

(2) EFFECT.—Beginning on the date on which the legal descriptions are published under paragraph (1), such legal descriptions shall be the official legal descriptions of the boundary lines and the lands transferred under subsection (a).

(g) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act shall—

(1) enlarge, impair, or otherwise affect any right or claim of the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians to any land or interest in land that is in existence before the date of the enactment of this Act;

(2) affect any water right of the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians in existence before the date of the enactment of this Act; or

(3) terminate any right-of-way or right-of-use issued, granted, or permitted before the date of enactment of this Act.

(h) RESTRICTED USE OF TRANSFERRED LANDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The lands transferred under subsection (a) may be used only for the protection, preservation, and maintenance of the archaeological, cultural, and wildlife resources thereon.

(2) NO ROADS.—There shall be no roads other than for maintenance purposes constructed on the lands transferred under subsection (a).

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, preserving tribal cultures is a fundamental aspect of the United States' trust responsibility to Indian tribes and is key to the survival of Native America. The Federal government can begin to meet this responsibility by transferring land that is an integral part of a tribe's culture to the tribe. This measure does just that.

Introduced by my friend from the other side of the aisle, Representative DARRELL ISSA, this measure would transfer land administered by the Bureau of Land Management to be held in trust for the Pechanga Band in California. The land contains sites and plants integral to the Tribe's culture and religion.

Because of the importance of the land to the cultural survival of the Tribe, the legislation requires that the land may only be used for the protection, preservation, and maintenance of archaeological, cultural, and wildlife resources. Only maintenance roads may be constructed and the land must be administered in accordance with a memorandum of understanding between the Tribe and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

The pending measure would also transfer approximately 12 acres to the San Diego Gas and Electric Company, which has an unauthorized electric line on part of the land. The land will be transferred only upon payment of fair market value for the land, plus payment for the past unauthorized use of the land.

Last Congress, a similar measure passed the House, and I would note that this measure is supported by the City of Temecula, and the Riverside County Board of Supervisors.

I urge my colleagues to support this measure.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WAIVING APPLICATION OF INDIAN SELF-DETERMINATION AND EDUCATION ASSISTANCE ACT TO PROPERTY TRANSFERRED TO CERTAIN INDIAN TRIBES IN OREGON

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the imme-

diate consideration in the House of the Senate bill (S. 375) to waive application of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act to a specific parcel of real property transferred by the United States to 2 Indian tribes in the State of Oregon, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

S. 375

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

SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

With respect to the parcel of real property in Marion County, Oregon, deeded by the United States to the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon and the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon by quitclaim deed dated June 18, 2002, and recorded in the public records of Marion County on June 19, 2002, Congress finds that—

(1) the parcel of land described in the quitclaim deed, comprising approximately 19.86 acres of land originally used as part of the Chemawa Indian School, was transferred by the United States in 1973 and 1974 to the State of Oregon for use for highway and associated road projects;

(2) Interstate Route 5 and the Salem Parkway were completed, and in 1988 the Oregon Department of Transportation deeded the remaining acreage of the parcel back to the United States;

(3) the United States could no longer use the returned acreage for the administration of Indian affairs, and determined it would be most appropriate to transfer the property to the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon and the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon;

(4) on request of the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon and the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon, the United States transferred the parcel jointly to the Tribes for economic development and other purposes under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.);

(5) the transfer of the parcel was memorialized by the United States in 2 documents, including—

(A) an agreement titled “Agreement for Transfer of Federally Owned Buildings, Improvements, Facilities and/or Land from the United States of America the [sic] Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon and the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Tribe [sic] of Oregon”, dated June 21, 2001; and

(B) a quitclaim deed dated June 18, 2002, and recorded in the public records of Marion County, Oregon, on June 19, 2002 (reel 1959, page 84);

(6) use of the parcel by Tribes for economic development purposes is consistent with the intent and language of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.) and other Federal Indian law—

(A) to encourage tribal economic development; and

(B) to promote economic self-sufficiency for Indian tribes;

(7) the United States does not desire the return of the parcel and does not intend under any circumstances to take action

under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.) or any other legal authority to seek the return of the parcel; and

(8) in reliance on this intent, the Tribes have committed over \$2,500,000 to infrastructure improvements to the parcel, including roads and sewer and water systems, and have approved plans to further develop the parcel for economic purposes, the realization of which is dependent on the ability of the Tribes to secure conventional financing.

