

NAYS—175

Aderholt	Gallegly	Pence
Akin	Gerlach	Petri
Alexander	Gilchrest	Pickering
Bachmann	Gingrey	Pitts
Bachus	Gohmert	Platts
Baker	Goode	Poe
Barrett (SC)	Goodlatte	Porter
Barrow	Granger	Price (GA)
Bartlett (MD)	Graves	Pryce (OH)
Biggert	Hall (TX)	Putnam
Bilirakis	Hastings (WA)	Radanovich
Bishop (UT)	Hayes	Ramstad
Blunt	Heller	Regula
Boehner	Hensarling	Rehberg
Bonner	Herger	Reichert
Boozman	Hobson	Renzi
Boustany	Hoekstra	Reynolds
Brady (TX)	Hulshof	Rogers (AL)
Broun (GA)	Inglis (SC)	Rogers (KY)
Brown (SC)	Johnson (IL)	Rogers (MI)
Brown-Waite,	Johnson, Sam	Rohrabacher
Ginny	Jones (NC)	Royce
Buchanan	Jordan	Ryan (WI)
Burgess	Keller	Sali
Burton (IN)	King (IA)	Saxton
Calvert	King (NY)	Schmidt
Camp (MI)	Kingston	Sensenbrenner
Campbell (CA)	Klaine (MN)	Sessions
Cannon	Knollenberg	Shadegg
Cantor	Kuhl (NY)	Shays
Capito	LaHood	Shimkus
Carter	Latham	Shuster
Castle	LaTourette	Simpson
Chabot	Lewis (KY)	Smith (NE)
Coble	Linder	Smith (TX)
Cole (OK)	LoBiondo	Souder
Conaway	Lucas	Stearns
Crenshaw	Lungren, Daniel	Sullivan
Cubin	E.	Tancred
Davis (KY)	Manzullo	Terry
Davis, David	Marchant	Thornberry
Deal (GA)	McCarthy (CA)	Tiahrt
Dent	McCaul (TX)	Tiberi
Doolittle	McCrery	Turner
Drake	McHenry	Upton
Dreier	McHugh	Walberg
Duncan	McKeon	Walden (OR)
Ehlers	McMorris	Walsh (NY)
Emerson	Rodgers	Wamp
English (PA)	Mica	Weldon (FL)
Everett	Miller (FL)	Weiler
Fallin	Miller (MI)	Westmoreland
Feeney	Miller, Gary	Whitfield
Ferguson	Moran (KS)	Wicker
Flake	Murphy, Tim	Wilson (NM)
Fortenberry	Musgrave	Wilson (SC)
Fossella	Myrick	Wolf
Fox	Neugebauer	Young (FL)
Franks (AZ)	Nunes	
Frelinghuysen	Paul	

NOT VOTING—39

Barton (TX)	Garrett (NJ)	Payne
Bilbray	Giffords	Peterson (PA)
Blackburn	Hastert	Reyes
Bono	Holt	Ros-Lehtinen
Buyer	Hunter	Roskam
Carson	Issa	Shea-Porter
Cooper	Jindal	Smith (NJ)
Culberson	Johnson, E. B.	Wasserman
Davis (CA)	Kirk	Schultz
Davis, Tom	Lamborn	Wilson (OH)
Diaz-Balart, L.	Lewis (CA)	Wynn
Diaz-Balart, M.	Mack	Young (AK)
Dingell	Mahoney (FL)	
Forbes	McCotter	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Members are advised there are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1301

Mr. BUCHANAN changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ changed her vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 217, noes 179, not voting 36, as follows:

[Roll No. 998]

