

CELEBRATING THE OPENING OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN

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

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, this week marks a monumental event in our national history. We celebrate the opening of the National Museum of the American Indian. We celebrate the Native American culture, tradition, and rich heritage that they have contributed to this great Nation.

This is a great tribute to the first Americans. We must not stop here. We must do more. We must do more to ensure that we honor our government's trust responsibility and protect tribal sovereignty.

I have stood by Native Americans and fought for their sovereignty since I was first elected to the assembly in California.

We must do more to provide tribes with resources to fulfill their basic needs. Tribes receive only about one-third of the money they need for vital programs. This is unacceptable.

We must do more to end the health disparities for Native Americans

We must do more to protect Native American lands.

Government entities must work together to meet the needs of Native Americans, making a brighter future for all of our people.

Native Americans must be treated with the respect they deserve.

That is why I have introduced H. Res. 167 to create a federally recognized holiday for Native Americans and instruct schools to teach about Native Americans, the role they have in our American history.

Let us remember our Native Americans who have made a great contribution to this Nation and this country.

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FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER TRAINING FLIGHT DECK OFFICERS IN THE USE OF FIREARMS

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

Mr. PEARCE. Mr. Speaker, this past weekend, I traveled with the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Aviation of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure to my district, to Artesia, New Mexico, where the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center is engaged in training Federal flight deck officers for carrying firearms on aircraft.

Mr. Speaker, that is a policy that this House passed and that the President signed and has now implemented, and I can say that our traveling public is much safer because of the professional training that is being received by people who are flying our aircraft.

They are screened psychologically, they are screened in many other ways, so that after they come out of that facility, they come out able to defend the safety of the people on their aircraft at all cost, even up to and including the use of firearms.

Mr. Speaker, the terrorists should be aware of that. We have trained thousands and will continue training thousands more in my district. I would like to commend the people at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Artesia, New Mexico.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN

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

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, today's grand opening of the Smithsonian National Museum of the American Indian is an excellent opportunity for this Congress and the public to develop a deeper understanding of issues that currently affect Native Americans, and also to celebrate their rich history and culture.

I am proud to be here today to commemorate the history of Native Americans nationally, and in my district of Northern Wisconsin, which is home to six Native American tribes: The Bay Mills Chippewa Indian Community, Hannahville Potawatomi Indian Community, Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, Little Grand Traverse Bay Band of Odawa Indians, and the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians.

The Smithsonian's National Museum of the American Indian is a great way of preserving their vibrant history and culture to our Nation. This beautiful long-awaited museum, located on the National Mall, will honor the culture of Native Americans who have contributed so much to this Nation and the world.

The museum, which is set against a backdrop of the United States Capitol building, symbolizes a deeper understanding and reconciliation between America's first citizens and those who have come to make these shores their home. This museum represents a spirit of the Native American tribes across this great Nation. I join them in celebrating the museum's grand opening.

Mr. Speaker, let us all work together to educate ourselves as to the issues affecting Native Americans in this Nation.

COMMEMORATING OPENING OF AMERICAN INDIAN MUSEUM IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

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

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of the native people of

my district and of Arizona to commemorate the opening of the American Indian Museum today in Washington, D.C. This is an historic moment when, at long last, the indigenous people of this continent have a place to call their own on our National Mall and in our national consciousness.

The museum is not a place that will display relics of the past but a living monument to the multitudes of cultures, arts, and languages that exist in the Americas. This museum will be a living legacy to those who have come before and a gift to those who will be born in the future.

This morning I had the honor of seeing the procession of Native American people on our National Mall. Thousands of people from every corner of the continent filled the Mall. They came to make a ceremonial and symbolic journey representing the millions of native people who live and thrive on this continent.

So let us honor our first Americans and let us remember this day as a day where we continue to working and looking forward to extending the support and the respect that the first Americans deserve.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BOOZMAN) laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, September 20, 2004.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
The Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House on September 20, 2004 at 2:15 p.m. and said to contain a message from the President whereby he notifies the Congress he has terminated the national emergency with respect to Libya by an Executive Order.

With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,

JEFF TRANDAH, *Clerk of the House.*

TERMINATION OF EMERGENCY DECLARED IN EXECUTIVE ORDER 12543 WITH RESPECT TO LIBYA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 108-216)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Consistent with subsection 204(b) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(b)

(IEEPA), I hereby report that I have issued an Executive Order (the "order") that terminates the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12543 of January 7, 1986, and revokes that Executive Order, Executive Order 12544 of January 8, 1986, Executive Order 12801 of April 15, 1992, and Executive Order 12533 of November 15, 1985. I have determined that the situation that gave rise to this national emergency has been significantly altered by Libya's commitments and actions to eliminate its weapons of mass destruction programs and its Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR)-class missiles, and by other developments.

Executive Order 12543 of January 7, 1986, imposed sanctions on Libya in response to policies and actions of the Government of Libya that constituted an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. Those sanctions were modified in Executive Order 12544 of January 8, 1986, Executive Order 12801 of April 15, 1992, and supplemented Executive Order 12538 of November 15, 1985.