SEC. 2. WAIVER OF APPLICATION OF INDIAN SELF-DETERMINATION AND EDUCATION ASSISTANCE ACT.

(a) NONAPPLICATION OF LAW.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.) shall not apply to the transfer of the parcel of real property in Marion County, Oregon, deeded by the United States to the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon and the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon by quitclaim deed dated June 18, 2002, and recorded in the public records of Marion County on June 19, 2002.

(b) NEW DEED.—The Secretary of the Interior shall issue a new deed to the Tribes to the parcel described in subsection (a) that shall not include—

(1) any restriction on the right to alienate the parcel; or

(2) any reference to any provision of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.).

(c) PROHIBITION ON GAMING.—Class II gaming and class III gaming under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.) shall not be conducted on the parcel described in subsection (a).

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act has frequently been hailed as one of the most important pieces of Federal Indian legislation. Despite the success of this law, in this instance, the law is impeding two Tribes located in Oregon and their efforts to engage in non-gaming economic development.

In this case, the Secretary of the Interior transferred approximately 20 acres of land to these tribes via a quitclaim deed. But because it was transferred pursuant to the Indian Self-Determination Act, it contains a reversionary clause. This clause requires the land to revert back to the United States if the land is not used for economic development purposes. Although the Tribes intend to use the land for economic development purposes, they are unable to obtain conventional financing because of the reversionary clause.

Senator SMITH of Oregon introduced S. 375 to address this issue and our colleague Representative DARLENE HOOLEY is the sponsor of an identical measure in this body. The legislation simply directs the Secretary of the Interior to reissue a quitclaim deed that is not subject to the Indian Self-Determination Act.

I urge my colleagues to support this measure.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ELSINORE VALLEY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT WASTEWATER AND RECYCLED WATER FACILITIES ACT OF 2007

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration in the House of the

bill (H.R. 31) to amend the Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to participate in the Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District Wildomar Service Area Recycled Water Distribution Facilities and Alberhill Wastewater Treatment and Reclamation Facility Projects.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 31

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 “Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District Wastewater and Recycled Water Facilities Act of 2007”.

SEC. 2. PROJECT AUTHORIZATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act (Public Law 102-575, title XVI; 43 U.S.C. 390h et seq.) is amended by adding after section 1636 the following:

“SEC. 1637. ELSINORE VALLEY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT PROJECTS, CALIFORNIA.

“(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary, in cooperation with the Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District, California, may participate in the design, planning, and construction of permanent facilities needed to establish recycled water distribution and wastewater treatment and reclamation facilities that will be used to treat wastewater and provide recycled water in the Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District, California.

“(b) COST SHARING.—The Federal share of the cost of each project described in subsection (a) shall not exceed 25 percent of the total cost of the project.

“(c) LIMITATION.—Funds provided by the Secretary under this section shall not be used for operation or maintenance of the projects described in subsection (a).

“(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$12,500,000.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections in section 2 of Public Law 102-575 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1636 the following:

“Sec. 1637. Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District Projects, California”.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 31 will help the Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District build a recycled water treatment and distribution system. This fast-growing area in southern California is heavily dependent on water from rivers and storage reservoirs that are hundreds of miles away. The modest financial assistance provided by H.R. 31 will help southern California reduce its reliance on imported water and help to sustain water supplies during droughts.

