

School districts should and must ensure that parents are fully informed about all survey topics. In addition, school districts must guarantee that parents consent to their children's participation in a survey.

I will be voting no on H. Res. 547 because I believe it misses the mark—the Palmdale school district should be condemned for conducting the survey as opposed to condemning the 9th Circuit for their interpretation of the Constitution.

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, while I agree with the position in this resolution that parents do have responsibility for their children's upbringing and a school district cannot supplant those rights, I must oppose this resolution.

I oppose this resolution because it declares that the court should rehear the case in order to reverse its decision. It should not be the role of the legislative branch to dictate to the court system how it should rule. The founding fathers created three coequal branches of government for good reason. It is for this constitutional principle that I must oppose H. Res. 547.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GUTKNECHT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 547.

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. SENSENBRENNER. 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 question will be postponed.

NATIVE AMERICAN TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS ACT OF 2005

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3351) to make technical corrections to laws relating to Native Americans, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3351

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 2005".

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

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

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

Sec. 101. Indian Financing Act amendments.
Sec. 102. Gila River Indian Community binding arbitration.

Sec. 103. Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act voting standards amendment.

Sec. 104. Indian tribal justice technical and legal assistance.

Sec. 105. Tribal justice systems.

Sec. 106. ANCSA amendment.

Sec. 107. Mississippi Band of Choctaw transportation reimbursement.

Sec. 108. Indian Pueblo Land Act Amendments.

TITLE II—INDIAN LAND LEASING

Sec. 201. Prairie Island land conveyance.

Sec. 202. Authorization of 99-year leases.

Sec. 203. Paskenta Band of Nomlaki Indians 99-year lease authority.

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

SEC. 101. INDIAN FINANCING ACT AMENDMENTS.

(a) LOAN GUARANTIES AND INSURANCE.—Section 201 of the Indian Financing Act of 1974 (25 U.S.C. 1481) is amended—

(1) by striking "the Secretary is authorized (a) to guarantee" and inserting "the Secretary may—

"(1) guarantee";

(2) by striking "Indians; and (b) in lieu of such guaranty, to insure" and inserting "Indians; or

"(2) to insure";

(3) by striking "SEC. 201. In order" and inserting the following:

"SEC. 201. LOAN GUARANTIES AND INSURANCE.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—In order"; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

"(b) ELIGIBLE BORROWERS.—The Secretary may guarantee or insure loans under subsection (a) to both for-profit and nonprofit borrowers."

(b) LOAN APPROVAL.—Section 204 of the Indian Financing Act of 1974 (25 U.S.C. 1484) is amended by striking "SEC. 204." and inserting the following:

"SEC. 204. LOAN APPROVAL."

(c) SALE OR ASSIGNMENT OF LOANS AND UNDERLYING SECURITY.—Section 205 of the Indian Financing Act of 1974 (25 U.S.C. 1485) is amended—

(1) by striking "SEC. 205." and all that follows through subsection (b) and inserting the following:

"SEC. 205. SALE OR ASSIGNMENT OF LOANS AND UNDERLYING SECURITY.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—All or any portion of a loan guaranteed or insured under this title, including the security given for the loan—

"(1) may be transferred by the lender by sale or assignment to any person; and

"(2) may be retransferred by the transferee.

"(b) TRANSFERS OF LOANS.—With respect to a transfer described in subsection (a)—

"(1) the transfer shall be consistent with such regulations as the Secretary shall promulgate under subsection (h); and

"(2) the transferee shall give notice of the transfer to the Secretary.";

(2) by striking subsection (c);

(3) by redesignating subsections (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), and (i) as subsections (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), and (h), respectively;

(4) in paragraph (2) of subsection (c) (as redesignated by paragraph (3))—

(A) by striking "VALIDITY.—" and all that follows through "subparagraph (B)," and inserting "VALIDITY.—Except as provided by regulations in effect on the date on which a loan is made,"; and

(B) by striking "incontestable" and all that follows and inserting "incontestable.";

(5) in subsection (e) (as redesignated by paragraph (3))—

(A) by striking "The Secretary" and inserting the following:

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary"; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

"(2) COMPENSATION OF FISCAL TRANSFER AGENT.—A fiscal transfer agent designated under subsection (f) may be compensated through any of the fees assessed under this

section and any interest earned on any funds or fees collected by the fiscal transfer agent while the funds or fees are in the control of the fiscal transfer agent and before the time at which the fiscal transfer agent is contractually required to transfer such funds to the Secretary or to transferees or other holders."; and

(6) in subsection (f) (as redesignated by paragraph (3))—

(A) by striking "subsection (i)" and inserting "subsection (h)"; and

(B) in paragraph (2)(B), by striking " , and issuance of acknowledgments,".

