

great man. Also, it is asking ourselves if we are doing those same issues today in a different sphere, in a different element. It is one of the reasons I have the same concerns the gentleman from Georgia has as to the direction in which we are going.

We will be talking about an omnibus spending bill that will go on to an omnibus bailout bill that will go on top of an omnibus stimulus bill. We will be talking specifically about the foreclosure of homes and home prevention plans. I think there are some questions that we need to make sure that we have added so that there is ample time to discuss just as we have had ample time to discuss this resolution. These other issues need that kind of time.

Whatever plan we have for homeowners, what will it do for the 90 percent of the homeowners who are playing by the rules and paying by the rules? What will our plans do to compensate banks for bad mortgages they should never have made in the first place? Will individuals who misrepresented their income or assets on original mortgage applications be eligible to get taxpayer-funded assistance under these new plans? Will we require mortgage servicers to verify income and other eligibility standards before modifying existing mortgages? What will we do to prevent the same mortgages that receive assistance that are modified from going into default 3 or 6 or 8 months later? How do we intend to move forward in the drafting of this legislation? How much time will we have on the floor to discuss the details of this legislation? Will we have a chance to provide alternatives?

In every issue we have had so far, there are grand alternatives that are out there, very little time to discuss what those alternatives are. That is a need that we have to do so we don't proceed down the road to make mistakes as was done in the past by a government to this particular individual.

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

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to note that the chairman of the San Carlos Apache Tribe is observing our proceedings today, and so it is very fitting that the House supports the passage of House Resolution 132 in honor of the life of Geronimo.

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 100th year after the passing of Goyathlay. Goyathlay, more famously known as Geronimo, was a Chiricahua Apache leader who hailed from an area that is now part of the great State of New Mexico. He was born on the Gila River, which now lies in the southwestern part of my district.

Goyathlay's actions on behalf of his people have been commemorated in legends, history, and film. His skill and indomitable spirit live on as a memorial to the Apache people and their culture. Goyathlay fought to preserve the Apache from what he saw to be an invading force, one that was foreign to him and did not understand his people's ways and beliefs.

I am proud to say that today I have the privilege of representing the Apache people in

the United States Congress. It is an honor to serve as their Representative. The values that they cherish, values that Goyathlay fought so hard to preserve, are still alive in them today.

On the anniversary of Goyathlay's death, we hope that we as a people and Nation have moved beyond the differences that separated us 100 years ago. We hope that we can begin a process to heal old wounds and ensure that everyone's voices are heard their needs are met.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 132, which recognizes the significance of the life and memory of the Chiricahua Apache leader Goyathlay or Goyaale, also known as Geronimo, and recognizing the 100th anniversary of his death on February 17, 2009, as a time of reflection and the commencement of a "healing" for all Apache people.

Mr. Speaker, to the apaches, it is proclaimed that Geronimo embodied the very essence of the Apache values: aggressiveness, courage in the face of difficulty. The slaughter of Geronimo's family when he was a young man turned him from a peaceful Indian into a bold warrior.

Originally named Goyathlay ("One Who Yawns") he joined a fierce band of Apaches known as Chiricahuas and with them took part in raids in northern Mexico and across the border into U.S. territory which are now known as the States of New Mexico and Arizona. Geronimo was the last Apache fighting force. He became the most famous Apache of all for standing against the U.S. government and for holding out the longest. He was a great Apache medicine man, a great spiritual leader.

Geronimo was highly sought by Apache chiefs for his wisdom. He is said to have had magical powers. He could see into the future and walk without creating footprints. Geronimo devoted his life to service and leadership, as evidenced in his words, "I cannot think that we are useless or God would not have created us. There is one God looking down on us all. We are all the children of one God. The sun, the darkness, the winds are all listening to what we have to say."

Mr. Speaker, Geronimo became a "spokesman" for Native American ways of life and their culture. He represented the Apache heritage. He is the known name when it comes to the Apache tribe. He is known for holding out against overwhelming odds. His name is a character that kids know when they, play Indians.

Mr. Speaker, Geronimo should be remembered not as a violent Indian, but a Native American fighting for the freedom of his followers and his Apache people; fighting with something behind it. Not just fighting to fight, fighting for his ways of life. That is why he should be remembered.

Mr. LUJAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize and affirm my support for H. Res. 132, to honor the great Apache leader Geronimo and recognize the 100th anniversary of his death as a time of reflection and healing for all Apache people.

My congressional district is rich in culture and tradition. I recognize and respect the importance of tribal sovereignty and government-to-government relationships. My district includes the Navajo Nation, the Jicarilla Apache Nation, and 15 of the 19 Pueblos in the State of New Mexico.

All of these tribes add to our diverse culture in their own ways. My family and I have al-

ways treasured and respected the unique history and heritage of Native American people in New Mexico and across the U.S.

As the Congressman from New Mexico's Third Congressional District, I am looking forward to working in partnership with tribal governments and with my colleagues in the House of Representatives to find solutions to the problems facing Indian country today.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution, honoring the life and memory of the great Apache leader Geronimo.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I have no additional requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CLAY). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 132.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BOX ELDER UTAH LAND CONVEYANCE ACT

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 601) to provide for the conveyance of parcels of land to Mantua, Box Elder County, Utah.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 601

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 "Box Elder Utah Land Conveyance Act".

SEC. 2. CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN LANDS TO MANTUA, BOX ELDER, UTAH.