AYES—217

Abercrombie	Grijalva	Murtha
Ackerman	Gutierrez	Nadler
Allen	Hall (NY)	Napolitano
Altmire	Hare	Neal (MA)
Andrews	Harman	Oberstar
Arcuri	Hastings (FL)	Obey
Baca	Hersteth Sandlin	Olver
Baird	Higgins	Ortiz
Baldwin	Hill	Pallone
Barrow	Hinchev	Pascrell
Bean	Hinojosa	Pastor
Becerra	Hirono	Perlmutter
Berkley	Hodes	Peterson (MN)
Berman	Holden	Pomeroy
Berry	Holt	Price (NC)
Bishop (GA)	Honda	Rahall
Bishop (NY)	Hooley	Rangel
Blumenauer	Hoyer	Richardson
Boren	Inslee	Rodriguez
Boswell	Israel	Ross
Boucher	Jackson (IL)	Rothman
Boyd (FL)	Jackson-Lee	Roybal-Allard
Boyd (KS)	(TX)	Ruppersberger
Brady (PA)	Jefferson	Rush
Braley (IA)	Johnson (GA)	Ryan (OH)
Brown, Corrine	Jones (OH)	Salazar
Butterfield	Kagen	Sánchez, Linda
Capps	Kanjorski	T.
Capuano	Kaptur	Sanchez, Loretta
Cardoza	Kennedy	Sarbanes
Carnahan	Kildee	Schakowsky
Carney	Kilpatrick	Schiff
Castor	Kind	Schwartz
Chandler	Klein (FL)	Scott (GA)
Clarke	Kucinich	Scott (VA)
Clay	Lampson	Serrano
Cleaver	Langevin	Sestak
Clyburn	Lantos	Sherman
Cohen	Larsen (WA)	Shuler
Conyers	Larson (CT)	Sires
Costa	Lee	Skelton
Costello	Levin	Smith (WA)
Courtney	Lewis (GA)	Snyder
Cramer	Lipinski	Solis
Crowley	Loeb sack	Space
Cuellar	Lofgren, Zoe	Spratt
Cummings	Lowey	Stark
Davis (AL)	Lynch	Stupak
Davis (IL)	Maloney (NY)	Sutton
Davis, Lincoln	Markey	Tanner
DeFazio	Marshall	Tauscher
DeGette	Matheson	Taylor
Delahunt	Matsui	Thompson (CA)
DeLauro	McCarthy (NY)	Thompson (MS)
Dicks	McCollum (MN)	Tierney
Doggett	McDermott	Towns
Donnelly	McGovern	Tsongas
Doyle	McIntyre	Udall (CO)
Edwards	McNerney	Udall (NM)
Ellison	McNulty	Van Hollen
Ellsworth	Meek (FL)	Velázquez
Emanuel	Meeke (NY)	Visclosky
Engel	Melancon	Walz (MN)
Eshoo	Michaud	Walters
Etheridge	Miller (NC)	Watson
Farr	Miller, George	Watt
Fattah	Mitchell	Waxman
Filner	Mollohan	Weiner
Frank (MA)	Moore (KS)	Welch (VT)
Gillibrand	Moore (WI)	Wexler
Gonzalez	Moran (VA)	Woolsey
Green, Al	Murphy (CT)	Wu
Green, Gene	Murphy, Patrick	Yarmuth

NOES—179

Aderholt	Baker	Bishop (UT)
Akin	Barrett (SC)	Blunt
Alexander	Bartlett (MD)	Boehner
Bachmann	Biggert	Bonner
Bachus	Bilirakis	Bono

Boozman	Hastings (WA)	Pitts
Boustany	Hayes	Platts
Brady (TX)	Heller	Poe
Broun (GA)	Hensarling	Porter
Brown (SC)	Herger	Price (GA)
Brown-Waite,	Hobson	Pryce (OH)
Ginny	Hoekstra	Putnam
Buchanan	Hulshof	Radanovich
Burgess	Inglis (SC)	Ramstad
Burton (IN)	Johnson (IL)	Regula
Calvert	Johnson, Sam	Rehberg
Camp (MI)	Jones (NC)	Reichert
Campbell (CA)	Jordan	Renzi
Cannon	Keller	Reynolds
Cantor	King (IA)	Rogers (AL)
Capito	King (NY)	Rogers (KY)
Carter	Kingston	Rogers (MI)
Castle	Klaine (MN)	Rohrabacher
Chabot	Knollenberg	Royce
Coble	Kuhl (NY)	Ryan (WI)
Cole (OK)	LaHood	Sali
Conaway	Lamborn	Saxton
Crenshaw	Latham	Schmidt
Cubin	LaTourette	Schmitt
Davis (KY)	Lewis (KY)	Sensenbrenner
Davis, David	Linder	Sessions
Deal (GA)	LoBiondo	Shadegg
Dent	Lucas	Shays
Doolittle	Lungren, Daniel	Shimkus
Drake	E.	Shuster
Dreier	Mack	Simpson
Duncan	Manzullo	Smith (NE)
Ehlers	Marchant	Smith (TX)
Emerson	McCarthy (CA)	Souder
English (PA)	McCaul (TX)	Stearns
Everett	McCrery	Sullivan
Fallin	McHenry	Tancred
Feeney	McHugh	Terry
Ferguson	McKeon	Thornberry
Flake	McMorris	Tiahrt
Fortenberry	Rodgers	Tiberi
Fossella	Mica	Turner
Fox	Miller (FL)	Upton
Franks (AZ)	Miller (MI)	Walberg
Frelinghuysen	Miller, Gary	Walden (OR)
	Moran (KS)	Walsh (NY)
	Murphy, Tim	Wamp
	Musgrave	Weldon (FL)
	Myrick	Weller
	Neugebauer	Westmoreland
	Nunes	Whitfield
	Paul	Wicker
	Pearce	Wilson (NM)
	Pence	Wilson (SC)
	Petri	Wolf
	Pickering	Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—36

