

popular television shows of all time. The National Comedy Center will celebrate her impact and many others in the world of comedy when it hosts this August the Lucille Ball Comedy Festival for the grand opening of the National Comedy Center.

All jokes aside, Mr. Speaker, this museum is much bigger than one person in Lucille Ball. This is about comedians who have practiced their art and have celebrated the healing aspects of humor in our society. With more than 50 exhibits that engage and excite, this museum is the first of its kind dedicated to celebrating comedy in all its forms and the people who share the laughter it brings.

It is the Cooperstown of baseball, the Dayton of pro football, and the Cleveland of Rock and Roll.

I would like to thank the men and women whose hard work and dedication to the National Comedy Center have gotten us here. In particular, I would like to thank all those who made the National Comedy Center in Jamestown, New York, possible; including Journey Gunderson, Tom Benson, and the rest of the National Comedy Center board for their tireless work; as well as former County Executive Vince Horrigan, and present Chautauqua County Executive George Borrello, as well as the mayor of Jamestown, Sam Teresi, for their unwavering support in this bipartisan endeavor.

I thank Greg Edwards of the Gebbie Foundation as well as all the other foundations and contributors that helped make this a reality. Most of all, we want to recognize the comedians and artists who have shared their talents for years with Jamestown to make this possible.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I ask my friends and colleagues to support this bill.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, we should all be smiling when we say we support this bill—and that is no laughing matter.

Mr. Chairman, I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I would ask for adoption of the measure, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6077, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING THE WHITE MOUNTAIN APACHE TRIBE WATER RIGHTS QUANTIFICATION ACT OF 2010

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the

bill (S. 2850) to amend the White Mountain Apache Tribe Water Rights Quantification Act of 2010 to clarify the use of amounts in the WMAT Settlement Fund.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 2850

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

SECTION 1. USE OF FUNDS IN WMAT SETTLEMENT FUND FOR WMAT RURAL WATER SYSTEM.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF WMAT RURAL WATER SYSTEM.—Section 307(a) of the White Mountain Apache Tribe Water Rights Quantification Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-291; 124 Stat. 3080) is amended in the matter preceding paragraph (1) by inserting “, (b)(2),” after “subsections (a)”.

(b) FUNDING.—Section 312(b)(2)(C)(i)(III) of the White Mountain Apache Tribe Water Rights Quantification Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-291; 124 Stat. 3093) is amended by striking the period at the end and inserting the following: “, including the planning, design, and construction of the WMAT rural water system, in accordance with section 307(a).”.

SEC. 2. EXPANSION OF PUEBLO OF SANTA CLARA LAND ELIGIBLE FOR 99-YEAR LEASE.

Subsection (a) of the first section of the Act of August 9, 1955 (commonly known as the “Long-Term Leasing Act”) (25 U.S.C. 415(a)), is amended—

(1) by striking “Indians,” and inserting “Indians,”;

(2) by inserting “Ohkay Owingeh pueblo,” after “Cochiti,”;

(3) by inserting “the pueblo of Santa Clara,” after “Pojoaque,”;

(4) by striking “the the lands” and inserting “the land”;

(5) by striking “lands held in trust for the Pueblo of Santa Clara,”; and

(6) by striking “lands held in trust for Ohkay Owingeh Pueblo”.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The Claims Resolution Act of 2010 included four Indian water rights settlements. Title III of the act resolved the White Mountain Apache Tribes’ water-related claims against the United States, the State of Arizona, and a number of other State and non-Federal parties.

In consideration for the Tribe’s waiving its water-related claims against the United States and other parties, the act authorized funding for

the construction of the White Mountain Apache rural water system to bring safe and reliable drinking water to the Tribe and to its members. Specifically, the rural water system will consist of a dam and reservoir, a treatment plant, and 55 miles of pipeline to serve the community.

The act also established the creation of the White Mountain Apache Tribal settlement fund that can be used to cover any cost overruns for the system and water-related economic development projects. The rural water system will serve a number of water-related activities that fit squarely with the settlement fund’s authorized purposes.

To ensure the completion of the Tribe’s rural water system, S. 2850 makes a technical amendment to the Claims Resolution Act to clarify that the Tribe may utilize funding from the settlement fund for planning, design, and construction activities related to construction of the rural water system.

The bill also clarifies the 99-year lease authority for the Pueblo of Santa Clara and the Ohkay Owingeh Pueblo in New Mexico. The Indian Long-Term Leasing Act allows Indians to lease their lands subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior for public, religious, educational, recreational, residential, or business purposes of up to 25 years. Congress has amended the ILTLA more than 40 times to adjust the terms and conditions of Indian land leases, including the authorization of 99-year leases for lands held in trust for the Pueblo Santa Clara and the Ohkay Owingeh Pueblo of New Mexico.

S. 2850 clarifies that this 99-year lease authority also extends to lands in restricted deed status. These are lands held by a Tribe or individual Indians subject to a limitation on alienation or taxation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. O’HALLERAN).

Mr. O’HALLERAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of S. 2850 and to urge passage of this amendment to the White Mountain Apache Tribe Water Rights Quantification Act of 2010.

The White Mountain Apache Tribe Water Rights Quantification Act of 2010 resolved the Tribe’s water claims against the Federal and State governments, as well as other parties and States. This act also authorized the White Mountain Rural Water System all while being budget neutral.

