

The amendment is as follows:

In the amendment, strike “2” and insert “1”.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. I ask unanimous consent ask that no motion to refer be in order during the pendency of the message.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. I ask unanimous consent that the cloture vote occur at 10 a.m. Saturday, September 27.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### NOAA LAND TRANSFER

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 5350 which was received from the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 5350) to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to sell or exchange certain National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration property located in Norfolk, Virginia, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. I ask unanimous consent that the Shelby amendment at the desk be agreed to, the bill, as amended, be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 5663) was agreed to, as follows:

(Purpose: provide authority to NOAA to enter a no cost land lease for a NOAA facility)

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Commerce, through the Under Secretary and Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), is authorized to enter into a land lease with Mobile County, Alabama for a period of not less than 40 years, on such terms and conditions as NOAA deems appropriate, for purposes of construction of a Gulf of Mexico Disaster Response Center facility, provided that the lease is at no cost to the government. NOAA may enter into agreements with state, local, or county governments for purposes of joint use, operations and occupancy of such facility.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H.R. 5350), as amended, was read the third time, and passed.

#### PECHANGA BAND OF LUISENO MISSION INDIANS LAND TRANSFER ACT OF 2007

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 1081, H.R. 2963.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2963) to transfer certain land in Riverside County, California, and San Diego County, California, from the Bureau of Land Management to the United States to be held in trust for the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs, with amendments, as follows:

[Omit the part within boldface brackets and insert the part printed in italic]

*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 “Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians Land Transfer Act of 2007”.

#### SEC. 2. TRANSFER OF LAND IN TRUST FOR PECHANGA BAND OF LUISENO MISSION INDIANS.

(a) TRANSFER AND ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) TRANSFER.—Effective on the date of the enactment of this Act and subject to valid existing rights, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Federal lands described in subsection (b) (including all improvements thereon, appurtenances thereto, and rights to all minerals thereon or therein, including oil and gas, water, and related resources) shall be held by the United States in trust for the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians, a federally recognized Indian tribe. Such transfer shall not include the 12.82 acres of lands more or less, including the facilities, improvements, and appurtenances associated with the existing 230 kV transmission line in San Diego County and its 300 foot corridor, more particularly described as a portion of sec. 6, T. 9 S., R. 2 W., San Bernardino Base and Meridian, which shall be sold by the Bureau of Land Management for fair market value to San Diego Gas & Electric Company not later than 30 days after the completion of the cadastral survey described in subsection (c) and the appraisal described in subsection (d).

(2) ADMINISTRATION.—The land transferred under paragraph (1) shall be part of the Pechanga Indian Reservation and administered in accordance with—

(A) the laws and regulations generally applicable to property held in trust by the United States for an Indian tribe; and

(B) a memorandum of understanding entered into between the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians [and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, *the Bureau of Land Management, and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service on November 11, 2005, which shall remain in effect until the date on which the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan expires.*

(3) NOTIFICATION.—At least 45 days before terminating the memorandum of understanding entered into under paragraph (2)(B), the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, or the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians, as applicable, shall submit notice of the termination to—

(A) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives;

(B) the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate;

(C) the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs; and

(D) the members of Congress representing the area subject to the memorandum of understanding.

(4) TERMINATION OR VIOLATION OF THE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.—The Director of the Bureau of Land Management and the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians

shall submit to Congress notice of the termination or a violation of the memorandum of understanding entered into under paragraph (2)(B) unless the purpose for the termination or violation is the expiration or cancellation of the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan.

(b) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—The lands referred to in subsection (a) consist of approximately 1,178 acres in Riverside County, California, and San Diego County, California, as referenced on the map titled, “H.R. 28, the Pechanga Land Transfer Act” and dated [January 12] May 2, 2007, which, before the transfer under such subsection, were administered by the Bureau of Land Management and are more particularly described as follows:

(1) Sections 24, 29, 31, and 32 of township 8 south, range 2 west, San Bernardino base and meridian.

