et seq.), section 2103 of the Revised Statutes (25 U.S.C. 81), or section 2116 of the Revised Statutes (25 U.S.C. 177), or any other law, no purchase, grant, lease, or other conveyance of the land (or any interest in the land), and no exploration, development, or other agreement relating to the land that is authorized by resolution by the governing body of the Tribe, shall require approval by the Secretary of the Interior or any other Federal official.”.

TITLE II—PUEBLO OF SANTA CLARA AND PUEBLO OF SAN ILDEFONSO

SEC. 201. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) **AGREEMENT.**—The term “Agreement” means the agreement entitled “Agreement to Affirm Boundary Between Pueblo of Santa Clara and Pueblo of San Ildefonso Aboriginal Lands Within Garcia Canyon Tract”, entered into by the Governors on December 20, 2000.

(2) **BOUNDARY LINE.**—The term “boundary line” means the boundary line established under section 204(a).

(3) **GOVERNORS.**—The term “Governors” means—

(A) the Governor of the Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; and

(B) the Governor of the Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico.

(4) **INDIAN TRIBE.**—The term “Indian tribe” has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b).

(5) **PUEBLOS.**—The term “Pueblos” means—

(A) the Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; and

(B) the Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico.

(6) **TRUST LAND.**—The term “trust land” means the land held by the United States in trust under section 202(a) or 203(a).

SEC. 202. TRUST FOR THE PUEBLO OF SANTA CLARA, NEW MEXICO.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—All right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the land described in subsection (b), including improvements on, appurtenances to, and mineral rights (including rights to oil and gas) to the land, shall be held by the United States in trust for the Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico.

(b) **DESCRIPTION OF LAND.**—The land referred to in subsection (a) consists of approximately 2,484 acres of Bureau of Land Management land located in Rio Arriba County, New Mexico, and more particularly described as—

(1) the portion of T. 20 N., R. 7 E., sec. 22, New Mexico Principal Meridian, that is located north of the boundary line;

(2) the southern half of T. 20 N., R. 7 E., sec. 23, New Mexico Principal Meridian;

(3) the southern half of T. 20 N., R. 7 E., sec. 24, New Mexico Principal Meridian;

(4) T. 20 N., R. 7 E., sec. 25, excluding the 5-acre tract in the southeast quarter owned by the Pueblo of San Ildefonso;

(5) the portion of T. 20 N., R. 7 E., sec. 26, New Mexico Principal Meridian, that is located north and east of the boundary line;

(6) the portion of T. 20 N., R. 7 E., sec. 27, New Mexico Principal Meridian, that is located north of the boundary line;

(7) the portion of T. 20 N., R. 8 E., sec. 19, New Mexico Principal Meridian, that is not included in the Santa Clara Pueblo Grant or the Santa Clara Indian Reservation; and

(8) the portion of T. 20 N., R. 8 E., sec. 30, that is not included in the Santa Clara Pueblo Grant or the San Ildefonso Grant.

SEC. 203. TRUST FOR THE PUEBLO OF SAN ILDEFONSO, NEW MEXICO.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—All right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the land described in subsection (b), including improvements on, appurtenances to, and min-

eral rights (including rights to oil and gas) to the land, shall be held by the United States in trust for the Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico.

(b) **DESCRIPTION OF LAND.**—The land referred to in subsection (a) consists of approximately 2,000 acres of Bureau of Land Management land located in Rio Arriba County and Santa Fe County in the State of New Mexico, and more particularly described as—

(1) the portion of T. 20 N., R. 7 E., sec. 22, New Mexico Principal Meridian, that is located south of the boundary line;

(2) the portion of T. 20 N., R. 7 E., sec. 26, New Mexico Principal Meridian, that is located south and west of the boundary line;

(3) the portion of T. 20 N., R. 7 E., sec. 27, New Mexico Principal Meridian, that is located south of the boundary line;

(4) T. 20 N., R. 7 E., sec. 34, New Mexico Principal Meridian; and

(5) the portion of T. 20 N., R. 7 E., sec. 35, New Mexico Principal Meridian, that is not included in the San Ildefonso Pueblo Grant.