This bill is simply a straightforward, technical amendment which is necessary to clarify that authorization authority exists for the Tribe to use the settlement fund for water-related economic development projects. The Tribe needs this clarification in order to complete the construction of its rural water system, which is long overdue and a critical project for the community.

I thank Senator FLAKE, whose staff has worked closely with me and my office on this issue for the past year and a half. I also thank the chairman and ranking member for supporting this bill.

Given the importance of the water system and the implementation of the settlement legislation to the White Mountain Apache Tribe, I urge the swift passage of this bill and look forward to working together with all affected stakeholders on its implementation.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this bill makes a small change to the previously approved water rights settlement in order to allow the White Mountain Apache Tribe in Arizona to complete work on a rural water system.

Specifically, the bill clarifies that funding Congress has already authorized for water-related economic development projects can be used to cover possible construction cost overruns associated with the Tribe's main water project, which will provide drinking water supplies for Tribal members once completed.

In addition, section 2 of the bill clarifies that the Pueblos of Santa Clara and Ohkay Owingeh in New Mexico are authorized to lease all of their Tribal lands for up to 99 years. Currently, the Pueblos have the option to enter into 99-year leases only on their trust lands, as this option is not extended to their restricted fee lands.

Passage of this provision will correct that discrepancy, allowing the Pueblos the same flexibility in leasing terms that other Tribes already possess.

I would like to thank our New Mexico colleagues, Senator TOM UDALL and Congressman BEN RAY LUJÁN, for advocating for this issue and for getting this provision included in the legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I am happy to urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill which is sponsored by Senator JEFF FLAKE.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, so I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, as you have heard, this bill irons out a lot of problems with the settlement and clears the way for hopefully a very productive project.

Mr. Speaker, I urge its adoption, and I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1745

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. McCLINTOCK) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 2850.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

QUINDARO TOWNSITE NATIONAL COMMEMORATIVE SITE ACT

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5613) to designate the Quindaro Townsite in Kansas City, Kansas, as a National Historic Landmark, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5613

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

SECTION 1. QUINDARO TOWNSITE NATIONAL COMMEMORATIVE SITE ACT.

(a) *SHORT TITLE.*—This Act may be cited as the “Quindaro Townsite National Commemorative Site Act”.

(b) *DEFINITION.*—In this Act, the term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(c) *DESIGNATION.*—The Quindaro Townsite in Kansas City, Kansas, as listed on the National Register of Historic Places, is hereby designated as the Quindaro Townsite National Commemorative Site. The Site shall not be considered a unit of the National Park System.

(d) *ADMINISTRATION.*—Nothing in this section shall affect the administration of the Quindaro Townsite by Kansas City or the State of Kansas.

(e) *COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.*—The Secretary, in consultation with the State of Kansas, Kansas City, Kansas, and affected subdivisions, may enter into cooperative agreements with appropriate public or private entities, for the purposes of protecting historic resources at Quindaro Townsite and providing educational and interpretive programs for the public.

(f) *TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.*—The Secretary may provide technical assistance to any entity with which the Secretary has entered into a cooperative agreement under subsection (e).

(g) *EFFECT ON PRIVATE PROPERTY, LOCAL LAND USE, AND LAND ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.*—Nothing in this Act authorizes the Secretary to—

(1) interfere with private property rights, or any local zoning ordinance or land use plan of the State or any political subdivision of the State; or

(2) acquire land or interests in land through condemnation or otherwise.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the Quindaro Townsite in Kansas City preserves an important piece of our past whose history should be known by all. The site preserves the ruins of a frontier town on the Missouri River, founded in 1857 as a free-

state port of entry during the Kansas Territory's fight over the question of slavery. The town's diverse inhabitants were antislavery and included Americans of European and African American descent, as well as members of the Wyandot Tribe.

The Quindaro area was the location of an African American refugee settlement that began during the Civil War and grew into a prominent African American community. It was also the site of the Freedman's University and its successor institution, Western University, the first Black university in Kansas.

The Quindaro Townsite is on the National Register of Historic Places and, importantly, has been designated as part of the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom. Quindaro's early residents assisted fugitive slaves escaping across the Missouri River to freedom.

Supporters of Quindaro have long sought elevated status and recognition for the site. H.R. 5613 designates Quindaro Townsite as a national commemorative site. This establishes the townsite as an affiliated area of the National Park System and authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to offer technical assistance and support to Quindaro.

I want to compliment my colleague, Mr. YODER, for bringing this matter to the attention of the Congress and for the work he has done to ensure that this site receives national recognition.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this bill, as amended, would designate the Quindaro Townsite in Kansas city, Kansas, as a national commemorative site, an honorary designation under the National Park System.

The town of Quindaro was founded in 1857 and was a key site during the Bleeding Kansas conflict, serving as a safe port of entry into Kansas on the Missouri River for those opposed to slavery. In addition, the town aided runaway slaves as they escaped to freedom in Kansas through the Underground Railroad.

Local government, private entities, and individual stakeholders in the area have been working to elevate the status of the Quindaro Townsite for years, and I am glad we were able to recognize its important cultural legacy with this bill.

I want to congratulate Congressman YODER on his hard work, and I want to commend my colleagues from across the aisle for coming up with an appropriate designation for this site. Designation of Quindaro Townsite as a national commemorative site is a fitting tribute that ensures the sacrifices, struggles, and triumphs of its early residents will never be forgotten.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.