(2) Section 6 of township 9 south, range 2 west, lots 2, 3, 5 and 6, San Bernardino Base and Meridian.

(3) Mineral Survey 3540, section 22 of township 5 south, range 4 west, San Bernardino base and meridian.

(c) SURVEY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Office of Cadastral Survey of the Bureau of Land Management shall complete a survey of the lands transferred and to be sold under subsection (a) for the purpose of establishing the boundaries of the lands.

(d) CONVEYANCE OF UTILITY CORRIDOR.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall convey to the San Diego Gas & Electric Company all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the utility corridor upon—

(A) the completion of the survey required under subsection (c);

(B) the receipt by the Secretary of all rents and other fees that may be due to the United States for use of the utility corridor, if any; and

(C) the receipt of payment by United States from the San Diego Gas & Electric Company of consideration in an amount equal to the fair market value of the utility corridor, as determined by an appraisal conducted under paragraph (2).

(2) APPRAISAL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the survey of the utility corridor is completed under subsection (c), the Secretary shall complete an appraisal of the utility corridor.

(B) APPLICABLE LAW.—The appraisal under subparagraph (A) shall be conducted in accordance with—

(i) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions; and

(ii) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(3) COSTS.—The San Diego Gas & Electric Company shall pay the costs of carrying out the conveyance of the utility corridor under paragraph (1), including any associated survey and appraisal costs.

(4) DISPOSITION OF PROCEEDS.—The Secretary shall deposit any amounts received under paragraph (1)(C) of this section in the Federal Land Disposal Account established under section 206(a) of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (43 U.S.C. 2305(a)).

(e) MAP ON FILE.—The map referred to in subsection (b) shall be on file in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(f) LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—

(1) PUBLICATION.—On approval of the survey completed under subsection (c) by the duly elected tribal council of the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians, the Secretary of the Interior shall publish in the Federal Register—

(A) a legal description of the boundary lines; and

(B) legal description of the lands transferred under subsection (a).

(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 as open space and 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).

(3) DEVELOPMENT PROHIBITED.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There shall be no development of infrastructure or buildings on the land transferred under subsection (a).

(B) OPEN SPACE.—The land transferred under subsection (a) shall be—

(i) maintained as open space; and

(ii) used only for—

(I) purposes consistent with the maintenance of the land as open space; and

(II) the protection, preservation, and maintenance of the archaeological, cultural, and wildlife resources on the land transferred.

(C) EFFECT.—Nothing in this paragraph prohibits the construction or maintenance of utilities or structures that are—

(i) consistent with the maintenance of the land transferred under subsection (a) as open space; and

(ii) constructed for the protection, preservation, and maintenance of the archaeological, cultural, and wildlife resources on the land transferred.

(4) GAMING PROHIBITED.—The Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians may not conduct, on any land acquired by the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians pursuant to this Act, gaming activities or activities conducted in conjunction with the operation of a casino—

(A) as a matter of claimed inherent authority; or

(B) under any Federal law (including the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.) (including any regulations promulgated by the Secretary or the National Indian Gaming Commission under that Act)).

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported amendments be agreed to, the bill, as amended, be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and any statements relating to this measure be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H.R. 2963), as amended, was read the third time, and passed.

## NUCLEAR FORENSICS AND ATTRIBUTION ACT

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 1086, H.R. 2631.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2631) to strengthen efforts in the Department of Homeland Security to develop nuclear forensics capabilities to permit attribution of the source of nuclear material.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

H.R. 2631

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

### SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The threat of a nuclear terrorist attack on American interests, both domestic and abroad, is one of the most serious threats to the national security of the United States. In the wake of an attack, attribution of responsibility would be of utmost importance. Because of the destructive power of the weapon, there could be little forensic evidence except the radioactive material in the bomb itself.

(2) Through advanced nuclear forensics, using both existing techniques and those under development, it may be possible to identify the source and pathway of a weapon or material after it is intercepted or detonated. Though identifying intercepted smuggled material is now possible in some cases, pre-detonation forensics is a relatively undeveloped field. The post-detonation nuclear forensics field is also immature, and the challenges are compounded by the pressures and time constraints of performing forensics after a nuclear or radiological attack.