SEC. 204. SURVEY AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.

(a) **SURVEY.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Office of Cadastral Survey of the Bureau of Land Management shall, in accordance with the Agreement, complete a survey of the boundary line established under the Agreement for the purpose of establishing, in accordance with sections 3102(b) and 3103(b), the boundaries of the trust land.

(b) **LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.**—

(1) **PUBLICATION.**—On approval by the Governors of the survey completed under subsection (a), the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register—

(A) a legal description of the boundary line; and

(B) legal descriptions of the trust land.

(2) **TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.**—Before the date on which the legal descriptions are published under paragraph (1)(B), the Secretary may correct any technical errors in the descriptions of the trust land provided in sections 3102(b) and 3103(b) to ensure that the descriptions are consistent with the terms of the Agreement.

(3) **EFFECT.**—Beginning on the date on which the legal descriptions are published under paragraph (1)(B), the legal descriptions shall be the official legal descriptions of the trust land.

SEC. 205. ADMINISTRATION OF TRUST LAND.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Effective beginning on the date of enactment of this Act—

(1) the land held in trust under section 202(a) shall be declared to be a part of the Santa Clara Indian Reservation; and

(2) the land held in trust under section 203(a) shall be declared to be a part of the San Ildefonso Indian Reservation.

(b) **APPLICABLE LAW.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The trust land shall be administered in accordance with any law (including regulations) or court order generally applicable to property held in trust by the United States for Indian tribes.

(2) **PUEBLO LANDS ACT.**—The following shall be subject to section 17 of the Act of June 7, 1924 (commonly known as the “Pueblo Lands Act”) (25 U.S.C. 331 note):

(A) The trust land.

(B) Any land owned as of the date of enactment of this Act or acquired after the date of enactment of this Act by the Pueblo of Santa Clara in the Santa Clara Pueblo Grant.

(C) Any land owned as of the date of enactment of this Act or acquired after the date of enactment of this Act by the Pueblo of San Ildefonso in the San Ildefonso Pueblo Grant.

(c) **USE OF TRUST LAND.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to the criteria developed under paragraph (2), the trust land may be used only for—

(A) traditional and customary uses; or

(B) stewardship conservation for the benefit of the Pueblo for which the trust land is held in trust.

(2) **CRITERIA.**—The Secretary shall work with the Pueblos to develop appropriate criteria for using the trust land in a manner that preserves the trust land for traditional and customary uses or stewardship conservation.

(3) **LIMITATION.**—Beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the trust land shall not be used for any new commercial developments.

SEC. 206. EFFECT.

Nothing in this title—

(1) affects any valid right-of-way, lease, permit, mining claim, grazing permit, water right, or other right or interest of a person or entity (other than the United States) that is—

(A) in or to the trust land; and

(B) in existence before the date of enactment of this Act;

(2) enlarges, impairs, or otherwise affects a right or claim of the Pueblos to any land or interest in land that is—

(A) based on Aboriginal or Indian title; and

(B) in existence before the date of enactment of this Act;

(3) constitutes an express or implied reservation of water or water right with respect to the trust land; or

(4) affects any water right of the Pueblos in existence before the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 207. GAMING.

Land taken into trust under this title shall neither be considered to have been taken into trust for, nor be used for, gaming (as that term is used in the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.)).

TITLE III—DISTRIBUTION OF QUINALT PERMANENT FISHERIES FUNDS

SEC. 301. DISTRIBUTION OF JUDGMENT FUNDS.