Barton (TX)	Garrett (NJ)	Reyes
Bilbray	Giffords	Ros-Lehtinen
Blackburn	Hastert	Roskam
Buyer	Hunter	Shea-Porter
Carson	Issa	Slaughter
Cooper	Jindal	Smith (NJ)
Culberson	Johnson, E. B.	Wasserman
Davis (CA)	Kirk	Schultz
Davis, Tom	Lewis (CA)	Wilson (OH)
Diaz-Balart, L.	Mahoney (FL)	Wynn
Diaz-Balart, M.	McCotter	Young (AK)
Dingell	Payne	
Forbes	Peterson (PA)	

□ 1311

Mr. SHAYS and Mr. HERGER changed their vote from “aye” to “no.” So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO MAKE CORRECTIONS IN ENGROSSMENT OF H.R. 1483, CELEBRATING AMERICA'S HERITAGE ACT

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk be authorized to make technical corrections in the engrossment of H.R. 1483, to include corrections in spelling, punctuation, section numbering and

cross-referencing, and the insertion of appropriate headings.

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

There was no objection.

NATIVE HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION ACT OF 2007

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 764, I call up the bill (H.R. 505) to express the policy of the United States regarding the United States relationship with Native Hawaiians and to provide a process for the recognition by the United States of the Native Hawaiian governing entity, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 764, the bill is considered read.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 505

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 “Native Hawaiian Government Reorganization Act of 2007”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) the Constitution vests Congress with the authority to address the conditions of the indigenous, native people of the United States;

(2) Native Hawaiians, the native people of the Hawaiian archipelago that is now part of the United States, are indigenous, native people of the United States;

(3) the United States has a special political and legal relationship to promote the welfare of the native people of the United States, including Native Hawaiians;

(4) under the treaty making power of the United States, Congress exercised its constitutional authority to confirm treaties between the United States and the Kingdom of Hawaii, and from 1826 until 1893, the United States—

(A) recognized the sovereignty of the Kingdom of Hawaii;

(B) accorded full diplomatic recognition to the Kingdom of Hawaii; and

(C) entered into treaties and conventions with the Kingdom of Hawaii to govern commerce and navigation in 1826, 1842, 1849, 1875, and 1887;

(5) pursuant to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920 (42 Stat. 108, chapter 42), the United States set aside approximately 203,500 acres of land to address the conditions of Native Hawaiians in the Federal territory that later became the State of Hawaii;

(6) by setting aside 203,500 acres of land for Native Hawaiian homesteads and farms, the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act assists the members of the Native Hawaiian community in maintaining distinct native settlements throughout the State of Hawaii;

(7) approximately 6,800 Native Hawaiian families reside on the Hawaiian Home Lands and approximately 18,000 Native Hawaiians who are eligible to reside on the Hawaiian Home Lands are on a waiting list to receive assignments of Hawaiian Home Lands;

(8)(A) in 1959, as part of the compact with the United States admitting Hawaii into the Union, Congress established a public trust (commonly known as the “ceded lands trust”), for 5 purposes, 1 of which is the bet-

terment of the conditions of Native Hawaiians;

(B) the public trust consists of lands, including submerged lands, natural resources, and the revenues derived from the lands; and

(C) the assets of this public trust have never been completely inventoried or segregated;

(9) Native Hawaiians have continuously sought access to the ceded lands in order to establish and maintain native settlements and distinct native communities throughout the State;

(10) the Hawaiian Home Lands and other ceded lands provide an important foundation for the ability of the Native Hawaiian community to maintain the practice of Native Hawaiian culture, language, and traditions, and for the survival and economic self-sufficiency of the Native Hawaiian people;

(11) Native Hawaiians continue to maintain other distinctly native areas in Hawaii;

