

H. Res. 711: Mr. SESTAK.  
 H. Res. 881: Mr. BOEHNER.  
 H. Res. 937: Mr. SHIMKUS.  
 H. Res. 970: Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. CONAWAY, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.  
 H. Res. 1127: Mr. KING of New York.  
 H. Res. 1136: Mr. TOWNS, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Ms. BORDALLO, and Mr. PAYNE.  
 H. Res. 1143: Ms. GIFFORDS, Mr. SALAZAR, and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.  
 H. Res. 1182: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.  
 H. Res. 1187: Mr. HINOJOSA.  
 H. Res. 1198: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.  
 H. Res. 1219: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.  
 H. Res. 1227: Mr. MORAN of Kansas and Ms. SHAKOWSKY.  
 H. Res. 1230: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. CAPUANO, Ms. SUTTON, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. SMITH of Washington.  
 H. Res. 1239: Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. FARR, and Ms. HIRONO.  
 H. Res. 1242: Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. BORDALLO, and Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida.  
 H. Res. 1245: Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. JEFFERSON, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Ms. SHAKOWSKY, Mr. SESTAK, Ms. SUTTON, Mr. TANCREDO, and Ms. WATERS.  
 H. Res. 1266: Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. VISLOSKEY, and Mr. RADANOVICH.

#### AMENDMENTS

Under clause 8 of rule XVIII, proposed amendments were submitted as follows:

H.R. 1328

OFFERED BY: MR. COLE OF OKLAHOMA

AMENDMENT No. 1: Add at the end the following new title:

#### **TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS** **SECTION 1. APOLOGY TO NATIVE PEOPLES OF UNITED STATES.**

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the ancestors of today's Native Peoples inhabited the land of the present-day United States since time immemorial and for thousands of years before the arrival of people of European descent;

(2) for millennia, Native Peoples have honored, protected, and stewarded this land we cherish;

(3) Native Peoples are spiritual people with a deep and abiding belief in the Creator, and for millennia Native Peoples have maintained a powerful spiritual connection to this land, as evidenced by their customs and legends;

(4) the arrival of Europeans in North America opened a new chapter in the history of Native Peoples;

(5) while establishment of permanent European settlements in North America did stir conflict with nearby Indian tribes, peaceful and mutually beneficial interactions also took place;

(6) the foundational English settlements in Jamestown, Virginia, and Plymouth, Massachusetts, owed their survival in large measure to the compassion and aid of Native Peoples in the vicinities of the settlements;

(7) in the infancy of the United States, the founders of the Republic expressed their desire for a just relationship with the Indian tribes, as evidenced by the Northwest Ordinance enacted by Congress in 1787, which begins with the phrase, "The utmost good faith shall always be observed toward the Indians";

(8) Indian tribes provided great assistance to the fledgling Republic as it strengthened

and grew, including invaluable help to Meriwether Lewis and William Clark on their epic journey from St. Louis, Missouri, to the Pacific Coast;

(9) Native Peoples and non-Native settlers engaged in numerous armed conflicts in which unfortunately, both took innocent lives, including those of women and children;

(10) the Federal Government violated many of the treaties ratified by Congress and other diplomatic agreements with Indian tribes;

(11) the United States forced Indian tribes and their citizens to move away from their traditional homelands and onto federally established and controlled reservations, in accordance with such Acts as the Act of May 28, 1830 (4 Stat. 411, chapter 148) (commonly known as the "Indian Removal Act");

(12) many Native Peoples suffered and perished—

(A) during the execution of the official Federal Government policy of forced removal, including the infamous Trail of Tears and Long Walk;

(B) during bloody armed confrontations and massacres, such as the Sand Creek Massacre in 1864 and the Wounded Knee Massacre in 1890; and

(C) on numerous Indian reservations;

(13) the Federal Government condemned the traditions, beliefs, and customs of Native Peoples and endeavored to assimilate them by such policies as the redistribution of land under the Act of February 8, 1887 (25 U.S.C. 331; 24 Stat. 388, chapter 119) (commonly known as the "General Allotment Act"), and the forcible removal of Native children from their families to faraway boarding schools where their Native practices and languages were degraded and forbidden;

(14) officials of the Federal Government and private United States citizens harmed Native Peoples by the unlawful acquisition of recognized tribal land and the theft of tribal resources and assets from recognized tribal land;

(15) the policies of the Federal Government toward Indian tribes and the breaking of covenants with Indian tribes have contributed to the severe social ills and economic troubles in many Native communities today;