We have no objection to this non-controversial bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECOGNIZING VIRGINIA'S JAMES RIVER AS “AMERICA'S FOUNDING RIVER”

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Com-

mittee on Natural Resources be discharged from further consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 16) recognizing Virginia's James River as “America's Founding River,” and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. Res. 16

Whereas Virginia's James River is considered a great natural asset of the United States for its historical, environmental, and economic significance;

Whereas the first permanent English settlement in America was founded on the banks of the James River at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607;

Whereas, prior to European settlement, the James River was known as Powhatan River, a name associated with Chief Powhatan, who was a key figure in the relationship between the Native American tribes and the James-town settlement;

Whereas, for thousands of years, the James River provided a source of nourishment and enrichment to the Native American tribes that lived along its course;

Whereas the James River played a critical role in the founding of America by sustaining the early settlers with its bounty, providing valuable commodities to build the emerging economy of a new colony, and serving as a strategic transportation corridor that shaped the settlement and commerce of the region;

Whereas the James River is one of America's most historic rivers with over 1,100 historic landmarks within its watershed;

Whereas the James River watershed is home to the first colonial capital in America and to numerous founding fathers and presidents, including Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, James Monroe, James Madison, William Henry Harrison, and John Tyler;

Whereas the James River's natural resources, scenic beauty, and recreational opportunities continue to enhance the quality of life of visitors and the people living along it;

Whereas Congress passed the Chesapeake Bay Restoration Act of 2000, committing the Federal Government to achieve improved water quality and improvements in the productivity of living resources in the James River, as a tributary to the Chesapeake Bay;

Whereas the year 2007 marks the 400th anniversary of the founding of Jamestown;

Whereas, throughout 2006 and 2007, many events are planned as part of America's 400th Anniversary, which is an 18-month commemoration of the historic events that occurred on and around the James River in 1607 and the enduring world-wide significance of those historic events: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes Virginia's James River as “America's Founding River”;

(2) recognizes the extraordinary historic, economic, recreational, and environmental importance of the James River;

(3) encourages the people of the United States to observe and celebrate the James River's contribution to our Nation's history with appropriate ceremonies and activities during America's 400th Anniversary; and

(4) recommits itself to protecting and restoring the James River for the enjoyment and prosperity of current and future generations.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, H. Res. 16 would grant the recognition of the House to Virginia's James River as “America's Founding River.”

The resolution was introduced by our colleague, Representative JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia.

The James River rises in the Allegheny Mountains and flows to the Chesapeake Bay. It is one of the longest rivers in our country to lie in a single state.

Mr. Speaker, Native Americans gave the name of their great chief Powhatan to the river that nourished the tribes along its banks.

In 1607, when English colonists established their first permanent settlement in America, they named the river—and their new town—after King James the First.

The James River sustained those early settlers, supported the growth of the first colonial capital in America, and provided a route for the first westwardbound pioneers.

The land along the James was home to many of our founding fathers and presidents, and great mansions still grace its shores.

Mr. Speaker, H. Res. 16 would grant the recognition of the House to the historic, economic, recreational and environmental importance of the James River and encourages the people of the U.S. to celebrate the contributions of the river to our Nation's history as part of the ceremonies and activities during Jamestown's 400th anniversary.

The resolution also reminds us of our commitment in 2000, as part of the Chesapeake Bay Restoration Act, to improving water quality in the bay's tributaries, including the James, and calls on us to recommit ourselves to protecting and restoring that great river.

Mr. Speaker, we have no objection to H. Res. 16, and urge its passage.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 days to revise and extend their remarks on the 10 measures previously considered.

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

There was no objection.

MAKING INDIVIDUALS EMPLOYED BY ROOSEVELT CAMPOBELLO INTERNATIONAL PARK COMMISSION ELIGIBLE TO OBTAIN FEDERAL HEALTH INSURANCE

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform be discharged from further consideration of the Senate bill (S. 1099) to amend chapter 89 of title 5, United States Code, to make individuals employed by the Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission eligible to obtain Federal health insurance, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

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