(a) CONVEYANCE REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall convey, without consideration, to the town of Mantua, Utah (in this section referred to as the "town"), all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to parcels of National Forest System land in the Wasatch-Cache National Forest in Box Elder County, Utah, consisting of approximately 31.5 acres within section 27, township 9 north, range 1 west, Salt Lake meridian and labeled as parcels A, B, and C on the map entitled "Box Elder Utah Land Conveyance Act" and dated July 14, 2008.

(b) SURVEY.—If necessary, the exact acreage and legal description of the lands to be conveyed under subsection (a) shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary. The cost of the survey shall be borne by the town.

(c) USE OF LAND.—As a condition of the conveyance under subsection (a), the town shall use the land conveyed under such subsection for public purposes.

(d) REVERSIONARY INTEREST.—In the quitclaim deed to the town prepared as part of the conveyance under subsection (a), the Secretary shall provide that the land conveyed to the town under such subsection shall revert to the Secretary, at the election of the Secretary, if the land is used for other than public purposes.

(e) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary may require such additional terms and conditions in connection with the conveyance authorized under subsection (a)

as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Guam.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 601, introduced by Representative BISHOP of Utah, requires the Secretary of Agriculture to convey without consideration approximately 31.5 acres of National Forest System land in the Wasatch-Cache National Forest in Utah to the town of Mantua, Utah. The conveyed land will be used by the town of Mantua to develop a new town cemetery, a new town hall and fire station, an elementary school, a court, law enforcement facilities, and a memorial park.

Mr. Speaker, this bill passed the House in the 110th Congress. Also in the last Congress, our committee amended that measure to require that, as a condition of the conveyance, the town of Mantua shall use the land for public purposes only, and the land shall revert to the Secretary if used for another purpose, and that requirement is included in H.R. 601 as well. We have no objections to H.R. 601.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

As usual, the gentlelady from Guam did an excellent job in describing this particular bill.

I want to thank Chairman RAHALL and Chairman GRIJALVA for the hearing last year. This bill did pass the floor on a voice vote, and yes, this is not one of those landmark decisions that is going to be recorded in the annals of congressional history. Some people may think that this is a trivial issue with the amount of land that we are talking about. Unfortunately, if you live in a State where 67 percent of the State is under the control of the Federal Government, these kinds of land conveyances become very important and become vital to small communities like Mantua that need this particular land.

The land that was given to the Forest Service was given almost 60 years ago for the whopping price of \$1, and in that period of time, basically, the Forest Service forgot they had the land. It was lost. It was not part of their inventory. It has never been used. It is surrounded by land that is either private or in control of the city already, so the

land actually has limited value for the Federal Government, but has a major value for public purposes by the City of Mantua.

Part of it borders the cemetery, and they are in desperate need of expanding that cemetery. They are also in desperate need of creating a new fire station, which not only would supply the needs of the town but would also supply the needs of the national forest there in Box Elder Canyon at the same time, as well as a new town hall. It is for that purpose we have tried to see if this land conveyance can be done for a simple and easy purpose since we are dealing with public purpose for public purpose. It is merely who owns that land that is somewhat different. This is a piece of legislation of which the Forest Service is supportive and the city is supportive, and I appreciate the kind words that were said about this particular bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I have no additional requests for time and would inquire of the minority whether they have any additional speakers.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. No, Mr. Speaker.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I again urge Members to support the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 601.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Ms. BORDALLO. 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 motion will be postponed.

UTAH NATIONAL GUARD READINESS ACT

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 603) to require the conveyance of certain public land within the boundaries of Camp Williams, Utah, to support the training and readiness of the Utah National Guard.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 603

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 "Utah National Guard Readiness Act".

SEC. 2. LAND CONVEYANCE, CAMP WILLIAMS, UTAH.

(a) CONVEYANCE REQUIRED.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior, act-

ing through the Bureau of Land Management, shall convey, without consideration, to the State of Utah all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to certain lands comprising approximately 431 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Proposed Camp Williams Land Transfer" and dated March 7, 2008, which are located within the boundaries of the public lands currently withdrawn for military use by the Utah National Guard and known as Camp Williams, Utah, for the purpose of permitting the Utah National Guard to use the conveyed land as provided in subsection (c).

(b) REVOCATION OF EXECUTIVE ORDER.—Executive Order No. 1922 of April 24, 1914, as amended by section 907 of the Camp W.G. Williams Land Exchange Act of 1989 (title IX of Public Law 101-628; 104 Stat. 4501), shall be revoked, only insofar as it affects the lands identified for conveyance to the State of Utah under subsection (a).

(c) REVERSIONARY INTEREST.—The lands conveyed to the State of Utah under subsection (a) shall revert to the United States if the Secretary of the Interior determines that the land, or any portion thereof, is sold or attempted to be sold, or that the land, or any portion thereof, is used for non-National Guard or non-national defense purposes. Any determination by the Secretary of the Interior under this subsection shall be made in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Governor of Utah and on the record after an opportunity for comment.

(d) HAZARDOUS MATERIALS.—With respect to any portion of the land conveyed under subsection (a) that the Secretary of the Interior determines is subject to reversion under subsection (c), if the Secretary of the Interior also determines that the portion of the conveyed land contains hazardous materials, the State of Utah shall pay the United States an amount equal to the fair market value of that portion of the land, and the reversionary interest shall not apply to that portion of the land.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Guam.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 603 was introduced by the ranking member on the National Parks, Forests and Public Lands Subcommittee, Representative ROB BISHOP. It directs the Secretary of the Interior to convey public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management to the State of Utah for use by the Utah National Guard. The land would revert to the United States should it ever cease being used by the Guard. This legislation was approved by the House during the 110th Congress but was not considered in the other body.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend our colleague Representative BISHOP for his leadership in this matter and for