Based on Libya's recent commitments and actions to implement its December 19, 2003, commitment to eliminate its weapons of mass destruction programs and its MTCR-class missiles, and other developments, I have determined that the situation that gave rise to the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12543 has been significantly altered. My order, therefore, terminates that national emergency with respect to Libya and revokes Executive Orders 12543, 12544, and 12801, and lifts the trade, commercial, and travel sanctions imposed against Libya based on that national emergency. The order also revokes Executive Order 12538, which blocked the import of petroleum products refined in Libya into the United States.

While the order formally lifts sanctions under the national emergency with respect to Libya, it will not lift a wide variety of other sanctions imposed on Libya due to its designation as a state sponsor of terrorism under section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act (restriction on foreign assistance), section 40 of the Arms Export Control Act (restriction on arms exports), and section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (restriction on exports of certain items on the Commodity Control List), as well as other statutory restrictions applicable to Libya.

I have enclosed a copy of the order, which is effective at 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on September 21, 2004.

GEORGE W. BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, September 20, 2004.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBER TO HOUSE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 1 of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board Act (2 U.S.C. 154 note), the order of the House of De-

cember 8, 2003, and upon the recommendation of the minority leader, the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment of the following member on the part of the House to the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board for a 5-year term to fill the existing vacancy thereon:

Mr. J. Richard Fredericks, San Francisco, California.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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 the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken after 6:30 p.m. today.

LLAGAS RECLAMATION GROUND-WATER REMEDIATION INITIATIVE

Mr. PEARCE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4459) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Reclamation and in coordination with other Federal, State, and local government agencies, to participate in the funding and implementation of a balanced, long-term groundwater remediation program in California, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4459

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 "Llagas Reclamation Groundwater Remediation Initiative".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

For the purposes of this Act:

(1) GROUNDWATER REMEDIATION.—The term "groundwater remediation" means actions that are necessary to prevent, minimize, or mitigate damage to groundwater.

(2) LOCAL WATER AUTHORITY.—The term "local water authority" means the Santa Clara Valley Water District.

(3) REMEDIATION FUND.—The term "Remediation Fund" means the California Basins Groundwater Remediation Fund established pursuant to section 3(a).

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

SEC. 3. CALIFORNIA BASINS REMEDIATION.

(a) CALIFORNIA BASINS REMEDIATION.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT OF REMEDIATION FUND.—There shall be established within the Treasury of the United States an interest bearing account to be known as the California Basins Groundwater Remediation Fund.

(2) ADMINISTRATION OF REMEDIATION FUND.—The Remediation Fund shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Reclamation. The Secretary shall administer the Remediation Fund in cooperation with the local water authority.

(3) PURPOSES OF REMEDIATION FUND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the amounts in the Remediation Fund,

including interest accrued, shall be used by the Secretary to provide grants to the local water authority to reimburse the local water authority for the Federal share of the costs associated with designing and constructing groundwater remediation projects to be administered by the local water authority.

(B) COST-SHARING LIMITATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may not obligate any funds appropriated to the Remediation Fund in a fiscal year until the Secretary has deposited into the Remediation Fund an amount provided by non-Federal interests sufficient to ensure that at least 35 percent of any funds obligated by the Secretary for a project are from funds provided to the Secretary for that project by the non-Federal interests.

(ii) NON-FEDERAL RESPONSIBILITY.—Each local water authority shall be responsible for providing the non-Federal amount required by clause (i) for projects under that local water authority. The State of California, local government agencies, and private entities may provide all or any portion of the non-Federal amount.

(iii) CREDITS TOWARD NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—For purposes of clause (ii), the Secretary shall credit the appropriate local water authority with the value of all prior expenditures by non-Federal interests made after January 1, 2000, that are compatible with the purposes of this section, including—

(I) all expenditures made by non-Federal interests to design and construct groundwater remediation projects, including expenditures associated with environmental analyses and public involvement activities that were required to implement the groundwater remediation projects in compliance with applicable Federal and State laws; and

(II) all expenditures made by non-Federal interests to acquire lands, easements, rights-of-way, relocations, disposal areas, and water rights that were required to implement a groundwater remediation project.

(b) COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE LAW.—In carrying out the activities described in this section, the Secretary shall comply with any applicable Federal and State laws.

(c) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER ACTIVITIES.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect other Federal or State authorities that are being used or may be used to facilitate remediation and protection of the Llagas groundwater subbasin. In carrying out the activities described in this section, the Secretary shall integrate such activities with ongoing Federal and State projects and activities. None of the funds made available for such activities pursuant to this section shall be counted against any Federal authorization ceiling established for any previously authorized Federal projects or activities.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Remediation Fund \$25,000,000. Such funds shall remain available until expended.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. PEARCE).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PEARCE. 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. 4459, the bill under consideration.