(d) LOANS INELIGIBLE FOR GUARANTY OR INSURANCE.—Section 206 of the Indian Financing Act of 1974 (25 U.S.C. 1486) is amended by striking "Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended," and inserting "Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (except loans made by certified Community Development Finance Institutions)".

(e) AGGREGATE LOANS OR SURETY BONDS LIMITATION.—Section 217(b) of the Indian Financing Act of 1974 (25 U.S.C. 1497(b)) is amended by striking "\$500,000,000" and inserting "\$1,500,000,000".

SEC. 102. GILA RIVER INDIAN COMMUNITY BINDING ARBITRATION.

(a) AMENDMENTS.—Subsection (f) of the first section of the Act of August 9, 1955 (25 U.S.C. 415(f)), is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking "Any lease" and all that follows through "affecting land" and inserting "Any contract, including a lease, affecting land"; and

(2) in the second sentence, by striking "Such leases or contracts entered into pursuant to such Acts" and inserting "Such contracts".

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect as if included in Public Law 107-159 (116 Stat. 122).

SEC. 103. ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT VOTING STANDARDS AMENDMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (d)(3) of section 36 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1629b) (as amended by subsection (b)) is amended—

(1) by inserting after "of this section" the following: "or an amendment to the articles of incorporation described in section 7(g)(1)(B)"; and

(2) by inserting "or amendment" after "meeting relating to such resolution" each place it appears.

(b) TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.—

(1)(A) Section 337(a) of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2003 (Division F of Public Law 108-7; 117 Stat. 278; February 20, 2003) is amended—

(i) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking "Section 1629b of title 43, United States Code," and inserting "Section 36 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1629b)";

(ii) in paragraph (2), by striking "by creating the following new subsection:" and inserting "in subsection (d), by adding at the end the following:"; and

(iii) in paragraph (3), by striking "by creating the following new subsection:" and inserting "by adding at the end the following:".

(B) Section 36 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1629b) is amended—

(i) in subsection (d)(3), by striking "(d)"; and

(ii) in subsection (f), by striking "section 1629e of this title" and inserting "section 39".

(2)(A) Section 337(b) of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2003 (Division F of Public Law 108-7; 117 Stat. 278; February 20, 2003) is amended

by striking "Section 1629e(a)(3) of title 43, United States Code," and inserting "Section 39(a)(3) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1629e(a)(3))".

(B) Section 39(a)(3)(B)(ii) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1629e(a)(3)(B)(ii)) is amended by striking "(a)(4) of section 1629b of this title" and inserting "section 36(a)(4)".

(3) The amendments made by this subsection take effect on February 20, 2003.

SEC. 104. INDIAN TRIBAL JUSTICE TECHNICAL AND LEGAL ASSISTANCE.

Sections 106 and 201(d) of the Indian Tribal Justice Technical and Legal Assistance Act of 2000 (25 U.S.C. 3666, 3681(d)) are amended by striking "for fiscal years 2000 through 2004" and inserting "for fiscal years 2004 through 2010".

SEC. 105. TRIBAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS.

Subsections (a), (b), (c), and (d) of section 201 of the Indian Tribal Justice Act (25 U.S.C. 3621) are amended by striking "2007" and inserting "2010".

SEC. 106. ANCSA AMENDMENT.

All land and interests in land in the State of Alaska conveyed by the Federal Government under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) to a Native Corporation and reconveyed by that Native Corporation, or a successor in interest, in exchange for any other land or interest in land in the State of Alaska and located within the same region (as defined in section 9(a) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1608(a)), to a Native Corporation under an exchange or other conveyance, shall be deemed, notwithstanding the conveyance or exchange, to have been conveyed pursuant to that Act.

SEC. 107. MISSISSIPPI BAND OF CHOCTAW TRANSPORTATION REIMBURSEMENT.

The Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, is authorized and directed to enter into a contract in order to accept funds from the State of Mississippi and deposit such funds in trust account number PL7489708 at the Office of Trust Funds Management for the benefit of the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, as set forth in the agreement executed by the Mississippi Department of Transportation on June 7, 2005, and by the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians on June 2, 2005. Thereafter, the tribe may draw down these moneys from this trust account by resolution of the Tribal Council, pursuant to Federal law and regulations applicable to such accounts.

SEC. 108. INDIAN PUEBLO LAND ACT AMENDMENTS.

The Act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 636, chapter 331), is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 20. CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided by Congress, jurisdiction over offenses committed anywhere within the exterior boundaries of any grant from a prior sovereign, as confirmed by Congress or the Court of Private Land Claims to a Pueblo Indian tribe of New Mexico shall be provided in this section.

"(b) JURISDICTION OF THE PUEBLO.—The Pueblo has jurisdiction, as an act of the Pueblos inherent power as an Indian tribe, over any offense committed by a member of the Pueblo or an Indian, as defined in section 201 of the Act of April 11, 1968 (25 U.S.C. 1301), or by any other Indian-owned entity.

"(c) JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES.—The United States has jurisdiction over any offense described in chapter 53 of title 18, United States Code, committed by or against an Indian as defined in section 201 of the Act of April 11, 1968 (25 U.S.C. 1301) or any Indian-owned entity, or that involves any Indian property or interest.

"(d) JURISDICTION OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO.—The State of New Mexico shall have jurisdiction over any offense committed by a person who is not a member of a Pueblo or an Indian tribe, as defined in section 201 of the Act of April 11, 1968 (25 U.S.C. 1301) which offense is not subject to the jurisdiction of the United States."

TITLE II—INDIAN LAND LEASING

SEC. 201. PRAIRIE ISLAND LAND CONVEYANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Army shall convey all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the land described in subsection (b), including all improvements, cultural resources, and sites on the land, subject to the flowage and sloughing easement described in subsection (d) and to the conditions stated in subsection (f), to the Secretary of the Interior, to be—

(1) held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Prairie Island Indian Community in Minnesota; and

(2) included in the Prairie Island Indian Community Reservation in Goodhue County, Minnesota.

(b) LAND DESCRIPTION.—The land to be conveyed under subsection (a) is the approximately 1290 acres of land associated with the Lock and Dam #3 on the Mississippi River in Goodhue County, Minnesota, located in tracts identified as GO-251, GO-252, GO-271, GO-277, GO-278, GO-284, GO-301 through GO-313, GO-314A, GO-314B, GO-329, GO-330A, GO-330B, GO-331A, GO-331B, GO-331C, GO-332, GO-333, GO-334, GO-335A, GO-335B, GO-336 through GO-338, GO-339A, GO-339B, GO-339C, GO-339D, GO-339E, GO-340A, GO-340B, GO-358, GO-359A, GO-359B, GO-359C, GO-359D, and GO-360, as depicted on the map entitled "United States Army Corps of Engineers survey map of the Upper Mississippi River 9-Foot Project, Lock & Dam No. 3 (Red Wing), Land & Flowage Rights" and dated December 1936.

(c) BOUNDARY SURVEY.—Not later than 5 years after the date of conveyance under subsection (a), the boundaries of the land conveyed shall be surveyed as provided in section 2115 of the Revised Statutes (25 U.S.C. 176).

(d) EASEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Corps of Engineers shall retain a flowage and sloughing easement for the purpose of navigation and purposes relating to the Lock and Dam No. 3 project over the portion of the land described in subsection (b) that lies below the elevation of 676.0.

(2) INCLUSIONS.—The easement retained under paragraph (1) includes—

(A) the perpetual right to overflow, flood, and submerge property as the District Engineer determines to be necessary in connection with the operation and maintenance of the Mississippi River Navigation Project; and

(B) the continuing right to clear and remove any brush, debris, or natural obstructions that, in the opinion of the District Engineer, may be detrimental to the project.

(e) OWNERSHIP OF STURGEON LAKE BED UNAFFECTED.—Nothing in this section diminishes or otherwise affects the title of the State of Minnesota to the bed of Sturgeon Lake located within the tracts of land described in subsection (b).