(12) on November 23, 1993, Public Law 103-150 (107 Stat. 1510) (commonly known as the “Apology Resolution”) was enacted into law, extending an apology on behalf of the United States to the native people of Hawaii for the United States’ role in the overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii;

(13) the Apology Resolution acknowledges that the overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii occurred with the active participation of agents and citizens of the United States and further acknowledges that the Native Hawaiian people never directly relinquished to the United States their claims to their inherent sovereignty as a people over their national lands, either through the Kingdom of Hawaii or through a plebiscite or referendum;

(14) the Apology Resolution expresses the commitment of Congress and the President—

(A) to acknowledge the ramifications of the overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii;

(B) to support reconciliation efforts between the United States and Native Hawaiians; and

(C) to consult with Native Hawaiians on the reconciliation process as called for in the Apology Resolution;

(15) despite the overthrow of the government of the Kingdom of Hawaii, Native Hawaiians have continued to maintain their separate identity as a single distinct native community through cultural, social, and political institutions, and to give expression to their rights as native people to self-determination, self-governance, and economic self-sufficiency;

(16) Native Hawaiians have also given expression to their rights as native people to self-determination, self-governance, and economic self-sufficiency—

(A) through the provision of governmental services to Native Hawaiians, including the provision of—

(i) health care services;

(ii) educational programs;

(iii) employment and training programs;

(iv) economic development assistance programs;

(v) children’s services;

(vi) conservation programs;

(vii) fish and wildlife protection;

(viii) agricultural programs;

(ix) native language immersion programs;

(x) native language immersion schools from kindergarten through high school;

(xi) college and master’s degree programs in native language immersion instruction; and

(xii) traditional justice programs, and

(B) by continuing their efforts to enhance Native Hawaiian self-determination and local control;

(17) Native Hawaiians are actively engaged in Native Hawaiian cultural practices, traditional agricultural methods, fishing and subsistence practices, maintenance of cultural

use areas and sacred sites, protection of burial sites, and the exercise of their traditional rights to gather medicinal plants and herbs, and food sources;

(18) the Native Hawaiian people wish to preserve, develop, and transmit to future generations of Native Hawaiians their lands and Native Hawaiian political and cultural identity in accordance with their traditions, beliefs, customs and practices, language, and social and political institutions, to control and manage their own lands, including ceded lands, and to achieve greater self-determination over their own affairs;

(19) this Act provides a process within the framework of Federal law for the Native Hawaiian people to exercise their inherent rights as a distinct, indigenous, native community to reorganize a single Native Hawaiian governing entity for the purpose of giving expression to their rights as native people to self-determination and self-governance;

(20) Congress—

(A) has declared that the United States has a special political and legal relationship for the welfare of the native peoples of the United States, including Native Hawaiians;

(B) has identified Native Hawaiians as a distinct group of indigenous, native people of the United States within the scope of its authority under the Constitution, and has enacted scores of statutes on their behalf; and

(C) has delegated broad authority to the State of Hawaii to administer some of the United States’ responsibilities as they relate to the Native Hawaiian people and their lands;

(21) the United States has recognized and reaffirmed the special political and legal relationship with the Native Hawaiian people through the enactment of the Act entitled, “An Act to provide for the admission of the State of Hawaii into the Union”, approved March 18, 1959 (Public Law 86-3; 73 Stat. 4), by—

(A) ceding to the State of Hawaii title to the public lands formerly held by the United States, and mandating that those lands be held as a public trust for 5 purposes, 1 of which is for the betterment of the conditions of Native Hawaiians; and

(B) transferring the United States’ responsibility for the administration of the Hawaiian Home Lands to the State of Hawaii, but retaining the exclusive right of the United States to consent to any actions affecting the lands included in the trust and any amendments to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920 (42 Stat. 108, chapter 42) that are enacted by the legislature of the State of Hawaii affecting the beneficiaries under the Act;

(22) the United States has continually recognized and reaffirmed that—

(A) Native Hawaiians have a cultural, historic, and land-based link to the aboriginal, indigenous, native people who exercised sovereignty over the Hawaiian Islands;

(B) Native Hawaiians have never relinquished their claims to sovereignty or their sovereign lands;

(C) the United States extends services to Native Hawaiians because of their unique status as the indigenous, native people of a once-sovereign nation with whom the United States has a special political and legal relationship; and

(D) the special relationship of American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians to the United States arises out of their status as aboriginal, indigenous, native people of the United States; and

(23) the State of Hawaii supports the reaffirmation of the special political and legal relationship between the Native Hawaiian governing entity and the United States as