(3) A robust and well-known capability to identify the source of nuclear or radiological material intended for or used in an act of terror could also deter prospective proliferators. Furthermore, the threat of effective attribution could compel improved security at material storage facilities, preventing the unwitting transfer of nuclear or radiological materials.

(4)(A) In order to identify special nuclear material and other radioactive materials confidently, it is necessary to have a robust capability to acquire samples in a timely manner, analyze and characterize samples, and compare samples against known signatures of nuclear and radiological material.

(B) Many of the radioisotopes produced in the detonation of a nuclear device have short half-lives, so the timely acquisition of samples is of the utmost importance. Over the past several decades, the ability of the United States to gather atmospheric samples, often the preferred method of sample acquisition, has diminished. This ability must be restored and modern techniques that could complement or replace existing techniques should be pursued.

(C) The discipline of pre-detonation forensics is a relatively undeveloped field. The radiation associated with a nuclear or radiological device may affect traditional forensics techniques in unknown ways. In a post-detonation scenario, radiochemistry may provide the most useful tools for analysis and characterization of sam-

ples. The number of radiochemistry programs and radiochemists in United States National Laboratories and universities has dramatically declined over the past several decades. The narrowing pipeline of qualified people into this critical field is a serious impediment to maintaining a robust and credible nuclear forensics program.

(5) Once samples have been acquired and characterized, it is necessary to compare the results against samples of known material from reactors, weapons, and enrichment facilities, and from medical, academic, commercial, and other facilities containing such materials, throughout the world. Some of these samples are available to the International Atomic Energy Agency through safeguards agreements, and some countries maintain internal sample databases. Access to samples in many countries is limited by national security concerns.

(6) In order to create a sufficient deterrent, it is necessary to have the capability to positively identify the source of nuclear or radiological material, and potential traffickers in nuclear or radiological material must be aware of that capability. International cooperation may be essential to catalogue all existing sources of nuclear or radiological material.

### SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS FOR FORENSICS CO-OPERATION.

It is the sense of the Congress that the President should—

(1) pursue bilateral and multilateral international agreements to establish, or seek to establish under the auspices of existing bilateral or multilateral agreements, an international framework for determining—

(A) the source of any confiscated nuclear or radiological material or weapon; and

(B) the source of any detonated weapon and the nuclear or radiological material used in such a weapon;

(2) develop protocols for the data exchange and dissemination of sensitive information relating to nuclear or radiological materials and samples of controlled nuclear or radiological materials, to the extent required by the agreements entered into under paragraph (1); and

(3) develop expedited protocols for the data exchange and dissemination of sensitive information needed to publicly identify the source of a nuclear detonation.

### SEC. 3. RESPONSIBILITIES OF DOMESTIC NUCLEAR DETECTION OFFICE.

(a) ADDITIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES.—Section 1902 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 592) is amended—

(1) by striking “(a) MISSION”

(2) in paragraph (9), by striking “and” at the end;

(3) by redesignating paragraph (10) as paragraph (14); and

(4) by inserting after paragraph (9) the following:

“(10) develop and implement, with the approval of the Secretary, and in consultation with the Attorney General, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of State, the Director of National Intelligence, and the heads of appropriate departments and agencies, a ‘National Strategy and Five-Year Implementation Plan for Improving the Nuclear Forensic and Attribution Capabilities of the United States Government’ and the methods, capabilities, and capacity for nuclear materials forensics and attribution, including—

“(A) an investment plan to support nuclear materials forensics and attribution;

“(B) the allocation of roles and responsibilities for pre-detonation, detonation, and post-detonation activities; and

“(C) the attribution of nuclear or radiological material to its source when such material is intercepted by the United States, foreign governments, or international bodies or is dispersed in the course of a terrorist attack or other nuclear or radiological explosion;