(f) CONDITIONS.—The conveyance under subsection (a) is subject to the conditions that the Prairie Island Indian Community shall not—

(1) use the conveyed land for human habitation;

(2) construct any structure on the land without the written approval of the District Engineer; or

(3) conduct gaming (within the meaning of section 4 of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2703)) on the land.

(g) NO EFFECT ON ELIGIBILITY FOR CERTAIN PROJECTS.—Notwithstanding the conveyance under subsection (a), the land shall continue to be eligible for environmental management planning and other recreational or natural resource development projects on the same basis as before the conveyance.

(h) EFFECT OF SECTION.—Nothing in this section diminishes or otherwise affects the rights granted to the United States pursuant to letters of July 23, 1937, and November 20, 1937, from the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of War and the letters of the Secretary of War in response to the Secretary of the Interior dated August 18, 1937, and November 27, 1937, under which the Secretary of the Interior granted certain rights to the Corps of Engineers to overflow the portions of Tracts A, B, and C that lie within the Mississippi River 9-Foot Channel Project boundary and as more particularly shown and depicted on the map entitled "United States Army Corps of Engineers survey map of the Upper Mississippi River 9-Foot Project, Lock & Dam No. 3 (Red Wing), Land & Flowage Rights" and dated December 1936.

SEC. 202. AUTHORIZATION OF 99-YEAR LEASES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) of the first section of the Act of August 9, 1955 (25 U.S.C. 415(a)), is amended in the second sentence:

(1) by inserting "the reservation of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation," before "the Burns Paiute Reservation,";

(2) by inserting "the" before "Yavapai-Prescott";

(3) by inserting "the Muckleshoot Indian Reservation and land held in trust for the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe," after "the Cabazon Indian reservation,";

(4) by inserting "lands held in trust for the Fallon Paiute Shoshone Tribes," before "lands held in trust for the Pueblo of Santa Clara";

(5) by striking "the lands comprising the Moses Allotment Numbered 10, Chelan County, Washington," and inserting the following: "the lands comprising the Moses Allotment Numbered 8 and the Moses Allotment Numbered 10, Chelan County, Washington"; and

(6) by inserting "land held in trust for the Yurok Tribe, land held in trust for the Hopland Band of Pomo Indians of the Hopland Rancheria," after "Pueblo of Santa Clara,".

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply only to any lease entered into or renewed after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 203. PASKENTA BAND OF NOMLAKI INDIANS 99-YEAR LEASE AUTHORITY.

Notwithstanding section 17 of the Act of June 18, 1936 (25 U.S.C. 477; commonly known as the Indian Reorganization Act), the Paskenta Band of Nomlaki Indians is granted 99-year lease authority over its reservation land.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) and the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL) each will control 20 minutes.

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

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

H.R. 3351 addresses a number of minor noncontroversial tribal issues in one legislative package. H.R. 3351 contains 11 proposed amendments to our current law to assist tribes with matters that are relatively small in nature but very important to Native Americans across our Nation.

Specifically, this legislation makes technical corrections to laws relating to Native Americans and Alaskan natives by reauthorizing certain Native American programs, clarifying statutes relating to particular tribes and approving a 99-year land lease for certain tribal lands.

H.R. 3351 makes these beneficial changes in areas relating to tribal sovereignty, culture and areas with potential to encourage economic development. 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. Each year, Congress passes a bill like this relating to technical corrections, and, thankfully, we have been able to utilize the consultation of many tribal leaders in examining this legislation.

I hope we can now act in a bipartisan fashion. I look forward to the support of this Congress for H.R. 3351.

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

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

(Mr. RAHALL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation and to pay particular honor to our colleague from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA). The gentleman from Arizona has worked tirelessly over the past several months to bring before us a bill that he introduced as H.R. 327 to assist the Gila River Indian Community in Arizona. I am pleased he was able to have this bill rolled into the one before us today.

Mr. GRIJALVA's position would authorize the Gila River Indian Community to enter into contracts with outside businesses and agree to binding arbitration if a problem arises from the contract work. This will remove a hurdle to economic development for the Gila River Community.

One serious problem, which runs throughout Indian country, is the hesitancy by non-Indian businesses to enter into large, long-term contracts with Indian tribes out of concern for the competency of tribal courts. Strengthening tribal courts is yet another issue the gentleman from Arizona has been working on for Indian tribes.