(a) **FUNDS TO BE DEPOSITED INTO SEPARATE ACCOUNTS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to section 302, not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the funds appropriated on September 19, 1989, in satisfaction of an award granted to the Quinalt Indian Nation under Dockets 772-71, 773-71, 774-71, and 775-71 before the United States Claims Court, less attorney fees and litigation expenses, and including all interest accrued to the date of disbursement, shall be distributed by the Secretary and deposited into 3 separate accounts to be established and maintained by the Quinalt Indian Nation (referred to in this title as the “Tribe”) in accordance with this subsection.

(2) **ACCOUNT FOR PRINCIPAL AMOUNT.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Tribe shall—

(i) establish an account for the principal amount of the judgment funds; and

(ii) use those funds to establish a Permanent Fisheries Fund.

(B) **USE AND INVESTMENT.**—The principal amount described in subparagraph (A)(i)—

(i) except as provided in subparagraph (A)(ii), shall not be expended by the Tribe; and

(ii) shall be invested by the Tribe in accordance with the investment policy of the Tribe.

(3) **ACCOUNT FOR INVESTMENT INCOME.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Tribe shall establish an account for, and deposit in the account, all investment income earned on amounts in the Permanent Fisheries Fund established under paragraph (2)(A)(ii) after the date of distribution of the funds to the Tribe under paragraph (1).

(B) USE OF FUNDS.—Funds deposited in the account established under subparagraph (A) shall be available to the Tribe—

(i) subject to subparagraph (C), to carry out fisheries enhancement projects; and

(ii) pay expenses incurred in administering the Permanent Fisheries Fund established under paragraph (2)(A)(ii).

(C) SPECIFICATION OF PROJECTS.—Each fisheries enhancement project carried out under subparagraph (B)(i) shall be specified in the approved annual budget of the Tribe.

(4) ACCOUNT FOR INCOME ON JUDGMENT FUNDS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Tribe shall establish an account for, and deposit in the account, all investment income earned on the judgment funds described in subsection (a) during the period beginning on September 19, 1989, and ending on the date of distribution of the funds to the Tribe under paragraph (1).

(B) USE OF FUNDS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause (ii), funds deposited in the account established under subparagraph (A) shall be available to the Tribe for use in carrying out tribal government activities.

(ii) SPECIFICATION OF ACTIVITIES.—Each tribal government activity carried out under clause (i) shall be specified in the approved annual budget of the Tribe.

(b) DETERMINATION OF AMOUNT OF FUNDS AVAILABLE.—Subject to compliance by the Tribe with paragraphs (3)(C) and (4)(B)(ii) of subsection (a), the Quinault Business Committee, as the governing body of the Tribe, may determine the amount of funds available for expenditure under paragraphs (3) and (4) of subsection (a).

(c) ANNUAL AUDIT.—The records and investment activities of the 3 accounts established under subsection (a) shall—

(1) be maintained separately by the Tribe; and

(2) be subject to an annual audit.

(d) REPORTING OF INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES AND EXPENDITURES.—Not later than 120 days after the date on which each fiscal year of the Tribe ends, the Tribe shall make available to members of the Tribe a full accounting of the investment activities and expenditures of the Tribe with respect to each fund established under this section (which may be in the form of the annual audit described in subsection (c)) for the fiscal year.

SEC. 302. CONDITIONS FOR DISTRIBUTION.

(a) UNITED STATES LIABILITY.—On disbursement to the Tribe of the funds under section 301(a), the United States shall bear no trust responsibility or liability for the investment, supervision, administration, or expenditure of the funds.

(b) APPLICATION OF OTHER LAW.—All funds distributed under this title shall be subject to section 7 of the Indian Tribal Judgment Funds Use or Distribution Act (25 U.S.C. 1407).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. POMBO) and the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. POMBO).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. POMBO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the Senate bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, S. 523, the Native American Technical Corrections Act of 2003, makes over 20 changes to current law to assist Indian tribes with matters that may seem relatively small to some of us but are quite important to individual tribes across this country.

I am pleased we are able to bring this legislation to the floor today. Tribal leaders from various regions have flown to Washington, D.C., for meetings, conferences and interaction with their congressional representatives.