(16) despite the wrongs committed against Native Peoples by the United States, Native Peoples have remained committed to the protection of this great land, as evidenced by the fact that, on a per capita basis, more Native Peoples have served in the United States Armed Forces and placed themselves in harm's way in defense of the United States in every major military conflict than any other ethnic group;

(17) Indian tribes have actively influenced the public life of the United States by continued cooperation with Congress and the Department of the Interior, through the involvement of Native individuals in official Federal Government positions, and by leadership of their own sovereign Indian tribes;

(18) Indian tribes are resilient and determined to preserve, develop, and transmit to future generations their unique cultural identities;

(19) the National Museum of the American Indian was established within the Smithsonian Institution as a living memorial to Native Peoples and their traditions; and

(20) Native Peoples are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, and among those are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

(b) ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND APOLOGY.—The United States, acting through Congress—

(1) recognizes the special legal and political relationship Indian tribes have with the United States and the solemn covenant with the land we share;

(2) commends and honors Native Peoples for the thousands of years that they have stewarded and protected this land;

(3) recognizes that there have been years of official depredations, ill-conceived policies, and the breaking of covenants by the Federal Government regarding Indian tribes;

(4) apologizes on behalf of the people of the United States to all Native Peoples for the many instances of violence, maltreatment, and neglect inflicted on Native Peoples by citizens of the United States;

(5) expresses its regret for the ramifications of former wrongs and its commitment to build on the positive relationships of the past and present to move toward a brighter future where all the people of this land live reconciled as brothers and sisters, and harmoniously steward and protect this land together;

(6) urges the President to acknowledge the wrongs of the United States against Indian tribes in the history of the United States in order to bring healing to this land; and

(7) commends the State governments that have begun reconciliation efforts with recognized Indian tribes located in their boundaries and encourages all State governments similarly to work toward reconciling relationships with Indian tribes within their boundaries.

(c) DISCLAIMER.—Nothing in this section—

(1) authorizes or supports any claim against the United States; or

(2) serves as a settlement of any claim against the United States.

H.R. 1328

OFFERED BY: MR. COLE OF OKLAHOMA

AMENDMENT No. 2: Add at the end the following new title:

#### **TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS**

##### **SECTION 1. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING LAW ENFORCEMENT AND METHAMPHETAMINE ISSUES IN INDIAN COUNTRY.**

It is the sense of Congress that Congress encourages State, local, and Indian tribal law enforcement agencies to enter into memoranda of agreement between and among those agencies for purposes of streamlining law enforcement activities and maximizing the use of limited resources—

(1) to improve law enforcement services provided to Indian tribal communities; and

(2) to increase the effectiveness of measures to address problems relating to methamphetamine use in Indian Country (as defined in section 1151 of title 18, United States Code).

H.R. 1328

OFFERED BY: MR. COLE OF OKLAHOMA

AMENDMENT No. 3: Page 341, line 11, after "title," insert the following: "The Federal Government shall not withhold funding from any Indian tribe or tribal organization or entity, based solely on the Indian tribe's citizenship requirements."

Page 344, beginning line 4, insert the following:

(5) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(A) the right of self-government flows from the inherent sovereignty of Indian tribes and nations;

(B) an Indian tribe's sovereignty includes the power to protect tribal self-government and to control internal relations;

(C) the United States recognizes a special government-to-government relationship with Indian tribes, including the right of the tribes to self-governance, as reflected in the Constitution, treaties, Federal statutes, and the course of dealings of the United States with Indian tribes;

(D) it is the policy of the United States to maintain and improve its unique and continuing relationship with, and responsibility to, Indian tribes;

(E) Congress should improve and perpetuate the government-to-government relationship between Indian tribes and the United States and strengthen tribal control over Federal funding and program management;

(F) the courts have consistently recognized that the authority to determine questions of

its own citizenship is a fundamental power of an Indian tribe;

(G) the Supreme Court stated in *Pueblo v. Martinez* that, “[a] tribe’s right to define its own membership for tribal purposes has long been recognized as central to its existence as an independent political community”; and

(H) the power of an Indian tribe to determine questions of its own citizenship derives from the character of an Indian tribe as a distinct political entity, therefore Indian tribes have the exclusive right to determine

eligibility for enrollment of their citizenship.

H.R. 1328

OFFERED BY: MR. COLE OF OKLAHOMA

AMENDMENT No. 4: Page 341, line 11, after “title.” insert the following: “The Federal Government shall not withhold funding from any Indian tribe or tribal organization or entity, based solely on the Indian tribe’s citizenship requirements.”.