

H. Res. 660: Ms. LEE of California.

H. Res. 679: Mr. DOYLE, Mr. KRATOVIL, Mr. MASSA, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. SALAZAR, Mr. TERRY, Mr. WILSON of Ohio, Mr. WOLF, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. WALZ, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK of Arizona, Mr. MANZULLO, and Mr. MINNICK.

H. Res. 686: Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. FARR, Mrs. CAPPAS, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. HODES, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. FILNER, Mr. COOPER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. ELLSWORTH, Mr. MEEK of Florida, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Ms. FALLIN, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. MICA, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. BACA, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. ARCURI, and Ms. MARKEY of Colorado.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII,

64. The SPEAKER presented a petition of The Village Council of the Village of Yellow Springs, Ohio, relative to RESOLUTION 2009-20 affirming its support for President Obama and his efforts to seek reform of our National Health Care System through Congressional action on legislation currently being debated by Congress; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

DISCHARGE PETITIONS— ADDITIONS OR DELETIONS

The following Members added their names to the following discharge petitions:

Petition 3 by Mr. LATOURETTE on House Resolution 359: Don Young, Christopher H. Smith, Frank R. Wolf, Edward R. Royce, Patrick T. McHenry, Randy Neugebauer, Dana Rohrabacher, Anh "Joseph" Cao, David G. Reichert, Harold Rogers, Peter Hoekstra, Paul Ryan, Timothy V. Johnson, Robert B. Aderholt, Brian P. Bilbray, Ginny Brown-Waite, and Joe Barton.

Petition 4 by Mr. BURTON on House Resolution 460: John Campbell, Harold Rogers, Leonard Lance, Lynn Jenkins, Howard Coble, Christopher H. Smith, Frank R. Wolf, Zach Wamp, Virginia Foxx, Randy Neugebauer, Dana Rohrabacher, John Boozman, Steve Buyer, Aaron Schock, and Tom Cole.

Petition 5 by Mrs. BLACKBURN on H.R. 391: Cathy McMorris Rodgers, Pete Olson, John Campbell, F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr., Harold Rogers, Paul C. Broun, Howard Coble, Ander Crenshaw, David P. Roe, John Linder, Nathan Deal, Virginia Foxx, Peter J. Roskam, Ralph M. Hall, John Boozman, Rob Bishop, Steve Buyer, John Kline, Robert B. Aderholt, Tom Cole, and John B. Shadegg.

AMENDMENTS

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

H.R. 2708

OFFERED BY: MR. COLE

AMENDMENT No. 1: After section 104, add the following new section (and amend the table of contents accordingly):

SEC. 105. CONTINUATION OF BENEFITS.

No funds or services authorized under this Act, or the amendments made by this Act, or appropriated pursuant to an authorization under this Act or such amendments, shall be withheld from any Indian tribe or member of

an Indian tribe based on the fact that the Indian tribe was federally recognized on or after June 18, 1934.

H.R. 2708

OFFERED BY: MR. COLE

AMENDMENT No. 2: Page 318, line 16, before "after" insert the following: "before, on, or".

H.R. 2708

OFFERED BY: MR. COLE

AMENDMENT No. 3: After section 714 of the amendment added by section 101 of the bill, add the following new section (and amend subsequent sections and the table of contents accordingly):

SEC. 715. TESTIMONY BY SERVICE EMPLOYEES IN CASES OF RAPE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT.

(a) APPROVAL BY DIRECTOR.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall approve or disapprove, in writing, any request or subpoena for a sexual assault nurse examiner employed by the Service to provide testimony in a deposition, trial, or other similar proceeding regarding information obtained in carrying out the official duties of the nurse examiner.

(2) REQUIREMENT.—The Director shall approve a request or subpoena under paragraph (1) if the request or subpoena does not violate the policy of the Department to maintain strict impartiality with respect to private causes of action.

(3) TREATMENT.—If the Director fails to approve or disapprove a request or subpoena by the date that is 30 days after the date of receipt of the request or subpoena, the request or subpoena shall be considered to be approved for purposes of this subsection.

(b) POLICIES AND PROTOCOL.—The Director, in coordination with the Director of the Office on Violence Against Women of the Department of Justice, in consultation with Indian Tribes and Tribal Organizations, and in conference with Urban Indian Organizations, shall develop standardized sexual assault policies and protocol for the facilities of the Service.

H.R. 2708

OFFERED BY: MR. COLE

AMENDMENT No. 4: After section 817, add the following new section (and amend subsequent sections and the table of contents accordingly):

SEC. 818. LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.

No funds authorized under this Act, or the amendments made by this Act, or appropriated pursuant to an authorization under this Act or such amendments, shall be withheld from release to or expenditure for the benefit of any federally recognized Indian tribe based on the pendency of litigation; provided, that this limitation shall not be effective if a temporary order or temporary injunction is in effect during the pendency of litigation or there is a settlement agreement which effects the end of litigation among the adverse parties.

H.R. 2708

OFFERED BY: MR. COLE

AMENDMENT No. 5: Add at the end of the bill, add the following new title (and amend the table of contents accordingly):

TITLE IX—LAW ENFORCEMENT AND METHAMPHETAMINE ISSUES IN INDIAN COUNTRY

SEC. 901. 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. 2708

OFFERED BY: MR. COLE

AMENDMENT No. 6: Add at the end of the bill, insert the following new title (and amend the table of contents accordingly):

TITLE IX—APOLOGY TO NATIVE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED STATES

SEC. 901. APOLOGY TO NATIVE PEOPLES OF THE 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 con-

tinued 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.