The continual input from tribes and their willingness to work directly with the Congress as sovereign entities on a government-to-government basis brings us to our debate and vote on S. 523.

Specifically, the legislation will make technical corrections to laws relating to Native Americans, including the extension of expiring authorizations, amendments to statutes relating to particular Indian tribes, and modifications to certain Native American programs. It makes these beneficial changes in areas relating to tribal sovereignty and culture and will encourage economic development.

To illustrate the importance of this bill, let me offer an example of how one of the provisions will offer urgent assistance to a tribe that suffered the consequences of the recent wildfires in California. The Barona Band of Mission Indians was devastated by catastrophic wildfires last year. Section 121 of this bill places a certain amount of land in trust in order to facilitate the construction of a pipeline that will deliver water from the San Vicente Reservoir to the tribe's reservation. This pipeline is badly needed for fire suppression that may threaten the reservation in the future.

Numerous tribes will be able to move forward on projects that will help to strengthen their tribal government and better illuminate their history and culture. This includes reauthorization of sections of the Bosque Redondo Memorial Act, which memorializes lands on which members of the Navaho Nation were forcibly marched by the U.S. Army beginning in 1863 after they were forced to leave their traditional homes in northeastern Arizona and northwestern New Mexico. S. 523 improves the implementation of this Act.

There are many other provisions too numerous to mention here, and I am proud that the House can deliver this package to the President for his signature. This legislation represents a step in the right direction for Indian country, and I appreciate the bipartisan work of the ranking member, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL), in bringing us to this point today. I look forward to continuing to work together on various initiatives as they relate to American Indians and Alaskan Natives.

Finally, I would also like to point out that S. 523, as amended, was passed

in the Senate by unanimous consent on July 30, 2003. I hope we can now act in the same bipartisan fashion. I urge adoption of this bill.

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

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. UDALL of New Mexico asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. POMBO) and the ranking member, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL), for their hard work on this bill. I am pleased to rise in support of Senate 523, the Native American Technical Corrections Act of 2003.

This bipartisan legislation, which reflects the work product of a number of Members, contains a variety of provisions that would benefit Indian tribes and Alaskan Natives. One provision of the bill extends the authorization through 2008 for the Four Corners Interpretive Center. This Center focuses on Native American culture through a cooperative agreement between the area's Indian tribes and my State of New Mexico as well as Colorado, Utah and Arizona.

Another provision of the bill clarifies the authority of the Secretary of Interior to issue bidding or royalty credits as a form of payment to acquire land and subsurface rights on the Acoma Indian Reservation for that tribe. This will permit the Pueblo to gain more control over lands within its reservation. This is related to legislation that the former Member from New Mexico, Joe Skeen, was involved with in the last session.

In addition, this bill authorizes the transfer of surplus lands from the Bureau of Land Management to the Pueblo of Santa Clara and the Pueblo of San Ildefonso to be used for traditional purposes only. Some Members may recall we passed similar legislation just last year. In an effort to get the other provisions of this bill signed into law without having to return to the other body, we have agreed to allow this provision pertaining to San Ildefonso and Santa Clara to remain in the bill knowing that it will not impede the transfer already under way.

In short, this bill makes minor changes to several laws by extending authorizations, clarifying congressional intent, and generally addressing some needs of various Indian tribes.

From the distribution of judgment funds to the Quinault Indian Nation in Washington State to the reauthorization of the Navaho-Hopi Land Settlement Act, passage of this legislation is important to each Indian tribe named in the bill.

Furthermore, this legislation is non-controversial, and I urge Members to support S. 523.

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

Mr. POMBO. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the

gentleman from California (Mr. HUNTER).