I congratulate Congressman GRIJALVA for his tenacity on getting this language moved through the House, and I urge all my colleagues to support H.R. 3351.

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

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. KLINE).

Mr. KLINE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Native American Technical Corrections Act of 2005, and I am especially pleased by the inclusion of the Prairie Island Conveyance Act of 2005, which addresses a critical issue for my constituents.

I extend my appreciation to the gentleman from California (Mr. POMBO) and the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) for including my legislation in their bill and for its consideration today.

Upon being elected to Congress 3 years ago, I was approached by members of the Prairie Island Indian Community, located in Minnesota's Second Congressional District. The Prairie Island Indian Community has been working for years to transfer a section of land known as parcel D from the Army Corps of Engineers to be held in trust at the Department of Interior.

Parcel D, which contains 1,290 acres of the Prairie Island Community's homeland, was seized by the Department of War in 1934 with the promise it would one day be returned to them to welcome their ancestors home. This promise has not yet been fulfilled. Instead, the Department of War used the parcel D land to build a lock and dam on the Mississippi River, causing flooding across over 800 acres. These 800 acres, which remain underwater today, contain hundreds of burial mounds, 12 stone memorials, dozens of lodge circles, and 18 village sites of importance to the Prairie Island Community.

The leaders of the Prairie Island Indian Community have received the support of the nearby City of Red Wing and surrounding Goodhue County, as well as the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Department of the Interior for their efforts to reclaim this ancestral land. I am pleased their efforts are finally close to being realized.

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

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I know that Chairman YOUNG is in considerable support of this legislation and will be submitting a written statement for the RECORD.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3351, the Native American Technical Corrections Act of 2005. This bill would allow shareholder consideration of making Settlement Common Stock under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) available to Alaska Natives born after December 18, 1971.

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, as originally enacted, limited Alaska Native Regional Corporations from enrolling Natives born after December 18, 1971, as shareholders in their respective corporations. Subsequent amendments to ANCSA have allowed Regional Corporations to include Natives born after December 18, 1971, often referred to "New Natives," "Afterborns" or "Shareholder Descendants", if existing shareholders of the Corporation adopt a resolution at an annual meeting. Thus far, very few Native Corpora-

tions have adopted resolutions to include Shareholder Descendants, in part because the standard for adopting a resolution is too high.

Existing law provides that a resolution is considered approved by the shareholders of a Native Corporation if it receives an affirmative vote from a "majority of the total voting power of the corporation." At any given annual meeting, however, the total voting power of the corporation is not exercised. Accordingly, eighty-five to ninety percent of the voting proxies at an annual meeting would be required to vote in favor of a Shareholder Descendent resolution. This is an extremely difficult threshold to meet.

Section 103 of H.R. 3351 would allow a Shareholder Descendants resolution to be approved by a majority of the shares present or represented by proxy at an annual meeting. If a change is not made to the existing voting standard for adoption of a Shareholder Descendants resolution, the promises of ANCSA are potentially left unfulfilled. This legislation would allow a Regional Corporation, provided the majority voted in favor of adopting a Shareholder Descendants vote, to enroll two generations of Shareholder Descendants to become shareholders in their respective corporation. I urge a "yes" vote on this important legislation affecting my Alaska Native "afterborns."

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I yield 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 bill, H.R. 3351, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING GOVERNMENT OF UKRAINE TO ESTABLISH MEMORIAL TO HONOR VICTIMS OF MANMADE FAMINE THAT OCCURRED IN UKRAINE IN 1932-1933

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 562) to authorize the Government of Ukraine to establish a memorial on Federal land in the District of Columbia to honor the victims of the man-made famine that occurred in Ukraine in 1932-1933, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 562

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

SECTION 1. AUTHORITY TO ESTABLISH MEMORIAL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Government of Ukraine is authorized to establish a memorial on Federal land in the District of Columbia to honor the victims of the Ukrainian famine-genocide of 1932-1933.

(b) COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS FOR COMMEMORATIVE WORKS.—The establishment of the memorial shall be in accordance with chapter 89 of title 40, United States Code (commonly known as the "Commemorative Works Act"), except that sections 8902(a)(1),