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman, the gentleman from California (Mr. POMBO), for his great work in putting together this bill, particularly for a guy who represents the district where the Barona tribe have had major problems with water. They have had substantial water problems for the last several years. The tribe and the residents of the Old Barona Road have been working together to try to bring this pipeline up from the San Vincente reservoir, up over the saddle that separates the Barona Valley from the reservoir, and provide water in that area. It is expected that the rural residents of the Old Barona Road and the tribe will work together to make sure that there is a connection there off that main pipeline so that everyone can partake of this secure water supply that is not dependent on the well water level in that particular valley.

I thank the chairman, and ask him if that is his intent with this legislation.

Mr. POMBO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HUNTER. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. POMBO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his statement and his continued involvement as this legislation has moved forward.

Obviously, the growth that we have experienced in California, coupled with the recent wildfires, have pointed out to a greater extent the need for this pipeline to be put in.

I agree that it is important that the Barona Band of Mission Indians continue to work with the local communities to address everyone's concerns. I did have an opportunity to tour the site of the proposed pipeline that was going to go in, as well as the neighbors and the issues that they have, and I will continue to work with Barona and make sure that everyone's concerns are addressed.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman. This is great legislation.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I also would just like to congratulate Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell on this legislation and all of the staff members that worked on it, and especially Marie Howard.

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

Mr. POMBO. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. POMBO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 523.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1600

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ISAKSON). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on the motion to concur and on the motion to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Motion to concur in Senate amendment to H.R. 743, by the yeas and nays; and

H.R. 3783, by the yeas and nays.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. The remaining electronic vote will be conducted as a 5-minute vote.

SOCIAL SECURITY PROTECTION ACT OF 2003

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question on the motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 743, offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SHAW) on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to concur in the Senate amendment.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 402, nays 19, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 23]

YEAS—402

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Alkin
Alexander
Allen
Andrews
Baca
Bachus
Baird
Baker
Baldwin
Ballance
Ballenger
Barrett (SC)
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Bass
Beauprez
Becerra
Bereuter
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehkert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonner
Bono
Boozman
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Bradley (NH)
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brown (OH)
Brown (SC)
Brown, Corrine

Brown-Waite,
Ginny
Burns
Burr
Burton (IN)
Buyer
Calvert
Camp
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Cardoza
Carson (IN)
Carson (OK)
Case
Castle
Chabot
Chocola
Clay
Clyburn
Coble
Cole
Collins
Conyers
Cooper
Costello
Cox
Cramer
Crane
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cubin
Culberson
Cummings
Cunningham
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (TN)
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom
Deal (GA)
DeFazio
Delahunt

DeLauro
DeLay
DeMint
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart, L.
Dicks
Dingell
Dooley (CA)
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Ehlers
Emanuel
Emerson
Engel
English
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Farr
Fattah
Feeney
Ferguson
Filner
Flake
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fossella
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gephardt
Gerlach
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gingrey
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Goss
Graves

Green (WI)
Greenwood
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Harman
Harris
Hart
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Hensarling
Herger
Hill
Hinchee
Hobson
Hoefel
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Hooley (OR)
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hyde
Inlee
Isakson
Israel
Issa
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kennedy (RI)
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Klecza
Kline
Knollenberg
Kolbe
LaHood
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Lynch
Majette
Maloney
Manzullo
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui

McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCotter
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHugh
McInnis
McIntyre
McKeon
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Mica
Michaud
Millender-
McDonald
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Murphy
Musgrave
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nunes
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Osborne
Ose
Otter
Oxley
Pallone
Pascarell
Pastor
Paul
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Quinn
Radanovich
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Rehberg
Renzi
Reynolds
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruppersberger
Rush

NAYS—19

Hall
Hinojosa
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Johnson, E. B.
Lampson
Neugebauer

Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Sanchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanders
Saxton
Shakowsky
Schiff
Schrock
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shuster
Simmons
Simpson
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Souder
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Strickland
Stupak
Sullivan
Sweeney
Tancred
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Pelosi
Tierney
Toomey
Towns
Turner (OH)
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Vitter
Walden (OR)
Walsh
Wamp
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Wexler
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Young (AK)
Young (FL)